Director's Foreword

Professor Julian Richards
ADS Director

It's been a very busy few months at the ADS since our tenth anniversary newsletter and we have begun our eleventh year with the release of a number of fantastic new resources. As always these cover a broad spectrum of archaeological topics from shipwrecks to Iron Age coins to how to improve inclusivity and accessibility in the discipline. A roundup of these new resources is given in ADS Update.

The ADS have also continued its involvement in a number of exciting and cutting edge research and development projects, such as participation in English Heritage's Heritage Gateway project and the planned expansion and enhancement of the Archaeological Records of Europe Networked Access (ARENA) project (see ADS Online Issue 16). These and other projects reflect the existence of a clear trend in archaeological and cultural heritage computing towards much more sophisticated and extensive interoperability. This approach, which has been discussed in theory for many years, of linking many diverse, distributed and heterogeneous datasets to create coherent and usable research tools, may now be beginning to bear fruit. In part this is due to advances in software models, particularly Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) and Web Services, but it also seems that there is converging strategic approaches in many of the diverse bodies and organisations that curate archaeological data. Such convergence is a necessary condition to take advantage of the opportunities created by new technologies.

Joined up Data?

This issue of the ADS newsletter takes a look at a number of projects that exemplify this trend. We are fortunate to have contributions from Cat Cload of English Heritage and Beccy Jones of the RCAHMS keeping us up to date with developments in the Heritage Gateway and SWISH projects respectively. We also have a contribution from Ben Robinson on the equally hot topic of user-driven perspectives in HERs. Dan Hull has provided us with an update of the outcomes of the StORe project highlighting the extensive use of digital resources, such as those hosted at the ADS, in archaeological research.

All the above contributors are participants in the Data Sans Frontières conference at the British Museum on the 25th of May, organised by the Historic Environment Information Resources Network (HEIRNET) and supported by the AHRC ICT Methods Network, ADS and the CBA. This conference offers a broad cross-sectoral overview of approaches to joining up heritage datasets and it is very much hoped that the scheduled discussion sessions will throw up even greater opportunities for partnership and cooperation in the months and years to come.

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ADS Update

Stuart Jeffrey

This article covers just a few of the new resources made available via the ADS since the last issue of the newsletter. A quick visit to the Collection History page of our website will provide the complete list. It is also possible to be kept up to date on new releases via the ADS RSS feed available from our home page.

A perfect complement to the recently updated Defence of Britain database was released in the form of the England's Army Camps project covering documentary evidence and field checking for these fascinating sites from 1858-2000.(http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?armycamp_eh_2006).

At the opposite end of the spectrum of periods covered, December saw the release of a major resource detailing experimental butchery approaches for understanding Acheulean handaxe technology (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?butchery_ba_2006).

Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) projects also continued to generate a range of exciting material. In January as part of the ALSF strand, a study of a very substantial collection of Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefacts was released. It focuses on the Kentish finds made by Henry Stopes, a private collector, in the late 19th century. (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?stopes_eh_2007)

In May a comprehensive database of ancient coins was made available online. Holding details of 52,813 coins (mostly Roman) from 1172 separate finds in Wales, it is an invaluable new resource for the study of this material allowing analysis of Iron Age and Roman coins by a number of numismatic criteria. (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/resources.html?iarcw_bcs_2007).

Stop Press...

The ADS has just received news that it has been awarded funding for a major research bid submitted to the e-Science Research Grants scheme (AHRC-EPSRC-JISC). This project is in collaboration with the Department of Computer Science at the University of Sheffield and has a number of strands including data mining, natural language processing and ontology development. We fully expect this to facilitate a major enhancement of the ADS's ArchSearch facility and ultimately make more and richer archaeological information available to our users. Full details of the project and its progress will appear in future editions of this newsletter.

Stuart Jeffrey is the ADS User Services Manager, sj523@york.ac.uk

User Driven Historic Environment Records: Multi-Faceted Perspectives

Ben Robinson
Archaeologist

The implementation and development of local Sites and Monuments Records is among British archaeology's most significant achievements of the last thirty years. Sites and Monuments Records, now almost universally known as Historic Environment Records, are firmly established in local authority development control and conservation services. They also make important contributions to national strategic resource management. But the pursuit of these crucial functions has inevitably affected SMR and HER development in other respects.

It has always been envisaged that SMR information could play significant roles in archaeological research and education, and that it would be of general interest to the public. Indeed, there is good evidence for the increasing appreciation and use of SMR information over the last twenty years or so. Nevertheless, the nature of user services offered by SMRs has inhibited growth in these areas.

The most significant barrier has been one of simple physical inaccessibility to SMR information. The variable information content and data structures and quality of database user-interfaces found across the SMR community, have also played their part. Users have required persistence to gather comprehensive, comparable, and meaningful SMR information for surveys that cross several SMR boundaries. Hard-pressed staff working with hybrid digital-paper SMRs and HERs have found it difficult to deliver information in the forms that researchers and other users require.

Happily, significant progress has been made towards enabling remote access to HER information. Although only a handful of HERs currently offer Web enabled search interfaces, there are now several proven models for the others to follow. The ADS has successfully integrated comprehensive core digital records from several local HERs. A few HER services have been able to create good stand alone systems, and the English Heritage Gateway promises another route to accessibility and networking.

But as we prepare to liberate HER information, are we certain that we understand our users? Do we know how they wish to approach data gathering? Do we understand how they use HER information once they have it?

The development of SMRs and HERs, though naturally well-informed by practitioners' needs, has not been characterised by structured analysis of user needs. Recent surveys have been able to confirm that there is a strong demand for Web-based access, that people would like options to download as many information types as possible, and that they want it all for free!

Is it sufficient, however, to make vast quantities of (practitioner-structured) HER information available online, to provide some basic search tools, and expect all users to retrieve meaningful information in an appropriate way?

The different ways that users approach information gathering are revealed in HER enquiry correspondence files. Development control archaeologists and commercial users (contractors, consultants, etc.), for example, tend to ask for every HER entry within a defined search area (within a box, circle, corridor, parish, etc.). This catch-all geographic search technique usually stems from their need to assess the archaeological potential of a proposed development site using all previously recorded local evidence. They, along with other user groups, also sometimes use this search technique to gather a background of archaeological information for the discussion of evidence in a research context. In fact, they seldom find all the information recorded by the HER for a particular area relevant to their needs, and filtering is usually carried out on their behalf by HER staff.

Users associated with Higher Education employ a variety of search techniques and often combine them to form complex HER enquiries. They often approach enquiries from a thematic basis, declaring their research

interests. It is an enquiry strategy that is designed to engage HER staff in the research process, by making use of their knowledge of the resources available and their ability to construct suitable searches using the tools available. In fact, although it is possible to characterise the general search habits of various user groups, each user brings their own knowledge, experience and individual requirements to HER searches. It is important to recognise this. A successful response to an HER enquiry requires an understanding of the purpose of the enquiry and an idea of the user's expectations.

Research enquiries in particular, though often demanding, can be the most rewarding enquiries fielded by HER staff. The best examples not only involve a constructive dialogue during the search process, but also generate feedback, results, and interpretations that can be used to enhance HER information holdings. Replicating these aspects of intuitive and intelligent human assistance in Web-based systems is challenging.

Several Web-enabled systems have been able to integrate helpful thematic mini essays into their search interfaces that provide starting points for enquiries, and contexts for the understanding of search results. The Common Information Environment demonstrator (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/cie/), developed by the ADS, includes a search interface that allows users to browse vast amounts of data by selecting themes (or concepts) and sub-divisions of those themes. It automatically updates the number of records that will be returned by a search as users select theme combinations. This allows users to make informed choices about the extent of their searches, and helps them to avoid being swamped with unmanageable quantities of information.

HERs have to be responsive to their users in order to increase their relevance and attractiveness and widen their appeal. Characterising the historic environment is about much more than collecting points and polygons within rigid data structures. It is about capturing perceptions and ideas. In the best traditions of archaeological dialogue, online HER systems should capture and represent the alternative models, concepts, and arguments put forward by all users with an interest in enriching our understanding, enjoyment, and management of the historic environment.

Edited by Emma-Jane O'Riordan, email Friday, 18th May 2007
Cite only: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/newsletter/issue20/userdriven.html for this page
The ADS hosts AHDS Archaeology

The RCAHMS and RCAHMW SWISH Partnership

Rebecca Jones **Rebecca Jones**
RCAHMS

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland first launched its on-line database, Canmore, in 1998. The availability of the national database for Scotland with its associated Collections on the Internet has opened up a wealth of information about the built environment to users across Scotland and wider afield that was previously only available to visitors to RCAHMS' offices in Edinburgh. In 2001, RCAHMS' sister body in Wales, the RCAHMW, undertook a major strategic review, which proposed that the organisation replace and upgrade its ICT platform. Following a study of the options available, the business case proposed that RCAHMW explore the development of a partnership with a similar organisation. This led to a feasibility analysis undertaken in early 2002 to assess whether an appropriate partnership could be implemented between RCAHMW and RCAHMS.

This study led to the development of the Shared Web Information Systems for Heritage (SWISH) partnership between the two organisations, formally agreed in 2003. The partnership means that RCAHMS use web technology to host the database for RCAHMW, which is managed and updated by staff in the RCAHMW offices in Aberystwyth. It also led to the development of the on-line database for Wales, Coflein, launched in 2004. Since its inception, the partnership has focused on shared maintenance and development costs between the two organisations, and a shared vision for the future enhancements of the two national databases. Thus far, this has enabled a refresh of the technological infrastructure and delivered several new modules to the database, including a digital asset management system and images on-line through Canmore and Coflein. Working in partnership enables the two organisations to share ideas and to bring together differing experiences to progress a joint strategy on access to information and potentially deliver that information to different audiences using available technologies.

Such joint practices also attract other partnerships: building on the web-mapping application, PASTMAP-http://www.Pastmap.org.uk, developed by RCAHMS in partnership with Historic Scotland, RCAHMW have led the development of the Historic Wales (http://www.historicwales.org.uk) portal, launched in November 2006. Historic Wales is a web-map, enabling the user to view information from Coflein alongside the Archaeology Collection of the National Museum of Wales and the Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building data from Cadw. The PASTMAP application for Scotland includes Canmore and Historic Scotland's Scheduled Ancient Monument and Listed Building data, alongside information on Scotland's Gardens and Designed Landscapes, as well as data from several local authority Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs).

SWISH technology has been further used to develop an application to house information from the Scottish Borders SMR - the database is housed and developed in Edinburgh but the data is managed and maintained by the local authority archaeologist in Newtown St Boswells.

RCAHMS and RCAHMW were founded in 1908 to survey and record the built environment of their respective countries. Both therefore celebrate their centenaries in 2008. SWISH projects in the current year include the implementation of thesauri and modules to house information on 'events' and people in the databases alongside more sophisticated cataloguing enhancements. These projects will bring the databases more into line with national and international standards for the management of heritage data, such as the Monument Inventory Data Standard (MIDAS), the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model and the General International Standard Archival Description (ISAD). But the most exciting aspect of the partnership for our joint centenary celebrations will be the re-launch of Canmore and Coflein towards the end of 2008. The underlying databases will be re-written in a web-services environment to enable a more flexible way of delivering data not only to the RCAHMS and RCAHMW on-line databases but also in the future to other search facilities, such as the Archaeology Data Service's ArchSearch. We are also looking forward and exploring ways in which heritage data can be delivered to mobile devices; one phase of which has been RCAHMW's development of innovative 'e-trails' using a mix of devices including GPS-enabled PDAs and MP3 players.

Useful Links:

- CIDOC CRM: http://cidoc.ics.forth.gr
- MIDAS: http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/midas
- ISAD(G): http://www.icacds.org.uk/eng/standards.htm
- RCAHMS: http://www.rcahms.gov.uk
- RCAHMW: http://www.rcahmw.gov.uk

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What's in StORe for us?
The Source to Output Repositories project

Dan Hull **Dan Hull**
Council for British Archaeology

The StORe Project is a JISC-funded programme, seeking to enable the repositories of published reports and papers ('outputs') to interact directly with the source data from which they are derived. Its broad intentions are similar to those of LEAP project (see ADS Newsletter Issue 19, Collection Highlights) with the interesting angle that archaeology was just one of seven different disciplines taking part. As a first stage in this project, users in the disciplines of archaeology, astronomy, biochemistry, the biosciences, chemistry, physics and the social sciences were surveyed to investigate their attitudes towards both source to output linkage, as well as online resources as a whole. The results suggest some interesting contrasts developing between each of these subject areas, and place archaeology in an encouraging light. Users of archaeological resources seem, on the whole, to be well-informed about the data repositories at their disposal, and are optimistic about the greater levels of functionality offered by emerging technology.

The results from each of the disciplines surveyed can be found on the StORe website: StORe
http://jiscstore.jot.com. Some of the more significant conclusions from the archaeology component can be summarised as follows.

In total, 721 questionnaires were sent to archaeologists throughout the UK, 680 of whom were HE staff, postgraduates or research associates, and 41 were non-HE, based in local government departments, commercial companies and the national Portable Antiquities Scheme. 65 responses were received, representing 9%, 72% were HE, and 28% of whom were from the non-HE sectors. Sixteen in-depth interviews were then carried out to further contextualise the issues raised by the questionnaire.

At the time of the survey in March 2006, 65% of archaeologists responding had already either deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, or were 'intending to do so soon'. A further 14% had or intended to deposit with another source data repository. It seems that archaeologists are also comparatively aware of the importance of metadata in constructing and depositing their project archives. 66% of researchers in archaeology stated that they decide on and assign metadata themselves. This is no doubt due, at least in part, to the advocacy role played by ADS staff. By contrast, use of output repositories is rarer among archaeologists than in other disciplines, with 42% stating that they have never placed a publication in an online repository, in comparison to 80% in the survey constituency as a whole. When respondents were asked whether linkage between source and output repositories would be a significant advantage to their work, respondents from archaeology showed themselves to be more enthusiastic about such functionality than the overall survey constituency: 65% of archaeologists indicated significant advantage, as opposed to just 47% within the survey constituency as a whole. This provides evidence not only that the StORe Project aims concur well with archaeologists' needs, but that the outcomes of the LEAP Project are in-tune with real demands made by researchers. The interviews revealed that archaeologists are enthusiastic about such linkage because of the increased convenience and speed of research, the greater accessibility to data archives if they are signposted directly from publications, and the more immediate scrutiny which can be brought to bear on researchers conclusions. For the authors themselves, they cited the enhanced impact of their research, and the fact that their publications could be made more readable if they could refer to, rather than include, detailed research data.

Since the completion of the survey phase of the StORe Project in 2006, pilot middleware has been constructed to test the viability of source to output linkage. Over the coming months, the final stage in the project will be to evaluate the lessons of the StORe Project, primarily so that recommendations can be made to JISC for future development work.

	Archaeology Results		All Disciplines	
Significant advantage to my work	42	64.6%	175	46.4%
Useful but not of major significance	19	29.2%	151	40.1%

Interesting but not particularly useful	3	4.6%	29	7.7%
Of no interest to me	0	0%	8	2.1%
Not sure at this point	0	0%	5	1.3%
Other	1	1.5%	9	2.4%

Table showing attitudes towards output to source linkage

Useful Links:

- LEAP: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/leap/
- JISC StORe pilot middleware: http://jiscstore.jot.com/PilotMiddleware

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Collection Highlights

Here colleagues and collaborators present their personal views on some favourite ADS resources.

Roman Amphorae: a digital resource

Jonathan Bateman
ADS Curatorial Officer

The amphora is a ubiquitous artefact throughout the realm of Roman influence and critical to our understanding of the movement of people, things and ideas during this period. Having been a subject for study for over 100 years their remains have shaped our understanding of the Roman period, and the study of amphora has become a highly specialised, but also slightly impenetrable corner of the discipline.

'Roman Amphorae: a digital resource' sets out to open amphora studies to archaeologists, museum professionals and students not familiar with, for example, what exactly a 'Dressel 8'looks like. Having recently found myself plunged into the world of the amphora obsessive, with a current European project on underwater archaeology (VENUS), this resource has jumped straight to the top of my favourites list.

The collection presents exactly what you'd expect amphora specialists to know off the top of their heads, but it's here at your fingertips. About 250 amphora forms are represented, detailing their distinctive features, dates of production, places of origin, distribution, and what might have been contained in them. With illustrations of form and fabrics the collection represents a real tool for non-specialists to use to make a reasonable attempt at identifying an amphora in any collection, or even a vessel in a drawing or photograph. Comprehensive drawings and photographs of example vessels and their fabrics make confirming an initial identification much easier.

An example of the search interface showing samples images for each characteristic is shown in the right.

As well as helping to answer specific questions with searching by the physical characteristics, the resource can also help to give an overview of amphora production, trade and consumption through searches of date and location of production, distribution and even possible contents. The authors (Professor Simon Keay and Dr David Williams of the University of Southampton) claim that this is an introductory resource rather than a definitive study for amphora specialists. For the non-specialists this does tend to raise the question of exactly how much more is there to know about amphora, so comprehensive are the details provided for each vessel form.

Take Almagro 51A & B for example, a rather pretty, rotund amphora. We have a comprehensive description of its form and the relations of its four variant types; details of its date range (3rd to 6th centuries AD), origin (Lusitania) and distribution (Iberian peninsular, but also Italy, Algeria, Carthage, Libya and Germany); evidence of its likely contents (fish) and its usual capacity (c 8 litres); illustrated listings of its characteristics; four example photographs and eleven drawings of the type; a visual description of the fabric and its petrology, accompanied by eleven zoomable and annotated thin-section slides; nine zoomable, high-resolution images of specimens of the fabric; and a bibliography of sources relating to this amphora type - should you feel the need to chase further details!

I'm fairly confident that a good roam around 'Roman amphorae' will at least allow me to nod knowledgably along when the conversation inevitably turns to these iconic pots at my next meeting with some of our European partners.

- Roman Amphorae: a digital resource: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/archive/amphora_ahrb_2005/index.cfm
- VENUS: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/venus/

Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Project

Michael Charno
ADS Curatorial Officer

Since coming to the ADS in September I have been eased into the procedures and system with relatively straightforward archives, such as The Nidderdale AONB Archaeological Survey Archiving Project. In addition, much of my time has been spent endeavouring to prepare all of our archives for transport to AHDS deep storage, which with 300+ collections, has been quite a task. These assignments, along with the other day to day tasks, have given me both a broad and narrow perspective on ADS operations. However, with a personal interest in geospatial data and its applications, I had been waiting for a complex project which allowed me to employ these interests. The Troodos Archaeological and Environmental Project (TAESP), a joint project of the University of Glasgow, the University of Cyprus and Oregon State University, provided just that.

The TAESP project archive is an exemplar of the Linking Electronic Archives and Publications (LEAP) project, a joint venture between the ADS and Internet Archaeology. Because of this, the TAESP project required a standard ADS archive in addition to a WebGIS interface related to the associated Internet Archaeology article. The archive included database tables, zipped archives of the projects shapefiles (GIS), and a number of images including artefact drawings, fieldwork photographs, and panoramic VR movies. The database and GIS files constituted the raw data from the project. The derived data for these data types were left to the forthcoming Internet Archaeology portion of the project, in particular the associated WebGIS. The article's authors (Given et al) provided a number of specific views (110 to be exact) into the spatial data related to various sections or topics within the article. Using our existing template, a WebGIS interface was created and embedded into the article to allow the reader to analyse the spatial data related to a particular section of the article. These views and their layers were largely based on queries into the database and GIS file attribute tables, which were created by the article's authors. Additionally, a so called 'master map' was created to allow users to analyse the entire spatial dataset.

In addition to getting to work with WebGIS, a novel aspect of this publication and archive was the dissemination of raw and derived data. This allows the user to not only assess the authors and data creators' interpretations, but also interrogate the raw data to potentially come up with their own conclusions. This ability for the user to develop new interpretations is one of a number of issues surrounding the LEAP project and its objectives, and which made this such an interesting project to work on. The TAESP project archive is scheduled for release in June 2007.

- TAESP: http://www.taesp.arts.gla.ac.uk/
- The Nidderdale AONB Archiving Project: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/archive/naas_nycc_2006/

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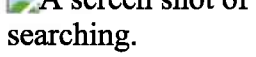
ADS Steps into the Heritage Gateway

Cat Cload **Cat Cload**
Heritage Gateway Project Manager

The Heritage Gateway website provides a single point of access to live querying of national and local historic environment data from across England. It is one of a portfolio of projects being developed by English Heritage (EH) via the National Monuments Record (NMR) Access Programme. The website is being developed through a five-year phased project, in collaboration with the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) and the Institute for Historic Building Conservation (IHBC). The ADS has been involved with the project from its initiation and is represented on the Heritage Gateway Advisory Committee.

Now entering its third development year, the cross-searching Heritage Gateway has recently gone live. The ADS has been working with EH to ensure that its Excavation Index, currently deposited with ArchSearch, is among the first tranche of datasets to be searchable via the Heritage Gateway, alongside the NMR's Viewfinder, PastScape and Images of England datasets, as well as Cambridgeshire and Essex Historic Environment Records. The system architecture of the Heritage Gateway's cross-searching mechanism is based on web services. In order for remote querying of the Excavation Index in ArchSearch to be possible, the ADS has developed a web service that can translate a query sent to it into a message which ArchSearch can interpret, as well as reformatting the results of that query for the Heritage Gateway. The web service has been configured to interoperate with both Java and .net web platforms and represents a step forward in both EH's and ADS's understanding and application of remote web querying techniques.


A screen shot of Heritage Gateway search results, showing just three of the resources available for searching.

Why experiment with web service technology rather than tried and trusted OAI harvesting techniques? Web services have the advantage that they allow an infinitely scalable number of datasets to be remotely queried by the Heritage Gateway - there is no server capacity limitation to consider. In fact, being held on remote servers increases the likelihood of perpetual service, since any single dataset's server being non-operational will not impede other datasets returning results successfully. Once the cause of many a thumb-twiddling interlude, remote querying has come on leaps and bounds as technology and connection speeds improve. Remote querying also has the advantage that where a dataset is being constantly updated in its home location, the Heritage Gateway is able to serve up live results thus obviating data redundancy issues.

The Heritage Gateway is poised to play a crucial role in the delivery of the Government's White Paper, 'Heritage Protection for the 21st Century'. It has been designed with the flexibility to provide a public dissemination route for registers of nationally designated and locally significant historic sites and buildings. The Heritage Gateway's project development period concludes in 2010, designed to coincide with the proposed Legislation date. It is anticipated that the next couple of years of development will see increasing numbers of local historic environment datasets linked into the search mechanism, as well as any necessary enhancements to the search functionality performed in line with the implementation of Heritage Protection Reform. In addition to the EH datasets that are currently available, other new online resources that are created through the NMR Access Programme can also be added to and cross-searched via the Heritage Gateway as and when they become available.

Heritage Gateway
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/

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ADS Funding News

As this edition goes to press we have heard that AHRC has decided not to renew its core funding of AHDS from March 2008. Thankfully, we are also able to report that AHRC has simultaneously invited ADS to apply for direct funding for the support of advice and preservation of digital data sets in archaeology. We are therefore pleased to reassure our users that it is 'business as usual'. We will continue to work with our AHDS partners on digital preservation and to provide support for teaching and learning and, as ADS we hope to continue to call upon AHRC funding to focus on research support and preservation.

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Preparation of Files for Deposit with the ADS

There are several important things to consider when depositing data; that the files are in the correct format; that proper filenaming conventions are used; and that they are accompanied by appropriate documention.

This handy pullout guide will help you!

Download the PDF file here: Depositor Guidelines Note: this will open a new window

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Crossword No.2

An ADS Guide to Good Practice of your choice will be offered to the first correct solution drawn on June 17th. Completed print outs should be posted to us at The King's Manor or emailed to sj523@york.ac.uk, please remember to include your contact details.

Open a version to print.

Across

- **1, 5** Is monk Terry around a northern cathedral? (4,7)
- **9** Lacking gravity, confused ensigns build army hut. (6)
- **10** Damp patch in the sand? (5)
- **11, 28** Reject after call for circular earthwork. (4,5)
- **12** Her servitude is the result of manual labour we hear? (8)
- **13** See 7 down
- **15** Motoring organization reversed vehicle! (3)
- **16** A tailless rat ahead of another finds Noah's landfall. (6)
- **18** Lithic material drives late Cuban revolutionary to extremes of the right. (5)
- **20** Investigate old girlfriend's quiet folk wisdom. (7)
- **22** Busy socialite in jibe embarrassment! (3)
- **23** Doctor on A Wing makes a sketch (7)
- **27** It's Fra Angelico's title that gets me about his paintings! (5)
- **28** See 11
- **29** Study of the nouveau riche? Quite the opposite! (11)

Down

- **2** Outside broadcast by Sid and Ian concerns Melos's dark glass. (8)
- **3** Stark ingratitude transfixes monarch. (4)
- **4** Endlessly bored? Dig up a body! (8)
- **5** Supersize me, Luton man sickened. (10)
- **6** E-coli hint disrupted farming culture. (9)
- **7, 13** across Examine the most dreadful sondages (4,4)
- **8** Impulsive move to US A&E departments brings home the bacon. (7)
- **14** She starts to sanctify, but has no depth (7)
- **15** Became trim, less one soft cheese. (8)
- **17** A Rolls Royce and an Island in Scotland. (5)
- **19** Chert point inside disturbed excavation area. (6)
- **21** They can carry tens spades say, or a hundred ancient ploughs. (5)
- **23** Depressed, like this clue. (4)
- **24** A feline particle?(4)
- **25** March section where Caesar should tread carefully. (4)
- **26** Firstly, get a life amigo...it's a fiesta! (4)
- **27** Filmic Japanese Mountain (4)

Set by Cryptarch

Finished or stuck? Here is the solution.

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The ADS hosts AHDS Archaeology

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