The Changing Face of Buildings Archaeology 2011 to 2017

A FAREWELL FROM MIKE NEVELL

Being Chair of any of the CIfA special interest groups is a privilege. I’ve had the opportunity to work with and meet some great professionals, visit some intriguing buildings and also try to contribute in a small way to the development of buildings archaeology within CIfA. So having stepped down after six years at the helm I thought that I would provide a personal view on some of the changes seen in our branch of archaeology during that period. In particular, I would like to highlight what I see as four important developments.

The first is a methodological change, in the emergence of the Historic Building Assessment as part of the planning process. In the last six years this form of rapid assessment has become very common, especially for pre-planning historic building applications. Methodologically Historic Building Assessment is a partner to the archaeological desk-based assessment, and a perhaps owes something of its origin to the approach to buildings taken in many environmental impact assessments. Since the approach is so new it is not, as yet, included in the CIfA standards and guidance for buildings archaeology, which is one of the reasons why BAG has started the process of revising these guidelines.

The second development is the continuing impact of electronic methods of data recovery. Laser scanning has been with us for several decades. In the last six years, though, we have seen the rise of cheap and powerful drone technology and the availability of photogrammetry programmes that can even be used on your mobile phone to create 3D images. As ever, the technological advances in software and hardware are eye-catching, yet this represents merely the data-gathering stage of the buildings archaeology process. Surveys that would have taken weeks can now be undertaken in just a few hours. Yet, the core skill of the buildings archaeologist lies in interpreting that data, and for that individuals still need appropriate training in architectural styles, fabrics, forms and chronology. Without interpretation the data is meaningless, which is why BAG continues to offer training days and advertises a variety of courses.

Thirdly, and most worryingly, there has been a further decline in local authority conservation officers and planning archaeologists. This has a number of consequences, the most common being the lack of local authority oversight of planning applications affecting historic buildings. This has led to missed recording or conservation opportunities and sometimes inadequate historic building planning conditions.

Lastly, and more positively, I’d like to highlight the start of the development of a national (at least for England) research framework for buildings. Funded by Historic England as part of their research framework update initiative, and undertaken by the University of Liverpool, this will be the first time that a national perspective has been compiled for the research themes in historic buildings. Such a research approach is embedded in archaeological practice, though less so on the conservation side of the profession. This initiative thus provides an opportunity to bring the conservation and archaeology sides of historic building analysis closer together by forging some common aims and dialogue. As such, it’s possibly the most important development in the buildings archaeology field of the last six years and I look forward to seeing how BAG engage and promote this new framework.
MEET THE NEW COMMITTEE!

It is a great privilege to hold the position of committee chair and carry on Mike Nevell’s great work. I have a background in both the private and public sectors, having worked as an archaeologist and historic building consultant throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland. I am currently the Historic Environment Manager at Place Services (Essex County Council) with a remit for our historic building and archaeological advice to over 15 districts in four counties and also co-ordination of our syllabus of Traditional Buildings Skills, Conservation Courses and Lectures. As a member of both CIfA and IHBC I hope to use my time on the BAG committee to promote collaboration between the two organisations.

My Favourite Building? A very tough question. I will say the Firestone Factory which once stood on the Great West Road, London. All that remains of the original 1928 building are the Grade II listed gates, piers and railings. The building was once of the best examples of factory facade designed by Wallis, Gilbert and Partners. The demolition of this building in 1980 (reportedly in anticipation of being listed) was met with considerable outcry. As a result the then Secretary of State, Michael Heseltine, listed a number of twentieth century industrial buildings. The Firestone Factory is my favourite building based on its aesthetic merit but also that its loss was the reason that so many other significant industrial structures were saved for our appreciation and enjoyment today.

I have been a member of CIfA since 1984. Before turning freelance in 1994, I worked for the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, and in Greater Manchester, Tyne & Wear, Wessex, Orkney, and East Lothian. Now, I undertake desk-based assessments, watching briefs, and evaluations, enjoy surveying historic buildings, with particular interests in farm buildings, medieval churches, and historic designed landscapes. I have also clocked up over 25 years off-and-on working at Whalley Abbey, Blackburn Diocese’s Conference House.

My favourite building? No contest there! For two years (2015–2017) I was archaeologist to the Duchy of Lancaster at Lancaster Castle, which was decommissioned as H.M. Prison in 2011. The eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings, and Henry IV’s gatehouse of 1405 (incorporating work by King John 200 years earlier) are full of surprises, but the plum is The Keep, dubbed the ‘least studied Norman keep in Britain’ – because of having been inaccessible to researchers since the 1950s.

I am a Historic Environment Consultant providing advice on non-designated and designated heritage assets, including archaeological sites and conservation areas. I work on a range of projects including Environmental Impact Assessments relating to works to a scheduled monument, the building recording of a Post-Medieval farmhouse and the appraisal of post-war development. I was a Finance Analyst in the City for a number of years, primarily focusing on commercial real estate and I am particularly interested in sustainability and the economics of development in the historic environment context. I have a first degree in Egyptian Archaeology and an MA in the Archaeology of Buildings from the University of York where I am also a Research Associate in the Department of Archaeology. The focus of my academic-related research is the Medieval Anglo-Jewish community and their extant material culture.

My favourite building? At the moment it is Jews’ Court, Lincoln as it has been the focus of my research on the Medieval Anglo-Jewish community. It is a building that I think raises interesting questions about the influence of a dominant historic narrative on the contemporary use and management of a historic building and the general issues of presenting Medieval Anglo-Jewish history in the heritage space.
I am a Heritage Consultant at Mott MacDonald, specialising in 'everyday' heritage. My interests include improving the way we conserve working-class buildings, looking at how community engagement can be utilised to develop sustainable protection of buildings and outreach and education work, particularly getting primary school children to engage with archaeology. My MA Dissertation, "Last Orders: The Decline of the Traditional Public House", focused on how we can improve our current conservation methods to better preserve the intangible heritage reflected in these types of working-class buildings. I also find Medieval construction technology fascinating, particularly the experimental archaeology being undertaken at Guédelon Castle. I hope to visit one day before it is completed!

**My favourite building?** It’s probably the Ice House just outside Monk Bar in York. Of all the grandiose buildings in the city, this unassuming little gem is hidden in plain sight, unappreciated for the fascinating stories it can tell us. It has fallen into disrepair but yet retains its charm and character.

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I am a Project Archaeologist at Trent and Peak Archaeology, specialising in survey and illustration. Originally from Washington, DC, I moved to the UK in 2014 to undertake an MA in Medieval Archaeology at the University of York. Interested in church archaeology, my dissertation explored the relationship between population composition, seigneurial power and spatial patterns of church construction in villages of the Anglo-Norman Danelaw. In addition to buildings archaeology, my other research interests include rural settlements and monumental commemoration.

**My favourite building?** I’m not sure if it is my favourite building (or even church) but I would have to say Rievaulx Abbey. Besides walking through the streets of York during my first week in the UK, it was the oldest thing I had ever seen in my life up to that point. It just blew me away!

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I am a Senior Built Heritage Consultant at AECOM. I am an experienced buildings archaeologist and consultant, specialising in historic building survey, listed building consents and assessments of significance. Alongside my experience in the commercial sector I also hold a Ph D in late-medieval Irish castles and have published several research papers on the topic. I am the current chair of the Castle Studies Group and a regularly invited delegate and speaker at the international Château Gaillard colloquium of European castles research.

**My favourite building?** Well it has to be a castle doesn’t it! Warkworth Castle in Northumberland is my favourite, although I haven’t seen them all...yet. Warkworth’s complexity of design always amazes me and I find something new every time I visit. The cross-shaped tower is a 3D jigsaw of interconnected rooms and a true study in 14th century domestic planning and status display. The Percy lion standing proud over the village is just as impressive now as it must have been 640 years ago.

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**We are still recruiting members to join our committee!**

If you would like to be involved email: Tim.Murphy@essex.gov.uk
NEWS

10th April 2018
The Department for Education announced a further £1.6 million of funding for Historic England’s Heritage Schools programme, allowing the scheme to continue for the next two years.

13th March 2018
London Central Mosque, Regent’s Park and the Fazl Mosque, Southfields were listed at Grade II* and Grade II respectively. This forms part of Historic England’s research into the British Mosque which will result in new listings and a publication.

5 March 2018
Historic England launched its “Immortalised” project looking at statues and monuments. They have called for the public to submit photographs of lesser-known memorials, memorials that are loved by local communities and local rituals and activities attached to memorials to keep their stories alive. This project also includes a debate ‘Revere or Remove? The Battle Over Statues, Heritage and History’ on Monday 14 May 2018, an exhibition ‘Immortalised’ taking place between the 3rd -17th September 2018 and a design competition for ten new monuments which closes on 30th April 2018.

22nd January 2018
Historic England announced “HerStories” a new programme of research, alongside the University of Lincoln which aims to highlight sites which witnessed suffrage activity, with the hope to inform new listings. This project includes the greater an exhibition of student work at Manchester Central Library between 1st April and 30th June. Historic England are also taking part in ‘Processions’, creating a banner with former Holloway inmates, which will take place in processions on the 10th June in London.

NEW POLICY, GUIDANCE AND OPEN CONSULTATIONS

NPPF
Consultation ends on 10th May 2018 and the new NPPF is said to be published “before the summer”.

Conservation Principles
Consultation ended on the 2nd February 2018 although no publication date has been released.

Chartered Archaeologist new membership grade, CIfA
No further information has been released.

Conservation Area Appraisal, Designation and Management Historic England Advice Note
Consultation ends on 17th May 2018.

Listed Buildings and Curtilage Historic England Advice Note
Published on the 21st February 2018

The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition)
Published on the 22nd December 2017

Post–Modern Architecture, Historic England
Published on the 15th December 2017

The Adaptive Reuse of Traditional Farm Buildings, Historic England
Published on the 20th October 2017

An introduction to professional ethics, CIfA
Released October 2017

BIM for Heritage: Developing a Historic Building Information Model, Historic England
Published on the 20th July 2017
We would love to achieve more, do more and have a greater positive influence on and within the heritage sector. Things we would like to be able to do, but simply don’t have the capabilities to do without more committee members and the wider support of the group, include:

- Run more regular CPD day workshops for early career professionals
- Run a regular online blog highlighting the work of voluntary groups and CIfA Registered Organisations related to historic buildings and areas
- Run our own 1 or half day conference or day event each year, separate from the CIfA Conference, perhaps enabling early career academics or local and regional archaeology groups a space within which to present papers or contribute
- Work more closely in partnership with the other special interest groups to present joint events and/or publications
- Support more widely the work of the CIfA in working to protect, conserve and enhance our built heritage.

BAG FROM 2011

Since the Group’s rejuvenation in 2011 from a period of inactivity lasting some years, the committee, made up of a small group of voluntary members, has achieved a considerable level of success in promoting the group and undertaking activities. A few members have come and gone, but over the last few years the committee has:

- Reinstated the group’s Newsletter;
- Developed and produced new display material and branded flyers, pull-up banners and postcards;
- Created a social media presence on Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn;
- Had a presence at every CIfA Conference since 2011 and organised and run three successful and well attended conference sessions. First, in 2013 on emerging new technologies used in the study of historic structures, and a second in 2015 looking at the impact of climate change and extreme weather on our shared built heritage. Lastly in 2017 on Built Heritage in Conflict. All sessions were a resounding success, and we’re still hoping to produce a dedicated edition of the Historic Environment Policy and Practice Journal with contributions from the papers given.
- Run a number of day CPD events, including a walking tour of Bath; a tour of House Mill in Bromley-by-Bow; and a day event in Southampton.
- Increased the group’s membership to just fewer than 1000 members (a third of the entire CIfA and the largest of the special interest groups)
- Updated the Buildings Archaeology professional competency matrix for Corporate Membership of the CIfA
- Produced a first draft of the Standards and Guidance for the Recording of Standing Buildings, the first update to this guidance since before PPS5!

We are still recruiting members to join our committee!
If you would like to be involved email: Tim.Murphy@essex.gov.uk
BUILT LEGACY: PRESERVING DIGITAL IMAGERY, SURVEY DATA AND THE REPORTING OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Responding to concern that there may be gaps in the recording of investigations and sustainable archiving of digital data and reports on historic buildings and structures, the Archaeology Data Service has embarked on a five month project to investigate current practice and user needs of conservation architects, surveyors, engineers and their specialist teams including buildings archaeologists. Building on a previous needs survey (ADS, 2015) about historic building recording content, the new project plans to get a better understanding of how conservation professionals in the commercial and voluntary sectors archive and access historic buildings data.

What is out there?
It is thought that practitioners are generating considerable quantities of high quality digital information including reports, CAD drawings, photogrammetry and high resolution laser scanning. Presently it is unclear what happens to this data, and whether it is preserved and disseminated. It is known that access to free and open format data is having a significant impact in terms of research in the archaeological community (Beagrie & Houghton, 2013). It is anticipated that increasing the catalogue of historic buildings data lodged in an open searchable database linked to a sustainable archive could have similar impact to both historic buildings research and conservation practice.

What’s available now?
The Archaeology Data Service supports research, education and commercial heritage conservation practice with freely available, high quality and dependable digital resources. It does this by preserving digital data in the long term, and by promoting and disseminating a broad range of buildings archaeology data and historic buildings investigation reports via their web site. The open and searchable database of unpublished literature facilitates information accessibility contributing to re search and informed conservation decision making. The ADS is internationally recognised with a Data Seal of Approval ensuring long term, non-degrading data archive which is actively maintained in order to ensure future accessibility. The ADS currently holds around 3000 reports in the grey literature library of unpublished fieldwork relating to historic buildings and structures reported through OASIS and has a small but growing number of full archives, many of which will have been submitted by CIfA members utilising ADS-easy. Depositors not only get the benefits of disseminating and show casing their work but have the opportunity to include contact information and their organisation logo on their search results page. Recent depositions have included data resulting from the Brixworth Church Survey project undertaken by the Brixworth Archaeological Research Committee in 1972 (Parsons & Sutherland, 2015). The investigation included the use of Ground Penetrating Radar, photographic surveys and hand-drawn elevations with the resultant digital archive being representative of the work carried out by specialists in their field over several decades. The ADS digital archive represents various stages of the project and contains the full Ground Penetrating Radar report, which was too lengthy to include in the published monograph, as well as the site digital photographs, digitised drawings and the subsequent interpretive interactive layered elevations. The ADS also provides access to a number of resources such as Vernacular Architecture Group’s dendrochronology, cruck frame and Wealden house databases and bibliography in the archive, recognising the importance of the management, preservation and accessibility of this data.

What’s the current research project about?
This project seeks to contribute to the development of the ADS’s existing world-leading digital heritage data archive by exploring ways to increase the awareness of and deposition of data by professionals working on historic building conservation.

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Bibliography


ICE HOUSES IN THE NEW FOREST

High-tech 3D recording is helping New Forest National Park archaeologists discover more about historical ice houses in order to conserve them for future generations.

The ice house on Beaulieu Estate in the New Forest has been scanned by heritage technology firm Archaeovision to produce an intricate computer generated model of the building, an animation is available to watch at www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/icehouse.

The laser scan model has allowed traditional style drawings to be generated electronically and these have been available to the structural engineer and the Beaulieu Estate Architect so that a full repair schedule could be drawn up and conservation work eventually undertaken. This laser scan record is an important first step in the work to catalogue and conserve one of the many New Forest ice houses. These structures are often well hidden under a mound of soil and filled with rubbish; 3D documentation like the one of Beaulieu ice house help bring the buildings to life and form an important part of the cultural heritage.

Brick underground ice houses can be found in the grounds of many large and not so large estates. In England, the first were constructed in the early 17th century by King James I who is credited with having one built at Greenwich in 1616. One of the earliest ice houses once existed in the grounds of the Queen’s House at Lyndhurst probably constructed before the end of the 17th century. They remained popular with wealthy landowners on their estates until the end of the 19th century when refrigeration was being introduced and ice was being produced commercially rather than being imported. Domestic refrigeration becoming more common from the 1920s onwards. The Beaulieu Ice house is a late example constructed in the 1870s.

The ventilator at the top of the internal dome of the Beaulieu ice house visible in the 3D animation is an unusual feature and relates to its later use. During the Second World War the ice house became an apple store that allowed apples to be kept many months after harvesting and required the space to be ventilated. The ice house typically contains a drain at its base that would have originally allowed waste water to drain away as ice melted. In many cases ice could remain in the ice house for anything between 12 and 18 months.

This work is part of a wider project to record industrial structures in the New Forest and has already allowed previously unknown ice houses to be located that can be recorded and repaired.

Written by
Frank Green
New Forest National Park Authority

This project forms part of the £4.4 million Heritage Lottery Funded Our Past, Our Future Landscape Partnership Scheme as part of the Rediscovering Our Archaeological Heritage project, one of 21 different natural and cultural environment projects in the scheme.

The Landscape Partnership Scheme is led by the New Forest National Park Authority working alongside several delivery and funding partners including the Beaulieu Estate, Commoners Defence Association, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, National Trust, Natural England, New Forest Centre, and the New Forest Land Advice Service.

The 3D animation is available to view and is embed at www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/icehouse.
After lunch on Thursday (and our AGM) the BAG organised session on Built Heritage in Conflict began, chaired by Edward James and Mike Nevell.

The first session, by Professor Peter Stone (UNESCO chair), focused on ‘protecting cultural property during armed conflict’. Stone talked about his work with the military and the challenges he faced in convincing them to understand heritage priorities in conflict zones. He discussed the work of Blue Shield, established in 1996, which aims to increase long term awareness of the importance of heritage through methods like pre-deployment training. He also discussed the need to educate those in senior positions to make informed decisions about the necessity of destruction of particular assets and the importance of heritage to post-conflict stabilisation and reconstruction of these communities. All of this whilst understanding the principles of people first, buildings second. Stone discussed how a new CPP unit within the armed forces would be introduced in the next 6 months. This unit will aim to develop a list of sites to protect in warzones and write articles thereby ensuring that this information is disseminated by people in uniform, for people in uniform. He commented that there was significant engagement from the armed forces to include these new policies and that this would hopefully lead to more permanent professional bodies.

Arianne Buschmann led the next session on the reconstruction of Dresden. Dresden was largely destroyed during WW2, but in 1964 the city had reconstructed a large amount of major buildings, demolishing a large amount of other monuments for living space, resulting in its removal from the World Heritage List. This has caused significant debate about authenticity. Buschmann discussed the history of The Church of our lady and its later reconstruction. It had remained a ruin for 45 years but debates about its reconstruction began in the 1990s, leading to its reopening in 2005. About 45% of the original fabric was reused. Buschmann posed the question of authenticity in this new structure. Finally she discussed the ongoing reconstruction of Dresden using the Lapidarium – a collection of antiquities started in the 20th Century and run by Dresden city council. This new reconstruction scheme aims to use archived materials to either restore or copy original architectural features to replace elements of Dresden built heritage around the city, rather than being left in an archive.
The third session - ‘Northern Ireland: Conserving the past, Protecting the future’ was led by Liam McQuillan. He discussed the challenges of recording historic fabric relating to the troubles (1969-1988) in Northern Ireland. McQuillan discussed the issues of recording legacy fabric from this period. The infrastructure associated with the troubles (wastelands, military and security structures, divisive architecture) was mostly removed within 10 years of good Friday agreement and those that survive often have security issues which make recording impossible. These military and defensive structures create a unique “troublesome appearance” which needs to be recorded and protected. Some sites are easy for example Bessbrook Mill a major military base during troubles which was mainly listed due to the industrial heritage of the mill or the Peace Walls which has become a major tourist attraction. Other sites become more complex for example the Maze prison which was partially listed whilst the rest was recorded between 2006 and 2009 during its demolition.

Another major issue of recording the troubles is that a large amount of the infrastructure is unofficial and maybe even illegal. Memorial monuments, shrines and graffiti all are important for the communities who created them. Murals that tell historical events and myths from the perspective of one community are often conserved and protected by local consolidation, however they pose a particular challenge for designation. Street furniture and graffiti which was iconic of this time have since been lost, whilst small vernacular changes (e.g. Extra security gates) are too numerous to be meaningfully documented. Complexities arise over the designation of monuments that represent one community and yet oppress others. The key issue with the troubles is that it is still in living memory and the anger and shame is still to raw. The fabric of the troubles is troublesome and is still emotive, controversial and, at times, toxic.

We’re at the 2018 CIfA Conference!

Come along and meet committee members at:

- **AGM**
  - Wednesday 25th April (13.15)
  - Paddock Box
- **Brick by Brick—Understanding the roles and practices of Buildings Archaeology workshop**
  - Thursday 26th April (9.30 – 13.00)
  - The Winning Post room

Helen Walasek and Richard Carlton presented the next session on ‘restoring and preserving cultural property in post-conflict Bosnia-Herzegovina’. Walasek informed us that the conflict, which ended in 1995 had seen the deliberate systematic destruction of certain groups of built heritage, mostly Islamic structures, in an attempt to achieve ethnic cleansing. After the conflict was over the political structure had a negative effect on the reconstruction of these communities, mostly focusing on a few high-profile projects whilst ignoring important buildings at the centre of affected communities. This helped promote the idea, on the international stage, that reconciliation was occurring accompanied by the return of legal processes and human rights. Most of the reconstruction of important central buildings was undertaken by the returning communities themselves, who restored their own buildings as makers of identity and to encourage other expelled peoples to return. Carlton discussed the issues of cultural heritage largely being based on attaching memory to a landscape, which will be lost if the population is displaced, particularly in the case of intangible heritage. He discussed how different types of buildings are effected by war and how they react differently to the post-war reconstruction. For example domestic dwellings were not attacked during the war due to their low value. In peace times they tended not to survive longer than two generations although due to poverty following the war a lot of these structures were reused. Stecci, the late medieval grave markers which form an important part of Bosnian heritage, were agreed as collective assets for the country as a whole and therefore there was no destruction during the war period. Finally Memorial mosques are being built by local conscription in rural areas of the country. Although they are being built in traditional styles to preserve the cultural heritage, they are not being used as these communities do not want to move back in the current environment. The session concluded by stating that the difficult environment in this country means there is no immediate resolve to encourage these communities to return and reclaim their cultural heritage.

After a short tea and coffee break, and despite a brief fire alarm, Peter Nasmyth presenting our next session on ‘the arts in historic preservation: The Southern Caucasus’. Nasmyth explained how the large movement of peoples during the horrific separationist wars in this region had resulted in a halving of the population, meaning that the large art deco villas in Georgia were falling into ruin. There was no interest from the international press and therefore no money for restoration. Where money was available it was turning cities into uniformed towns without individual ambience, often at the insistence of the donors. There was limited knowledge on restoration techniques and so properties were mainly demolished or neglected to the state of ruin. The mass regenerations of one old town turned it into a picturesque result in the loss of a much historic architecture in years (2005–2012) as in the 70 years of Soviet occupation. Nasmyth decided to help by putting together a book and exhibition which featured all the historic buildings within the city and showed that Georgian’s had strong memories of these buildings and a strong interest to learn more. This garnered international attention and helped locals to see the value of their buildings. A world bank project which has started to modernise a historic town in 2013, was halted and restarted using traditional methods of building, teaching locals and respecting the heritage. Nasmyth ends by commenting: “All it takes is someone to make a fuss and these large financial institutions will change their tune”.

The penultimate session, led by Maria Yiotani-Iacovides, looked at...
WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR ESSAY TO BE FEATURED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE BAG NEWSLETTER?

We want to promote the work of young professionals now entering the field of Buildings Archaeology, by giving you a great opportunity to have your work published in a CIfA publication.

We are looking for essays on any topic relating to Buildings Archaeology. If you have something of interest then send it in and your essay could be featured in the next Issue!

• Work should be between 500 and 1,000 words.
• Pictures with your own copyright should be included.
• Please include your name, university, course and a picture.

Send any entries to: charlotte.adcock@mottmac.com

Note. This is open to any young professional entering the industry, not just university students or graduates.

STUDENT ESSAY COMPETITION

The fund was established in 2015 by the British Council. Its role was to use its £30 million budget to protect cultural heritage overseas during conflict—either past, present or future. It focused on 12 target countries in and around Middle East and North Africa. They aim to benefit their target countries by focusing on cultural heritage, including intangible heritage. They have already funded 20 projects, 13 of which were between 2016 and 2017, predominantly in Tunisia and Iraq. Eastwood provided examples of some of these projects including ‘Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa’ where Oxford, Leicester and Durham Universities looked at endangered sites across the region and trained 120 archaeologists and heritage professionals in the latest recording technology to improve monitoring of these sites, providing them with the equipment to do so. The University of Liverpool also undertook a recording and preserving project to help understand Yazidi heritage and identity, connected to the shrines left after the displacement of the community. Young Yazidi trained to record the memories of the use of the shrines, which was collated into a documentary. Finally she discussed the Turquoise Mountain Trust project which aimed to preserve Afghan heritage by restoring five historic buildings and 45 bazaar shops using traditional techniques, resulting in the training of over 900 builders and 50 professionals in these traditional building skills. They also trained 400 people (mainly women) in traditional crafts to help create marketable goods and boost local economy. Eastwood ended by encouraging anyone who wished to make an application to look on their website: www.britishcouncil.org/arts/cultural-development/cultural-protection-fund.

The session ended with some lively debate and an engaging and informative session seemed to be had by all. BAG are hoping to publish the essays in the near future.

Written by

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SOMETHING ELSE ENJOYED BY THE AUTHOR

Raising Horizons was an exhibition displayed at the conference which focused on amazing women in archaeology, geology and palaeontology from the past and present. The portraits, created by Leonora Saunders featured modern-day ‘Trowellblazing’ scientists in meticulously recreated historical costumes. The exhibition focused on sharing hidden heritage, and promoting the power of networks for advancing women in science.
Day Programme

**09:45** Registration/Tea and Coffee

**10:15** Introduction from BAG: News and upcoming events

**10:30** Talk One: Oasis training for historic buildings.
This talk will be provided by Mark Barratt, Oasis Project Officer at Historic England. Mark has been training people to use Oasis since its inception in 2004. This talk will discuss the use of Oasis by buildings archaeologists from all over the England and how this system ties in with the Archaeological Data Service.

**11:30** Talk Two: Built Legacy: Preserving the results of historic building investigations with the Archaeology Data Service.
This talk will be provided by Louisa Matthews, Collections Development Manager at the Archaeology Data Service. This talk will discuss the digital archiving of schemes of archaeological building recording and how this method of dissemination can be utilised by individuals and contractors.

**12:30** Lunch
A buffet lunch will be provided by the Wilkins and Sons tea room.

**13:00** A walk around Cressing Temple
During the afternoon delegates will have the opportunity to walk around Cressing Temple. The site, which is a Scheduled Monument and contains a number of listed structures, is of national interest for its unique buildings and gardens.

Given to the Knights Templar in 1137, its Grade I listed Barley and Wheat Barns, built in the 13th century, are among the oldest timber barns and few surviving Templar buildings in England. Among Cressing Temple's many gardens, the Walled Garden is faithfully reconstructed as a Tudor pleasure garden - one of few in the country.
CIfA Buildings Archaeology Special Interest Group

“BAG” was reformed in 2003 to act as a forum for promoting the archaeological analysis, research, interpretation of standing structures.

The group aims to promote the analysis of the built environment and to raise awareness of approaches and methodologies to address the wider role of buildings archaeology with other professionals in built heritage sector by:

- advising CIfA council on issues relating to standing buildings and being consulted during the drafting of new recording guidelines and heritage legislation.
- Producing regular new letters (two per year)
- Articles in the CIfA magazine ‘The Archaeologist’
- Training events (seminars, guidance and conference sessions)
- Developing links with associated heritage professionals

To provide a forum for addressing the wider role of buildings archaeology within the built heritage sector

Membership is free to CIfA members, and £10 for non-members.

Email: groups@archaeologists.net

DO YOU HAVE NEWS OR AN INTERESTING PROJECT TO SHARE?

We would be grateful for any articles or news for our next newsletter.

For further information please contact: charlotte.adcock@mottmac.com

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