

# INSTITUTE *for* ARCHAEOLOGISTS


Setting standards for the study and care of the historic environment

## IfA conference and training event

9 - 11 April 2014

Research  
in  
practice

Glasgow  
Marriott






CPD

Research

Networks

Innovation



All images © Historic Scotland

[www.archaeologists.net/conference/2014info](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference/2014info)





Edinburgh Castle



Stirling Castle



Skara Brae



Iona Abbey



Urquhart Castle

## EXPLORE SCOTLAND'S PAST

Historic Scotland is an executive agency of the Scottish Government and we are charged with safeguarding the nation's historic environment and promoting its understanding and enjoyment on behalf of Scottish Ministers.

To find out more about the work of Historic Scotland from our fascinating visitor attractions to our conservation work, visit [www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk)



HISTORIC SCOTLAND  
ALBA AOSMHOR

# Contents

<b>A word from our sponsors</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Venue information</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Thanks to our sponsors</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Social and networking events</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Wine reception and formal dinner at the City Chambers</i>	13
<i>Wine reception at the Hunterian Art Gallery</i>	13
<i>Buffet and drinks at the Hillhead Bookclub</i>	13
<b>Excursions</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>A visit to the Antonine wall</i>	15
<i>Glasgow Cathedral &amp; Govan Stones</i>	15
<b>Exhibition hall plan &amp; Exhibitors</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Conference timetable</b>	<b>20</b>
<i>Group AGMs</i>	20
<b>Picture This : Recent archaeological visualisation on Scotland's national forest estate</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Wednesday 9 April</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Conference address</i>	23
<i>Wednesday programme</i>	23
<i>Meet the illustrator; the IfA Graphic Archaeology Group Gallery</i>	24
<i>Politics and archaeological research</i>	25
<i>Research without boundaries</i>	26
<i>Foresight, researching the future from the past</i>	29
<i>The graphic image in current archaeological research</i>	29
<b>Thursday 10 April</b>	<b>32</b>
<i>Morning programme</i>	32
<i>Research in landscape and archaeology: the way forward</i>	34
<i>Assessing Frameworks and Planning for the Future</i>	37
<i>Creating research communities for maritime archaeology</i>	40
<i>Publishing in the Historic Environment, or how I learnt to stop worrying and got something into print</i>	43
<i>Afternoon programme</i>	44
<i>Speed mentoring - IfA New Generation group</i>	46
<i>Seeing the wood for the trees, putting archaeological research at the heart of wider contemporary discourse</i>	46
<i>What's new in British Archaeology 2014</i>	49
<i>Improving the ways we govern and develop our landscapes</i>	51
<i>The Use and Abuse of TLS in Archaeology</i>	53
<b>Friday 11 April</b>	<b>54</b>
<i>Morning programme</i>	54
<i>Ask your Institute</i>	56
<i>Research beyond mitigation and universities – maximising the impact of community involvement</i>	56
<i>What's new in British Archaeology 2014</i>	62
<i>The contribution of the new generation</i>	64
<i>Social media: its dangers and benefits to archaeological practice and public Engagement</i>	67
<i>Afternoon programme</i>	68
<i>What's new in British Archaeology 2014</i>	69
<i>The validation of search techniques in forensic archaeology and taphonomy</i>	72
<i>A sample of what's on offer: getting the most out of archaeological science</i>	75
<b>Conference CPD log</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>IfA Conference feedback form</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Conference timetable</b>	<b>82</b>



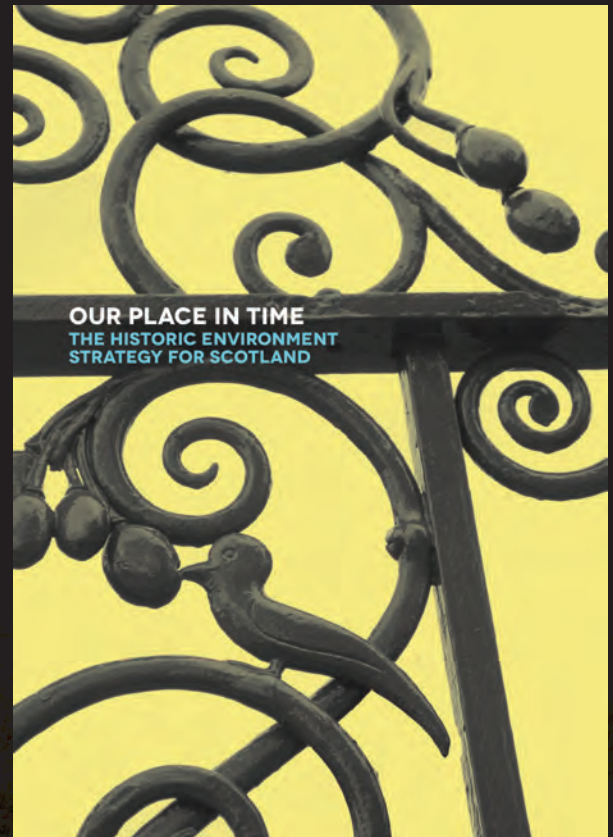
Royal  
Commission on the  
Ancient and  
Historical  
Monuments of  
Scotland



HISTORIC SCOTLAND  
ALBA AOSMHOR

# Shaping our Future

Working together for Scotland's historic environment



Working to ensure Scotland's historic environment is understood and valued, cared for and protected, enjoyed and enhanced, and is at the heart of a flourishing and sustainable Scotland that will be passed on with pride to benefit future generations.

For more information go to  
[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/arts/Historic-environment](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/arts/Historic-environment)

A word from our sponsors:

## Historic Scotland



HISTORIC SCOTLAND  
ALBA AOSMHOR

We are delighted to welcome the IfA Conference to Glasgow and be this year's principle sponsor, together with Towergate Insurance.

2014 is an important year for Scotland. It is our Year of Homecoming, where we are welcoming the world, hosting the Ryder Cup in Gleneagles, the Commonwealth Games in Glasgow and celebrating the many splendours that Scotland has to offer. It is also a momentous year for our heritage, with the opening of the National Trust for Scotland's new interactive centre commemorating the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn. As with the rest of the world, we are also commemorating the start of the First World War. The Council for British Archaeology is coordinating Home Front Legacy 1914-18 - a UK-wide partnership project, including Historic Scotland, RCAHMS, Archaeology Scotland and ALGAO Scotland, which encourages volunteers and communities to research and record the forgotten remains of the War.

Scotland's first ever strategy for our Historic Environment, *Our Place in Time*, [[www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0044/00445046.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0044/00445046.pdf)] was published last month. This sets out a common vision and ambition for how we will all work together to produce positive benefits for the Historic Environment ensuring that it is better understood, protected and celebrated over the next ten years. At the same time, the Bill was published to set up Historic Environment Scotland, a brand new organisation to be created in 2015 as a non-departmental public body, bringing together the functions of Historic Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. This new body will take a lead role in delivering the strategy and provides a unique opportunity to reshape priorities for the historic environment, while ensuring that the core functions of both organisations continue. More information can be found in the HS - RCAHMS display area.

The theme of this conference, *Research in practice*, recognises that research is at the heart of everything that we do as archaeologists. Last year Fiona Hyslop MSP, Cabinet Secretary for Culture and External Affairs, launched the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF). Led by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, ScARF is an online interactive resource, intended to be updated, edited and improved as knowledge develops. Our evidence base is housed in numerous sources, and the Scottish Historic Environment Data (SHED) Strategy, launched at this conference, aims to create a collaborative national information resource for the historic environment.

We are also developing the first ever Archaeology Strategy for Scotland, through a newly-formed Scottish Strategic Archaeology Committee, facilitated by Historic Scotland. Including archaeologists and historic environment experts from across the sector, including Peter Hinton from IfA, the Committee is taking its lead from *Our Place in Time*. Rather than being just for government, both strategies are for Scotland – to be delivered by the whole sector, for the benefit of the nation, and based on co-ordinated leadership and widespread partnerships.

To find out more about Scotland's Archaeology Strategy and the Scottish Strategic Archaeology Committee, please contact:  
[hs.archaeologyprogramme@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:hs.archaeologyprogramme@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)





## Specialist insurance for heritage professionals

Towergate Archaeology & Heritage Division has offered market leading insurance solutions to archaeology organisations and its people for over 15 years.

We firmly believe in providing a dedicated personal service from our experienced broking team. This approach has made us the recommended insurance brokers to industry professionals, large organisations and societies, endorsed by the Institute for Archaeologists and the Council for British Archaeology.

*"IfA recommends the services of Towergate Insurance to all archaeologists and allied historic environment professionals"*

Institute for  
Archaeologists  
(25/07/2013)

*"The Council for British Archaeology endorses this scheme as a valuable service for archaeological and heritage organisations of all sizes"*

Council for British  
Archaeology  
(17/07/2013)

For more information contact our Archaeology & Heritage Division

t: 0844 892 1638 e: [archaeology@towergate.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@towergate.co.uk)  
w. [www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology)

A word from our sponsors:



### **Towergate Insurance's Archaeology and Heritage Division**

Towergate are once again delighted to sponsor the annual IfA conference in 2014 and hope that the event is as successful as ever for industry professionals. We look forward to meeting friends, both old and new, over the next three days in Glasgow.

We are constantly working to improve the insurance products for archaeologists, creating additional value for our customers. Our Commercial Combined wording now has wider cover and greater flexibility, offering improvements under the Hired-in Plant and Equipment cover sections.

Our Professional Indemnity policy now includes free legal expenses cover for most clients and an improved rating structure designed to help smaller companies.

Also, we have now expanded our offering to museums, civic societies, building preservation trusts and conservators around the UK, and hope to build on these key areas in 2014.

Thinking of going freelance? Do you know where you stand in terms of your insurance requirements? In the current climate, with companies downsizing and making redundancies, many archaeologists are faced with the choice of going freelance or setting up their own businesses. Towergate are the recognised industry leaders in insuring archaeologists with over 13 years experience and can offer advice, guidance and tailored cover to ensure you receive the best protection at the best price.

What cover could I need? There are many essential areas of cover that you should consider taking out when working as a freelance archaeologist. These include

- Professional Indemnity
- Public Liability
- Employers' Liability
- Directors & Officers Liability

Aside from the core covers, one to seriously consider is Directors & Officers Liability if you are a Company Director, Trustee or partner in an LLP. There are many risks involved with being a company director, partner or trustee these days. They're subject to onerous duties and responsibilities and if someone thinks they have not lived up to them, rightly or wrongly, then they can face serious legal action. With potential penalties that range from hefty fines, all the way to disqualification and possible imprisonment, the need for an immediate and effective response to any threat is clear.

Our D&O insurance policy provides legal protection and an advice service to directors, trustees and partners.

Call our team on 0844 892 1638, email [archaeology@towergate.co.uk](mailto:archaeology@towergate.co.uk) or visit [www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology](http://www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology).

Towergate Insurance and Archaeology and Heritage Division is a trading name of Towergate Underwriting Group Limited. Registered in England No. 4043759. Registered Address: Towergate House, Eclipse Park, Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3EN. Towergate Underwriting Group Limited are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

# Venue information

## Location

Our hosts for the 2014 conference are Marriott Glasgow (500 Argyle Street, Glasgow, G3 8RR). Situated in the heart of Glasgow, near to local amenities and travel links, the hotel will provide an excellent venue for our day programme.

## Registration

Registration will take place in the Foyer of the Glasgow Marriot conference suite from 10am to 5.30pm on Wednesday 9 April. On registering you will be given a pack containing the final programme and abstracts and other useful information. On Thursday 10 April the registration desk will open from 9am to 5.30pm, and on Friday 11 April from 9am to 4pm.

## Accommodation

There are a wide range of hotels and B&Bs in Glasgow. To assist you with finding accommodation we would recommend you visit the Glasgow marketing board website at <http://peoplemakeglasgow.com/>

There are plenty of hotels, hostels and B&Bs within central Glasgow and near to the conference venue, offering a range of both accommodation and price.

## Travel

A map showing the location of the Glasgow Marriott and the location of our events, as well as other places to visit are shown in the map at the end of this document.

Our colleagues at Glasgow marketing have some great information and links about travelling to the city on their website at: [www.peoplemakeglasgow.com/getting-here/](http://www.peoplemakeglasgow.com/getting-here/)

You should find many direct flights to Glasgow from other UK locations, and some international airports, which are both cheaper and quicker than other modes of transport.

If you are travelling on a Virgin UK line, it might be worth you checking out the offers on Megatrain, which often have some useful deals on train fares between major cities. Finally, if you want to reduce your overall train fare, you can try splitting your ticket between stops on the route using the website [www.splityourticket.co.uk](http://www.splityourticket.co.uk).

## Car Parking

The Marriott hotel has a pay & display car parking system in operation.

The parking tariffs for the car park are as follows:

1 – 2 Hours	£2.00 per car per day
2 – 4 Hours	£4.00 per car per day
4 – 6 Hours	£6.00 per car per day
6 – 8 Hours	£8.00 per car per day
8 – 12 Hours	£10.00 per car per day
12 – 24 Hours	£18.00 per car per day

Hotel night guests £8.00 parking charge - pay at hotel. Please enter full, correct vehicle registration into the Pay & Display machine when purchasing a ticket. Parking Tariffs apply 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Failure to follow parking regulations will result in a £100.00 parking charge.

## Internet Access

Free WIFI access is available in the hotel reception to the conference suite (just outside the lobby), and can be purchased for £15 per day within the conference lecture rooms. if you have any queries about this, please email Amanda ([amanda.forster@archaeologists.net](mailto:amanda.forster@archaeologists.net)).



### **Disabled access**

There is disabled access to all the rooms within the conference suite. If you have any questions, please contact the venue at

### **Marriott Reception**

0141 226 5577

### **Contacting delegates**

If you should need to be contacted during the conference, urgent messages can be left with

Marriott Reception

0141 226 5577

or email us at [admin@archaeologists.net](mailto:admin@archaeologists.net).

### **Lectures**

Please check the timetable in the Final Programme for the exact location of the lectures you wish to attend or ask at the conference registration desk.

### **Special Interest Group AGMs**

Please check the timetable in the programme pn pXX for the exact location of the AGM sessions you wish to attend or ask at the conference registration desk.

### **Workshops**

Please check the timetable in the Final Programme for the exact location of the training workshops you wish to attend or ask at the conference registration desk.

Places are limited and workshops need to be booked at the time of your conference booking.

### **Lunch**

Lunch will be served every day from 13:00 - 14.00 in the display room for delegates who have booked to attend the full day of the conference. Please ensure that you wear your conference badge and bring your lunch tickets with you.

### **Tea and coffee**

Tea and coffee will be available in the display room at the following times:

Wednesday	9.30 – 10.30am and 3.30 – 4pm
Thursday	8.30 – 9.30am, 11.00 – 11.30am, and 3.30 – 4pm
Friday	8.30 – 9.30am, 11.00 – 11.30am, and 3.30 – 4pm



**Archanget Heritage**  
The heritage research specialists

Providing expert research for  
the commercial heritage sector



- ❖ Heritage Statements
- ❖ Desk-Based Assessments
- ❖ Archival research
- ❖ Assessing significance
- ❖ Collaborative projects

Whatever your requirements, we offer a professional  
and dedicated service throughout the UK.

[info@archangelheritage.co.uk](mailto:info@archangelheritage.co.uk) | <http://archangelheritage.co.uk>

## Thanks to our sponsors



We would like to thank all of our sponsors for helping us make the 2014 conference happen.

### Our principal sponsors

Historic Scotland  
Towergate Insurance



### Session sponsors

AB Heritage  
Archaeology Scotland  
English Heritage  
Forestry Commission Scotland  
GUARD  
RCAHMS  
Rubicon  
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland



ENGLISH HERITAGE



### Supporting our excursions

University of Glasgow



Society of Antiquaries  
of Scotland

RCAHMS

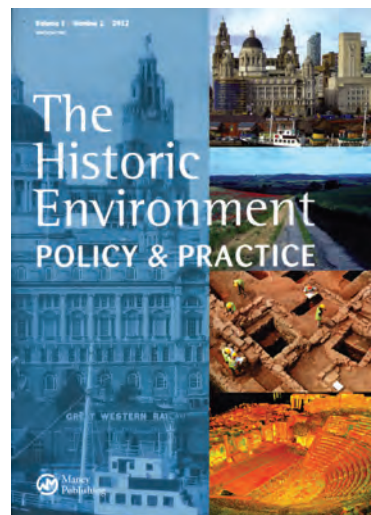
### Supporting our social events

The Hunterian  
Historic Environment, Policy  
and practice journal (Maney  
Publishing)  
Glasgow Lord Provost and  
International Office



### Our exhibitors

Exhibitors will be located in  
the main catering hall



# Have you ever had anything **published**?

A book perhaps, or an article in a journal like this one. If you have then the Authors' Licensing & Collecting Society Ltd (ALCS) could be holding money owed to you.



protecting  
and promoting  
authors' rights



The ALCS collects secondary royalties earned from a number of sources including the photocopying and scanning of books.

Unlock information about how you could benefit by visiting [www.alcs.co.uk](http://www.alcs.co.uk)



## CENTRE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Based at Staffordshire University, the new Centre of Archaeology is committed to providing unparalleled support, expertise and consultancy on a wide variety of archaeological projects. Our highly dedicated and professional team offers a diverse range of skills and experience to allow the successful completion of archaeological projects ranging from long-term research programmes through to commercial, development-led ventures and short-term forensic police consultancy. Expertise includes:

- Archaeological excavation and evaluation
- Forensic Archaeology
- Training and CPD courses
- Geographical Information System (GIS)
- Desk-based assessments
- Geophysical and topographic survey
- Visualisation
- Community outreach and dissemination
- Public relations and engagement
- Archaeological publication





## CENTRE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

**2014 Archaeological CPD courses and bespoke training includes:**

- Forensic archaeology,
- GIS Analysis,
- Object scanning and 3-D printing,
- Report writing,
- Holocaust archaeology,
- Ceramics and small finds
- plus others

**2014 Archaeological SUMMER SCHOOL**

- July 19th for two weeks
- Island of Alderney in the Channel Islands
- Survey, geophysics, forensic archaeology, excavation, conflict and occupation archaeology

Please contact

Kevin Colls  
Archaeological Project Manager  
Centre of Archaeology

(+44) 01782 294037  
**Email: [archaeology@staffs.ac.uk](mailto:archaeology@staffs.ac.uk)**  
**Web: [www.staffs.ac.uk/archaeology](http://www.staffs.ac.uk/archaeology)**



# Scottish Gold

The Hunterian Art Gallery



14 February 2014 – 15 June 2014 Admission charge

*This new exhibition features a spectacular array of Scottish gold items from the Bronze Age to the present. Featuring a large selection of the finest gold specimens and objects made and used in Scotland, the exhibition brings together items from The Hunterian collection and other museums across the UK.*



Focussing on the occurrence of gold in Scotland and Scottish gold mining, Scottish Gold offers a unique opportunity to learn about the precious metal as part of the natural history of Scotland and its historical uses.

For the first time, several of the largest known Scottish gold nuggets will be displayed together

and the surviving gold torcs from the large hoard found at Law Farm, Moray, in 1857 will be reunited. Other key objects include a gold chain and badge of Order of the Thistle, Scottish gold coinage and medals, and superb racing cups.

James V ducat or bonnet piece, 1540,  
© The Hunterian, University of Glasgow 2013.

# Social and networking events

Getting a chance to catch up with colleagues and meet new people is always central to the success of the IfA annual conference, and the 2014 event will be no different.

## Wednesday 9 April

### **Wine reception and formal dinner at the City Chambers**

We will kick off our conference social events with an evening reception at Glasgow's City Chambers, with a Civic welcome and wine reception generously provided by Glasgow's Lord Provost and International Office. This free event will be followed by our ticketed evening dinner at the same venue. You can book to join us for a three-course meal on your conference booking form.

The City Chambers are located on the east side of the city centre, about 20 minutes walk from the Glasgow Marriott. The venue is within easy reach of other bars and restaurants, such as those in Merchant City area, Buchanan Street and Queen Street.

## Thursday 10 April

### **Wine reception at the Hunterian Art Gallery**

*including free entry to the Scottish Gold exhibition*

Thursday night will begin with our second wine reception hosted at the Hunterian Art gallery, sponsored by The Historic Environment, Policy and Practice journal. The Hunterian is part of the University of Glasgow, Scotland's oldest public museum and home to one of the largest collections outside the National Museums. Delegates are invited to have a look around the Scottish Gold exhibition (see advert opposite).

### **Buffet (from 7.30pm) and drinks (from 8.30pm) at the Hillhead Bookclub**

Our wine reception will be followed by an informal social at the Hillhead Bookclub where we will be taking over the mezzanine floor for the evening. The venue is a short walk along the Byres Rd from the Hunterian, and there are lots of places to eat and drink en route!

This is an open event for all conference delegates from 8:30pm, although there will be a ticketed buffet available from 7:30 - 8:30pm for those who want it (make sure you tick the box for the Thursday night buffet on the booking form!).



## **Prospect, the union for archaeologists, sends best wishes to all delegates at the 2014 IFA Conference**

Archaeologists don't always get a fair deal when it comes to pay and reward, despite being highly skilled and qualified and committed to what they do. **Prospect wants to change that.**

Prospect wants archaeology to be a sustainable career, with proper career development, good health and safety and decent levels of pay.

Through its campaigning, Prospect is committed to improving pay and conditions, job security, health and safety, and pensions in the archaeology profession.

The Prospect archaeology branch works hard representing members, and by utilising the union's resources, experience and expertise at national level, supports local representatives who are busy talking to employers.

Our branch is made up of representatives across various archaeology units nationwide. They are in turn part of the Heritage Group within Prospect.

We take forward issues profession-wide, which includes working closely with the IfA, FAME and others.

We're about people being treated fairly and with respect in the workplace.

We believe that your voice matters.

We believe that by standing together in one trade union and by supporting one another **we can make a difference. Join us.**

**Prospect , New Prospect House, 8 Leake Street, London SE1 7NN**

**T: 020 7902 6600 [www.prospect.org.uk/joinus](http://www.prospect.org.uk/joinus)**

# Excursions



We have confirmed two excursions for the 2014 conference, with kind support from University of Glasgow Archaeology.

## **A visit to the Antonine wall**

On Thursday afternoon delegates will have the option of travelling to see part of the Antonine Wall, with a pop-up exhibition on board the coach provided by the Hunterian Museum.

Professor Bill Hanson will guide a trip to the Antonine Wall fort at Bar Hill where a pot kiln was recovered from the bath house furnace and a wealth of artefacts deliberately thrown down a well. Then on to Rough Castle fort where the best surviving section of the Antonine Wall is extant. The Hunterian Museum will also be providing a pop-up museum of Roman artefacts from the excavations on the trip and delegates will also see the Falkirk wheel.

*Please join the coach outside the Marriott at 13.45 for departure at 14.00, the coach will return for 17.30.*

## **Glasgow Cathedral & Govan Stones**

On Friday morning, Steve Driscoll and Adrian Cox will accompany delegates to Glasgow Cathedral, discussing both the building and the archaeological excavations, after which the tour will continue to see the Govan Stones.

The trip will explore the city's two most important ecclesiastical sites. St Kentigern's (aka St Mungo's) is the only cathedral in Scotland to have come through the Reformation intact on the Scottish mainland. The core of the building dates to the 13th century and is an exceptionally pure example of the Gothic idiom. The crypt is arguably the finest in Britain. In the 1990s excavations by Steve Driscoll revealed traces of two earlier cathedrals and an earlier cemetery.

Govan Old houses a remarkable collection of early medieval sculpture (9th-11th C) which derives from the time when it was the principal church of the Kingdom of Strathclyde. The collection which includes the largest group of hogback stones in Scotland has clear Norse influences. Excavations by S Driscoll in the 1990s revealed a cemetery going back to the 5th/6th century. The sculpture (<http://www.thegovanstones.org.uk/>) has recently been redisplayed within the Gothic Revival church.

*Please join the coach outside the Marriott at 9:15 for departure at 9.30. The coach will return for 13.30.*

**If you havent booked a place one on the of excursions already, there may be spaces available, have a look at the IfA registration desk and information stand...**

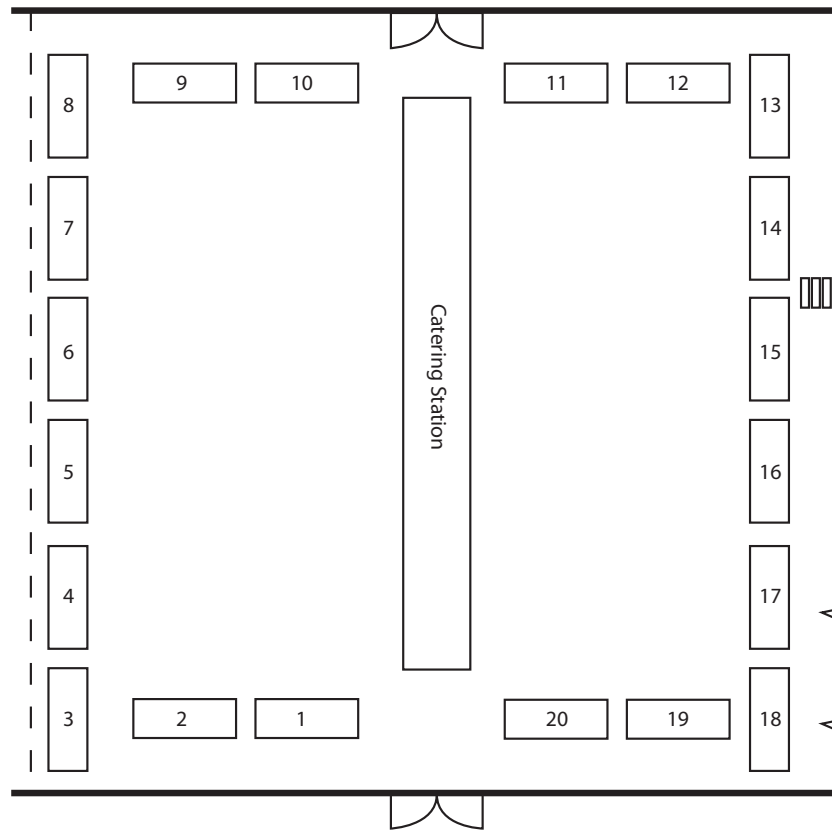
# Exhibition hall

## Room: St Mary's Suite

The exhibition hall will also be the location of our catering for all breaks. We will also have some information and exhibitions running throughout the venue.

### Key

- 1 GUARD
- 2 Archaeology Data Service
- 3 FAME
- 4 Authors Licensing and Collecting Society
- 5 Archaeology Scotland
- 6 Maney Publishing
- 7 English Heritage
- 10 University of Glasgow
- 11 IfA Scottish Group
- 12 Historic Scotland
- 13 RCAHMS
- 14 Townergate Archaeology & Heritage Division
- 15 Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology
- 16 Oxbow books
- 17 York Archaeological Trust
- 8 & 9 Soc Ant Scot
- 18 Stratascan
- 19 Quest, University of Reading
- 20 Council for British Archaeology



### Lobby

IfA registration and information desk  
 AB Heritage  
 Rubicon Heritage

### Exhibitions

*Both our exhibitions will be on display throughout the conference venue*

Graphic Archaeology Group  
 Forestry Commission Scotland

## Exhibitors

**ADS (Stand 2)** The Archaeology Data Service supports research, learning and teaching 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 data in archaeology. The ADS promotes good practice in the use of digital data in archaeology, it provides technical advice to the research community, and supports the deployment of digital technologies.



**Archaeology Scotland (Stand 5)** As Scotland's leading community archaeology charity we work to bring together those for whom archaeology is an interest, an active pastime or a career. Our vision is to make archaeology accessible to everyone through offering learning, promotion and support to communities, schools, youth groups and societies. Membership is open to all and starts from just £20 per year.



**Authors Licensing and Collecting Society (Stand 4)** ALCS is a membership organisation, open to all kinds of writer. ALCS collects money due to Members for secondary uses of their work. These include such things as photocopying, cable retransmission in the UK and overseas, digital reproduction and educational recording. This sort of income is





typically made up of small transactions that are difficult for individual writers to monitor, but can be tracked by ALCS using our sophisticated database.

**Council for British Archaeology (Stand 20)** The Council for British Archaeology is an educational charity working throughout the UK to involve people in archaeology and to promote the appreciation and care of the historic environment for the benefit of present and future generations.

Council for  
British Archaeology

**English Heritage (Stand 7)** English Heritage exists to help people understand, value, care for and enjoy England's unique heritage. We look after the National Heritage Collection of historic sites and monuments and we also advise government on which parts of our heritage are nationally important so they can be protected by designation, advise local authorities on managing changes to the most important parts of our heritage, encourage investment in heritage at risk, share our knowledge, skills and expertise by offering training and guidance, giving practical conservation advice and access to our resources and provide £24 million in grants.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

**FAME (Stand 3)** The Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) represents archaeological practices providing advice and specialist services to commercial clients and developers throughout the UK. Its members employ around 2,500 archaeological staff, and include small businesses, commercial consultancies, local authorities, university departments and charitable trusts.



**GUARD (Stand 1)** Visit the GUARD Archaeology stand and find out how we can help your organisation with publishing the results of your archaeological fieldwork on our new open access archaeological journal ARO ([www.archaeologyreportsonline.com](http://www.archaeologyreportsonline.com)). We also have a track record in helping to co-ordinate and deliver a range of post-excavation services for other archaeological companies and organisations, and developing and assisting community archaeology projects. Perhaps we can help you too.



**Historic Scotland (Stand 12)** Historic Scotland is an Agency within the Scottish Government and is directly responsible to Scottish Ministers for safeguarding the nation's historic environment, and promoting its understanding and enjoyment. HS provides advice, guidance and policies on key subjects relating to the historic environment from designation to climate change, conservation and world heritage.



**IfA Scottish Group (Stand 11)** The role of the IfA Scottish Group is to ensure that the needs of Scotland's archaeology are fully integrated into IfA activities, and to advise IfA Council and staff in the provision of direct support for Scottish archaeologists' needs. We aim to make IfA's services relevant to Scottish members and act as a focus for IfA members interested in, or working in, Scotland. We promote Scottish archaeology positively within the structure of our profession and represent the interests of Scotland's historic environment, and those who study and care for it.



Scottish Group

**Maney (Stand 6)** The Archaeology & Heritage Collection is an impressive portfolio of over 40 highly regarded, peer-reviewed journals covering both niche and general topics in anthropology, archaeology, heritage and museum studies. Coverage ranges from conflict studies, industrial heritage and medieval archaeology, physical anthropology and the management of archaeological sites and extends from the prehistoric era to the current day.



**Oxbow books (Stand 16)** Oxbow Books, which is now part of the Casemate Group, was founded by David Brown in 1983 to bring together in one place all of the latest publications in archaeology, the ancient world and the Middle Ages. Over time Oxbow Books became a renowned publisher of archaeological material in its own right and today publishes over 70 books a year across three imprints: Oxbow Books, Windgather Press and Aries & Phillips. We also publish a number of themed series including Oxbow Insights in Archaeology, American Landscapes, Studies in Funerary Archaeology, Childhood in the Past and our latest venture Studying Scientific Archaeology. We have never lost sight of David's original aim, to be a single source of all archaeological publications from across the world and the now famous Book News catalogue is still published three times a year.



**Quest, University of Reading (Stand 19)** Quest is a well-established commercial enterprise within the School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Science at the University of Reading. We provide an expert environmental archaeological service to archaeological companies, environmental consultancies and government organisations. Since 1996, the business has expanded to include a network of specialist and technical staff that service all aspects of environmental archaeological contract work. Utilising this and the extensive range of analytical equipment, laboratory facilities and technical expertise Quest endeavours to become the leading environmental archaeological contract service facility in Europe.



**RCAHMS (Stand 13)** The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) collects, records and interprets information on the architectural, industrial, archaeological and maritime heritage of Scotland. We have been doing this for more than a hundred years, and our archive offers a unique insight into the special nature of Scotland's Places. Guided by our current Corporate Plan, Future RCAHMS, we are currently pursuing four key aims:



- 1 Inspire learning and intellectual curiosity in our national culture and identity.
- 2 Continue to update our national collection through field investigation, research and selective collecting.
- 3 Widen digital access to information on Scotland's places.
- 4 Achieve further efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability in the use of government resources.

You can learn more by visiting our website: [www.rcahms.gov.uk/about-us/about-us](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/about-us/about-us)

**Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology (Stand 15)** The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology is the leading UK and European forum for discussion and debate of the archaeology of the period from c. AD1500 to the present day. SPMA organises conferences, lectures and seminars, awards research grants and publishes the international journal 'Post-Medieval Archaeology'. [www.spma.org.uk](http://www.spma.org.uk)



**Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (Stands 8 & 9)** The Society is a not-for-profit membership organisation, founded in 1780, to study the antiquities and history of Scotland. For over 200 years, the Society has provided an independent forum for debate, discussion and the sharing of knowledge. Today, the Society continues to be an important player in Scotland's heritage sector.



**Stratascan (Stand 18)** Stratascan Ltd is a geophysical contracting company working mainly in archaeology and engineering. Since our establishment in 1990 we have built a reputation as one of the leaders in shallow geophysics with applications in archaeological prospection, engineering and environmental assessments of green and brown field sites. We also provide forensic geophysical support to police forces in the UK and to the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains in Ireland. In 2011 we became part of the SUMO Group and now offer topographic, measured building, laser scanning and utility surveys.



### Towergate Archaeology & Heritage Division (Stand 14)

We have a wealth of insurance experience and offer you support through the year via regular update meetings and on-site visits from a dedicated account executive. It is our priority to provide you with a complete professional service by offering you full insurance reviews, competitive pricing, risk management advice and a complete claims service. By working together as a team and introducing appropriate risk management ideas, we believe your insurance cover can have a positive effect on the performance and growth of your organisation.



**University of Glasgow (Stand 10)** Archaeology at the University of Glasgow offers an exciting introduction to the study of the material remains of the past societies, linking fieldwork and laboratory analysis with theoretical reflection and sophisticated interpretation.



In recent years our staff and students could be found on such diverse activities as excavating Viking houses in Iceland, analysing ancient flowers in a Bronze Age dagger burial in Scotland, using aerial reconnaissance to map the Roman frontier in Romania, or undertaking survey work in the olive groves of Sardinia. We are the leading archaeology department in Scotland, and came fourth in the most recent (2012) Guardian league table of UK archaeology departments.

### York Archaeological Trust (Stand 17)

York Archaeological Trust's Dickson Laboratory offers an unparalleled environmental and osteological post-excavation service. Our bespoke, highly efficient soil processing system ensures maximum recovery of materials, whilst our in-house specialists provide rigorous analysis with integrated reporting of all aspects of archaeobotany, geo-archaeology, zooarchaeology and human osteology. Provision is tailored to your individual client needs to guarantee a cost effective, succinct package to maximise the potential within any project, whatever the scale. The Dickson Laboratory forensic staff also have incomparable reputations with law enforcement agencies UK wide for forensic archaeology provision in both field and laboratory analyses. Come and visit our conference stall and find out more about what we do; and can do for you. Tailored CPD short courses in environmental archaeology and osteology are also available for booking there at special conference rates quoting the code IfA2014.



# Conference timetable

		QE1	QE2	Waverley	Ewing suite	Gallery and Fringe events	
Wednesday 9 April	9.30-11.00	Registration and coffee					<b>Throughout conference:</b> Forestry Commission Scotland exhibition Graphic Archaeology Group Gallery
	11.15-13.00	Opening address					
	14.00-15.30	D3 Toolis <i>et al</i> : Politics and archaeological research	D4 IHPSIG: Research without boundaries (17:30 - 18:00 IPSIG AGM)	S4 Batchelor & Wilson: Foresight; researching the future of the past	S2 GAG: The graphic image in current archaeological research (17:30 - 18:00 GAG AGM)		
	16.00-17.30		(17:30 - 18:00 IHPSIG AGM)		(17:30 - 18:00 GAG AGM)		
Thursday 10 April	9.30-11.00	D7 Bowden <i>et al</i> : Research in landscape archaeology: the way forward	D5 Miles and Knight: Assessing research frameworks and planning for the future	S3 MAG: Creating research communities for maritime archaeology (13.00-13.30 MAG AGM)	W1 Publishing in the Historic Environment, or How I learnt to stop worrying and got something into print	F2 Speed mentoring (IfA NGSIG) Main stage Sessions at 11:10-11:30, 13:30-14:00 and 15:40-16:00	
	11.30-13.00		(13:00-13:30 BAG AGM)	(13.00-13.30 MAG AGM)	(13:00-13:30 IMSIG AGM)	14:00-17:30 EXCURSION: Antonine Wall Coach from outside conference venue	
	14.00-15.30	D1 Belford <i>et al</i> : Seeing the wood for the trees	D2 Brown & Sanders: What's new in British archaeology 2014	S1 Dalglish <i>et al</i> : Improving the ways we govern and develop our landscapes	W2 Brown & Basell: The Use and abuse of TLS in archaeology workshop		
	16.00-17.30						
Friday 11 April	9.30-11.00	D9 Cook <i>et al</i> : Research beyond mitigation and universities – maximising the impact of community involvement	D2 Brown & Sanders: What's new in British archaeology 2014 - <i>continued</i>	D6 NGSIG: The contribution of the new generation (13:00-13:30 NGSIG AGM)	W3 Prior & Tierney: Social media: its dangers and benefits to archaeological practice and public engagement	9:30-13:00 EXCURSION: Glasgow Cathedral and Govan Stones	
	11.30-13.00			(13:00-13:30 NGSIG AGM)		F3 Ask your Institute 11:00-16:00 IfA drop-in Sessions at 11:10-11:30, 13:30-14:00 and 15:40-16:00	
	14.00-15.30	D9 Cook <i>et al</i> : Research beyond mitigation and universities – <i>continued</i>	D2 Brown & Sanders: What's new in British archaeology 2014 - <i>continued</i>	D8 Janaway & Adcock: The validation of search techniques in forensic archaeology and taphonomy (including FASIG AGM and FAEP AGM from 17:30)	W4 McKenzie <i>et al</i> : A sample of what's on offer: getting the most out of archaeological science	For any questions on... Membership, NVQ, CPD, registered organisations and charter...	
	16.00-17.30			(FASIG AGM and FAEP AGM from 17:30 - 18:00)			

## Group AGMs

### Wednesday 9 April

Graphics Archaeology Group  
International Heritage Practice

17:30-18:00, Ewing Suite (after GAG session)  
17:30-18:00, QE2 (after IHPSIG session)

### Thursday 10 April

Buildings Archaeology Group  
Maritime Archaeology Group  
Information management

13:00-13:30, QE2 (after BAG session)  
13:00-13:30, Waverley (after MAG session)  
13:00-13:30, Ewing Suite

### Friday 11 April

New Generation  
Forensic Archaeology SIG

13:00-13:30, Waverley (after NGSIG session)  
17:30-18:00, Waverley (after FASIG/ GeoSIG session)

## Picture this: recent archaeological visualisation on Scotland's national forest estate

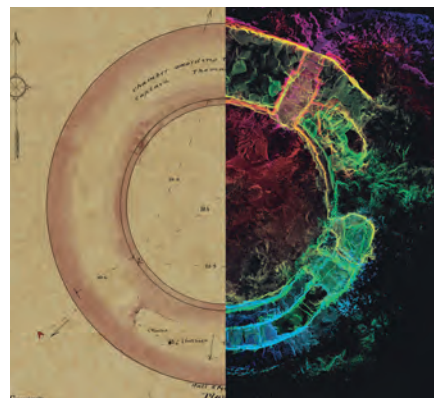
Archaeology is a very visual profession - our work is almost always supported by photographs, plans, elevations and illustrations. The FCS 'Picture this' exhibition showcases the results of a number of recent archaeological measured surveys on Scotland's national forest estate. Sites include an impressive monumental burial cairn at Bucharn in Aberdeenshire; an exhilaratingly exposed dun at Kraiknish on Skye; and the imposing hillfort of Castle O'er in Dumfriesshire. The common thread that runs through the exhibition is the combination of innovative new survey techniques with an aesthetic illustrative methodology. Techniques such as laser scanning, rectified photography, terrain modelling and low altitude aerial photography combine with archive images and traditional topographic survey to present innovative new angles from which to appreciate the historic environment on Scotland's national forest estate.



*The impressive Bronze Age burial cairn at Bucharn in Aberdeenshire seen in profile at sunset and in the point cloud.*



*The low foundations of Altbreck broch, recorded by vertical low altitude aerial photography and its traditional interpretation following a detailed laser scan survey.*



*The Iron Age broch of Caisteal Grugaig above Loch Alsh, recorded by the antiquarian Sir Henry Dryden in 1871 and by AOC Archaeology in 2011.*

### **Forestry Commission Scotland / Scotland's national forest estate**

The national forest estate is the largest single public land resource held by the Scottish Government, comprising over 650,000 hectares (or almost 9% of Scotland). It contains over 35% of Scotland's woodlands. Around two-thirds of the estate is woodland and one-third is open ground, including agricultural land, mountains, peat bogs, water bodies and coast. There are over 350 designated historic assets and 12,000 archaeological features on record. The sustainable conservation management of the historic environment on the national forest estate enables a variety of protection, conservation and presentation measures – and ensures that we meet our UK Forestry Standard and Scottish Historic Environment Policy requirements. Our key priorities for the historic environment are that: “we will continue to undertake conservation management, condition monitoring and archaeological recording at significant historic assets; and that we will continue to work with stakeholders to develop, share and promote best-practice historic environment conservation management” (FCS Strategic Directions for Scotland's national forest estate 2013).

## ***Don't forget your CPD!***

*The conference provides lots of training and learning opportunities for all our delegates.*

*Try and keep a note of which sessions you attended, and how many CPD hours can be logged as part of your professional development plan.*

*IfA accredited members are required to undertake 50 hours of CPD over two years and we hope conference provides plenty of opportunities to meet some of your training needs*

*We have provided a CPD log to help you keep a note of your learning on p78.*



**PASTHORIZONS**  
archaeology  
equipment

[www.digstore.co.uk](http://www.digstore.co.uk)  
**PASTHORIZONS**



## Weds, 9 April

### Opening session

9.30-11.15 Registration and coffee

11.15 - 13.00 Conference address

Room QE1

11.20 - 11.25 Jan Wills, IfA Hon Chair - Welcome

11.25 - 11.35 Peter Hinton, IfA Chief executive - IfA in Scotland

11.35 - 11.45 Diana Murray, Chief Executive, Joint CEO, RCAHMS and Historic Scotland

11.45 - 12.00 Q&A

12:00 - 12.30 Cabinet Secretary Fiona Hyslop MSP - Opening address

12.30 - 13.00 Q&A

### Wednesday programme

Discussion:

#### **Politics and archaeological research - Toolis et al**

Room QE1

14:05-14:50 Dr Iain Banks – “Bear traps and minefields: the experience of digging high profile archaeology sites”

14:50-15.35 Warren Bailie – “Motivating the Troops: perspectives in battlefield archaeology”

15.35-16.00 Tea Break

16.00:16.45 John Lawson and Andrea Smith – “Full circle? – archaeology and politics, a retrospective”

16.45-17.30 Dr Ian Baxter, Dr Simon Gilmour and Dr Jon Henderson – “Understanding the politics of scale - shared heritage challenges in the global village”

Discussion:

#### **Research without boundaries - IPSIG**

Room QE2

14.00-14.20 Welcome & introduction to IPSIG and speakers. Format of session

14.20-14.45 Lesley Macinnes – “World Heritage Sites: global opportunity, national challenge”

14.50-15.10 Dr Holly Wright – “Navigating Collaborative European Projects in Archaeology”

15.10-15.30 Discussion

15.30-16.00 Tea Break

16.00-16.20 Kenneth Aitchison & Doug Rocks-Macqueen – “Discovering the Archaeologists of the World”

16.25-16.45 Ken Whittaker – “Hummingbird (Dugbe I) Gold Project, Liberia: boundaries of perception”

Sponsored by



- 16.50-17.10 Peter Spencer, Richard Cuttler and Faisal Al Naimi – “The Qatar National Historic Environment Project 2009-2014 an example of international collaboration”  
17.10-17.30 Questions  
17.30-18.15 IPSIG AGM

Seminar:

**Foresight, researching the future from the past - Batchelor & Wilson**

Waverley Room

14:00-14.20 Mike Heyworth, MBE, Director CBA - ‘Foresight and the Historic Environment’

14.20-14.40 EH Historic Environment Intelligence Team - ‘Making Foresight work’

14.40-15.20 Break-out groups (1) Foresight Issues workshop session

15.20-15.30 Report Back 1

15.30-16.00 Tea Break

16.00-16.40 Break-out groups (2) Foresight Issues workshop session

16.40-16.50 Report Back 2

16.50-17.30 Mike Heyworth - Mentored Discussion ‘Foresight in the Real World’

Sponsored by



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Seminar:

**The graphic image in current archaeological research – GAG**

Ewing Suite

14.00-14.10 Steve Allen - Introduction

14.10-14.45 Dr Graeme Earl - Graphics as Massive Open Online Communicators

14.45-15.20 John Borland - Recording Scotland’s Early Medieval Sculpture In The 21st Century: Why Draw?

15.30-16.00 Tea

16.00-16.30 Andy Holland - Archaeological 3D digital imaging: more than just recording and pretty pictures?

16.30-17.00 Ingrid Shearer - Reimagining the Govan Stones

17.00-17.30 Discussion and Summary

Sponsored by



Forestry Commission Scotland  
Coimisean na Coilltearachd Alba

Fringe events:

**Meet the illustrator; the IfA Graphic Archaeology Group Gallery**

To kick off our Gallery for the 2014 conference, we will be giving delegates the opportunity to discuss our archaeological images with some of our illustrators. This year, you will find our artwork dotted around the venue and times to Meet the illustrator will be posted next to some artwork. Look for the gallery, and take the opportunity to learn a bit more about how archaeological illustrators approach their work. Sessions will be included in the conference breaks between 13:00-14:00 and 15:30-16:00 and posted on relevant artwork.



# Abstracts

## **Politics and archaeological research** 14.00-17.30 Room QE1

2014 is a year when the past and the present will have special political resonance in Scotland and the UK as a whole. Coinciding with the Scottish Independence referendum, 2014 will see events focusing on the 700th anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn and the 100th anniversary of the start of the First World War, both the subjects of intensive archaeological research in recent years, which have been undertaken within an increasingly charged political atmosphere. Can such high profile archaeological research be undertaken entirely removed from the political context of the present? Given the heavy community involvement in such research, do politics play a part in motivating participation? What part does the modern political context play in funding archaeological research and directing the questions such research seeks to answer? What are the benefits as well as the pitfalls of this? How should researchers approach such projects? Should archaeologists be merely bystanders when archaeology is appropriated by opposing political perspectives? The session seeks to provoke discussion on what lessons can be drawn and perspectives taken from past and ongoing projects. Papers will explore the links between politics and archaeological research within European, British, Scottish and local political contexts.

Organisers: Ronan Toolis (GUARD Archaeology Ltd), John Atkinson (GUARD Archaeology Ltd), Warren Bailie (GUARD Archaeology Ltd) and Iain Banks (Centre for Battlefield Archaeology, University of Glasgow)

### **14.05-14.50 Bear traps and minefields: the experience of digging high profile archaeology sites**

Dr Iain Banks - Executive Director of the Centre for Battlefield Archaeology at the University of Glasgow

Battlefields generate a lot of public interest, and the causes surrounding the battles frequently still resonate today. Working on battlefields over the past 15 years or so has repeatedly demonstrated how politically loaded they can be, both in terms of the original cause and also in terms of more recent issues. Bannockburn is a potent symbol in current events in Scotland, while Fromelles is a key site in the development of Australian national identity. In these, and in other cases, the work that we have carried out has been controversial and has occasionally generated a negative reaction. Working in the public eye presents real challenges in terms of the presentation of results, dealing with negative reactions and trying to avoid accusations of partisanship.

### **14.50-15.35 Motivating the troops: perspectives in battlefield archaeology**

Warren Bailie - Project Manager, GUARD Archaeology Ltd

This paper will aim to illustrate the motivations of the troops of volunteers that have been involved in a politically charged battlefield archaeology project in recent years. The main example used will be the Bannockburn 700 project as well as other small-scale projects looking at the Battlefield of Bannockburn. These have witnessed record numbers of volunteers, most from the local community but some from as far afield as southern England and even across the Atlantic from California, USA. But why the record numbers? Is it because there is a 700th anniversary of the most significant battle in Scotland's History approaching in June 2014? Or is it the influence of the current political climate with an independence referendum fast approaching in September 2014? Perhaps volunteers just

see a unique, once in a life opportunity to be involved in archaeological investigations that could rewrite the history of the Battle of Bannockburn. The anticipation of finding that elusive key artefact may be motivation enough. In drawing some answers to these questions, this paper will consider the responses to a questionnaire distributed to the volunteers who participated in the Bannockburn 700 fieldwork.

### **16.00-16.45 Full circle? Archaeology and politics, a retrospective**

John Lawson (Archaeology Officer, City of Edinburgh Council and Chair, ALGAO: Scotland) and Andrea Smith (Freelance Archaeologist)

This paper will consider the influence which politics have had on archaeological research and the archaeological profession as a whole since the 1970s. It could be argued that the rescue archaeology of the 1970s was a community archaeology, which was largely replaced by an increasingly commercialised and professionalised archaeology in the Thatcherite 1980s. Outsourcing and closure of local authority units led to the privatisation of archaeology and the growth of super-units in the 1990s and 2000s. A shift in political emphasis (even before the economic crisis of the late 2000s) has forced the profession to more clearly define the relevance and public benefit of its research and to involve communities in archaeology. Is this real change or have we simply been rebranding the same things that we have been doing all along?

### **16.45-17.30 Understanding the politics of scale - shared heritage challenges in the global village**

Dr Ian Baxter (Head of the Division of Tourism, Heritage, Events and Hospitality, University Campus Suffolk),

Dr Simon Gilmour (Director, Society of Antiquaries of Scotland) and

Dr Jon Henderson (Associate Professor, University of Nottingham)

The expected diversity of context for historic environment locales and communities would ordinarily provide for uniqueness of experience, research, interpretation and management of heritage assets. A judge of "success" for heritage is uniqueness rather than ubiquity. However, the globalised imperatives of social, economic and organisational forces suggest a need to understand better the tensions in similarity and difference at different geo-political scales. The paper will consider the inter-relationship of common concerns at the seemingly diverse county of Suffolk, nation of Scotland, and international region of the Mediterranean.

## **Research without boundaries 14.00-17.30 Room QE2**

Part 1: European collaborative networks

### **14.00-14.20 Introduction – Developing links: the International Cultural Heritage Practice Group**

Leonora O'Brien, Principal Cultural Heritage Consultant, URS Infrastructure & Environment UK Ltd

Overview of the International Cultural Heritage Practice Group, which aims to provide a forum for archaeologists, historic environment and cultural heritage professionals working on international projects and initiatives. The group brings together international academic, public and private sector practice on fieldwork and survey, research, heritage management and policy.

Introduction to the session, in which speakers will explore the challenges and opportunities

of international cultural heritage projects. The session aims to discuss research, practice and capacity building in the wider context of international and cross-disciplinary collaboration between political, institutional, academic, commercial and community partners.

#### **14.25-14.45 World Heritage Sites: global opportunity, national challenge**

Lesley Macinnes, Head of World Heritage Site Co-ordination, Historic Scotland

This paper will explore the issues, opportunities and benefits of international collaboration in the context of the Scottish World Heritage Sites. As an international accolade, inscription of World Heritage Sites acknowledges their outstanding universal value. This global recognition transcends national boundaries and has the potential to promote international collaboration and partnerships. However, management regimes are embedded in national systems of heritage protection and this presents challenges in agreeing common approaches to key issues. The opportunities and dilemmas this situation presents will be explored in the context of Scotland's five World Heritage Sites, with particular emphasis on the serial transnational World Heritage Site, the Frontiers of the Roman Empire (FRE). (The FRE is an international partnership currently comprising the Antonine Wall, Hadrian's Wall and the German Limes but with the potential for extension to countries from Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa – the extent of the second century Roman frontier).

#### **14.50-15.10 Navigating collaborative European projects in archaeology**

Dr Holly Wright, Archaeology Data Service, University of York

The academic research landscape in the UK has been transformed, for good or ill, by the European research agenda and funding priorities. In most cases, this funding is contingent on the creation of transnational collaborative networks, the success of which relies upon a willingness to truly share ideas and responsibilities in new ways. The Archaeology Data Service (ADS) has been a partner in many collaborative, EC funded projects, and this paper will discuss some of our experiences, explore the benefits, lessons learned, and thoughts about the future. In particular, it will feature projects charged with expanding the range of content in Europeana, the recently completed Archaeology in Contemporary Europe (ACE) project, and its successor, New scenarios for a community-involved archaeology (NEARCH). It will also highlight the Advanced Research Infrastructure for Archaeological Dataset Networking (ARIADNE) project, for which the ADS serves as both partner and deputy coordinator. This ambitious, four-year project is made of up 24 partners across 16 European countries, and will require every bit of our experience and expertise to ensure the result we are working hard to realise. Please come along and hear how it's all going, and how a non-European is coping!

Part 2: International projects

#### **16.00-16.20 Discovering the archaeologists of the world**

Kenneth Aitchison & Doug Rocks-Macqueen, Landward Research Ltd

Archaeologists have only recently begun to explore their own professional field in terms of who is working in it and what are they doing. The UK has led this field with the Profiling the Profession Labour Market Intelligence reports. However, after this work was began it quickly spread across borders and now is part of larger research projects involving multiple countries like Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe or the proposed Discovering the Archaeologists of the Americas projects. Finding out who archaeologists are now involves working with dozens of teams across many countries.

This paper explores the International Discovering Archaeologists programmes. Specifically,

it looks at the practical experiences of assembling teams in multiple countries, building capacity, and ensuring research quality. The paper will also look at the dissemination strategies of this work.

### **16.25-16.45 Hummingbird (Dugbe I) Gold Project, Liberia: boundaries of perception**

Ken Whittaker, Associate Director, Historic Environment, AMEC Environment & Infrastructure UK Limited

Engagement with international projects is characterised by the need to constantly negotiate boundaries of all forms, be they:

- Geographical
- Social
- Regulatory
- Theoretical/Methodological
- Cultural

This paper will explore boundaries, personal and professional, negotiated in advance of and during a cultural heritage field study, to be undertaken in collaboration with the project socio-economic team, for an EIA at the site of a proposed gold mine in the forested interior of south east Liberia. It will share, warts and all, the experience of testing field instruments designed from the perspective of a UK based consultant, and their veracity once exposed to a short encounter with local communities. One of the first boundaries to negotiate is that defined by IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability. Guidance on the cultural heritage of Indigenous Peoples, weighted towards intangible cultural assets, as detailed in Performance Standard 7, is distinguished from the more tangible heritage considerations of other forms of Affected Communities, set out in Performance Standard 8. Ambiguity regarding historical patterns of ethnicity, the absence of documented or recorded data on the material heritage and limited means of ground surveying within the forested region, factors far from unique to this particular project, all contribute to a decision to regard this boundary as permeable. An approach based on qualitative research, with a focus on understanding the knowledge and cosmology expressed through traditional practices, is proposed as an ethically acceptable means of interpreting embedded cultural value within the natural environment, whatever its ethnic origins, and for speculating on archaeological signatures that can be developed into a predictive tool for managing development impact.

### **16.50-17.10 The Qatar National Historic Environment Project 2009-2014 an example of international collaboration**

Peter Spencer, QNHER Project field officer;  
Richard Cuttler, Senior Research Fellow, University of Birmingham;  
Faisal Al Naimi, Head of Antiquities, Qatar Museums Authority

The development of the QNHER project in Qatar over the past 5 years, has involved the creation of the first national HER in the Middle East, combining practical aspects of developing high profile research teams with sustainable capacity building and infrastructure. The challenges of rapid regional development presented significant challenges, in particular the need for a re-evaluation of Eurocentric approaches to the management of heritage. The simple transplanting of heritage management concepts from one region to another is often inappropriate and does not account for a wide range of issues from cultural sensitivity to an understanding of regional taphonomy or alternative conservation approaches in differing environments.

Comprehensive legislation for the protection of heritage in Qatar was first introduced in 1980 (revised 2010), and includes moveable and immovable cultural heritage in both the

terrestrial and marine environment. However, such detailed statutory legislation alone is insufficient to provide adequate protection. Over the course of the QNHER project these objectives have been achieved through appropriate dissemination strategies and the customisation of concepts and data standards to regional needs. These concepts have formed the basis for sustainable capacity building, infrastructure and co-operative practice between government departments, academic missions and the private and public sectors.

## **Foresight, researching the future from the past** 14.00-17.30 Waverley Room

Policy, practice and priorities for those engaged with the protection of our collective past are informed by many things. As a Sector we are well-versed in utilising the results of past investigations, not only to weave complex and multi-layered understandings of aspects of our past on national, regional and more local scales, but also as tools for informing the curation of the historic environment. However we are less well-versed in the skills and tools that might allow us to get 'upstream' of issues that may impact on the historic environment in the medium to long term, despite a widespread recognition of many potentially devastating issues such as climate change, the austerity agenda and population change; equally we are not well-placed to anticipate potential opportunities for the historic environment – as a profession we are generally tied into a reactive mode of operation whether as curators, consultants or contractors. The establishment by English Heritage of a Historic Environment Intelligence Team specifically tasked with leading on the development of horizon scanning and the assessment of threats and opportunities, working with Sectoral partners, government departments and agencies and commercial organisations, represents the first coherent attempt to address this area of research in the historic environment sector. This seminar will seek to introduce the concept of 'futures research' and its relevance and potential for the historic environment sector, as well as seeking to establish what may already be being done less formally, and the potential for such research to influence future funding priorities and possible responses to emerging issues.

Seminar organisers: Dave Batchelor & Pete Wilson (English Heritage)

## **The graphic image in current archaeological research** 14.00-17.30 Ewing Suite

### **14.00- 14.10 Introduction**

Steve Allen, Chair, Graphics Archaeology Group

Archaeological research draws on many different resources during the course of a project and not all of these resources are text-based. Images are used in the course of a project to record data, to try out alternative ideas and to analyse the information we collect. Similarly, the output, the end result of the research, is expressed in visual as well as verbal terms. Graphical images are powerful tools which are often treated by the unenlightened as absolute statements- and sometimes even as nothing more than the product of the imagination of the artist. We intend to show that this is not the case. Any archaeological image is the result of the research and experience carried out by the practitioner and their interaction with their colleagues. The work is as capable of interrogation as any other form of archaeological research.

The presentations in this session will show this process and emphasise how important it is to follow best practice in the collection, preparation and utilisation of images of whatever type. We aim to show how images are (i) the product of research and interpretation and (ii) help to drive and define future research and interpretation.

**14.10-14.45 Graphics as massive open online communicators**

Dr Graeme Earl, Department of Archaeology, University of Southampton

It is perhaps now rather trite to note that higher education and research finds itself in a state of profound digital transformation. Increasingly as a university educator I see myself as a mediator rather than an instructor - the role being to imply value to digital sources and provide ways to knit them together and develop critique.

Across the discipline of archaeology we are increasingly supported by visual materials drawn from a broad community. We have in the past questioned the authenticity of the wisdom of the crowd and the potential of imagery to convey undue certainty. But now I think we should concentrate on the realities of visual technologies to empower archaeological learning, wherever that occurs and by whomever it is mediated. In this talk I will discuss my own efforts to employ digital imagery to construct narratives aimed at large, heterogeneous audiences and also the potential of the crowd to turn our ideas upside down.

**14.45-15.20 Recording Scotland's Early Medieval sculpture in the 21st century: why draw?**

John Borland, Measured Survey Manager, RCAHMS

From the pioneering work of Alexander Gordon in the 18th century to the comprehensive record of Romilly Allen at the beginning of the 20th, Scotland's Early Medieval, and particularly its Pictish sculpture was the subject of antiquarian study for almost two hundred years. Indeed Pictish sculpture was arguably the first class of ancient monument in Scotland to be systematically recorded and central to the work of the many scholars who contributed to this study was a drawn record.

More than a hundred years on from the publication of Allen's seminal *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, and despite huge advances in photography and the advent of 3D laser scanning, a measured drawing remains central to RCAHMS's recording of Early Medieval sculpture.

This paper will give a brief overview of the antiquarian record of Pictish stones and the Commission's developing role in recording Early Medieval sculpture and will then, through some case studies show why carefully observed scale drawings can still bring added value to this important study.

**16.00-16.30 Archaeological 3D digital imaging: more than just recording and pretty pictures?**

Andy Holland, Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford

The use of 3D digital techniques over the last five years has seen increasing uptake in the heritage sector, producing digitised material with a high initial impact on both the public and the media. But these digitisation techniques have a lot more to offer than stunning visualisations of heritage landscapes, artefacts and artworks.

Over the last three and a half years, a team at Bradford University has been developing research into 3D digitisation techniques through a series of major research council funded projects. These projects, looking at a variety of materials but with a particular focus on artefact and skeletal digitisation, have been widely noted in the media but retain at their core strong scientific research aims. In this paper we will give an overview of our work at Bradford and use it to illustrate the need to treat 3D digitisation in the same manner as any other archaeological investigative tool, identifying specific research questions to be answered and applying the right 3D digitisation technique to achieve the best results. We will discuss the importance of underpinning research into each 3D digitisation technique to provide a more informed basis for the commissioning of archaeological 3D

digitisation so that techniques can be selected on the basis of their suitability for the material being studied/digitised; the reliability and accuracy of their results and an awareness of their limitations and those of the target material. Archaeological imaging, in any form, can be compelling and informative and capture audience's imaginations, we hope to show that such images are more powerful and imbued with greater authority if they are the product of a process that is methodologically rigorous and aims to do more than just illustrate, but to investigate at the same time

### **16.30-17.00 Reimagining the Govan stones**

Ingrid Shearer, Northlight Heritage

The Govan Stones are a unique corpus of medieval sculptured stones carved in the 9th – 11th centuries to commemorate the power of those who ruled the Kingdom of Strathclyde. A recent redisplay project involving academics, museum specialists, curators and marketing professionals aims to improve access and raise awareness of this previously little-known collection. Part of this process has involved the creation and development of a brand identity, both for the stones, and by extension, for the Strathclyde Britons. The visual language of other 'big names' of the early historic period - the Picts, Vikings or Romans - have evolved a clearly defined 'look'; a set of visual tropes that are now familiar and instantly recognisable to the general public. Has the redisplay project succeeded in creating a strong visual style for the Govan Stones?

The people of Govan have a strong sense of identity, traditionally linked to its history as a world-renowned centre for shipbuilding, however, there is now a growing awareness of the Govans early importance as a medieval political centre. This paper examines the wider audience response to the visual rhetoric of the Govan Stones project, and in particular, how this sanctioned branding has been read, appropriated, and revised by the local audience.

## Thursday 10 April

### Morning programme

Discussion:

#### **Research in landscape and archaeology: the way forward – Bowden et al**

Room QE1

- 9.30-9.35 Mark Bowden - Introduction to session and session chair  
 9.35-9.40 Angela Gannon - Introduction to the Landscape Survey Group  
 9.40-10.05 Roger Mercer - Large area archaeological field survey going forward into the future  
 10.05-10.25 Peter Herring - Recognising the value of landscape archaeology  
 10.25-10.45 Stratford Halliday - Lost in plain sight  
 10.45-11.00 Discussion  
 11.00-11.30 Coffee Break  
 11.30-11.45 Tanja Romankiewicz - Building ancient lives – home and landscape  
 11.45-12.00 Frank Green and Lawrence Shaw - The New Forest National Park: a case study of landscape management and understanding  
 12.00-12.15 Bob Johnston - Research-led teaching in landscape archaeology: the Bronaber Ranges Survey, North Wales  
 12.15-12.30 Graeme Cavers and Mitch Pollington - The contribution of the commercial sector to landscape archaeology in the UK  
 12.30-13.00 Discussion

Sponsored by



Discussion:

#### **Assessing Frameworks and Planning for the Future – Miles and Knight**

Room QE2

- 09.30-9.45 Dan Miles - Introduction: strategic development of research resources.  
 09.45-10.05 Adrian Smith - Headline results from the survey of research frameworks in England  
 10.05-10.25 Jeff Sanders - Revolutionary research frameworks: a call to arms. What would a radical manifesto for research frameworks look like?  
 10.25-10.45 Jenny Hall - Welsh perspectives on research frameworks  
 10.45-11.00 Discussion  
 11.00-11.25 Coffee/tea  
 11.25-11.50 Jonathan Last - Frameworks for the future?  
 11.50-12.10 Jane Evans, Duncan Brown and David Knight - Developing frameworks for ceramic research: cultivating standards and producing food for thought  
 12.10-12.25 David Knight and Blaise Vyner - Maintaining the momentum: maintaining and developing the East Midlands research framework  
 12.25-12.45 Hal Dalwood - What kind of research framework do we really want?  
 12.45-13.00 Discussion

Sponsored by





Seminar:

**Creating research communities for maritime archaeology - MAG**

Waverley Room

**Part 1- Working together**

- 9.30-9.50 Katie Bell – Introduction: Creating Maritime Research Communities. Where have we reached in maritime archaeology and where are we going? With a massive resource to manage and a build-up of archival material this paper will consider the strategies we need to adopt to ensure all stakeholders in the maritime record are involved, and ultimately take responsibility in managing heritage.
- 9.50-10.15 Paola Palma - The Swash Wreck: A maritime archaeological case study where research on the understanding and appreciation of the heritage integrates and merges different parties, from academia to museums, from local government to volunteers and integration of minorities in a creative and innovative fashion.
- 10.15-10.40 Matthew Skelhorn - RFA Darkdale: A British Wreck in St Helena
- 10.40-10.55 Discussion
- 10.55-11.25 Coffee break

**Part 2 – Working with the community**

- 11.25-11.50 John McCarthy - Project SAMPHIRE: Investigating Scottish Maritime Archaeology an integrated approach
- 11.50-12.10 Peta Knott – Not necessarily between a rock and a hard place English Heritage, Tyneside BSAC and Wessex Archaeology working together at the Gun Rocks wreck.
- 12.10-12.30 Terence Newman - Protected Wrecks: Community Archaeology in Action
- 12.30-12.50 Elliott Wragg and Courtney Nimura - Community archaeology in the coastal and intertidal zone
- 12.50-13.00 Discussion

Workshop:

**Publishing in the Historic Environment, or how I learnt to stop worrying and got something into print - Roger White and Rachel Young**

Ewing Suite

- 9.30-9.40 Introduction
- 9.40-10.10 What are we looking for? Gearing your writing for a journal
- 10.10-10.40 Structuring the work: editing a text, peer review and corrections
- 10.40-11.00 Discussion
- 11.00-11.30 Coffee break
- 11.30-12.10 The publication process from the editor's perspective: text, images, referencing
- 12.10-12.40 Open Access and its impact
- 12.40-13.00 Round up and discussion

## Abstracts

### **Research in landscape and archaeology: the way forward** 9.30-13.00 Room QE1

Landscape survey is a broad-based research tool for furthering the understanding of the historic environment, relying on the principles of careful observation and analysis of field evidence of all types and periods. It draws upon a range of research specialisms including ground prospection, aerial survey and photography, and embraces new technologies such as lidar and 3D landscape modelling. Landscape is a concept often used in British archaeology but in practice it rarely lives up to the promise of a truly holistic 'landscape' approach. With current organisational changes affecting the provision of archaeological research and investigation in England, Scotland and Wales, there is a need to ensure that a landscape approach is embedded nationally within archaeological practice at all levels and across all parts of the sector – academic, curatorial, commercial and community engagement. This discussion session will examine the present situation, the impact the proposed changes may have, and explore strategies for disseminating best practice in landscape archaeology through experience, education, training, guidance and mentoring.

Organisers: Mark Bowden (mark.bowden@english-heritage.org.uk),  
Angela Gannon (angela.gannon@rcahms.gov.uk),  
Graeme Cavers (Graeme.Cavers@aocarchaeology.com) and  
Bob Johnston (r.johnston@sheffield.ac.uk)

#### **9.30-9.35 Introduction to session and session chair**

Mark Bowden, English Heritage

#### **9.35-9.40 Introduction to the Landscape Survey Group**

Angela Gannon, RCAHMS

#### **9.40- 10.05 Large area archaeological field survey going forward into the future**

Roger Mercer, keynote introduction

This contribution looks at the development of large area archaeological survey in an historic perspective which briefly traces the emergence of the approaches adopted today (but examining critically the uses of the various metaphorical terms commonly used in connection with this activity, such as 'landscape' and 'palimpsest').

Suggesting a more neutral terminology, the paper then turns to examine the role and practice of survey in the present, and the contribution that it may make to social and intellectual attitudes. It warns that a culture is developing that regards archaeological field survey as a purely technical skill, easily acquired – a suitable hobby for both young and old which in a 'Big Society' can allow the 'delegation' of these weighty responsibilities to part-time or voluntary groups.

It is against this background that the paper briefly examines the very serious degradation of the capacity for field survey recording that has occurred in Britain since the turn of the millennium – a process that has seen an estimated reduction by some 50-75% of resource. To some extent this capacity has been replaced by commercial organisations. These necessarily, however, tend to have a quite different focus based upon recognition prior to interventional investigation rather than recognition to classify, assess and record for the future.

Finally the role of the central Historic Environment Record is emphasised as a national asset that does not duplicate local or specialist holdings. The prospect that such records may

be held by personnel divorced from recording activity, possibly curating only documents acquired by external trawl is an alarming one. A strategy for field assessment, survey and recording as a whole over the broader heritage sector is urgently needed.

### **10.05-10.25 Recognising the value of landscape archaeology**

Peter Herring, English Heritage

Can the historic environment sector afford to see landscape archaeology (LA) decline? That is the LA of the British tradition of analytical survey whose research produces narratives, variably holistic and subtle, of places.

LA research improves protection (through designation, land management, and informing the planning of change) and is relevant to numerous important audiences. England's NHPP insists, reasonably, that we should be led by intelligence of threats, opportunities and gaps in understanding when proactively selecting areas and themes to study. Archaeological planners may extend reactive LA when including analytical survey in planning conditions (alongside geophysical survey, watching briefs etc).

We can celebrate connections with theory – highlighting paradigm shifts in British prehistory and history that have depended upon LA. We can also be less defensive about its links with Historic Landscape Characterisation, which spreads more widely the understanding gained from LA and in turn stimulates further research. And as the understanding that flows from LA affects individual and communal perceptions of place, we should tie LA more securely to the European Landscape Convention and be confident that we are continuing to develop a powerful means of strengthening a caring attachment to place.

### **10.25-10.45 Lost in plain sight**

Stratford Halliday, University of Edinburgh

The traditional structures of National Monument Records and local Historic Environment Records entail an unresolved tension between the recording of monuments and the surveying of landscapes. In essence, while the evolution of surveying technologies have brought the mapping of landscape within our grasp, recording at this scale is usually achieved only by disaggregating recognisable components on the ground into monuments – cairns, banks, lynchets...etc – and representing them with lines on a map. Thus we populate our landscapes with fragments of description, often in huge detail, but have few mechanisms for recording the spaces in between. While new recording technologies such as Lidar place equal value on the spaces between those things we define as monuments as upon the monuments themselves, there is still a tendency to monumental myopia in the way we interpret the data and record the components. This tendency, which is often dictated by the artificial boundaries set by the physical limits of commercially driven projects, act to obscure the significance of the bits, with the dangers that major monuments and significant landscapes are simply lost in plain sight. This presentation will explore these issues in a case study from Lanarkshire in southern Scotland, showing how the creation of disaggregated records of monuments made over a period of some 40 years has clouded our perception of a significant landscape. If surveyors in the field are not acquiring experience to test and expand the cumulative knowledge of the profession, and then applying it with some imagination and breadth of view, then survey is simply demeaned as technical exercise in the creation of a tyranny of records.

**11.30-11.45 Building ancient lives – home and landscape**

Tanja Romankiewicz, University of Edinburgh

To understand later prehistoric people, their settlements, subsistence and resources, local relations and long-distant contacts, I argue one should start with the nucleus of life, the home, and in the case of Scottish Prehistory, the roundhouse.

A current case study for NE Scotland identified well over 100 excavated roundhouses, most of these from developer-funded work. Tracing developments and design processes via architectural analysis identifies motivations behind variation, influence of raw materials and environment. Relating this with topographical and environmental factors via GIS shows trends that are then compared with data from unexcavated sites, cropmarks as well as upstanding remains. Working with both excavated and unexcavated records produces a comprehensive picture of how architecture, settlement and landscape influenced and depended on each other (ScARF 2012, 60ff, 66f).

The presentation focuses on the methodology of this analysis to demonstrate an integrated research approach, based on different resources such as local and national databases (SMR, CANMORE), existing and newly-assessed aerial photographic collections, unpublished and published excavations and new field survey. This demonstrates the potential of and the necessity for integrated survey and excavation work to answer questions beyond a site-based focus.

**11.45-12.00 The New Forest National Park: a case study of landscape management and understanding**

Frank Green and Lawrence Shaw, New Forest National Park Authority

National Parks are ideal agencies in advancing and in many ways setting agendas; they are required to understand, conserve and integrate the sustainable and long term development of their landscape for cultural economic and social purposes.

The New Forest National Park in its short existence has:

- Completed the national mapping surveys of the area
- Acquired high resolution lidar for the park and surrounding area
- Completed a rapid coastal zone archaeological survey
- Is undertaking a major 2nd world war project to locate and conserve unique

experimental structures backed by oral testimony

- Has largest higher level stewardship scheme in Europe, a ten year project of
- ground truthing to inform conservation projects.
- Has developed a ground verification programme using volunteers
- Has a landscape action plan backed by landscape character assessment

Pilot surveys are essential to winning the hearts and minds of all the various agencies for funding the work and partnership development for social, economic and environmental gains. Through the Development Control process and working with academic institutions, increased scientific and environmental analysis is enhancing knowledge and refining future work. This will inform the HLF New Forest Landscape Partnership seven year project in its development stage and as governance processes change.

**12.00-12.15 Research-led teaching in landscape archaeology: the Bronaber Ranges Survey, North Wales**

Bob Johnston, University of Sheffield and John Roberts, Snowdonia National Park Authority

Our paper will address the session abstract's call to 'explore strategies for disseminating best practice in landscape archaeology through experience, education, training, guidance and mentoring.'

We will introduce a landscape survey project and Masters field course in Bronaber, North

Wales, which is produced through a partnership between the University of Sheffield and Snowdonia National Park Authority. The focus of the fieldwork is a former artillery range with field archaeology dating from later prehistory to the present. Masters students from the MA in Landscape Archaeology, University of Sheffield, have led small-scale field projects within the study area since 2007. These include extensive, rapid surveys of the landscape, intensive analytical surveys of monuments, and palaeoenvironmental investigations. We will evaluate the project by comparing our experiences as researchers, teachers and professional archaeologists, with the feedback from students, and assessments of the project offered by colleagues. Our final discussion will offer comment on the broader potential of 'research-led learning' within higher education and CPD training. We will highlight the importance of research projects and cross-sector partnerships as key tools for ensuring that landscape archaeology is 'embedded nationally within archaeological practice'.

### **12.15-12.30 The contribution of the commercial sector to landscape archaeology in the UK**

Graeme Cavers and Mitch Pollington, AOC Archaeology Group

Archaeological surveys carried out by the commercial sector in the UK are typically seen as reactive in the sense that project briefs and methodologies are constrained by the limits of development impacts and generally slender budgets. Speed is more often than not the primary concern, with the responsibility for the production of a useful result left to the conscience of the contracting surveyor. New approaches to field survey, however, including the application of new technologies, mean that commercial surveys should be leading the field in landscape archaeology, including but far beyond simply contributing to local and national datasets. This paper discussed how recent approaches have opened up new avenues of research through field survey, and considers how commercial surveys can contribute to regional and national research agendas in a meaningful way.

### **Assessing frameworks and planning for the future 9.30-13.00 Room QE2**

Dan Miles (daniel.miles@english-heritage.org.uk) and David Knight (dknight@yorkat.co.uk)

#### **9.30-9.45 Introduction: strategic development of research resources.**

Dan Miles (English Heritage)

#### **9.45-10.05 Headline results from the Survey of Research Frameworks in England.**

Adrian Smith (Pye Tait Consulting)

The current model of Research Frameworks was established in 1996 with the publication by English Heritage of Frameworks for our Past. No major evaluation has been undertaken since then and recently the need to review and revise Research Frameworks has been highlighted: for example, by the Southport Group. In response to this, English Heritage has commissioned Pye Tait Consulting to undertake an evaluation of the role, impact and value of Research Frameworks for the historic environment sector in England. This paper will bring the headline results from the survey to the conference.

### **10.05-10.25 Revolutionary research frameworks: a call to arms. What would a radical manifesto for research frameworks look like?**

Jeff Sanders (Scottish Archaeological Research Framework)

Research frameworks have been with archaeology for a while now and we are becoming familiar with their strengths, weaknesses and variability. Can we draw on this to set an exciting vision for their future? Should frameworks be embedded at all levels of archaeological practice or remain 'strategic'? Can they be used as a means for integrating archaeological work beyond traditional disciplinary boundaries? The process of their creation is increasingly recognised as of value in and of itself: how do we ensure that this is retained and developed? Do the end products match the process in terms of usefulness and usability? Drawing upon experience from the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework (ScARF) this paper will look at these issues and attempt to edge towards the revolution.

### **10.25-10.45 Welsh perspectives on research frameworks**

Jenny Hall

In 2001 the archaeological community in Wales embarked on the challenge of producing a research framework. Since the start, it had been recognised that any framework for research must be regularly reviewed and updated. In 2009, we started on the first major review of the framework. This is now nearly complete, and we are starting to think about next steps. Co-ordinated by the IfA Wales/Cymru group, all have been invited to join in, and the steering committee is composed of those who are interested rather than just the appointed people from organisations. In considering what next, we may want to consider what has and has not worked. One of the achievements of the process has been bringing people across all sectors together to discuss and debate a common aim. Can that interest be sustained? The Research Framework is often cited now, particularly as part of the planning process, but does it do more than just provide a point of reference? Although sometimes boosted by Welsh Government strategies such as the One Wales agreement, the Research Framework grew from within the profession in its broadest sense, and is continuing despite political ebbs and flows. As we start another cycle within Wales, this session provides a useful marker as we take time to reflect and plan.

### **11.25-11.50 Frameworks for the future?**

Jonathan Last (English Heritage)

Research frameworks seek to bring order to the fluid and unpredictable practice of archaeology, showing how any project can take its place in a wider, integrated programme of understanding the past. They are symptomatic of a shift in focus from what Marilyn Strathern has called 'the condition of knowing through investigation (research)' to 'the condition of asking what is to be done with that knowledge (management)'. But it remains unclear to what extent, if at all, they have changed the way we do archaeology. Strathern's critique of auditing practices in academia offers some insights into how we might produce more innovative frameworks. In this paper, I suggest that we need to move from a top-down approach ('this is what we want to know') to a more reflexive one, which gives any site (and its excavators) the opportunity to 'act back'. This is important not only for maintaining the currency of research frameworks, but more fundamentally because we are engaged in trying to understand past cultures whose methods of knowledge creation were very different from our own post-Enlightenment project. Could the subjects of our research also help us understand our own practices? I suggest that a reflexive model of research frameworks can free us from the idea that knowledge or data have permanent value in themselves, rather than being contextually determined. Importantly, this could also have the effect of improving the value of archaeological work for developers.

### **11.50-12.10 Developing frameworks for ceramic research: cultivating standards and producing food for thought**

Jane Evans (Study Group for Roman Pottery),  
Duncan Brown (Medieval Pottery Research Group) and  
David Knight (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group)

A previous joint paper, presented in 'The Akond of Swat' session at the 2013 IfA conference, advocated the case for a ceramic guidance document applicable to all periods of research. This was intended to provide a research framework, highlighting the advantages of joined-up multiperiod research and, importantly, specifying common standards of collection, processing, recording, analysis and reporting across the periods. There seems little point defining research questions if we do not also strive to achieve the quality of data needed to address them. This paper presents and reviews the key elements of the draft standards document that has subsequently been produced and circulated for wider consultation. The paper will also consider how these standards tie in with the wide range of regional, period and specialist research frameworks, with other standards guidance (for example, for archives) and with some major research projects.

### **12.10-12.25 Maintaining the momentum: maintaining and developing the East Midlands research framework**

David Knight (York Archaeological Trust) and Blaise Vyner (Blaise Vyner Consultancy)

We consider in this session one of the more intractable questions raised during the compilation of research frameworks: how do we maintain and develop these to ensure that they remain relevant to the needs of the historic environment community? We will focus for this purpose upon the recently published Research Agenda and Strategy for the historic environment of the East Midlands (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/east-midlands-heritage/>) and an on-going project, springing from this, which aims to identify procedures for regular updating of the published framework. We developed an innovative consultative strategy during formulation of the Agenda and Strategy, with a strong focus upon discussion workshops aimed at developing a consensual Agenda and Strategy. To ensure wide-based support, we liaised closely with community groups, university-based staff, museum professionals, local authority curators, consultants and others with interests in the region's archaeological and built environment resource. This collaborative work provided the foundation for an on-line framework document, written with input from stakeholders, which we are proposing be updated regularly by the community through the mechanism of an on-line wiki. We will discuss the proposed methodology, and would welcome comments on how this might be refined to ensure a self-sustaining framework responsive to change as research priorities evolve and objectives are met.

### **12.25-12.45 What kind of research framework do we really want?**

Hal Dalwood (Hal Dalwood Archaeology and Heritage)

In recent years, national historic environment bodies in England, Scotland and Wales have published frameworks for archaeological research which make high-level statements about the purpose of archaeology. These vary in style and tone, but all of them are designed to establish a rational and coherent basis for the practice of protecting and investigating the archaeological heritage in England Scotland and Wales. In this paper I will argue that these documents lack ideals that transcend the here and now, and so do not connect with the purpose of archaeology as understood by the archaeological community as a whole or by the wider public. Some national research framework documents refer to 'the archaeology of [insert country]': but is this desirable? In the UK, most archaeological research is undertaken within political and national frameworks which strongly influence

archaeological activity: that is simply the context that archaeologists operate within and have to understand. But should archaeological research at the highest level be part of any national project? Do we want archaeological heritage and archaeological research to be harnessed to the understanding of national identities? The discipline and practice of archaeology should be imaginative, humanistic, scientific, and rational. This paper offers a critique of 'national' archaeology, and suggests that UK archaeologists should espouse broader research frameworks.

## **Creating research communities for maritime archaeology** 9.30-13.00

Waverley Room

*Part 1 - Working together*

### **9.30-9.50 Introduction: creating maritime research communities.**

Where have we reached in maritime archaeology and where are we going? With a massive resource to manage and a build-up of archival material this paper will consider the strategies we need to adopt to ensure all stakeholders in the maritime record are involved, and ultimately take responsibility in managing heritage.

Katy Bell, IfA MAG, University of Winchester, [katy.bell@winchester.ac.uk](mailto:katy.bell@winchester.ac.uk)

As an introduction to this session the question of what is a maritime research community will be addressed. Although a young discipline Maritime Archaeology has a large archive of material accrued in dispersed archives around the country. Management in situ has become the preferred method for taking care of the archive, but in the dynamic coasts around the UK this is acknowledged as a risky strategy.

Academia has focused on identifying the resource and the potential for maritime material in the UK, but now we have an idea of what we have, what are we going to do with it? Who are we going to work with and ultimately how do we make the maritime record accessible and available for all? This paper seeks to introduce the other papers and touch on some of the ideas which will be explored further in the proposed publication from this session.

**9.50-10.15 The Swash Wreck:** A maritime archaeological case study where research on the understanding and appreciation of the heritage integrates and merges different parties, from academia to museums, from local government to volunteers and integration of minorities in a creative and innovative fashion

Paola Palma, Bournemouth University, [ppalma@bournemouth.ac.uk](mailto:ppalma@bournemouth.ac.uk)

Maritime archaeology is a vital part of many nations' national heritage. The Swash Channel Wreck, excavated by Bournemouth University archaeologists and one of the most important shipwrecks excavated since the Mary Rose in UK, has been at the centre of traditional and innovative research for the last seven years. Since its retrieval, the research conducted on the wreck has attracted a variety of funding bodies, a large number of collaborators at national and international level, different research topics and a highly innovative approach to dissemination and appreciation of its importance.

This paper considers how research on the wreck has brought academia in touch with a number of parties and has inspired diverging and unusual subprojects. Amongst these, attention will be particularly dedicated to two projects M.A.D About the Wreck and Tales from the Sea to demonstrate how heritage can be the cohesive factor between different partners for the benefit of all.



### **10.15-10.40 RFA Darkdale: a British wreck in St Helena**

Matthew Skelhorn, MoD Salvage & Marine Operations  
DESSANMO-WRKRES-SO2@mod.uk

Salvage and Marine Operations (S&MO) MOD are responsible for managing the pollution/safety issues associated with post-1870 MOD owned wrecks. While driven by environmental concerns the work undertaken by the team concerns numerous historically important wrecks and consideration is given to their archaeological value. The archival work and on-site surveys required to understand these wrecks produces information directly relevant to an archaeological appreciation of the sites and S&MO are engaged in making this material more easily accessible.

The talk focuses on the wreck of the Royal Fleet Auxilliary tanker Darkdale which was sunk by a U-boat while moored off St Helena in WWII. It examines the archaeological significance of the wreck, its importance to the islanders and its place within the rich maritime heritage of St Helena. It concludes by examining the challenges and opportunities posed to these sites by the opening of an airport on the island in 2016. As St Helena becomes more accessible what does the future hold for its unique maritime heritage?

*Part 2 - Working with the community*

### **11.25-11.50 Project SAMPHIRE: Investigating Scottish maritime archaeology an integrated approach**

John McCarthy, Wessex Archaeology, j.mccarthy@wessexarch.co.uk

Project SAMPHIRE is a marine archaeology project focused on western Scotland's coasts and islands. The project has been underway for a year and we plan to run it for another two years. SAMPHIRE enables local communities to engage with professional underwater archaeologists based in Scotland and aims to support the identification, investigation and appreciation of Scotland's marine heritage. By working alongside local communities we hope to reinforce a shared sense of stewardship of those underwater archaeological sites. Each year of the project begins with a programme of community engagement, with a team of archaeologists travelling to local maritime communities and asking for information on local unrecorded maritime sites. We then follow up with a programme of fieldwork to test the accuracy of those reports. At the end of the first year we have had over 40 new marine archaeological sites reported to us including 18th century anchors, cannon wrecks, amphora and flying boats! This project has allowed us to create and maintain relationships between heritage professionals and coastal communities on a large scale and has to involve those communities in the reporting, investigation and dissemination of their local maritime heritage resource. The project is funded by the Crown Estate's Marine Stewardship Trust. You can see more information at <http://blogs.wessexarch.co.uk/samphire/>

### **11.50-12.10 Not necessarily between a rock and a hard place: English Heritage, Tyneside BSAC and Wessex Archaeology working together at the Gun Rocks wreck**

Peta Knott, Wessex Archaeology, p.knott@wessexarch.co.uk

Since the 18th century, local stories had perpetuated the knowledge that a ship with many cannon had fallen foul of the Gun Rocks in the Farne Islands. These stories had been fuelled by cannon being raised from the seabed, divers regularly visiting the site and surveys being completed in 1970 and 2010 by the Tyneside BSAC 114.

In summer 2013, on behalf of English Heritage, and with the assistance of Tyneside BSAC 114, Wessex Archaeology investigated the early 18th century Gun Rocks wreck site as part

of the Heritage at Risk programme. This three way partnership threw up challenges to all parties, particularly Wessex Archaeology as the conduit for the fieldwork, that required a delicate balancing act between the measured research and confidentiality required by the client against the social media savvy dive club and their preference to immediately disseminate images and information. While official reports and BBC releases characterised the EH to WA relationship, website and Facebook updates characterised the WA to BSAC relationship. However, effective communication between all parties led to a successful project that not only encouraged ongoing Tyneside custodianship of the site but ensured fruitful research with a diversity of dissemination outlets for the results.

### **12.10-12.30 Protected wrecks – community archaeology in action**

Terence Newman, English Heritage, [Terence.Newman@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:Terence.Newman@english-heritage.org.uk)

The management and protection of England's historically important wreck sites, within the framework of the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, permits anyone to become the custodian of these valuable heritage assets, subject to the approval of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. The process of designation and management relies upon a multi-agency approach that involves English Heritage, Marine Management Organisation; the Local Planning Authority; the Owner, and the applicant for the licence to access the site. The licensing system forms an integral part of the management of these assets and the licensees are drawn from across a broad spectrum of professional archaeologists and enthusiastic volunteers.

The projects undertaken by the licensees are a classic example of Community archaeology in action. This paper will consider two case studies: HMS Invincible, an Eighteenth century warship, wrecked in 1758 and found 1979. This project is led by a professional archaeologist, staffed by professionals and volunteers, the second case study, the London, which sank in the River Thames, following an explosion in 1665. The licensee is a non-professional who works with a nominated practitioner, volunteers and others working the Heritage and Conservation. The case studies will illustrate how these licensees have tackled the problems of research, investigation, publication, training and methods of engaging the wider audience to increase public awareness of this underwater cultural heritage.

### **12.30-12.50 Community archaeology in the coastal and intertidal zone**

Elliott Wragg and Courtney Nimura, Thames Discovery Programme,  
[e.wragg@thamesdiscovery.org](mailto:e.wragg@thamesdiscovery.org); [cnimura@mola.org.uk](mailto:cnimura@mola.org.uk)

The Thames Discovery Programme (TDP) is a community archaeology project which records the archaeology of the intertidal Thames and has trained c 450 volunteers over the last five years. The volunteers comprise the Foreshore Recording and Observation Group (FROG), who regularly monitor and record the archaeology on the foreshore in Greater London. Run by only a small team of professional archaeologists, this largely volunteer-led programme has resulted in a greater awareness of the Thames foreshore as an important archaeological resource. After five years many of the volunteers have forged strong relationships with each other, the sites upon which they work and other local archaeological and historical groups. This paper will look at some of the successes and questions that have arisen in the last five years, and present key findings from the archaeological investigations conducted on the Thames foreshore. Building on this model, the TDP is expanding to the coasts of England with a new national project, CITiZAN: the coastal and intertidal archaeological network. Though still in its nascent stage this paper will introduce some of the key aspects of this new national project. Further details at [www.thamesdiscovery.org](http://www.thamesdiscovery.org).

## **Publishing in the historic environment, or how I learnt to stop worrying and got something into print** 9.30-13.00 Ewing Suite

Roger White, Editor, University of Birmingham (r.h.white@bham.ac.uk) and Rachel Young, Maney Publishing

Ever been frustrated at having perfectly good work that you've slaved over shoved onto a shelf and forgotten about because it's viewed as 'grey literature'? Ever got a high mark for a dissertation and wondered how to transform it into something that can be appreciated by a wider audience? Ever had a bright idea on how to improve working practices on site and pondered how to reach a wider audience to tell them of it? This workshop aims to provide some guidance to those who wish to turn their work and ideas into something that can be delivered to a global audience of academics and fellow professionals. Led by those who edit and produce the IfA's own house journal, *Historic Environment, Policy and Practice*, the session will provide an overview of the editorial process, highlighting what the editorial board is looking for in reviewing papers. Practical advice will be offered on learning how to edit existing texts and reports to gear the text more closely to the academic demands of the journal, how to meet the exacting demands of referencing for a journal and advice on how to select suitable images. The opportunity will also be taken by the Maney publishing team to explain the new Open Access approach to publishing that is increasingly affecting the academic world. Above all, we will seek to dispel the mystery around academic publishing that may, in the past, have put you off from trying to publish something.

## Afternoon Programme

Discussion:

**Seeing the wood for the trees, putting archaeological research at the heart of wider contemporary discourse** – Bedford et al

Room QE1

14.00-14.30 Paul Belford - Are archaeologists bad for heritage?

14.30-15.00 Ben Morton and Jeremy Lake - Realising the latent potential of the historic environment

15.00-15.30 Ann MacSween - Research from the planning arena: an undervalued resource?

15.30-16.00 Tea Break

16.00-16.30 John Mabbitt - Significance, myth, memory: biographical approaches to conserving the constructed past

16.30-17.00 Sarah Howard - Sustainability and archaeology: getting our house in order

17.00-17.30 Discussion (chaired by Gerry Wait)

Sponsored by

Society of Antiquaries  
of Scotland

Discussion :

**What's new in British Archaeology 2014** – Brown & Sanders

Room QE2

14.00-14.10 Caroline Wickham-Jones - Session introduction: Early prehistory

14.10-14.30 Francis Wenban-Smith - Twenty-five years of commercial archaeology and "the de-mystified Palaeolithic": progress report and some new discoveries

14.30-14.50 Andy Bicket - Submerged Prehistory

14.50-15.10 Clive Waddington - What's New in the British Mesolithic?

15.10-15.30 Dorstone Hill, Herefordshire: new light on the Neolithic of western Britain

15.30-16.00 Discussion and Tea

16.00-16.10 Ian Armit - Session introduction: Later prehistory

16.10-16.30 Rachel Pope - What's new in roundhouse studies?

16.30-16.50 Niall Sharples - Recent excavations at Ham Hill, Somerset

16.50-17.00 Discussion

17.00-17.20 Duncan Brown - Where's My Jet-pack?

17.20-17.30 Discussion

Sponsored by



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Seminar:

**Improving the ways we govern and develop our landscapes** – Dalglish et al

Waverley Room

Landscape is a concept which helps to translate sustainable development into action in particular localities and regions. Here, sustainable development – often a poorly defined problematic concept – is taken to denote a long-term and integrated approach to the maintenance and generation of social, cultural, economic and environmental gains.

Landscape – a network of interactions involving people and their environment – bonds sustainable development to particular places and links it to planning, land management, conservation and other practices.

This session is founded on the idea that engagement with the landscape's past is a crucial part of a long-term, integrated approach to landscape governance and development. It can generate a critical understanding of the landscape's present character, values and needs. It can inform the production of visions and actions for the future. The past has bequeathed

particular affordances, constraints and opportunities, and it takes on particular meanings in the present; working with the landscape's past can help us to achieve integrated and collaborative governance and development. And historic landscape and other heritage work can help to deliver concrete social, cultural, economic and environmental gains. Realising these gains requires practice- and policy-relevant research – undertaken by universities, research institutes, professional practitioners, NGOs and public bodies, often in collaboration – which:

- Analyses current policies, practices and processes;
- Develops ethical and conceptual principles and frameworks;
- Designs, pilots and evaluates new methods and practices.

This session will open with presentations which describe concrete case studies, ongoing research & development projects and emerging and future directions in research and practice. A workshop discussion will then allow the exchange of knowledge, information and ideas.

Workshop:

**The Use and Abuse of TLS in Archaeology** – Prof. Tony Brown and Dr Laura Basell  
Ewing Suite

12.00: Introduction: Brief overview of history of TLS application in archaeology and allied disciplines. Tony Brown et al.

Case studies:

12.15: Towards a TLS-based methodology for monitoring and recording the stratigraphy and archaeology of working gravel quarries. Basell, L.S. Brown, A.G. and Nield, J.

12.45: TLS Scanning Inter-tidal Structures with Special Reference to Fish Weirs. Mike Lobb, Tony Brown & Jules Leyland

13.15: Boat Recording : Digital Recording and 3D Laser Scanning. Pat Tanner

13.45: TLS Case Studies in Northern Ireland John Meneely

14.15: Round Table Discussions:

- When is the best time to use it?
- Data outputs, metadata, software and integration with other data sources.
- Emergent data – ie site or artefact properties
- Where to go for further information and who to contact if you want to scan something.
- Questions and Discussion
- Learning Outcomes:
  - Broad understanding of Terrestrial Laser Scanning in Archaeological excavations and evaluations
  - Appreciation of suitable contexts of the application of TLS and timescales involved.
  - Understanding of data outputs – what you could ask for, or what you could generate.
  - Knowledge of information forums for further learning, data exchange and key contacts.

Fringe event:

**Speed networking: come and meet your mentor** – IfA New Generation group

On the main stage in the exhibition/ catering hall

11:10 – 11:30, 13:30 – 14:00 and 15:40 – 16:00.

Ever wondered how those at the top of their profession or specialism got to where they are? Or how you can make progress and develop your own career, but have not been able to find the right person to ask? Then join the IfA New Generation SIG during your coffee and lunch breaks for a fast paced networking session putting you in the spotlight. Meet senior professionals and experts in their field; ask them the questions that you have always wanted answered, gain insights in to their career and what you can do for your own. But, be quick. You only have 5 minutes before it is time to move on to a new face and new questions. Spaces are limited. Sign-up sheets for the session can be found at the IfA Information desk in the main lobby area. Sessions will take place on Thursday in the coffee and lunch breaks on the main stage in the exhibition and catering hall.



## Abstracts

### **Seeing the wood for the trees, putting archaeological research at the heart of wider contemporary discourse** 14.00-17.30 Room QE1

Paul Belford, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust ([paul.belford@cpat.org.uk](mailto:paul.belford@cpat.org.uk))

Benjamin Morton, Warwickshire County Council ([benmorton@warwickshire.gov.uk](mailto:benmorton@warwickshire.gov.uk))

David Petts, University of Durham ([d.a.petts@durham.ac.uk](mailto:d.a.petts@durham.ac.uk))

Gerry Wait, Nexus Heritage ([gerry.wait@nexus-heritage.com](mailto:gerry.wait@nexus-heritage.com))

#### **14.00-14.30 Are archaeologists bad for heritage?**

Paul Belford, Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust

As archaeologists, we believe that the historic environment has value in modern society. That value is multi-faceted – it can be financial, emotional, aesthetic or intellectual, or a combination of any or all of these things. However whilst archaeologists may be best at articulating the intellectual values of ‘heritage assets’, we are not the best people to understand some of the other values. We also spend too much time arguing amongst ourselves, and not enough time facing outwards. As a result we potentially place the historic environment in great danger. This paper will introduce the session, and will address some of the following themes.

- How do we successfully bridge the divergence between theory- and data-driven approaches to archaeological research?
- What can archaeologists do enable their insights gleaned through understanding the past to have a real impact on policy-making for the future?
- To what extent can archaeological research contribute to addressing wider problems facing society now and in the future?

#### **14.30-15.00 Realising the latent potential of the historic environment**

Ben Morton and Jeremy Lake, Warwickshire County Council, English Heritage

The future of our profession relies on the continued consent of those who support our work – in short wider society. However, this should not be taken for granted. In a world of

reduced resources, and with the country facing a number of demographic, economic and social challenges, it is clear that the future of the historic environment and heritage features calls for the use of character-led evidence-based planning to achieve wide social and economic, not merely conservation or archaeological research, objectives. The challenge for our profession is how we continue to make sure our work remains relevant in the face of these new realities.

This paper will show how by broadening our research to consider the latent potential of heritage assets and historic landscapes as drivers for economic growth, and as assets by which we can address some of society's most pressing problems - such as the need for additional housing – our work can be of greater relevance to society. One such example is the West Midlands Farmsteads and Landscapes Project coordinated by English Heritage and involving local authority archaeological officers across the region, which provided a framework for a detailed statistical analysis of the spatial and economic patterns of historic farmsteads across the region. Another related example is work in progress on understanding the extent to which the present density and pattern of rural settlement – as captured by Government's Rural Urban Classification based on 2011 census and land use change data - is historically-based. The value of such research is its ability to undermine long held preconceptions, such as the false dichotomies of rural verse urban and nature verse culture, which arguably still influence approaches to spatial growth strategies, economic development and landscape conservation. Perhaps such questioning will provide the catalyst for the development of innovative approaches that will address many of society's most pressing challenges.

This paper shall explore the potential for working with datasets which work through the medium of landscape – from England's National Character Areas, which are currently being updated by Natural England to Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) whose coverage nears completion in 2014 – and how they can be questioned and deepened through analysis against the results of other digital datasets including those on historic and modern settlement and recording the results of remote sensing and field visits. Case studies shall demonstrate how these broad issues shall be explored at a national scale, and deepened through desk-based forms of historic characterisation and field survey.

### **15.00-15.30 Research from the planning arena: an undervalued resource?**

Ann MacSween, Historic Scotland

Thousands of pieces of research are carried out each year as part of the environmental assessment of development proposals. These can vary from fairly straightforward descriptions of the setting of buildings and monuments to large-scale survey and recording followed by analysis of issues such as the visual inter-relationship of monuments and landscape features. Whereas the results of excavation often make their way into the public domain through publication and archiving, analyses relating to the historic environment produced in support of planning applications are generally more difficult to access.

This paper will look at some questions around the use of this important body of information. If archiving was possible, what would be archived? Just the survey information, or the discussion between the applicant and consultees around its interpretation? Is there a perception that the research produced through environmental assessment is less reliable than information produced for 'pure' research because it is being carried out in support of a development proposal? How can this information feed into research frameworks?

These issues will be considered using case examples, and some possible solutions offered.

### **16.00-16.30 Significance, myth, memory: biographical approaches to conserving the constructed past**

John Mabbitt, AMEC E&I UK Ltd

This paper draws from the experience of attempting to understand the urban battlefields of the Siege of Colchester of 1648. In the course of the research, a number of lessons became apparent, most important of these was the significance and pervasiveness of quasi-mythic 'memory' of the past. What had been a straightforward piece of purely archaeological research became a biographical study of a townscape where constructed readings of the past shifted and evolved to reflect contemporary discourse. What was considered significant and why it was considered significant was called into question. This presents a dilemma. To ascribe equivalent significance to myth as to material and documentary evidence is an abdication of responsibility, but to deny these constructed pasts is to ossify and fetishise a situation that will itself become mythic. It also closes off opportunities for engagement with the public and other professionals. If, however, archaeology is about the search for an understanding of the past through its material remains, and conservation is about allowing that understanding to inform the management of heritage assets, biographical readings of the historic environment offers unique insights into the historic environment and its continuing significance which can be applied to the conservation of assets and to engagement alike.

### **16.30-17.00 Sustainability and archaeology: getting our house in order**

Sarah Howard, Ironbridge International Institute for Cultural Heritage

The issue of sustainability has dominated global environmental, social, economic and political discourses over the last 20 years. Archaeology has also engaged with this issue by looking at the sustainability of the materials and processes of archaeology, and more recently the contribution of archaeological perspectives to environmental sustainability agendas. This engagement aligns the subject with political agendas and the criteria of various funding bodies demonstrating how the discipline can contribute to a 'sustainable' future. While this is admirable, I suggest that archaeology could engage further with this concept to address issues at the very heart of the contemporary discipline, including the place and role of archaeology within social, economic and political frameworks, and how to survive tough economic climates for greater stability and resilience of the discipline in the future. Archaeology has embraced more easily adopted elements of sustainability from an economic perspective (e.g. finding alternative sources of funding), but a social or ecological perspective of sustainability may be less comforting. Particularly the latter which revolves around dynamic equilibrium and, where necessary, change to components of a system for the long-term survival of the larger system. We need to embrace and guide change, before change finds us unprepared.

### **What's new in British Archaeology 2014** 14.00-17.30 Room QE2

Duncan H Brown and Jeff Sanders

The last time the IfA met in Glasgow was also the last time the conference saw a session as expansive as this. Organised by Sara Champion with Duncan Brown, the aim was to provide a period-by-period overview of the latest developments in British Archaeology, from the Palaeolithic to the industrial period. The aim this time is no different except that now there are papers that bring us into the 21st century.

The session covers a day and a half, or six separate mini-sessions, each of which cover



different periods, from prehistory to the recent past. In the middle, just like last time, there are a few papers that consider technical or structural themes. Duncan Brown's paper, 'Where's my Jet-pack' will pause to reflect on how things have changed since the previous Glasgow conference, while Jeff Sanders will sum up the whole thing in his final talk. Each mini-session will be introduced by someone with expertise in the periods to be covered, who will set the context for the papers that follow, each of which represents more of a case study than a broadly descriptive consideration of a period.

The aim is for the session to run for the whole of the conference and provide a backdrop to the research theme. Last time, people dropped in and out according to their periods of interest and the audience and thus the discussion was fluid and dynamic. It is hoped that the same will be achieved again. This is not only a good opportunity to review how we have developed in the past couple of decades; it is also a chance to pay our respects to Sara and the contribution she made.

#### **14.10-14.30 Twenty-five years of commercial archaeology and "the de-mystified Palaeolithic": progress report and some new discoveries**

Francis Wenban-Smith University of Southampton

It is now nearly 25 years since the seminal appearance of PPG 16 in 1990, which can be taken as initiating the growth of commercial field archaeology. Not long after, Clive Gamble organised the session "De-mystifying the Palaeolithic" in the 1992 IfA conference held at Birmingham. As he put it then: "The Palaeolithic is a World Heritage resource every bit as important as Stonehenge or York Minster, but neglected until recently as a resource for research and heritage management. We aim to set the record straight by de-mystifying what many wrongly see as a period remote from the concerns of field archaeology. The Palaeolithic still requires research to determine appropriate conservation measures; only then will integration into the fabric of field archaeology follow". This paper briefly reviews to what extent the following 20+ years have been successful in de-mystifying the Palaeolithic from a curatorial and commercial viewpoint, and whether it can yet be regarded as "integrated into the fabric of field archaeology". While there is still some way to go before this happy end-point is achieved, a number of recent Palaeolithic discoveries made as part of pre-development investigations suggest that significant progress is nonetheless being made. These include the Ebbsfleet Elephant butchery site excavated in advance of HS1 in 2004, discovery of early Neanderthal presence at Dartford made during improvement of the M25/A2 interchange in 2006, and the discovery of a sabre-tooth cat made during widening of the M25 in 2011.

#### **14.30-14.50 Submerged prehistory in the British Isles: recent discoveries and future directions**

Andrew Bicket WA Coastal and Marine

A diverse array of prehistoric material has been recovered from the seabed over the last century including bone and stone tools from the Northern Isles to southern England; extinct fauna; and, widely distributed reports of submerged forests and other remnants of relict landscapes from around the British Isles. The recovery of artefacts has mainly been of out of context or poorly located material. 'Sites' are rare. For example the Mesolithic remains at Bouldnor Cliff in the Solent or the in situ Middle Palaeolithic assemblage of handaxes and Levallois flakes and cores dating to around 250 thousand years ago recovered from 12km offshore at Great Yarmouth.

There has been significant progress over the last 15 years on the investigation of submerged prehistory in the British Isles, covering the last 1 million years often with a focus on Mesolithic palaeolandscapes, referred to as 'Doggerland'. Now armed with a considerable

knowledge base of offshore working, mainly through collaboration with industry, investigating submerged prehistory provides unique opportunities to understand the breadth of the archaeological record, wherever it may be preserved. An overview of the current state of knowledge will be presented with the emerging picture from across Scotland, the UK and future directions.

#### **14.50-15.10 What's new in the British Mesolithic?**

Clive Waddington Archaeological Research Services Ltd

This talk will focus on the new evidence that has emerged in the last decade for 'houses' in the British Mesolithic, improved chronological control for the period and the developing potential for the construction of a historical narrative for the period. Until the discovery of the site at Howick the interpretation of settlement in the British Mesolithic had become stale with occupation sites typically shoe-horned into a simplistic scheme where they were considered either winter base-camps or summer hunting/logistical camps. This type of settlement characterisation was handed down following the early work by Clark at Star Carr and had dominated narratives of the period in Britain ever since. It conflated 8000 years of hunter-gatherer activity in Britain into a monolithic interpretive scheme that had become both dull and unconvincing by the turn of the millennium. Over the last decade this simplistic scheme has been largely rejected and much more diversity is now apparent in the archaeological sites being investigated and the way they are understood. Furthermore, greater appreciation of the huge changes that took place in landscape form, vegetation cover, faunal and floral populations and climate throughout the period are being recognised and linked more closely with how we understand and interpret the way people lived and responded to environmental change. The talk will review this resurgence in British Mesolithic studies through the lens of the evidence for houses and the wealth of new radiocarbon-dated sites and changes in palaeogeography. The opportunity to begin forming a historical narrative for the period based around patterns and change evident in the archaeological record provides an exciting avenue for reinvigorating interest in the period and how it is discussed and communicated both academically and with the public.

#### **15.10-15.30 Dorstone Hill, Herefordshire: new light on the Neolithic of western Britain**

Keith Ray Nexus Heritage

In July 2013, the fourth season in a long-term research project looking at Neolithic and Early Bronze Age communities in the area immediately east of the Black Mountains in Herefordshire produced some remarkable information about early Neolithic halls, timber burial chambers, and long mounds; and also about later commemorative practices. In particular, the discovery of the co-existence of aisled long-buildings and axial-post chambers and the deliberate dismantling of the latter and firing of the former was an important departure; as was the evidence for the superstructure of the burned buildings. The circumstance of the development of two adjacent linear mounds from halls to earthen long barrow to stone-clad chambered tomb is also seemingly unprecedented. The sites of the mounds was revisited in both the later Neolithic and the Bronze Age, and this, too, produced surprises concerning the creation or sustaining of long-distance contacts.

#### **16.10-16.30 What's new in roundhouse studies?**

Rachel Pope University of Liverpool

This presentation details recent research on the C-14 dated Scottish roundhouse assemblage. This work has allowed dating of the four main prehistoric house types in Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Scotland, and provided insights into their associated traditions of land use.

It raises important questions regarding the origins of roundhouse settlement in Britain, the accepted date for the E-MBA transition, and what can be seen as a major episode of social change occurring in the region between 850-750 BC.

### **16.30-16.50 Recent excavations at Ham Hill, Somerset**

Niall Sharples Cardiff University (with Marcus Brittain and Chris Evans, Cambridge Archaeological Unit)

Hillforts are one of the most important prehistoric monument types in Britain. However, as these are normally protected monuments the opportunities to excavate substantial areas are rare. A recent planning decision to allow continued quarrying at Ham Hill therefore provides a unique opportunity to examine arguably Britain's largest hillfort. A three year project undertaken by Cambridge Archaeological Unit and Cardiff University has examined a large area, c 110 m by 110 m, of the interior of the hillfort and four cuttings through the rampart. It is now possible to construct a narrative for the development of this important hillfort. The results are exciting and provide important new evidence for the use of the hill in early prehistory and challenge our understanding of the developed hillforts of southern England.

### **Improving the ways we govern and develop our landscapes 14.00-17.30**

Waverley Room

Dr. Chris Dalglish, Archaeology, University of Glasgow (chris.dalglish@glasgow.ac.uk; 0141330 4194),

Dr. Alan Leslie, Northlight Heritage (aleslie@yorkat.co.uk; 0845 901 1142),

Dr. Kenny Brophy, Archaeology, University of Glasgow (kenny.brophy@glasgow.ac.uk; 0141 330 4339) and

Dr. Gavin MacGregor, Northlight Heritage (gmacgregor@yorkay.co.uk; 0845 901 1142)

In seeking to translate the objective of sustainable development into action in particular localities and regions, policy makers, researchers and practitioners have come to see the concept of 'landscape' as one with particular utility. Sustainable development requires taking a long-term and integrated approach to development, considering and connecting social, cultural, economic and environmental concerns and seeking to sustain and generate goods in all those areas. Landscape – defined as a complex network of interactions between people and their environment (eg as in the European Landscape Convention (2000), now adopted by 38 countries including the UK) – gives sustainable development a spatial and localised dimension. Landscape links the abstract notion of sustainable development to areas of governance and practice which include spatial planning, land management and conservation. Not least, it links sustainable development to the day-to-day work of heritage practitioners.

The way we govern and develop our landscapes is crucial to wider efforts towards the objective of sustainable development. Engagement with the historical aspects of a landscape is crucial to the development of practices and processes which deliver the long-term and integrated approach needed in this context. Engagement with the past provides a long-term perspective on the present, a critical understanding of how the landscape has developed. Such engagement underpins the informed production of visions, strategies and actions for the future. Engagement with the legacies of the past, its perception in the present and the affordances, constraints and opportunities it has created provides a means through which we can better approach integration, positive movement and public participation in governance and development processes. And historic landscape and other heritage work

can help to deliver concrete social, cultural, economic and environmental gains – heritage professionals can and do help to protect the value of the historic aspect of landscape for present and future generations, work with communities and other actors to make positive use of heritage assets and to make positive use of the cultural, social, economic and environmental potential of the landscape's historic component.

Realising the full potential of the landscape's past – and the full potential contribution of heritage practitioners – to positive social, cultural, economic and environmental governance and development requires research. In particular it requires research which is fundamentally linked to practice and policy. This kind of landscape research – undertaken by researchers in universities, research institutes, professional practice, NGOs and public bodies, often in collaboration – has grown in extent, vibrancy and ambition in recent years. UK archaeological and heritage researchers and practitioners have been prominent in this, whether working for heritage organisations in the public sector, university departments, private companies or third sector organisations. Amongst these researchers and practitioners, the session organisers (two heritage professionals and two university lecturers) have established a track record of knowledge exchange and research activity which has included:

- The transforming practice workshop series: a series of workshops held in glasgow in 2010-11 and involving 60 participants from a range of disciplines and from academia and the public, private and third sectors;
- The founding of the european network for archaeology & integrated landscape research, an international network of researchers, practitioners and public sector heritage professionals. Related to this, the session organisers have co-organised workshops at the eaa conferences in oslo (2011), helsinki (2012) and pilsen (2013);
- The development of research projects tackling the issues addressed by the proposed workshop session. This includes funding applications for collaborative university/ practice projects (with success in the past securing funding from the royal society of edinburgh, the ahrc, the landscape research group);
- Recent or ongoing projects (e.G. A funded research project comparing and contrasting historic landscape policy and practice in northern europe, particularly the uk and scandinavia); a new practice-focused phd starting in october 2013;
- And a current proposal for european funding for a project developing a new approach to historic landscape characterisation.

In this seminar session, the aim is to reflect on recent developments and to discuss emerging directions in the field. The focus will be on discussing what kinds of research are needed to realise the potential contribution which engagement with the historic landscape can make to wider, integrated landscape governance and development. The kinds of research to be discussed in the session might include:

- Documenting and analysing current policy and practice (e.G. Reviewing historic landscape methods, investigating the role of the historic landscape in planning cases);
- Developing new conceptual frameworks (e.G. Work in landscape ethics, explorations of the potential contribution of the historic landscape to governance and development objectives);
- Designing, piloting and evaluating new methods and practices (new or improved practical approaches to realising the potential contribution of the landscape's past to its present and future vitality and resilience).

The session will have three parts:

1. Short presentations reflecting on recent examples where research has sought to further positive developments in practice/policy. Examples here might be drawn from the UK or from elsewhere in the wider European context. The purpose of these presentations will be to inform and inspire discussion in part 3 of the seminar. The focus in these presentations

will be on concrete case studies and completed or active projects – i.e. tangible examples to inspire discussion and debate.

2. Short position papers discussing emerging and future directions in practice/policy-relevant research. The purpose of these papers will be to inspire and provoke discussion by highlighting specific areas of research and particular approaches to research which have the potential to contribute significantly to landscape governance and development practice and policy, especially the role of the historic landscape in those fields.

3. Discussion, with a focus on exchanging knowledge between seminar participants and exchanging ideas about future developments in research.

## **The use and abuse of TLS in archaeology** 14.00-17.30 Ewing Suite

Prof. Tony Brown, PLUS, University of Southampton (Tony.Brown@soton.ac.uk) and Dr Laura Basell, Queens University Belfast

Although first used in archaeology for recording standing buildings terrestrial laser scanning (TLS) is now being applied to a wide range of archaeological research and monitoring contexts. This includes the sequential scanning of archaeological excavations, 'difficult sites' such as those in the intertidal zone and small caves, rescue sites and sites being damaged by erosion. Case studies of these contexts will be given and research practice highlighted. In combination with airborne LiDAR TLS is now also being used for multi-scale landscape recording and may be combined with remote sensing including geophysics. Many of these studies have thrown up a number of technical and procedural problems both in the field and in post processing. However, these studies have also thrown up many new possibilities including process modelling and virtual archaeologies. This session will assemble a number of TLS users from different research areas in archaeology who will share their experiences and practices and communicate the direction of travel of TLS in archaeology to a wider archaeological audience.

# Friday 11 April

## Morning Programme

Sponsored by



Discussion:

### **Research beyond mitigation and universities – maximising the impact of community involvement** – Cook et al

Room QE1

- 9.30-9.40 David Connolly, Murray Cook, Doug Rocks-Macqueen, Cara Jones and Phil Richardson – Introduction and Housekeeping
- 9.40-10.00 David Connolly - Square pegs in round holes Fitting public archaeology into research agendas
- 10.00-10.20 Brendon Wilkins and Lisa Westcott Wilkins - The things we think and do not say: the future of our business
- 10.20-10.40 Murray Cook and Fiona Watson - Community Archaeology or Archaeology for the Community: Zero Budget Archaeology in Local Authorities as Both a Service and a Research Tool.
- 10.40-10.50 Discussion
- 10.50-11.15 Tea
- 11.15-11.35 Bruce Mann - 'Those who can, do. Those who can do more, volunteer.'
- 11.35-11.55 Dr Christopher Bowles - 'Into the Great Wide Open? The sustainability of community archaeology in the long run'
- 11.55-12.15 Dr Hannah Fluck - Front line or back office? The role of Local Government Archaeologists in translating research into practice
- 12.15-12.35 David Strachan - Community archaeology and regional research: who's best placed to deliver?
- 12.35-13.00 Discussion
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch
- 14.00-14.20 Dr Andy Heald, Dr Graeme Cavers and John Barber - The sum of their parts: Communities and Commercials challenging old ideas
- 14.20-14.40 Lilly Hodges - Community archaeology – The attitudes and approaches of commercial archaeologists
- 14.40-15.00 Doug Rocks-MacQueen - Universities, Councils, Companies, Charities, Volunteers, etc. All Part of Your Research Tool Kit
- 15.00-15.20 Discussion
- 15.20-16.00 Tea
- 16.00-16.20 Joanna Hambly, Ellie Graham and Tom Dawson - Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk
- 16.20-16.40 Cara Jones and Phil Richardson - Adopt-a-Monument – Everyone's Heritage?
- 16.40-16.50 Summary
- 16.50-17.30 Discussion

Sponsored by



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Discussion:

### **What's new in British Archaeology 2014** – Brown & Sanders

Room QE2

- 9.30-9.45 Duncan Brown - Session Introduction: Practice
- 9.45-10.05 Seren Griffiths - Scatter matters, developments in the analysis of scientific dates and their application in commercial archaeology

- 10.05-10.25 Stuart Jeffery - What's new in approaches to digital visualisation?  
 10.25-10.45 Hannah Cobb and Karina Croucher - Pedagogy and Practice  
 10.45-11.00 Discussion  
 11.00-11.30 Tea  
 11.30-11.40 Rebecca Jones - Session introduction: Roman and early medieval  
 11.40-12.00 Jacqueline Cahill-Wilson - Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (LIARI) Project  
 12.00-12.20 Melanie Johnson - The Anglo-Saxon period in Upland Scottish Borders  
 12.20-12.40 Dawn Hadley - The Viking winter camp of 872-3 at Torksey, Lincolnshire  
 12.40-13.00 Discussion

Sponsored by



ENGLISH HERITAGE

Discussion:

**The contribution of the new generation** – NGSIG

Waverley Room

- 9.30-9.50 Kenneth Aitchison - The challenges facing the New Generation in an aging profession: what Profiling the Profession 2012-13 really tells us about all our futures.  
 9.50-10.10 Jamie Davies - The new generation: crowd sourcing and crowd funding combined with Passion and Persistence  
 10.10-10.30 Laura Joyner - Development-led community archaeology?  
 10.30-10.50 Kerry Masheder - Archaeology, oral history and the community: confessions of a community archaeology trainee  
 10.50-11.10 Don O'Meara - Necromancy and archaeology: raising grey literature from its icy Slumber  
 11.10-11.30 Break  
 11.30-11.50 Alistair Galt – It's all fun and games to you, isn't it? The application of new technology by the "New Generation" in archaeology  
 11.50-12.10 Ruth Whyte - The bare bones of the future; Osteoarchaeology for the new generation  
 12.10-12.30 Oly Davis – title to be confirmed  
 12.30-12.45 Andrea Bradley et al – Archaeology futures  
 12.45-13.00 Discussion

Workshop:

**Social media: its dangers and benefits to archaeological practice and public Engagement** –

Prior &amp; Tierney

9.30 - 13.00

Ewing Suite

Social media has become an integral part of business practice in recent years. It benefits business by creating low cost marketing channels to reach a large customer base. For consumers and the public it serves as a venue to engage directly and immediately with archaeological practice. For all its positives, there are many pitfalls in using social media, notably knowing what content to share and how to display it appropriately.

This session will use the institutional example of the University of Bristol's Berkeley excavation project to highlight best practice in this field. Attendees will draw from their own experience and test which social media outlets are best suited to their practice. Guidelines for how to use social media will be created and examined against those created by the University of Bristol. For those unfamiliar with social media, additional orientation and support will be provided.

Fringe:

### **Ask your Institute; a drop in session**

IfA staff and colleagues will be available to answer your questions on a range of topics. For more information about who will be there and the times we will be available, please go to the IfA information stand for the drop in session breakdown. Towergate representative, Tariq Mian, will also be available during the morning coffee break to answer any queries about insurance, risk and liability.

Some of the topics we thought you might like to ask about include IfA and charter, NVQ, CPD & training, Standards/best practice guidance, disciplinary and complaints, and IfA minimum salaries. For organisations, our registered organisation team will be available to discuss topics such as How does the RO scheme work? and to answer queries about registration, offer assistance in completing the forms and talking through the registration application process.

If you have any particular issues you would like to discuss, come and talk to us at the stand and we will see if someone will be around to help your enquiry!

## Abstracts

### **Research beyond mitigation and universities – maximising the impact of community involvement** 9.30-17.30 Room QE1

Organisers: Murray Cook (murraycook35@hotmail.co.uk), David Connolly (info@bajr.org), Cara Jones (c.jones@archaeologyscotland.org.uk ), Phil Richardson (p.richardson@archaeologyscotland.org.uk) and Doug Rocks-Macqueen (drocksmacqueen@gmail.com)

This extended session will take a closer look at the role of citizen science in archaeology and the contribution that community involvement can make to wider research understanding. Session organisers cover the question from two main angles; firstly, discussing whether community archaeology will be accepted as research and thus have a positive impact on our understanding of the past and, secondly, exploring and debating the likely mechanisms, costs and problems associated with increasing the contribution of citizen science and open access archaeology to wider archaeological research. In recent years Scotland has seen some successful examples of how community engagement can result in clear gains for the professional sector and we feel the conference in Glasgow provides an opportunity to try and answer some of the more difficult questions surrounding community involvement and to ask whether we – as professionals – are on the right track. Initiatives like Scotland's Rural Past, Shorewatch and the Adopt-a-Monument scheme have contributed to the enhancement of local HER records and to the conservation and preservation of individual monuments. Despite this, practitioners (arguably) remain wary of expanding the ideas of citizen science beyond non-intrusive techniques: is there more we can be doing to make sure both the archaeology and the participants are benefiting? How can we ensure that professional archaeologists are not isolated from real stakeholders and supporters of heritage? Do we need to have more confidence in community-based activities in order to maximise their contribution to our understanding of the past? With historic environment policy across the UK protecting archaeological sites from the impact of development, it could be argued that one detrimental effect of that protection may be a reduction of new archaeological data from well-preserved or sites protected by law. While there remains new archaeological data resulting from developer-funded archaeology



and from an active University-based sector, a decrease in larger data sets means that research paradigms and models rely on increasingly sparse or partial evidence. With a growth in community based archaeological projects, should the professional sector be more proactive in ensuring the results of such engagements are not only fulfilling and fun for participants but are of genuine national significance? Are we (as professionals) utilising this valuable resource to its full potential?

The aim of the session is not to showcase previously successful projects, but rather to isolate and discuss the issues we as professionals must consider to ensure that archaeological research agendas and participants benefit from all projects.

#### **9.40-10.00 Square pegs in round holes. Fitting public archaeology into research agendas**

David Connolly – BAJR

Archaeology has traditionally perceived itself as a discipline that uncomfortably straddles academic professionalism and amateur research, with the constant argument that pervades the archaeological community where national research agendas and professional peer reviewed publication are ideals that can rarely – if ever - be met by community and public archaeology project given their haphazard workflow, lesser standards of archaeological recording and lack of direction within the overarching agendas

This paper hopes to first dispel the myth that commercial/academic research are somehow separated from the potential for project bias and random choice of site. The second part will then view the various contributions to research that is possible within public projects. In effect, a model of ‘order from chaos’ which should be examined as a valid methodology – based on two recent cases in East Lothian.

Finally the established model will be examined to suggest a project pattern that accepts it’s shortcomings and builds on positive factors to create a realistic design to produce a viable project outcome that both fits into pre-existing flexible research agendas and involves the community not as peripheral assistants but active participants.

The whole and the hole can be filled to everyone’s satisfaction.

#### **10.00-10.20 The things we think and do not say: the future of our business**

Brendon Wilkins and Lisa Westcott Wilkins, DigVentures Ltd

Throughout the UK, measures to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Historic Environment have subtly shifted. With the Great Recession has come a growing requirement for both the academic and commercial sectors to demonstrate efficiency and value to the taxpayer, ensuring a research dividend and latterly, community participation. In economic terms, this improvement can be thought of as a sustaining innovation, in that it doesn’t disrupt the archaeology market, but rather evolves existing provision to deliver increased value. In this paper we will consider other potentially disruptive innovations afforded by new digital technologies that enable us to co-create value with our respective communities. These socially embedded technologies (such as crowdfunding, crowdsourcing and continual, real-time beta phase publishing) are not disruptive in and of themselves, but rather the opportunity for advancement lies in the social process they are unlocking. These technologies present archaeologists with a multitude of opportunities to do things differently; they open new vistas for co-created projects, ultimately realising the value of archaeological research through a truly social method.

### **10.20-10.40 Community archaeology or archaeology for the community: Zero budget Archaeology in local authorities as both a service and a research tool**

Murray Cook (Regional Archaeologist) and Fiona Watson (Community Archaeology Training Placement CBA) Stirling Council

Current academic paradigms regarding the nature of 'Community Archaeology' i.e. of the people, by the people and for the people divert from the core inspiration of the projects: people like archaeology and are frustrated at the lack of opportunities to engage and participate in it. Some will develop their own projects but most will not and even those that do run their own may not wish to keep doing it.

At the same time the construction of any research agenda is ultimately an inter-play of the potential knowledge to be gained and the most appropriate use of finite funds and resources. However in many cases the existing knowledge base is close to zero and any new information represents a significant research gain. Community archaeology and citizen science can offer a potentially unlimited supply of resources to undertake archaeological excavations as well as other forms of engagement with the material and immaterial remains of the past that widen our knowledge base.

It is argued here that archaeology as a discipline is best served through as much public access and engagement as possible, so that taxpayers can visibly see the benefit. As a consequence Local Authorities and other public bodies should be exploring a variety of mechanisms to provide archaeology as a service. This paper concludes with an exploration of the situation in Stirling Council, where a part time archaeological position, a training placement and a zero budget have been used to build a sustainable research and engagement platform achieved through partnership working and a shared ethos of improving access to archaeology.

### **11.15-11.35 'Those who can, do. Those who can do more, volunteer.'**

Bruce Mann, Aberdeenshire Council Archaeologist

Community engagement in archaeology is something which is often talked about, though often in isolation from the rest of the professional sector. As our profession evolves so it is now time to think outside of the box and recognise how communities and citizen science can have a central role in the work we do. This paper tells the story of how the minor misunderstood site of Blackhills in Aberdeenshire, damaged by forestry operations and presented to the local authority archaeologist as a headache to resolve, became a huge success through partnership working which delivered not only a nationally significant new find, but also one within a research context. The role of the local authority in enabling this opportunity is examined, with partners ranging from the local landowner and community, to local archaeological groups, professionals, and esteemed academics, to even a group of inspired artists. This paper demonstrates that community not only has a positive contribution to make to research, but can be used as an invaluable tool that delivers real benefits to the profession as a whole, and one that we would be foolish to dismiss in the future.

### **11.35-11.55 'Into the Great Wide Open? The sustainability of community archaeology in the long run'**

Dr Christopher Bowles, Scottish Borders Council

The recent explosion in community archaeology projects has been a boon for research in areas where academic and developer funding is limited. Because of this, universities, local authority services and units have all jumped on the bandwagon to work with and encourage community projects. But is this sustainable? Given the demographics, expertise and confidence of many community interest groups and in some cases the added burdens of

competing demands for their time, can we expect the current situation to continue? While there will always be a community interest in archaeology and local heritage, can we as professionals develop strategies to maximise this potential for the long run?

### **11.55-12.15 Front line or back office? The role of local government archaeologists in translating research into practice**

Dr Hannah Fluck, Senior Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council

Local Government archaeological services occupy a unique position as a link between the community and commercial, the academic and the amateur. With the introduction of the NPPF in England Historic Environment Records now enjoy a clearer status within the Planning system than ever before. HERs, and the archaeologists that maintain and use them, are where information from professional and amateur investigations come together informing policy and strategy to actively conserve and promote the historic environment. Nevertheless there is often an underuse of the resource held within HERs and a lack of understanding as to the role played by County Archaeologists. As economic pressures lead to streamlined services it is more important than ever that these services are supported and utilised as the nodal points in the web of archaeological activity. This can ensure that new archaeological insights contribute to policy and practice that benefit local communities and broader research projects alike.

Promoting a greater understanding between all parties, and particularly of the potential role that local government archaeologists can play in connecting the different arms of the profession, will help the survival of not just the individual services but can also facilitate greater integration between sectors.

### **12.15-12.35 Community archaeology and regional research: who's best placed to deliver?**

David Strachan, Perth & Kinross Heritage

A 'third sector' local charity with a remit covering historic buildings and archaeology, Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust has, over the last decade, delivered a series of community archaeology projects devised to explore regional research objectives not addressed through academia or development-led archaeology.

Working with community groups, commercial organisations and government agencies, at a local, regional and national level, these projects have varied hugely in terms of funding and delivery models. Exploring topics as varied as monumental Iron Age roundhouses to early medieval turf-built longhouses, they have already added significantly to our understanding of the archaeology of the region.

At a time of significant change in the configuration of the sector in Scotland, this talk will explore important themes for the next decade: who is 'the community'? who should decide what they do? and who should fund and facilitate it?

### **14.00-14.20 The sum of their parts: Communities and Commercials challenging old ideas**

Dr Andy Heald, Dr Graeme Cavers and John Barber

Recent years have seen a growth in community archaeology with funding being granted from, for example Heritage Lottery and European funds. All of these projects, involving and supported by professional accredited commercial archaeologists, have produced a wealth of important new research, the results of which are disseminated in different ways.

Over the last 4 years AOC Archaeology has worked in partnership with numerous community groups across Britain on a range of important archaeological sites. This lecture will focus on a particular area of Britain – Caithness and Sutherland – and on a particular monument – the broch. Working with Historic Assynt, Caithness Archaeological Trust, Yarrows Heritage Trust and Auckengill Trust AOC staff have excavated 4 brochs (Nybster,

Thrumster, Whitegate and Clachtoll).

This lecture has two main aims. First, to present the nationally important academic results from this community work and how the collective work has produced new knowledge and challenged old ideas. Second, to demonstrate how the partnership work has stimulated wider interest in archaeology both within local communities (enhanced schools' education, distance learning, university enrollment) and commercial staff (enhanced research opportunities, CPD development). In sum, the lecture will show the valuable contribution community and commercial archaeologists have made to key archaeological research questions enshrined in recent portfolios (eg ScARF) and to fostering interest in archaeology as a profession and discipline.

### **12.20-12.40 Community archaeology – The attitudes and approaches of commercial archaeologists**

Lilly Hodges

The paper I am proposing is based upon my completed Community Archaeology MA dissertation, 'A critical analysis of how the attitudes and approaches towards community archaeology by those employed in commercial archaeology may impact upon its implementation in the sector.'

I propose to discuss the following points:

- The identification of four key aspects of the attitudes and approaches of commercial archaeologists as social, political, economic and professionalism – and how these relate to one another;

- The affects/impacts of these upon the implementation of community archaeology;

- The findings of a pilot questionnaire to determine current attitudes and approaches towards community archaeology in the commercial sector;

How these attitudes and approaches are set to be defining factors in determining the future of community archaeology in the commercial sector;

*As a new area of research understanding how the attitudes and approaches towards community archaeology impact upon its implementation can assist us as professionals with understanding if we are on the right track when practising/implementing community archaeology projects*

This study has focused upon the commercial sector, however the research can be adapted and applied to other areas of archaeology

### **14.40-15.00 Universities, councils, companies, charities, volunteers, etc. All part of your research tool kit**

Doug Rocks-MacQueen

If you are on an archaeology dig you are expected to have a toolkit and you are expected to have a diverse range tools. Sure a trowel will get you far in life but you will need more. There is good reason for this; it is very hard to draw a section with a trowel. So why then do we expect Universities, Councils, Companies, Charities, Volunteers, etc. to be able to handle it all on their own?

The paper examines the Research tool kit and the many different individuals that make up the different tools in it. This paper will demonstrate, through examples like Open Archaeology projects, that, just like a tool kit, different groups involved in archaeology can play to their strengths in projects. No one group is better than others but each has its strengths that a good project utilizes these strengths.

**16.00-16.20 Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk**

Joanna Hambly, Ellie Graham and Tom Dawson

Thousands of sites are at risk of destruction from coastal processes, yet with no developer to pay for recording, many sites are at real risk of being lost. SCAPE has worked with Historic Scotland and Local Authorities to prioritise action using data collected during years of coastal survey, whittling the list to 1,000 threatened sites of regional or national significance.

This is still a large number, and to aid the making of difficult choices, SCAPE has launched the Scotland's Coastal Heritage at Risk Project (SCHARP). Volunteers are encouraged to report on site condition and to propose action using smartphone technology and an interactive website. Project funds are allocated to community groups to undertake a range of projects at sites that have high public value. The outcomes of SCHARP will underpin action plans for coastal heritage which will inform local and national policy.

This paper will explain how this citizen science project works, evaluating lessons learned after 18 months of activity. Using case studies, including the community project at Wemyss Caves, where local action has resulted in a debate in the Scottish Parliament, we will consider the impact that engaging local stakeholders can have on moving archaeological issues up the political agenda.

203

**16.20-16.40 Adopt-a-monument – everyone's heritage?**

Cara Jones and Phil Richardson (Archaeology Scotland)

Adopt-a-Monument is community-led stewardship project that local communities to take a lead role in conserving and promoting heritage sites that are important to them. The scheme supports groups with heritage skills such as project planning, fundraising, site survey, recording, interpretation and dissemination. We also provide assistance with awareness raising and learning activities so that groups can promote their site to wider audiences. These Adopt-a-Monument projects have been successful at increasing the conservation, interpretation of important sites and also providing important skills training for local community groups.

However, with this new phase of the Adopt-a-Monument Scheme we have increasingly been working with those groups that do not normally engage with their heritage. To do this we facilitate heritage themed outreach projects specifically aimed at developing audiences amongst the particular under-represented groups and communities that want to learn more about archaeology. Through these projects we offer chances for active engagement and participation, and provide opportunities for disadvantaged groups to learn about their local heritage within a supportive learning environment. This paper will present our results so far - examine which methods have worked, and which haven't, and discuss how we are attempting to overcome these issues for future projects. We will attempt to draw from our experiences of working with diverse communities in Scotland to examine ways in which we can demonstrate that Scotland's heritage is everyone's heritage.

## **What's new in British Archaeology 2014** 9.30-13.00 Room QE2

Duncan H Brown and Jeff Sanders

### **9.45-10.05 Scatter matters, developments in the analysis of scientific dates and their application in commercial archaeology**

Seren Griffiths

Bayesian statistical analysis provides means to produce robust, precise, and probabilistic chronological frameworks. The use of Bayesian statistics on research project has produced chronologies that can have date ranges with the precision of c25 years. The application of Bayesian statistics to scientific dates in commercial archaeology can provide “more bang for buck” by targeting the most efficient use of resources, and through simulation modelling; Provide estimates for events which are not directly dated; and produce precise date ranges which significantly contribute to project research aims. Bayesian modelling can be applied to a range of scientific dating techniques in order to best address research questions (including radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic, luminescence, and dendrochronology results). This paper details the application of the method to several multi-technique commercial case studies (wetland sites, urban sites, and standing buildings) and explores the benefits in terms of cost efficiency and research output.

### **10.05-10.25 What's new in approaches to digital visualisation?**

Stuart Jeffrey, Glasgow School of Art

Given that three-dimensional recording and visualisation technologies have been available to archaeological professionals and researchers for well over 15 years, and the undeniable utility of the technology, the rate of uptake, the volume of reuse of datasets and particularly the lack of public engagement with the outputs is surprisingly slight. Looking back at a decade or so of developments in the field of visualisation, particularly visualisations derived from three-dimensional recording, this paper will highlight some potential issues with current approaches. It will point to changes in future practice that might help facilitate the uptake of these technologies into the cannon of standard practice. Recent developments in the underlying recording and dissemination technologies such as high resolution, but low cost, photogrammetry and the inexorable rise of affordable additive manufacturing offer an opportunity to reposition three dimensional recording and representation from the domain of the expert and technologist into the realm of collaborative activity between professionals, avocational archaeologists and community groups inevitably changing perceptions of the technology and it's outputs. This approach holds great promise, particularly where such visualisation technologies are integrated with both traditional recording approaches and other forms of user generated content. However, the problems of ownership, data management and provenance still offer challenges that need to be addressed.

### **10.25-10.45 Pedagogy and practice**

Hannah Cobb and Karina Croucher, University of Manchester; University of Bradford

Pedagogy, at first glance, might seem to have nothing to do with the IfA Conference. You may be thinking, “it's just teaching, isn't it?” In this paper we argue that that pedagogy is never “just teaching” and that it is inherently important to revalue pedagogy in the eyes of the whole discipline (not just academic, but crucially in professional practice). Moreover in this paper we take a philosophical approach that enables us to undercut the

divisions between pedagogy, academia and professional practice. Through examining the relationships between fieldwork, teaching, and research, in light of Ingold's concept of the meshwork and DeLanda's assemblage theory, this paper provides a theoretical grounding for resituating our current practices, suggests practical means for change, and highlights the benefit to the archaeological discipline arising from a reevaluation of archaeological pedagogic research and an enmeshed understanding of archaeological practice.

#### **11.40-12.00 Late Iron Age and Roman Ireland (LIARI) Project**

Jacqueline Cahill Wilson, Discovery Programme

The LIARI project was set up in 2011 as a series of interrelated modules to investigate landscape settlement, society, ritual practices and Roman influences amongst communities in Ireland in the first five centuries AD. The results of the first phase of research will be published this summer and the project has now moved into phase 2 (to be completed in March of 2015). Our research offers exciting new insights into the late Iron Age in Ireland and suggests far closer connections than previously appreciated between those living on both sides of the Irish Sea in the Roman period.

#### **12.00-12.20 The Anglo-Saxon period in Upland Scottish Borders**

Melanie Johnson, CFA Archaeology

Two upstanding structures were excavated in a very remote location in the Lammermuir Hills as part of mitigation works for Fallago Rig Wind Farm. The structures were presumed to be post-medieval in date prior to excavation. However, finds recovered were of Anglo-Saxon type and radiocarbon dating has confirmed that the structures date to the 7th-9th centuries. The finds suggest that one of the buildings may have been used as a workshop for processing fleeces and spinning/weaving of wool. The structures are the first of this type to be recognised in Scotland, and they have similarities to a small number of other excavated upland sites in the north of England. On the surface they resembled shielings and, without the Anglo-Saxon artefacts, the form of the buildings would not necessarily distinguish them from post-medieval sites. This paper will provide an account of the excavations, and suggest that upland landscapes likely contain many more buildings of this type and period which are as yet not recognised.

#### **12.20-12.40 The Viking winter camp of 872-3 at Torksey, Lincolnshire**

Dawn Hadley, University of Sheffield

While it has long been known from a brief entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that the viking 'great army' spent the winter of 872/3 at Torksey on the River Trent, precisely where in Torksey this winter camp was located has only recently become clear. The work of the late Mark Blackburn in liaising with metal detectorists located the site, and a recent collaboration between the departments of Archaeology at the Universities of Sheffield and York, working with a range of external specialists and museums, has begun to characterize the site. The new project combines analysis of the metal detected material with a targeted programme of fieldwork. This paper will discuss the evidence for the location, date and scale of the winter camp site, and will outline what the artefact profile reveals about the impact and composition of the 'great army', and the evidence for the range of activities that took place at the winter camp site, including metal working, trade and burial. In addition, the paper will report on fieldwork recently conducted at the site and discuss our plans for future work at Torksey.

## **The Contribution of the New Generation** 9.30-13.00 Waverley Room

### **9.30-9.50 The challenges facing the New Generation in an aging profession: what Profiling the Profession 2012-13 really tells us about all our futures**

Kenneth Aitchison, Landward Research Ltd, kenneth.aitchison@landward.eu

Archaeology is a much smaller profession than it was five years ago. That has been the big headline from Archaeology Labour Market Intelligence: Profiling the Profession 2012-13, but another of the most telling figures is that the average age of working archaeologists rose by four years between 2008 and 2013.

The archaeological population's replacement rate has fallen – many jobs have been lost, and the number of young people starting careers is lower than that of mature archaeologists leaving at the end of theirs. Proportionally and absolutely, there are now less young archaeologists.

Are we seeing what happened in Japan, where archaeological practice was traumatised by the economic “lost decade” after the mid-1990s? In Japanese archaeology, worker mobility and opportunities for new entrants declined to the point that by 2008 only 3% of ‘field’ archaeologists were aged in their 20s.

This paper will look at the issues facing all archaeologists, such as the effects of less experienced people being put into positions of greater responsibility without corporate knowledge being passed on effectively, how salaries have changed by age ranges, and what it means for the workforce to be increasingly female. The paper will also look at the emergence of ‘hobbyist consultants’, what qualifications people have and what difference these will make to their careers (particularly looking at the future of the NVQ in Archaeological Practice), and whether there are lessons or opportunities overseas – preliminary results will be presented from the twenty countries participating in Discovering the Archaeologists of Europe 2012-14.

### **9.50-10.10 The new generation: crowd sourcing and crowd funding combined with passion and persistence**

Jamie Davies, jamesgarethdavies@yahoo.co.uk

This paper will aim to share my experiences in the heritage sector from the past 5 years. Since the age of 17, I have used my passion for heritage to re-energize and innovate past and ongoing heritage initiatives in Wales. I have been involved in Welsh heritage for 4 years now since I was 17- volunteering at all levels. From volunteering with a small maritime museum in North West Wales to now being a committee member and trustee and reopening the museum; to founding an innovative local archaeology and history society, to being Vice Chairman of MOROL- Institute of Welsh Maritime Historical Studies. Finally based on my experiences, I am in the process of establishing a Welsh Heritage Youth Council/Forum . My experiences in these organizations will be evaluated in order to identify how the passion and innovation of our new generation can best be harnessed and applied to support and contribute your local heritage.

### **10.10-10.30 Development-led community archaeology?**

Laura Joyner, l.joyner@wessexarch.co.uk

Recent years have seen a growth in the popularity of community archaeology projects; excellent initiatives organised in conjunction with, and for the benefit of, local communities. However, community engagement on developer-funded archaeological projects has been far more limited, and the divide between communities and the heritage being uncovered on their doorstep through commercial work remains a significant challenge.



At Wessex Archaeology we have been working to bridge this gap - to share the processes and results of these 'professional' excavations with the people whose heritage we are uncovering. We are achieving this by demonstrating the practical benefits of community engagement to forward-thinking developers and by employing a range of engagement techniques that will both appeal to the developer and achieve maximum community benefit. In this talk I will discuss the ways in which developer-funded archaeology can be successfully integrated with community engagement with the aid of recent case studies.

**10.30-10.50 Archaeology, oral history and the community: confessions of a community archaeology trainee**

Kerry Massheder, K.Massheder@liverpool.ac.uk

Oral history as a discipline applied within archaeological investigation is growing in popularity and in application in the UK as a form of 'community archaeology'. Experience with a number of projects suggests that there is potential for combining oral history testimony with physical archaeological evidence to enhance our understanding of community and place.

My current PhD research at the University of Liverpool examines if the above mentioned combined investigative approach can enhance our understanding of the working-class 'housing experience' during and following the period of the Industrial Revolution. In addition, my Community Archaeology Training Placement at National Museums Liverpool (Council for British Archaeology's Community Archaeology Bursaries Project) has enabled me to plan and conduct my own oral history project to capture memories of Liverpool's court style housing on behalf of the Museum of Liverpool.

In this paper I explore how my experiences as a Community Archaeology Trainee have enabled me to put into practice the theoretical research I have undertaken as a PhD student.

**10.50-11.10 Necromancy and archaeology: raising grey literature from its icy slumber**

Don O'Meara, donomeara@gmail.com

The presentation will argue that those working in the commercial sector are well placed to make important and positive contributions to best practice procedures in archaeology. Indeed, those working in the commercial sector can be better placed than those in the academic/university sector due to the range of archaeological sites of different periods which will be typically encountered. In the case of environmental archaeology this will also include typically large volumes of samples that can be examined as part of extensive multi-phase evaluations and excavations. This paper will discuss how information from commercial projects was used to create two published case studies on the best practice in the fields of human osteoarchaeology and charred plant remains. These papers were based on my own personal interests in recovery of environmental data, but which benefitted from the back-catalogue of grey literature produced over a number of years.

It will be argued that the next generation of researchers in the commercial sector should be encouraged to engage with the vast body of grey literature possessed by the companies they work for. The difficulty for this process lies with the willingness of the company to engage with an 'open access' policy for their grey literature, the need for the next generation archaeologist to engage in their own personal research, and the ability of all groups to have access to suitable reference libraries (generally held by universities). The role of the IfA in this could lie in its ability to link experienced workers with those new to the commercial sector who need guidance but not necessarily in-depth one-to-one training.

### **11.30-11.50 It's all fun and games to you, isn't it? The application of new technology by the 'New Generation' in archaeology**

Alistair Galt, ahsg1g13@soton.ac.uk

This paper will look at the use of new technology by undergraduates and postgraduates in the field of archaeology. With the exponential growth of mass-produced high-level technology (motion-capture systems, computer tomography etc.), it has become much easier to apply technologies to archaeological problems that only a few years ago were simply too niche or expensive to try. For example, this paper will focus on the unusual world of 3-dimensional imaging, where the X-Box Kinect has been given a novel archaeological use by Jasmine Noble-Shelley (2013), as a 'virtual dig' for an educational charity. I will look at just how novel this approach actually is, comparing it to other motion-capture systems in archaeology. Furthermore, I will compare this to the "older generation" of archaeologists who employed similar systems in archaeology in the past. Finally, I will look into the future, highlighting potential new technologies that, in a few years' time, may serve a purpose to us.

### **11.50-12.10 The bare bones of the future; osteoarchaeology for the new generation.**

Ruth Whyte, rwhyte@yorkat.co.uk

Never far from the media eye, human remains have a compelling fascination for the general public. With the modern pressures to reuse urban spaces, remains are increasingly encountered in abundance within archaeology. Yet what are the realities of working with them every day? How are the best practice guidelines affected when time and financial constraints take precedence, and how can the next generation tackle these issues? This paper will explore the challenges facing the new generation of professionals working with human remains in archaeology. Drawing from case studies and experience gained from an IFA training placement, this paper will focus on the challenges faced when trying to implement best practice guidelines in Osteology. It will investigate the ways in which the new generation can make a beneficial impact on the way we approach human remains in professional archaeology and how we can work towards a positive future.

### **12.10-12.30 Co-production of research and the CAER Heritage Project**

Oliver Davis, DavisOP@cardiff.ac.uk

Over the last 5 years there have been a burgeoning number of projects throughout the UK run under the umbrella terms 'community archaeology', 'public engagement' and 'outreach' (amongst many others). These projects have taken many different forms ranging from developer-funded programmes to projects run by major national and regional heritage institutions. Community archaeology also covers those projects run by communities themselves, often in dialogue or partnership with heritage professionals. Such projects can challenge the traditional methods of research, particularly within academic institutions. Through the case study of the CAER Heritage Project, this paper highlights how a new generation of academic archaeologists are communicating, undertaking and benefitting from research with a wide range of professional and public audiences away from the academy.

## **Social media: its dangers and benefits to archaeological practice and public engagement** 9.30-13.00 Ewing Suite

Dr. Stuart Prior, University of Bristol ([stuart.prior@bristol.ac.uk](mailto:stuart.prior@bristol.ac.uk)) and Aisling Tierney, University of Bristol ([a.tierney@bristol.ac.uk](mailto:a.tierney@bristol.ac.uk))

Social media has become an integral part of business practice in recent years. It benefits business by creating low cost marketing channels to reach a large customer base. For consumers and the public it serves as a venue to engage directly and immediately with archaeological practice. For all its positives, there are many pitfalls in using social media, notably knowing what content to share and how to display it appropriately.

This session will use the institutional example of the University of Bristol's Berkeley excavation project to highlight best practice in this field. Attendees will draw from their own experience and test which social media outlets are best suited to their practice. Guidelines for how to use social media will be created and examined against those created by the University of Bristol. For those unfamiliar with social media, additional orientation and support will be provided.

Attendees are advised to bring notes on any social media engagement they may have tried before to the event for review, including the level of success or failure experienced.

## Afternoon Programme

Discussion:

**What's new in British Archaeology 2014** – Brown & Sanders

Room QE2

- 14.00-14.05 Jeff Sanders - Session introduction: Medieval and post-medieval  
14.05-14.25 Phil Andrews - A medieval mystery at Longforth Farm, Wellington, Somerset  
14.25-14.45 Matthew Champion - The Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey: reading the writing on the walls – sometimes  
14.45-15.05 Natasha Fergusson - Cockades and Covenanters: A decade of battlefield archaeology in Scotland  
15.05-15.25 Mike Nevell - Excavating Engels: A decade of research on industrial workers' housing  
15.25-16.00 Discussion and tea  
16.00-16.10 Hilary Orange - Session introduction. The recent past  
16.10-16.30 Emily Glass - The Home Front (1914-18) and its Legacies: a pilot project to engage and enable volunteers in recording traces of the UK First World War landscape  
16.30-16.50 Rachael Kiddey - "You start to see places with this new knowledge in your mind": contemporary homeless heritage and the benefits of collaborative archaeological methodologies  
16.50-17.10 Kenny Brophy and Helen Green - The Last Days of a Stone Circle  
17.10-17.20 Jeff Sanders - Here's your Jet-pack  
17.20 Discussion and close

Discussion:

**The validation of search techniques in forensic archaeology and taphonomy** – Janaway & Adcock

Waverley Room

- 14.00-14.20 Rob Janaway - Welcome and introduction to forensic archaeology in the Forensic Process  
14.20-14.40 Dave Lucy - The role of validation in forensic science: wider use of data sets and published experimental data in forming interpretive propositions  
14.40-15.00 Mike Groen - Forensic Archaeology in a Bayesian world  
15.00-15.20 Colin Hope - Forensic Search, offender behaviour and search data bases  
15.20-15.30 Discussion  
15.30-16.00 Tea Break  
16.00-16.20 Jamie Pringle - Technique validation and research in forensic geophysics  
16.20-16.40 Claire Graham - Theory versus practice in forensic geophysics – case examples of the mismatch between expectation and reality  
16.40-17.00 Rob Janaway - Use of experiments in forensic taphonomy to validate interpretation- issues of experimental design, validity and replication?  
17.00-17.30 Discussion

Workshop:

**A sample of what's on offer: getting the most out of archaeological science** – McKenzie et al

Ewing Suite

- 14.00-14.20 Introduction  
14.20-15.30 Workshops  
15.30-16.00 Tea Break

16.00-17.15 Workshops

17.15-17.30 Closing session

Workshops will include:

**Soils and sediments workshop** – Jo McKenzie

**Dating & chronology workshop** – Zoe Outram

**Stable isotope workshop** – Julia Beaumont

## Abstracts

### **What's new in British Archaeology 2014** 14.00-17.30 Room QE2

Duncan H Brown and Jeff Sanders

#### **14.05-14.25 A medieval mystery at Longforth Farm, Wellington, Somerset**

Phil Andrews, Wessex Archaeology

In 2012–13 Wessex Archaeology carried out excavations at Longforth Farm, Wellington in advance of housing development. Approximately 1.6 ha was investigated following geophysical survey and evaluation which revealed what appeared to be a generally low-level of prehistoric and medieval activity.

As stripping of the site proceeded the principal - and entirely unexpected - discovery was the remains of a high status medieval building complex, probably a manor house. Although heavily robbed, key elements within the stone building have been identified, including a hall, a solar with garderobe (and perhaps a private chapel), and service quarters. There was an adjacent courtyard to the south with at least one ancillary building and a possible detached kitchen, whilst to the north was a forecourt. East of the building complex were enclosure ditches and a probable fishpond.

There was a restricted range of medieval finds from the site, but together these suggest that occupation of the buildings was focussed on the 13th and 14th centuries. The most noteworthy finds were a group of floor tiles that contained a number of designs, including the crest of St Barbe that several prominent families are known to have used. However, documentary research has failed to identify the owners and any records relating specifically to this complex. One possibility is that it belonged to the Provost of Wells cathedral, and was perhaps largely abandoned in the 14th century when the Bishops are likely to have established their court within the nearby and then relatively new market town of Wellington. A comprehensive community engagement project was instigated and local schools, societies and residents visited the site for tours and workshops. Over 1750 people came to the site over the course of a week and several thousands more accessed digital information and the associated regional, national and international press coverage.

#### **14.25-14.45 The Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey: reading the writing on the walls - sometimes**

Matthew Champion

The Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey is an entirely volunteer led community archaeology project that was established in early 2010. To date it has been responsible for surveying over 250 medieval churches, a medieval cathedral and numerous other ecclesiastical and vernacular buildings, resulting in a database of over 20,000 images of early inscriptions. The project has been well received in academic circles, being made joint winner of the Awards for the Presentation of Heritage Research 2011 and winner of the Marsh Award for community Archaeology 2013. The success of the project has also led to the establishment

of similar volunteer community archaeology surveys in the counties of Surrey, Suffolk, East Sussex and Lincolnshire – all of which are supported by the Norfolk project. However, one of the most fundamental outcomes of the project to date has been to clearly demonstrate the role that community archaeology projects can take within the wider archaeological community. Projects on this scale are largely too expensive and time consuming to be undertaken by most commercial archaeologists, and would represent a severe drain upon even the largest academic institutions budget. However, with access to a wide volunteer base, and with a minimum of professional support, the NMGS has been able to take forward detailed surveys of a large number of sites, spread over a large geographical area and with demonstrably high quality results – allowing real people from a very diverse range of backgrounds to engage with real and meaningful archaeological research.

**14.45-15.05 Cockades and Covenanters: A decade of battlefield archaeology in Scotland**  
Natasha Fergusson and Tony Pollard, National Museums Scotland; University of Glasgow

**15.05-15.25 Excavating Engels: A decade of research on industrial workers' housing**  
Michael Nevell, University of Salford

This paper will draw together the archaeological evidence for late 18th and 19th century urban living conditions from major excavations in Glasgow, London, and Manchester. It will look at how archaeology through the planning process is providing new evidence for the rapid urbanisation of our industrial cities, augmenting our understanding of the industrialisation of Britain in this period. In order to fully understand industrialisation we need to look at the living conditions as well as the manufacturing base of the period. Linking all three cities is Engel's description of working-class housing, captured in his 1844 book 'The Conditions of the Working Class in England'. Engel's critique of the quality of workers' housing looked at issues such as build-quality, disease, immigrant occupant, overcrowding, sanitation, and ventilation. Developer-funded archaeology is uniquely placed to provide the physical evidence to support or refute this critique in all three cities. The excavations studied in this paper provide a rich database for studying the way industrialisation impacted on the everyday lives of the new urban poor and working classes.

**16.10-16.30 The Home Front (1914-18) and its Legacies: a pilot project to engage and enable volunteers in recording traces of the UK First World War landscape**  
Emily Glass, University of Bristol

2014 marks the centenary of the outbreak of the First World War in the UK and there is great enthusiasm across all sectors for marking this occasion, particularly within community research. This paper will discuss the 'Home Front and its Legacies' project that was developed and undertaken in the Lea Valley and Staffordshire by the Universities of Bristol and York with English Heritage funding. Local volunteers were given a toolkit which was used to record and map buildings and places that were created or impacted upon as a direct response to the conflict. A combination of archive research, field visits and the filling in of a standardised form produced 111 records which were supplied to the relevant HERs and English Heritage. Using examples from the results, this paper will outline the development of the methodology and consider how it operated in practice. Appreciation will also be given to how a local level comprehension of landscapes that were created 100 years ago, at a time of great change and upheaval, can be extremely beneficial to this kind of study. Finally, the future of the 'Legacies' pilot will be outlined as it is now situated within plans by the Council for British Archaeology to commemorate the First World War through a UK-wide recording project.

**16.30-16.50 “You start to see places with this new knowledge in your mind”:  
contemporary homeless heritage and the benefits of collaborative archaeological  
methodologies**

Rachael Kiddey, University of York

Archaeology as a contemporary and creative material practice involves working back and forth between material culture (landscapes, places and things) and intangible heritage (memories, stories and experiences). Through this work, narratives emerge which inform identities, challenge dominant stereotypes and aid a sense of belonging. This paper draws on fieldwork conducted in the U.K. between 2008-2013 in which contemporary homeless people were engaged as archaeological colleagues (rather than participants) and facilitated to interpret the heritage of homelessness in ways and words meaningful to them. Working collaboratively with archaeology students from the Universities of Bristol and York, homeless colleagues mapped and documented landscapes and jointly undertook two archaeological excavations of contemporary homeless sites (in Bristol and York). Two co-curated interactive public exhibitions were produced and a professional film documented the process of working archaeologically with homeless people, a group often labelled ‘hard to reach’. Using photos and film, this paper considers how the archaeological process – counter-mapping, field-walking and talking, working as a team, identifying sites and artefacts and constructing narratives – can have therapeutic effects, enhance resilience and self-esteem and improve skills-learning among those involved. It is argued that methodologies developed throughout this project may be usefully transferred to similar work with other marginalised people e.g. single parents, long-term unemployed, elderly people etc. whose perspectives are commonly absent from heritage interpretations. It is suggested that such work complements ways in which archaeology and heritage work may be considered ‘socially useful’, vital to modern life.

**16.50-17.10 The last days of a stone circle**

Kenny Brophy and Helen Green, University of Glasgow

In 1979, a stone circle was built in Glasgow, a monument to help teach the people of the city about astronomy. The monument was erected in Sighthill, a housing estate near the centre of Glasgow, which was then fresh and new, but is now one of the most economically deprived areas of Western Scotland. Never quite completed, and barely known even to the people of Glasgow, the circle has sat alone in a scrubby bit of park adjacent to the M8 motorway for decades. Over the last 18 months, however, the circle has come under threat owing to the complete redevelopment of Sighthill, which has awoken interest in the stone circle, including expanded solstice activities, media coverage, a petition and even a benefit gig. By summer 2014, however, the stone circle will be gone, and the Council has not yet announced the future of the stone circle, although there have been public assurances that they will pay for the stones to be erected elsewhere in the city. In this paper, we will outline the parallel rise and fall of the stone circle, and Sighthill itself: both follies in their own right. Following from this we develop a vision for a new stone circle for Glasgow and consider the benefits of urban prehistory.

## **The validation of search techniques in forensic archaeology and taphonomy**

14.00-17.30 Waverley Room

Rob Janaway (Chair of Forensic Archaeology SIG), Jimmie Adcock (Chair Geophysics SIG)

### **14.00-14.20 Welcome and introduction to forensic archaeology in the Forensic Process.**

Rob Janaway, University of Bradford and Chair of FASIG.

This introductory paper will investigate how the discipline of forensic archaeology relates to the forensic process and will consider its role both within the investigative and interpretative phases. It will consider how archaeological theory, practice and knowledge relate to the use of archaeological evidence in court and how secure is our validation? It will consider current drivers acting upon forensic science including the need for wider use of data set and published experimental data in forming interpretive propositions.

Rob Janaway, BSc, MIFA is a Lecturer in Forensic and Archaeological Sciences at the University of Bradford, UK. He has been involved in archaeological excavation and the examination of degraded materials for over 30 years. His research specialisation in the excavation and analysis of degraded textiles and other materials associated with decomposing cadavers, and has published in both the archaeological and forensic literature. He was amongst the first archaeologists in the UK to apply their techniques to the investigation of crime scenes and in particular clandestine graves. His police casework includes the excavation of crime scenes, with the recovery of both human remains and other evidential material. He was involved in establishing the Forensic Archaeology Special Interest Group and Expert Panel of the IfA of which he is currently joint chair.

### **14.20-14.40 The role of validation in forensic science: wider use of data sets and published experimental data in forming interpretive propositions**

Dave Lucy, University of Lancaster.

Police, forensic archaeologists, and other bodies in the investigative process are always faced with limited resources, and occasionally have to investigate multiple locations when investigating suspected clandestine burials. Various search techniques, such as finger-tip searches, and geophysical prospection can be employed, and if several methods are used, then some sequence of methods given by expenditure of resources is often used. In these investigations it is seldom possible to undertake a consistent approach, and therefore there is inevitably a difficulty as to the degree of 'thoroughness' by which a given area can be covered and therefore the level of confidence by which it can be eliminated. This presentation will look at how the implementation of Bayesian networks, and other classes of directed acyclic models can assist investigators by using sequential decision support for any series of investigative search methods.

Dr David Lucy is a lecturer in the Department of Mathematics and Statistics at Lancaster University. He specialises in the application of statistical methods to the evaluation of forensic evidence, and the epistemological aspects of forensic evidence. He has undertaken research and consultations for the Procurator Fiscals Office, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Home Office, Her Majesty's Customs and Excise, and Forensic science laboratories and police forces throughout the UK. With a background in Archaeological Sciences, he was formerly a research fellow in the School of Mathematics at The University of Edinburgh. Here I worked very closely with Professor Colin Aitken on statistical problems in forensic science.



**14.40– 15.00 Forensic archaeology in a Bayesian world**

Mike Groen, NFI, Netherlands.

Forensic archaeology in The Netherlands is situated at the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI), alongside circa 40 other areas of expertise. Most forensic scientists that are employed at the NFI use the Bayesian framework to estimate the evidential value of their investigation in cases where absolute certainty cannot be attained. The Bayesian framework is also being used within forensic archaeology, especially during the search for a missing and presumably buried person and during the dating of human skeletal remains by means of the carbon dating method. This presentation will discuss the use of Bayesian approach within Dutch forensic archaeology and focus on the advantages and disadvantages of the Bayesian framework within the Dutch police and judicial systems.

Mike Groen, MA, holds a masters' degree in Archaeology from the Leiden University, the Netherlands. His past academic and professional experience relates to archaeological theory and methodology, field archaeology and physical anthropology. As field archaeologist he was involved in archaeological excavations in several Dutch municipalities in the western part of the Netherlands between and 1994 and 2005. As physical anthropologist, he was attached to the Leiden Medical University Centre (LUMC) between 2002 and 2012, and was involved in both the recovery and analysis of human remains from Late Medieval and Post Medieval contexts. Since 2006 he is employed as a forensic archaeologist by the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) in The Hague.

**15.00-15.20 Forensic search, offender behaviour and search data bases**

Colin Hope, National Search advisor, National Crime Agency.

For law enforcement, search in the criminal context requires a planned and structured approach to be effective. The search will be led (in th UK) by the trained Police Search Adviser and will involve the deployment of a blend of assets available both inside and outside of the Police Service. In planning a search response, the Police Search Adviser will factor in guidance provided by appropriate expert advisers. This can include behavioural advisers and geographic profilers. In establishing search parameters, the use of statistical data will be considered to ensure that the rationale for decisions is fully informed. Search in this context will be intelligence led wherever possible. Where available intelligence is limited, then expert advice and data sets will be consulted to ensure that a speculative approach in identifying locations for search and the methodologies to be used is avoided.

Inspector Colin Hope BSc is the National Search Adviser with the National Crime Agency. His remit is to provide support and advice to Senior Investigating Officers and Law Enforcement Agencies in search matters. He is a Police Search Adviser, Police Search Coordinator, Security Coordinator and Missing Person Search Manager. Colin has served with the police for 28 years and has worked with Leicestershire Police, Derbyshire Constabulary, the Police National Search Centre and the UK Borders Agency. He took up his current post in 2011.

**16.00- 16.20 Technique validation and research in forensic geophysics**

Jamie Pringle, Keele University.

Forensic searches, especially in difficult ground conditions, or, for example, cold case clandestine graves, can be problematic and often unsuccessful. Where forensic geophysical specialists are called in to assist, they often have a difficult search area(s), results of previous searches (e.g. metal detector holes) and/or unrealistic expectations to name but three things to deal with. Forensic geophysical research over simulated forensic targets can give

search teams information on optimum geophysical search technique(s) for a particular target, specific technique equipment configurations, sampling position spacings and indeed account for specific site variables including local environment of deposition, soil type, etc. Current research is even starting to account for burial style variability, age of burial, local climate effects and even multiple burials.

This presentation will illustrate a variety of simulated forensic search scenarios, including long-term (6+ years) monitoring of simulated clandestine burials of murder victims in a semi-rural environment, beneath a domestic patio, in coastal environments, in woodlands and in a back garden environment. Locating buried weapons research will also be shown and compared with other similar studies in other soil types and depositional environments. Research on quantifying human burials in church and cemeteries will also be shown, trying to account for burial ages, multiple occupancies, soil type etc. and again optimum technique(s) and configurations. Implications for search teams should be able to use either demonstrated knowledge, optimum search workflows and indeed compare their results to a variety of archived and published datasets to improve search detection rates for objects of forensic interest.

Dr Jamie Pringle is a Lecturer in Geosciences at Keel University. He was appointed in 2006 and previously worked as a research fellow at Liverpool University and as an Environmental Project Geophysicist within Reynolds Geosciences Ltd. He has a BSc in Geology from Royal Holloway College, London, an MA from Keele and an industry-funded PhD from Heriot-Watt University. He has diverse areas of research, including applied near-surface geophysics, which includes forensic applications. He is responsible for some of the key recent research papers relevant to forensic geophysics.

#### **16.20-16.40 Theory versus practice in forensic geophysics – case examples of the miss match between expectation and reality**

Claire Graham, Sumo Group.

Forensics investigation is often thought to be a case of 'X marks the spot' as the grave location is often pointed out directly by the person who dug the grave. Images come to mind of a 6ft deep rectangular hole containing remains which will be clearly identified in geophysical data as a nicely defined 'body shaped' anomaly. Then we have the media who air a range of TV programmes showing an array of wonderful equipment in black boxes which is flown into sites by helicopter. This magical equipment identifies individual skeletal remains and even beeps as it passes over a clandestine grave...the reality is somewhat different. This talk will focus on the challenges faced in forensic geophysics including the accuracy of the information provided and the site conditions in an attempt to dispel any preconceptions.

Claire Graham is an experienced commercial geophysicist and is currently Group Sales and Marketing Manager at SUMO Services. She graduated from the University of Southampton in 2003 with a BA Honors in Archaeology. After working in commercial archaeology for a short time she joined Stratascan Ltd in 2005 where she worked as Team Leader, Project Officer and Sales Manager. She has a particular interest in forensic geophysics and has carried out Forensic work in the UK and Ireland.

#### **16.40 -17.00 Use of experiments in forensic taphonomy to validate interpretation - issues of experimental design, validity and replication?**

Rob Janaway, University of Bradford.

This paper will consider the various experimental approaches available to forensic taphonomy. These will be considered in terms of match between operationally useful questions and research questions. It will consider the attributes of good experimental design,

replication and problems of research subject/environmental variability.

## **A sample of what's on offer: getting the most out of archaeological science**

14.00-17.30 Ewing Suite

When do you contact the archaeological scientists? At the start of post-excavation? When something exciting pops up on site? At the planning stage? Do you automatically reach for the same email contacts - but wonder about those techniques you simply don't know well enough to know if they'll answer your questions better? Are you confident that you're not only asking the right questions of the data, but that your sampling and recording strategies are geared towards the techniques that provide the most proficient and cost-effective way to answer them?

The Glasgow 2014 conference asks - why should developers and clients pay for archaeological research? Our answer: because it should be the natural outcome of a comprehensive, appropriate and cost-effective sampling and analysis brief and should be a key attribute of the professional product. This workshop is presented by three archaeological scientists with experience of both commercial and research sectors, specialists with the on-site experience to present guidelines for best practice that can help you create a lean, mean (and money-saving) sampling regime. As the saying goes, it's not how big your sample archive is, but what you do with it that counts – and involving the right specialists at an early stage can help cut waste both in site time and storage space as well as selecting the right combination of techniques to get the best from your site... and that publication-ready dataset.

We'll be focusing in particular on scientific techniques as explored through three key areas: soils and deposits both on and off site, site chronologies, and perhaps the most exciting new set of techniques exploring human behaviour: stable isotope analysis. We'll discuss the best techniques to fit not only your site but your budget, how to dovetail these with more traditional data collection regimes, how and where to find out more, and sources of potential additional funding for larger-scale projects.

### **14.00-14.20 Introduction**

A short introductory talk will introduce the timetable for the workshop and provide a short discussion on key issues relevant to all three workshop themes, such as considerations for excavation and recording when it comes to accommodating the specialist on site, the dos and don'ts of sample selection, retrieval and storage, best practice in communication with the specialist team, and tips for keeping abreast of the techniques which will work for your site and your budget. A handout will provide a take-home summary of the points covered.

### **14.20-15.30 and 16.00-17.15 Individual Workshops**

The session will then divide into three concurrently-running groups, which will offer the opportunity to explore our three workshop themes in smaller group settings. Discussion of specific site issues will be welcomed – so bring along your current dilemma for debate!

#### **Soils and sediments workshop – Dr. Jo McKenzie**

Understanding archaeological sites and their wider environment really does work from the ground up. This workshop discusses the range of techniques available for those questions answerable through the physical and chemical properties and material inclusions of the soils and deposits which make up the very fabric of the archaeological record. From the analysis of fragile micro-lenses to landscape-scale environmental questions, this workshop will focus on key issues for the excavation team, such as problems of equifinality in soil-based techniques, how to cater for the needs of excavation versus sampling, and how to

choose the analyses that work at the right scale for your questions.

### **Dating & chronology workshop** – Dr. Zoe Outram

Such on-site interpretations are as nothing if not set within a robust chronological framework. Determining when archaeological sites and remains were in use is the key question that needs to be addressed in all investigations, placing the remains into context and linking them to other contemporary sources of information. Recent developments have increased the materials that can be dated, with each site now producing hundreds of remains that could be sampled. This workshop will focus on how to developing a precise and robust chronology, including: the questions that need to be asked of the material selected for dating, issues of taphonomy, the techniques that could be used, calibration curves, and the benefits of assessing sequences of dates within a Bayesian framework.

### **Stable isotope workshop** – Dr. Julia Beaumont

Working at a scale beyond both site and period, the development of techniques which allow us to microsample teeth and bones provide exciting new directions for us to explore human behaviour in the past. Recent studies which give high temporal resolution have shown that nutritional distress such as a famine can be identified within the teeth of individuals who lived through that period, and the examination of the earliest forming part of children's milk teeth can give us detailed information about the diet and physiology of that child's mother during pregnancy. With stable isotope studies set to be the 'next big thing' to make the leap from being the concern of the specialist lab to that of the site director, this workshop will focus on the best way of collecting human tissue to maximise the chance of retrieving the information, what new isotopic techniques entail, and the new interpretations of carbon and nitrogen isotope ratios which are transforming the field.

### **17.15-17.30 Closing remarks**

A short closing session will bring the three workshop themes together in a short talk introducing a number of current – and Scottish themed! - research projects where targeted and combined use of some of the techniques under discussion are providing not only exciting data sets, but useful on-site feedback.

# Conference CPD log

Your conference CPD log

	Session/ workshop	Training provider	Outcomes/ benefits	Follow up
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				
Date				
CPD hours				

## IfA Conference feedback form

Thank you for attending our 2014 conference – we hope you found it a useful and rewarding experience and we would love to hear your thoughts. The feedback form below will help us to improve our future conference and ensure the content we offer is both relevant and enjoyable. Just pull out and return to a member of staff!

### **GENERAL INFO / OVERALL FEEDBACK**

1. How did you hear about the IfA conference?
2. Did the event match your expectations?
3. How was the overall organisation of the event?
4. Was the booking process easy and information on the event readily available?
5. Are there any ways in which the conference could have been improved?
6. Do you feel the conference provided value for money?

### **VENUE, SOCIALS & CATERING**

1. How appropriate were the facilities provided?
2. How was the quality of the food?
3. In your opinion, what is the most important feature we should look for when choosing a venue?
4. Which social and networking events did you attend?
5. Did you enjoy the events and feel they were priced appropriately?

## **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

1. Was the content of the presentations relevant and current?
2. Was the delivery and quality of the presentations satisfactory?
3. Did you feel the length of the presentation was appropriate?
4. Were there enough opportunities for interaction and to ask questions?
5. Did you attend any of the training workshops? Did you think they were useful?
6. This year we ran training sessions over half day and shorter length formats – do you think it is useful having different formats?
7. Please provide additional comments or suggestions for future improvements.

## **CONFERENCE 2015**

1. The IfA conference will be in Cardiff in 2015, where do you think would be a good location for 2016?
2. Have you got any suggestions for future conference themes?
3. What kind of fringe events would you like to see happen in Cardiff?

*Thank you for completing this feedback form! Please pull out and hand in to a member of staff. Alternatively, you can complete our online feedback form via our website at [www.archaeologists.net/conference/2014feedback](http://www.archaeologists.net/conference/2014feedback), or return this form by post to Institute for Archaeologists, Miller Building, University of Reading, Reading, RG6 6AB.*

# IfA2015 Cardiff

Theme: The future of your profession

Dates: April (dates tbc)

What will you talk about?

Session and workshop proposal deadline

**1 July 2014**





# Radiocarbon Dating Results Available Online Anywhere Anytime

**BETA**

Beta Analytic  
Radiocarbon Dating  
[www.radiocarbon.com](http://www.radiocarbon.com)

**Results in as little as 2-3 days**

Australia Brazil China India Japan Korea UK USA

# Conference timetable

		QE1	QE2	Waverley	Ewing suite	Gallery and Fringe events	
Wednesday 9 April	9.30-11.00	Registration and coffee					
	11.15-13.00	Opening address				<b>Throughout conference:</b> Forestry Commission Scotland exhibition  Graphic Archaeology Group Gallery	
	14.00-15.30	D3 Tools <i>et al</i> : Politics and archaeological research	D4 IHPSIG: Research without boundaries (17:30 - 18:00 IPSIG AGM)	S4 Batchelor & Wilson: Foresight; researching the future of the past	S2 GAG: The graphic image in current archaeological research (17:30 - 18:00 GAG AGM)		
	16.00-17.30						
		(17:30 - 18:00 IHPSIG AGM)		(17:30 - 18:00 GAG AGM)			
Thursday 10 April	9.30-11.00	D7 Bowden <i>et al</i> : Research in landscape archaeology: the way forward	D5 Miles and Knight: Assessing research frameworks and planning for the future	S3 MAG: Creating research communities for maritime archaeology (13.00-13.30 MAG AGM)	W1 Publishing in the Historic Environment, or How I learnt to stop worrying and got something into print	F2 Speed mentoring (IfA NGSIG) Main stage Sessions at 11:10-11:30, 13:30-14:00 and 15:40-16:00	
	11.30-13.00		(13:00-13:30 BAG AGM)	(13.00-13.30 MAG AGM)	(13:00-13:30 IMSIG AGM)		
	14.00-15.30	D1 Belford <i>et al</i> : Seeing the wood for the trees	D2 Brown & Sanders: What's new in British archaeology 2014	S1 Dalglish <i>et al</i> : Improving the ways we govern and develop our landscapes	W2 Brown & Basell: The Use and abuse of TLS in archaeology workshop	14:00-17:30 EXCURSION: Antonine Wall  Coach from outside conference venue	
	16.00-17.30						
Friday 11 April	9.30-11.00	D9 Cook <i>et al</i> : Research beyond mitigation and universities – maximising the impact of community involvement	D2 Brown & Sanders: What's new in British archaeology 2014 - <i>continued</i>	D6 NGSIG: The contribution of the new generation (13:00-13:30 NGSIG AGM)	W3 Prior & Tierney: Social media: its dangers and benefits to archaeological practice and public engagement	9:30-13:00 EXCURSION: Glasgow Cathedral and Govan Stones	
	11.30-13.00			(13:00-13:30 NGSIG AGM)		F3 Ask your Institute 11:00-16:00 IfA drop-in Sessions at 11:10-11:30, 13:30-14:00 and 15:40-16:00	
	14.00-15.30	D9 Cook <i>et al</i> : Research beyond mitigation and universities – <i>continued</i>	D2 Brown & Sanders: What's new in British archaeology 2014 - <i>continued</i>	D8 Janaway & Adcock: The validation of search techniques in forensic archaeology and taphonomy (including FASIG AGM and FAEP AGM from 17:30)	W4 McKenzie <i>et al</i> : A sample of what's on offer: getting the most out of archaeological science	For any questions on... Membership, NVQ, CPD, registered organisations and charter...	
	16.00-17.30						
				(FASIG AGM and FAEP AGM from 17:30 - 18:00)			