Both Scotland’s Archaeology Strategy and Our Place in Time: the historic environment strategy for Scotland provide sound objectives and broad ranging priorities that can help support and guide our profession. Collaboration and engagement are at the heart of the Archaeology Strategy – and the recent CIfA Scottish Group ‘Adopt-a-Replica-Broch’ AGM helps to illustrate this approach.

The segment of broch walling was constructed as part of the ‘Dun Lubnaig broch project’ by the Drystone Walling Association of Great Britain between 2004 and 2007. The replica segment was never capped properly and has subsequently started to decay. The replica segment sits in an open area adjacent to a large forest car park and the Broch café in Strathyre. SG CIfA volunteers used debris from the replica construction to stabilise the wall head prior to laying a thick layer of turf.

The principal aim of the day was to enable early career archaeologists to work alongside experienced heritage practitioners and to learn and develop new practical skills, with the hope that they can then take these new skills forward within their careers. The event offered supervised, hands-on experience of conservation management on a robust and clearly defined structure. With expert assistance from Archaeology Scotland’s Adopt-a-Monument team and stonemason Bruce Curtis, SG CIfA volunteers were able to consolidate the structure with a turf cap over the course of the day. Welcome collaborative assistance was provided by the Caithness Broch Project, Northlight Heritage, GUARD Archaeology, CFA Archaeology and Forestry Commission Scotland. The Broch café laid on a splendid lunch and were the perfect hosts for the subsequent AGM and a series of short presentations.
to network and the satisfaction of a job well done! Thanks to Mel and Cara for their excellent organisation, Helena for shepherding us all through the day, Warren for his fine Health & Safety work (and iconic squeaky wheelbarrow), Peta for her fab talk on preparing properly for outdoor work, Bruce for his skills and enthusiasm and the Caithness Broch Project for being awesome!

Irwin Campbell, who built the broch replica with the Drystone Walling Association of Great Britain, dropped by to share his memories of the project. ©FCS

News

Future Thinking on Carved Stones in Scotland: A Research Framework
Sally Foster MCIfA, University of Stirling

This new online resource, the latest addition to ScARF, was launched on 24 August 2016 at Govan Old Church.

www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/future-thinking-carved-stones-scotland

The Framework aims to link, inspire, mobilise and direct the efforts of anyone with an interest in carved stone monuments in Scotland. The project was led by Sally Foster, Katherine Forsyth, Susan Buckham and Stuart Jeffrey with the input of over 30 other contributors. It derives from a series of workshops funded by the Royal Society of Edinburgh and Historic Environment Scotland per the National Committee on Carved Stones in Scotland.

While the Framework adopts a broadly chronological approach in its review of the current state of knowledge, it frames future approaches and questions in terms of creating knowledge and understanding, understanding value, securing for the future, and engaging and experiencing. There are considerable advantages to working across periods, across the traditional disciplinary, institutional, and other barriers to open and joined-up thinking that result in narrowly defined mentalities and practices. Indeed, carved stones are the means par excellence of doing so. In many ways they are a touchstone for wider attitudes to the historic environment and to heritage practices because they cross so many boundaries and therefore expose so many issues. They invite, indeed demand, interdisciplinary and cross-cutting approaches. The editors/lead authors hope that this Framework will therefore also prove helpful and inspirational to wider communities of interest. The Framework is accompanied by an extensive bibliography, the first to be compiled for carved stones in Scotland.

The Framework is a wiki, so please add your ideas, comments, updates, new publications - help to keep this a live resource!

Scottish Group recent activities

Members of the Scottish Group represent CIfA on a number of other panels and groups, including:

- SHED programme management group;
- Regular Built Environment Forum Scotland (BEFS) Historic Environment Working Group meetings;
- Archaeological Archives in Scotland discussion group;
- Historic Environment Bill stakeholder workshops.

Part of the Group’s work is to assist CIfA’s main office in Reading in responding to historic environment consultations relevant to Scotland and Scottish members. CIfA recently responded to consultations on (amongst others):

Scottish Government Draft Guidance on Net Economic Benefit in Planning

Full consultation responses can be found at: www.archaeologists.net/advocacy/consultations/2016

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October 2016

Members’ news

The Brodgar point and its affinities – an update
Torben Bjarke Ballin MCIfA, Lithic Research

Figs 1-2 Dorsal and ventral view of the Brodgar point. (Photo from the Hunterian Museum & Art Gallery, University of Glasgow (www.huntsearch.gla.ac.uk)

In a recent paper (2016), the author and Professor Hein Bjerck from University Museum, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway, characterized a single-edged (tanged) flint point from Brodgar on Orkney (Figs 1-2). The Brodgar point was first presented by Livens in a short note in 1956, and shortly thereafter it disappeared. It reappeared mid 2015 in connection with the online cataloguing of archaeological finds in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow.

In their paper, Ballin and Bjerck (2016) suggested that this piece is a so-called single-edged point, a type of tanged arrowhead usually associated with the Scandinavian Fosna-Hensbacka Complex (e.g. Kindgren 1995; Bjerck 2008). This formal type is generally perceived as a further development of Ahrensburgian points with long tangs, such as the one found on Tiree (Fig. 3). In their paper, Ballin and Bjerck (2016) also discussed the importance of Doggerland in terms of maintaining contacts across what is now the North Sea (also see Ballin 2016).

As contacts across Doggerland would clearly have become increasingly difficult as a consequence of the gradual flooding of this region and the formation of the North Sea, the dating of these single-edged points is important. The Brodgar point itself is generally undated, apart from through its formal affinities with Fosna-Hensbacka (9500-8000 cal BC; Bjerck 2008, 82) and Ahrensburgian points (10,800-9700 cal BC; Buck Pedersen 2009: Fig. 110). However, the older the Brodgar point is, the less hazardous a journey across Doggerland might have been for the flintknapper who produced it (whether across land, canoeing along the coast, or crossing sea ice).

Recently, Dr Lou Schmitt, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, brought to the author’s attention a single-edged (tanged) point of the Western Swedish Hensbacka Complex, which is almost identical to the piece from Brodgar (Figs 4-5) – and it is associated with a scientific date! The flint point in question was recovered from Källered RAÄ-77 immediately south of the city of Gothenburg, and it has been discussed in the archaeological literature on a number of occasions (Pettersson 1997; Schmitt 1999; 2015). The find location was associated with a fossil shoreline, and analysis of local shoreline displacement suggested a date of 11,000-10,500 cal BC, or the first half of the Ahrensburgian.

Fig. 3 The Ahrensburgian point from Tiree (drawing by Marion O’Neil; from Ballin & Saville 2003 (after Morrison & Bonsall 1989).
However, more Scottish late Upper Palaeolithic sites are clearly needed to increase our understanding of this period. At present, only a handful of actual settlements are known from this extensive time-frame, embracing material cultures like the Hamburgian, the Federmesser Complex, and the Ahrensburgian, supplemented by a small number of stray finds, and considering the fact that the Scottish Late Upper Palaeolithic period lasted approximately 3,000 years, many more sites and stray finds must be out there.

Bibliography:
Ballin, T.B. 2016: Rising waters and processes of diversification and unification in material culture: the flooding of Doggerland and its effect on north-west European prehistoric populations between ca. 13 000 and 1500 cal BC. *Journal of Quaternary Science*, DOI: 10.1002/jqs.2834 [final numbered and paginated version not yet received].

Ballin, T.B., & Bjerck, H.B. 2016: Lost and found twice: Discussion of an early post-glacial single-edged tanged point from Brodgar on Orkney, Scotland. *Journal of Lithic Studies* 3(1), #=#=#=[final numbered and paginated version not yet received].


Outside the walls: excavations within the annexe at Camelon Roman fort
Maureen Kilpatrick PCIfA, GUARD Archaeology Ltd

In 2014 GUARD Archaeology undertook an archaeological excavation at Redbrae Road in Falkirk. The full results of this research, ARO22: Outside the walls: Excavations within the annexe at Camelon Roman Fort has just been published and is now freely available to download from the ARO website - Archaeology Reports Online.

The 2014 excavation followed a previous archaeological evaluation that year by fellow GUARD archaeologist Christine Rennie, which had first revealed the presence of significant archaeological features within this site. Prior to this, a number of other archaeological sites were known in the vicinity, including a range of prehistoric find spots and burials as well as Camelon Roman Fort and a series of ditches and other Roman features that could be dated to the Flavian and Antonine periods of the first and second centuries AD and thought to represent a southern annexe to the Roman fort to the north-west. Previous excavations of an area to the north-west of the Redbrae Road site, by Falkirk Council archaeologist Geoff Bailey, indicated that there could be similar features across the development area, such as military V-shaped ditches, later ditches used as a rubbish dumps and smaller V-shaped ditches of an agricultural origin. Roman ditches were also found by another archaeological company to the immediate west of the Redbrae Road site in another development-led excavation in 2010, though these results are currently unpublished.

The Redbrae Road site was stripped of overburden to reveal a sandy subsoil which had been cut into by a number of Roman features including a series of linear ditches representing possible field boundaries, post-holes, a possible bread oven and several pits containing discarded detritus including Roman pottery and industrial waste. Twenty-one iron artefacts, including a socketed bolt-head, an ox-goad and hobnails, as well as fragments of ironworking slag, were recovered from these features.

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The excavation also recovered 35 sherds of Roman pottery including samian ware, coarse ware and a mortarium sherd. The samian sherds, representing two vessels from Southern Gaul and Flavian in date, were recovered from just one pit that also yielded the ox-goad. The environmental samples from the site produced a small mixed assemblage of wood charcoal and cereal grain, mainly barley and spelt wheat.

The overwhelming majority of the industrial waste, comprising furnace lining and tap slag, was retrieved from a large pit that also yielded Roman Flavian era pottery sherd and a radiocarbon date of 41 cal BC - 116 cal AD. This pit was in turn sealed beneath a clay-lined ditch that yielded Antonine era Roman pottery from Northern Gaul and a radiocarbon date of 54-215 cal AD. The industrial waste indicates that bloomery smelting of iron was carried out, probably on a relatively small-scale, within or close to the area excavated, and that the waste material was likely
dumped in this pit. No evidence for smithing, including primary smithing of the iron bloom, was recovered so it may be surmised that this took place elsewhere.

Much debate has surrounded the function of fort annexes, and whether they were used by military personnel only and/or civilian or part civilian in use. It has been suggested that annexes could represent the early stages of the military vici, such as the one found to the immediate east of Inveresk Roman Fort in East Lothian. This was borne out by evidence from excavations at a number of fort annexes in Scotland, including Balmuildy, Castledykes and Mumrills Roman forts, which uncovered material that could be classed as civilian in use. However, evidence of military buildings, bath houses, ovens and industrial activities such as metal working were also present within these spaces suggesting they had multiple uses and were occupied by a variety of different individuals. The recovery of metalworking waste, pottery, agricultural implements and cereal grains and the presence of a possible oven would suggest that the situation was no different at Camelon.

**Lidar and Fieldwork at Kraiknish, Skye**

George Geddes MCIfA, Historic Environment Scotland

HES Survey and Recording and Forestry Commission Scotland are currently working together to investigate an area of the west coast of Skye between Loch Brittle and Loch Eynort. Now used for the grazing of sheep, cattle and horses, evidence for early settlement is scarce but includes a cairn that yielded two complete Beakers, now in the National Museum of Scotland, when it was excavated in 1929.

In more recent times the area supported a large population evidenced by the remains of townships, extensive areas of former cultivation, numerous shieling huts and shieling mounds. Previous surveys of the area relied in the main on vertical aerial photographs and rapid field survey, and the corpus of known sites was thus relatively small. That said, the data available to us from individual records, such as a dun or a large township, is complemented to some degree by landscape characterisation and analysis such as HLA Map and Defining Scotland’s Places, the former identifying historic land-use, for instance the principal areas of cultivation and peat cutting, and the latter defining the extent (size and shape) of any known site.

An extract of processed lidar data (©FCS) at 1:1500 showing a dun, a modern township and an intensively managed landscape of lazy bedding and peat cutting

The project is being undertaken by members of the HES Landscape Survey and Aerial & Remote Sensing teams in order to utilise and evaluate a high resolution lidar survey (airborne laser scanning) commissioned by FCS in 2014 to inform historic environment conservation management. The principal aim of the project is to learn about and understand the relationship between the analysis of lidar and field survey. While lidar can sometimes be promoted as an objective and ‘complete’ picture of archaeological landscapes, to exploit its full potential requires a significant degree of both technical manipulation (such as visualisations that mimic the effect of light and shadow from multiple directions) and archaeological interpretation, each of which powerfully influences the quality and quantity of the archaeological information recovered. Similarly, field survey can sometimes be conceived as a simple search for archaeological sites, but it too is complex, having strengths and weaknesses that are rarely adequately explained, leading to varying results across different surveys.

Initial assessment of the Kraiknish lidar data led to the identification of a large number of targets that included unrecorded buildings, shieling huts, and later prehistoric hut circles. Our first week of field survey, completed on 2 September, involved visits to each of the 220 ‘target’ sites in order to assess and describe the archaeological features, and compare and contrast interpretation of the lidar (downloaded...
to tablet computers) with the evidence found in the field. About 90% of the identified targets proved to be archaeological, the remainder appearing to be natural features, and a further 20 sites were identified for the first time. These new discoveries tended to be structures whose form was indistinct (e.g. robbed or ploughed-over buildings) and those defined only by rough stone walls (e.g. small huts and rock shelters), or easily confused with natural features.

Archaeological survey is not, however, a numbers game, and our principal interest lies in the interpretation of the archaeological landscape, and the creation of a coherent narrative about its development over time. The team was particularly struck by the complementary and complex nature of interpreting the archaeological landscape with the combination of lidar and field observation. It seems that the two methods must be used together, iteratively, with critical thinking set at the centre of the process, supported by experience within the type of landscape under study and knowledge of the types of monument likely to be found within it.

As our awareness of the development of the field systems and peat cuttings improved, so we became confident that one township, situated out on a headland, could be dated to the 19th century, established by tenants cleared from other farms. In another area, a fine example of a traditionally built tacksman’s house was discovered, the sort of place where travellers to the Hebrides in the 17th and 18th centuries were wined and dined by a local gentleman; a Macaskill in this case. At a third site the dynamic nature of modern Hebridean archaeological landscapes was writ large: here, a proto-crofting settlement (dating to c. 1830) overlay an earlier field boundary, and was itself robbed and directly built over by a later farmstead and dyke, and finally abandoned in the late 19th century. Links with the narrative of clearance, crofting and sheep-farming are thus expressed explicitly through features visible on the ground. These are just some of multiple stories to tell.

While much of the story of the later landscape can be explained by recourse to the wider political and economic context – whether Macleod finances, the value of sheep, kelp or cattle – the landscape itself has much to offer in terms of nuance, revealing fragmentary late prehistoric and medieval remains, including at least two newly-discovered hut circles; an example recorded in 1961 looks less convincing 50 years on.

A second week of fieldwork in early November will see us tackle another area of the peninsula, this time focused on the infield and outfield of Bualintur. While we will inevitably record more sites, we hope to further enhance our understanding and interpretation of the landscape, and of the relationship between topography, land use and unitary monuments, not to mention survival and destruction. Our biggest challenge is learning how to combine lidar visualisations and field survey in a reflexive and recursive cycle; they are complimentary techniques but using them ‘together’ presents technical and interpretative challenges. The results will be published in Canmore and in a short report in due course. For further information, please contact: george.geddes@rcahms.gov.uk.
Other news

ScARF news
Emma Jane O’Riordan, ScARF Project Manager (emma@socantscot.org)

Summer was a busy time for the ScARF project as a new panel launched, more panels reconvened, the museums project took off and both Emma and Anna racked up a fair few air miles in the name of spreading archaeological knowledge!

Perhaps the biggest news story for ScARF over the summer was the launch of the Future Thinking on the Carved Stones of Scotland resource on the 24th August, but you can read more about that elsewhere in this newsletter! The resource can be found at www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/future-thinking-carved-stones-scotland. The authors welcome comments on the project from CIfA members, so please take a look and let us know what you think!

The two panels that reconvened over the summer were the Bronze Age and Chalcolithic and the Medieval. There was lively discussion in both meetings, ranging from how the reports might be updated with recent archaeological work to how future archaeological research might be affected by things like the Brexit vote.

Now that there have been four reconvened panels, we can begin to see some common themes emerging across the project. The chief consensus seems to be that there is an appetite for updates in the first place, which as a project reliant on the goodwill and voluntary contributions of its authors, is important to hear! Secondly, all of the meetings have expressed a desire for greater input from the commercial sector. This was most recently highlighted in the Medieval panel, where much of the recent archaeological work that has made headlines (from lost castles of Partick to medieval skeletons of Leith) has been the result of developer led excavations. There also seemed to be agreement that ScARF has proved itself as a go-to resource for research questions, for a wide variety of people from professional archaeologists to students.

Since the last Scottish Group newsletter, there has also been progress made on the regional frameworks. The first meeting of the Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll (RARFA) group took place at the University of Glasgow in July. The structure and content of the framework was discussed and authors for each section finalised. A timetable for future work was also discussed and it is hoped that the RARFA will be available to view around Spring 2017. The South East Scotland Archaeology Research Framework – including Midlothian, City of Edinburgh, East Lothian and the Scottish Borders (SESARF) have also commissioned their project design and we will bring you an update on that in the next newsletter.

The ScARF team is also much in demand by other groups looking to create frameworks. We were invited to the Glasgow Iona Research group at the University of Glasgow in June to discuss the ongoing work they are doing in creating a research framework for the unique archaeological landscape of Iona and to participate in discussion about the logistics of framework creation and on cross-sector working. Emma also presented at the Post Medieval Studies Group conference in Salford and gave the Scottish perspective on research frameworks. Emma also wrote two papers for the European Association of Archaeologists meeting in Vilnius in September, which highlighted the Society’s (and Scotland’s) expertise in archaeological research frameworks and digital archaeological publications.

Our Museums project is now well underway, and Anna has just returned from two weeks working with the council museums in Orkney – her report for CIfA Scottish group members follows:

Two weeks in Orkney is not enough time to begin to understand the remarkable amounts of archaeology present. Nor is it enough time to really get to grips with the fantastic museum collections that Orkney Islands Council have in their care. That said, that was exactly my job for the first fortnight in September. As Orkney Islands Council (OIC) museum service are one of our partner organisations for this museums project, my first visit to work with them in person was a valuable opportunity to get a better understanding of their work. The archaeology collection held by the museum service holds Recognised Collection status (awarded by Museums
Galleries Scotland), giving an indication of the importance of their collections.

While the Neolithic is perhaps what people immediately think of when considering Orcadian archaeology, what was fascinating for me this visit was seeing the aspects of the collections, and Orkney’s past, which aren’t as well researched. In particular, this was visiting other museums in OIC’s care, including Corrigall and Kirkbister – both fascinating and very different examples of farming and agricultural life in Orkney. I relished the opportunity to think about how we can understand more modern (by the ScARF definition) collections archaeologically. This trip was also a valuable opportunity to discuss how non-archaeologists can make a valuable contribution to ScARF. The perfect opportunity, then, to engage with museum curators and their own specialisms.

Few places could claim to have as high a number of archaeologists per head of population as Orkney, so while it felt like a marathon effort by the end of my two weeks, it was great to meet so many archaeological professionals working across the islands. I’m looking forward to engaging with the archaeology students and museum volunteers more as this project continues as well to see what they might be able to bring to the ScARF table.

All in all, a great fortnight which has identified many opportunities for this project and started building important working relationships – precisely what I’d hoped.

Anna would be interested to hear of any museum research projects that CIfA members might be undertaking that may be relevant to ScARF in the future – you can email her at anna@socantscot.org.

Remember, the best way to keep in touch with what ScARF is doing is to sign up to our dedicated monthly e-newsletter at (http://eepurl.com/bCFibT).

Edinburgh Archaeological Symposium (EASY): On-site training and the Training Hour (24/07/2016)

EASY met in the Beehive, Grassmarket on Sunday 24th July to discuss the provision of on-site training within the current commercial system, with specific emphasis on the Training Hour (Harward 2015).

The discussion began by looking at the issues concerned training on site - the minimal nature or complete lack of it within some organisations and the negative effects on both the dig team and on the quality of work produced. It was noted that a lack of obvious investment in - and engagement with - the dig team led to a disenchantment, poor productivity and a decline in on-site morale. A number of companies appear to have concentrated on certificated courses for a relatively small number of people, such as CAT scanner and First Aid training, without also improving the whole teams’ soft skills. This lack of training also led to poorer quality of work, a lack of knowledge of best practice and more time wasted in post-excavation fixing mistakes. These factors added to the already high time pressure on supervisors and POs who have to spend their time fire-fighting these issues.

Successful on-site training should be flexible and adaptable to the situation, site and team. It helps to both connect the dig team with the site they are on and engage them more closely with archaeology in general, while improving their quality and speed of work. The advantages of a well-trained, engaged site crew should not be under-estimated.

It also can be used to form part of the Skills Passport and part of ROs obligation to CIfA’s policy on professional development. In addition it can be used to ensure that individuals or sites are not left out, it should be a recognised, delineated part of the working week. This concept, the Training Hour, is one hour a week set aside for improving site staffs’ soft skills that can either be split up in to smaller units or used as one block, giving supervisors and POs the flexibility to adapt the training schedule around the site specific issues, morphology and timing. Making it an official Training Hour would hopefully ensure companies apply it, and staff are able to gain appropriate on-site skills within a loose framework. Given the skills gaps and skills shortages
repeatedly noted by Aitchison and Rocks-Macqueen (2013) over recent years across all parts of the profession, there is a pressing need to encourage and allow people to pass on the skills they have gained over years of working in archaeology.

The principal of good on-site training means that there is an initial outlay of time which is currently at a premium on many sites. The discussion noted that many units may be unwilling to make space for this within their bids in what remains a very competitive market, but also considered this to be a false economy against the benefits in increased productivity due to raised morale, increased understanding and preparedness for the potential archaeology on site and better quality of records, requiring less time in post-ex to sort out. A suggestion was made to lobby Local Authority archaeological officers across Scotland to require companies to commit to a Training Hour policy on all projects of over 2 weeks duration, which would level the playing field. This would only require a note in the tender on potential training to be undertaken and a note in the report on training conducted.

As the purpose of on-site training is mainly to improve standards across the site team, it should involve a mix of site specific toolbox talks (on burial archaeology, geoarchaeology, ditch infilling processes or whatever is useful for the specific site), best practice discussions and talks from both on-site and office staff (context sheets, planning, best practice for graphics, survey), info sheets on relevant topics (Iron Age enclosures, robber cuts, slumping) and site tours. All of these will allow the site staff to be more productive during the rest of the working week, as well as building up morale on site, helping to foster a unit loyalty that is often missing and will improve understanding and communication between the various departments of companies.

Companies should also make their site crews aware of the resources that are freely available to them for their own CPD, such as SCARF, Historic England’s series of technical advice booklets, CIfA Scottish Group training events and online technical blogs.

The outcome of this should be a change in the culture of training, with more emphasis on developing soft skills, reconnecting the dig team with their work and improving standards across the industry. This model should become industry wide.

References:

Harward, C. 2015. Training Diggers and Changing Cultures: Embedding a ‘Training Hour’ within the working week. The Historic Environment 6, 167-176

Links to useful training/information:
https://dougsarchaeology.wordpress.com
http://urban-archaeology.blogspot.co.uk
https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice
www.scottishheritagehub.com
www.archaeologists.net/groups/scottish
www.ed.ac.uk/history-classics-archaeology/news-events/research-seminars/first-millennia
www.socantscot.org/events

Obituary
Eddie Peltenburg
By The Cyprus Department of Antiquities

The Cyprus Department of Antiquities regrets to announce that Dr Edgar Peltenburg, Professor Emeritus of Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh, passed away on Sunday August 14 2016.

Dr Peltenburg was born on 28 May 1942. In 1963 he received his B.A. in Ancient History and Archaeology from the University of Birmingham and his PhD in 1968. He held the post of Lecturer at several universities in Canada, England and Scotland until his appointment as Lecturer of the Department of Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh. He remained there until he retired in 2008 having worked as a Professor of Archaeology from 1994 to 2007.
He was the Director of several excavations in Cyprus as well as in England, Scotland, Iraq and Syria. His many years of collaboration with the Department of Antiquities began with his excavations in Agios Epiktitos-Vrysi in Keryneia District from 1969 until 1973. In 1976 the ‘Lemba Archaeological Project’ commenced under his directorship with the excavations at Lempa-Lakkous, Kisonerga-Myloudia and Kisonerga-Mosfilia. From 1991 until 2011, he also carried out excavations at the sites of Souskiou-Vathyrikakas and Souskiou-Laona.

Membership of the Scottish Group is free for CIfA members, and is £10 per year for non-CIfA members. Please feel free to circulate this newsletter and we would ask you to encourage your friends/coworkers to join the Group.

For more information on the CIfA’s Scottish Group please see our website, where you can download copies of meeting minutes and past newsletters, and keep up-to-date with the work of the Group and training courses:

www.archaeologists.net/groups/scottish

Keep in touch with us via the Scottish Group’s Facebook page, where information about events and the work of the Group will be publicised. Search for ‘Scottish Group of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ and ‘like’ us.

www.facebook.com/ScottishGroupCIfA

Newsletters are published 3-4 times a year and contributions from members are welcome. To make a contribution to forthcoming editions of the Newsletter please email:

biddysimpson@yahoo.co.uk