



Scottish Group Newsletter

July 2012

News

Scottish Group Recent Activities

Members of the Scottish Group have attended a number of meetings this year, including:

- Meetings of the IfA Groups Forum in January and June 2012.
- A workshop hosted by BEFS regarding the RCAHMS options appraisal in February 2012.
- A meeting to discuss Scottish Heritage Strategies in March 2012, hosted by Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
www.socantscot.org/content/documents/10_march_2012_minute.pdf
- A workshop in June 2012 for users of historic environment data, hosted by BEFS/RCAHMS.
www.rcahms.gov.uk/news/historic-environment-workshop
- Regular BEFS Historic Environment Working Group meetings.
www.befs.co.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=63&Itemid=78

Members of the Group also hope to be at a number of conferences in the coming year with an information stand and membership application packs – keep your eyes open for us! We look forward to meeting members old and new.

Part of the Group's work is to assist IfA's main office in Reading in responding to historic environment consultations relevant to Scotland and Scottish members. If there are any consultations, or views on consultations, that you would like IfA to include, then please do get in touch.

RCAHMS Review

The options appraisal on how best to secure the functions of the Royal Commission on the

Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) was published on 4 July 2012.

Based on the options appraisal, the Cabinet Secretary for Culture and External Affairs Fiona Hyslop is seeking a detailed business case for a merger between RCAHMS and Historic Scotland.

You can view the press release at the following link, and we are keen to hear members' responses and views.

www.scotland.gov.uk/News/Releases/2012/07/Scottish-Heritage04072012

ScARF Website Launched

The Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) is now live and freely available at www.scottishheritagehub.com. ScARF provides a critical review of the current state of knowledge in Scottish archaeology and considers promising areas for future research. There is a wiki-style resource of over 750,000 words accompanied by a variety of resources and nine PDF reports on different aspects of Scotland's past.

You can register as a user and investigate the contents, leave constructive comments, ideas for how to improve the content or suggestions for resources to add to ScARF online. The aim is to have an organic resource that will be in a constant process of update as new research is conducted and new evidence comes to light.

ScARF is run by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in partnership with the wider archaeological sector: over 300 archaeologists, natural scientists, historians, architects (and the list of experts in their respective fields could go on), have given their time and effort for free to put ScARF together. A large number of institutions have contributed facilities, expertise, resources and images.

Training

The Scottish Group have again been busy organising training events. Look out for news bulletins about courses as they are finalised. Courses are designed to provide CPD opportunities for Scottish members, and we also aim to get away from Edinburgh-centric delivery wherever possible.

The course *An Introduction to GIS for Archaeologists*, held in January 2012 at Historic Scotland, was sold out and was very well received. A course on measured survey was held at the Highland Folk Museum, Newtonmore in May 2012, with tutors from RCAHMS, and which covered both indoors teaching and outdoors practical learning experience.

Other courses are currently planned and details will be published in due course.

The Group would be very interested to hear from members regarding topics for future training events, or hear any feedback on training days our members have attended. Please email mel@cfa-archaeology.co.uk or leave posts on our Facebook page.

We are also keen to encourage collaborative working with partners, offering reciprocal access to (and advertising for!) training events or field trips which may be of interest to our members and vice versa. Please get in touch.

Events/Courses

New MSc in Landscape: Integrated Research and Practice

The University of Glasgow is offering a new, cutting edge taught masters programme in *Landscape: Integrated Research and Practice*. This inter-disciplinary programme prepares graduates for careers in the landscape, environment and heritage sectors, in universities, research institutes, government agencies, conservation charities and private-sector professional practice. The programme comprises a series of taught courses and an independent research dissertation or professional development project. Students on the programme undertake advanced study of the latest developments in international and

domestic policy, of current trends in professional practice and of emerging directions in landscape research. Students have the opportunity to connect their parent discipline (e.g. archaeology, geography, landscape architecture, planning) with other relevant fields and to understand how landscape research, practice and policy intersect with contemporary problems and concerns. The programme is taught by leading researchers from a range of disciplines in the Colleges of Arts, Social Sciences and Science & Engineering. Through Master Classes, and other means, students will interact directly with external experts working in the public, private and third sectors.

For more information, see:

www.gla.ac.uk/postgraduate/taught/landscapeintegratedresearchpractice/

Or contact the programme convenor: Dr. Chris Dalglish (chris.dalglish@glasgow.ac.uk)

Edinburgh, Lothian and Borders Archaeology Conference

This year is the 10th anniversary conference of the very popular Edinburgh, East Lothian and Scottish Borders Conference. This year it will again be held at Queen Margaret University, Musselburgh, on Saturday 17th November 2012. The programme is currently being prepared, so look out for information over the next few months.

Opinion

“It’s community archaeology, Jim, but not as we know it!”

Matt Ritchie, FCS Archaeologist (MfA 6429)

The Historic Scotland '[Review of Archaeology Function](#)' makes interesting reading. Ostensibly a review of the in-house archaeology programme, it soon turns into a review of the whole Scottish archaeology sector.

The main thrust of the review would seem to be the lack of cohesion that they perceive within the sector and the need for [Historic Scotland's] leadership. The various reviews - including that proposed of the important **Scottish Historic Environment Policy** (SHEP) - aim to enhance or provide said leadership (or at least a degree

of guidance and direction). I would welcome a widely agreed and revised SHEP and HS archaeology function - but believe that both will require a bold and collaborative vision. The concept of community archaeology should perhaps be reclaimed - and the role of the archaeological community strengthened.

For example, the current SHEP could be expanded to become the *Scottish Historic Environment Strategy*, supported by an *SHES Implementation Plan* with widespread buy-in and suggested actions from across the Scottish archaeological community, inclusive of both professional and amateur.

A series of *Regional Historic Environment Action Plans* and/ or *Monuments at Risk Registers* could generate widespread interest and raise awareness - and could encourage and prioritise targeted conservation actions. Developing such Action Plans - by regional forums (including both public and professional) backed by national funding mechanisms and guidance - could be a really important step forward in encouraging (and enabling the prioritisation of) rural historic environment conservation management proposals.

In comparison, SNH's **Local Biodiversity Action Plans** foster a shared agenda for conserving and enhancing biodiversity. While one organisation may take the lead in compiling them, everyone concerned with the local environment can take part, from farmer and forester through conservationists to local communities and schools. However, while establishing partnerships and encouraging action are important elements of the (non-statutory) LBAP process, they have also been incredibly successful at setting the agenda for action.

I believe that the historic environment desperately needs regional priority action guidance. Such initiatives could build on (and link to) the research agendas being developed by Local Authority Archaeology Services and the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (ScARF). The creation of *Regional Historic Environment Action Plans* (sponsored by Historic Scotland under a revised SHEP) could encourage local groups / land owners and set the scene for a raft of justified historic environment conservation projects - and local groups and national

organisations would be able to evidence the value of their applications or conservation decisions. Regionally significant monuments (such as major hillforts) or types of sites (such as prehistoric rock art) could be highlighted as of significance and action recommended.

Turning to the **Review of Archaeology Function**, I am concerned that many of the 'allegations' (such as of a 'fragmented and uncoordinated' sector) are largely hearsay. The majority of professional archaeologists in Scotland are commercial archaeologists, undertaking a wide variety of work. The importance of this work - and of the professionalism of those who undertake it - is unfortunately largely downplayed by this review. The misplaced understanding of the role of Historic Scotland within the wider sector is summed up in the statement that "the sector looks to Historic Scotland for so many things including funding, advice, promotion, collaboration and approval."

In truth, the sector is now by and large operating without Historic Scotland - the backbone of archaeology in Scotland are the Local Authority Archaeology Services and the wider success in integrating archaeology into the planning process. Sure, there are issues to be ironed out - and a lot of significant excavations are indeed carried out by academics with Historic Scotland's support - but the Review ignores the fact that the majority of archaeological work in Scotland is completely unrelated to Historic Scotland and the archaeology programme. On the other hand, an expanded and well-resourced HS archaeology programme would of course be welcome!

The implication that the commercial sector in Scotland is muddled and underdeveloped is outdated - and casts serious aspersions of the ability of the IfA to provide leadership. Thus I urge all IfA members working in Scotland to read the review. It does make interesting reading and clearly has the potential to influence archaeology in Scotland for years to come. Discuss the impacts and encourage your colleagues to join the IfA if they have not done so already! The IfA supports and encourages the profession in an inclusive and productive manner - encouraging grass roots debate and development - and a stronger IfA in Scotland will have a better chance of making our voice heard!

May we live in interesting times...

Rebecca Jones (MIfA 1122)

As Matt Ritchie has noted, Historic Scotland's '[Review of Archaeology Function](#)' does indeed make interesting reading. Whatever your view on elements of the report, I would hope that we could reach general agreement that the recommendations are a major step in the right direction for Scottish archaeology. At various Built Environment Forum Scotland (BEFS) meetings in recent years there has been a discussion over a lack of leadership in the historic environment sector and no general conclusions over whose role that is. This review clearly states that Historic Scotland now sees itself in the role of co-ordinating leadership in archaeology across Scotland. This is Scottish Government taking archaeology seriously and stating that it is important – how can we not see this in a positive light? Yes, we are all working in an environment where the financial crisis has had an impact, and cuts will continue to impact in the coming years, but that means that we should all try and work together for the benefit of archaeology. We are also working at a time when public engagement in archaeology must be at an all time high or close to any past zeniths, and our museums and heritage attractions are breaking records for visitor numbers.

I have been appointed to the new post of Head of Archaeology Strategy at Historic Scotland, starting in August, on secondment from the RCAHMS where I am an Operational Manager in the Survey and Recording Group. My new role will involve working in partnership across the sector to create a long-term strategy for archaeological resources within Scotland. I see the IfA as key stakeholders in this, and look forward to working with you. Having read the strategy, I would welcome thoughts and comments, either directly to me at Historic Scotland from August, or through the Scottish Group of IfA.

Member's News

New post

Gareth Talbot (MIfA 7219) has recently changed career tack from archaeological consultancy to

working as the Environment and Sustainability Manager for Glasgow 2014 Ltd, the organising committee for the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.

While this role has meant a complete change of career from cultural heritage consultancy (formerly with AB Heritage Ltd and Atkins Heritage), it is making use of his background in conservation planning, environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment - indeed, he co-authored the SEA for the 2014 Commonwealth Games, and is therefore tasked with putting his own recommendations into action.

Achieving this position is also testament to the skills that following a degree and then career in archaeology can instil in a person too. Requiring a methodological approach to matters (something he hasn't achieved in his private life), coupled with decent communication and influencing skills.

Sourcing Scottish Redwares

Derek Hall (MIfA 2320)

From the mid 13th century, many of Scotland's extensive iron rich clay sources were exploited for the production of pottery, tiles and later bricks. In a bid to see if it was possible to get to grip with these industries, in 2003 a geochemical pilot programme was commenced, using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS). The work was carried out on small groups of post-medieval iron rich pottery from a range of known Scottish production sites over a wide geographical area utilising the British Geological Survey's national geochemical database of stream sediments, and a rigid statistical approach (Chenery *et al* 2004, 45-54). The results strongly suggested that the Scottish redware industries, especially on a regional basis, were far more complicated than had previously been believed.

In a bid to take this work forward, a draft Scottish redware vessel typology and research strategy was created which included medieval, post medieval, and industrial pottery as well as floor and roof tiles. Some 613 samples have now been analysed using (ICP-MS), including 4 groups of 12th century or earlier Border redwares. For comparison we included sherds from 4 Dutch kiln sites, 6 sherds from

continental stove tiles found in Scotland and some redwares from the Chester Area.

This Historic Scotland funded project has recently been published by the Medieval Pottery Research Group as an occasional paper and is available either from Lyn Blackmore at MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology), Mortimer Wheeler House, Eagle Wharf Road, LONDON, N1 7ED price £22.50 (inc PandP) or Derek Hall, 34 Glenfarg Terrace, Perth, PH2 0AP derek.hall1@blueyonder.co.uk

Bronze Age boat back in the Tay Valley

Mark Hall, Perth Museum (MIfA 4947)

Perth Museum & Art Gallery is delighted to announce that following its excavation in 2006 and six years of conservation treatment, the Carpow Bronze Age logboat has finally returned to the Tay valley, for display in the Museum. The boat is part of the Museum's recognised archaeology collection, having been allocated via Scottish Treasure Trove. The exhibition, *The Carpow Bronze Age Logboat*, opened to the public's eager anticipation on 19 March 2012.



David Strachan (Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust and with funding support from Historic Scotland) led a team of archaeologists in the excavation and recovery of the boat, which took place in a narrow period of low tides in the summer of 2006. The boat was transported down to the National Museums Scotland Conservation and Analytical Research Laboratory, Granton, Edinburgh for the conservation phase, led by Dr Theo Skinner. This involved the boat being sliced into three segments, soaked in PEG, freeze dried and then re-joined. At 9m long the

boat was too big to fit into a freeze-drying oven, unless flown to Tokyo, which, of course, was not feasible. The story of the boat's conservation, excavation and recovery are all told in the exhibition. The other key element of the exhibition is an introduction to the Bronze Age context for the 3,000 year old boat. Focussing on the evidence from the Lower Tay Valley the display outlines the nature of settlement and resource exploitation (including some 3,000 year old hazel nuts recovered from the boat!), the way people buried their dead and the making and using of the logboat.

The logboat is the star of the show but the exhibition also marks another first: the display of all the Bronze Age metalwork (swords, dirk, spear-heads, axe-heads and other tools) recovered from the River Tay, thanks to generous loans from National Museums Scotland, Fife Council Libraries and Museums and The McManus – Dundee's Gallery and Museum. The majority were recovered from the stretch of the river between Perth and Newburgh and permit the interpretation of votive offerings as a possibility. A series of dramatic paintings of how the boat could have been used include one showing metalwork being offered to the river from the boat.

The exhibition runs until 31 January 2013 and Perth Museum is open Monday -Saturday, 10.00–17.00. For further details contact Mark Hall, mahall@pkc.gov.uk; telephone: +44 (0)1738 783414 or visit the website: www.pkc.gov.uk/Education+and+learning/Museums+and+galleries/Perth+Museum+and+Art+Gallery/

Archaeological collaboration discovers Early Medieval royal stronghold in Galloway

Ronan Toolis (MIfA 1311) & Christopher Bowles (MIfA 6254)

A recent collaboration between community, private sector and public sector organisations has made an exciting new archaeological discovery in south-west Scotland.

Trusty's Hillfort, near Gatehouse of Fleet in Dumfries and Galloway, is best known for the Pictish Symbols carved into a natural rock outcrop at the fort's entrance. However, in recent years, many historians have begun to

doubt whether these carvings were genuine, some even suggesting that the carvings are forgeries. The Galloway Picts Project, led by the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society and funded in part by the Heritage Lottery Fund, sought to find out why there are Pictish Carvings here, so far from the Pictish heartlands in the north-east of Scotland, and if the carvings are indeed genuine.

The Galloway Picts Project got underway with a GPS topographic survey of the vitrified fort on Trusty's Hill by the Royal Commission for Ancient and Historical Monuments in Scotland, producing for the first time a measured detailed plan of this Scheduled Ancient Monument and a 3D terrain model, both necessary preparation for the subsequent excavation of the fort, to allow accurate recording of the trenches and the features.

Under the direction of two members of the Society, who both happen to be professional archaeologists and IfA Members, over 60 local volunteers spent two weeks discovering new archaeological evidence that establishes a clear archaeological context for the Pictish Symbols at this site. The re-excavation of trenches, originally excavated by Charles Thomas in 1960, was assisted by a small team of professional archaeologists from GUARD Archaeology Ltd, who ensured that IfA standards of excavation and the conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent were adhered to, and who provided graphic and website design for all publicity prior to the commencement of the excavation.

As well as an abundance of domestic waste, including animal bones, stone and metal tools and a spindle whorl, from 'dark soil' occupation deposits sealed by the collapsed ramparts of the fort, the excavators recovered numerous crucible and clay mould fragments, metalworking debris and a variety of iron pins and a possible Anglo-Saxon disc brooch, indicating the production of high status jewellery within the site. But the clincher for the Galloway Picts team was the discovery of E-ware pottery from a secure occupation context. The pottery sherd not only dates to the late sixth or early seventh centuries AD, exactly the right time for when Pictish Symbols were being carved in Scotland, but as an import from Western France is associated with high status, often royal, sites in Atlantic Britain such as Dunadd, Dumbarton

Rock and Whithorn. Coastal fortified sites, such as perhaps Trusty's Hill, often acted as importation centres for E ware and other luxury goods, which were then distributed to client sites in the region.

The excavation also revealed that the stone ramparts were laced with large vertical oak posts and that each of these was purposely set alight and stoked to the point where the stone rubble packed around them began to vitrify. Given the substantial fuel, oxygen and time required to accomplish this, it is likely that this deliberate and spectacular destruction of the ramparts took many days, even weeks, to complete.



Furthermore, the excavation revealed a feature, previously interpreted to be a guard-hut, but now demonstrably a rock-cut basin. As well as containing waterlogged deposits, from which worked wood and other organic remains were recovered, the location of this feature, outside the rampart and on the opposite site of the entrance to the Pictish Carvings, may suggest a ritualised entranceway as the immediate context of the Pictish Carvings.

Following the excavation, a team of stone conservators from the Centre for Digital Documentation and Visualisation LLP undertook a laser scan survey of the Pictish Symbol Stone. The objective for this is to enable specialist examination of the detail of how the Pictish Carvings were made and the translation of an ogham inscription that has been previously noted along the edge of the carved stone.

Together with various freelance specialists and experts from the National Museums of Scotland

and the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling and Bradford, GUARD Archaeology are co-ordinating the specialist post-excavation analyses. The Galloway Picts team are excited about what the results of this work may reveal about how the cultures of Early Medieval Scotland, Britons, Picts, Angles and Scots, came together at Trusty's Hillfort, near the beginning of a process that in time created Scottish identity. The early results of this ongoing programme of work will be one of the discoveries from the region's ancient past being presented at the one-day conference the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society are holding to celebrate their 150th Anniversary, on Saturday, 8 September 2012, at Dumfries and Galloway College. An application form for the conference is available from the Society's website: <http://www.dgnhas.org.uk/>.

To find out more about this project visit www.gallowaypicts.com

The Galloway Picts Project is supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, GUARD Archaeology Ltd, the Mouswald Trust, the Hunter Archaeological Trust, the Strathmartine Trust Sandeman Award, the Gatehouse Development Initiative and the John Younger Trust.

Bronze Age domestic settlement in Argyll: new discoveries and new architectural features

Clare Ellis, Argyll Archaeology (MlfA 2368)

Typically the discovery of a single, ring-ditch roundhouse during the course of a watching brief is not particularly noteworthy. However, such a discovery in the heart of Kilmartin Glen in Argyll is most certainly a cause for excitement. It and the neighbouring glens are renowned for the plethora of impressive, early prehistoric ceremonial and funerary archaeological monuments that span over two thousand years. The density of 'ritual' monuments and the apparent lack of domestic sites and structures have led some preeminent archaeologists to argue that Kilmartin Glen was not only a focus for ritual activities but actually set aside for this

purpose. The roundhouse was discovered on a terrace above Killinochonoch Farm, which lies some 600 m south of Ballymeanoch henge and kerb cairn and 1500 metres south of the cup and ring marked rock of Baluachriag. Charcoal from the basal fill of the ring-ditch dates the backfilling of the ditch to the middle Bronze Age around 1640-1450 BC. The Killinochonoch ring-ditch roundhouse has demonstrated the presence of mid Bronze Age domestic settlement within the heart of the 'ritual landscape' of Kilmartin Glen. It seems highly improbable that this is the sole example or survivor of early prehistoric domestic settlement within the Glen. The hitherto lack of evidence for early prehistoric domestic settlement can perhaps be explained as a reflection of past and current archaeological research agendas coupled with limited developer funded archaeological investigation.



The discovery at Killinochonoch was just the beginning of an exciting year of roundhouse excavation in Argyll by Argyll Archaeology and which has started to transform our understanding of domestic Bronze Age settlement within Argyll. Prior to the excavation of the Killinochonoch roundhouse little was known about Bronze Age roundhouses in Argyll, with the next nearest excavated sites were located on the western shore of Loch Lomond, over 100 kilometres to the east, and at Kilellan Farm on the island of Islay. More excavation this year, this time near Oban, uncovered two ring-ditch and one double post-ring roundhouse at Glenshellach and five ring-ditch roundhouses and one post-ring roundhouse at Dunbeg; decorated pottery recovered from both sites sets them firmly within the Bronze Age.

While the Killinochonoch ring-ditch was unusual in that it was a double ring-ditch forming a C-shape within the interior of the roundhouse, the roundhouses near Oban also revealed a number of hitherto unseen (by the current author) architectural elements. Superficially the roundhouses conform to Cook's and Dunbar's Type 1, with the ring-ditch in all but one of the Oban roundhouses internal to the post-ring and located on the northeast side. However, the archaeological evidence at both Glenshellach and Dunbeg clearly demonstrates that the ring-ditches are a deliberate and designed architectural feature, not a result of erosion. Compelling evidence includes the continuous cobbled floor of the porch and ring-ditch of S9 at Glenshellach. At Dunbeg, the ring-ditch of S4 was ridiculously deep (0.70 m) and steep sided, with no apparent route in or out. Extending out from two of the ring-ditches of S1 and S5 at Dunbeg was a narrow, square cut, curvilinear slot that exited via the entrance porch. In S1 (Dunbeg) another linear slot, this time the base and sides tightly lined with wood, led from the central hearth, joined with the slot leading from the ring-ditch before exiting through the entrance porch. In S3 at Dunbeg and S8 at Glenshellach a linear slot ran from the central hearth out through the entrance porch. These slots could not have survived the trampling of feet or hooves unless they were protected by some form of floor covering, indeed it would have been difficult if not impossible to negotiate the narrow entrance porches if these slots had been open to the elements. The logical conclusion of the archaeological evidence is that the interior of the entire roundhouse would have been covered by some form of ridged flooring, presumably some form of wooden planking, portions of which were readily lifted when access below was required. At Killinochonoch a tight squeeze of an interior working surface of only 2.5 m diameter suddenly becomes a very respectable 6 m when the whole interior is covered by a wooden floor. The Argyll ring-ditches, that are internal to the post-ring, are interpreted as internal cellars, some of which were provided with air vents. It is tempting to interpret these as the precursor of the Iron Age souterrain.

A final word....

Honours List

Members may be interested to know that Dr Carol Swanson, formerly Service Manager at the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, has been nominated for an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours List, for services to archaeology in Scotland.

TAFAC Publications

TAFAC (Tayside and Fife Archaeological Committee) is pleased to announce the long awaited publication of the Perth High Street excavations in a series of four fascicules.

Publication timetable:

- Fascicule 1 Excavation, history and excavated buildings (September 2011)
- Fascicule 2 Ceramics, metalwork, religious and wooden objects (late 2012)
- Fascicule 3 Leather and textiles (late 2012)
- Fascicule 4 Environmental remains and miscellaneous finds (September 2011)

Ordering details available at:
www.tafac.org.uk/page37.html

Reviewer Sought

Our member Kenneth Aitchison has just published his PhD research as a book - *Breaking New Ground: how archaeology works*. This is available as an e-book ([Breaking New Ground](#)) and we would be keen to receive a review of this book for the next newsletter. Please do get in touch if you are interested!

Scottish Group membership

Membership of the Scottish Group is free for IfA members, and attracts a small fee for non-IfA members. Please feel free to circulate this newsletter and we would like to ask you to encourage your friends and colleagues to join the Scottish Group.

For more information on the IfA'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 course:

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 Institute for Archaeologists' and 'like' us or go to:

www.facebook.com/pages/Scottish-Group-of-the-Institute-for-Archaeologists/118919181526150

The next committee meetings are 22nd August and 4th October 2012 - please feel free to get in touch if there any items you would like to see included on the agenda.

Newsletters are published twice a year and all contributions from Scottish members are welcome (news, events, new discoveries, project roundups, books, talks, staff news etc). To make a contribution to forthcoming editions of the Newsletter please email:
mel@cfa-archaeology.co.uk