



## Archaeology: a global profession

**CifA2017 Annual conference and training event  
19 - 21 April 2017, University of Newcastle**

### **CifA2017 CALL FOR PAPERS**

#### **Confirmed sessions**

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

*Session organisers:*

Edward James, Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd,  
[edward.james@watermangroup.com](mailto:edward.james@watermangroup.com)

Michael Nevell, University of Salford

*CifA Buildings Archaeology Group and IHBC*

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, run as a collaborative venture between the CifA Buildings Archaeology Group and IHBC, will shine a spotlight on the role that archaeologists and heritage professionals have played in the protection and conservation of these sites during and after conflict. In addition, we will consider 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.



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

*Session organisers:*

Caron Newman, McCord Centre for Landscape, Newcastle University,  
[caron.newman@newcastle.ac.uk](mailto:caron.newman@newcastle.ac.uk)

Sam Turner, McCord Centre for Landscape, Newcastle University,  
[sam.turner@newcastle.ac.uk](mailto:sam.turner@newcastle.ac.uk)

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.

## **Maximising the research potential from infrastructure projects**

*Session organisers:*

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

Andy Howard, Landscape Research and Management,  
[andyhowardconsulting@gmail.com](mailto:andyhowardconsulting@gmail.com)

*CIfA Research and Impact group*

Large-scale archaeological fieldwork programmes based on major infrastructure developments offer unique challenges and opportunities for researchers. Often comprising multiple sites including 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 project can result in the collation of an impressive array of data. This proposed 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.

## **Droning on: how drones are changing archaeology**

*Session organisers:*

Andrew Petersen, UWTSd, [a.petersen@uwtsd.ac.uk](mailto:a.petersen@uwtsd.ac.uk)

Frank Stremke, Frank Stremke Archaeology

This session will focus on the use of drones (UAV's) in archaeology and heritage management. Since the 2016 session at the CIfA Conference in Leicester (*UAV's in Archaeology the Bigger Picture*) the interest and use of drones in archaeology has



continued to expand. Drones are now an affordable piece of equipment for even small scale archaeological projects and are becoming the preferred method for mapping large sites and buried features.

However the legal and ethical implications of using drones are still not fully understood by either the general public or the archaeological profession as a whole. The session organizers welcome papers which deal with evolving legal framework for using drones in archaeology or case studies which demonstrate the wide range of applications. In particular, the session welcomes papers which discuss the prospects for integrating drones into the planning and archaeological interventions and heritage projects.

### **A broader vision for Brexit: Impacts & advocacy for a global institute**

*Session organisers:*

Tim Howard, ClfA and Rob Lennox, ClfA, [rob.lennox@archaeologists.net](mailto:rob.lennox@archaeologists.net)

Robby Copsey and Harriet Bryant-Buck, NPS Consulting, [robby.copsey@nps.co.uk](mailto:robby.copsey@nps.co.uk)

The decision of the British electorate on 23 June to vote to leave the European Union is one which 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, 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 which will explore what Brexit means in practice and how we might approach these issues. This will draw on evidence collected by ClfA as well as the experience of ClfA members and Registered Organisations.

However, there is also a broader context for Brexit, and as this conference discusses archaeology as a global profession, we will also aim to unpick the existential questions of what the withdrawing from the European Union might mean for our influence in and interaction with Europe and the world.

Papers will consider this broad context from a variety of sector viewpoints and will discuss the rhetoric of recent European exploration of heritage value frameworks as well as the traditions of professional practice, as developed in Faro and Valetta conventions, respectively, and consider what continued importance these shared visions may hold for the UK. Will the post-Brexit UK take a diverging path from other European nations? And what role can archaeology play in an international society which is politically divided?

### **Finding our global past: exploring cultures and creating a culture of collaboration**

*Session organisers:*

Jane Evans, Worcestershire Archive & Archaeology Service,  
[jevans1@worcestershire.gov.uk](mailto:jevans1@worcestershire.gov.uk)

James Gerrard, Newcastle University, [james.gerrard@ncl.ac.uk](mailto:james.gerrard@ncl.ac.uk)



Katherine Baxter, Society for Museum Archaeology, [Katherine.Baxter@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:Katherine.Baxter@leeds.gov.uk)

Artefacts are central to any consideration of archaeology as a global profession, reflecting international trade, 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 where 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.

### **Down amongst the dead men – The Bedern Group, digital preservation and the Historic Environment**

*Session organisers:*

Peter McKeague, Historic Environment Scotland, [peter.mckeague@rcahms.gov.uk](mailto:peter.mckeague@rcahms.gov.uk)

Kirsty Lingstadt, Historic Environment Scotland, [kirsty.lingstadt@rcahms.gov.uk](mailto:kirsty.lingstadt@rcahms.gov.uk)

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. We welcome papers for our session from data creators and curators addressing issues such as awareness, training, collecting and charging policies, data standards and accessibility.

### **World Heritage Sites – managing our global archaeological heritage**

*Session organisers:*

Rebecca Jones, Historic Environment Scotland, [Rebecca.jones@hes.scot](mailto:Rebecca.jones@hes.scot)

Henry Owen-John, Historic England, [Henry.Owen-John@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:Henry.Owen-John@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

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 to working with UNESCO.

### **Global Archaeology - threats and solutions**

*Session organisers:*

Jamie Quartermaine, Oxford Archaeology, [j.quartermaine@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:j.quartermaine@oxfordarch.co.uk)

Leonora O'Brien, AECOM, [leonora.obrien@aecom.com](mailto:leonora.obrien@aecom.com)

*CifA International Practice Group*

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, the robbing of archaeological sites to feed the antiquity market, and often take place in countries where conservation is very much a low priority.

The proposed session will examine the threats and conservation issues that affect many countries, particularly from 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.

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

*Session organisers:*

Kate Geary, CifA, [kate.geary@archaeologists.net](mailto:kate.geary@archaeologists.net)

Raimond Karl, Bangor University and Chair of the EAA Committee on the Teaching and Training of Archaeologists, [r.karl@bangor.ac.uk](mailto:r.karl@bangor.ac.uk)

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.

### **Read all about it: reporting, publication and engagement**

*Session organisers:*

Victoria Donnelly, Amec Foster Wheeler E&I, [victoria.donnelly@amecfw.com](mailto:victoria.donnelly@amecfw.com)

Victoria Park, Amec Foster Wheeler E&I, [victoria.park@amecfw.com](mailto:victoria.park@amecfw.com)

As archaeologists, we have an obligation to communicate the results of our work, both with professionals and the wider public. In an ever-increasing 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, as well as the wider public. How effective are these systems in achieving the aims of the Valetta Convention? We are looking for case studies which provide examples of both the highs and lows of dissemination and archive of projects, highlighting opportunities for sharing and working collaboratively and discussing hurdles and how you overcame them. 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.

### **Marine archaeology: global standards for protection and professional practice**

*Session organisers:*

Victoria Cooper, Royal Haskoning DHV, [victoria.cooper@rhdhv.com](mailto:victoria.cooper@rhdhv.com)

Katy Bell, University of Winchester, [K.Bell.12@unimail.winchester.ac.uk](mailto:K.Bell.12@unimail.winchester.ac.uk)

Alison James, Historic England, [alison.james@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:alison.james@HistoricEngland.org.uk)

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 invites papers to examine 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.

### **How are we making archaeology accessible for all and are we doing it well enough?**

*Session organisers:*

Theresa O'Mahony, Enabled Archaeology Foundation, [tomahony081@gmail.com](mailto:tomahony081@gmail.com)

Victoria Reid, Access to Archaeology, [info@accesstoarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@accesstoarchaeology.co.uk)

Jim Brightman, Solstice Heritage, [jb@solsticeheritage.co.uk](mailto:jb@solsticeheritage.co.uk)

Emily Plunkett, Arcadis, [Emily.Plunkett@arcadis.com](mailto:Emily.Plunkett@arcadis.com)

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.

We are calling for papers which openly discuss 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. Abstracts are welcomed from all areas of archaeology including, employers, archaeologists, students and enabled archaeologists/volunteers.

Within enabled archaeology there are many positive examples of equality and inclusion for disabilities, but still there are negative barriers which need to be addressed. We welcome papers which provide examples of the positive and/or negative effects of accessibility within archaeological practice.

### **Safeguarding the sublime: the challenges of managing archaeology in protected landscapes in the 21st century**

*Session organisers:*

Chris Jones, Northumberland National Park, [chris.jones@nnpa.org.uk](mailto:chris.jones@nnpa.org.uk)

Natalie Ward, Peak District National Park, [natalie.ward@peakdistrict.gov.uk](mailto:natalie.ward@peakdistrict.gov.uk)

The World's Protected Areas are recognised for their conservation of the "natural" environment, dramatic landscapes, habitats and wildlife. They also contain outstanding international examples of cultural and archaeological heritage, evidence of human activity over thousands of years. The UK's National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are part of this global family, Class V Protected Landscapes (IUCN) classification. These areas provide statutory protection for the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage and to provide public enjoyment and understanding. Many areas contain outstanding examples of World Heritage, such as Blaenavon Industrial Landscape, Hadrian's Wall and the UK's nomination of the Lake District. Internationally, from Rock Art in the Drakensberg in South Africa, to First People Settlements in North America, there are outstanding 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, the extractive industries, intensive agricultural practices and climate change and more recently, the implications of Brexit for the UK's National Parks and AONB's means that our archaeological heritage has been under greater threat and more at risk than ever. The downturn in the global economy and associated austerity measures has 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 to 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 to 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; National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, World Heritage Sites, UNESCO Global Geopark, Registered Historic Landscapes, Registered and Designed landscapes, Heritage Coasts, Ancient Woodlands and many others. 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 co-operation going forward.