

Scottish Archaeological Research Framework:
An evaluation of the national and emergent
regional frameworks

August 2019



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Jo Robertson **facilitation**
jo@jorfacilitate.co.uk
07944 352 952

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report describes the findings of a short evaluation of ScARF – the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework - undertaken in the summer of 2019. The evaluation sought to update a previous evaluation of the national framework undertaken in 2015 and to seek views on five emergent regional frameworks. At the time of the evaluation just one of the regional frameworks – RARFA – the Regional Archaeological Framework for Argyll - had been published, while others were in different stages of development¹. Views were also sought on the thematic framework Future Thinking on Carved Stones in Scotland. The evaluation was commissioned by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and was carried out by Jo Robertson Facilitation. It comprised an online survey which was completed by 91 respondents², along with ten interviews with a range of stakeholders that had had an involvement with ScARF. Questions explored the process of developing the frameworks; the content of frameworks; the ability to contribute and access data; and future priorities for developing ScARF.

2 HOW SCARF IS USED

2.1 Use and rating of the national ScARF

2.1.1 Survey data indicated 85% of those responding having used the national ScARF; 58% using it a few times a year, 37% a few times a month, 5% a few times a week. The most frequently reported uses were to refer to a bibliography (56%); to inform project proposals (50%); to inform funding application (38%); ongoing professional development (37%); and to inform ideas for academic research (staff) (33%). The lowest reported uses were as a teaching resource in university (12%) and schools (0%). The full breakdown of uses is given in the appendix. In terms of securing additional funds, 57% of respondents had not used ScARF in this way, with 25% reporting use in an academic funding application. Funding applications informed by ScARF had secured as a minimum £1.2M; typically applications were for projects of less than £50K in value and often a few thousand pounds.

¹ Regional research frameworks:

Regional Archaeological Research Framework for Argyll (RARFA) (published) (2017)

South East Scotland Archaeological Research Framework (SESARF) (near complete)

Highland Archaeology Research Framework (HighARF)

Scotland's Island Research Framework for Archaeology (SIRFA)

Perth and Kinross Archaeological Research Framework (PKARF)

² See appendix – breakdown of respondents

2.1.2 Survey respondents were invited to rate the content and usability of ScARF in terms of both accessing and contributing data. Results were as follows:

- Content: excellent (24%), good (56%), okay (18.5%), quite poor (1.5%), poor (0%)
- Usability (access data): very easy (5%), easy (37%), okay (44%), quite difficult (13%), difficult (1%)
- Usability (contribute data): very easy (2%), easy (19%), okay (47%), quite difficult (24%), difficult (9%)

2.2 Use and rating of regional framework (RARFA)

2.2.1 At the time of the survey, just one regional framework had been published for use – RARFA. Survey data indicated 22% of those responding having used RARFA, with 89% of respondents reporting use a few times a year. The most frequently reported uses were: to refer to bibliography (53%), inform project proposals (40%), to inform ideas for academic research (staff) (40%). The lowest report use (as was the case for the national framework) was as a teaching resource in university (7%) and schools (0%). The full breakdown of uses is given in the appendix. In terms of securing additional funds, 81% of respondents had not used RARFA in this way, with funding applications informed by RARFA reported as securing £22K (across two projects).

2.2.2 Survey respondents were invited to rate the content and usability of RARFA in terms of both accessing and contributing data. Results were as follows:

- Content: excellent (19%), good (50%), okay (25%), quite poor (6%), poor (0%)
- Usability (access data): very easy (12%), easy (38%), okay (25%), quite difficult (19%), difficult (6%)
- Usability (contribute data): very easy (0%), easy (22%), okay (50%), quite difficult (14%), difficult (14%)

2.3 Use and rating of thematic framework (Future Thinking on Carved Stones in Scotland)

2.3.1 Survey respondents were also invited to comment on the thematic framework – Future Thinking on Carved Stones in Scotland. Survey data indicated 22% of those responding having used the Carved Stones Framework, with 95% of respondents reporting use a few times a year. The most frequently reported uses were: to refer to bibliography (35%), inform project proposals (35%), ongoing professional development (35%). The lowest report use was as a teaching resource in university (7%) and schools (0%). The full

breakdown is given in the appendix. 95% of respondents had not used the framework to inform funding applications and no associated funding was reported.

2.3.2 Survey respondents were invited to rate the content and usability of the Carved Stones Framework in terms of both accessing and contributing data. Results were as follows:

- Content: excellent (10%), good (76%), okay (14%), quite poor (0%), poor (0%)
- Usability (access data): very easy (10%), easy (40%), okay (45%), quite difficult (5%), difficult (0%)
- Usability (contribute data): very easy (0%), easy (31%), okay (50%), quite difficult (19%), difficult (0%)

2.4 Commentary on the use of ScARF

2.4.1 Interviewees provided further detail on how ScARF is used by different user groups, as follows:

Local Authorities - members of ALGAO Scotland (the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers in Scotland) are seen as playing a key role in championing the content of ScARF, encouraging others (commercial units and community groups) to refer to ScARF and embedding research questions into post excavation research design. They have a fundamental role in managing and maintaining the Historic Environment Records (HERs) which must have a strong relationship with ScARF.

2.4.2 Commercial units – guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology, along with requirements under the planning system, means that commercial archaeologists are obliged to reference research frameworks in their work. ScARF is used in doing desk-based assessments, to understand what questions have been asked, to inform digging plans, to justify and inform post excavation analysis (resulting in better quality outcomes). Reference to ScARF can help ensure sufficient funds are secured for post excavation work. It provides context and informs the development of research questions. It is used for educational purposes and also in evaluating museum collections. ScARF is used in a very practical way; units need to be able to find features and understand whether there are parallel sites elsewhere – searching by period and site. Staff in smaller units cannot be specialists – ScARF is useful as a learning tool for junior staff, and also for more experienced staff going into a new area, period or theme.

2.4.3 Researchers – ScARF is used to obtain background knowledge when researching an area beyond a researcher’s immediate expertise and can confirm things that had not been considered. ScARF is also useful for stating clearly what is not known, thus avoiding wasted effort looking for data. Students mentioned that it is used for the research references to signpost to other areas of research and inform dissertation topics.

3 NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Commentary

3.1.1 Overall the national framework has been well received, well regarded and ‘the envy of other countries’. It has shown the need for a research framework in Scotland and served to raise profile. It was described as a ‘bold ambition’ and, going forward, one that ‘deserves to be done properly’. The process of developing the framework has helped to break down barriers within the archaeology community and has positively engaged students. Use of the national framework inevitably varies by user group, but in general it is seen as providing a broad, high-level overview of archaeological knowledge in Scotland; a starting point for anyone looking to source data and get an understanding of research questions. Now that it has been some time since the publication of the national framework it is somewhat out of date. This in part reflects how the framework is being used and changing expectations around usability associated with technological advance.

3.1.2 Areas for improvement centre around:

- robustness of content
- balance of content
- status of content
- ongoing update
- improved search function

Ideas for developing ScARF are indicated throughout the report with a diamond symbol.

3.2 Robustness of content

3.2.1 The national ScARF was developed with considerable academic input combined with local authority archaeologist expertise, all on a voluntary basis. This collaborative endeavor has helped to achieve the framework that we see in place today. There is however more to do in terms of improving consistency and robustness. The amount and type of content does vary across the national framework; some parts being strong on the baseline and weak on the questions and vice versa; some topics being weakly represented (eg. buildings archaeology and the modern period); some parts being quite densely written and less easy to interrogate. There were calls for questions to be more prominent and for more consistent hierarchical breakdown addressing the physical site, artefacts, methods and academic views.

3.2.2 Use of the framework has developed and extended over time from arguably a more academic focus to use within the commercial sphere. The content now needs to be

sufficiently consistent and robust to be usable within the planning system. Content and questions must be defensible since they are used within the context of managing development affecting nationally significant sites, including in contentious circumstances. The significance of sites within ScARF could be more clearly explained, to avoid the inference that inclusion in the national ScARF equates to a site being of national significance (this having implications under the planning system).

- ❖ Develop a more consistent format with stronger editorial and version control.

3.3 Balance of content

3.3.1 The balance of views within the framework was raised in interviews and survey, with concern that the framework sometimes conveys one or another view, rather than reflecting the collective state of knowledge. It is felt that the framework should give a balanced, impartial view setting out the areas of knowledge and range of questions, especially those that address points of difference. ScARF should not privilege one view of the past or provide AN answer; rather it should represent the plurality of views associated with each topic. The process of framing questions should be as open as possible and focused on probing the boundaries of the collective knowledge of the discipline. It is understood that there is potential for technology to self-generate questions, however it is anticipated that regular review and synthesis of questions and answers will be necessary (see 'ongoing update' below).

- ❖ Develop the method to ensure future frameworks include the *range* of views, theories and questions on the state of the archaeological resource.
- ❖ Develop guidance specifically on framing questions to improve quality and consistency.
- ❖ Develop a strategy for reviewing questions regularly to see which have been answered and what further questions arise. We should celebrate where questions are answered, ask why questions are *not* answered - and learn from this.

3.4 Status of content

3.4.1 It is important for researchers and indeed all users to understand *how* conclusions and questions are reached – in order to be able to interrogate these appropriately. This means that the *process* of gathering data, summarising and framing research questions needs to be set out on the ScARF website, alongside the content. It is also important for those contributing content to be clear about the process of peer review and editing, so that

they understand how their data is being made available, interpreted and presented for wider consumption.

- ❖ Explain (on the website) the process by which summaries have been developed and questions framed, to assist users in their use of ScARF.

3.5 Ongoing update

3.5.1 Interviewees commented that the national framework now appears static, cannot react easily to new finds and has almost been 'overtaken' by the emergent regional frameworks. There is varied awareness as to whether panels continue to meet and whether there is any plan for a complete refresh/update of the national framework.

3.5.2 There is a question as to whether it is *possible* to continually update content which has been through a relatively formal process of drafting, peer review and publication. The online comments form on the ScARF website represents quite an informal way of contributing views on quite 'finalised' content; it is unlikely that people will comment effectively 'post-consultation', to a 'published' document. Also, experience with online discussion groups suggests that they work more effectively with many people contributing in a short timescale; a low level of comments will not encourage others to contribute. The peer review aspect of developing content was described as 'working to an extent'; 'important to maintain quality control' and 'an important part of the process to maintain credibility'. This approach means that the national framework content represents a 'snapshot in time' and is relatively inflexible. A number of interviewees referred to the potential for regular, say five yearly, update. Another suggested alternative was of a more project/activity based approach, instead of the panels.

- ❖ Update the national framework once the current set of regional developments are complete.
- ❖ Review unanswered questions to determine whether these need refining.
- ❖ Explore scope for a more flexible project/activity based approach to gathering contributions.

3.6 Improved search function

3.6.1 There was general recognition that the website is searchable if you know how to use it and what you are looking for, but it is 'of its time' and not intuitive to use. Generally, both interviewees and survey respondents were keen to see ScARF move from effectively an 'online book' format to a more interactive, searchable online portal, with more images and video content. The website could provide project examples to show how ScARF is being used.

- 3.6.2 Work is currently underway to ensure improved integration between OASIS, DES and the emerging regional frameworks. Those that were aware of current development work recognised that this will help deliver the desired ability to make connections across periods, site types, area, theme. The objective should be to reduce time taken in rekeying information and to get to the forefront of current thinking on any given topic – the questions arising from post-excavation analysis, as quickly as possible. Interviewees were keen to see improvement to the search function with drop down lists and key word searches and data linkage across OASIS, CANMORE, the HERs and ScARF.
- 3.6.3 Variation in different chronological periods regionally is problematic for making ScARF more navigable. Comments related to the need for ‘core’ periods, with recognition that the timing of periods and impact in different parts of Scotland (especially the islands) vary. There is a need to ensure *enough* consistency across regions (artefacts, physical, find lists etc), recognising that there is always variation.
- ❖ Establish a process for managing data at period ‘boundaries’.
 - ❖ Improve website interface.
 - ❖ Continue to develop data linkage to improve searchability.

4 REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS

4.1 Relationship between national and regional frameworks

- 4.1.1 At the outset of developing the regional frameworks it was envisaged that these would ‘feed’ the national framework and help reduce the effect of inconsistencies in the national framework. For some the way in which the two levels will relate to each other is not yet clear, however there was a general view that the national framework will continue to provide the strategic overview; and potentially will become the place where connections can be made across the regional frameworks. It was observed that the regional frameworks should be capable of revealing variations in patterns/divergence from the national picture. They should ‘enable the growth of knowledge in the region’. It is anticipated that the content will be less strategic, more specific and easier to reference in a practical way. In terms of format, they should *not* represent a ‘snapshot in time’, rather that they should operate in a more dynamic way, with many more sites included and much more change reported.

4.2 Involvement in developing regional frameworks

- 4.2.1 Survey respondents were asked about the nature of their involvement in developing the regional frameworks. Results reported 57% as not having been involved in any; 12% in the development of SESARF, 15% in HighARF, 20% in SIRFA, 11% in PKARF. 74% had

participated in events; 32% had drafted/commented on a paper; 23% were 'actively involved'.

4.3 Commentary

4.3.1 The regional frameworks are currently developing (one out of five having been published) so in some respect it is too early to say how the regional frameworks are being used, however interviewees were able to comment on the process of development. It was observed that generally, the development of the regional frameworks, so far, has sought to adopt a more democratic, inclusive approach to data gathering. There was however still mention of 'top-down' data gathering, with content being presented in fairly finalised form for comment.

4.3.2 The governance arrangements in different regions had sought to play to the strengths of organisations active in each region; local authority/academic/community. This has resulted in a fairly iterative process with different methods of delivery, and contact via project leads. It will be important to learn from the relative merits and failures of the different arrangements adopted.

4.3.3 Interviewees were not necessarily able to comment on all frameworks, but were able to characterise the methods as a traditional approach with conference (RARFA); a more informal workshop/seminar style of engaging contributors (SIRFA and – upcoming – the PKARF); delivery via a contractor (SESARF); strong community focus (HighARF). Regarding SESARF, the format was expanded beyond the more typical chronological presentation to include commentary on regional context and also social value. This approach reflected the particular requirements/interests of the local authority project lead. In terms of management, persuading colleagues of the need for a framework which spans four local authorities, and securing the political backing for a government funded initiative managed via a third sector partner, was described as challenging.

4.3.4 Key issues relating to the emergent regional frameworks are summarised as follows:

- Capacity to contribute
- Engagement process
- Accessible content

4.4 Capacity to contribute

4.4.1 Both the national and now regional frameworks have relied on the voluntary contributions of practitioners across Scotland's archaeological community. Practitioners across the sector are inputting into frameworks (through participation on panels,

attending events etc.) on a voluntary basis. They are more likely to do this if they see ongoing relevance of the framework and continued investment in its development and usability.

- 4.4.2 Regarding the emergent regional frameworks, those looking to invite contributions have found it difficult to access the time of those with specialist knowledge, as well as reach out to community groups through social media. Those heavily involved in one framework have not necessarily the time to contribute to other regional frameworks beyond their 'own'. Lack of time to contribute to meetings and events also hinders the participation of commercial archaeologists; practicalities of timings and notification of events were mentioned as problematic.
- 4.4.3 Greater time can allow more people to engage with the process which, if well facilitated, helps to achieve buy-in to the resulting framework. In turn there is increased likelihood of contributors using and updating content in the future. It was observed that where a contractor was engaged to deliver the framework in a relatively tight timescale, much was achieved but the consequent process felt quite rushed. People 'take time to come to the table'.
- 4.4.4 As a key data resource, management of the local Historic Environment Record (HER) also impacts upon ScARF, for example in the north-east the development of a regional framework has been hampered by the availability of up-to-date data, resulting in the slow development of period summaries. Conversely where the HER is strong (as in the Highland region where there is dedicated resource to manage it) this has been a real enabler in terms of keeping data up to date and helping community groups input their own data. The relationship between the HERs (looking back at what we know) and ScARF (developing and asking questions) must be a strong one.
 - ❖ Allow sufficient time for potential contributors to get involved.
 - ❖ Strengthen capacity in local authorities to ensure ongoing update of HERs.
 - ❖ Consider introducing a new requirement for all commercial units to submit completed data sheets into the HERs.

4.5 Engagement process

- 4.5.1 As mentioned above, the process of developing the regional frameworks has sought to be more inclusive, reaching out and involving a wider range of practitioners as well as the academic contributors. This approach was widely supported since it will mean that questions within the regional frameworks will be more broadly relevant to a greater range of practitioners.

- 4.5.2 More inclusive methods for seeking contributions will help to strengthen the frameworks; more data means better questions. However, simply getting everyone to such events can be challenging – it is important that potential participants see the relevance of the event in order to give up the time to attend. Potential contributors are also much more likely to engage if they are clear about the process and timescales involved and how content is being used.
- 4.5.3 The more informal seminar format used in developing the SIRFA, with open call for contributions, was well received, although strong facilitation of such events is key to their success. It was commented that early career researchers and more junior members of staff should be supported in participating in such events, which can be dominated by a few voices. It would be useful to attract colleagues in the museums sector to the discussions. A genuinely collaborative call for contributions should avoid presenting proposed content that is too ‘finalised’ – participants must feel able to contribute data and views in order to help shape content and messages.
- 4.5.4 It is important to recognise that community groups will have different questions to academic and commercial users and can often bring a fresh perspective. It was commented while community groups have good awareness of the national framework, the questions posed are not necessarily the questions that community groups would ask. Also many projects do not make it in to ScARF, which in itself limits its scope when it comes to framing questions. There is potential for the ScARF initiative to be a locus for local community groups to collaborate on projects, share skills, build confidence and see their work contribute to the bigger picture of the state of our understanding of Scotland’s past. Groups will be more likely to engage with ScARF if it helps them to see the wider impact of what they are doing, and how their work contributes to the state of knowledge in the wider discipline.
- ❖ Explore potential for ScARF to act as a locus for getting local community groups together to share skills and tackle bigger projects together.
 - ❖ Explore potential for ScARF to provide accessible jargon-free training to help local groups actively contribute to the regional frameworks.
 - ❖ Explore potential for ScARF to develop opportunities for ongoing professional development, targeting the commercial sector workforce.

4.6 Accessible content

- 4.6.1 It is seen as more important, at regional level, for the frameworks to be able to provide data in a frequently updated/updatable, accessible/downloadable format. It was observed that, so far, the regional frameworks are building on the lessons of the national framework and are better structured, but there is potential for them to provide access to

a greater range of underlying/raw data. There is demand for spatial data accessible from mobile devices.

- ❖ Ensure that the format of the upcoming regional frameworks supports more dynamic use, for example the ability to download up-to-date geospatial data and radiocarbon data.
- ❖ Actively encourage practitioners to contribute and access data easily, since more data will ultimately result in richer questions.

5 THEMATIC FRAMEWORKS

5.1 Commentary

5.1.1 Developed before the regional frameworks, the Future Thinking on Carved Stones Framework sits alongside the national framework. Not all interviewees had used this framework, but it was commented that it is more nuanced, focused and accessible than the national. The content on methodologies makes it more practical however it cannot be said that the document provides detailed guidance on best practice (care should be taken in signposting the document in this way).

5.1.2 There was support for the development of further thematic frameworks, for example on Scotland's contemporary past, museum collections, Scotland's battlefield archaeology, crop marks and potentially a pilot urban framework (akin to the former burgh surveys). Also for improvement to the science chapter of the national framework, to include more information on the practical *application* of techniques and associated questions. There may be scope to link in to other research frameworks such as those developed for world heritage sites. It was observed that the thematic approach would probably be too disparate at regional level.

- ❖ Consider development of further thematic frameworks.

6 GOVERNANCE

6.1 Funding

6.1.1 There was some reservation expressed around the use of ScARF in helping to secure project funding. There remains an argument that ScARF should not constrain potential applicants, not least because there are projects and questions that lie outwith framework. This is perhaps less of an issue since publication of the Archaeology Strategy, which means that ScARF is now one of a number of documents which can be referenced in seeking funding.

6.1.2 The Archaeology Strategy is valued for the fact that it provides strategic direction while still enabling scope for flexibility in developing projects. Collaborative working is a key theme within this document and also in the sector strategy Our Place in Time. Historic Environment Scotland (HES) as funder of the national ScARF, values the facilitation role provided by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in bringing bids for funding regional frameworks forward. From the funder perspective, the existence of ScARF has resulted in more nuanced funding applications, with potential applicants being referred to ScARF during pre-application discussions.

- ❖ Be clear that not all projects seeking funds feature within ScARF.

6.2 Framework management

6.2.1 Within this context, there is appetite amongst stakeholders to be actively involved in the process of shaping the regional frameworks going forward. It was observed that there could be stronger clarity around roles and responsibilities relating to the management of the national and regional frameworks in general. Also that the different approaches taken in developing the regional frameworks may have confused the overall picture of what is happening and how to get involved; there is a need for more communication about overall progress and future plans. It was commented that despite limited interaction with the national framework, it continues to be used thanks to its ongoing promotion by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. This demonstrates the value in, and need for, ongoing active management of the frameworks at both levels.

- ❖ Strengthen communication over future direction of ScARF national framework, delivery mechanisms and planned improvements to the website.
- ❖ Learn from the different approaches taken in developing the regional frameworks.
- ❖ Determine and communicate the status/role of the national framework vis-à-vis regionals, once these are completed.

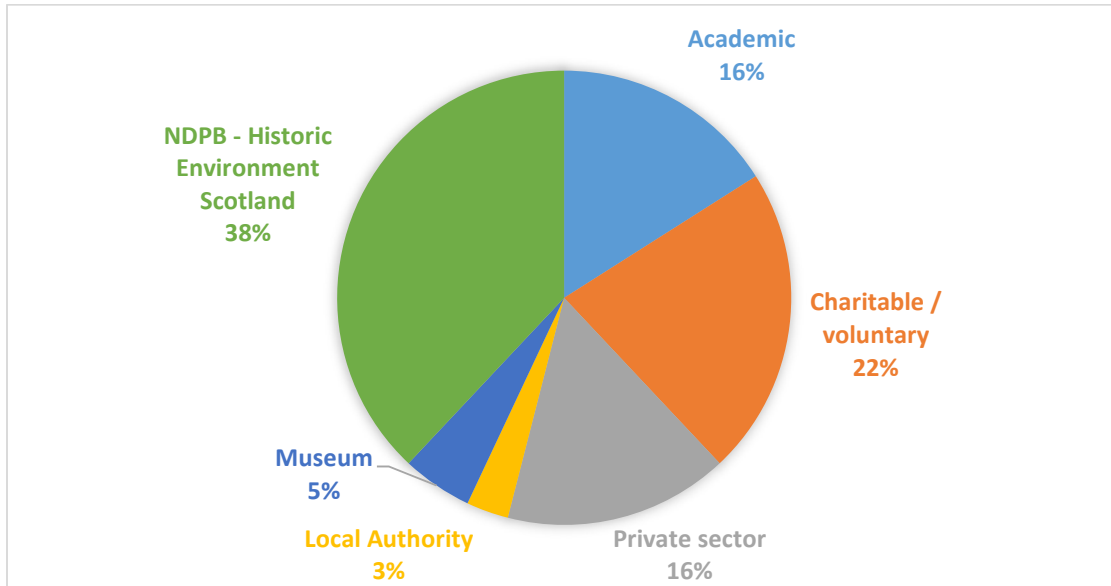
7 PRIORITIES FOR DEVELOPING SCARF

- 7.1.1 Interviewees and survey respondents have clearly expressed a desire for ScARF – national, regional and thematic frameworks - to be up-to-date, consistent, robust, widely relevant, searchable, interconnected, capable of practical application, complete.
- 7.1.2 While much may be delivered through technical improvements, stakeholders have shared many ideas on how to improve the *process* of developing content and questions. These can be set out as a series of principles for developing ScARF going forward:
- Ensure good data – good data means good questions.
 - Ensure a strong relationship between the HERs and ScARF.
 - Engage widely and in a genuinely inclusive way.
 - Ensure that the ‘state of understanding’ conveyed by ScARF is impartial and balanced.
 - Ensure that questions get answered.
 - Pose questions that continually challenge our understanding of Scotland’s past.

8 APPENDIX

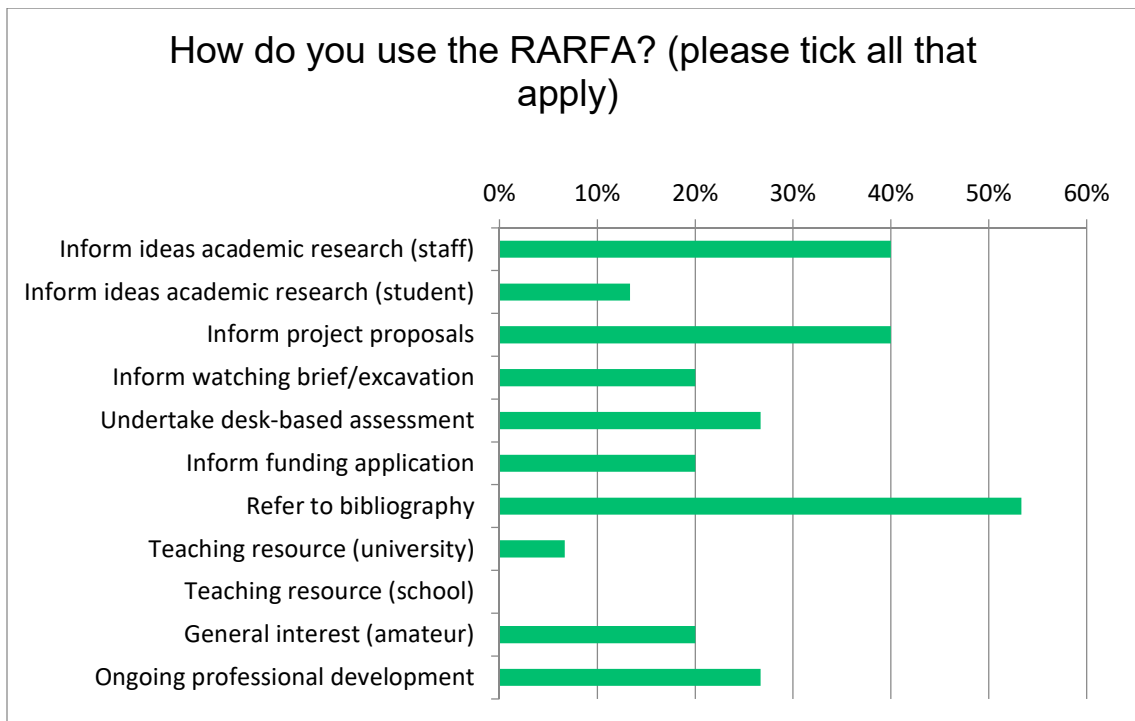
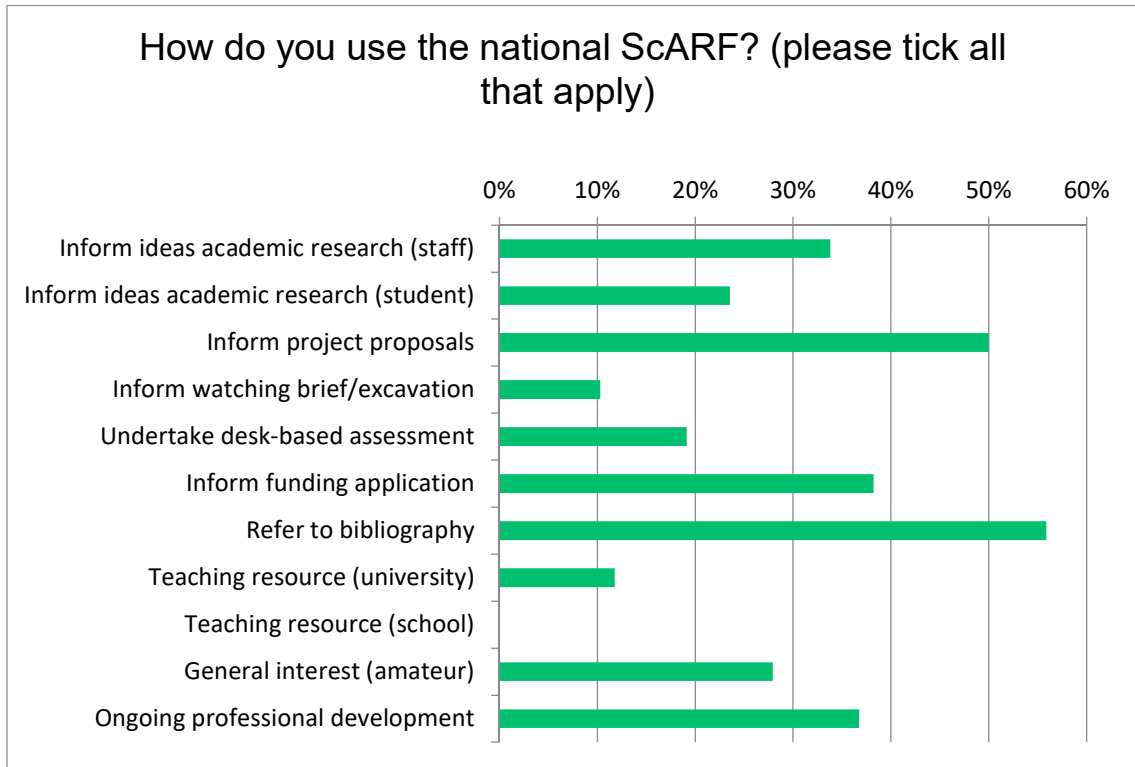
8.1 Breakdown of survey respondents

41% of respondents indicated affiliation with an organisation, broken down as follows (with organisations listed below):

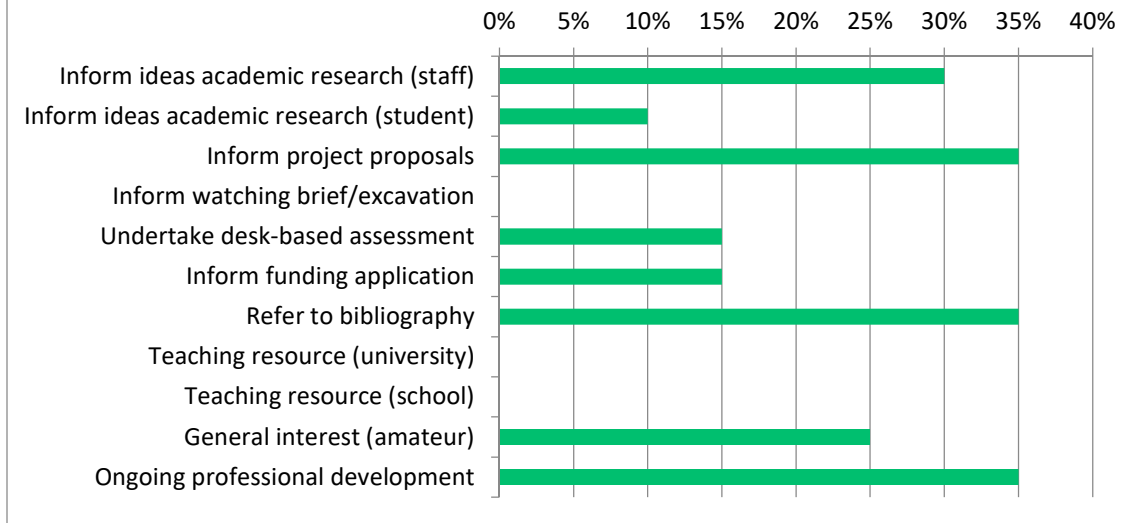


AECOM Infrastructure and Environment UK Limited
Archaeology for Communities in the Highlands
Dig It! (project)
Durham University
Glasgow Museums
Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Historic Environment Scotland
Inverness Museum & Art Gallery
National Trust For Scotland
Newcastle University
North of Scotland Archaeological Society
Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust
Prehistoric Society
Shetland Amenity Trust
Stirling Council
University of Edinburgh
University of Highlands and Islands
University of York
Wessex Archaeology
West Coast Archaeological Services
York Archaeological Trust

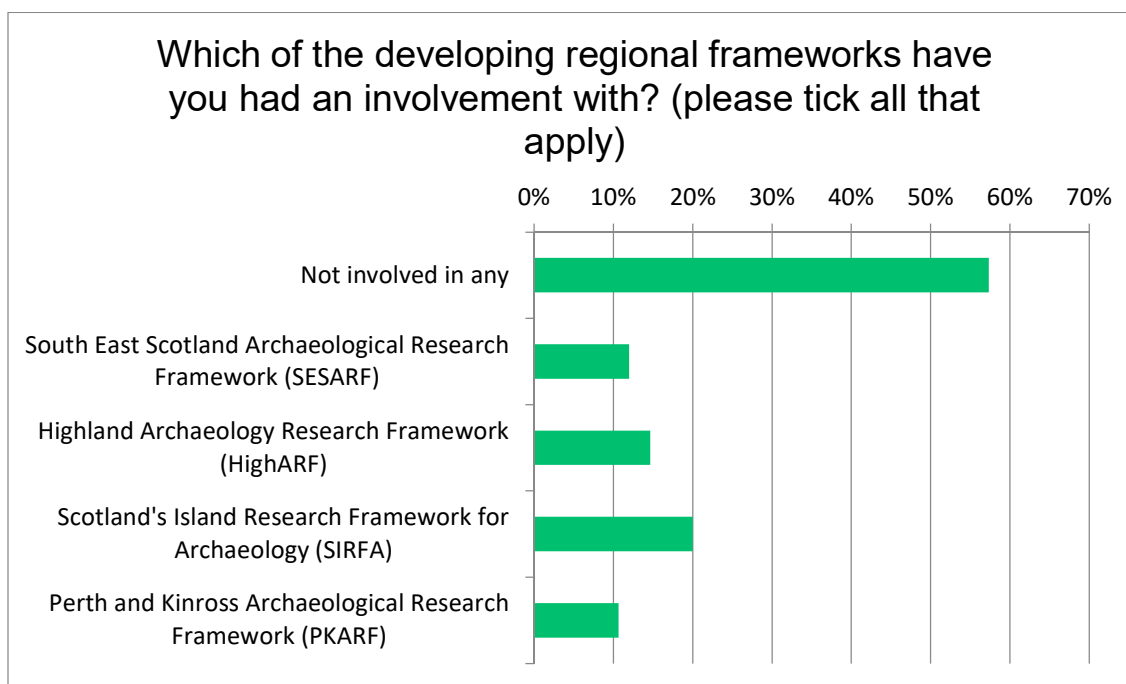
8.2 Use of ScARF - breakdown



How do you use the framework Future Thinking on Carved Stones? (please tick all that apply)



8.3 Involvement in developing regional frameworks - breakdown



8.4 Survey questions and response rate

Question	# responses	% total
1 Have you used the national ScARF?	89	97%
2 How regularly do you use the national ScARF?	73	80%
3 How do you use the national ScARF? (please tick all that apply)	68	74%
4 How would you rate the usability of the national ScARF in terms of accessing data?	71	78%
5 How would you rate the usability of the national ScARF in terms of contributing data?	58	64%
6 If you have used the national ScARF to apply for funding what type of application was it?	67	74%
7 How much funding was secured?	23	25%
8 Have you used the RARFA?	80	88%
9 How regularly do you use the RARFA?	18	20%
10 How do you use the RARFA? (please tick all that apply)	15	16%
11 How would you rate the content of the RARFA?	16	18%
12 How would you rate the usability of the RARFA in terms of accessing data?	16	18%

13	How would you rate the usability of the RARFA in terms of contributing data?	14	15%
14	If you have used RARFA to apply for funding, what type of funding application was it?	16	18%
15	How much funding was secured?	2	2%
16	Have you used the framework Future Thinking on Carved Stones?	77	85%
17	How regularly do you use the framework Future Thinking on Carved Stones?	21	23%
18	How do you use the framework Future Thinking on Carved Stones? (please tick all that apply)	20	22%
19	How would you rate the content of the framework?	21	23%
20	How would you rate the usability of the framework in terms of accessing data?	20	22%
21	How would you rate the usability of the framework in terms of contributing data?	16	18%
22	If you have used the Future Thinking on Carved Stones framework to apply for funding, what type of funding application was it?	20	22%
23	How much funding was secured?	1	1%
24	Which of the developing regional frameworks have you had an involvement with? (please tick all that apply)	75	82%
25	Which of the following best describe your involvement? (please tick all that apply)	31	34%
26	Based on your experience of the developing regional frameworks, briefly, what is working well?	28	31%
27	Briefly, what is working less well?	28	31%
28	What would be your three key priorities for developing the ScARF website?	48	53%
29	What would be your three key priorities for developing ScARF over the next three years?	43	47%