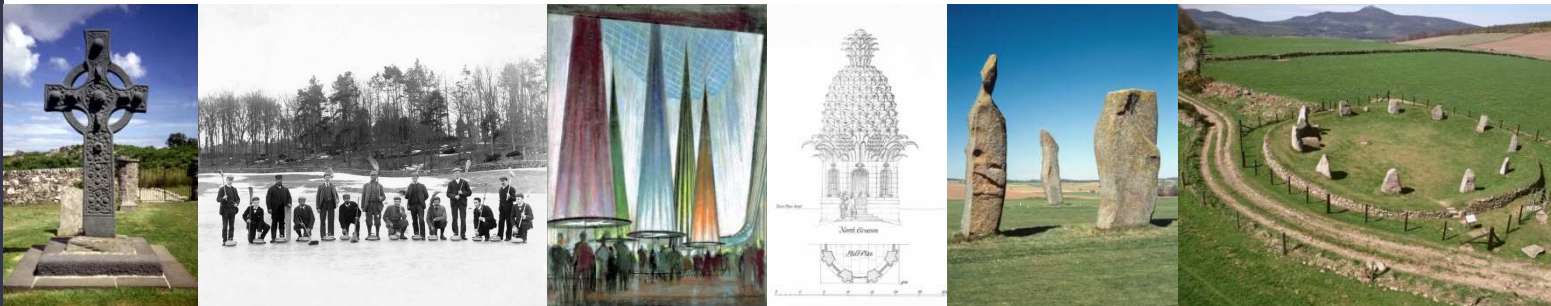


Local Authority Archaeological Liaison



Susan Casey (Data Upgrade Liaison Officer)

Mike Middleton (Local Authority Archaeological Liaison
Project Manager)



The Shape of Things to Come

- A review of SMR/HER data provision and setting the agenda for the next decade.
- An assessment of the needs for polygonised data in the Scottish historic environment sector.
- An assessment of the IT capabilities of the Scottish SMRs/HERs.

Three Studies:

- The data contained within local and national records and the exchange of data between SMRs/HERs and RCAHMS



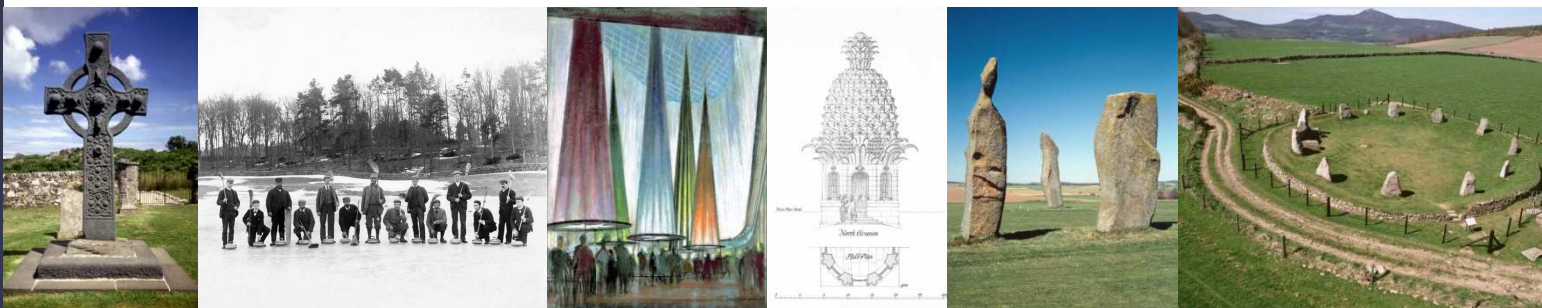
- The need for polygonised data in the Scottish Historic Environment Sector
- The IT capabilities of the Scottish SMRs/HERs



Data Upgrade Liaison



Susan Casey (Data Upgrade Liaison Officer)



Context:



- Assessed Scotland's SMRs in 1998.
- Produced a report containing 40 recommendations

Context:

- SMR Forum (now the ALGAO SCOTLAND HER Committee) and from that, the SMR Technical Working Group
- Co-Operation Statement



Why go round again?

Three main reasons:

- SMR landscape has changed
- Technological Developments
- User expectations have altered

Methodology

Local authority archaeological survey forms (Questionnaire)
 17 January 2011

Questionnaire

Notes

- Please leave blank questions that are not relevant.
- Please do not provide a response that you would not like to see made available in the final report.
- Please indicate next to an answer where you do not want to be named as having given a specific response.

Contact

1. Who is the primary contact for this survey?

• Name	
• Job Title	
• Email	
• Phone	

2. Who is your main point of contact on Geographic Information (GI) policy within your local authority?

• Name	
• Job Title	
• Email	
• Phone	

Operational context

3. What is the name of the Record? (i.e. West of Scotland Archaeology Service)

4. What is your hosting local authority?

5. What other local authorities do you service?

Individual responses to question 7 will not be listed in the final report and your answer will be placed under the strictest confidence. This question is asked only to help us ensure that our final recommendations are practicable for the current landscape of the heritage environment sector, and as a gauge to assess the potential to influence geographic information policies, at central and local government level.

6. What service agreements do you have with other local authorities?
 i.e. Development Control, Development Management, EIS, HER, Outreach, etc. (Please state local authority and service)

• Questionnaire

• Visits to each SMR/HER

• Regular reports to the Scottish SMR Technical Working Group and the LAAL Project Board.

The Report

- Final Report August 2009
- Two-fold:
 - Review of the last decade of data provision and joint working.
 - Looking forward and setting the agenda for the next ten years.

Reviewing the last ten years

Delivery of Online Data:

The collage features several overlapping screenshots of heritage websites:

- Highland Heritage Environment Record:** A website with a green header and a search bar, displaying a landscape image.
- Orkney Sites and Monuments Record (OSMR):** A website with a blue header and a search bar, displaying a list of sites.
- West of Scotland Archaeology Service:** A website with a blue header and a search bar, displaying a landscape image and the text "WEST OF SCOTLAND ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICE".
- Other sites:** Several smaller screenshots showing various search interfaces and site details.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

The Archaeology Service maintains the Sites and Monuments Record, more commonly referred to as the SMR, for Aberdeenshire, Angus and Moray Councils.

Access the Aberdeenshire, Angus or Moray SMR databases

The databases held in the office by the Service contain information on nearly 20,000 archaeological and historical interest ranging from Neolithic farms to fields of Wars. The information consists of a computerised database linked to a GIS (Geographical Information System) with further physical records of maps, photographs, articles and

The databases are updated regularly with all new discoveries, including those made from aerial photography programmes. They used as a resource for planning, forestry, water services, oil & gas pipelines, electricity companies, tourists, as well as educational establishments, local societies and individuals.

These online summary versions of the Aberdeenshire SMR, Angus SMR and the Moray databases have over 25,000 records that can be searched by you. The sites recorded web-known and regularly visited ones to less obvious landscape features such as OR. They are not suitable for Planning, Utility, MSS or Forestry applications.

Sites and Monuments Record

Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)

Registers in Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record. There are approximately 3000 records in the SMR, which is of the persons of going to be, making use of the list 700 records by the late of August 2007.

Recent archaeological and historic sites in Aberdeen range in date from around 2000 BC to the 19th AD. Some of the earliest human use of the land is in the form of prehistoric sites.

It is important to note that the online SMR is not a substitute resource for planning, development control, utility or agricultural purposes. Please visit our Continuity of Use page before applying for a planning application.

For further information in connection, please contact the Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Search Entries

The Online Sites and Monuments Record allows you to search for entries using a range of different criteria.

You can search the online record by clicking on the Search button, link on the right hand panel.

An explanation of the terminology is available by clicking on the About section of the SMR. Site, site on the right hand panel.

The Final Report – First Outcome

Data Enhancements:

Sites and Monuments Record - Detail

10 Chanorrie, Oyne Manse

The manse surrounding the Cathedral were all named for different areas in the diocese of Aberdeen. The different areas provided the paband, or payment, for the canons who worked in St Machar's Cathedral. The location of the manse of the canons of the cathedral gave the name to this part of Old Aberdeen, the Chanorrie or Chanorrie.

This manse was located between the manse of Rayne to the north and Banchoy-Denwick to the south with the road to the cathedral to the east (The Chanorrie Road).

Many of the manse in the Chanorrie were built in the later medieval period but no documentary evidence for this manse has been found to suggest a foundation in this period. However, if many of the Chanorrie manse were established in the 14th or 15th century, St. Katherine's may have been as well. Sometime in the 15th century there were complaints that the manse were run-down and boundary walls needed to be repaired. The canons who resided in the manse were instructed to fix the walls or be penalised (Moggin, Old Aberdeen, 36).

The housebold items in the medieval manse were to be handed down by each canon to his successor and may have included simple bed linen, kitchen utensils, and necessary furniture for the public room and barrow needed for the brewing of ale.

Any later manse of this manse have not been found but it was listed as habitable in the 1630s. The manse was taken down in the mid-18th century and the entry gate was left. (Need to verify if the entry gate is still standing) On the Ordnance Survey Maps of 1867-9 and 1900-4 there was a house on the site that sits further back from the Chanorrie road; this house is still present today.

Current Status: Demolished; new house rebuilt on site of unknown date



Plan showing the position of the Manse in the Chanorrie. Based on a plan in Records of Old Aberdeen vol II 1905.

Perth & Kinross: Historic Environment Record : JPK1054

Back to Results

Leave as 1st Ed OS Map | Report OS Map

Site Type: COUNTRY HOUSE, TOWER HOUSE

Site Name: CASTLE MENZIES / CASTLE WEEM in the Parish of WEEM

Period Range: Post Medieval - Modern

Summary:
Castle Menzies was the seat of the chiefs of the Clan Menzies for a long period. Built on the 2nd plan in the second half of the 16th century, it was extended to fit in 2nd W added in 1840 by William Burn and later, in the same style of architecture. It is 3-storey, built of rubble with richly sculptured dormer heads and angle turrets. An armorial panel is dated 1571.

OS Grid Ref.: NN 8369 4961

Sources:

- Castle Menzies (post-1949) Cas
- Household, H (1973) Castle Menzies
- MacGibbon and Ross, D and T, (18 architecture of Scotland from the 17th plan, 1912)
- Outaride, N (1994) History, 165 years of painstaking restoration and heritage (renewing)
- Scottish Field (ed) Vale for 1950-December 1952; January - February 1960; January - February 1961; all 4 pages 14-15, 16

Search

Below you will find the full details for the site or object you have chosen. The exact location can be viewed on the Map tab.

[Full Details for Archaeology Record](#)

SMR no:	771.01
Locality:	STIRLING CASTLE
Description:	The first mention of a castle at Stirling is in a charter of Alexander I (1107-1124) dedicating a chapel there. At the end of the 13th century it was acknowledged to be one of the premier fortresses of the kingdom and was the focal point of much activity during the Wars of Independence. Most of the principal buildings date from the 16th century, although some earlier work of the 14th and 15th centuries does survive.
Type:	CASTLE
Period:	MEDIAEVAL / POST MEDIAEVAL
Parish:	STIRLING
OSGR:	279000.694100
NHRS no:	NE7888 5
Photo:	
Documents:	There are currently no documents related to this site/object.

Available Tools and Standards

OASIS: Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations

OASIS Home | OASIS Contact | OASIS Page | OASIS Home | OASIS Home

OASIS is a national gateway to the archaeological investigation records of Scotland, supported by Historic Scotland. The OASIS Consortium has created the OASIS database of archaeological investigations (OASIS database) which will be made available to the public via the OASIS gateway. OASIS is a gateway to the OASIS database.

Information gathering


The OASIS gateway will encourage the archaeological community to record their archaeological investigations in Scotland. The OASIS gateway will be available to the public via the OASIS gateway. The OASIS gateway will be available to the public via the OASIS gateway.

Collection and curation

The OASIS gateway will be available to the public via the OASIS gateway. The OASIS gateway will be available to the public via the OASIS gateway.

Sharing

The OASIS gateway will be available to the public via the OASIS gateway. The OASIS gateway will be available to the public via the OASIS gateway.




OASIS: © 2005 Historic Scotland. All rights reserved. OASIS is a registered trademark of Historic Scotland. OASIS is a registered trademark of Historic Scotland. OASIS is a registered trademark of Historic Scotland.



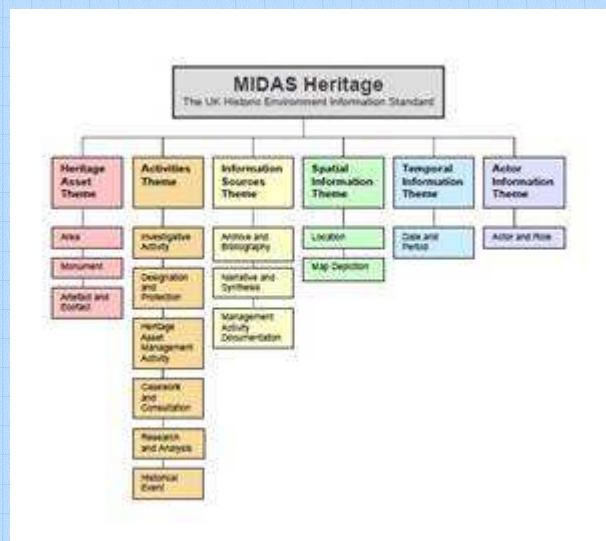
ASPIRE

www.aspire-resource.info

**Informing the Future of the Past:
 Guidelines for Historic
 Environment Records**



Edited by Paul Gilman and Martin Newman




The screenshot shows a web interface with a search bar, a list of search results, and a detailed view of a record. The interface includes fields for search criteria, search results, and a detailed record view with various tabs and sections.

The Final Report – Second Outcome

- Allow the SMR Community and RCAHMS to keep moving forward in the spirit of the Co-operation Statement
 - Setting the agenda for the next decade of joint working.
 - Position the Scottish SMRs/HERs to embrace the available technologies.

The internet providing a Model?



Participation

User Centred

Blogs

Social Software

Joy of Use

Collaboration

Usability

Pagerank

Simplicity

Recommendation

SMRs/HERs

Sharing

& RCAHMS

Trust

Economy

Data Driven

Standardization

Accessibility

Participation

Blogs

Communication

User Centred

Pagerank

Social Software

Joy of Use

Recommendation

Collaboration

Usability

Exchange

Simplicity

SMRs/HERs

Links

Sharing

& RCAHMS

Trust

Guidance

Shared Experience

Economy

Efficiency

Data Driven

Standardization

Dissemination

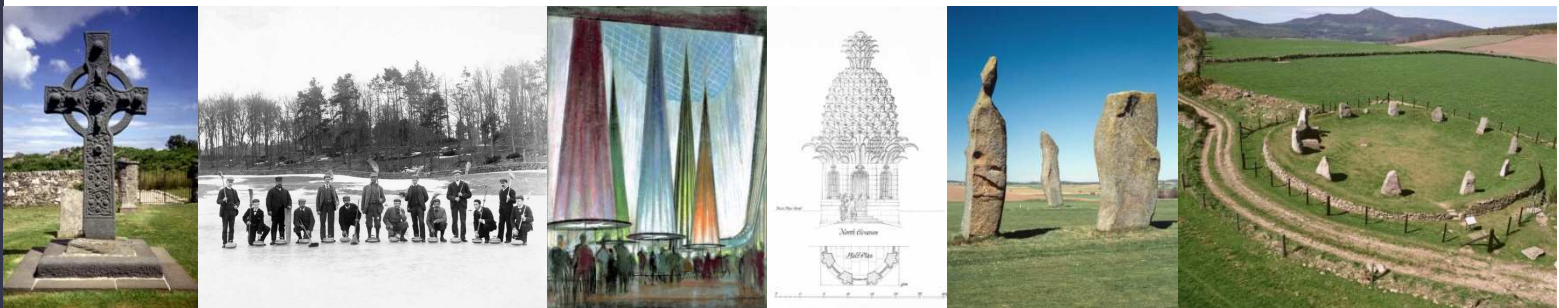
Accessibility

Data Standards

Local Authority Archaeological Liaison



susan.casey@rcahms.gov.uk



The Shape of Things to Come

What are the needs for
polygonised data in the Scottish
historic environment sector?

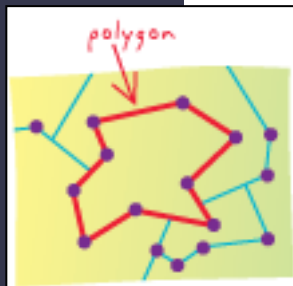
What are the IT capabilities of the
Scottish SMRs/HERs?

Mike Middleton (RCAHMS)

What is a polygon?

polygon

A closed shape defined by a connected sequence of x,y coordinate pairs, where the first and last coordinate pair are the same and all other pairs are unique.



A polygon may have one or more rings, where a ring is a path that starts and ends at the same point. Polygon rings may be separate from one another or they may nest inside one another, but they may not overlap.

ESRI software

Why are polygons important?

Polygons are extremely flexible.

Polygons can define **in plan** the location of **anything**.



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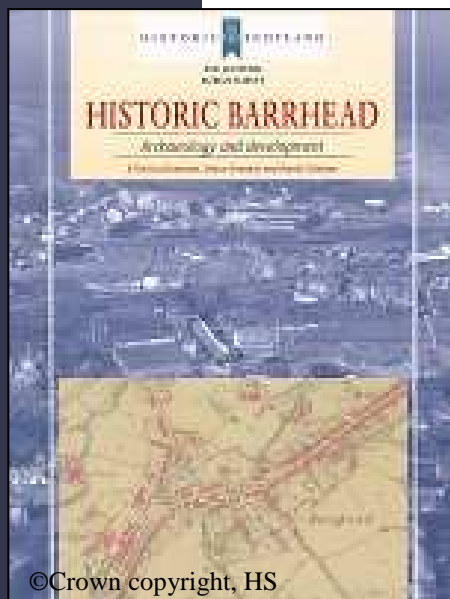


©Crown copyright,
Edinburgh City Council



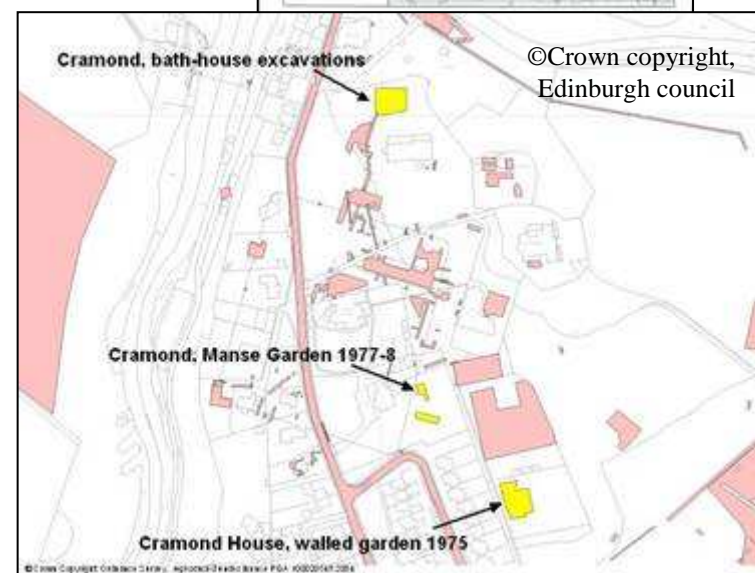
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Who are using polygons?



Polygons are the future

- Statutory protection
- OASIS
- HLAs
- Burgh Surveys.
- Some SMRs/HERs



What's the problem?

There are many organisations
generating data

There are no agreed standards



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Scottish Borders council



©Crown copyright, HS

What are the problems with polygonised data in the Scottish historic environment sector?

Some issues that need resolving

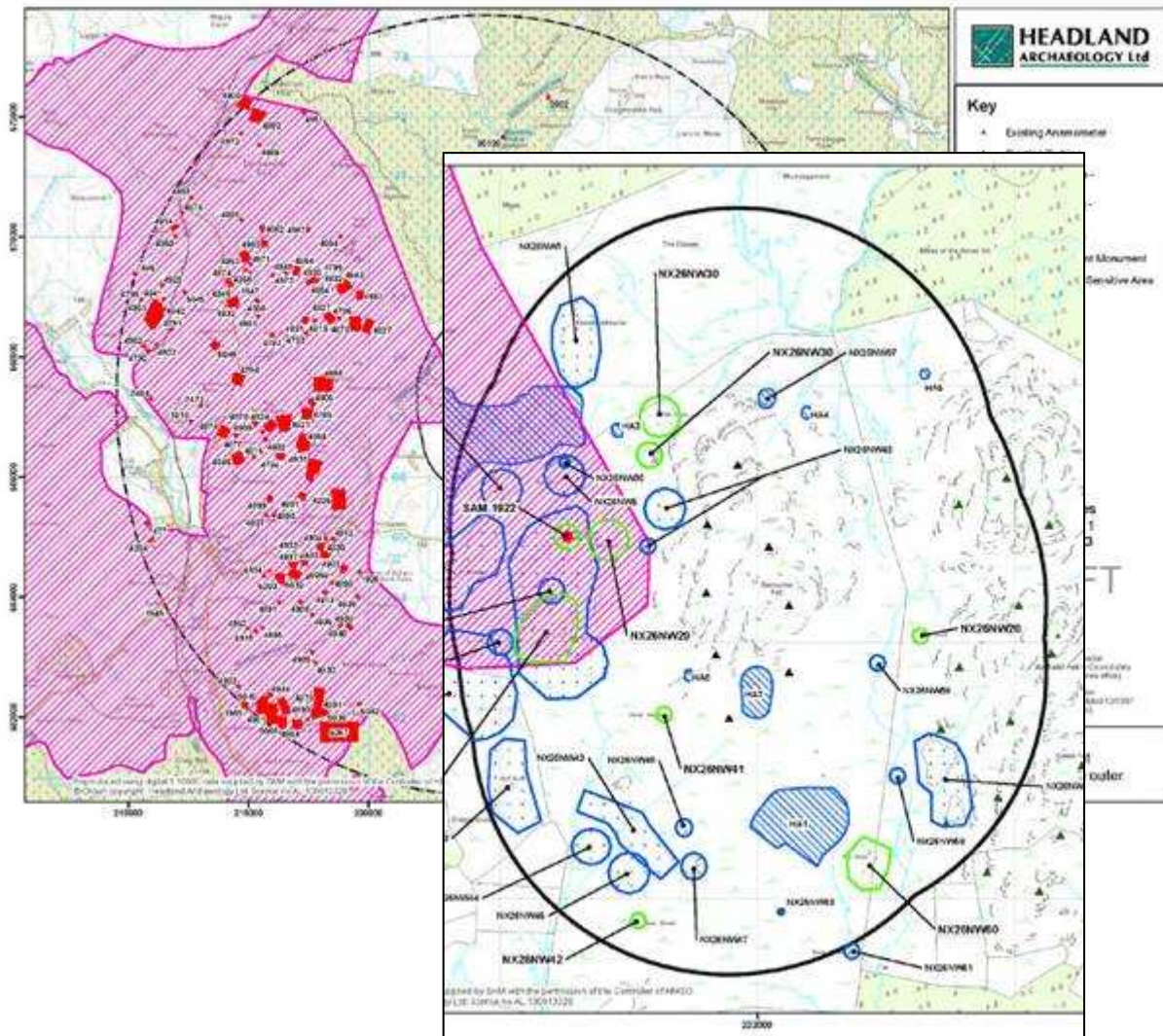
Standards

Priorities

Duplication of effort

Time

Presentation



What are the IT capabilities of the Scottish SMRs/HERs?

why is of interest?

what has this got to do with polygons?



The European Landscape Convention

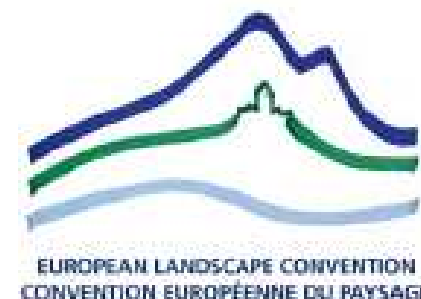
‘What is important in the Historic Environment depends on which story one wants to tell’

Brgitte Skar, 2006

St Andrews:

- An influential medieval Burgh
- The oldest university in Scotland
- The ‘home’ of golf
- A major centre of pilgrimage

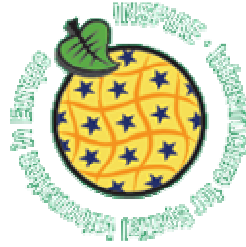
None of these is more important than the others and no one of these has all their landscape elements surviving. What is important is that those elements that do survive are identified and what and where they are is made available to all those with an interest so that each person can promote their landscape story.





The INSPIRE directive

- Data should be collected once and maintained at the level where this can be done most effectively.
- There should be the ability to combine seamlessly spatial data from different sources and share it between many users and applications.
- Spatial data should be collected at one level of Government and shared between all levels.
- Spatial data that is needed for good Governance should be available on conditions that are not restricting to its extensive use.



The INSPIRE directive

Annex I

1. Coordinate reference systems
2. Geographical grid systems
3. Geographical names
4. Administrative units
5. Addresses
6. Cadastral parcels
7. Transport networks
8. Hydrography
9. Protected sites

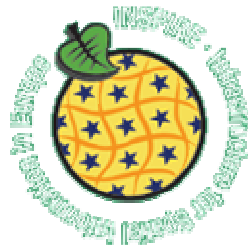
Annex II

1. Elevation
2. Land cover
3. Ortho-imagery
4. Geology

Annex III

1. Statistical units
2. Buildings
3. Soil
4. Land use
5. Human health and safety
6. Utility and governmental services
7. Environmental monitoring facilities
8. Production and industrial facilities
9. Agricultural and aquaculture facilities
10. Population distribution – demography
11. Area management/ restriction/regulation zones & reporting units
12. Natural risk zones
13. Atmospheric conditions
14. Meteorological geographical features
15. Oceanographic geographical features
16. Sea regions
17. Bio-geographical regions
18. Habitats and biotopes
19. Species distribution
20. Energy Resources
21. Mineral resources

Specifications less stringent for Annex III



The INSPIRE directive

Annex 1 Protected Sites

‘An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other means.’

One Scotland, One Geography

‘Wherever possible geographic information should be co-ordinated and “joined up” across central and local government bodies. Data should be created once and used many times. This means that the barriers to data sharing within and between organisations must be identified and resolved.’

Place Matters: the Location Strategy for the United Kingdom

The information about land
sea ... should be:

collected once to a universally
accepted standard

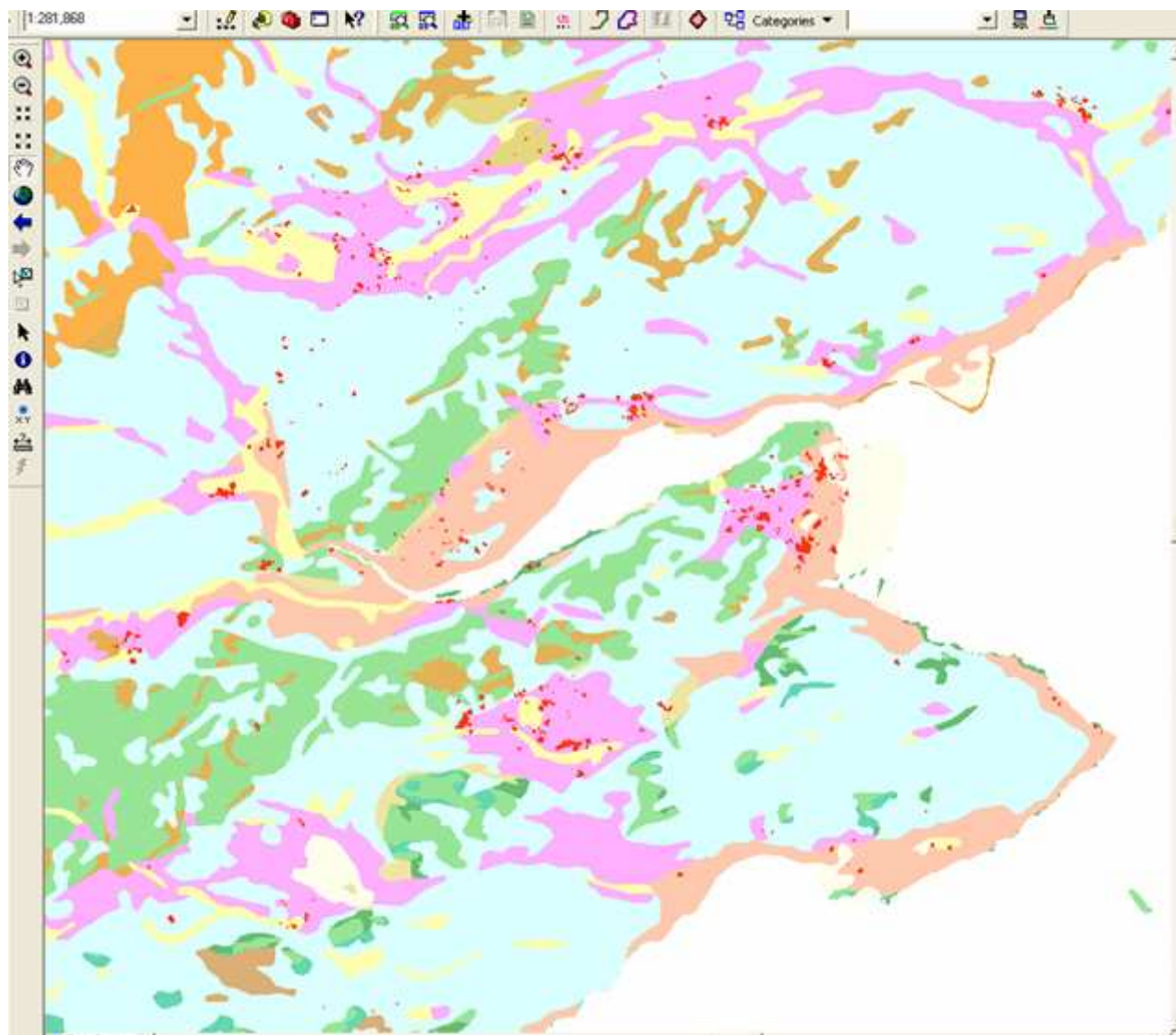
Appropriately maintained and
used many times by the public
and private sector

Easy to discover with clear
terms of its use

Simple to access and easy to
share and integrate



Web Map Services



<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/services/geolwms.html>

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'Based upon GBR BGS 1:625k, with the permission of the British Geological Survey'

Conclusion

A review of SMR/HER data provision and setting the agenda for the next decade.

An assessment of the needs for polygonised data in the Scottish historic environment sector.

An assessment of the IT capabilities of the Scottish SMRs/HERs