

Society of Museum Archaeologists

ISSN 0959-4272

**MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGISTS
NEWS 47**

Autumn 2009

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The deadline for contributions for the digital Spring Newsletter is 28 February 2010 and should be sent to via email to Philip J Wise, acting Newsletter Editor, at philip.wise@colchester.gov.uk.

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Editorial

This issue has a focus on Roman projects, a new museum at Xanten in western Germany and a community archaeology project at Bristol focussing on the settlement of *Abona*. Clearly Roman archaeology remains a popular subject across Europe.

Other contributions deal with digital record keeping, which acts as an introduction to the theme of this year's conference. We also have updates on two aspects of the national scene: the All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group (APPAG) which published its report on the state of British archaeology some time ago now and the Coroners and Justice Bill currently before Parliament. There are also two requests for information from researchers. It is hoped that this section and our new item on people in Museum Archaeology will attract further contributions in future issues.

This year's SMA conference will take place in Winchester on 5-7 November (see page 12 for details). The title of this year's conference is 'Back to the Future: Digitising and revising museum archaeology'. An outstanding line up of speakers has been assembled by the conference organiser Caroline McDonald and it promises to be an informative and thought-provoking event. The SMA committee hopes that as many members as possible will support the conference. This is now the only event during the year when the Society gathers together and it is your chance to network with fellow museum archaeologists.

Finally in our next Newsletter we will be covering the consultation on the replacement for PPGs 15 and 16 – Planning for the Historic Environment Planning Policy Statement 15 – which is of very considerable importance for museum archaeologists. All are therefore encouraged to read this document and send in their own comments.

Philip J Wise
Acting Newsletter Editor

Katherine Baxter is on sabbatical.

Romans on the Rhine: a new museum at Xanten

In 1977 an archaeological park was established at Xanten on the lower Rhine in western Germany which was intended to combine the protection of the site of *Colonia Ulpia Traiana* with the reconstruction of Roman buildings. Described at the time as an 'educational leisure facility with the character of popular science' the park has now been further developed by the addition of a new museum, the Römer Museum, which opened in August 2008 after three years' construction.

The new museum has an exhibition space of around 2,000m² and explores the history of the Xanten area from the time immediately before the Roman conquest of the lower Rhine, around the time of the birth of Christ, to the emergence of the kingdom of the Franks in the fifth century. The exhibition space is subdivided into 13 themed areas and there are some 2,500 objects on display. It is located within the walled city away from the area where the reconstructed buildings are located. The museum has been erected upon the foundation walls of the basilica or entrance hall of the large public baths of the Roman city which are exceptionally well preserved.

On arrival the visitor is presented with a very modern-looking steel and glass building which consciously evokes the size and massing of the Roman baths basilica building which once stood on the site. This is a bold and appealing design which blends well with the 'ancient' buildings elsewhere in the park. Inside the spacious entrance area includes a shop and a gathering space where a glass floor provides a view of a preserved Roman ground surface below with human and animal foot prints as well as cart tracks. Such glass floors are also becoming very popular in new museum galleries in the UK, such as Lincoln's The Collection, and although some visitors will be nervous of walking across what is perceived to be a slippery or unsafe surface in reality modern technology has achieved an exciting new way of encountering the past.



Crowds queuing to enter the new Römer Museum on its first day of opening in August 2008 (© Philip J Wise)

Moving further into the building the first ground floor gallery covers the Germanic Tribes in the period up to the arrival of the Romans on the Rhine in 12 BC. At this time the Lower Rhine was sparsely populated with the main activity being the raising of cattle. As a result there are relatively few exhibits to illustrate this theme although the visitor is shown a cremation urn containing the remains of a child dating to 4th century BC. A nice touch is to mark out on the wooden floor the plan of a longhouse including the silhouettes of the cattle in the byre. There is a very marked division between this gallery and the next, The First Romans (12 BC – AD 100), which is achieved by a partition formed of large glass slabs covered with large colour photographs of the German landscape. This structural division consciously echoes the cultural shift brought by the Romans. The only connection between the two galleries is by means of a corridor flanked by legionary helmets in individual glass cases.

At this point the space opens out and the full height of the original Roman building may be appreciated. It also becomes apparent that a very complex design of ramps and mezzanine floors has been formed in the building. These structures are suspended freely in the interior of the hall, held only by the steel pillars which support the external walls and roof. The ramped access to the upper floors starts at the rear of the ground floor and as the visitor slowly moves upwards, ever more surprising perspectives

open up. These include a wide variety of different and constantly changing views of the displays already visited, but also views of exhibition areas not yet experienced, which stimulates curiosity and builds expectation.

The first Roman gallery covers the establishment of a legionary fortress and the growth of a nearby civilian settlement during the 1st century AD. The gallery is broken down into four themes: the impact of the Roman occupation on the native German population, what did it mean to be a Roman, the first civilian settlement and the Batavian Revolt of AD 69. As might be expected there is a wealth of artefacts on display to illustrate these themes, both the familiar such as amphorae and the unexpected, for example, a ceramic sundial. Particularly significant are the displays of military equipment and weapons amongst which are a cavalry helmet with the preserved impression of a braided horsehair covering and the metal plate from a crossbow.

The second Roman gallery covers the heyday of the *colonia* established by the emperor Trajan, that is AD 100 – 275, and as might be expected accounts for the largest number of artefacts on display. Some of these are stunning such as the bronze statue of a naked boy, a bronze water spout in the form of a dog's head and a sandstone relief of Cautes, the torchbearer, from the Xanten Mithraeum. Perhaps the most remarkable however is the partially complete wooden barge which may be viewed from all sides including underneath, a remarkably effective piece of exhibition design. As well as examining the various buildings found in the *colonia* and the nature of urban life, this gallery also provides an insight into the inhabitants of the city. In some cases only their names are known, as, for example, when these are scratched onto bases of samian ware vessels while in others inscriptions enable details of their lives to be recounted. Some were soldiers, a standard bearer of the Thirtieth Legion among them, others civilians such as a widow from Lyon.

For two hundred years from AD 275/6, when the city was overrun by the Franks, *Colonia Ulpia Traiana* underwent a slow and steady decline. Even so there are some notable



A view of the displays in the first Roman gallery at the Römer Museum (© Philip J Wise)

finds on display from this period including a hoard of 390 silver coins and accompanying spoons and jewellery dating to after AD 260, and a number of 4th-century glass vessels.

The final gallery deals with the Franks and their assimilation of Roman civilization, as shown by the gravestone of Batimodus erected around AD 400 which has a Latin inscription and Christianity symbolism. As in early Anglo-Saxon England the evidence comes almost exclusively from graves and weapons, male belt fittings, female jewellery, ceramic and glass vessels are on show. The story ends with establishment of a new urban settlement known as *ad Sanctos*, next to the saint, at the place where the martyr St Viktor was buried which in due course would become Xanten.

There is no doubt that this museum contains some remarkable artefacts and that the curators have made a real effort to tell the story of the Roman city in a clear and interesting manner. The building too is exceptional and successfully combines a striking modern design with the need to evoke the earlier Roman building which stood on the site. The provision of information in three languages – German, English and Dutch – is also to be commended. It is a pity then that some of the display techniques are rather unsatisfactory. In some of the cases the labels are too low or poorly positioned. In The First Romans gallery a cluster of cases containing individual grave assemblages

have the objects displayed very close to the ground forcing the viewer to bend down to study them properly. Conversely an exquisite small statuette of Victory is displayed at adult eye height and is invisible to children or wheelchair users. In some cases objects are numbered but these numbers do not appear on the labels. To redress the balance it should be noted that there are some very good interactives, including a digital map of the Roman Empire, and that in the section dealing with public buildings a large plan of the town has been drawn out on the floor with objects from individual buildings displayed in cases at the relevant locations.

This is a museum which is well worth visiting and repays careful study. Despite the quibbles over some of the displays the Rhineland Regional Council is to be congratulated for their commitment to their Roman heritage at Xanten and their vision of providing access to that heritage.

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Philip J Wise
 Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service

In Search of *Abona* – A 21st-Century Community Project at Bristol

Evidence of extensive Romano-British occupation in the area of Sea Mills near Bristol has been recorded since the early 18th century and it is now accepted that it was the site of a small Roman town called *Abona*. A new community project is about to start that will review all the archaeological evidence of the Roman town, both within the existing museum archives as well as unrecorded material in private hands. As well as coming into the museum store to record objects, participants will undertake other activities such as a door-to-door survey of the area to find out how much material is being recovered in residential gardens and also to provide a way of raising local public

awareness of a shared community heritage. It will be promoted through informal community archaeology events and existing community networks and will be co-ordinated by Bristol City Council Urban Design & Conservation team and staff at Bristol City Museum (including the local PAS Finds Liaison Officer) but delivered by a group of dedicated local volunteers.

The most notable early investigations at Sea Mills were made by the antiquarian Frederick Ellis who recorded Roman pottery and associated material recovered during works to Sea Mills railway station in 1893. Later work undertaken during the construction of the Portway alongside the Avon Gorge in the 1920s and by George Boon in the 1940s indicated that there was a substantial Roman settlement focused on the Trym estuary.

It is believed that *Abona* originated in the 1st century AD as a military town and port possibly associated with military action against the Welsh tribes. The location of any fort is currently not known although 1st-century timber buildings have been recorded at Hadrian Close and at Abon House. By the 4th century, *Abona* had expanded considerably and visible remains of stone buildings can be seen at the corner of Roman Way and the Portway. There is, as yet, no evidence of 5th-century occupation in the town, although it is likely that the settlement experienced a similar period of late 4th-century decline and eventual abandonment as that experienced by other Romano-British settlements in the region such as those associated with the Kings Weston villa and the agricultural occupation at Inns Court.

Since the development of post-war housing there has been limited scope for further archaeological investigations, although a series of excavations in the 1960s and 1970s helped to define the extent of the settlement. More recent fieldwork at Sea Mills Lane, and continuing work at Hadrian Close, is helping us to better understand the origins and main periods of development of the town. The recent fieldwork has established that despite the housing developments Roman material has survived on many sites in the area, often at relatively shallow depths.

In addition to formal archaeological fieldwork there have been numerous chance finds, anecdotal reports, and antiquarian and amateur investigations. It is also known that Roman material is continually being found through general gardening activity throughout the area although much of this is going unreported or unrecognised.

In spite of the large amount of material that has been recorded there has been no overall synthesis since 1987 and the archaeological record is being constantly eroded, often through lack of local knowledge and resources. This project is aiming to create a better understanding of the Roman town as well as to establish a way of managing the day-to-day archaeological impacts such as small-scale ground works.

It is intended that members of the Bristol & Avon Archaeological Society will undertake the work with support from archaeologists at Bristol City Museum and Bristol City Council's Urban Design & Conservation team. Volunteers will work on material in store, with residents of Sea Mills and also with field archaeologists to help local people rediscover their Roman roots.

It is hoped that a community publication to widen the understanding of the town of *Abona* will be produced in the form of a low cost booklet or pamphlet to be distributed by local libraries and community centres and during future archaeological events. In the longer term the project will be extended to involve local schools.

Gail Boyle and Peter Insole
Bristol City Council

Digital Provenance versus Preservation

Digital is coming: run for your lives! Perhaps the advent of computer based record keeping isn't quite that scary, but it is different; and we are going to have to deal with the differences. One cannot see or touch a digital document; it has no texture; has no heft; can't be seen on a shelf; and isn't readily missed. It has no

mystery. One could say that it doesn't deteriorate, but it does, insidiously.

Digital record keeping has become the norm for the western business world; and archaeologists, mainly because they are at the bottom of the funding heap, are still essentially using paper based primary recording. This is changing. Digital colour photography has already become *de rigueur* and a digital primary record: the spiralling cost of film means that B&W images may soon be prohibitively expensive begging the question: will a greyscale rendition of a colour image provide the same information as a primary B&W photograph?

This trend will continue. Archaeological units are experimenting with mechanisms to collect excavation primary data directly onto handheld devices. It is slow going as archaeological excavations can be very unkind to electronics: however as outdoor professions such as construction, mining, and transport, have similar problems, ruggedized equipment is becoming available. On the face of it, digital recording has many benefits: reduced transcription errors; data more readily available for GIS; statistical packages; storage space. However, there is another side of this coin: provenance.

Paper offers us a range of tools to critically review information for accuracy and originality. We can see whiteout, crossings out and changes; we can track handwriting; and discover the skills of an individual excavator; we can build a picture of how a particular assumption was arrived at; and where misinformation might have crept in. These, and many other tests that a future researcher might want to apply, are very much more difficult in a digital environment.

The designers of archaeological data collection systems have a long way to go before their algorithms can be considered an *accurate* primary record of an excavation. The primary devices will need to include field by field logging of every change and adjustment; the daily data dumps will need to be saved and documented: these *are* the primary record. The present database implementations are lacking in field by field logging and provide very little information on

how the data presented came to be. This may seem to be a draconian requirement, except that in other areas of scientific research, delta tracking is being implemented to counter fraud and to trace the provenience of ideas.

There are other requirements too. Tracking hardware; make and model; software versions; maintenance records; all of which are essential support data.

Ignoring the costs and implications of storing digital files in museums for posterity, there is a significant cost to preparing files for deposition, mainly because the syntax of the document is not implicit, as it often is for paper records, but requires considerable explicit description, the metadata: metadata is needed to properly understand the content; and if a mechanical process is going to process that content, the metadata itself should be machine readable and similarly described. This cost on a project by project basis is not inconsiderable but could be mitigated by investment in preparation software tools or extensions to existing excavation databases. The rigorous requirements for deposition, such as those prescribed by the Museum of London or Archaeology Data Services could then be scripted.

And we must understand that, just because data is preserved, that its preservation is not, in itself, provenance.

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Alan Gillott

Update on APPAG

Mike Heyworth writes: The All Party Parliamentary Archaeology Group meets every other month whilst Parliament is in session and is supported formally by The Archaeology Forum (TAF), for which I act as APPAG Secretary. The meetings are attended by other TAF members, and also a range of archaeologists who are able to contribute to discussions and provide information, as necessary. The Group meetings have regular guest speakers and cover a lot of relevant business ranging across the heritage sector. The Group has a significant list of members, with an active 'core' including Lords Renfrew, Redesdale and Howarth, plus MPs Tim Loughton, Robert Key, Mark Fisher, Andrew Dismore, and Hugh Bayley.

The Group brings together a group of parliamentarians who can intervene in debates in both Houses, put forward specific amendments to legislation, lay down Parliamentary questions and arrange meetings with key individuals to act as advocates on archaeological issues. They have been very influential in relation to several recent Bills, for example the Marine and Coastal Access Bill and the Coroners and Justice Bill. The Group continues to press for the Heritage Protection Bill and is also active in considering legislative reforms relating to various aspects of portable antiquities. If there are any key issues which SMA wishes to bring to APPAG's attention then I can draw these to the attention of the Group's Officers, if that would be helpful.

Update on the Coroners and Justice Bill

Roger Bland writes: On 18 May 2009 the Minister Lord Bach confirmed in the House of Lords that the Government is 'persuaded of the case for establishing a national coroner

for Treasure', a proposal that had been included in the draft Coroners Bill in 2006 and that was subsequently omitted from the Coroners and Justice Bill published in Jan. 2009.

In June the Government tabled their amendments implementing a Coroner for Treasure in the Lords and there was a short debate on 23 June in which Lords Redesdale, Howarth and Renfrew all took part. In addition to the Coroner for Treasure, the Portable Antiquities Scheme was also pushing for three other amendments to the Treasure Act which were in the 2006 draft Bill and which had been omitted from the Coroners and Justice Bill.

These amendments were:

- (a) Allowing extra time for prosecutions for non-reporting of Treasure than the current 6 months;
- (b) Giving coroners the power to require that finders actually deliver finds of Treasure rather than the present requirement which is simply that they have to report them and
- (c) Lastly widening the duty to report Treasure to anyone who comes into possession of it, and not just the finder.

The Government have implemented (a) and (b), but not (c) and Lords Redesdale and his allies are tabling that amendment again in Report stage in the Lords, timetabled for three days this month, the 21st, 26th and 28th. This is the last opportunity to make any further changes. This amendment (c) is needed to ensure that those who deal in Treasure finds undertake due diligence; it also closes a loop-hole in the existing legislation and would increase police powers to enforce the Treasure Act.

In addition, on Lord Howarth's suggestion, there is also a second amendment to give the Coroner for Treasure the power to designate persons to whom Treasure should be reported (it is expected that the Coroner would designate the Finds Liaison Officers, but they cannot be mentioned in primary legislation).

This is included in order to deal with the Government's objection that amendment (c) would greatly increase the workload of the Coroner; it would also help to establish the role of the Finds Liaison Officer on a near-statutory basis and it would also deal with the current anomalous situation where the Treasure Act states that finders would report Treasure to the Coroner, but in practice the great majority of them reports Treasure finds to the Finds Liaison Officer, who makes the report on their behalf.

The British Museum is supporting these two amendments. On 23 June the Minister, Lord Bach promised a meeting with APPAG on these amendments, but it has not yet taken place.

Lastly, APPAG acting on its own initiative, without the involvement of the British Museum, wishes to table an additional amendment, drafted by Prof Norman Palmer, which will create an offence of dealing in undocumented archaeological objects. This is being tabled more as an expression of intent than in the serious expectation that it will be accepted, but APPAG wanted to put it on the record. The antiquities trade, of course, are likely to oppose this amendment.

The final shape of the Bill should become clear within the next two to three weeks.

Information requests

Neolithic to Bronze Age textiles and basketry from the Swiss Lakes

Pippa Cruickshank of the Department of Conservation and Scientific Research at the British Museum writes: I am currently involved with a project to study and conserve our British Museum collection of Neolithic to Bronze Age Swiss Lakes textiles from 19th century excavations. I suspect many museums have examples, and I am trying to track down other locations of this material in the UK. I would be interested to hear of museums with any in their collections, and if so whether these textiles/basketry fragments are still in their original mounts, whether any have been conserved and/or re-housed, and

if they are currently in storage or on display.

Contact

pcruickshank@thebritishmuseum.ac.uk

Post-medieval *Hoofdnaalden* or headdress pins

Philip Wise from Colchester and Ipswich Museum Service is researching early 17th-century *hoofdnaalden* or headdress pins from England. These decorative silver pins are of similar design to a bodkin and, indeed are often confused with bodkins, but are in fact a distinctive category of jewellery associated particularly with Holland in this period. In recent years many have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme as Treasure items, but there may be older finds in museum collections, especially from areas close to the east coast of England. Information on such finds would be very valuable in studying the distribution of these finds and whether there is any connection with areas of Dutch settlement as is sometimes argued. Please send any information on relevant finds to philip.wise@colchestermuseums.org.uk

People in Museum Archaeology

Sarah Pevely

My post as the Community Archaeologist in north-east Wales is quite wide ranging. In fact people are often taken aback when I explain what I do. It's a unique post and was quite experimental at the time it was set up, but now other areas of the country are starting to use this template, as it has been so successful here in Wales.

The idea for a Community Archaeologist came about because there was a lack of provision for archaeology in Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham Museum Services and there was no official archaeologist in Flintshire and no longer a County Archaeologist in Wrexham either.

The funding for the post was provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund and supported by museums services in the three counties of Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham. It was also supported by the Portable Antiquities

Scheme as well as a local metal detecting society, the Mold Historical Search Society. Cadw have also kindly provided funding for important work to be carried out on scheduled monuments across the three counties. I am employed by Denbighshire County Council and my contract runs for two years; so I've got my work cut out!

The main aim of the post was to promote archaeology in north-east Wales and encourage the public to engage more with archaeology and their heritage. Therefore the main body of my work involves outreach; a rather bland word that really means making archaeology accessible and fun to people of all ages. I have to admit I was rather nervous at the thought of giving talks to local societies but practice makes perfect! And I have had plenty of practice now, having given talks to many local history societies, the Federation of Museums and Galleries in Wales and the North Wales Museums partnership.

As to schools, there is no education co-ordinator for heritage services in Denbighshire or Flintshire so it meant starting from scratch in those areas. But I did have a lot of help from the education team at Wrexham Museum in the beginning and we devised some great workshops for local schools as well as the public. These were very successful and I used this as a basis for devising activities and workshops that I could take around schools and events. To date, I have worked with around 1600 children.

Cadw have been very supportive and the work carried out so far has been very positive. Volunteers were enlisted from the local community and it wouldn't be possible without their support. This work included clearing gorse from a unique hillfort at Caer Drewyn, as well as cutting back encroaching reed grass on the nationally important moated site of Owain Glyndwr's (probable) birthplace at Glyndyfrdwy (near Corwen). The aim of this work is not only to clear a lot of invading scrub and vegetation from these monuments, but also to encourage members of the community to take an active role in preserving their local monuments and to participate in a positive, group activity and to learn more about the history and archaeology around them. So far we have cleared around 1215m² of vegetation. The Denbighshire

Countryside Service and 'Heather and Hillforts' project were essential partners in these projects and provided much guidance and help.

Finally, the third part of my job is as a part-time Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) for the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). The Mold and Wrexham areas of north-east Wales are already covered by FLOs, but there are many more independent metal detectorists and members of the public who make finds, as the area is so rich in archaeology and history. Therefore, I have been able not only to support the FLOs in North Wales, but also to be a contact for detectorists who don't belong to a club and for people who wouldn't know where to take their finds in the first place. I have recorded around 75 finds onto the PAS database in the last year with another 18 still pending, compared with only a couple recorded previously.

On a personal note, having worked in Liverpool for many years previously, it has meant great changes to move to an unfamiliar rural area. I deigned to see it as a challenge of discovery and I was given such a warm welcome not only by colleagues, but also my local community. There have been many personal challenges, not only finding my way around the pronunciation of place names but also in stretching oneself into new areas.

This post has been so successful in linking many different bodies and organisations to achieving one goal and it continues to do so. I have thoroughly enjoyed my work over the last 16 months and I hope it will continue after next May.

Les Good

Gail Boyle writes: With forty-years service as a Bristol City Council employee, Les Good, Curator of Archaeology, retired at the end of June. Although most of Les' working life was spent as a field archaeologist, for the last 15 years or so we have been job-sharing the post of Curator of Archaeology here at the City Museum & Art Gallery – Les working on the medieval and post-medieval collections and myself on the prehistoric and Roman. Les was the perfect job-share partner and I have always joked that having never had an argument with him our working relationship

was better than most marriages! Although I had known Les when he was working for BaRAS, I didn't really get to know him until after he began to work with Sue Giles and myself downstairs in the basement. We worked collaboratively on a large number of projects, but he worked mostly on documentation and archives whilst I worked at the more public side of things. Being a man who hates to be the centre of attention, Les specifically asked for no great fuss to be made over his retirement so we arranged a small gathering of archaeologist colleagues (past and present) to wish him well and gave him a replica of his favourite object in the collection – the Pagan's Hill Saxon glass jar – as a token of our esteem.

Outside of work Les has many other passions, but especially maths (which he is studying at degree level) and donkeys (of which he has four of his own) so he's unlikely to have time on his hands, retired or not. As for the Archaeology Section he will be a hard act to follow and we are missing him already... in fact we're all on a mission to get him to come back as a volunteer to sort out the clay pipe collection!

SMA Annual Conference 2009.

The Saxon Suite, Winchester Guildhall, Hampshire.

Back to the Future: Digitising and revising museum archaeology'

Thursday 5 November to Saturday 7 November

This will be an excellent opportunity to hear about the latest digital advances in archaeology, explore exactly why we retain archives and how we can manage digital archives in the real world. Coupled with the chance to visit one of England's charming, historic towns this is an event not to be missed!

The speakers include:

Frances Healy - 'Well worth getting the hands dirty: museum archives and the Dating Causewayed Enclosures Project'.

Christine Longworth, Monument Fellow – Backing the future: the re-excavation of Norton Priory's archives

Stuart Foreman, Oxford Archaeology – 'Learning lessons for the future while re-visiting the past: Roman Villas and the Channel Tunnel Rail Link'

Richard Haddlesey, University of Winchester - Spreading the Wood: The Dissemination of Dendroarchaeological information through Mobile Digital Technologies (MDT)

Professor Chris Bailey, University of Greenwich - Digital Technologies and Conservation of the Cutty Sark

Laura Watts, Department of Sociology, Lancaster University - 'Future archaeologies'.

DS Vernon Rapley, Metropolitan Police Service's Art & Antiques Unit - 'Criminal benefit from Cultural loss'.

Dr Karl Harrison, Fellow of the Cranfield Forensic Institute, Lead Scientist: LGC Forensics - Murder at the Museum: A Role for Conservation Science within Forensic Archaeology?

Richard Osgood, Head of Historic Environment Team, Defence Estates (MOD) - Meeting Charlie and Walter: the archaeologist and combat victim

William Kilbride, Digital Preservation Coalition – 'Have you guessed what it is yet? Archaeology, value and some myths about long term data management'

Chris Puttick, Oxford Archaeology - 'Reinventing the archaeological record' Using digital

Nick Poole, Collections Trust - From Digitisation to Content Creation - new models for public value

Dan Zambonini, Technical Director, Box UK -
Museum and Gallery Websites: Maintaining
Relevance in an Online World.

Richard Moss, Editor, Culture 24 – From log
boats to golden torques – publishing
archaeology stories on the web.

Jenny Hall, Curator of Roman London,
Museum of London – Living in Roman
London' - a reality check from a technophobe
curator

On the Saturday morning of the conference
the field trip will start with a visit to
Winchester City Museum storage facilities on

the edge of the city, followed by a 'quick
ascent' (weather permitting) of St Catherine's
Hill – an Iron Age hillfort excavated in the
1930's by C.F.C. Hawkes and others with
views not to be missed! After our hill walking
efforts (!) we will be rewarded with a visit to
Chilcombe House, the headquarters of the
County Museums Service for a brief tour and
lunch.

For information on registration please visit
our website www.socmusarch.org.uk or
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