Historic Environment Record News

ENGLISH HERITAGE

NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD

The Newsletter of the Historic Environment Records Forum

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Contents

A View from the Chair
Nick Boldrini, North Yorkshire County Council

Hello HEROes. After having volunteered to be HER chair, I have now actually chaired my first meeting of the forum, which was held on 5th July 2005 at the Institute of Archaeology, University College of London. The meeting was well attended by various members who had gathered to hear a series of talks and discuss issues under the title of "The Appliance of Science: Scientific data and Historic Environment Records".

The morning session was kicked off by Dominique de Moulins, who gave us a brief history of the project she has been leading to develop a methodology and standard for incorporating scientific data into HERs, and to link this into MIDAS. This theme was expanded upon by Gill Campbell, who gave more detail on the Thesauri and data

fields that Dominique's working group have agreed over the last two years. Ed Lee also gave a bit of broader perspective to the talks by relating this work to wider standards work at English Heritage.

Representatives from the Lake District and Cumbria consider a telling point.

These talks were followed by a discussion session in which details of how the system could be rolled out were discussed, as well as suggestions for how it could be created digitally, potentially linking to the OASIS system, which might make the incorporation of the data less labour intensive for HER Officers. The issues of incorporating backlog data were also briefly discussed.

Following a fine lunch, the afternoon session showcased

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three examples of how Science data – particularly Environmental data - were already being used in research and HER enhancement. Victoria Bryant gave a talk showing how the Worcestershire HER has begun to develop its own systems for incorporating this information. Lucy Farr showed preliminary results from her PhDwork in Surrey, and Jane Siddell showed work that had been undertaken in the Greater London SMR area. Whilst some of this work took a slightly different tack to Dominique's proposals, they all served to show how the data could be used once incorporated into HERs, and the usefulness of this work in helping to understand the Historic Environment and also for Development Control case work.

Gripped with enthusiasm during the morning session

Following tea, Keith May introduced us to the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model, again linking this to the incorporation of science data into HERs. This talk was more complex to follow than some of the other talks, though having it last thing may have contributed to this! However, I have been to a couple of sessions on the CRM now, and its usefulness

is beginning to seep into my brain.

For me, the whole day was quite interesting as it was a chance to see how a project I have been following from the periphery (as an email only participant in Dominique's working group) has developed and how close it is to implementation. It was also good to see some of the ways archaeology might benefit from the incorporation of this data more usefully into HERs and SMRs.

Obviously, there is the ever present issue that the more that HERs are expected to record, the harder it is going to be to deal with backlogs and keep HERs up to date, but the projects showcased demonstrated that good progress could be made on little money. However, the expansion of data to record in HERs, and the impact this has on resources, is an issue that is likely to continue to re-appear as the trend to make HERs more research friendly continues. It is also an issue that, as a community, we are going to have to be prepared to face. But the projects showcased at this Forum also showed that the same research communities who appear to be driving this demand, also appeared to be willing to aid this development. If this continues, not only will it improve HERs and their status, it may well help build links between HERs and their distant cousins in research -

which can only benefit the discipline as a whole.

Informing the Future of the Past Update
Paul Gilman

This time last year I was writing about 'Re-Informing the Future of the Past (Gilman 2004) and talking about how time seemed to go by so quickly. I was also suggesting that we would see a new Informing the Past going to English Heritage in February 2005 for publication on the Internet. Well, time has continued to fly but, as some of you will be aware, IFP II has not yet appeared. As I indicated in my article last year, the new version would be substantially revised and would include a lot of new content, reflecting the way in which SMRs are changing to HERs. In addition, the new IFP would be covering more geographic ground, taking in England, Scotland and Wales. Moreover, as with the first edition, we wanted to ensure that IFP reflected the views and needs of HER professionals. This meant that we wanted to source this content from as wide range an authorship as possible.

However, it has taken much more time than we expected, not just to find the authors, but to try and ensure they produced their sections of IFP II on time. Despite a lot of chasing from the editors and members of the steering committee, it was just not

possible to meet our original deadlines. Nevertheless, the good news is that almost all of the content is in and is being edited, in preparation for sending IFP II to peer review. The new IFP includes:

- Updates on legislation and policies
- A new chapter on Geographic Information Systems by David Wheatley of Southampton University
- A section on Historic Landscape Characterisation by Lynn Dyson-Bruce
- A summary of the recent discussions on archaeology science data and HERs from Dominique de Moulins
- Many new case studies and examples of good practice
- Lots of pointers to useful resources for HER officers on the web and elsewhere.

The next few weeks should see IFP II sent to peer review which will be followed by assessment of comments and, where appropriate, revision. Once approval has been obtained from the Steering Committee, IFP II can finally be handed over to English Heritage to be prepared for web publication. The challenge will then be to ensure it is kept up-to-date to keep in step with the rapidly changes that are affecting Historic Environment Records.

We do have some volunteer peer reviewers from the HER community, but there is room for a few more. So, if you would be interested in being a peer reviewer please contact the editors at:

Paul.Gilman@essexcc.gov.uk
or
Alison.Bennett@essexcc.gov.uk

References
Gilman, P, 2004, 'Re-Informing the Future of the Past', *Historic Environment Record News* **4**, 14-15**.**

Archaeological records in Great Britain and France: a comparison.
Perrine Ournac, PhD student, Université de Toulouse – Le Mirail, UTAH (UMR 5608).

Thanks to ERASMUS, the university exchange programme, I had an opportunity to study at the University of Birmingham for a year. My master's subject was a comparative study of the archaeological records of France and Great Britain in order to be able to share this knowledge with French scholars. In England I met archaeologists working for local authorities, in contracting archaeological units, and in universities. After a few months of personal research and interviews, I was able to outline the general framework of British archaeology, including the definition and aims of the record, and to compare it with the French situation. Victoria

Bryant (HER Manager, Worcestershire County Council) suggested that it would be interesting to publish some of the results that came out of the comparison and this is the purpose of this article.

It was clear that most of the archaeologists I met on both sides of the Channel did not know about the recording systems of other countries. I wanted to shed some light on this situation given that the legislation is based, in every European country, on a common basis which appears in the 1992 Valetta Convention. The Valetta Convention emphasises the necessity for countries to keep and maintain a record of archaeological finds, as they are vulnerable and threatened by development. In his report to the English Parliament in January 2003, Sir Colin Renfrew wrote "A comprehensive and reliable record is fundamental to informing planning policies and ensuring proper protection of all aspects of the archaeological and historical heritage". The main aim of an archaeological record is clearly set out in this sentence: they are essential for the protection of our unique and fragile archaeological heritage. The preservation of the resource by, at the very least, recording, is "fundamental". (Renfrew, 2003) (Renfrew's statement has an equivalent in France where the national record is called Carte archéologique nationale (CAN) (i.e. National Archaeological Map): "Le rôle

principal de la Carte archéologique est : d'évaluer le potentiel archéologique ; d'éviter les destructions de sites archéologiques en informant les aménageurs du territoire ; de protéger ; de favoriser la recherche." (The main role of the archaeological map is: to assess the archaeological potential; to avoid the destruction of sites by informing the developers of their presence; to protect; to support research))(Lefeuvre & Philippon, 2001).

British and French archaeologists are both facing the same problems of recording archaeological information. In theory they share the same ideas about the necessity to record sites but the structure of archaeology is very different in the two nations.

The French structure is a centralised one (cf. figure 1). The policies are designed by the *Sous-direction de l'archéologie* which is one of the offices of the Ministry of Culture and Communication in France, but regional services are given the task of actually maintaining the record. In practice, the information about archaeological sites is recorded and updated by the SRA (*Service régional de l'archéologie*, or Regional Archaeological Service) based in the regions (26 archaeological services. For details of the regional structures see http://www.culture.gouv.fr/cultu re/regions/role.htm). They maintain what is called the National Archaeological Map (the CAN). This information is then centralized on a national level in Paris, thanks to the use of a single application planned by the *Sous-direction de l'archéologie*. The French system can be represented as a triangle, with the Ministry in Paris at the head, relying on input from the regional levels, the whole being part of the same administration whose role is to maintain the record of French patrimony, to which archaeology belongs.

The local archaeologists, employed by the Ministry of Culture, record the information so that they are able to advise developers within their territory. They sometimes answer inquiries from the public who are usually independent researchers. A unique national database exists in Paris, but in practice it is difficult to make a national inquiry. The *Sous-direction* in Paris and the twenty six regional services are the only organisations responsible for the record. The regional structures are similar, with a number of archaeologists working within one territory. The application *Patriarche* allows them to record the description of a new site and to make inquiries: three different software packages are used for different tasks; firstly for the creation of a site within the record (a data base management system called ORACLE holds the data), secondly for searching (Business Objects: for inquiries by type or period and the edition of reports), and thirdly ArcView is used as GIS. There are difficulties in using and updating the record, partly because of the lack of time. Most of the officers' time is spent involved in development control work, as their priority is to prevent sensitive areas from being destroyed. The French archaeological record is based on the concept of a homogeneous system, with strategic planning in Paris, and then administration undertaken by the SRA.

It seems useful to emphasize an aspect of what we call "rescue" archaeology in France. At the moment, archaeologists from the INRAP (*Institut National de Recherches Archéologiques Préventatives)* are the main persons authorised to excavate sites threatened by development. They feed the information back to the local officers via their reports. The National Institute (or INRAP) is funded by a tax levied on each developer: the French government has adopted a principle that appears in the Renfrew report i.e. that all developers pay a tax on their project if it covers an area of at least 3000 square meters. This *redevance* (tax) is 0,32 euros (or 22p) per square metre. The law is considered to be fairer for developers than the previous legislation under which individual developers paid for archaeological work on their own sites. The French

Figure 1: the general organization of archaeology in France (Sources: www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/min/index-min.htm and www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/da.htm).
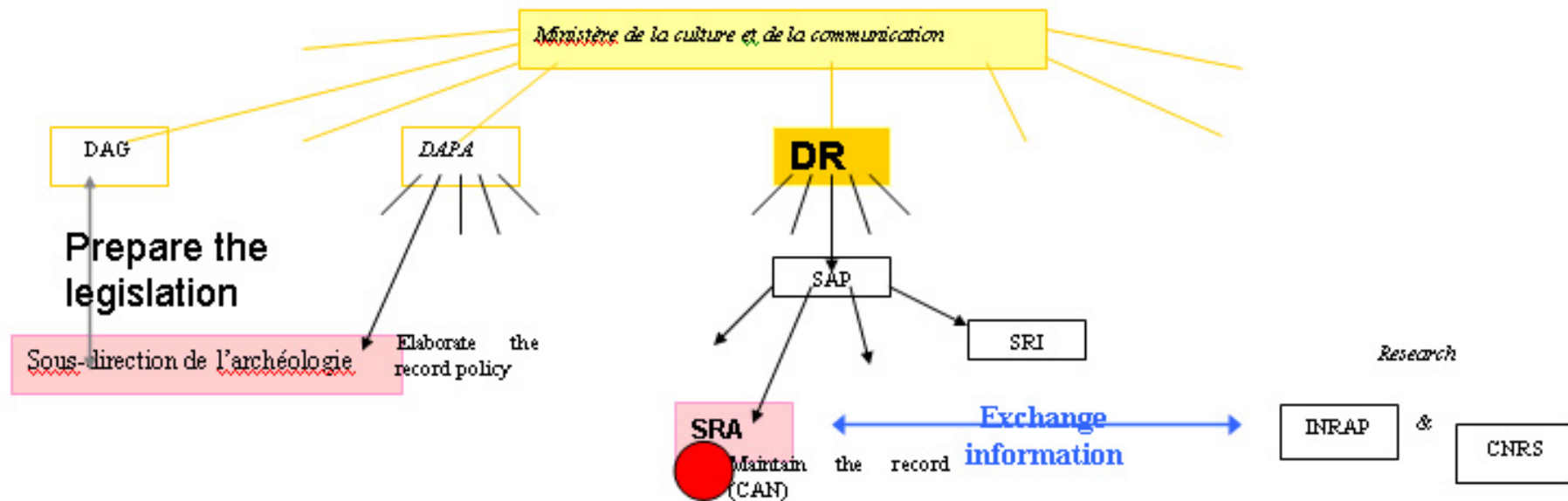
Central services :
DAG (*direction de l'administration générale*) central (Paris)
DAPA (*direction de l'architecture et du patrimoine*) (General Management of Architecture and Patrimony) (Paris)
Regional services :
DRAC (*directions régionales des affaires culturelles*) (Regional Office for Culture)
SAP (*service de l'architecture et du patrimoine*) (Architectural and Patrimony Service)
SRA (*services régionaux de l'archéologie*) (Regional Archaeological Services) (26)
INRAP : *Institut national de recherches archéologiques préventives* (Rescue Archaeology Research National Institute)
CNRS : *Centre national de la recherche scientifique* (Scientific Research National Institute)

system is not perfect but it does have advantages in that it provides some control over developers; the law is clear and the administration is in charge of making them respect the rules. In addition to developer-funded excavations through the INRAP, there are research excavations (*fouilles archéologiques programmées*) that are funded in a number of different ways i.e. by the government, by local authorities, the European Community and other means.

There are, in my opinion three main characteristics of the French archaeological record system. Firstly it is organised on a national level, with national standards and systems for the record. Secondly, the archaeologists who maintain the record are part of a public scheme and give free advice to whoever asks for it. Thirdly archaeological officers are often overwhelmed by their workload: the development control workload means that they hardly have time to update the record, especially to review old data. They have to focus on the location of archaeological remains to make sure that they properly advise the developers. As a consequence, it is very hard to develop the archaeological record so that it becomes a research tool. The record could be a fantastic means to learn about our local and national past, but there are too few archaeological officers to materialize it.

It is also important to try to share information with academics and with the general public. For instance in France, a special collection deals with remains of ancient sites. It is called *Carte archéologique de la Gaule* (Gaul Archaeological Map) and published by the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*. It includes all references to ancient sites of a department, a city, or a territory and also points out the main historical aspects of the area from the Iron Age to the very beginning of the Middle Ages, roughly from 800 B.C. to 800 A.D. This is clearly a good way to improve access to the archaeological resource of an area and researchers, professional or not, enjoy having this tool. The collection will cover the whole country in a few years' time.

In England, it seems that local or regional structures are the basis of archaeology, with *English Heritage* giving guidelines so that the national standards will be achievable some day. Unlike France there is not one system. The structure seems quite splintered.

There is one essential difference between Great Britain and France and that is the use of online resources. The Internet is not used in France as much as it is in the UK. British archaeologists are now thinking of this tool as a proper means to give access to knowledge, a democratic and easy way to inform the public,

professional or not, about their past. Three archaeological records (ADS, CANMORE (in Scotland) and Cadw (in Wales)) are creating geographically related records on the national scale. In addition there are many interesting developments on a regional scale. In Paris, the *Sous-direction de l'archéologie* announces that the national database will be accessible to people outside the Ministry of Culture: a programme is in progress. (European Heritage Network, no date).

To conclude, my research into archaeological records in Great Britain and France made me realize that it is important for archaeologists to be aware of foreign systems so that they can be inspired by new ideas. When comparing Great Britain and France, we see two different systems. In Great Britain the system is not achieved on the national level and local records are not used to constitute a national database; on the other hand, the online access is adequate. In France, the data is held in Paris, at a central point which then gives guidelines to regional officers, but it is not accessible yet outside the cultural services. They are both pyramidal systems but their direction seems opposite. This summary is too short to discuss the two structures in detail but its purpose was just to shed some light on the similarities and differences in the two countries.

References

European Heritage Network (no date) *National Heritage Policies.* Available at http://www.european-heritage.net

Lefeuvre, J. & Philippon, J. (2001) *La carte archéologique de la France.* Culture et Recherche 85-86, pp14-15. Available at http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/actualites/publications/index-publications.htm

Renfrew, C. (2003) *Report to the All Party Archaeology Group.* Available at http://www.sal.org.uk/appag

The OASIS Online Reporting Form: an update
Mark Barratt
NMR Excavation Index

Since going 'live' in April 2004 the OASIS Online dataset currently holds some 1800 forms, submitted by 140 contractors. Some 66 HERs are registered as recipients of forms, of which 22 are currently validating in advance of forwarding the records to the NMR and ultimately the ADS Catalogue.

The first 262 signed off and completed OASIS records (largely for Norfolk and Suffolk) are ready to go to the ADS at present. Those HERs who have signed off forms will have been receiving emails advising that the completed records will be removed from the OASIS dataset following sign off by the NMR. This allows time for the HER to extract all relevant information from each form ahead of its webbing on the ADS Catalogue.

With the completion of the regional group training days in October 2004 the NMR has been providing individual sessions for contractors and curators in an ongoing programme. Any HERs who would like to book training can do so by contacting me at oasis@english-heritage.org.uk or by phone on 01793 414826.

It is hoped to have an OASIS User Forum up and running in the near future, allowing the sharing of experience and advice between units, HERs and the NMR.

Ontological modelling and Revelation
Background to the Conceptual Modelling Project
Keith May
English Heritage

The Ontological Modelling project was undertaken by English Heritage (EH) Fort Cumberland staff at the former Centre for Archaeology (CfA) as part of a further stage in a larger scale project known as Revelation that aims to "***provide a coherent digital information system that will make the capture, analysis and dissemination of our research faster and more effective***".

The Fort Cumberland teams include archaeologists, geophysicists, scientific specialists, conservators, archivists, surveyors, buildings specialists, finds specialists, graphic artists, and can thus be seen to represent a good cross-section of the wider archaeological community.

Revelation carried out a **Review of Existing Systems** and this painted a picture of the various different parts of CfA each with rather fragmented Information Systems that don't communicate very well with each other.

Further Revelation work looked at **sectoral practice** in archaeology and suggested that the picture was by no means unique to CfA and that there would be value in trying to develop models of that could better express the relationships between archaeological data and processes at a conceptual level, in addition to more standard data flow diagrams and entity-relationship modelling.

This led to the idea of using an ontology for representing the CfA information environment (otherwise known as the information domain).

Modelling Work and standards used
The work on the archaeological ontology has emphasised the importance and value to everyone in the archaeological teams of using a consistent way of representing the main

concepts, entities, properties and relationships used by CfA staff in their work.

There was also a requirement to try and model the established archaeological processes, but in a way that would enable us to show how the data could be better structured in future for sharing and interoperability.

To do this it seemed that the use of an ontology for expressing not just the keywords in the data, but also the **conceptual meaning** behind the information held in various systems could provide a way to begin.

The result is by no means seen as a complete representation of all the activities, processes, or detailed records carried out by archaeologists, but it does hopefully represent a coherent high-level model of what the CfA does. The model will be a key tool for ensuring that systems designers build a system that reflects what the CfA does and needs.

The main modelling diagram and report on the archaeological work of the CfA are on the CIDOC CRM site under technical papers (under Cripps et al) see:
http://cidoc.ics.forth.gr/technical_papers.html

In addition there is more detailed work on the scope notes and relationships available from the CfA and work continues under the Revelation banner, to refine the model further.

There are also potential advantages beyond CfA, for the rest of EH, and the wider archaeological sector of using a consistent standard.

The latest MIDAS standard has been mapped to the CIDOC-CRM, thus semantically enabling systems that adopt MIDAS. By enhancing the CfA mapping it is envisaged that a deeper level of interoperability will be possible from HER records into the more detailed records of events held by archaeological organisations such as CfA.

Further work and Feedback
The CfA modelling does differ from a more conventional mapping of existing database terms to the CRM defined concepts (such as has been done for MIDAS).

One reason for this is that the modelling work was intended to inform systems development work of a new database system and hence did not want to simply map existing (and in some cases out-dated) systems terminology and database structures to the CRM.

The result is a 'model of the archaeological process' depicted in a CRM compliant form which could be used by others as a starting point for either mapping their own similar systems to the CRM or for the design of their own new systems.

Having said that, further work will be needed within EH to do some broader ontological modelling of areas not yet covered in the model, for example aerial survey or maritime recording. Also more work will be needed to map the detail of standard terminologies and other database fields once they are agreed as part of new systems development.

If anyone wishes to learn more about this work or send comments or feedback please address email to:
keith.may@english-heritage.org.uk

'Managing the Historic Environment in the Digital Age'
IFA and IHBC Oxford Conference, 20th May 2005
John Yates
Chair, IHBC

This year the annual joint IFA and IHBC Oxford conference tackled the subject of historic records in this era of revolutionary change. The event at Rewley House attracted a good attendance that included record keepers, record content providers and record users, and some people who probably fit all three categories. An occasion like this really gives the lie to the myth that the historic environment is full of silo thinkers concerned only for their own particular professional responsibility.

The two concurrent revolutions that dominated the day concerned content and media. On content, first Paul Gilman of Essex County Council and ALGAO guided us through the metamorphosis of SMRs into the much wider Historic Environment Records, and all that implied for the future. Matthew Stiff of English Heritage's National Monuments Record carried that through to a national level, then Graham Fairclough of English Heritage demonstrated the sophistication of GIS based characterisation studies on different scales. Nicole Crockett of The Building Exploratory showed how that project had produced and used another kind of record, based on the work, studies, memories and views of local people. On media, John Preston of Cambridge City Council and IHBC gave us all a fright with his description of the imminent arrival of e-planning, and its implications for users and record keepers. It appears that the immediate resource requirements to equip and train for paper-free planning have not yet been recognised or adequately financed.

Discussion topics included the issues of local authority historic environment service structures –'sub-regional pools', etc – as well as Freedom of Information, private records, and the durability of digital records. Now we all know that DPC stands for the Digital Preservation Coalition……

New Territory Based Contacts for the NMR
Martin Newman, English Heritage

As part of the reorganisation of Heritage Data following the NMR review, four new posts of Territory Data Coordinator have been created based in each of English Heritage's territory offices (Bristol, Cambridge and London and York). The role of these posts is primarily to coordinate the acquisition and use of the NMR's data at local level including liaising with EH staff based in the regional officers and external NMR contacts.

The Territory Data Coordinators will be working closely with Heritage Information Partnerships to improve the service the NMR provides to HERs under the 'lead role' for the sector. They will also be working closely with EH Planning and Development, Heritage Protection and survey staff within the regions to ensure appropriate use is made of NMR data and that corrections and updates are recorded in the appropriate dataset. The Territory Data Coordinators will also be acting as representatives of the NMR at regional and local events (seminars, conferences etc.).

Contact details for the new Data Coordinators are:

West - Bristol
Nick Hanks
Phone 0117 975 2205
Email nick.hanks@english-heritge.org.uk

East - Cambridge
Lucy Richardson
Phone 01223 582703
lucy.richardson@english-heritage.org.uk

South - London
Jonathan Bradley
Phone 020 7973 3099
Email
jonathan.bradley@english-heritage.org.uk

North - York
Petra Wade
Phone 01904 601945
Email petra.wade@english-heritage.org.uk

These new post are within Datasets Development, a new section within Heritage Data which combines functions from the former DMU with tasks concerned with the Record of Scheduled Monuments previously undertaken by Data Team Monuments in Savile Row and a team undertaking statutory mapping.

The teams in the section maintain information and work on projects relating to the following data datasets/systems:
- AMIE Monument Records
- Listed Building System
- Parks and Gardens Registration System

Datasets Development
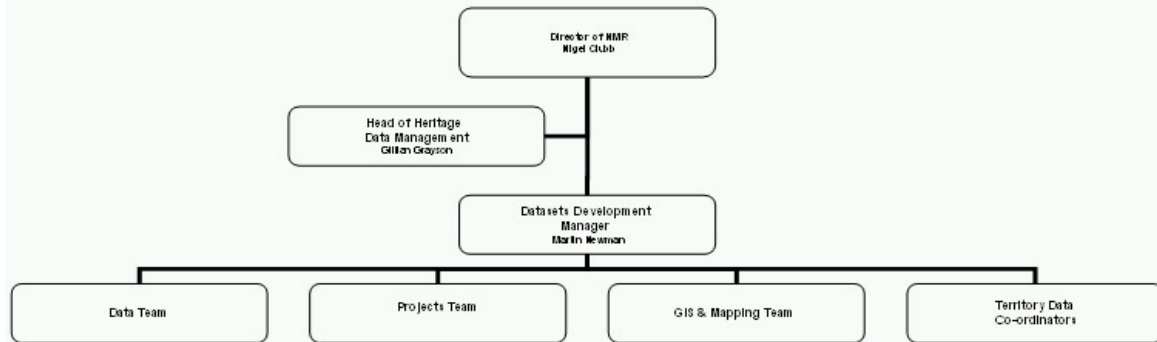
- Record of Scheduled Monuments

The section is also involved in dissemination including:
- PastScape
  www.pastscape.org
- MAGIC
  www.magic.gov.uk
- SPIRE (Defra's Spatial Information Repository)
- NDAD (National Digital Archive of Datasets)

This is an exciting time for the section. If you wish to know more about the work of the teams or the territory posts, please either contact your territory Data Coordinator or myself on martin.newman@english-heritage.org.uk

News in Brief

Publications

Falkingham, G. *A Whiter Shade of Grey: A new approach to archaeological grey literature using the XML version of the TEI Guidelines.*
Available at http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/Issue17/falkingham_toc.html

DCMS, *Ecclesiastical Exemption: The Way Forward* Available at http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/09671BOA-9F77-471F-927F-7540BC1244EE/0/Ecclesiastical.pdf

People

Emma Hancox is the new HER Officer for Worcestershire County Council.

Bruce Howard is leaving Hampshire County Council and will be taking up the post of Heritage Information Partnerships Supervisor at the EH National Monuments Record in late August.

Ed Lee, formerly Data Standards Supervisor, has moved within English Heritage and is now Standards and Guidelines Manager for the Strategy Group.

Andrew Puls has left Hampshire County Council to take up the post of SMR Development Officer at the Highland Council Archaeological Unit.

Melanie Solik, ALGAO Rural Development Policy Support Officer, is now based at Gloucestershire County Council.

Matthew Stiff has now left English Heritage to take up the post of Director of Environmental Informatics with the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.

Hugh Winfield is now Senior Archaeologist with the North East Lincolnshire Unitary Authority.

Diary

16th August
Design in the historic environment. Seminar. (Cressing, Essex County Council). For more information contact:

pauline.turner@essexcc.gov.uk

1st-4th September
Archaeology and Education. Conference on all aspects of archaeology and education. (York, Council for British Archaeology). For more information contact Don Henson on 01904 671417 or at education@britarch.ac.uk

6th-8th September
International Conference on Conservation Management in the Built Environment. (London, Chartered Institute of Building). For details visit www.building-conservation-forum.com

8th September
Redundant Farm Buildings. Seminar (Cressing, Essex County Council). For more information contact pauline.turner@essexcc.gov.uk

14th-15th October
Urban woodlands: issues in management and historic landscape assessment. Two linked seminars (Sheffield, Hallam Environmental Consultants Ltd.). E-mail info@hallamec.plus.com , web www.ukeconet.co.uk

19th-21st October
Transportation and the historic public realm. English Historic Towns Forum Annual Conference and AGM. (Oxford). See http://www.ehtf.org.uk/events

24th October
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments. One day course. (Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education). E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

27th October
Options Appraisals for Historic Buildings. One day course. (Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education). E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

3rd-5th November
Reaching Out. Society of Museum Archaeologists Annual Conference exploring the theme of outreach work. (Bristol). For details contact Elizabeth.Walker@nmgw.ac.uk

11th November
Area Assessments of the Historic Enviroment. One day course. (Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education). E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

21st November
Archaeological Watching Briefs. One day course. (Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education). E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

December
HER Forum Meeting exploring the theme of e-delivery. (Venue to be confirmed). Contact nick.davis@english-heritage.org.uk

22nd CFebruary
Historic Environment Sources on the Web. One day course.

(Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education). E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

15th-17th March
Public Inquiry Workshop. Practical introductory course for potential witnesses and advocates. (Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education) E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

3rd-4th April
Environmental Assessment and the Cultural Heritage. Course on the principles of environmental assessment and its role in managing the cultural heritage. (Oxford, Oxford University Continuing Education). E-mail Alison.macdonald@conted.ox.ac.uk

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e-mail: nick.davis@englis-heritage.org.uk

Phone: 01793 414839
Fax: 01793 414770

Address: English Heritage, NMRC, Kemble Drive, Swindon, SN2 2GZ.