



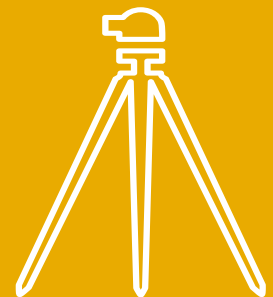
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19 – 21 April 2017

Newcastle University



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Disclaimer

This ClfA conference programme is correct at the time of publication. ClfA reserves the right to change dates, the programme and speakers without notice as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the organisers.

While reasonable care has been exercised to ensure the accuracy of conference information, changes to the programme may take place at the last minute. As far as possible, ClfA staff will make this information available. Conference attendees should take note of any notices provided by the ClfA registration and information desk regarding any changes.

ClfA does not accept any responsibility for any opinions, advice or information contained in the conference pack, conference programme or presentations.



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A word from our sponsors

Towergate Insurance's Archaeology and Heritage Insurance Division

Towergate are again delighted to sponsor the Institute's conference, as well as running a CPD session on risk management, focusing on business and insurance risk management (Thursday 20 April, 16:00–17:30, room ARMB 1.06). We are confident that the 2017 conference will prove as successful as ever for industry professionals. We look forward to meeting friends, both old and new, over the next three days in Newcastle. Come and speak to Tariq Mian at our exhibition stand, or join him for the risk management session on Thursday.

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 as well as protection of post-excavation fees in the event of loss of finds.

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We have now expanded our offering to all areas within the heritage sector in the UK and hope to build on these key areas in 2017.

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- Crime Insurance
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Aside from the core insurance 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.

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Cyber Crime and Financial Crime are now very prevalent. Is your business adequately geared up from a risk management and insurance perspective to protect you from falling victim to these crimes? Call our team on 0344 892 1638, email archaeology@towergate.co.uk or visit www.towergate.co.uk/archaeology.

Information for delegates

Venue, travel and maps

Our host for the 2017 conference is the Newcastle University. The campus is situated near to the city centre, and a twenty-minute walk from the rail station.

The conference will take place in the Armstrong Building on the main campus. We are based in Kings Hall, which will house information points, registration, the exhibition hall and catering. Lectures and seminars will be held on the first and second floors of the Armstrong Building. The address of the main hall is:

Kings Hall, Armstrong Building, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1, UK

The buildings are easy to locate via the Newcastle University website, where you can find a campus map and travel directions at:

www.ncl.ac.uk/about/visit/maps/

www.ncl.ac.uk/about/visit/travel/#directions

Accommodation

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

Please visit the Newcastle tourist information website for more details on the city and where to stay.

www.newcastlegateshead.com/

Access and hearing loops

There is disabled access to most of the rooms within the conference venue and exhibition hall. Please get in touch if you would like to check any specific details.

You can find information on each of the rooms on the Newcastle University website.

<http://roomfinder.ncl.ac.uk/building.php?name=Armstrong+Building>

Car parking

You can find information on parking options on the university website: www.ncl.ac.uk/about/visit/travel/#parking

Further information is available on the Newcastle Council website: www.newcastle.gov.uk/parking

A list of park and ride sites, with charges, is available on the Nexus site: www.nexus.org.uk/park/list

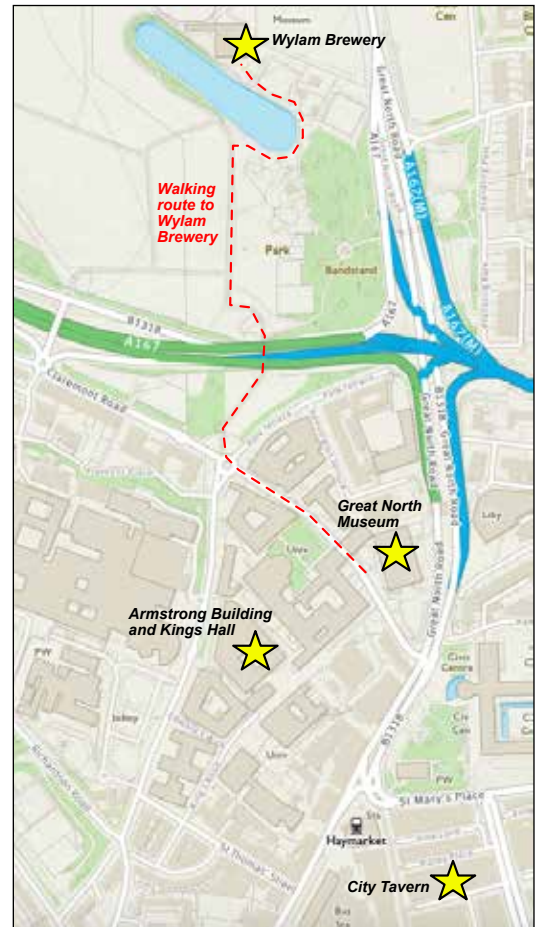
Disabled visitors are advised to inform security control in advance of their visit so that access can be granted: security.control@ncl.ac.uk. It is possible that a vacant disabled space may not be available on the day of your visit, so you will need to use a Pay & Display parking space instead.

Catering

Lunch will be served every day 13:00–14:00 in the Kings Hall, Armstrong Building, which is also the location of the exhibition hall. Please ensure that you wear your conference badge. Tea and coffee will also be available in the King's Hall during breaks.

Cloakroom

A cloakroom area is available on the first floor. Access can be arranged via the CifA information desk in the **Kings Hall lobby, Armstrong Building**. All items are left at the owner's risk.



Contact

If you should need to be contacted during the conference, urgent messages can be left with the ClfA office staff by phone (0118 378 6446) or email (conference@archaeologists.net); they will pass them on to the ClfA Information desk.

Excursions

Excursions can be booked in advance or on the day (places are limited) and more information about the excursions can be found on the ClfA2017 info page: www.archaeologists.net/conference/2017

Internet access

WIFI is available free of charge on campus for eduroam users and non eduroam users via the Cloud:

www.ncl.ac.uk/itservice/connect/overview/visitors/

Guest access will also be available – details will be available in the conference packs.

Registration

Registration will take place in the Kings Hall, situated on the ground floor of the Armstrong building. Registration is open from **10:00 on Wednesday 19 April 2017**.

On registering you will be given a pack containing the final programme and abstracts and other useful information. On **Thursday 20 April** the registration and information desk will open from **8:30 to 17:00**, and on **Friday 21 April** from **8:30 to 17:00**.

Refunds

A full refund may be given on cancellations up to one week before the event. Within one week, a 50% refund will be given up to the day before your attendance. Once the conference has started, refunds may only be given in exceptional circumstances. To request a refund, please email us at conference@archaeologists.net.

News

Look out for news on our Twitter feed, the ClfA members' eBulletin and the conference page on the website:

www.archaeologists.net/conference/2017

Social and networking events

Our conference wine reception, open to all delegates, will be held in the Living Planet Gallery at the Great North Museum on Wednesday 19 April, **18:00–19:00**.

The conference meal (£30) will be held on Wednesday 19 April at Wylam Brewery, open from **19:00**. We'll be eating street food, drinking great beers and dancing to tunes provided by The Hippocampus...

Wylam Brewery, Palace of Arts Exhibition Park, Claremont Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4PZ

On Thursday we have a buffet and social night from **19:00** at The City Tavern (£14). With a great buffet, ten cask ales and a very comprehensive gin list, we thought they would be the perfect host for our Thursday social. Don't forget you can come along to the disco from about 21:00 and the bar will be open!

The City Tavern, 10 Northumberland Rd, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8JF

To guarantee your place at the conference meal and social night, please ensure you book your place in advance. All links for booking can be found here:

www.archaeologists.net/conference/2017

Twitter

The conference twitter feed is #ClfA2017

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Session sponsors

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Session: Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference

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Session: How are we making archaeology accessible for all and are we doing it well enough?

Historic Environment Scotland

Session: World Heritage Sites – managing our global heritage

Session: Down amongst the dead men – The Bedern Group, digital preservation and the historic environment

Historic England

Session: Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference

Session: Marine Archaeology: global standards and protection and professional practice

Session: Social Value UK: understanding social benefit

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ClfA Finds Group

ClfA Graphic Archaeology Group

Group AGMs

Thursday 20 April

Rm 1.49 13:30 **Buildings Archaeology Group**

Friday 21 April

Rm 1.49 13:30 **International Practice Group**

Rm 1.06 13:30 **Graphic Archaeology Group**

Rm 2.98 15:35 **Research and Impact Group**

Rm 2.16 17:35 **Marine Archaeology Group**

Social and networking events

Wednesday 19 April

Wine reception, Great North Museum, 18:00–19:00 (open to all)

Our conference wine reception, open to all delegates, will be held in the Living Planet Gallery at the Great North Museum.

Venue: Great North Museum, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4PT

Beer and street food, Wylam Brewery, from 19:00 (ticketed)

The conference meal (£30) will be held on Wednesday 19 April at Wylam Brewery, open from 19:00. We'll be eating street food, drinking great beers and dancing to tunes provided by The Hippocampus.

Venue: Wylam Brewery, Palace of Arts Exhibition Park, Claremont Road, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 4PZ

Thursday 21 April

City Tavern social (ticketed), from 19:00

On Thursday we have a buffet and social night from 19:00 at The City Tavern (£14). With a great buffet, ten cask ales and a very comprehensive gin list, we thought they would be the perfect host for our Thursday social. Don't forget you can come along to the disco from about 21:00 and the bar will be open!

Venue: The City Tavern, 10 Northumberland Rd, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8JF



ATF Training Award

The ATF training award aims to recognise excellence in the fields of learning, training and professional development and is open to archaeological organisations, individuals, partnerships and collaborative projects throughout the United Kingdom, whether paid or voluntary. Entries must demonstrate an overall commitment to learning or training, and an innovative approach to best practice. The Award is judged by an ATF panel consisting of representatives from the Council for British Archaeology, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, FAME, the National Heritage Agencies, Higher Education, and from last year's winning entry. The 2017 award will be presented at our conference wine reception – make sure you are there to support great training initiatives and be inspired!

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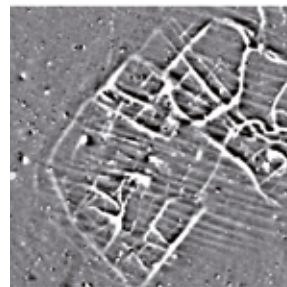
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OPENING SESSION

11:00–11:05	Welcome: Jan Wills, ClfA Hon Chair
11:05–11:10	Welcome: Professor Sam Turner, <i>Head of the School of History, Classics and Archaeology at Newcastle University</i>
11:10–11:25	Keynote address: TBC
11:25–11:40	Keynote address: Felipe Criado-Boado, EAA President
11:40–11:55	Keynote address: Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, ClfA
11:55–12:45	Discussion
12:45–12:50	Close

ClfA2017: A global profession

Jan Wills, ClfA Hon Chair



We are very pleased to be back in Newcastle, after 16 years, for our 2017 Conference and would like to welcome you all. This annual event provides an excellent opportunity to catch up with colleagues and to make new contacts – I am looking forward to chatting to many of you during a break in the conference proceedings or at one of the many networking events taking place. At a time when many are debating the value of international connections and supranational organisations, I am pleased that our theme will provide an opportunity to share views and experiences and make new alliances with colleagues from many different countries. Thanks to additional support from Newcastle University we have been able to invite a number of speakers from across the world to take part in the conference and in these debates.

As usual the conference has a wide range of sessions and workshops providing something for everyone. The support from our conference sponsors has also allowed us to provide a number of other speaker and delegate bursaries, along with the Hal Dalwood Memorial Bursary, to ensure that this event is as accessible as possible. For those who can't attend, Doug Rocks-MacQueen and his team will be live streaming the opening address, and recording some of the sessions to add to our website after the conference. I'm sure many of you will also be engaging in social media and tweeting your views at #ClfA2017.

We always value your feedback so please make sure that you pass on comments to ClfA staff members or via our conference feedback form. Have a great conference!

ADDRESS SPEAKERS



Sam Turner

Professor Sam Turner is the Head of the School of History, Classics and Archaeology at Newcastle University. Sam is also director of the McCord Centre for Landscape, a University Research Centre which aims to bring together landscape researchers around the University and links to the School of History, Classics and Archaeology's 'Landscapes' research theme. His research and teaching interests focus on the landscapes of Britain and Europe after the Roman period, and on medieval archaeology (particularly early medieval religion) – both of which we will find out more about as Sam is co organising a session and excursion as part of the conference proceedings.



Felipe Criado-Boado

Felipe is the current President of the European Association of Archaeology (EAA), an association uniting professional archaeologists throughout Europe and beyond, with 2000 members from 60 countries in the world (altogether more than 11,000 persons have been engaged with the EAA during its 23 years of existence). He is also the Director of Incipit (Institute of Heritage Sciences), a research institute created in January 2010 by the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC). The Institute's mission is to develop interdisciplinary research on the constitution, meaning and social use of cultural heritage. Felipe is well placed to set the ball rolling at our 2017 conference. He will be discussing his own perspectives on the important issues facing our global profession today.



Peter Hinton

Peter has been the Chief Executive of ClfA since 1997. During this time, he has striven to promote the Institute, its strategic aims and the professionalism of its members to the wider sector, with politicians and policy makers, and to archaeologists worldwide.

Conference timetable

Wednesday 19 April AFTERNOON

Programme and timetable

ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION W1.2	Archaeology and UK soft power	SESSION W2.2	New approaches to recording, understanding and conserving historic landscapes in a global context
14:00–14:10	Introduction <i>Peter Hinton</i>	14:00–14:05	Introduction
14:10–14:40	Soft power: an introduction to UK cultural diplomacy <i>Keith Nichol</i>	14:05–14:30	Dissolving borders in landscape study and digital professionalism <i>Freya Horsfield and David Astbury</i>
14:40–15:10	Q&A	14:30–14:55	Are we forgetting something? Engaging stakeholders with the management of European cultural landscapes at a local level <i>Gemma Tully and Tom Moore</i>
15:10–15:30	Case study 1: The soft power of archaeology and cultural heritage in the Gobi Desert <i>Gerry Wait</i>	14:55–15:20	Agricultural terraces in Catalonia: an interdisciplinary approach towards an understanding of historic landscape change <i>Sam Turner</i>
		15:20–15:30	Q&A
15:30 - 16:00	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION W1.2	Archaeology and UK soft power	SESSION W2.2	New approaches to recording, understanding and conserving historic landscapes in a global context
16:00–16:20	Case study 2: Cultural heritage projects, central and northern Mauritania <i>Leonora O'Brien</i>	16:00–16:25	Helping places grow: characterisation, appraisal and assessment in North Yorkshire <i>Bob Sydes, with Neil Redfern, Ian Smith and Richard Pollard</i>
16:20–17:00	Discussion	16:25–16:50	Summer dairying and the history of upland landscapes: the importance of traditional cheese-making practice for landscape management in the Alps <i>Francesco Carrer</i>
		16:50–17:20	Ecosystems services and green infrastructure approaches to land management in the UK: threat or opportunity for the historic environment <i>Richard Newman</i>
		17:20–17:30	Q&A
17:30	SESSIONS CLOSE		

Wednesday 19 April AFTERNOON

ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION W3.2	What do you mean, you don't recognise my qualification? Measuring competence in archaeology	SESSION W4.2	Down amongst the dead men – The Bedern Group, digital preservation and the historic environment
14:00–14:20	Introduction – a European perspective <i>Raimund Karl</i>	14:00–14:05	Welcome <i>Peter McKeague</i>
14:20–14:50	Discovering the archaeologists of the world <i>Kenneth Aitchison</i>	14:05–14:20	The Bedern Charter: digital preservation and the historic environment <i>William Kilbride</i>
14:50–15:20	Training of professional archaeologists in the United States: a path forward <i>Christopher Dore and Terry H. Klein</i>	14:20–14:35	Digital archives in archaeology: the Scottish context <i>Emily Nimmo (presented by Andrew Nicoll)</i>
15:20–15:30	Q&A	14:35–14:50	RCAHMW guidelines for digital archaeological archives – a sustainable approach to digital preservation <i>Gareth Edwards</i>
15:30–16:00	COFFEE AND TEA	14:50–15:05	Joining up... digital archiving and UK archaeology <i>Jo Gilham and Louisa Matthews</i>
		15:05–15:20	Where and when have they been hiding those dead bodies? Improving access to better preserved heritage data through the Heritage Information Access Strategy (HIAS) <i>Keith May, Sarah Poppy and Ben Wallace</i>
		15:20–15:30	Discussion
ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION W3.2	What do you mean, you don't recognise my qualification? Measuring competence in archaeology	SESSION W4.2	Down amongst the dead men – The Bedern Group, digital preservation and the Historic Environment
16:00–16:30	Fieldschools and commercial archaeology: does the former meet the requirements of the latter? <i>Edoardo Bedin</i>	16:00–16:20	ADAPt or perish: developing a life-cycle approach to data management <i>Hugh Corley and Claire Tsang</i>
16:30–17:00	Chartered Archaeologist: accrediting competence on a global scale? <i>Kate Geary</i>	16:20–16:40	A toolkit in your pocket: data creation with the CITiZAN coastal archaeology app <i>Stephanie Ostrich and Andy Sherman</i>
17:00–17:30	Discussion	16:40–16:55	Davy Jones' locker: Historic Environment Data Centres and MEDIN (Marine Environmental Data and Information Network) <i>Peter McKeague</i>
		16:55–17:15	Archiving digital publication – preserving two decades of digital content in Internet Archaeology <i>Judith Winters</i>
		17:15–17:30	Discussion
17:30	SESSIONS CLOSE		

W1.2

Archaeology and UK soft power

Organisers:

Keith Nichol, Head of Cultural Diplomacy, Department for Culture, Media and Sport; Gerry Wait, Heritage Consultant at Nexus Heritage; Leonora O'Brien, Cultural Heritage Consultant at AECOM; Peter Hinton, Chief Executive, ClfA

SESSION ABSTRACT

'Culture, in all its dimensions, is a fundamental component of sustainable development' (UNESCO, The Power of Culture for Development, 2010)

Soft power is a term used to describe influence through cultural values and policies. It is a key implement of UK cultural diplomacy overseas, geared towards promoting prosperity and stability. The historic environment, and particularly its study through archaeology, can be a powerful medium for the exercise of soft power; and UK government's interest in soft power can be used to facilitate archaeological investigation, conservation, training and capacity-building programmes.

This interactive workshop will explore how development assistance and capacity-building on overseas heritage projects can help to promote and influence local and international standards, and build relationships with our counterparts in other countries. It will look at how archaeologists can support UK government, and vice versa.

Projects in the developing world can make significant contributions to developing and enforcing local heritage protection systems and field methods, despite being aimed at project-specific issues and questions. In the long term, it is important to engage with partners to develop good governance systems, demonstrate transparency and accountability, and build the capacity of local institutions to manage their own heritage.

Balancing this overarching perspective with specific project tasks is desirable but difficult to achieve. Each project offers a small-scale opportunity to raise the expectations and demands of heritage agencies, archaeological practitioners and local communities. Tangible heritage, field surveys and archaeological mitigation programmes are only one aspect. Intangible, political, ethical and spiritual aspects are essential: project sponsors need to fully understand local cultural contexts, values and traditions to work effectively. Translating cultural concepts is key. Moving from project-specific to cultural concepts within specific projects is difficult but not impossible, and linkages to soft power and cultural diplomacy is the next challenge.

Cultural heritage is directly linked to economic development – for example, cultural industries and tourism, traditional livelihoods, micro-enterprises and the development of cultural infrastructure and institutions. Culture can be a force for social cohesion, and traditional systems of food production and environmental management are fundamental to sustainability.

After an introduction to soft power, two case studies will consider how socio-economic and environmental benefits can be optimised by integrating culture into development. Following the three presentations, the workshop will turn to discussion. What more can archaeologists do? What works well and what doesn't? What support do we need from UK government? Can we do more to promote the potential of archaeology? How big is the market?

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:10

Introduction

14:10–14:40

Soft power: an introduction to UK cultural diplomacy

Keith Nichol, DCMS

'Soft power' describes influence through cultural values and policies. It is a key part of UK cultural diplomacy overseas, geared towards promoting peace, prosperity and stability. Cultural heritage, particularly its study through archaeology, can be a powerful medium for the exercise of soft power. The UK government's interest in soft power can be used to facilitate capacity building in the field of cultural heritage, enabling local communities to investigate, record and pass on their heritage to future generations.

14:40–15:10

Q&A

Chaired by Peter Hinton, ClfA

15:10–15:30

Case study 1: The soft power of archaeology and cultural heritage in the Gobi Desert

Gerry Wait, Nexus Heritage

Through the middle years of the first decade of the 21st century Mongolia was booming, but despite frenetic business activity all was (and is) not well. Unconstrained mineral exploration and exploitation does not benefit everyone and this feature of 'globalisation' is just as evident in Ulaan Baatar as it might be in Bradford or Crewe. Into that swirl of activity, a large-scale

archaeological project expanded to encompass the export of expertise in increasingly strategic layers, and then the exercise of soft cultural power in ways completely unanticipated.

15:30–16:00

TEA/COFFEE

16:00–16:20

Case study 2: Cultural heritage projects, central and northern Mauritania

Leonora O'Brien, AECOM

Exporting cultural heritage expertise can change the expectations and requirements of national heritage authorities, raising the bar in terms of archaeological survey and mitigation and ensuring that cultural aspects are appropriately considered in mining and industrial development projects. Working closely with developers, heritage authorities and local experts, these projects provided an unexpected opportunity to apply current standards in developer-funded heritage assessment, design and mitigation. Identifying cultural heritage issues at an early stage is key to ensuring that local values are recognised and that socio-economic agendas are culturally relevant.

16:20–17:00

Discussion

Chaired by Peter Hinton, ClfA

Wednesday 19 April, 14:00 – 17:30, ARMB 1.49

W2.2

New approaches to recording, understanding and conserving historic landscapes in a global context

Organisers:

Caron Newman and Sam Turner, Newcastle University

SESSION ABSTRACT

In recent years there have been many developments in techniques and philosophical approaches that can assist those engaged in historic landscape research and management. These include not only digital datasets integrated through GIS (e.g. aerial imagery, remote sensing, historic characterisation) but more fundamentally the inclusion of heritage within broader landscape management using green infrastructure and ecosystem services approaches. The purpose of this session is to explore these and other innovative themes as they are applied in an international context. The session aims to appeal to a wide range of professionals who are engaged in historic landscape work, whether through research or management. Examples of good practice are encouraged, with the intention of sharing learning to encourage global best practice.

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:05

Introduction

14:05–14:30

Dissolving borders in landscape study and digital professionalism

Freya Horsfield, Durham University; David Astbury, Newcastle University

This paper aims to stimulate debate on the theme of 'digital professionalism' in the context of historic landscape research. In combination, historic landscape study and digital technologies offer the potential to dissolve borders in archaeology. Realising this potential entails an acknowledgement that geopolitical boundaries are not the sole borders facing our profession. The process of landscape research can, if appropriately designed and conducted, increase our knowledge about the past, offer pathways to lifelong learning, enable a better evidence base for societal decisions and engage diverse stakeholders. Such research is becoming increasingly interdisciplinary, and also increasingly dependent on competence in such interlinked areas as data science, digital analysis, big data and statistics. How can digital research and practice be harnessed to increase the dynamic between commercial, academic and community-based archaeology pursuits? How can we prevent an archaeological digital skills and practice divide, not just in the UK but also globally? To illustrate the potential and challenges, examples will be given from a number of recent and current projects which use new approaches to recording, understanding and conserving historic landscapes.

14:30–14:55

Are we forgetting something? Engaging stakeholders with the management of European cultural landscapes at a local level

Gemma Tully and Tom Moore, Durham University

Article 5c of the European Landscape Convention suggests the sustainable management of landscapes requires 'procedures for the participation of the general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies'. Dialogue is called for beyond traditional management stakeholders to 'address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning' (Article 6B.c), and yet public involvement in policy-making appears to be under-explored outside the organisational level, or is undertaken at national rather

than local scale (e.g. NE 2009, 2010). Through discussion of a current pan-European cultural landscape project with a strong heritage theme (REFIT), this paper hopes to build on the value of adhering more closely to the recommendations of the ELC by integrating other landscape stakeholders at the outset of the management process in order to better represent the dynamic nature of landscapes, their communities and histories.

14:55–15:20

Agricultural terraces in Catalonia: an interdisciplinary approach towards an understanding of historic landscape change

Professor Sam Turner, Head of the School of History, Classics and Archaeology, Director of McCord Centre for Landscape, Newcastle University

To understand why historic landscapes changed in the past, researchers need to identify when and where changes took place, but in rural landscapes the origins and development of many historic elements including field systems, roads, terraces and other earthworks remain poorly understood. This paper outlines an innovative interdisciplinary method using luminescence profiling and dating to underpin GIS-based historic landscape characterisation (HLC). I focus on case studies of terraced agricultural landscapes in western Catalonia and demonstrate for the first time that existing terrace systems there often have medieval or early modern origins.

15:20–15:30

Q&A

15:30–16:00

TEA/COFFEE

16:00–16:25

Helping places grow: characterisation, appraisal and assessment in North Yorkshire

Bob Sydes, Research Associate, University of York, with contributions from Neil Redfern, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments & Development Management Team Manager Yorkshire, Historic England; Ian Smith, Historic England; Richard Pollard, Alan Baxter Associates

This paper sets out to share a developing methodology for undertaking large-scale conservation area appraisals and open space assessments designed to assist land use planners and local communities in recognising potential for and delivering growth whilst conserving and enhancing character of place. The traditional narrative-heavy conservation area appraisal still has its place, but they are time consuming and resource-heavy to produce and not always easily understood by local communities and planners. A new approach is needed to deliver a more focused outcome that helps local plans in particular deliver growth for communities at a time of increasing economic uncertainty. We will consider how this methodology has been developed in the Craven District of North Yorkshire, what we have learned through the process and how it can be applied to other landscapes and places.

16:25–16:50

Summer dairying and the history of upland landscapes: the importance of traditional cheese-making practice for landscape management in the Alps

Francesco Carrer, McCord Centre for Landscape, Newcastle University

Although it is widely acknowledged that pastoralism has shaped mountainous landscapes since the Neolithic, the environmental impact of its different productive goals is poorly understood. Cheese production, for example, is very important for the economy and identity of mountain communities, but its role in the traditional management of vulnerable high-altitude environment is virtually unexplored. In this paper three study areas from the Alps will be investigated: Valgerola (central Italian Alps), where Bitto cheese production has been rescued by the Slow Food Foundation, with beneficial effects for the environment; Val Maudagna (western Italian Alps), where the modernisation of the long-lasting Raschera cheese production, and the conversion of the area to winter tourism, have triggered erosion and rewilding; Silvretta massif (eastern Swiss Alps), where the first prehistoric evidence of cheese production corresponds to a phase of increasing human-induced upland landscape transformation. These case studies will show how traditional summer dairying can contribute to sustainable landscape management at high altitude.

16:50–17:20

Ecosystems services and green infrastructure approaches to land management in the UK: threat or opportunity for the historic environment

Dr Richard Newman, Wardell Armstrong Archaeology

In recent years much environmental planning and management work across the globe has been undertaken using concepts such as ecosystems services and green infrastructure. Archaeologists working in both the private and public sectors have sometimes struggled to engage with these concepts, which originated in the natural environment and economic development sectors, but it is essential that archaeologists are engaged with and understand them. Moreover, it is critical that archaeologists and other historic environment professionals understand both the opportunities offered and the challenges posed to historic landscapes by these concepts and associated initiatives, such as new woodland creation and rewilding. Many fellow professionals working in the environmental sector are both informed about and sympathetic to the needs and aims of the historic environment and its curators,

but this is not the case with all. Opinion makers such as George Monbiot promote views that are anything but sympathetic to these aims and needs. How then do historic environment professionals meet these challenges and remain solidly embedded within the green movement?

17:20–17:30

Q&A

Wednesday 19 April, 14:00 – 17:30, ARMB 2.98/168

W3.2

What do you mean, you don't recognise my qualification? Understanding skills and measuring competence in archaeology

Organisers:

Kate Geary, ClfA; Raimund Karl, Bangor University and Chair of the EAA Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists

SESSION ABSTRACT

The ways we teach archaeology around the world are well established, firmly embedded within the academic discipline. The ways we train archaeologists are not and there are some significant variations in approach which hinder the development of archaeology as a global profession. In the UK, tools to define and measure archaeological skills and competence developed over the last 10–15 years are just starting to become embedded, at least within the commercial sector, reflecting an increasing awareness of the need to balance the importance of academic knowledge with accredited, vocational competence. Elsewhere, the teaching of vocational skills may be incorporated within academic awards, either explicitly or implicitly. This session will explore different ways of training archaeologists and consider whether our traditional reliance on academic awards reflects a genuine philosophical difference in approach to the discipline in different countries. It will reflect on the transferability of a range of qualifications and discuss whether globally recognised 'brands', such as Chartership, present a solution.

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:20

Introduction – a European perspective

Raimund Karl, Chair EAA Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists

In this introduction Raimund Karl sets the scene for the session and offers a European perspective on the issue of recognising skills and measuring competence in archaeology.

14:20–14:50

Discovering the archaeologists of the world

Kenneth Aitchison, Landward Research Ltd

Archaeology is indeed a global profession, and good data on archaeological employment have been collected in many parts of the world. *Discovering the archaeologists of Europe* has produced information across the continent, a *Discovering the archaeologists of the Americas* pilot project is underway, and there are excellent longitudinal datasets for Australia. But having the data doesn't make things easier – as discussed at WAC-8, Japan knows it is about to face a shortage of senior archaeologists as many reach retirement age, but accepting an influx of foreign archaeologists to fill the gap would be culturally problematic. But without having identified the problem, there would be no way to think up a solution.

This paper will review the shape of global professional archaeology, the value of having labour market intelligence for our profession, the challenges and opportunities it presents, and will explore what a *Discovering the archaeologists of the world* project could be.

14:50–15:20

Training of professional archaeologists in the United States: a path forward

Christopher Dore and Terry H. Klein, RPA

In the United States, the traditional path to becoming a 'professional archaeologist' is through university anthropology programmes. However, many senior cultural heritage managers complain that individuals coming out of these academic programmes do not have the skill sets or knowledge necessary for jobs in the private sector or government. At the same time, public universities in the US are under tremendous financial constraints, and are being asked to demonstrate their relevance in terms of job training and applied research. The Register of Professional Archaeologists (Register), in partnership with the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA), is planning to embark on a national effort to improve the training of archaeologists. The Register and ACRA are also planning to develop programmes that assist students and young archaeologists in their career paths to becoming a professional archaeologist. In this paper, we will examine current training programmes in the US, and discuss how the Register and ACRA propose to improve and expand these programmes. We will also discuss how these improvements might be accomplished in partnership with organisations outside the United States, such as ClfA.

15:20–15:30**Questions**

Chaired by Kate Geary, ClfA

15:30–16:00

TEA/COFFEE

16:00–16:30**Fieldschools and commercial archaeology: does the former meet the requirements of the latter?**

Edoardo Bedin, UCL

A degree in archaeology is no longer going to guarantee a job in commercial units, nor in agencies (i.e. Historic England – UK, Sovrintendenza Nazionale – Italy). Specific ‘field skills’ are required, unless ‘graduate trainee schemes’ are available. (See Oxford Archaeology.) Fieldschools have grown popular in the past 25 years to provide field skills, but what skills are the students gaining? The University of Reading fieldschools have proven to be rather effective. The University of Leicester has developed the Archaeology Skill Passport to keep a record of what the student has done in the field. Are they actually matching the commercial units requirements?

Two questionnaires are going to be created: the first sent to Italian and British archaeologists working in commercial units (some will be former Reading fieldschool participants), the second sent to commercial units. While the former is going to examine when and where much needed archaeological skills were acquired by Italian and British archaeologists, the latter is going to investigate what skills are most valued by Italian and British commercial units. These questionnaires are going to answer the above question.

This paper is also aiming to form the basis for further discussions on archaeological skills developed by fieldschools and those required by commercial units. It may also allow development of a more accurate definition of the fieldschool–training excavation; this is to avoid the inappropriate use of the fieldschool term to attract more participants.

16:30–17:00**Chartered Archaeologist: accrediting competence on a global scale?**

Kate Geary, ClfA

Accredited members of ClfA have demonstrated their technical competence to a panel of peers and have undertaken, through signing up to the Code of conduct, to behave ethically in the execution of their work. The way that competence is gained and assessed has changed since the early days of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Candidates for membership no longer have to demonstrate ‘experience’ as a proxy indicator of competence; the element of ‘time served’ – having to show experience at a certain level for a defined length of time – has also been removed and there are no longer different requirements for candidates with and without formal academic qualifications. The changes reflect a growing confidence around the definition and assessment of skills and competence (as opposed to academic knowledge) in archaeology, underpinned by tools like the National Occupational Standards in Archaeological Practice.

There are still challenges. Measuring ethical competence – ‘professionalism’ – is not an integrated part of the process as yet and, although ClfA has members across the globe, our definitions of technical competence are still founded in UK professional practice. These issues, and many more, are being tackled head-on as part of the process for developing a Chartered Archaeologist grade. This paper will outline the work undertaken so far and explore whether the internationally recognised title of ‘Chartered’ might provide a solution to the problems of acquiring and demonstrating competence across the globe.

17:00–17:30**Discussion**

Chaired by Raimund Karl, Bangor University

Wednesday 19 April, 14:00 – 17:30, ARMB 1.06

W4.2**Down amongst the dead men – The Bedern Group, digital preservation and the historic environment***Organisers:*

Peter McKeague, Historic Environment Scotland; Louisa Matthews, Archaeology Data Service; Kirsty Lingstadt and Emily Nimmo, Historic Environment Scotland; Chair: William Kilbride, Digital Preservation Coalition

Sponsored by Historic Environment Scotland



Digital technologies play a central role in documenting our heritage and provide a vital resource for creative, cultural and commercial activities in archaeology and beyond. Yet, without long-term commitment to active preservation and access,

this resource is under threat from loss, fragmentation and obsolescence and will ultimately be lost. Digital preservation requires effective management, meaningful access and reliable, verifiable research to ensure the potential of data is realised. Collaboration between data creators and curators is key to preservation management and ensures data remains accessible for posterity. Convened under the auspices of the Digital Preservation Coalition, the Bedern Group (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/about/Bedern>) is an alliance of key agencies concerned with the long term preservation of the intellectual record of the historic environment of the UK. The papers for this session come from data creators and curators addressing issues such as awareness, training, collecting and charging policies, data standards and accessibility.

ABSTRACTS

14.00–14.05

Welcome

Peter McKeague, Historic Environment Scotland

14.05–14.20

The Bedern Charter: digital preservation and the historic environment

William Kilbride, Digital Preservation Coalition

Under the auspices of the Digital Preservation Coalition, The Bedern Group is an alliance of key agencies concerned with the preservation of the intellectual record of the historic environment of the UK. Archives in general perform an essential if somewhat undervalued role in documenting the past. In providing a safe repository for the vast range of unique information created through research and other fieldwork they require a specific commitment to the preservation of the intellectual heritage for this and future generations. In previous centuries this record accumulated slowly through the collection of archives and publications. Such documents are stable and have a long shelf life if properly managed.

Digital data faces a number of challenges from the volume and complexity of the datasets curated to the challenges posed by technological obsolescence. Significantly, these challenges are not only different from conventional preservation but they need to come much earlier in the lifecycle of creation and use and require a collaborative approach between data creators and curators. Successful digital curation can deliver opportunities for research, teaching and management far beyond the purpose the datasets were originally created for. To do so requires proper management ensuring that the data can be easily rediscovered, accessed and reused for future generations. It is our shared view that digital preservation is an essential function for the protection of the historic environment, ensuring effective management, meaningful access and reliable, verifiable research. The challenges are greater than any one agency and the opportunity for mutual support and learning are great. As well as improving our preservation services, mutually supportive policies will help ensure the clarity of approach and expectations among the many stakeholders with an interest in our work to resolve issues of policy or practice in the preservation of digital resources such as training, collecting policies, standards for deposition of archives, and advocacy in the sector.

14.20–14.35

Digital archives in archaeology; the Scottish context

Emily Nimmo (presented by Andrew Nicoll), Historic Environment Scotland

Within Historic Environment Scotland, the role as place of deposit for archaeological archives is stronger than ever with functions of collecting and protecting archives enshrined in law. The Digital Archive in HES has been busy, making huge strides in renewing the technical infrastructure that underpins the work to ensure the long term preservation of our digital archives. HES has been working with a commercial partner, Preservica, to integrate their system with our own repository service and enabling automation to free up existing resource. HES are looking at possible ways to extend this service to partners, such as RCAHMW, through shared tenancy options provided by Preservica. The paper discusses the background to the Scottish sector, drawing on the survey of commercial archaeological companies (2012) and highlighting preliminary findings from a repeated survey (2016). Outlining the existing situation for digital archives in Scotland, the similarities and differences between England, Scotland and Wales are discussed in the context of the Bedern Group which seeks to work together to make it easier for the organisations working across these boundaries. The future for the Digital Archive services at HES is considered with emphasis on developing strong partnership links. Initiatives like Scottish Historic Environment Data Strategy (SHED) and projects such as Scotland's Urban Past help co-ordinate all aspects of the heritage community to capture and bring together valuable data sets and make these available through the Canmore website.

14.35–14.50

RCAHMW guidelines for digital archaeological archives – a sustainable approach to digital preservation

Gareth Edwards, Head of Knowledge and Understanding, RCAHMW

The RCAHMW's National Monuments Record is Wales's public archive of records relating to the historic environment, and is the national home for digital archaeological archives. Accordingly, it is developing its digital archiving facilities and procedures to comply with international standards, namely the Open Archival Information System reference model – OAIS (ISO 14721). To make compliance effective and viable, it intends to adopt an industry standard digital archive package, produced by Preservica, as part of its current data platform. This will allow OAIS-compliant workflows, active preservation of digital content, and public access to digital records. In order to ensure that the reception and ingest of digital accessions into this system is as efficient as possible, and sustainable with a limited staff capacity, RCAHMW has created digital archive guidelines. These set out the organisation, description and format of digital archaeological archives

required from data producers in the sector who intend to deposit records with the NMR. The guidelines are intended to be used from a project's inception and are included as an appendix to the forthcoming National Standards for Wales for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives. They will also be promulgated through the planning consent regime. The talk will give an overview of the requirements of the OASIS reference model and how RCAHMW undertakes to comply with this. It will explain the general requirements in the guidelines in this context, with emphasis on the need for well-structured data, with adequate descriptive metadata to allow for digital preservation, and most importantly, continued access and use of the archive by data consumers.

14.50–15.05

Joining up... digital archiving and UK archaeology

Jo Gilham and Louisa Matthews, Archaeology Data Service

The ADS have been working on several long-running, collaborative projects. These have looked at maximising the benefits of digital archiving with increasing open access to digital data and the joining up of online resources to increase the speed and efficiency of retrieval for end users. Of principal concern to UK practitioners has been the transfer of information and data in the form of archaeological grey literature, via the redesign of the existing OASIS system, but also bibliographic data and published material through the British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography and ADS Library. Collectively these initiatives are referred to as the HERALD project. HERALD work has encompassed the bringing together of workflows and data management traditions from England, Wales and Scotland, under three separate planning systems, national heritage organisations, and different archive allocation procedures. This has presented a number of challenges, as has the variability within each country – each type of user (contractors, volunteer groups, and HERs) having different needs and working patterns, and requiring different levels of participation or interaction with OASIS. The HERALD project has therefore been an exercise in 'joining up' – in terms of identifying similarities and differences between key stakeholders, but also in encouraging participation from those who have previously not been engaged. This talk will review work on the HERALD project to date and discuss future directions and benefits that might be realised for HERs, professionals and researchers alike.

15.05–15.20

Where and when have they been hiding those dead bodies? Improving access to better preserved heritage data through the Heritage Information Access Strategy (HIAS)

Keith May, Historic England; Sarah Poppy, Historic England; Ben Wallace, Warwickshire County Council

One of the key principles for the Heritage Information Access Strategy (HIAS) is that heritage data and information 'should not be at risk of loss, fragmentation, inundation (in data), or system obsolescence'. We need to have broad agreement across the sector on what the implications of that principle are. To help with that, the HIAS is planning a suite of activities, as part of improving access to historic environment information, and this presentation will explain more about those. Within the HIAS programme there are work packages to address the often interrelated issues of reference data standards along with data sharing and rights management, which are key to providing the right access to the right users in the way that they need it. Collaboration between data creators and curators on how best to manage, share and ensure long-term preservation of such data is vital to the success of the HIAS programme. We also know that for HIAS there is as much work to be done in raising awareness and supporting the training needs for key skills in the sector as there is to resolve the technical challenges for data preservation, data integration and data interoperability.

15.20–15.30

Discussion

Chaired by William Kilbride

15.30–16.00

TEA/COFFEE

16.00–16.20

ADAPt or perish: developing a life-cycle approach to data management

Hugh Corley and Claire Tsang, Historic England

Creating and saving digital material are everyday tasks for all archaeologists, and like most organisations, the Historic England Excavation & Analysis team are collecting more and more digital data that are increasingly complex. This paper will discuss how we went about evaluating the types of data our colleagues collect and create, the best way to manage these data and most importantly how to ensure that they take greater responsibility for data management. Through new procedures and training we were able to demonstrate how caring for the data through the complete lifecycle not only helps in archiving but also in the successful running and management of research. We will provide a summary of the different elements of our data management toolkit as well as examples of how it can be used to better understand, manage and archive your data. Going forward our toolkit will allow us to evaluate how to effectively manage and archive newer methods of data collection and creation that have yet to be incorporated or developed. Through collaboration between data creators and archivists we believe that we have been able to create better, more comprehensible datasets that are easier to use and will be easier to archive.

16.20–16.40 A toolkit in your pocket: data creation with the CITiZAN coastal archaeology app

Stephanie Ostrich and Andy Sherman, CITiZAN

Archaeology in the intertidal zone is at risk from erosion, extreme storm events and climate change. The national community archaeology project CITiZAN (Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network) was set up in response to these threats, to raise awareness of at-risk archaeology in England and to train volunteers to recognise and record archaeological features. In order to quickly record fragile threatened features, some of which may only be visible for one tidal cycle and may be destroyed soon after being seen in this dynamic environment, we rely on CITiZAN's web-based and smart phone app recording system; volunteers can record, geo-locate, photograph and carry out condition surveys of observed archaeological features, or note when these features are no longer visible. This paper will discuss CITiZAN's training methodologies for the smart phone app and the quality assurance controls put in place to help volunteers to record coastal and intertidal heritage, investigate who these intrepid volunteers are and discuss how they are using the app in practice.

16.40–16.55 Davy Jones' locker: Historic Environment Data Centres and MEDIN (Marine Environmental Data and Information Network)

Peter McKeague, Historic Environment Scotland

Published in 2007 by the Maritime Affairs Group of the Institute for Field Archaeology, *Slipping through the Net: Maritime Archaeological Archives in policy and practice* painted a bleak future for Maritime archaeological archives. It identified that few, if any, public repositories have the remit or capacity to collect archive material from the marine zone, alongside a lack of clarity over roles and responsibilities and a tendency for those collections that are not split or sold to remain uncurated and inaccessible. Whilst many of these problems persist, the issue of the long-term preservation of digital data is being addressed through the formation of federated Historic Environment Data Archive Centres (DACs) within MEDIN. Marine datasets are expensive to collect and always unique in relation to time and geographical position. There are wide benefits to be gained from working together to share and properly manage these datasets under the principle of 'measure once, use many times'. MEDIN promotes the sharing of, and improved access to, these datasets through a network of accredited data archive centres (DACs) for the marine sector. The networks provide long-term storage and access to a range of marine data as well as opportunities to promote the historic environment amongst the other DACs and the wider marine industry. The Archaeology Data Service, Historic Environment Scotland and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales are part of the federated Data Archive Centre for the Historic Environment. Whilst the DAC partners take on responsibility for the long-term archiving of digital data, success of the DAC is dependent on the collaboration with those undertaking fieldwork and research in the marine historic environment.

16.55–17.15 Archiving digital publication: preserving two decades of digital content in Internet Archaeology

Judith Winters, Internet Archaeology

Internet Archaeology <http://intarch.ac.uk> has been publishing on the web for 20 years. As editor for 18 of these, I've published archaeological content that has gone far beyond text and static images, ranging from GIS and VR to datasets and RTI. Thanks to the journal's close relationship with the Archaeology Data Service, I'm more closely involved in the digital preservation process than most other publishers might ever encounter, and some 'behind the scenes' efficiencies have been possible due to our shared infrastructure. It's fair to say that there are some challenges and issues to share. Our collaborations have also extended to the nature of the digital content itself and the opportunities they represent for the discipline more broadly. We have long worked together on projects that explored the linkage between digital archives and publications and I will summarise these, but I will also outline a more recent manifestation via the 'data paper' – a short journal publication used to 'signpost' quality related datasets in a digital archive and giving an indication of that data's potential for reuse. We have also started to use 'open badges' on articles to show where further data is available. The practice of data sharing is still a work in progress. There is still a gap between the expectation and the reality of seamlessly sharing data alongside publications. I will summarise Internet Archaeology's small but decisive steps.

17.15–17.30 Discussion

Chaired by William Kilbride

Conference timetable

Thursday 20 April MORNING

THURSDAY 20 APRIL

ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION T1.1	Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference	SESSION T2.1	Safeguarding the sublime: managing protected landscapes
9:30–11:00	Standards and ethics in global archaeology <i>Chair: Jan Wills</i>	9:30–9:40	Welcome
	A panel of international speakers representing the principal organisations around the world will present very briefly on their roles, and how they define and promote archaeological standards and ethics and register compliance. They will introduce the three greatest problems they face in promoting professionalism and ethical behaviour.	9:40–10:05	A multitude of designations <i>Fiona Gale</i>
		10:05–10:30	Remnants of farming past: cultural heritage and living landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales National Park <i>Jim Brightman</i>
		10:30–10:55	Making a difference: volunteer approaches to heritage at risk in Northumberland National Park <i>Bob Doughty</i>
11:00–11:30	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION T1.1	Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference	SESSION T2.1	Safeguarding the sublime: managing protected landscapes
11:30–13:00	Issues and solutions <i>Chair: Terry Klein</i>	11:15–11:40	Mapping the past: managing protected landscapes through the use of remote sensing, mobile devices and citizen science <i>Lawrence Shaw and Rebecca Bennett</i>
	The panel and conference delegates will together identify the five most pressing common issues, based on the discussions in the first period, and then work to identify potential solutions.	11:40–12:05	Safeguarding a fragile legacy: managing uKhahlamba-Drakensberg rock art <i>Aron D Mazel</i>
		12:05–12:30	The challenges, strategies and rewards of managing publicly owned cultural resources in the 21st century <i>E. Breck Parkman</i>
		12:30–13:00	Discussion <i>Chair: Tony Gates</i>
13:00–14:00	LUNCH		
ROOM	SCR	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
13:20–14:00	ClfA Advocacy: any questions? <i>Tim Howard and Rob Lennox, ClfA</i>	13:30–14:00	Buildings Archaeology AGM

Thursday 20 April MORNING

THURSDAY 20 APRIL

ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION T3.1	How are we making archaeology accessible for all and are we doing it well enough?	SESSION T4.1	Finding our global past: exploring cultures and creating a culture of collaboration
9:30–9:40	Welcome and introduction <i>Theresa O'Mahony and Victoria Reid</i>	9:30–10:00	Crossing boundaries: commercial archaeology, museums and universities <i>Katherine Baxter, Jane Evans and James Gerrard</i>
9:40–10:00	Breaking down barriers to inclusion <i>Theresa O'Mahony</i>	10:00–10:25	The Must Farm pile dwelling – taste, appearance, lifestyle and communication in the Late Bronze Age <i>David Gibson</i>
10:00–10:20	A global vision on diversity and involvement in archaeology: cultural phenomenon, fad, revenue model or urgent necessity? <i>M P H van der Sommen</i>	10:25–10:50	Hadrian's cavalry: an international collaborative project on a World Heritage Site <i>Frances McIntosh</i>
10:20–10:40	From equality and diversity to fairness, inclusion and respect <i>Angela Batt and Alexandra Grassam</i>	10:50–11:00	<i>Discussion</i>
10:40–11:00	The enabled student's experience <i>Dorian Spencer</i>		
11:00–11:30	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION T3.1	How are we making archaeology accessible for all and are we doing it well enough?	SESSION T4.1	Finding our global past: exploring cultures and creating a culture of collaboration
11:30–11:50	Archaeology and vision impairment <i>Victoria Reid and James Goldsworthy</i>	11:30–11:55	Bottom up or top down? Connecting local enquiry with global research <i>Carenza Lewis</i>
11:50–12:10	Making commercial archaeology more inclusive <i>Erik DeScathebury</i>	11:55–12:20	Fragmentary ancestors and making monuments: international working at Manchester Museum <i>Bryan Sitch</i>
12:10–12:30	Discussion: supporting archaeologists with disabilities in work placements <i>Doug Rocks-Macqueen</i>	12:20–12:45	Making a full circle: cultural repatriation from museum collections <i>Patricia Allan</i>
12:30–13:00	Questions, discussion and summary <i>Theresa O'Mahony and Victoria Reid</i>	12:45–13:00	<i>Discussion</i>
13:00–14:00	LUNCH		

T1.1 Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference

Organisers: Terry Klein RPA, President, Register of Professional Archaeologists;
Peter Hinton MCIfA, Chief Executive, ClfA

Sponsored by the Register of Professional Archaeologists and Historic England



SESSION ABSTRACT

This session focuses on professional associations in archaeology, or organisations with an interest in professionalism. The purpose is to establish networks and programmes for improving the global quality of archaeological work, and for promoting professionalism. We will not describe different nations' and traditions' approaches to heritage legislation and policy, nor propose one-size-fits-all regulatory systems. Rather, we will examine common problems associated with promoting ethics and professionalism, and explore how we might collaborate in order to address these problems.

An invited panel will represent professional institutes and registers and organisations with an interest in the accreditation of professionalism in archaeology from many countries, including the UK, USA, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Senegal and Japan.

9:30–11:00 Defining standards and ethics

Chair: Jan Wills, ClfA

A panel of international speakers representing the principal organisations around the world will present very briefly on their roles, and how they define and promote archaeological standards and ethics and register compliance. They will introduce the three greatest problems they face in promoting professionalism and ethical behaviour.

11:00–11:30 TEA/COFFEE

11:30–13:00 Issues and solutions

Chair: Terry Klein, RPA

The panel and conference delegates will together identify the five most pressing common issues, based on the discussions in the first period, and then work to identify potential solutions.

(Session continues after lunch: see p.34)

T2.1 Safeguarding the sublime: managing archaeology in protected landscapes

Organisers: *Chris Jones, Historic Environment Officer, Northumberland National Park Authority; Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist, Peak District National Park Authority*

SESSION ABSTRACT

The world's Protected Areas are recognised for their conservation of the natural environment. They also contain outstanding international examples of cultural and archaeological heritage, evidence of human activity over thousands of years. Protected Landscapes provide statutory protection for the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage and opportunities for its public enjoyment and understanding. Internationally, from rock art in uKhahlamba-Drakensberg in South Africa, to the hippie communes of California, there are outstanding and unusual examples of archaeological heritage across the world's Protected Areas.

There are significant challenges facing Protected Landscapes in a global context, from population growth, urbanisation and development, industry, agriculture and climate change, which means that our archaeological heritage is at risk and under great pressure. The downturn in the global economy and associated austerity measures have reduced funding for cultural heritage conservation and research, further contributing to its vulnerability.

Designation as a Protected Landscape may afford additional protection of cultural heritage to help safeguard and conserve the fragile remains of our past, but often these landscape gems have little beyond the usual mechanisms of the state or region in their toolbox to secure their long-term future and conserve or enhance their cultural values. Protected Landscapes contain some of our most precious heritage assets and offer significant opportunities for archaeological management, research, discovery, understanding and interpretation.

This session will explore the archaeology of Protected Landscapes in the broadest sense. Papers will present examples of archaeological research and management within Protected Landscapes across the globe, introducing the different frameworks for their management and discussing challenges and opportunities for greater cooperation.

This year the location of the conference coincides with the construction of The Sill, the first National Landscape Discovery Centre in the Northumberland National Park. There is a linked excursion to the National Park following the main session programme where we will see theory put into practice.

ABSTRACTS

9:30–9:40

Welcome

Tony Gates, Chief Executive, Northumberland National Park Authority, Chair: North East Historic Environment Forum, Lead Policy National Park Officer for Historic Environment, National Parks UK

9:40–10:05

A multitude of designations

Fiona Gale, Denbighshire County Council

This paper will attempt to unpick the complexities of multiple designations often present in Protected Landscapes. It will demonstrate, through practical examples from north-east Wales, how it is possible to use this to benefit the historic environment. It will also show how good management of the archaeology can be used to support designation.

The paper will evaluate work carried out through the Lottery-funded *Heather and hillforts* project and the newly started *Our picturesque landscape* project, as well as smaller-scale site-based conservation projects. The sites are important but people are even more so? Get the human relationships right and the historic environment will benefit? In these complex landscapes it is important to understand the needs and constraints experienced by other professionals, to know when to compromise and when the only route is to 'dig your heels in'.

10:05–10.30

Remnants of farming past: cultural heritage and living landscapes in the Yorkshire Dales National Park

Jim Brightman, Solstice Heritage

Representative of similar conservation processes globally, the UK National Parks manage the often competing interests of conservation and the needs, lifestyle and economy of residents. Whilst primary legislation and the Sandford Principle provide statutory underpinning and formal guidance for addressing conflicting issues within UK National Parks, the nuances of conservation management in protected areas means such matters are often significantly more complex in practice.

Within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) the friction between cultural heritage and the modern rural economy is often symbolised by the prominent stone-built field barns: integral parts of a dispersed and largely defunct historical farming regime, yet monuments that now have considerable heritage and landscape importance in their own right. This paper will explore the approaches taken to managing the traditional farm building resource as part of a living landscape in the YDNP, whether through formal development management or 'soft' approaches such as community engagement. It will also explore the wider abstract and ethical issues raised by this tension between heritage conservation and the needs of the present.

10:30–10:55 **Making a difference: volunteer approaches to heritage at risk in Northumberland National Park**

Bob Doughty, Northumberland National Park Volunteer

The role of the volunteer in protecting archaeology is well established in UK National Parks. Seen as complementary to professional input, volunteers provide more comprehensive survey and conservation programmes than can professionals alone, bringing additional skills and expertise resulting in significant benefits to volunteers and positive outcomes for the historic environment.

This paper will describe the role of volunteers in managing heritage at risk in Protected Landscapes from the perspective of Northumberland National Park volunteer Bob Doughty. It will present the benefits and problems inherent in this approach and the importance of engaging with the public in order to protect our most cherished heritage.

10:55–11:15 *TEA/COFFEE*

11:15–11:40 **Mapping the past: managing protected landscapes through the use of remote sensing, mobile devices and citizen science**

Lawrence Shaw, New Forest National Park Authority and University of Winchester; Rebecca Bennett, PTS Consultancy and South Gloucestershire Council

In recent years, there has been an explosion of large-scale archaeological landscape research projects which utilise remote sensing and engage the general public with the mapping, recording and management of archaeological sites within protected landscapes. This paper will examine how these projects have utilised LIDAR data to map lost and forgotten archaeological sites, and includes case studies from the National Parks. The paper will also contrast the impact of community landscape research outside Protected Landscapes against that which takes place within. Often overlooked by researchers in favour of better-preserved and known examples, these landscapes are equally significant to local people and it can be argued at greater risk of change. The authors will discuss their experiences when implementing the use of these approaches within different heritage management frameworks, whilst also assessing the relationship between citizen science, mobile technology and digital resources more generally.

11:40–12:05 **Safeguarding a fragile legacy: managing uKhahlamba-Drakensberg rock art**

Dr Aron D Mazel, Reader in Heritage Studies, Newcastle University

Concern about the deterioration of uKhahlamba-Drakensberg rock art extends back over a hundred years, but only since the 1970s have there been reasonably sustained efforts to safeguard this heritage resource. This paper investigates the efficacy of these more recent developments. Emphasis is on the partial implementation of management recommendations and the reasons for this, institutional responsibilities and relationships, public and community access, the relationship between rock art and tourism and poverty alleviation initiatives, and Protected Landscape status.

12:05–12:30 **The challenges, strategies and rewards of managing publicly owned cultural resources in the 21st century**

E Breck Parkman, Senior State Archaeologist & Tribal Liaison, California State Parks

Cultural resources testify to who we are, once were, and someday might be again. They are landmarks that plot our presence on the land. In the San Francisco Bay area, public parks are rich in cultural resources, including the archaeological remains of highly diverse cultures. Within the local units of the California State Park system there are sites associated with the writer Jack London, a Russian American Company outpost, painted caves, ethnographic California Indian villages, Franciscan missions, a home in which the Grateful Dead lived, a Vietnam War-era training ground, historic and prehistoric rock quarries, 1960s hippie communes, historic cemeteries and prehistoric burial grounds, and a historic Chinese fishing camp, among other things. With a dwindling budget and burgeoning population, protecting cultural resources is fraught with challenges, necessitating adaptive strategies suitable for the 21st century. The rewards associated with successful resource management, however, make our efforts worthwhile.

12:30–13:00 **Discussion**

Chaired by Tony Gates

T3.1 How are we making archaeology accessible for all and are we doing it well enough?

Organisers: *Theresa O'Mahony, Enabled Archaeology; Victoria Reid, Access to Archaeology. Supported by the ClfA Equality and Diversity Group*

Sponsored by Council for British Archaeology



SESSION ABSTRACT

We need to be a more dynamic profession and that starts with increasing equality and diversity of the workforce. In order to do this, we need to know how we can help without being detrimental to people who need this help. We can learn from each other to increase our precision, accuracy or pace. We need to listen more and collaborate with the wider archaeological community across the world.

At our session we will be openly discussing all accessibility issues concerning dis/Abilities within archaeology, whether this be within the physical environment or concerning the cultural attitudes surrounding (dis/Abled) enabled archaeology. Many different areas of archaeology will be involved in the session, from commercial, international and surveys to discussions about enabled archaeologists, volunteers and students. Within enabled archaeology there are many positive examples of equality and inclusion for disabilities, but still there are negative barriers that need to be addressed. There will be many examples of the positive and negative effects of accessibility within our archaeological practice.

ABSTRACTS

9:30–9:40

Welcome and introduction

Chairs: Theresa O'Mahony, Victoria Reid and ClfA Equality and Diversity Group

9:40–10:00

Breaking down barriers to inclusion

Theresa O'Mahony, Enabled Archaeology

How can the positives of enabled archaeological inclusion be transferred to break down negative attitudinal barriers encountered by prospective dis/Abled enabled volunteers, students and future archaeologists within our discipline and profession? Arguments will be put forward that this can be done using a range of strategies and techniques, which could potentially change the actual living culture of contemporary archaeology – with enabled archaeologists, accreditation lists, fieldwork dis/Ability training, media communication and one-to-one personal debate strategies. In addition, liaising, partnering and working with national archaeological bodies and institutions could well bring attitudinal awareness and a change to negative attitudinal barriers. These methods will be argued to break down the negative and even prejudicial attitudinal barriers that a minority of archaeologists still actively hold towards dis/Abled enabled inclusion in any area of archaeology today.

Theresa O'Mahony BA (Hons) MA Public Archaeology UCL Alumnus is a dis/Ability consultant specialising in contemporary dis/Ability in archaeology. The Enabled Archaeology Foundation will be a non-profit organisation inclusive of all people with or without dis/Abilities in archaeology. Her research has reached over 3.3 million people in the UK and abroad.

10:00–10:20

A global vision on diversity and involvement in archaeology: cultural phenomenon, fad, revenue model or urgent necessity?

Dr M P H van der Sommen, archaeologist and heritage specialist, The Netherlands

'Some' would state that there is no necessity within Europe to encourage archaeologists to get everyone involved in archaeology, since there already is enough diversity. Is there a necessity for an 'Equality & Diversity Group' within British archaeology because there are more problems with equality in archaeology? Or might there be a group like this because Britain has raised more awareness around diversity issues? What are archaeologists doing abroad to make archaeology accessible for everyone, if anything? It could be debated that this awareness is a cultural phenomenon, or yes, even a revenue model.

This presentation will discuss the current global take on, and awareness of, accessibility, equality and diversity in archaeology and will attempt to interpret why some cultures are more open to these issues and come up with innovative solutions, while other cultures might even be apprehensive in adopting equality and diversity as an urgent necessity.

Marloes van der Sommen studied at the faculty of Archaeology at Universiteit Leiden, The Netherlands. She worked in all branches of Dutch archaeology, from government (RCE) to commercial business (RAAP archeologisch adviesbureau B.V.). She has been involved

in the implementation of various new processes within Dutch archaeology and three years ago she was able, as project coordinator, to set up the first national community archaeology project in the Netherlands: ArcheoHotspots. The project brings archaeology, in an approachable and 'touchable' manner, back to the public. She now combines her interest in acculturational processes and the need to give back to society by giving Dutch community archaeology firmer support. Marloes is also involved in the movement 'archeologie 3.0', which denounces abuse within the Dutch archaeology, and tries to connect and exchange knowledge and best practices with allies, such as ClfA.

10:20–10:40

From equality and diversity to fairness, inclusion and respect

Angela Batt and Alexandra Grassam, Wessex Archaeology

As a company, Wessex Archaeology recognises the importance and benefit of promoting equality and diversity within the organisation. We have therefore embarked upon a journey to examine the nature of its workforce to obtain raw diversity data. The results of this will shape the direction of change we need to take and help find ways of opening doors and becoming more inclusive. This paper will outline the approach we have taken to the survey and will examine its results, the actions we have initiated, and advice we have taken to date. The survey aims to collect data about our 250+ strong workforce, and includes questions about nationality, sexuality and religion, with the aim of ensuring we provide equal employment opportunities for all. The paper will conclude with a discussion on how we intend to make the transition from the concept of 'Equality and Diversity', towards 'Fairness, Inclusion and Respect'.

Angela Batt BA (Hons) has worked in commercial archaeology for over 22 years. In 2013 Angela was appointed HR Manager at Wessex and has been modernising the HR process, updating policies and procedures, re-writing job descriptions and streamlining the HR skills and training capture. Angela's interest in the HR function ranges from employment law and best practice, communication and improving company culture and behaviours, learning and development and ensuring Wessex as a company embraces fairness, inclusion and respect in everything. This has culminated in her being appointed Human Resources Director in October 2016.

Alexandra Grassam BA (Hons) MSc has worked in commercial archaeology for 13 years. She took up the post of Senior Heritage Consultant at Wessex Archaeology in 2014 and believes in promoting inclusivity and diversity within the profession and ensuring there is an opportunity for all to bring their talents to the table. She also believes archaeology has an important part to play in advocating fairness, inclusivity and respect in a wider context, including in the construction industry.

10:40–11:00

The enabled student's experience

Dorian Spencer, student

I am a disabled student, and I will review and suggest ways in which I have been or could have been supported over the course of my university experience. This includes the way I have been treated by staff, the way lecture rooms and buildings have been laid out, and the course content, as well as the way administrative and DSO staff have treated me. I would like to review ways that all disabled students should be treated, using myself as an example due to my complex needs (physical, mental and developmental). I will evaluate what my university has done right, and what it has done wrong, both inside and out of the classroom. I hope to come to a conclusion with a series of actions all universities and teaching facilities can take to make their courses more accessible to disabled students.

Dorian Spencer is a second-year Archaeology student with a range of complex disabilities. She was previously the Disabled Students Officer and works in advocacy and activism for other disabled people. Her personal interest is in bodies and bones – she regularly points out that archaeology is the only field that fosters such an interest!

11.00–11.30

TEA/COFFEE

11:30–11:50

Archaeology and vision impairment

Victoria Reid, Access to Archaeology; James Goldsworthy, specialist in visual impairment

This paper will look at the ways in which archaeology can be made accessible for those with a vision impairment. It will debunk some of the misconceptions around sight loss and encourage you to think more critically about how you communicate and work with those with disabilities, specifically sight loss. Using a case study from an excavation we ran in July we will show you examples of how you can make small changes to your working practices to improve access and the working environment for everyone. We will highlight the experiences of both the disabled participant and the site supervisor to give a unique insight into how positive an archaeological experience can be, regardless of the level of archaeology, be it community, public or commercial archaeology.

Victoria Reid graduated with a degree in archaeology from the University of Aberdeen in 2014 and has been working with people with disabilities since. In 2015 Access to Archaeology was born. Victoria started with workshops with the visually impaired and then extended out to Cubs groups. Through her research for the workshop Victoria was horrified to see that it was hard to find inclusive workshops and excavations. She formalised Access to Archaeology as a business in April 2016 more as a way of supporting their

activities than to make money. Since then they have worked with Lindengate, a mental health charity, providing a six-week excavation session. They have contributed to an outdoor learning resource for the Scottish Forestry Commission and run workshops for the PACE Centre.

James Goldsworthy is an exceptional coach with courage, impact, leadership experience and highly tuned listening skills. He lost his sight in 2005 and has subsequently qualified as an executive coach, become a certified trainer on no fewer than four assistive technology platforms for the visually impaired, started his own successful business and become a specialist in the field of visual impairment. James has worked with the visually impaired since 2006, serving as a director of a county-wide charity for the visually impaired where he worked closely with the visually impaired as well as their families. He has extensive experience in the creation and implementation of training and development programmes for the confidence building, up-skilling and personal growth of visually impaired individuals wishing to gain meaningful employment, return to work after losing their sight or make a transition from one career to another.

11:50–12:10

Making commercial archaeology more inclusive

Erik DeScathebury, commercial archaeologist, member of Breaking Ground Heritage

The discussion about allowing employees with disabilities in the workplace can sometimes be daunting, making many involved unnecessarily uncomfortable or even non-committal for fear of saying the wrong thing in our politically correct society. Within commercial archaeology, disabilities are frequently kept from employers out of concerns relating to getting or keeping employment. This has led to a perception of commercial archaeology as a relatively dis/ability-free zone when discussing the fitness of enabled archaeologists to work alongside their peers in their chosen profession.

This article will explore the realities of working in a commercial context through the aperture of my own personal experience as an enabled archaeologist in three distinct environments. By comparing urban, foreshore, and rural commercial sites, and the respective impacts these sites can have on enabled archaeologists, it is my intention to illustrate a reasoned approach to ensuring the inclusion of this diverse workforce within the discipline.

Erik deScathebury is a registered disabled commercial archaeologist who studied at the University of York 2009–2012, but ill health meant he was unable to complete his degree. Attempting to start again, he attended the University College London in 2014/15, but funding became an issue, and he had to suspend the course. He is currently completing a BSc from the Open University with a view to return to the University College London to study for an MSc. From May 2015, he entered the profession of commercial archaeology, working in London. He now works largely in rural-based commercial sites in the south-east of England. In October 2016, he was granted Practitioner level within the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA). He is closely associated with the Enabled Archaeology Foundation, and provides assistance to its director and members. Since July 2016, he has also become a member of Breaking Ground Heritage, supporting veterans through Operation Nightingale to learn archaeology as a new career discipline as well as therapy for coping with disability and conditions such as PTSD.

12:10–12:30

Discussion: supporting archaeologists with disabilities in work placements

Doug Rocks-Macqueen, Landward Research

This will be a directed discussion with participation from both the audience and speakers about how to best create and manage work placements for archaeologists with disabilities. This will cover the whole range of disabilities from physical to mental to learning. Feedback and suggestions will be sought from everyone. The goal of this discussion is to brainstorm and create a list of best practices/tips that employers could follow to improve the experience and retention of disabled archaeologists.

12:30–13:00

Questions, discussion and summary

Chaired by Theresa O'Mahony, Victoria Reid and CIfA Equality and Diversity Group

T4.1 Finding our global past: exploring cultures and creating a culture of collaboration

Organisers: Katherine Baxter, Society for Museum Archaeology; Jane Evans, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service; James Gerrard, Newcastle University

SESSION ABSTRACT

Artefacts are central to any consideration of archaeology as a global profession, reflecting trade, demography, migration, and cultural exchange for all periods. Such themes are explored by commercial archaeologists, university-based researchers and lecturers, and museum archaeologists, who engage with material culture from Britain and around the world.

How is this reflected in our work? Are we establishing fruitful international collaborations? Do we have shared standards, methodologies, and reference resources, particularly when researching empire-wide contacts? Do British archaeologists have particular strengths that we can share, and what can we learn from the innovative work of international colleagues? What is our role in researching, protecting and displaying artefacts from war zones or fighting the illegal trade in antiquities? What contribution can finds archaeologists make to the integration of an increasingly diverse British society, illustrating the long history of immigration and international trade, and highlighting the value of other cultures?

ABSTRACTS

9:30–10:00

Crossing boundaries: commercial archaeology, museums and universities

Katherine Baxter, Society for Museum Archaeology; Jane Evans, Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service; James Gerrard, Newcastle University

There is a perceived need for improved communication and collaboration between finds archaeologists based in British commercial units, museums and university departments. Given this, how successful are we in crossing international boundaries within our own, separate sectors, and what can we learn from each other in this respect? Are we developing international methodologies and standards? Do we have examples of good practice in developing international projects and research, and what are the problems that such projects face? This review will provide a framework for the case studies presented in the session.

10:00–10:25

The Must Farm pile dwelling – taste, appearance, lifestyle and communication in the Late Bronze Age

David Gibson, Cambridge Archaeological Unit

It now seems that the Must Farm Bronze Age pile dwelling (aka Fenland's Pompeii) was built, occupied and burnt down in quick succession. The brevity of settlement and its catastrophic demise provided a rare set of circumstances, which in turn ensured exceptional preservation. Individual roundhouses replete with entire household inventories (whole pots, tool kits, textiles, wooden vessels, weapons, food remains, etc.) were preserved within the gentle sediments of a small river buried deep beneath the fens. This talk will present the context, circumstance and public outreach of the excavation and, at the same, attempt to come to terms with the sheer quantity and quality of materials and what they might tell us about taste, appearance, lifestyle and communication in Late Bronze Age Britain and beyond.

10:25–10:50

Hadrian's cavalry: an international collaborative project on a World Heritage Site

Frances McIntosh, English Heritage

The *Hadrian's cavalry* project will be a collaborative project between ten museums and five partners. It will encompass exhibitions, re-enactment events, talks, education resources and a publication. The exhibition will be spread across museums along the length of Hadrian's Wall and will showcase amazing finds on loan from national and international museums, as well as from private collectors. The beauty of cavalry equipment, the impact of the cavalry in Roman warfare and relationship of a cavalryman with his horse will all be discussed. It will place Hadrian's Wall in its wider context of the Roman Empire and the transnational Frontiers of the Roman Empire World Heritage Site. Following on from the success of WallFace in 2014, this partnership project is funded by Arts Council England and highlights what can be possible when organisations work together.

10:50–11:00

Discussion

11:00–11:30

TEA/COFFEE

11:30–11:55

Bottom up or top down? Connecting local enquiry with global research

Professor Carena Lewis, The University of Lincoln

This presentation reviews an innovative research programme which has involved thousands of members of the public in new archaeological excavations in the gardens of scores of English villages, producing tens of thousands of pottery sherds. Dating and mapping these finds has revealed striking new evidence for the impact of Black Death, showing with remarkable clarity at a range of scales where the long-term effects of this global pandemic were most and least severely felt. Simultaneously, participation in the project has enhanced the knowledge, skills and aspirations of thousands of volunteers of all backgrounds and ages. These outcomes highlight the potential for similar publicly engaged research to be carried out anywhere, in the UK, Europe and beyond.

11:55–12:20

Fragmentary ancestors and making monuments: international working at Manchester Museum

Bryan Sitch, Manchester Museum

This presentation explores some of the issues raised by displaying material culture in museums that straddle the disciplines of archaeology and anthropology. In recent years Manchester Museum has organised two temporary exhibitions dealing with 'World Archaeology': subjects dealing with West African ceramic figurines and the statues of Easter Island or Rapa Nui respectively. Whilst it is common to find ancient Greek artefacts and Egyptology on display in museums, 'World Archaeology' collections are often treated differently and displayed in relation to their perceived aesthetic qualities. Whilst this may provide a means of side-stepping uncomfortable questions about the circumstances of acquisition, and repatriation, it does separate the exhibit from its original cultural context, a context that the methodology of archaeology aims to preserve. It also raises the question of whose story the objects are supposed to tell, that of the colonisers or the colonised? At a time when museums as cultural institutions are expected to play a role in addressing current social concerns such as immigration, this distinction risks alienating the very immigrant communities curators wish to engage. Interdisciplinary working that explores the richness of non-European cultures with the contribution of archaeological fieldwork seems to offer new ways forward, which this presentation will explore through the Fragmentary Ancestors and Making Monuments exhibitions at Manchester Museum.

12:20–12:45

Making a full circle: cultural repatriation from museum collections

Patricia Allan, Curator of World Cultures, Glasgow Museums

Repatriation refers to the return of artefacts or human remains from museum collections to the country or people of origin. These items or remains are generally regarded as essential to the identity, spiritual and cultural well-being of the requesting party. A large number of the indigenous art and cultural artefacts in museums have had a difficult and unsettled history. Many of these objects have now come under scrutiny by a postcolonial consciousness that regards their location in these places as inherently problematic. At the same time the claims of ownership by native communities are influenced by issues around the right of ownership, true owner identity, global capitalism and modern property law. This presentation will look at the history of collecting from non-European cultures, and its effects on the source communities from whom these objects were removed. It will also examine the resulting moral, ethical and practical dilemmas facing museums today and the arguments for and against retention of these disputed objects.

12:45–13:00

Discussion

Thursday 20 April, 13:20, SCR

T5.1

ClfA advocacy: any questions?

Session leaders:

Tim Howard and Rob Lennox, ClfA

SESSION ABSTRACT

One of ClfA's core roles is to advocate for archaeology in order to influence policy, raise the profile of archaeology with decision makers and the media, and seek to ensure that protections for the historic environment are built into all relevant areas of government thinking. We work both on our own and with partners in the wider sector, maintaining various routes to advocate and campaign. It is also a vital role for us to communicate this advocacy to our members, seek their views, and adapt our advocacy and policy priorities in response to their advice and expertise.

This lunchtime session will give an overview of ClfA advocacy practices and priorities and give you the opportunity to ask us anything. What could we do differently? How would you like us to communicate with you? Are our advocacy priorities correct? Feel free to collect some food and join us while you eat!

Conference timetable

Thursday 20 April AFTERNOON

THURSDAY 20 APRIL

ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION T1.2	Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference	SESSION T2.2	Built heritage in conflict
14:00–15:30	Collaborative action <i>Chair: Christopher Dore</i>	14:00–14:05	Introduction <i>Edward James and Mike Nevell</i>
	The panel members will explore opportunities for collaborative action to implement these solutions, and establish a framework for continuing dialogue, collective action, and partnerships.	14:05–14:25	Protecting cultural property during armed conflict: an international perspective <i>Peter Stone</i>
		14:25–14:45	The reconstruction of Dresden <i>Arianne Buschmann</i>
		14:45–15:05	Northern Ireland: conserving the past, protecting the peace <i>Liam McQuillan</i>
		15:05–15:25	Restoring and preserving cultural property in post-conflict Bosnia-Herzegovina <i>Helen Walasek and Richard Carlton</i>
15:30–16:00	COFFEE AND TEA		
		ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
		SESSION T2.2	Built heritage in conflict
		16:00–16:05	Welcome back! <i>Edward James and Mike Nevell</i>
		16:05–16:25	The arts in historic preservation – the southern Caucasus <i>Peter Nasmyth</i>
		16:25–16:45	Peace negotiations in progress in Cyprus and prospects for protecting abandoned built heritage <i>Maria Yioutani-Iacovides</i>
		16:45–17:05	An Introduction to the Cultural Protection Fund <i>Amy Eastwood</i>
		17:05–17:30	Panel question time and discussion
17:30	SESSIONS CLOSE		

Thursday 20 April AFTERNOON

THURSDAY 20 APRIL

ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 1.04	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION T3.2	Social Value UK: understanding social benefit	SESSION T4.2	Delivering research every day
14:00–15:30	Interest in social impact and social value is growing across all sectors. This is a relatively new consideration in archaeology and this CPD session will explore what social impact is and where, when and why understanding and managing social impact could be useful. Participants will have an opportunity to work through their own projects to understand the issues and challenges. Finally, if there is interest in continuing the discussion we try and facilitate this during the afternoon. We intend to discuss the topic for the first hour, then run through an example project (at speed) through the course of the afternoon.	14:00–15:30	<p><i>Andrea Bradley and Jim Williams</i></p> <p>This fast and focused workshop will share best practice examples from recent and live cases to demonstrate how good archaeological research outcomes and recognisable public benefits can be delivered through planning-led archaeology.</p> <p>The workshop will include case studies and discussion of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing research – principles and standards Developing a research design checklist Developing an excavation and sampling strategy
15:30–16:00	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 1.04	SESSION T4.3	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION T3.2	Social Value UK: understanding social benefit	16:00–17:30	Business and insurance risk management
			<p><i>Tariq Mian</i></p> <p>This year's conference CPD session is aimed at directors, business managers, sole traders and partnerships. It aims to assist you with getting a better handle on your risk management and insurance needs and understanding what insurance you need to purchase, as well what needs to be done besides just buying insurance in order to manage your risks.</p> <p>Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding your risks, including emerging insurance risks in the heritage sector How to calculate risk Managing your risks Keeping on top of risk management
17:30	SESSIONS CLOSE		

T1.1 Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference

Organisers: Terry Klein RPA, President, Register of Professional Archaeologists;
Peter Hinton MCIfA, Chief Executive, ClfA

Sponsored by the Register of Professional Archaeologists

SESSION ABSTRACT

This session focuses on professional associations in archaeology, or organisations with an interest in professionalism. The purpose is to establish networks and programmes for improving the global quality of archaeological work, and for promoting professionalism. We will not describe different nations' and traditions' approaches to heritage legislation and policy, nor propose one-size-fits-all regulatory systems. Rather, we will examine common problems associated with promoting ethics and professionalism, and explore how we might collaborate in order to address these problems.

An invited panel will represent professional institutes and registers and organisations with an interest in the accreditation of professionalism in archaeology from many countries, including the UK, USA, Ireland, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Senegal and Japan.

CONTINUED FROM MORNING SESSION

14:00–15:30 **Action and collaboration**
Chair Christopher Dore, RPA

The panel members will explore opportunities for collaborative action to implement these solutions, and establish a framework for continuing dialogue, collective action, and partnerships.

Thursday 20 April, 14:00 – 17:30, ARMB 1.49/106

T2.2 Built Heritage in Conflict – Protecting global built heritage in war zones; the role of the buildings archaeologist and conservation professional

Organisers: Edward James, Events Officer, ClfA Buildings Archaeology Group; Mike Nevell, Chair, ClfA Buildings Archaeology Group

SESSION ABSTRACT

Five years of civil war in Syria, the general conflict in the Middle East and parts of Africa, as well as other relatively recent conflicts in Eastern Europe, have often brought archaeology, and built heritage, into the spotlight as news spreads of internationally important heritage sites being damaged, destroyed or used as propaganda by a range of different actors. This session attempts to spotlight the role archaeologists and heritage professionals have played with regards to the protection and conservation of these sites during and after conflict, as well as the role they have played, or have sometimes been asked to play, in the reconstruction or restoration of sites, including rebuilding parts of Eastern Europe, or reconstituting lost monumental structures like the Palmyra Arch. This would hope to shed light on questions around factors such as authenticity, identity, ethical considerations and practicalities with regards to this issue.

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:05 **Introduction**
Edward James, Events Officer, Buildings Archaeology Group; Mike Nevell, Chair, Buildings Archaeology Group

14:05–14:25 **Protecting cultural property during armed conflict: an international perspective**
Professor Peter Stone OBE FSA MCIfA,
UNESCO Chair in Cultural Property Protection and Peace

That cultural property is damaged and destroyed during conflict is seen as a given. However, for over 2000 years military theorists have suggested that this is poor military practice. Military forces began to take the issue seriously in the late 19th century

and the protection of cultural property was seen as a serious responsibility by Allied, and some parts of Axis, forces during the Second World War. At the end of that conflict the international community came together to produce the 1954 'Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict' and its First Protocol. Sadly, by the end of the 20th century little of this responsibility continued to be acknowledged by the military, or by heritage professionals, and over the last 30 years cultural property has become a specific target in many conflicts. This paper will discuss briefly the history of cultural property protection and then outline some of the activity of the period since 2003.

14:25–14:45 The reconstruction of Dresden

Arianne Buschmann, Assistant Buildings Archaeologist, Wardell-Armstrong

The identity of Dresden is greatly based on its long history as cultural centre of Germany, with a large built and artistic heritage. The greater part of Dresden was destroyed during the Second World War. It was soon decided to restore the city's historic appearance, which started a process lasting several decades. Archaeological reconstruction played a large role in this process, especially in the case of the Church of Our Lady, Zwinger Palace and Opera. However, the question of authenticity needs to be raised. Does the quest for the restoration of Dresden's historic and cultural identity justify the inaccurate rebuilding of the city centre facades? Should archaeological reconstruction of buildings follow strictly the original design, or are adjustments allowed to correct structural issues?

14:45–15:05 Northern Ireland: conserving the past, protecting the peace

Liam McQuillan, Senior Archaeologist, Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities, Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland has emerged from a prolonged period of conflict and is now in a process of 'normalisation'. A major part of this process is the removal of the physical infrastructure associated with 'the Troubles'. Normalisation is a hugely important process to the hearts, minds and ambitions of society in a drawn-out process of moving onward, but it presents a conundrum in how we deal with preserving elements of a painful but nonetheless key period in our history.

There is a huge challenge in terms of how we choose to preserve this material because of the emotive and contentious issues it presents to a recovering society. However, it remains important to address going forward, in order that future generations can understand something of the aura and environment of the time and learn from it. This paper illustrates some of physical remnants of the period and describes some of the approaches presently taken toward them, highlighting the difficulties of grasping this nettle.

15:05–15:25 Restoring and preserving cultural property in post-conflict Bosnia-Herzegovina

Helen Walasek, former Associate of the Bosnian Institute, London and Deputy Director of Bosnia-Herzegovina Heritage Rescue (BHHR); Richard Carlton, Visiting Fellow at Newcastle University

The extensive intentional destruction of cultural and religious property in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the 1992–1995 Bosnian War as symbols of ethnic and a wider Bosnian identity was the greatest destruction of cultural heritage in Europe since the Second World War. It provoked worldwide condemnation and remains a seminal marker in the discourse on cultural heritage. Many incidents of destruction subsequently became the subject of war crimes prosecutions at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

After the war ended, a huge international security presence, principally in the form of NATO-led multinational peacekeeping forces (IFOR/SFOR), along with civilian bodies like the Office of the High Representative (OHR), were charged with overseeing implementation of the Dayton Peace Agreement (DPA). Recognising the overwhelming destruction of cultural heritage that had taken place, the DPA included the protection of historic monuments in its terms (Annex 8). Billions of dollars in international aid was poured into Bosnia-Herzegovina in an enormous reconstruction and state-building exercise.

Comparisons are often now made between the intentional destruction of cultural heritage in Bosnia with recent episodes in Syria and Iraq. While it was difficult then (as now) to actively protect monuments during the conflict (though little was attempted), we explore how international heritage professionals responded post-conflict, alongside local initiatives, in helping to reconstruct and preserve Bosnia-Herzegovina's devastated cultural heritage. We discuss post-conflict restoration in the context of Annex 8 and the return of ethnically cleansed refugees and displaced people, as well as the many issues that continue to have an impact on preserving cultural heritage in the country, including its rich array of vernacular buildings.

15:25–15:30 Questions

Brief questions that definitely can't wait!

15:30–16:00

TEA/COFFEE

16:00–16:05 Questions

Any questions for papers from the first half.

16:05–16:25 The arts in historic preservation – the southern Caucasus

Peter Nasmyth, journalist and writer, founder, British Georgian Society

The southern Caucasus region is still regarded as potentially unstable, and is sometimes actively so. The last significant conflict resulted in Russia's invasion of Georgia in August 2008. This paper presents some techniques in which the arts have been used to raise cultural awareness locally, particularly towards preserving architecture and a sense of history. It also shows how focusing international attention on heritage issues can help to help sway decision makers on the ground, particularly in small, donor-dependent nations. Examples used will be Sukhumi in Abkhazia and its Art Nouveau villas, abandoned since in the 1992/3 war; Tbilisi, the Georgian capital, where recent foreign aid and capital has generated more damage to the city's historic character than the entire Soviet period and subsequent civil war; and one remote mountain village in the high Caucasus where international goodwill (as grants and loans) first created more damage, but has recently been corrected.

16:25–16:45 Peace negotiations in progress in Cyprus and prospects for protecting abandoned built heritage

Dr Maria Yioutani-Iacovides ARB AABC IHBC, conservation architect

In light of the current peace negotiations in Cyprus aiming for a viable political solution, it is vital to acknowledge the built heritage sites that were neglected as a result of the conflicts between 1960 and 1974 and that have remained abandoned since, in the buffer zone. Their archaeological, architectural and historical significance is of global importance.

This paper is concerned with two sites with varied complex issues arising from the prospects for their protection – the Famagusta Franco-Byzantine churches, and Nicosia airport (an example of post-modern aviation architecture).

The negotiations provide an immediate opportunity for a forum/charter by the international heritage organisations (UNESCO, ICCROM) and the relevant parties, to establish how to protect and re-implement/revive heritage that has suffered from war and years of abandonment.

Could the prospect of their revival contribute to building trust/confidence in the negotiations process?

Could recognition of World Heritage status for heritage in conflict zones ensure their protection?

16:45–17:05 An Introduction to the Cultural Protection Fund

Amy Eastwood, Cultural Protection Fund Manager, British Council

The Cultural Protection Fund is a partnership between the British Council and the UK government's Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS). Over a period of four years (2016–2020), £30m of funding is available with the objective of helping to create sustainable opportunities for economic and social development through building capacity to foster, safeguard and promote cultural heritage affected by conflict overseas. Eligible projects must aim to benefit one or more of the Fund's twelve target countries located in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region: Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Iraq, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and Yemen. Applications for projects relating to all types of tangible and intangible heritage are eligible. Amy will discuss the parameters of the Fund and how to apply as well as presenting case studies of recently awarded projects.

17:05–17:30 Panel question time and discussion

All speakers return to the floor.

Thursday 20 April, 14:00 – 17:30, ARMB 1.04

T3.2 Social Value UK: understanding social value and social impact

Organiser: *Jeremy Nicholls, Social Value UK*

Session sponsored by Historic England



SESSION ABSTRACT

Interest in social impact and social value is growing across all sectors. This is a relatively new consideration in archaeology and this CPD session will explore what social impact is and where, when and why understanding and managing social impact could be useful. Participants will have an opportunity to work through their own projects to understand the issues and challenges. Finally, if there is interest in continuing the discussion we try and facilitate this during the afternoon. We intend to discuss the topic for the first hour, then run through an example project (at speed) through the course of the afternoon.

Thursday 20 April, 14:00 – 15:30, ARMB 1.06

T4.2 Delivering research every day

Organisers: *Jim Williams: Senior Science Advisor, Historic England; Andrea Bradley, consultant to ClfA*

This fast and focused workshop will share best practice examples from recent and live cases to demonstrate how good archaeological research outcomes and recognisable public benefits can be delivered through planning-led archaeology. We make the case that benefits can be achieved on archaeological projects large and small, and in any development context, with just a bit of early thinking and basic research design – easily embedded in WSIs, and in the environment sampling strategies they contain.

Learning outcomes

- understanding of the relationship between research dividend, public benefit and value for money
- understanding of the role of regional research strategies and specific research questions in shaping the design of archaeological schemes of investigation
- understanding of the importance of linking research methods (excavation and sampling strategies) to these research questions
- understanding of how good archaeological research can be delivered through the planning process (including a design checklist)
- experience of applying good research practice to simulated field based situations

National Occupational Standards

The outcomes are tied to the Performance and Knowledge requirements of these National Occupational Standards:

- CCSAPAA2 – Commission research
- CCSAPAB1 – Propose and Plan a research project
- CCSAPAB2 – Develop and Agree Objectives for archaeological projects
- CCSAPAJ2 – Contribute to advances in the body of knowledge and archaeological practice
- CCSAPAJ1 – Maintain compliance with archaeological requirements

The workshop will be structured as follows:

- Designing research – principles and standards (AB) 15 minutes
- Live cases (JW) 15 minutes
- Workshop 1: developing a research design checklist (15 minutes)
- Feedback and discussion (15 minutes)
- Workshop 2: developing an excavation and sampling strategy (20 minutes)
- Feedback and conclusions (10 minutes)

Thursday 20 April, 16:00 – 17:30, ARMB 1.06

T4.3 Business & insurance risk management – an archaeologist’s perspective

Tariq Mian, Towergate Insurance

This year’s conference CPD session is aimed at directors, business managers, sole traders and partnerships. It aims to assist you with getting a better handle on your risk management and insurance needs and understanding what insurance you need to purchase, as well what needs to be done besides just buying insurance in order to manage your risks.

Includes:

- understanding your risks, including emerging insurance risks in the heritage sector
- how to calculate risk
- managing your risks
- keeping on top of risk management

Thursday 20 April, 15:00 – 17:30, Student Common Room

T5.2 Finding your way in archaeology: early career networking event

Are you looking to start a career in archaeology but not sure what options are open to you? Do you want some advice on the best training opportunities out there, how to set out your CV, and how you can access networks of archaeologists who can give you advice and support? Are you unsure about ClfA accreditation and how it can help your career?

Well, hopefully we can help! This networking event is an informal and interactive workshop where you can meet members who can answer these questions and give you advice on what they have done to get on the archaeological career ladder. We’ll be looking to cover topics such as

- The various options for career-entry training, including NVQs and apprenticeships
- How to get a workplace training programme and why it’s useful
- The experience you need to get your first job and what training you should look out for to add to your personal development plan
- How to get ClfA accreditation and access to our career pathway information
- What ClfA groups have to offer in terms of specialist networks, training courses, good practice advice, joining a committee, and getting involved with ClfA
- How to set out your CV and promote yourself to employers
- What counts as Continuing Professional Development (CPD) and how to record it
- Gaining some CPD straight away with our online training module.

We look forward to seeing you!

EXCURSION

Safeguarding the sublime: managing archaeology in protected landscapes in the 21st century

Following on from the morning *Safeguarding the sublime* session, we will be visiting a number of sites on Hadrian's Wall within the Northumberland National Park, where National Park and World Heritage Site meet. Hadrian's Wall was the north-west frontier of the Roman Empire for nearly 300 years and is a cultural icon of the United Kingdom. It was designated as a World Heritage Site in 1987 and became part of the Frontiers of Roman Empire World Heritage Site, alongside the German *Limes* (in 2005) and the Antonine Wall (in 2008). With c.400 square miles of picturesque and dramatic landscape, from Hadrian's Wall in the south to the Cheviots and the Scottish Borders in the north, Northumberland National Park is a rich historic environment, blessed with Roman ruins, the remains of Iron Age hillforts, bastles to keep out Border reivers, and, of course, the iconic Hadrian's Wall. The National Park Authority, staff, volunteers and partners work hard to look after these treasures, protecting our heritage for the enjoyment and understanding of people now and in the future. The excursion is a chance to see, and to debate, the theory from the morning session in practice within a protected landscape, from the more traditional approaches of heritage management to the new approaches and technologies being developed to safeguard the historic environment.

THURSDAY 20 APRIL



We will visit The Sill for a preview of this £14.2 million National Landscape Discovery Centre opening in summer 2017. This bold, ambitious project of international importance aims to engage, inspire and transform how people think about landscape, nature and cultural heritage. The ambition is for The Sill to be a gateway for learning and research, education, conservation, countryside management, leisure, and tourism. There will be tour of the site, and we will learn all about The Sill's ambitious activity programme to make these aspirations a reality.

We will also visit Hadrian's Wall at Steel Rigg and Peel Crag, one of the most iconic and accessible sections of Hadrian's Wall within the National Trust Hadrian's Wall Estate and mid-point along Hadrian's Wall Path National Trail. This will involve a walking tour discussing the challenges and opportunities prevalent with a landscape of such high international significance. We will also discuss how technologies can be applied to enhance the visitor experience of these places and where this might lead us.

Conference timetable

Friday 21 April MORNING

ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION F1.1	A broader vision for Brexit: impacts and advocacy for a global institute	SESSION F2.1	World Heritage Sites – managing our global archaeological heritage
9:30–9:45	Introduction to the session <i>Nick Shepherd; Rob Lennox</i>	9:30–9:45	Welcome and introduction <i>Rebecca Jones</i>
9:45–10:10	When the UK leaves Europe where does that leave me? The perspective of an archaeologist working in both the UK and the EU <i>Kevin Wooldridge</i>	9:40–10:00	Transnational working and the World Heritage Convention <i>Christopher Young</i>
10:10–10:35	On the outside looking in: what will Brexit mean for European archaeology? <i>Kenneth Aitchison; Nathan Schlanger</i>	10:00–10:20	Frontiers of the Roman Empire (FRE) – the ‘ideal’ transnational WHS or a crazy idea? <i>C Sebastian Sommer</i>
10:35–11:00	Identity, value and protection: the role of statutory heritage regimes in post-Brexit England <i>Joe Flatman</i>	10:20–10:40	Neanderthal connections: international research collaboration on the Gorham’s Cave Complex, Gibraltar, inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2016 <i>Sue Davies</i>
		10:40–11:00	Discussion
11:00–11:30	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION F1.1	A broader vision for Brexit: Impacts and advocacy for a global institute	SESSION F2.1	World Heritage Sites – managing our global archaeological heritage
11:30–12:00	The Happiness Machine, or how to be an archaeologist in a changing world <i>Mark Spanjer</i>	11:30–11:45	Research frameworks and global heritage: developing a research agenda and strategy for the cultural heritage of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site <i>David Knight</i>
12:00–12:30	EAA and ClfA: going global together – possible pathways <i>Manuel Fernandez-Gotz; Sophie Hueglin</i>	11:45–12:00	Challenges of becoming a World Heritage Site – the case of the Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments <i>Azadeh Vafadari, Kai Weise</i>
12:30–12:45	The future is a foreign country <i>Tim Howard</i>	12:00–12:15	Dresden and its loss of World Heritage Site status <i>Ariane Buschmann</i>
12:45–13:00	Discussion	12:15–12:30	World Heritage: meanings amongst local communities of the Ironbridge Gorge <i>Malgorzata Trelka</i>
		12:30–13:00	Discussion
13:00–14:00	LUNCH		
ROOM	SCR	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION F5.1	ClfA advocacy – any answers?		
13:20–14:00	<i>Tim Howard and Rob Lennox, ClfA</i>	13.30–14.00	International Practice Group AGM

FRIDAY 21 APRIL

Friday 21 April MORNING

ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION F3.1	Read all about it: reporting, publication and engagement	SESSION F4.1	Droning on: how drones are changing archaeology (CPD)
9:30–9:40	Introduction to Training Session 1 <i>Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park</i>	9:30–11:00	<i>Andrew Petersen, University of Wales Trinity St David; Frank Stremke, Stemke Archaeology and Zoë Hazell, Historic England</i> The aim of this session is to introduce delegates to the potential of using drones (UAVs) as part of an integrated approach to archaeological fieldwork. The session will be run by a specialist in aerial drone survey from Germany and a UK based academic archaeologist who has used drones as part of a wider archaeological project. The session will stress the importance of having specialists trained in flying drones as well as terrestrial survey techniques which can be used as a basis for aerial photogrammetry. In addition, the session will discuss how an awareness of the potential of drones is needed in the wider archaeological community.
9:40–10:40	Paper 1: The Archaeological Recording Kit (ARK) – 10 years of learning lessons by reporting, publishing and engaging with archaeological data <i>Stu Eve</i>		
	Paper 2: From pit to podcast – communicating archaeology via podcasting <i>Tristan Boyle</i>		
	Paper 3: Archaeological output in the museum setting: a case study – The Mary Rose <i>Chris Dobbs</i>		
10:40–11:00	CPD guided discussion: methods of dissemination		
11:00–11:30	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION F3.1	Read all about it: reporting, publication and engagement	SESSION F4.1	Droning on: how drones are changing archaeology
11:30–11:40	Introduction to Training Session 2 <i>Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park</i>	11:30–13:00	Session continues
11:40–12:40	Paper 4: Engaging the public with archaeology: Birmingham Museums <i>Ellen McAdam</i>		
	Paper 5: Views across the pond: different systems of reporting and engagement from North America and Europe <i>Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park</i>		
	Paper 6: Conflict and Resolution: a case study of the Highway 55 and the Camp Coldwater conflict (1990–early 2000s) and the roles of archaeological practitioners, stakeholding indigenous communities and the public <i>Michael Tomiak</i>		
12.40–13.00	CPD guided discussion: engagement and audience		
13:00–14:00	LUNCH		
		ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
		13.30–14.00	Graphic Archaeology Group AGM

F1.1 **A broader vision for Brexit: impacts and advocacy for a global institute**

Organisers: *Rob Lennox, ClfA; Nick Shepherd, FAME*

SESSION ABSTRACT

The decision of the British electorate on 23 June to vote to leave the European Union is one that has sent shock waves radiating through virtually every area of activity in the UK (and indeed, the world) and will dominate political discussion for years to come. For archaeology, Brexit has provoked questions relating to how we should react to uncertainty in the markets for archaeological work, how we might be affected by changes in the way we access labour and funding, and how we will work across national borders both commercially and to collaborate with research partners.

This session will consider what we know about these impacts and present evidence from various parts of the sector exploring what Brexit means in **practice** and how we might approach these issues through our **advocacy work**. This will draw on evidence collected by ClfA as well as the experience of individual ClfA members, Registered Organisations and FAME members.

However, there is also a broader context for Brexit, and as we consider our global profession, we will also aim to unpick the existential questions of what the withdrawal from the European Union might mean for our influence in and interaction with Europe and the world and what opportunities might exist for ClfA, and the archaeological sector more widely, in the post-Brexit world.

ABSTRACTS

9:30–9:45

Introduction to the session

Nick Shepherd, Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers; Rob Lennox, ClfA

In this introduction to the session we will set the scene by describing the events of the past twelve months and setting the context for the discussion of how Brexit has affected the archaeological profession, both in terms of real and predicted effects on policy and economy and in terms of the ethical and political implications of the vote on the place of archaeology in society. We will briefly introduce questions related to the market and sector advocacy and introduce the speakers who will contribute to these themes.

9:45–10:10

When the UK leaves Europe where does that leave me? The perspective of an archaeologist working in both the UK and the EU

Kevin Wooldridge

This paper presents the perspective of archaeologists who have taken advantage of EU/EEA freedom of movement – both British archaeologists working in the EU and EU nationals working in archaeology in the UK. As a group we are all affected by the implications of Brexit. I have worked extensively in the UK and the EU, both before and after freedom of movement. The interchange of technical, theoretical and ethical ideas, collaborations across a wide range of site types and periods and a general widening of archaeological experience has greatly benefited our discipline. Whilst I believe professional archaeology can ‘survive’ Brexit, I fear a return to the bureaucratic complexities encountered prior to 1994 – not least a return to insularity, a reduction in career opportunities and stifling of the development of international collaborations. Current UK working visa controls are based upon minimum salary levels. If these controls are extended to EU nationals, it could have a serious effect on the UK commercial archaeology sector’s ability to recruit, particularly for short-term and/or seasonal employment. At present only one UK commercial archaeology organisation is registered to be able to offer visa exemptions on those grounds. The widening of UK working visa requirements are likely to attract reciprocal measures from the EU.

Of equal concern is the effect Brexit might have on archaeological academia, especially collaborative and EU-funded projects, and the freedom of students to study in the UK and abroad, particularly through student exchange programmes such as Erasmus.

I believe ClfA has a vital role in representing the whole profession in the Brexit debate. A survey seeking opinions on the effects of Brexit and clarifying the number of archaeologists involved was carried out in August 2016 and it is hoped the results will contribute to the development of a coherent ClfA policy.

10:10–10:35

On the outside looking in: what will Brexit mean for European archaeology?

Kenneth Aitchison, Landward Research; Nathan Schlanger, École nationale des chartes

Eight years on from the global economic collapse and the hard years that followed, new crises have emerged. Once upon a time there were three assumptions on which Europe’s stability was based – that national borders were fixed and unchangeable,

that European governments were increasingly democratic, and that the European Union would only move in the direction of expansion. These have all been shown to be false – in Crimea, in Turkey and in ... Peterborough.

From the perspectives of two non-UK residents, we will look at the other side of the Brexit coin – what will Brexit mean for European archaeology outside the UK?

If we hadn't had PPG16, the Valletta Convention would have looked very different – but those days are past now. How will the UK's departure affect who works in European archaeology now and in the future? Will it affect who funds European archaeology? Will it affect traditions of practice?

10:35–11:00 **Identity, value and protection: the role of statutory heritage regimes in post-Brexit England**
Joe Flatman, Historic England

A series of Acts of Parliament enable the Secretary of State for Culture to designate a wide variety of historic sites in England, as advised by Historic England. Although historically focused on the protection of sites, of late a much greater emphasis has been placed on celebrating these sites' history and their place in our society in the present as much as in the past. Drawing on a range of recent designation casework undertaken by Historic England, this paper will explore the place of statutory heritage regimes in post-Brexit England, especially the part that sites play in the national consciousness and construction of identities by different communities, and particularly 'English' identities in a period of political upheaval for the United Kingdom.

11:00–11:30 *TEA/COFFEE*

11:30–12:00 **The Happiness Machine, or how to be an archaeologist in a changing world**
Mark Spanjer, Saxion University

The 21st century so far seems to be characterised by a general confusion. The old is not good enough and the new is something to be feared. It is not solely Brexit. It is a wider phenomenon that spreads its wings across Europe and the West.

This paper will explore possibilities for archaeologists to play a role in the public discussion of this age, to broaden our scope on ways to interact with society as a whole. Our search for continued or even enhanced relevance asks for the strengthening of our own institutions such as ClfA and a broadening of their activities across national borders; a broader platform from which we can research, protect and enjoy our cultural heritage and at the same time play a (new) role as public philosophers.

12:00–12:30 **EAA and ClfA: going global together – possible pathways**
Manuel Fernandez-Gotz, University of Edinburgh; Sophie Hueglin, Newcastle University

ClfA and EAA have different histories and approaches, but similar aims and addressees. Two EAA Executive Board members, one of whom is also a ClfA member, will consider how we could work together. This talk describes three exemplar projects that would increase impact and interaction with politics and society:

- *Discover the archaeologists of the world*: DISCO has yielded essential data about European archaeologists, but lacks continuity and official accreditation. How can we get data from more countries at regular intervals and not only about archaeologists, but also about the quantity and quality of archaeology?
- *Making more (of our) members*: How could we come together under a 'shared roof', making multiple membership affordable and attractive to everyone? How can we be complementary instead of competitive?
- *Overcoming the nature-culture divide*: We can learn from environmental NGOs. They have developed powerful methods to enhance political participation. We could ask political parties before elections for their opinion and intended actions on important issues.

12:30–12:45 **The future is a foreign country**
Tim Howard, ClfA

Aside from the wider political debate, ClfA has significant concerns about the effects of Brexit on the UK's historic environment and its heritage sector:

- vulnerability of environmental protection in domestic legislation
- loss of EU funding
- restriction on movement of archaeologists between the EU and the UK contributing to skills shortage
- insularity of archaeological practice and thought

This coincides with a growing feeling in Whitehall and town hall that regulation is the enemy of prosperity, prompting widespread fears in the sector.

But in a time of tumultuous change around the world, this might provide the opportunity to re-assess our objectives and the way that we seek to achieve them. This may involve redefining our strategies and goals and making fundamental changes to our advocacy work. Crucial to this would be:

- turning the tide of opinion against the view that environmental controls are an unnecessary evil, clearly identifying the benefits of heritage protection
- a willingness to ‘think the unthinkable’ about changes to a system that is creaking
- actively reaching out and developing partnerships with practitioners and bodies outside the UK with a view to learning from and helping each other

This paper will consider those threats and opportunities.

12:45–13:00 **Discussion**

Friday 21 April, 9:30 – 13:00, ARMB 1.49

F2.1 **World heritage sites – managing our global archaeological heritage**

Organisers: *Rebecca Jones, Historic Environment Scotland; Henry Owen-John, Historic England*

Sponsored by Historic Environment Scotland



SESSION ABSTRACT

World Heritage Sites (WHS) are inscribed by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee under the World Heritage Convention of 1972, which aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). There are now over 1000 World Heritage Sites globally, inscribed for cultural and/or natural heritage (30 in the UK, including overseas territories).

World Heritage Sites are subject to rigorous international management policies and practices. All sites need regularly updated management systems and require close working between a range of partners and stakeholders, all the while reporting periodically to UNESCO and being subject to a high level of domestic and international scrutiny. Whilst this creates challenges for management, especially in urban WHSs, it also provides opportunities for international collaboration, innovative projects (including heritage-led sustainable tourism) and exemplar working practices.

This session will showcase some of the projects happening around World Heritage Sites and provide an insight into working with UNESCO.

ABSTRACTS

9:30–9:40 **Welcome and introduction**
Rebecca Jones

9:40–10:00 **Transnational working and the World Heritage Convention**
Christopher Young, Christopher Young Heritage Consultancy

The World Heritage Convention states that it is the duty of member states to cooperate to protect heritage of Outstanding Universal Value. International protection of the world cultural and natural heritage is said to require the establishment of a system of international cooperation to support member states in their efforts to conserve and identify that heritage, organised on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods.

The Convention sees this primarily as a matter of cooperation between governments and there is, indeed, a system to achieve this based on the work with member states of the advisory bodies to the Convention, ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN, and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Around this basic system has developed a web of different forms and means of cooperation and mutual assistance. This includes not just work between two countries but also multilateral projects with many partners, and in the last decade joint working to create World Heritage properties located in several countries.

10:00–10:20 **Frontiers of the Roman Empire (FRE) – the ‘ideal’ transnational WHS or a crazy idea?**

C Sebastian Sommer, Bavarian State Office for Monument Protection

After Hadrian’s Wall was inscribed on the WH List in 1987, it was considered the first element of a wider transnational WHS when the Upper German–Raetian *limes* was nominated and inscribed in 2005. After the inscription of the Antonine Wall in 2008 as yet another Roman land boundary with physical barriers, we are now working on our dream of expanding the WHS along the Rhine and Danube. However, after changes of rules and regulations in the nomination process, this seems to be a difficult task.

But this would not be the end. The original concept was considered as ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire WHS’, ‘the line(s) of the frontier at the height of the Empire from Trajan to Septimius Severus (about AD 100 to 200)’ delimiting the Roman rule all around the Mediterranean as held together by the Roman army. But is it absurd, ridiculous or crazy to foresee installations in the Near East and North Africa being part of this WHS? On the other hand, would not the participation of, let us say, Syria, Libya and Algeria follow the ideal of the WH Convention of international (and in this case, intercontinental) exchange and participation? The way there seems to be long, and not only because of the present political situation...

10:20–10:40 **Neanderthal connections: international research collaboration on the Gorham’s Cave Complex, Gibraltar, inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2016**

Sue Davies, Gibraltar Museum

Gorham’s Cave Complex was inscribed as an ‘exceptional testimony to the occupation, cultural traditions and material culture of Neanderthal and early modern human populations’. The best part of three decades of international research collaboration and publication supported the nomination for World Heritage Site status. The Complex has contributed substantially to the debates about Neanderthal and human evolution, providing unique insights into the lifestyle, behaviour and cognitive capacity of our ancestors. The scientific potential of the caves continues to be explored by a diverse team from many countries. Work is guided by a research and conservation strategy and five-year action plan which balance research with the conservation of the fragile attributes of Outstanding Universal Value. Peer scrutiny by an international research and conservation committee provides independent evaluation of the success of the strategy.

The research is the kingpin of the whole project, and the need to support it is a central tenet of the vision for the World Heritage Site. Partnership agreements and networks have been developed, but it is equally important that the local community is involved and supports the work. Hence much effort is put into making the site and the results of the expert research accessible through a wide range of media.

10:40–11:00 **Discussion**

11:00–11:30 *TEA/COFFEE*

11:30–11:45 **Research frameworks and global heritage: developing a research agenda and strategy for the cultural heritage of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site**

David Knight, Trent and Peak Archaeology

The Derwent Valley from Derby to Matlock was inscribed as a World Heritage Site in 2001 in recognition of its pivotal role in the growth of the factory system, and has recently fulfilled the UNESCO requirement that World Heritage Sites develop robust frameworks for research (<http://flk.bz/R9rc>). This framework was funded by Historic England on behalf of the Derwent Valley Mills Partnership, and is one of the first to have been developed for any of the industrial World Heritage Sites in the UK. It pioneers an innovative stakeholder-led approach, bringing together partners from across the cultural heritage spectrum, and provides a rare example of a research framework that has been developed by rather than for the local research community. Attention is focused upon the methods employed in its development, procedures for fostering and monitoring stakeholder research and mechanisms for updating as knowledge advances, priorities change and techniques develop, and the potential for application to other World Heritage Sites.

11:45–12:00 **Challenges of becoming a World Heritage Site – the case of the Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments**

Azadeh Vafadari, Durham University; Kai Weise, ICOMOS Nepal

The government of Myanmar, after successfully inscribing the country’s first WHS, Pyu Ancient Cities, intends to reinitiate the WH nomination process for the Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments. In order to prepare the site to meet the requirements

for inscription, a number of activities have been undertaken to improve the site's condition and ensure its preservation. This paper presents the approaches taken to identify the main management challenges and planning strategies, and to develop and implement a methodology for rapid condition assessment of monuments, including as part of projects by the UNESCO Bangkok/ Myanmar office and Bagan Department of Archaeology. The paper also takes a comparative approach to challenges that some other WHS (namely Petra and Kathmandu Valley) have had to face as a result of early inscription (e.g. lack of boundaries and management and tourism plans). These shared challenges are centred on the difficulties faced by authorities in preparing to preserve site integrity while faced with the attention associated with becoming a WHS (i.e. increased tourism and related tourism infrastructure development).

12:00–12:15

Dresden and its loss of World Heritage Site status

Ariane Buschmann, Wardell Armstrong

In 2009, Dresden lost its status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, thus making it just the second site to lose its status since the World Heritage List was created in 1972. The issue arose in 2005, when the proposal was made to build the Waldschloesschen Bridge to reduce the increasing issue with traffic congestion. UNESCO has dropped the city from its list of World Heritage Sites, stating the bridge will ruin the city's historic Elbe Valley landscape. This brings forward not only the question as to how World Heritage Sites should deal with the need to maintain and improve their infrastructure, but also how much say UNESCO should have in these matters. Dresden, while not a WHS any longer, is still a popular tourist destination, with only minor damage to its reputation.

12:15–12:30

World Heritage: meanings amongst local communities of the Ironbridge Gorge

Malgorzata Trelka, Ironbridge International Institute for Cultural Heritage

Numerous research projects concerning active participation of different communities in the conservation of World Heritage Sites often present the subject from the perspective of individual cases rather than integrating them into wider conservation policies. Hence, this crucial area of understanding has not yet been explored adequately. This study investigates the relationship between 'community' and World Heritage. It also highlights the main obstacles in the World Heritage process that prevent communities from engaging in the conservation process. This paper will also address the interaction between universal values and 'local knowledge' or whether this interaction exists at all. What does a World Heritage Site mean to its local communities and what does it do for them? Research based on anthropological study on communities of the Ironbridge Gorge will inform what a World Heritage Site means to local people and how they absorb and negotiate World Heritage values.

12:30–13:00

Discussion

Chaired by Henry Owen-John

Friday 21 April, 9:30 – 13:00, ARMB 216

F3.1

Read all about it: reporting, publication and engagement

Organisers:

Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park, Amec Foster Wheeler

SESSION ABSTRACT

As archaeologists, we have an obligation to communicate the results of our work, both to professionals and the wider public. In an ever-increasingly digital world the potential mechanisms for communication are vast.

This training session and broader discussion will explore the mechanisms of reporting, archiving and the ultimate output of archaeological investigation in a global context. This session will consider what systems are currently in place for pooling and sharing information, both with other archaeologists and the wider public. How effective are these systems in achieving the aims of the Valletta Convention? Case studies that provide examples of both the highs and lows of dissemination and archiving of projects, highlighting opportunities for sharing and working collaboratively, and discussing hurdles and how they were overcome, form the basis for discussion and training. The session will round up with a broader discussion exploring what can be learnt, the potential for greater collaboration or even a European-wide database, and mechanisms for facilitating this.

9:30–9:40

Introduction to training session 1

Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park

9:40–11:00 Training session 1

Paper 1: **The Archaeological Recording Kit (ARK) – 10 years of learning lessons by reporting, publishing and engaging with archaeological data**
Stu Eve, L - P: Archaeology

Ten years ago at the Computer Applications in Archaeology conference in Berlin we introduced the Archaeological Recording Kit (ARK - Eve & Hunt 2008). In the hazy times before Twitter and Facebook, we had big revolutionary ideas for our new archaeological database system, we envisioned an open, transparent and free system that would adapt to archaeologists needs and be a platform around which we could build a community. Since then ARK has been used on a large number of projects both commercial and academic around the world, including the award-winning Fasti Online and Prescott Street projects and it is the main back-end of the highly successful Digital Dig Team from DigVentures. ARK is currently being used in the field to record primary data, in the lab to catalogue and analyse data and in the office to create post-excavation assessments and online data publications. In 2016 we began work on ARK v2 – our attempt to completely re-factor the ARK database onto a modern framework with the aim of drastically improving database performance, ease of maintenance, and to allow the development of a suite of tools external to ARK on multiple platforms. This paper will discuss the lessons we have learned from 10 years of at-the-coal-face experience of working with numerous different archaeological projects, what the needs have been from both our clients and our own projects and how we and the profession can move forward with regard to archaeological data recording.

Paper 2: **From pit to podcast – communicating archaeology via podcasting**
Tristan Boyle archaeology podcast network

Podcasts have been around for over 10 years now and only in the last couple years, since the release of the popular This American Life spin-off, Serial, has the American public been interested. Until Serial, it seemed that you were either a podcast listener or you weren't. Now, people are incorporating them into their lives as trusted sources of information and entertainment. The Archaeology Podcast Network was founded as the first season of Serial came to a close and our downloads quickly hit 7000 a month. Podcasts on the APN range from niche shows about specific topics related to professional archaeologists to popular shows that can reach a wider audience. Every show, however, is free and accessible to anyone on the planet. It's clear that podcasting is a great way to engage the public and that more archaeological endeavours, from projects to field schools to contract projects, can use podcasting to present data, inform and educate the public, and start conversations.

Paper 3: **Archaeological output in the museum setting: a case study – The Mary Rose**
Chris Dobbs, Mary Rose Trust

The original objectives of the Mary Rose Trust back in 1979 included: To find, record, excavate, raise, preserve, publish and display the Mary Rose for all time in Portsmouth. But how has this been achieved, particularly in relation to the objectives: to publish and display for all time? What is the ultimate output of this archaeological excavation? How are the results of the work communicated to a wider public in a way that is engaging for a 21st-century audience? What opportunities have there been for sharing our work internationally and what are the challenges ahead?

This paper will present the case study of the Mary Rose from the lows of a publication backlog to the highs of HLF funding and eventually the opening of the Museum in 2016. A high profile is allowing us to present as far afield as China, Cambodia and Taiwan, thus contributing to our global profession.

First CPD guided discussion: methods of dissemination
(20 mins)

11:00–11:30 TEA/COFFEE

11:30–11:40 Introduction to training session 2
Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park

11:40–13:00 Training session 2

Paper 4: **Engaging the public with archaeology: Birmingham Museums**
Ellen McAdam, Birmingham Museums Trust

Birmingham Museums Trust manages the city's collection of 800,000 objects and nine museum venues on behalf of Birmingham City Council. The city's museums attract over 1.2 million visits a year.

Apart from the Staffordshire Hoard, however, there is very little archaeology on display. This is weird, because

1. The collection contains a huge amount of archaeology
2. Local history, including archaeology, is the single most popular topic with audiences, including the BAME audiences who make up 46% of the city's population
3. The museum service had strong historical links with the local archaeological society, and supported excavations in the Near East.

Why?

1. Curatorial hierarchies are dominated by flat art
2. Professional archaeology doesn't get the marketing, funding, PR and political angles of museum partnerships
3. Archaeological archives – dead duck or sacred cow?

And the future?

Paper 5: Views across the pond: different systems of reporting and engagement from North America and Europe

Victoria Donnelly and Tori Park, Amec Foster Wheeler

Using examples and experiences from two geographic regions within the same multinational company, this case study explores the mechanisms for sharing information between the regions, the benefits and drawbacks to the different systems of reporting and engagement and what we can learn from each other.

Paper 6: Conflict and Resolution: a case study of the Highway 55 and the Camp Coldwater conflict (1990–early 2000s) and the roles of archaeological practitioners, stakeholding indigenous communities and the public

Michael Tomiak, Environmental Resource Management (ERM)

Camp Coldwater located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA, falls under Federal ownership. Due to the planned construction of Federal Highway 55 that was to traverse this land in the early 2000s, an archaeological investigation was carried out. Considered a sacred site by native American tribes and being located near to Historic Fort Snelling the area is arguably a sacred place worthy of protection. The investigation however concluded that a reroute was not necessary. This was met with strong opposition. The resulting protests, negative media attention, and controversy severely damaged not only the reputation of local archaeology, but raised questions about the methods and processes archaeologists use, and the legal framework in which modern archaeology exists. This paper looks at the why the conflict arose and attempts to locate and highlight where the issues derived from. It is concluded that much of the conflict could have been avoided through better communication and proactivity on both the archaeologists' and government agency's part. Future generations can therefore hopefully approach similar incidents with more diplomacy, preparedness, sensitivity, and tact. This research was undertaken at the University of Minnesota.

Wrap up and guided discussion for CPD: engagement and audience

(20 mins)

Learning outcomes

- A greater understanding of the expectations around reporting, publication and dissemination of the results of archaeological investigation as part of the fulfilment of the requirements of the Valletta Convention.
- Ability to identify best practice regarding standards and behaviours around producing reporting and archaeological outputs, including the ClfA guidelines. Understanding of the wide variety of forms beyond grey literature that dissemination and public engagement may take, such as museum-based display, or podcasting and blogging.
- Introduction to the potential issues and difficulties surrounding the topics of reporting, publication and public engagement with archaeology, including those associated with access, clear communication, misinterpretation/misappropriation, intended audience and technological barriers.

Valletta Convention

Collection and dissemination of scientific information

Article 8 Each Party undertakes:

- i. to facilitate the national and international exchange of elements of the archaeological heritage for professional scientific purposes while taking appropriate steps to ensure that such circulation in no way prejudices the cultural and scientific value of those elements; ETS 143 – Archaeological Heritage (Revised), 16.I.1992;
- ii. to promote the pooling of information on archaeological research and excavations in progress and to contribute to the organisation of international research programmes.

Promotion of public awareness

Article 9 Each Party undertakes:

- i. to conduct educational actions with a view to rousing and developing an awareness in public opinion of the value of the archaeological heritage for understanding the past and of the threats to this heritage;
- ii. to promote public access to important elements of its archaeological heritage, especially sites, and encourage the display to the public of suitable selections of archaeological objects.

Friday 21 April, 09:30 – 13:00 LR4 - ARMB 1.06

CPD

F4.1

Drones and aerial photogrammetry

Organisers:

Andrew Petersen, University of Wales Trinity St David; Frank Stremke, Stremke Archaeology and Zoë Hazell, Historic England

The aim of this session is to introduce delegates to the potential of using drones (UAVs) as part of an integrated approach to archaeological fieldwork. The session will be run by a specialist in aerial drone survey from Germany and a UK based academic archaeologist who has used drones as part of a wider archaeological project. The session will stress the importance of having specialists trained in flying drones as well as terrestrial survey techniques which can be used as a basis for aerial photogrammetry. In addition, the session will discuss how an awareness of the potential of drones is needed in the wider archaeological community.

The first half of the session will comprise case studies by Frank Stremke, Zoë Hazell and Andrew Petersen, whilst the second part of the session will provide a review of the current legislation for using drones in the UK and elsewhere. The final part of the session will comprise a discussion with questions and answers about the present and future of employing drones in archaeology including potential technical and ethical problems.

Case Study 1 Frank Stremke, Stremke Archaeology

This case study will focus on the use of drones for aerial photogrammetry in Sudan and Qatar based on the presenter's recent experience.

Case Study 2 Zoë Hazell, Historic England

This case study will review the use of UAV survey to document intertidal peat zones as a way of better targeting research strategies.

Case Study 3 Andrew Petersen, University of Wales Trinity St David

This case study will look at how UAVs can be integrated into archaeological project design, looking at recent work in Qatar and Iraq.

Friday 21 April, 13:20, SCR

F5.1

CIfA advocacy: any answers?

Session leaders:

Tim Howard and Rob Lennox, CIfA

SESSION ABSTRACT

As a follow-on from Thursday's lunchtime session we invite delegates to come and have a go offering opinions on a number of challenges that the Institute faces on a regular basis in its advocacy work. The advocacy team, Tim and Rob, will present these questions. Feel free to bring your food along and help inform the direction of the Institute's advocacy.

Have you got any answers to the questions below? Our strategy is to always be balanced and professional in our advice; however, we are sometimes criticised for not being 'outraged' enough. What is the most appropriate CIfA voice?

- Our members are the best source of expertise. How do we encourage more people to contribute to discussion of issues? In particular how do we encourage them to share case study examples from their own experience? What should we do when we cannot answer all relevant consultations due to lack of resource? Are there other important types of advocacy to consider?
- What are the key partnerships that CIfA needs to develop within and beyond the sector? What goals should we be pursuing with these partners?

EXCURSION

Early medieval churches in the Tyne Valley



FRIDAY 21 APRIL

The Tyne Valley has a number of churches originating the early medieval period, many with surviving Anglo-Saxon fabric. The churches are part of the legacy of the rich intellectual and artistic centres that flourished in the kingdom of Northumbria in the 7th and 8th centuries, particularly at Lindisfarne and the twin monasteries of Jarrow and Wearmouth. One of the ways in which the church manifested its wealth was in the construction of stone churches, which required a significant investment.

The excursion will visit three of those churches, at Hexham and Bywell. Hexham Abbey is one of the earliest, founded by Bishop Wilfrid in the 670s. Although most of the standing structure has been rebuilt, an apse, perhaps from the early medieval church, was uncovered during excavations in the 20th century. The abbey also has the original crypt from Wilfrid's church. Bywell has two churches dating to the early medieval period, St Peter's and St Andrew's. St Peter's was mainly rebuilt in the 13th and 14th centuries, but has its origins in the 7th or 8th century, and there is surviving Anglo-Saxon stonework in the nave and chancel. St Andrew's also has early medieval origins, with surviving Anglo-Saxon fabric in the nave and a complete 11th-century tower.

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Conference timetable

Friday 21 April AFTERNOON

FRIDAY 21 APRIL

ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION F1.2	Maximising the research potential from infrastructure projects	SESSION F2.2	Global archaeology – threats and solutions
14:00–14:10	Introduction <i>David Petts and Andrew Howard</i>	14:00–14:10	Introduction to the session <i>Mike Dawson</i>
14:10–14:35	Heathrow Terminal 5: a fitting legacy? <i>Gill Hey</i>	14:10–14:35	Endangered archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa: mission impossible? <i>Robert Bewley</i>
14:35–15:00	From Dere Street to the A1(M): what have we learnt from over 20 years of excavation and research undertaken through the upgrade of the A1 in Yorkshire? <i>Neil Redfern</i>	14:35–15:00	Tools and methodology for rapid assessment and monitoring of heritage places in a disaster and post-disaster context <i>Azadeh Vafadari, Graham Philip, and Richard Jennings</i>
15:00–15:25	Infrastructure and research: a marine perspective <i>Dan Atkinson and Andrew Bicket</i>	15:00–15:25	Post-disaster archaeological responses to Nepal's earthquakes <i>Prof. R Coningham, Dr CE Davis and Dr M Manue</i>
15:25–15:30	Q&A	15:25–15:30	Q&A
15:30–16:00	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	ROOM	LR2 - ARMB 1.49
SESSION F1.2	Maximising the research potential from infrastructure projects	SESSION F2.2	Global archaeology - threats and solutions
16:00–16:25	HERDS: delivering a research-focused strategy for HS2 <i>John Halsted and Emma Hopla</i>	16:00-16:25	Threats and preventive conservation for heritage sites: a personal overview <i>David Michelmore</i>
16:25–16:50	The EMAP Project: early medieval Ireland and turning data into knowledge <i>Matt Seaver and Aidan O'Sullivan</i>	16:25–16:45	Preparing for disaster: the rapid recording of our threatened monuments <i>Jamie Quartermaine</i>
16:50–17:30	Discussion	16:45–17:05	Curious Travellers – repurposing imagery to manage and interpret threatened monuments, sites and landscapes <i>Andrew S Wilson, Tom Sparrow, Andrew Murgatroyd, Edward Faber, Vince Gaffney, Chris Gaffney, Richard Bates, Eugene Ch'ng, Richard Cuttler, Gareth Sears</i>
		17:05–17:30	Discussion
17:30	Sessions close		

Friday 21 April AFTERNOON

ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION F3.2	Marine archaeology: global standards for protection and professional practice	SESSION F4.2	An introduction to the practical application of photogrammetry (CPD)
14:00–14:10	Welcome	14:00–14:30	<i>Hannah Kennedy and Sarah Lambert Gates, Graphic Archaeology Group</i> The aim of this session is to allow participants to gain an understanding of photogrammetry and structure from motion (SfM) within the Heritage sector to assess the potential for use within their own work. By the end of the session, participants will understand how photogrammetry can benefit and augment our recording and understanding of heritage assets, and what level of investment is required in terms of hardware, software and training.
14:10–14:40	Global standards for marine archaeological work: utopian dream or close to reality? <i>Dr Chris Underwood</i>		
14:40–15:00	Protecting accessible marine tourism sites: the case of Scapa Flow <i>Mark Littlewood</i>		
15:00–15:20	Professional practice in community archaeology under UNESCO <i>Kevin Stratford</i>		
15:20–15:30	Discussion		
15:30–16:00	COFFEE AND TEA		
ROOM	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	ROOM	LR4 - ARMB 1.06
SESSION F3.2	Marine archaeology: global standards for protection and professional practice	SESSION F4.2	An introduction to the practical application of photogrammetry (CPD)
16:00–16:20	Recording and analysing in 3D <i>Grant Bettinson</i>	16:00–17:30	Session continues
16:20–16:40	Squaring sovereign jurisdiction of underwater cultural heritage protection in shared ocean spaces: a North Sea case study <i>Josh B Martin</i>		
16:40–17:10	Underwater cultural heritage protection in the UK: the failure to commit to the future <i>Toby Gane</i>		
17:10–17:30	Discussion		
17:30	Sessions close		
17:30–18:00	Maritime Archaeology Special Interest Group Annual General Meeting		

F1.2 Maximising the research potential from infrastructure projects

Organisers: Dave A Petts, University of Durham; Andy J Howard, University of Durham and Landscape Research & Management, Bridgnorth

SESSION ABSTRACT

Large-scale archaeological fieldwork programmes based on major infrastructure developments offer unique challenges and opportunities for researchers. Often comprising multiple sites of a wide range of periods and including often multi-scalar interventions ranging from small watching briefs to large-scale programmes of remote sensing, the sheer scale of such projects can result in the collation of an impressive array of data. This session explores how such substantial research dividends can best be exploited; reviewing past projects, capturing feedback from current work and looking forward to major new initiatives, it aims to address how research can best be embedded in infrastructure projects at all stages ranging from initial project planning, through execution and into the post-excavation and dissemination stage.

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:10 Introduction

14:10–14:35 Heathrow Terminal 5: a fitting legacy?
Gill Hey, Oxford Archaeology

In 1998 Oxford Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology embarked on Britain's first archaeological joint venture – Framework – in order to provide heritage services for British Airports Authority, principally Heathrow Terminal 5. This was no ordinary project. Encouraged by the consultants, Gill Andrews and John Barrett, and supported by BAA, who had a strong ethos of investing in upfront development but expecting continuous improvement from the contractor, an innovative excavation strategy was designed. A relational database was created to work with GIS mapping and input was provided by specialists as fieldwork progressed, enabling decisions to be made on site about what should be excavated and what could be left. Starting with the overall site plan, and answering overarching questions of landscape utilisation and site chronology, the work gradually focused down onto the most important and/or detailed elements (landscape generic to landscape specific), and the driver was answering research questions about the site and its context. The approach was not only empowering and rewarding for staff but was also very cost-effective.

Since that time, both organisations have gone on to undertake hybrid versions of Framework, together and separately, but rigid briefs and time and cost constraints have slowly chipped away at our ability to undertake the approach and our resolve to champion it. On my darkest days, I worry that the legacy of this project is in serious danger of being lost and its positive features forgotten. My talk will look at why this is, and what lessons we can learn in order to grasp future opportunities to change the way in which we undertake fieldwork – to maximise its research potential and to deliver better value for the public.

14:35–15:00 From Dere Street to the A1(M): what have we learnt from over 20 years of excavation and research undertaken through the upgrade of the A1 in Yorkshire?
Neil Redfern, Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments & Development Management Team Manager Yorkshire, Historic England

This paper sets out to share my experience of working on several stages of major road improvement to upgrade the A1 in Yorkshire, between 2002 and 2017. For the majority of its alignment the modern A1 follows the line of Roman Dere Street, the archaeologically feature-rich Southern Magnesian Limestone ridge and the post-medieval Great North Road. How was the research potential for this landscape factored into strategic planning of the road upgrade and what if any lessons have we learnt in this time? The paper will focus on whether archaeological interventions have been a success, and for whom, and what the lasting public benefits for the historic environment and the communities most affected have been.

15:00–15:25 Infrastructure and research: a marine perspective
Dan Atkinson and Andrew Bicket, Wessex Archaeology

The increasing pressure on the environment of large-scale infrastructure development in the UK in recent years has had a profound effect on the historic environment. For these effects to be identified and successfully mitigated requires a real understanding of how we look at the protection and enhancement of the archaeology through the legislative and planning framework, and also through the considered inclusion of defined research objectives – both at the national and regional level. This situation is perhaps more easily recognised in onshore infrastructure development and the interaction with the terrestrial historic environment. However, this also applies equally to the marine historic environment, where in recent years the boom in

development – offshore wind, marine renewables, energy transmission, sub-sea cables, and port and harbour development – has seen the recognition of the need for equally robust consideration of this less visible cultural heritage resource. This paper explores the current status with regard to the challenging balancing act between discharging conditions placed on marine developers as part of the planning consenting process, and how this process might be augmented and enhanced with the inclusion of considered research questions.

15:25–15:30 **Q&A**

15:30–16:00 *TEA/COFFEE*

16:00–16:25 **HERDS: delivering a research-focused strategy for HS2**
John Halsted and Emma Hopla, HS2 Ltd

Phase One of HS2 will represent the largest programme of historic environment works ever undertaken in the UK. The linear route from London to Birmingham and into Staffordshire will extend across a distance of approximately 230km and across the grain of the landscape of southern and central England through varying geologies, topographies and regions.

An innovative approach is, therefore, required to deliver high-value knowledge and maximise public benefit, from a defined budget and within a defined timeframe. The Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS) has been designed to provide a research focus for archaeological and heritage works, alongside involving communities and developing sector skills. The approach taken has been to develop a series of key research themes and specific objectives. These objectives have been defined following an extensive resource assessment and consultations with the academic community, local authority stakeholders, the heritage industry and Historic England.

All historic environment works will be designed to contribute to these specific objectives, which are defined at location-specific, region-focused and scheme-wide scales. Collaboration will be required between HS2 Ltd and historic environment contractors across the route and mechanisms will be put in place, including a dedicated online GIS, web portal and round table meetings, to facilitate the management and discussion of ongoing works, interim results and comparative data.

This paper will discuss the HERDS approach, provide examples of specific research objectives and discuss the mechanisms for the implementation of the archaeology and heritage programme for Phase One of HS2.

16:25–16:50 **The EMAP Project: early medieval Ireland and turning data into knowledge**
Matt Seaver and Aidan O’Sullivan, School of Archaeology, University College Dublin

EMAP, or the Early Medieval Archaeological Project, is a collaborative examination of the archaeological evidence for early medieval Ireland. The project focused on all excavations since the foundation of the state, which was dominated by research excavations up until the 1980s and then by the explosion in information generated by excavations resulting from the more recent economic activity of 1992–2008. The huge boom in archaeological excavations resulted in a wealth of grey literature, much of which was only available in paper form within national cultural institutions or within private archaeological consultancies. This formed an enormous resource of national and international significance. The resulting severe contraction in economic activity from 2008 onwards, with its severe impact on archaeological consultancies and their archives, made it even more important to safeguard this information for the future.

The EMAP project was a joint collaboration between the School of Archaeology, University College Dublin and the School of Archaeology, Geography and Palaeoecology at Queens University Belfast, funded by the Heritage Council and subsequently the innovative Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research grants 2008–2012. The project involved creating a database of all Irish excavations 1930–2008 and identifying and prioritising excavations that revealed significant evidence around early medieval monuments and material culture. The research team included postgraduate, doctoral and postdoctoral scholars at both institutions. A number of postgraduate, doctoral and post-doctoral research projects were included as part of the programme to explore key emerging themes. The project aimed to make the primary results of the excavations available to as wide an audience as possible. It sought to discuss the impact of this evidence on how early medieval Ireland changed in broad themes and to create high-quality publications which would encourage and stimulate future research.

The project generated a range of very significant outcomes. A series of research reports were published online, including synthesis work on settlement, agriculture and craft with summaries of excavated sites, artefacts, faunal and archaeobotanical evidence. These summaries were made widely available through www.emap.ie and provide a very significant resource for researchers and students in Ireland and globally.

A series of large reports generated from these projects were published as British Archaeological Reports, International Series (McCormick *et al.* 2014, O’Sullivan *et al.* 2014b and Kerr *et al.* 2015). The project has generated a wide range of high-quality papers published in national and international journals. A substantial monograph synthesising the results of the project, examining

themes such as settlement, ecclesiastical sites and the church, death and burial and craftworking was also published in 2014 (O'Sullivan *et al.* 2014a).

This presentation will discuss the EMAP project, its aims, progress and conclusions and the impact of collaborative projects between commercial archaeological practice and academia.

16:50–17:30 Discussion

Friday 21 April, 14:00 – 17:30, ARMB 1.49/106

F2.2 Global archaeology – threats and solutions

Organisers:

Jamie Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology; Leonora O'Brien AECOM, ClfA International Practice Special Interest Group

SESSION ABSTRACT

Heritage across the planet is visibly under threat from natural and man-made disasters. Earthquakes in Nepal and wars in Syria and Iraq have grabbed the headlines, and have highlighted to the general public the fragility of archaeological remains. But behind the media spotlight there are many other threats that are equally damaging but which are largely overlooked, such as unconstrained development, the rebuilding of cities following conflict and the robbing of archaeological sites to feed the antiquity market, and they often take place in countries where conservation is very much a low priority.

This session will examine the threats and conservation issues that affect many countries, particularly developing countries. It will examine how we as a profession have addressed these issues in the past and will examine how, in the future, archaeological organisations and individuals from developed countries can contribute to solutions and mitigative strategies.

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:10

Introduction to the session

Chair: Mike Dawson, CGMS

14:10–14:35

Endangered archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa: mission impossible?

Dr Robert Bewley, EAMENA

The archaeological heritage of the Middle East and North Africa is of huge global significance. It includes very large, and often unrecorded landscapes, with significant prehistoric, classical period and historic sites, dating from all periods up to and including twentieth-century sites.

The *Endangered Archaeology in the Middle East and North Africa* (EAMENA) project is discovering and recording archaeological sites and assessing threats to these sites, using satellite imagery and aerial photographs. This paper will present the approach, initial results and future strategies for the project. An open-access web-based information system is being designed to allow basic information about each site to be easily accessible for anyone interested in preserving archaeological sites in the region.

The biggest threats to these archaeological sites are agricultural activities, road and dam building, conflict zones, looting, and the huge increase in village, town and urban expansion as a result of the quickly rising populations. Therefore the time is right to develop a rapid approach for the documentation and assessment of archaeological sites and to expand our training programmes so that the next generation can make informed decisions about their heritage.

14:35–15:00

Tool and methodology for rapid assessment and monitoring of heritage places in a disaster and post-disaster context

Azadeh Vafadari, Graham Philip, and Richard Jennings, EAMENA

Over the past decade, cultural heritage in the Middle East and North Africa has been at risk of irreparable damage through conflict, looting, and cessation of official monitoring and development controls. This paper describes the methodologies used in the development of a geo-database named Syria Historic Environment Record (HER). One of its key objectives is to provide a systematic way to undertake and record rapid and on-the-ground condition and risk assessments of sites and monuments. The system is being customised to meet post-war/disaster challenges including emergency recording, measuring of damage and threat, and prioritisation of resources and intervention activities. Also, given the general lack of appropriate emergency response and assessment databases, this system is being developed to be applied in other locations facing similar threats and damage from conflict or natural disasters.

15:00–15:25**Post-disaster archaeological responses to Nepal's earthquakes**

Prof. Robin Coningham, Dr Chris E Davis and Dr Mark Manuel, University of Durham

Nepal's 2015 earthquakes made thousands homeless and killed over 9,000 people. They also damaged the unique heritage of the Kathmandu Valley, ornate temples of wood, brick and tile, which represented a major source of tourist income. The monuments also play central roles in the lives of thousands as portals where the heavens touch earth and where individuals can commune with guiding deities. As such, a major programme of reconstruction has begun. Prior to rebuilding, archaeological, heritage, textual and architectural experts were invited by UNESCO and the Nepali government for a pilot season of GPR survey and excavations in 2015, followed by a second season in 2016 funded by the National Geographic Society and AHRC's Global Challenges Research Fund. Both missions revealed that current configurations of space are part of an organic development and, despite the wealth of architectural and historical expertise, we exposed unanticipated phases of construction and neglected building techniques. These missions demonstrate that archaeology has the potential to play a key role in post-disaster responses.

15:25–15:30**Questions**

15:30–16:00

TEA/COFFEE

16:00–16:25**Threats and preventive conservation for heritage sites: a personal overview**

David Michelmores, Building Conservation Services

Heritage sites are subject to a wide variety of threats, many of which can be mitigated by appropriate preventive conservation measures. War can result in deliberate destruction, or destruction which is a by-product of military activity. The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict 1954 (the first to highlight the concept of common heritage) may not always be applied and not all sites in need of protection are identified by the Blue Shield programme. Visitor pressure is a particularly acute problem in very densely populated countries and the wear and tear caused by large numbers of visitors may put constraints on how heritage sites are managed. Urban and rural planning strategies may not be adequate to protect heritage sites and in many countries heritage sites are not identified or recognised because of a lack of technical archaeological skills, especially in relation to field archaeology. Unsuitable restoration is a serious threat, especially to sites seen as important for national or local identity, as well as religious sites, where considerations other than conservation norms may govern interventions. Corruption and crony capitalism may result in accepted conservation standards being bypassed.

16:25–16:45**Preparing for disaster: the rapid recording of our threatened monuments**

Jamie Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology

The major earthquake in Nepal and the destruction of archaeological monuments in Palmyra has highlighted the fragility of our most important monuments. While it is not always possible to prevent the loss of these monuments, it is, however, possible to produce detailed records of them, to provide some mitigation for their loss. To have any archaeological value such recording must be accurate, create 3D records and most importantly be fast and economic given the large number of threatened monuments and landscapes. Recent technological innovations have enabled recording techniques that satisfy these requirements, and this paper outlines a suite of survey recording strategies that are capable of recording landscapes and buildings extremely rapidly in 3D.

The first of these is photogrammetry using aerial photographs taken from UAVs (drones) of landscapes and building exteriors – a revolutionary technique that is now becoming almost mainstream within the archaeological community. What is not so well established is the hand-held laser scanner. This is located using an accurate Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU), which locates and orientates the hand-held scanner and means that the interiors of very large and complex buildings can be recorded in less than half an hour, something that would otherwise take weeks using conventional techniques.

16:45–17:05**Curious Travellers – repurposing imagery to manage and interpret threatened monuments, sites and landscapes**

Andrew S Wilson, Tom Sparrow, Andrew Murgatroyd, Edward Faber, Vince Gaffney, Chris Gaffney, Richard Bates, Eugene Ch'ng, Richard Cuttler, Gareth Sears, Visualising Heritage Project

The AHRC-funded *Curious Travellers* project (www.visualisingheritage.org) is a data-mining and crowd-sourced infrastructure to help record, manage and interpret archaeological sites, monuments and heritage at risk. It provides a priority response to the globally important challenge of sites that have been destroyed or are under immediate threat from natural disasters, neglect, conflict and cultural vandalism. The project uses two workflows to scrape web-based imagery and crowd-source imagery to recreate 3D models of sites and monuments at risk (<http://theconversation.com/your-tourist-snaps-can-help-preserve-threatened-heritage-sites-for-the-future-65610>). Many threats to heritage are linked to issues of access – impacting conservation and site management as well as the safety of individuals. The project offers sustainable solutions – working with extant imagery that does not place individuals at additional safety risk, whilst helping to contextualise visible archaeology by linking to relevant site and landscape data and integrating this into local historic environment record frameworks that make this data freely accessible to all.

17.05–17.30**Discussion**

Chaired by Mike Dawson and Jamie Quartermaine

F3.2 Marine archaeology: global standards for protection and professional practice

Organisers: Victoria Cooper, Royal HaskoningDHV; Katy Bell, University of Winchester; Alison James, Historic England

Session Sponsors: Historic England



SESSION ABSTRACT

Provision for protection and management of the marine historic environment varies widely on a global scale. There are just 55 state parties to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, compared to 192 countries which adhere to the World Heritage Convention. Does this lack of consistency have a negative effect upon professional practice worldwide? Or is increasing professionalism in marine archaeology driving a more positive move towards global standards for activities affecting our underwater cultural heritage? Can traditionally held concepts of salvage and treasure hunting continue to exist in a world with increasing awareness of the social and cultural value of offshore archaeology? This session examines how this variation affects the practice of marine archaeology in different countries, from funding and research opportunities to offshore consenting and the protection and management of the marine historic environment.

ABSTRACTS

14:00–14:10

Welcome

Alison James, Historic England

14:10–14:40

Global standards for marine archaeological work: utopian dream or close to reality?

Dr Chris Underwood, President ICOMOS-ICUCH

Since the emergence of marine archaeology, better standards of work have been advocated. Archaeologists have raised concerns about projects where too often discoveries resulted in indiscriminate excavation, no resultant publication, consequential loss of information, poor or no conservation, and dispersed collections. Regrettably the potential for these same outcomes remains the same today. However, the techniques, methodologies, and mechanisms for improving the potential for producing good standards of work have been developed, refined, and published. International standards have been stated and achieved, even if those who established the standards are sometimes unaware of their impact.

There are more obvious examples such as the growing influence of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. Many believed it would not come into force, but as of today 55 states have ratified, including influential states such as France and Spain, with the Netherlands and more recently Australia having declared their positive intentions. Other states including the UK have chosen to manage their marine archaeology according to the Convention's rules.

In support of the Convention, UNESCO's Foundation Courses on the Management of UCH and its supportive manuals, whose authorship is international, help to improve standards among countries in the early stages of developing management processes. By the end of 2017 the manuals will be available in English, Spanish and French.

There are other influences on standards, some home-grown, such as the peer-reviewed International Journal of Nautical Archaeology, now in its 46th production year, and the Nautical Archaeology Society's Education Programme.

The examples mentioned above all have influence to varying degree, so while it remains hard to state with surety that global standards exist, it is easier to say that international standards are improving through a variety of factors, which will be discussed in this paper.

14:40–15:00

Protecting accessible marine tourism sites: the case of Scapa Flow

Mark Littlewood, ORCA Marine Archaeology Institute

Scapa Flow is one of a number of marine anchorages that possesses a rich palimpsest of twentieth-century shipwrecks. Since the signing of the Armistice on 11 November 1918 the interned ships of the High Seas Fleet were viewed within the perspective of the military knowledge that they could impart to the Allied powers, a factor that played a key role in the scuttling of the fleet. Following their scuttling, the German High Seas Fleet and also the lesser-known block ships that protected Scapa Flow during the First and Second World Wars became a source of direct revenue, as they were then subject to partial or full salvage activities.

This paper will examine how attitudes to these wrecks have changed over the years and how the development of marine tourism has both benefited the preservation and investigation of these wrecks, but also posed new challenges. More particularly this paper will compare the palimpsest of Scapa Flow to other similar sites around the world that have undergone salvage activities. Are the wrecks of Scapa Flow perceived differently than other massed wreck sites around the world? Are they seen as more accessible and more well known, and are the levels of protection for Scapa Flow, both existing and proposed, necessary or adequate?

The paper will go on to highlight the level of further investigation and dissemination required to protect and make accessible such maritime sites and how the experience protecting wreck sites in Scapa Flow could be applied worldwide.

15:00–15:20 **Professional practice in community archaeology under UNESCO**
Kevin Stratford, MAST

MAST, a UNESCO accredited body, was granted significant funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund to undertake a community-led maritime archaeology project researching a number of First and Second World War shipwrecks off the Northumberland coast. The project consisted of two groups of local volunteers. One was one trained in archival research and tasked with researching the shipwrecks and associated local maritime history of the time. The second was a local dive club, whose members who were trained in MAST's Basic Archaeological Diver course in order to complete non-intrusive surveys of the shipwrecks. This HLF-funded programme of research into local maritime history and archaeology marks a welcome and growing trend of providing public funding and research opportunities in the voluntary maritime sector. This can only serve to increase awareness of the social and cultural significance of our maritime past. This paper will look at developing these positive themes.

15:20–15:30 **Discussion**
Chaired by Katy Bell, University of Winchester

15:30–16:00 *TEA/COFFEE*

16:00–16:20 **Recording and analysing in 3D**
Grant Bettinson, Bournemouth University

The Swash Channel Wreck is the remains of a very large, high-status north-west European armed merchant ship of Dutch construction, c.1630. Bournemouth University undertook a rescue excavation of the site funded by Historic England, culminating in the raising of an array of structural elements and the rudder.

Again funded by Historic England, the assemblage underwent the most extensive documentation of a timber assemblage from an underwater site in the UK. The process utilised 3D documentation techniques developed on other projects that are now becoming dominant in timber recording across maritime archaeology. The talk is a walkthrough and discussion of the techniques and findings of the project, demonstrating how much can be gained from the application of these techniques. It examines how the increasing use of these techniques is demonstrating positive communication across maritime archaeology, developing a high global standard in post-excavation recording and how the data can be utilised to develop an understanding of the value of ships timbers by making them accessible in the modern world.

16:20–16:40 **Squaring sovereign jurisdiction of underwater cultural heritage protection in shared ocean spaces: a North Sea case study**
Josh B Martin, University of Exeter

A principal objective of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) was to address the 'legal vacuum' left by the UN Law of the Sea Convention when regulating the protection of UCH on the continental shelf. The resulting convention, however, still leaves much uncertainty as to how we should be addressing UCH protection beyond our narrow territorial waters. Many still disagree over their jurisdictional rights in this ocean space or, worse yet, feel at liberty to make decisions that severely impact UCH in this zone unilaterally and without regard for the views of the wider international community. Looking at the North Sea as a case study, this paper investigates the lack of coordination and cooperation between the numerous agents and actors who impact upon UCH in this zone.

The author is presently undertaking a PhD that examines implementation gaps in the international law protecting UCH beyond territorial waters. The present paper argues that UCH must be treated as a 'common concern of humankind' and thus needs to be managed through better cooperation and an enhanced understanding of these common interests. Such cooperation between regional neighbours ensures more efficient allocation of expertise and resources, and avoids self-interested decision-making, which in turn drives up the protection and public enjoyment of UCH. It investigates whether implicated regional actors and agencies are thus ensuring effective protection of UCH in the North Sea in a manner that regards the common interests of regional neighbours and in a manner that, furthermore, efficiently coordinates collective resources and expertise.

16:40–17:10**Underwater cultural heritage protection in the UK: the failure to commit to the future**

Toby Gane, Wessex Archaeology

The UK has the fifth largest economy in the world and yet very little government investment is made to support the historic environment, and that investment is getting smaller. For the marine environment there are some stark figures.

Protection of the 50,000 sqm in Historic England's terrestrial remit requires a listing team of around 80 and a planning team of around 320. Compare this to the roughly 21,000 sqm of English territorial waters. There are two on the listing team and three on the planning team. The remit of this team also stops at the 12-mile limit, as apparently the regulator does not consider archaeology of any consequence to exist beyond 12 miles from shore.

Government policy documents like *Our seas – a shared resource: High level marine objectives* will fill the reader with hope. Phrases like 'There will be appropriate protection for, and access to, our marine heritage assets' are comforting. Objectives like 'People appreciate the diversity of the marine environment, its seascapes, its natural and cultural heritage and its resources and act responsibly' give the impression that the emphasis is on protecting the UK's rich maritime assets.

The reality is considerably different: acts of parliament actively reward salvage intervention, even on historic sites; backroom deals are conducted with thinly disguised salvors; sovereign immune war graves are picked apart with impunity and scant resources given to the advisory body for marine matters. The unwillingness of the UK government to become signatories to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage makes the prognosis for tangible protection look bleak.

When compared to other developed nations, many significantly poorer, we are failing the marine historic environment. This paper looks at the reasons why this is the case, the actions other nations take and what might need to happen to prevent further widespread loss.

17:10–17:30**Discussion**

Chaired by Victoria Cooper, Royal HaskoningDHV

17:30–18:00**Maritime Archaeology Special Interest Group Annual General Meeting**

Friday 21 April, 14:00 – 17:30 LR4 - ARMB 1.06

F 4.2**An Introduction to the Practical Application of Photogrammetry and Structure from Motion (SfM)**

Organisers:

Hannah Kennedy PCIfA, Graphics Manager, Historic England; Sarah Lambert, MCIfA, Graphics Technician, School of Archaeology, Geography and Environmental Science, University of Reading. Graphic Archaeology Group.

The aim of this CPD session is to allow participants to gain an understanding of photogrammetry and structure from motion (SfM) within the heritage sector to assess the potential for use within their own work. By the end of the session, participants will understand how photogrammetry can benefit and augment our recording and understanding of heritage assets, and what level of investment is required in terms of hardware, software and training.

The session will be broken down into four sub-sessions:

Introduction to photogrammetry and SfM

Paul Bryan FRICS, Geospatial Imaging Manager, Historic England,

Standards and guidance within photogrammetric applications for cultural heritage

Jon Bedford, MCIfA, Senior Geospatial Imaging Analyst, Historic England

Capturing prehistoric Orkney

Dr Hugo Anderson-Whymark, University of York, SfM case study

Research and learning applications for SfM

Li Sou, University of Bradford

Conference CPD log

Date	Session/ workshop	Contributing to CPD objective?	What did you learn?	Hours of CPD

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WEDNESDAY 19 APRIL

10:00–11:00	Registration and coffee			
14:00–13:00	W11 OPENING SESSION, Curtis Auditorium			

14:00–15:30	LR1 - ARMB 2.98	LR2 - ARMB 1.49	LR3 - ARMB 2.16	LR4 - ARMB 1.06	Fringe & Social events
16:00–17:30	W1.2 Archaeology and UK soft power DCMS/CIFA	W2.2 New approaches to recording, understanding and conserving historic landscapes in a global context	W3.2 What do you mean, you don't recognise my qualification? Understanding skills and measuring competence in archaeology	W4.2 Down among the dead men – The Bedern Group, digital preservation and the Historic Environment	
					All day: Raising Horizons exhibition All day: Graphic Archaeology Group gallery 18:00 Wine reception: Great North Museum 19:00 Welcome party (ticketed): Wyllam Brewery

THURSDAY 20 APRIL

9:30–11:00	T1.1 Professional standards and ethics: making a world of difference	T2.1 Safeguarding the sublime: managing protected landscapes	T3.1 How are we making archaeology accessible for all and are we doing it well enough? (CPD)	T4.1 Finding our global past: exploring cultures and creating a culture of collaboration	All day: Raising Horizons exhibition All day: Graphic Archaeology Group gallery
11:30–13:00					

14:00–15:30	T1.1 continues	T2.2 Built heritage in conflict BAG/IHBC	*ARMB 1.04 T3.2 Social Value UK: understanding social value and social impact (CPD)	T4.2 Delivering research every day (CPD) T4.3 Business and insurance risk management (CPD)	13:20 L&L: CIFA Any questions? SCR 13:45–17:45 EX1 Safeguarding fieldtrip (CPD) 15:00–17:30 Early careers networking event (SCR) 18:00–20:00 Archaeology LIVE ARMB 2.16 19:00 Evening social (ticketed): City Tavern
16:00–17:30					

FRIDAY 21 APRIL

9:30–11:00	F1.1 A broader vision for Brexit: impacts and advocacy for a global institute CIFA	F2.1 World heritage Sites: managing our global archaeological heritage	F3.1 Read all about it: reporting, publication and engagement (CPD)	F4.1 Droning on: how drones are changing archaeology (CPD)	9.15–13.05 EX2 Early medieval churches excursion (CPD) All day: Raising Horizons exhibition All day: Graphic Archaeology Group gallery 13:20 L&L: CIFA Any answers? SCR
11:30–13:00					

14:00–15:30	F1.2 Maximising the research potential from infrastructure projects R&I SIG	F2.2 Global archaeology: threats and solutions International Practice SIG	F3.2 Marine archaeology: global standards for protection and professional practice	F4.2 An introduction to the practical application of 3D photogrammetry (CPD)	
16:00–17:30					