EXTRACT

THE ALSF ANNUAL REPORT

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Round 2, the final year…

Illustrations from projects which took place during 2006-07: (*Main picture*) A beautiful end to a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV) survey of the torpedoed WWI U-boat UC65, undertaken as part of the Modelling Exclusion Zones project (*bottom, left to right*); Buzz Busby, ALSF Advisor, points out a sunken lane to students participating in 'Earthly Stories'; Members of the Northumberland Anglo-Saxon re-enactors group outside the newly reconstructed Dark Age house based on a site excavated at nearby Cheviot Quarry; Volunteers from the Unlocking the Past project processing finds during a 24 hour sponsored Potathon for Children in Need.

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ENGLISH HERITAGE

defra
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

AGGREGATES LEVY SUSTAINABILITY FUND
ANNUAL REPORT
2006-2007

FOREWORD

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English Heritage has been a major distributor of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, since its introduction in 2002. The overarching aim of the English Heritage programme is to reduce the impact of aggregate extraction on the historic environment, through the commissioning of high quality research and communication projects, the outcomes of which are relevant and accessible to curators and decision-makes, to industry and to the general public. In 2006-2007 English Heritage distributed over £3M to more than 100 projects.

A major challenge facing those involved in the management of the Historic Environment is striking the right balance between conservation and development. A steady supply of aggregates is essential if we are to maintain the infrastructure of our country - without aggregates the construction of the houses, hospitals, schools and stadia would not be possible. But primary extraction frequently comes with a cost to our archaeological heritage. Unchecked and unsustainable degradation of our unique and irreplaceable historic environment unarguably impoverishes the nation. In a recent speech (*Heritage counts: where do we go from here* – 31 October 2007) James Purnell, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, affirmed that heritage activities are right at the top of people's favourite leisure pursuits. This message is amply supported by television programmes on archaeology and history which regularly gain viewing figures in the millions, and by the thousands of tourists who visit our historic sites and spend their money in Britain. Providing the tools to help achieve a sustainable balance between these two essential requirements is what the ALSF is all about.

One of the most significant outcomes of the Fund has been an improvement in the dialogue between government agencies, local planning authorities, archaeological curators and contractors and in particular the aggregates industry. We have been especially pleased to work more closely with the quarrying industry both at a national level, through the industry associations, and, at a local level, with individual companies. It is this spirit of cooperation that will enable us to confront the challenges that lie ahead and reconcile the needs of minerals development and the historic environment.

We would like to acknowledge the commitment, enthusiasm and hard work of all those responsible for delivering the English Heritage portfolio of projects; commercial and contracting organisations, universities, museums, voluntary and community bodies and the independent sector, local government, internal colleagues and the aggregates industry itself.

Edward Impey
Director of Research and Standards
English Heritage

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INTRODUCTION

English Heritage ALSF projects are commissioned against specific criteria which will deliver against the national priorities set out in *Making the Past Part of our Future* - our strategy document for 2005–2010.

In this issue of *Extract* we report on projects that have advanced understanding of the historic environment in aggregate producing areas and provided curators, contractors and industry with better and more cost-effective tools and techniques which will help them care for this environment. We also highlight initiatives which have attempted to raise the profile of the ALSF and promote the value of the work that has been done, as well as concentrating on outreach, education, access and community projects which will help people enjoy their local Historic Environment.

We also draw attention to two ongoing dissemination initiatives. The first is the **ALSF Information on the Web** project, which is pulling together definitive project information, publication details, grey literature reports, educational resources and reusable digital archive material from all English Heritage ALSF projects. This website will be a fantastic resource for everyone involved with, or interested in, the historic environment. We encourage all readers to look at the information already mounted at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/alsf.

The second is a Defra-initiated scheme which came about because of the requirement that the ALSF in 2007-2008 should have more focus than in previous years on bringing together and disseminating existing research. The overarching project focuses on four core themes: Reducing the environmental footprint of quarrying; Sustainable provision of aggregates; Biodiversity, geodiversity and restoration; and Heritage. The Mineral Industry Research Organisation (MIRO) is managing Themes 1-3; English Heritage is managing Theme 4.

The principal outcome of this project will be a series of benchmark reports. The three reports on Heritage will concentrate on:

- **Learning from the past: Rich deposits** *- Aimed at academics, contractors, curators, and the public*
- **Management of extraction: Sustainable heritage** *- Aimed at the aggregates industry, curators and contractors*
- **Outreach: The sands of time** *- Aimed at the general public, the government and anyone involved in outreach work*

These reports will provide high-level state-of-the-art reviews. They will comprise readily-digestible summaries of the successes delivered within the theme and short statements on key potential objectives should further ALSF (or other) resources become available. They will also include case studies and/or good practice guidance and form practical route maps to other resources which will be of use to the target audiences. The reports will be published in March 2008.

At the time of writing the future of the ALSF is unknown. Whatever Defra's decision on future funding, there is no doubt that the money so far invested in promoting a sustainable future for our heritage will continue to benefit all involved in its care and management for many years to come.

Kath Buxton
ALSF Programme Manager
English Heritage

The English Heritage strategy document for 2005 to 2010, *Making the Past part of our Future*, can be found at http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.11485. A full list of projects funded in 2006 to 2007 can be found at the end of this report. Details of the current English Heritage ALSF programme, application procedures, guidance and all projects can be found on the English Heritage website http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/ALSF. Project details can also be found on the Defra database http://alsf.defra.gov.uk.

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

Hillhead International Quarry Show 2007

© English Heritage & the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology

Children from East Cowes Primary school investigate archaeology in the aggregate on East Cowes Beach as part of the Solent aggregates to outreach project

UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT OF AGGREGATES LANDSCAPES

Defining, characterising and analysing the historic environment.

Preserving the historic landscape resource while maintaining our ability to produce the aggregate needed for continuing development is fundamental to both sustainable economic growth and resource management. The relationship between topography, surface geology, drainage patterns and the nature of human activity has always been recognised as a close and important one. We know that river valleys in particular are often areas of substantial human settlement and activity dating back over thousands of years. They are also rich sources of sand and gravel aggregate for modern day industry.

In order allow more effective management of river valley extraction the ALSF has funded the development of new multi-disciplinary landscape-based research, which will give us more accurate information to help improve future assessment and recording. Much of the work involves the establishment of integrated Geographical Information Systems (GIS) linked to databases that store and relate regional assessments of geological, geomorphological and archaeological resources.

The **Lower Lugg Valley** project, managed by Herefordshire Archaeology, has collated existing data and developed an Archaeological Resource GIS Database linked to a Resource Assessment and preliminary Research Framework. This will contribute to the conservation planning agenda and become a basic reference point for Herefordshire Council Minerals Planning and Archaeological Officers. The current stage of work concentrates on assessing existing methodological strategies for investigating and recording archaeological remains in advance of quarrying. This will both improve future approaches and projects, and raise local awareness of the significance and fragility of the area.

Durham University's **Late Quaternary landscape history of the Swale - Ure washlands**, characterises the fluvial and landscape evolution of the area since the last (Devensian) glaciation. This project provides the fundamental context for local archaeological and landscape research, and the basis for effective future management of the Ure washlands area. The monograph is currently in production, but

Below: *View of the Lower Lugg Valley, Herefordshire looking north from Shelwick*

Below centre: *Prehistoric landscape (partly overlain by ridge and furrow) at Green Farm, Wellington, Herefordshire, studied as part of the Lower Lugg project*

Below right: *Post Medieval water meadow earthworks, Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire*

© Department of Geography, Durham University

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Left: Mr Peter Richardson a local farmer holding the skull of a cow, possibly from the Neolithic period, recovered from peat at Newby Wiske in the Swale Ure area

Right: Fossil ice wedge cast exposed in a gravel quarry in the Ure Valley (Nosterfield)

a short non technical summary can be found at http://www.geography.dur.ac.uk/projects/swale-ure/Home/tabid/1761/Default.aspx.

Characterising the archaeological and geomorphological resource is a crucial aspect of sustainable aggregate landscape management. This year a number of projects incorporated methodological and technical developments which have helped to characterise these resources. The **Suffolk River Valleys** project, undertaken by Suffolk County Council with Birmingham University, combined remote sensing techniques such as airborne mapping by laser (LiDAR) and aerial photography, with palaeoenvironmental and archaeological investigation. The resulting information was recorded on a GIS database which feeds directly into the county's Historic Environment Record. This publicly accessible database provides a robust baseline for managing river valleys in this region, and has contributed to the development of a major outreach and education programme for key stakeholders and the general public.

Supporting and strengthening methodological approaches, research frameworks and enhancing the Historic Environment Record (HER) were key aims of Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Services (WHEAS) **Unlocking the Past** project. Focusing on the aggregate production areas of the county the project addressed the ALSF aim of 'developing the capacity to manage aggregate extraction landscapes in the future'. Local volunteer, school and community groups worked in conjunction with WHEAS staff to undertake the processing, quantification, preliminary identification, spot dating and provenancing of fieldwalking and excavations material derived from previously unstudied collections. These included data from cropmark sites which, without the benefits of current planning legislation, were lost to extraction with little or no formal provision for archaeological work. The results, which were integrated into the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record, have helped develop a clearer understanding of the character and dating of other sites on gravel terraces in the County. This will enable both the aggregates industry and others to develop more effective and better targeted management and evaluation of these landscapes in the future. The involvement of the local community has also increased peoples' understanding of the role that the aggregates industry has played in developing a better knowledge of the archaeology and history of Worcester.

Aerial photograph of the Waveney Valley, Suffolk

Local archaeologists and constabulary inspect a Romano-British inhumation revealed at Broadway Quarry, Worcestershire

Local archaeologists and constabulary inspect a Romano-British inhumation revealed at Broadway Quarry, Worcestershire

UNDERSTANDING THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Improving understanding and management.

Responsible management requires an understanding of the way the marine environment functions and how the sea responds to human activity. While there have been significant advances in our understanding of the nature and scale of the impacts of aggregate dredging on historic and biological resources, our overall knowledge remains incomplete. English Heritage is therefore supporting a series of projects which will provide government, industry, curators and contractors with management tools and baseline information that will help characterise marine historic assets.

*A Hamon grab being deployed in the East English Channel study area during the **Seabed in Prehistory** project*

The **Re-assessment of the Archaeological Potential of Continental Shelves** project by the University of Southampton has already improved our knowledge of the scale and character of the historic environment by analysing this little understood landscape. The first stage of work assessed literature from a range of research disciplines including archaeology, anthropology, ethnography, oceanography, geology, biogeography and geophysics, giving us a much clearer picture of the archaeological potential of the submerged landmass. Editing and publication funded in 2006/07 will enable the methodology and results of the work to reach a wide audience, therefore enabling a greater understanding of the relationships between marine aggregate deposits and past-landforms.

The **Seabed in Prehistory** project by Wessex Archaeology has informed best practice for the assessment and evaluation of prehistoric deposits on or beneath the seabed in the course of aggregate dredging licence applications. Industry standard geophysical and geotechnical surveys were used in a series of study areas to determine the character and the nature of marine prehistoric deposits. At Pakefield, off the Suffolk coast, sediment units were observed from the geophysical data matching those described at the base of the cliff exposures, where terrestrial investigations have recovered artefacts dating to *c.*700,000 years ago. This enabled correlation between onshore and offshore sediments. Around the coast at Happisburgh, the survey was carried out further offshore in deeper water. Here the interpretation successfully identified geological horizons that are thought to predate the sediments in the cliff exposures. The project addressed the difficulties faced by archaeologists gathering data on the potential impact of aggregate dredging on submerged prehistoric material. These included assessing different survey types to identify palaeogeographic features and/or sediments as well as the recovery of artefactual material. More importantly, this project has provided the tools to assess the existence of terrestrial landscapes potentially used by humans far in the past, that now lie deep beneath the waves.

*Scene from the landscape reconstruction of the Arun c.9000 years ago. This area is now 30 metres under the sea. Produced as part of the **Seabed in Prehistory** project*

UNDERSTANDING OUR PREHISTORIC HERITAGE

Defining, characterising and analysing the historic resources contained within extraction deposits.

Palaeolithic and Pleistocene archaeology and gravel quarrying are particularly closely linked as remains from this period are actually contained within the deposits which are extracted. The ALSF has funded a number of important projects concentrating on this distant period; the three projects below demonstrate the academic and curatorial significance of this work.

Valdoe Quarry, where work was undertaken by University College London, was already known to be of high archaeological potential because the sequence of deposits present is virtually identical to that at nearby Boxgrove, the discovery site of the only limb bone element of an Archaic ***Homo Sapiens*** found in northern Europe. Test pits at the site confirmed the presence of ***in situ*** lithic scatters and demonstrated that the preservation of microfauna, pollen and molluscs at Valdoe is actually better than at Boxgrove. This unexpectedly high environmental potential makes the agreement to preserve ***in situ*** an important and threatened area of the site particularly welcome.

In the same region but covering a much larger area, the most recent stage of the **Palaeolithic Archaeology of the Sussex/Hampshire Coastal Corridor (PASHCC)** project by Lampeter and Southampton Universities concentrated on the production of outputs for curatorial use. Despite the known archaeology in the region, the distribution of archaeologically sensitive sediments remained unclear meaning that curatorial responses to development threats were often based on incomplete knowledge of Pleistocence deposits. The project's GIS output draws together published and unpublished information from artefact collections, borehole logs and geological maps in order to improve this situation. It is supplemented by additional advice, including a research framework and guidance for archaeological evaluations.

While the PASHCC project was aimed at consolidating and enhancing knowledge in an area of known archaeological potential, the **Palaeolithic Rivers of South-West Britain** project undertaken by the Universities of Exeter and Reading attempted to provide basic characterisation of terrace sequences and artefact distributions for a poorly understood region. Here the creation of a chronological framework for river terrace formation has, for the very first time, allowed the approximate dating of some of the region's artefact collections, and demonstrated that Pleistocene landforms are more extensive than previously suggested. The project also delivered outreach and dissemination, including sessions for schools, guided geoarchaeology walks and an exhibition on 'Ice Age Devon'.

Recording raised beach deposits at the Valdoe Pit, West Sussex

Biface from Budleigh Salterton, reported at the South West River project's Lithic Artefact Identification Day in Exeter (July 2006)

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Promoting the work of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund.

Abby Guiness, Archaeological Outreach Officer for Surrey Museums

From its inception the English Heritage ALSF programme has sought to engage a diverse stakeholder audience encompassing the aggregate industry, national and local government agencies, researchers, scientists and specialists, commercial and contracting organisations, museums and local amateur groups and communities in aggregate producing areas. Experience has demonstrated that early stakeholder engagement is a vital component to successful and rewarding projects.

Outreach and education projects concerned particularly with local communities are reported on later in this edition of *Extract*. We concentrate here on 'Work in Progress' meetings, seminars, conferences, and web based initiatives which have allowed government, academic and industry stakeholders to access information, and to meet, discuss and reflect on issues, approaches and experiences.

For a number of years the English Heritage ALSF fund has supported Archaeological Resource Assessments in Aggregate Areas. These projects summarise archaeological knowledge and provide an Archaeological Research Framework for aggregate producing areas within a county. The first of these, the **Landscape of Gloucestershire: Predicting the Archaeological Resource** project undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council provided an excellent template for future Resource Assessments. It established at an early stage the importance of sharing information and actively encouraging local engagement and buy in though discussion seminars, which present the results of work and facilitate discussion of emerging research and methodological and management issues. A joint Gloucestershire and Worcestershire seminar was the first of these to take place. Its audience of both professional and amateur archaeologists, academics, Local Authority curators and planners and industry was considered by all to greatly increase the value of the project.

Also this year a two-day conference, supported in part by the ALSF, was held in the medieval Bishop's Palace in the beautiful cathedral city of Wells. It had as its focus the **Archaeology of the Mendip Hills** and its environs; an area subject to much extraction, and which contains a wealth of archaeological discoveries. The conference audience heard talks and took part in discussions on subjects ranging from the significance of minerals in the Mendips, to hippos and reindeer in the last interglacial complex and Romans on the Fosse Way; all of which contributed to the final discussions on the County Council's **Somerset – Assessment of Archaeological Resource in Aggregate Areas** project. This conference and the resulting dialogue meant that the results of new research and theories could be incorporated in the final project report which will facilitate sustainable

Below: *Prof Brown keeping the 'steak-holders' at bay at Pratts New Pit Broom during a Geoarchaeology Conference field trip*

Right: *A field trip to Kent's Cavern during the 2006 Geoarchaeology Conference*

Left: *Screen grab of the front page for the Archaeological Data Service ALSF website*

Below: *Archive pages from the ADS website*

All images © Archaeology Data Service, Department of Archaeology, University of York

development and protection of the rich local heritage that stretches back half a million years.

Complementing the current national programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) projects on land, five **England's Historic Seascapes** pilot projects are developing a national methodology for characterising today's marine and inter-tidal landscape from the coast to the limit of the UK Controlled Waters. During the course of these projects a series of seminars focused on Liverpool Bay, Solent and Isle of Wight, Southwold to Clacton, Withernsea to Skegness, and Scarborough to Hartlepool have enabled local stakeholders to air concerns and explore the broader context of ongoing coastal and offshore development. The results of these projects are currently being prepared for web dissemination as a series of on-line click maps by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

It is absolutely essential that outputs and archival material created as part of ALSF projects funded with public money should be held in a secure location and made accessible to both specialists and the wider public. The problem of locating ephemeral "grey literature" publications, as well as journal articles that are now out of print, can be greatly reduced though the use of the web. Research data can be made available in a format that adds value and offers additional re-use capabilities beyond those of traditional monograph publications or archives. The **ALSF Information on the Web** project, also being undertaken by ADS, is in the process of gathering definitive project information, publication details, grey literature reports and reusable digital archive material from over 200 projects that have received ALSF funding. Not only will these reports be held on the web http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/alsf/ in perpetuity, but the potential for reuse of the archive data will be assessed and all material considered to be of future value will be actively curated and migrated into new digital formats guaranteeing on going access for all.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THREAT DEFINITION

Measuring threat: Researching the potential impacts of aggregates extraction and devising responses.

The continuing demand for aggregate requires us to understand the potential impact extraction might have on the historic environment before we can attempt sustainable management of the resource. This means a significant number of ALSF projects have included an element of impact assessment which tries to define as clearly as possible the nature of the historic landscape and specific assets in areas of extraction. One area where this has been particularly significant is the Isle of Portland, soon to be the focus of the world's attention as a venue for the 2012 Olympics.

Tim Cromack, © English Heritage

Remains of a listed quarry tramway on the Isle of Portland

Sir Christopher Wren's renowned St Paul's Cathedral is testament to the beauty and durability of Portland Stone, which was used extensively for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire in 1666, and was exported across the world at the height of the British Empire. Today though only part of the limestone deposit is exploited for the famous construction material; increasingly the rest of the deposit is crushed and used as aggregate. The growing use of Portland Stone for aggregate, further mechanisation of quarrying, and the re-working of waste and other material at the historic quarry sites now poses a real threat to the survival of the nationally important industrial heritage of the island. This threat resulted in the commissioning of the **Isle of Portland Industrial Survey** project by AC Archaeology. The first stage of the project has produced a clear understanding of how the extraction industry has shaped the island over the last 400 years. The desk based inventory of features and remains relevant to the stone industry includes quarries, tramways, railways, stone saw mills and masonry works, lime kilns, stone-loading quays and cranes. The new records added more than 250 sites to the Dorset Historic Environment Record. It is hoped that future funding will allow a more detailed field survey. This data, together with an assessment of importance and survival will inform the minerals planning process and guide decisions on preservation and restoration of the old workings.

© Peter Cox, AC Archaeology

Dr Peter Stanier explaining the history of quarrying on the Isle of Portland

MARINE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

New research into marine evaluation and mitigation techniques.

The marine environment is an important resource for research, education and amenity. In contrast to many aspects of the natural environment, historical and archaeological sites and features are frequently unique and always non-renewable; they cannot be replaced, restored or re-generated through careful husbandry. Therefore, quarrying and dredging will inevitably have a permanent impact on areas of archaeological potential. As with the terrestrial resource one way to reduce these impacts is by developing our capacity to inform and manage the dredging process, as exemplified by the three projects below.

The **Severn Estuary: Assessment of Resources for Appraisal of Impact of Maritime Aggregate Extraction** project by Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) has assessed the current state of historic environment knowledge in relation to aggregate dredging in the Severn Estuary. The results demonstrate that there is an urgent need to gather further baseline survey data in vulnerable areas, establish regional frameworks and strategies, and develop regular engagement with stakeholders though educational programmes and the development of finds reporting schemes.

The **Assessment of Archaeology within Marine Aggregate Environmental Statements** by Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology has investigated the inclusion of archaeology within marine aggregate Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Statements. The project examined the current use of archaeological baseline sources and investigated what further sources could contribute to cost effective best practice. It also reviewed provision of archaeological advice and mitigation implementation in order to inform current and future best practice. The results will contribute to our long-term capacity to manage aggregate extraction in the offshore zone.

Both these projects involved largely desk based research. In contrast **Modelling Exclusion Zones for Marine Aggregate Dredging** by the University of Southampton included a considerable amount of laboratory and field investigation focusing on preliminary assessment of dredging on archaeological material, particularly wrecks. The work brought together experience and expertise from a variety of different disciplines, including archaeological site formation studies, sediment and fluid dynamics, numerical modelling of dredge plume and coastal zone impacts, and direct knowledge from the dredging industry. It will provide accurate, appropriate and cost-effective recommendations for defining exclusion zones in the future.

A surface buoy marks the extent of one of the three field study sites studied during the Modelling Exclusion Zones project

DEVELOPING NEW APPROACHES TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Sharpening the tools.

Field archaeology including site prospection, survey, and evaluation forms the core of a large amount of investigative work now funded by developers. The techniques used for such evaluation are continually being refined and the approaches improved through projects such as the **Trent Valley Gravels Geophysics assessment; Airborne LiDAR Backscattered Laser Intensity Prediction of Organic Preservation** and **Characterising, modelling and managing the buried landscape in the Vale of Pickering** in order to increase their effectiveness and meet the needs of those who commission survey work.

© University of Birmingham

Right: Dr Chris Carey, University of Exeter, collecting in-situ soil moisture readings using a Delta T Devices Theta Probe at Lockington Leicestershire during the Airborne LiDAR Backscatter project

© Hanson Aggregates Ltd

Below: Aerial view of the Newington extraction site, the floodplain area and the Slaynes Lane Washland SSI studied during the Understanding water table dynamics project

Management requires a good understanding of underlying conditions. This is particularly true of lowland floodplain environments where water abstraction and changing groundwater conditions may significantly affect buried archaeology. **Understanding water table dynamics and their influence on the buried archaeological resource in relation to aggregates extraction** a project by Hull University has been undertaking ***in situ*** hydrogeological monitoring of a waterlogged archaeological sequence associated with the River Idle. Results to date have shown that organic floodplain sequences are already severely compromised due to water abstraction within the regional catchment, and that this is not directly the result of localised aggregates extraction. Ongoing monitoring will assess re-watering of the area in the post-extraction phase, helping to fill a gap in our knowledge of water table dynamics in floodplain aggregate environments.

A number of ALSF projects have included an element of geochronology in order to understand the chronological frameworks and palaeoenvironmental associations of the deposits and the archaeological remains found within them. Optically-stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating has added significantly to our understanding of the **Depositional History of Dungeness Foreland** by Durham University, while York University has looked at the **Chronology of British Aggregates using Amino acid racemization (AAR) and degradation**. The continued development and application of OSL and AAR is helping to revolutionise the potential of these techniques for the dating of aggregate deposits both in terrestrial and marine environments. Appropriate dissemination strategies for all ALSF projects ensure that technical research and development are circulated to a range of audiences and are incorporated into best practice for future decision making.

SUPPORTING THE PLANNING SYSTEM

Rescue! The last resort.

The unpredictable nature of archaeological work means that despite the best efforts of planners, the quarrying industry and their contractors to mitigate the effects of extraction, there will still be times when totally unexpected archaeological discoveries are made during the course of operations. In these cases, where the appropriate planning guidance or legislation has been followed, and where the findings are considered to be of great regional or national importance, the ALSF can be used to fund investigation and recording. This is also the case when mineral planning permission has been granted before the adoption of current planning policy guidance (PPG16) and archaeological conditions have not been imposed.

Although archaeological work in 1948 by RJC Atkinson at Frampton-upon-Severn in Gloucestershire revealed a landscape in use from the Palaeolithic to the Anglo Saxon period, which included a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery, planning permission for extraction at the adjacent site of **Netherhills** was granted in 1953. Despite this early permission, areas of the site remained unworked until 2006 when a number of fields were top soil stripped ready for extraction.

The earlier findings by Atkinson meant the County Council Archaeological Service considered it extremely likely that important archaeological remains would be present in the area. They therefore negotiated access to the site and embarked on rescue excavation work funded jointly by the ALSF and the quarry operator Moreton C Cullimore (Gravel) Ltd, who at this point had no legal obligation to assist with archaeological work. Although the site had been disturbed by ploughing, pits containing early Neolithic flint work and a hengiform enclosure were excavated and important palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered. Without the co-operation of the quarry operator and the availability of the ALSF these discoveries would have been lost.

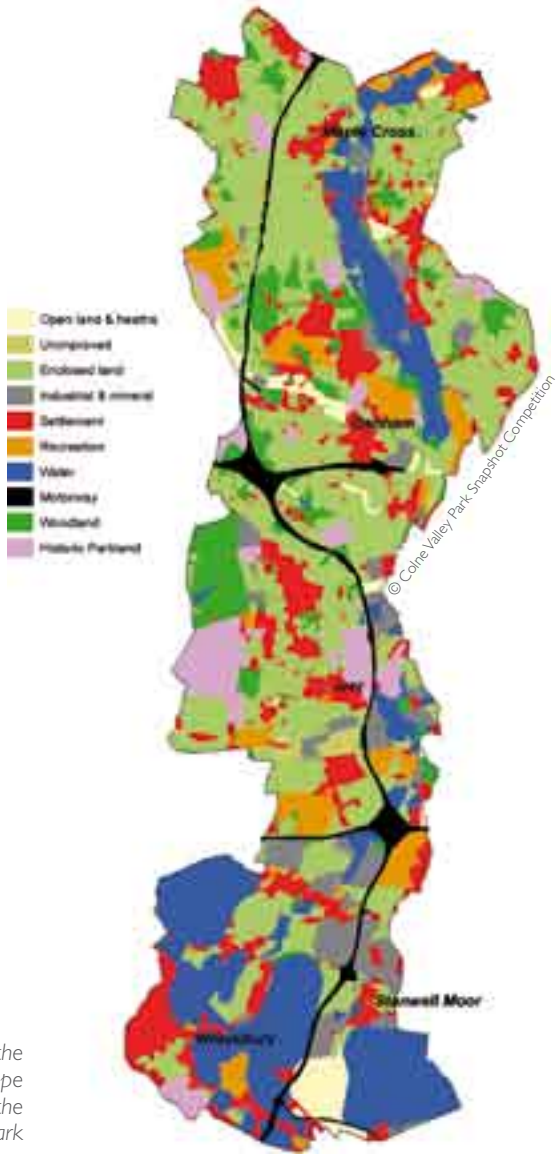
Early Neolithic pit at Netherhills, Frampton on Severn

Features at Netherhills, Frampton on Severn under excavation

MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION PLANS

Helping others to care for the historic environment.

Management and Conservation plans are commonly used to establish a clear picture of the historical context and significance of sites, monuments and landscapes. One of the most important elements of producing these documents is ensuring the involvement of all stakeholders early in the process. This enhances knowledge and understanding of the local historic environment, which in turn increases the likelihood that the policies and schemes recommended in these plans are supported by the local community and other users of the sites; an essential requirement for long term sustainable preservation and development.



A summary of the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Colne Valley Park

Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) looks beyond individual sites and buildings in order to establish an overarching view of the whole historic landscape. This wider landscape, which includes "natural" features such as hedgerows, woodland and ponds, (still the product of human action over the centuries), provides the setting for everything else and reveals the interaction of the man made and natural environments over time. Thus it provides a framework for broadening understanding and a basis for better decision making.

Colne Valley Park (CVP) is an area of rural-urban fringe on the north-western flank of Greater London. Defined by the valley of the River Colne the park includes extensive areas of current and former mineral working, the latter largely restored to water bodies. It is run by a partnership of local authorities and Groundwork who work with government agencies, private companies, landowners and local groups. ALSF funding in 2006-07 enabled Groundwork Thames Valley and Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology Service to use aerial photographs, historic mapping and GIS software to produce a digital map of the landscape's historic character. The work focused on particular themes such as the history of extractive industries and their effect on the landscape; understanding the surviving pattern of farmsteads and their land holdings; and the mapping of historic water courses and routeways within the park. The resulting map and accompanying report has supplied a fundamental tier of information to guide spatial strategy and conservation management and is being used by the CVP Partnership as an educational resource for the park's residents and visitors. It has also provided the basis for a subsequent outreach and educational project which is seeking to foster understanding and enjoyment of the local heritage by new audences including ethnic minorities and young people.

Titterstone Clee is one of the highest hills in Shropshire with panoramic views and a rich historic and environmental history dating back to the prehistoric, although it is the recent industrial heritage which dominates the landscape. The varied geology of the Clee Hills has led to long term exploitation of the resource; carbonifereous limestone, clays, ironstone and coal were utilised from the 13th century onwards. This was followed in the 19th century by exploitation of the volcanic dolerite which was intensively mined for road setts and is still today crushed for aggregate. The Management and Conservation Plan for the area produced by Birmingham University in collaboration with a large number of local organisations and individuals has put forward a number of recommendations for sustainable management including repair, conservation and designation of selected features and enhanced visitor access. It is particularly encouraging to see that the plan strongly advocates all future work should take account of the extremely important natural environment, and that potential initiatives and interventions should be the subject of collaboration between all the relevant organisations. Currently the plan exists in draft form. Further consultation is planned late in 2007 before the formal adoption of the document, and the production of more synthesised information on the geology, history and flora and fauna for both locals and visitors to the area.

Top: The west quarry at Titterstone Clee under snow

Left: Local historian Alf Jenkins showing The Novers site to a group of visitors during the Titterstone Clee project

Below: The east quarry at Titterstone Clee

RAISING AWARENESS OF CONSERVATION ISSUES

Developing and disseminating policies, standards and guidelines.

Dialogue between the minerals industry, archaeologists and planners has highlighted the merits of practical guidance and the value to all parties of agreement on what constitutes good, effective and consistent practice when planning for mineral extraction and the historic environment.

ALSF funding has facilitated the recent publication of two local guidance documents, both of which were well received by those planning for development or carrying out archaeological and historical investigations under the aegis of Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16. **Planning for the Future: Guidance for Managing the Archaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Resource in the Till-Tweed Valleys**, is the product of a partnership between the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, Archaeological Research Services Ltd, Northumberland County Council and English Heritage (for further details, see *Extract* 2005 - 2006). Further south, **Making Archaeology Matter** focuses on the sands and gravels of the Trent Valley in the Midlands. This booklet, written by David Knight and Blaise Vyner, was designed and published by York Archaeological Trust with the aim of providing a brief and accessible introduction to the archaeological issues associated with gravel quarrying. It provides guidance on archaeological procedures and finds, in particular what to do when discoveries are made, and archaeology and the law. It concludes with references to further sources of information.

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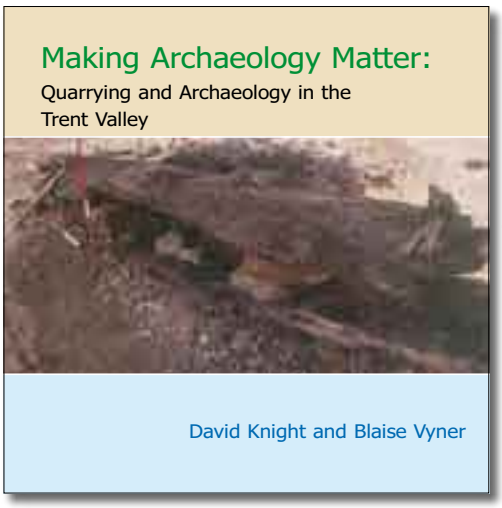
The front cover of Planning for the Future



David MacLeod, © English Heritage, NMR20232/010

The front cover of Making Archaeology Matter

Examining areas of mutual interest and producing national guidance was the driving force behind the establishment in 2006 of the Minerals and Historic Environment Forum. This working group comprised of senior representatives from the minerals industry (Quarry Products Association, British Aggregates Association, CBI Minerals Group, Mining Association UK, Lafarge, Tarmac), the historic environment (English Heritage, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, Institute of Field Archaeologists, Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) and the planning sectors (Planning Officers Society), has been focusing on the scope of pre-determination archaeological evaluations undertaken within the context of the planning process. On behalf of the working group, the preparation of national practice guidance on planning for mineral extraction and the historic environment in England has been commissioned from Archaeological Research Services Ltd. Following consultation within the wider constituencies represented by the working group, the document, the first national, cross-sectoral guidance on these matters since the publication in 1982 (updated 1991) of the CBI's Archaeological Investigations: Code of Practice for Minerals Operators, will be published in 2008.

DISSEMINATION OF IMPORTANT INFORMATION FROM PAST AGGREGATE EXTRACTION

Developing understanding of the most important elements of the historic environment through the analysis of past work.

Until the advent of Planning Policy Guidance 16 there was little or no requirement that developers should provide funding for archaeological work, although as reported in previous issues of *Extract* many did provide either money or help in kind. The majority of funding for archaeological recording before the early 1990s was therefore provided by government grants. Not surprisingly much of this money was targeted at rescue excavation prior to construction, resulting in little money being set aside for analysis and dissemination of the results of the work. This means a wealth of information which could potentially transform the understanding of our past and assist the curation of the Historic Environment remains in notebooks and archives which are virtually inaccessible to archaeologists, local planners or the general public.

The advent of the ALSF has meant that we have been able to assess some of these archives, and in a number of cases, as reported previously, enormously important work is already being bought to publication. What remains unknown however is how much work is incomplete or has received an inappropriately low level of dissemination. **Dissemination of Information from Backlog Projects** by Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS), was a pilot project designed specifically to identify, quantify, and assess this information for past archaeological rescue projects associated with aggregate extraction. The project focused on three heavily extracted counties, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Oxfordshire, and considered archaeological interventions from 1900 to present day. Key statistics from the final report indicate that 41% of the 258 projects considered are still inappropriately disseminated, and that of these 79% are of regional or national significance. This report will soon be available on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website http://ads/ahds.ac.uk/project/alsf.

Last year's *Extract* included an appreciation of John Wymer, one of Britain's most eminent Palaeolithic archaeologists. John died in February 2006 leaving behind a unique, nationally important, personal archive containing details of every known Lower and Middle Palaeolithic artefact in Britain, a huge number of which were recovered as a result of his work with aggregate companies and their employees. The decision of the family to gift the archive to the nation has led Wessex Archaeology, through the **JJ Wymer Archive** project, to produce a number of popular articles on John's work, to create a digital database for researchers and management, and ensured the seminal, but now out of print publication ***The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*** is available through the ADS website. The physical archive will be held by the British Museum.

An example of a page from John Wymer's personal note books from 1949-1954, which also include notes on site visits, section drawings, sketch maps and drawings of individual Palaeolithic flints

EDUCATION, OUTREACH, ACCESS AND COMMUNITY

Broadening access to the historic environment.

ALSF funding has given local people in communities affected by aggregates extraction a real chance to learn more about the rich historic environment around them. A great many of our projects, including many mentioned in previous pages, have included initiatives which are aimed at boosting local knowledge and increasing interest and pride in local areas.

© saltash.net community school

Finding the first metal find at the Hazeldene complex, Moorcroft Quarry during the Earthly Stories project

We showcase here a selection of this year's projects which have been specifically aimed at outreach and education, with events and activities as diverse as the erection and dedication of a monument to RAF personnel, and the building of an Iron Age hut from scratch. The enthusiasm of participants to embrace these enterprises will increase appreciation of both the past and the present industrial climate and, we hope, enable local communities to care for their local historic environment. The ultimate aim of the fund to reduce the impact of aggregates extraction works hand in hand with enhancing understanding, care and enjoyment of our historic environment.

Funding the **Earthly Stories** project enabled the Saltash Community School to run a series of Saturday schools in which students from seven partner primary schools learnt about the impact of aggregate extraction on everyday life. Working closely with the local Bardon Aggregates quarry, students studied the effects of quarrying on archaeological sites as well as learning about the need for extraction and use of aggregates. Knowledge and skills developed from this work were then used by the pupils to interpret the industrial archaeology of a closed quarry on the Churchtown Farm Community Nature Reserve. The final stage of the project was the production of a set of reports by the project manager and a series of leaflets and thematic trails produced by the students. A major component of the project was to ensure that the methodology developed has the potential to be adapted and used at other sites across the United Kingdom. The results of the work and details of the methodology have been sent for publication in the newsletter of the Geological Society of London, the journal of the Earth Science Teachers Association, and a paper/ presentation was given at the annual conference of the Ussher Geological Society in January 2007.

Outreach arising from archaeological investigations at Tarmac's **Woodbridge/Cheviot Quarry, Northumberland** (pictured on the front of last year's *Extract*) has involved all age groups, and close relationships have been forged with local schools and many community organisations including youth offender groups. The work, by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, has also resulted in an increase in the profile of the archaeological heritage in North Northumberland and has contributed to tourism in the area. Schools, nursing homes, community groups and amateur groups all hosted talks on

the archaeological evidence from the quarry. The Maelmin Heritage trail was the focus of activity days that included pottery making, woodworking, leather-working, and weaving. A Dark Age hut was reconstructed and is now in use by schools and by the public. New information boards were placed on site to present the findings of the excavation, and a monument was erected to remember and honour the personnel who served at RAF Milfield, the military facility which overlay a large amount of the archaeological deposits investigated at Woodbridge/Cheviot Quarry.

Although the Penlee Quarry, Newlyn, Cornwall is still an active crushed rock and armour stone quarry with permitted reserves of 27 million tonnes, the recent closure of part of the site presented an opportunity to incorporate Historic Environment interpretation into after care proposals for the site at an early stage. The **Penlee Quarry** project was a partnership between MDL the Quarry owners, who contributed a substantial amount of money to the work, and David Jarvis Associates Ltd. ALSF funding was used to preserve and interpret the rich history of the quarrying itself, while the MDL contribution was used to tell the fascinating story of the immediate area. The quarry site itself was first used as a tin and copper mine over 200 years ago, many traces of which are still visible in today's landscape. Aggregate has been extracted here since around 1900 when exploitation of the very hard meta dolerite stone began, although ironically it is the strength of the material that contributed to the quarry's commercial downfall as it proved expensive to extract and transport. One aim of the project was to collate and preserve the oral, written and photographic history of the quarry by closely involving the

Retired Air Marshall Sir John Willis at the memorial to the fallen from RAF Milfield now occupied by Tarmac's Cheviot Quarry

local community including the former quarry workers and the local school children. New on-site landscaping incorporates aspects of the area's historic past: a public picnic area was created with panoramic views of Mounts Bay and the quarry; and a stone arch, part of an old coffin route to Paul Church, forms a dramatic back drop. A stone table tops the highest point and, together with seven information boards located along the adjacent South West Costal Footpath, it tells the stories of the quarry and the landscape and events which have shaped the community. The Spanish attack on Paul Church in 1595 is brought to life; the tragedy of the Penlee Lifeboat Disaster is remembered; and the story of the decline in quarrying in the early 1990's, when the poor skid resistance of the dolerite led to its abandonment as a surface for the German Autobahns, is told.

On-site interpretation has also worked well at **Piercebridge** in County Durham. This was the scene of extensive gravel quarrying which had a

Penlee viewpoint under construction in early 2007

Karl Lee Flint Knapper at a Hunter and Gatherer event

© SCAU

big impact on the large and intriguing complex of Roman installations and settlements at the site. The ALSF has previously been able to fund a programme of analysis and publication of the extensive excavations. However a shortage of signage at the site, part of which still lies under the present village, means there was little information available for local residents and visitors to the area. Durham County Council have now produced a series of nine new interpretation panels telling the story of the fort, its defences, and its surrounding buildings including the bath house, as well as suggesting routes for exploring the former Roman settlement.

The Mesolithic has generally been regarded as a difficult period for outreach, but the success of this work in association with the North Park Farm project (see *Extract* 2005-2006) inspired the adoption of 'Hunter gatherers' as the core theme for heritage promotion in Surrey in 2006. During the year Surrey County Council Archaeological Unit, Surrey museums, the Surrey History Centre, and other heritage providers in the area worked to explain the fascination of this remote and poorly understood period; in part through two ALSF funded projects, **Hunter and Gatherer Groups in Surrey** and **The Changing Landscape of Surrey**. Events supported by these projects saw flint knappers and leatherworkers pass on their experience in a number of workshops, budding young authors exercising their imagination in a writing competition on life in the Stone Age, and as part of the national Big Draw event, artists helping very young children develop their creative skills by using aspects of Mesolithic life as their starting points.

Finally we look at marine outreach work carried out by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA) as part of their **Solent Aggregates to Outreach Presentation and Teaching Pack** project. With this project the heavily dredged submerged archaeological resource of the Solent and Sea Wight area provided the inspiration and background material for Teaching Packs covering science, history and geography. These innovative packs encourage extensive use of artefacts, and give first hand access to resources pupils would not otherwise be able to obtain. The packs were extremely well received as they offer an exciting and alternative approach to learning, while strictly following National Curriculum targets and themes. A Presentation Pack on important maritime issues has also been well used by other community groups, and the packed timetable of talks using the material included presentations to local Probus and retirement groups, history and archaeology societies, a sailing club, church groups and a League of Friends of a local hospital.

Many of these projects are currently under appraisal as part of a Defra inspired Dissemination Project. The culmination of this work will see the publication of a benchmark report summarising the successes delivered, together with practical guidance on outreach projects and a series of good practice case studies.

Beach workshops with children from East Cowes Primary School, undertaken as part of the Solent aggregates to outreach project

© English Heritage and the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology

PROJECT LISTING

ALSF Projects 2006.

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
3D Seismics for Mitigation Mapping of the Southern North Sea	University of Birmingham	£54,000.00
Aggregate extraction in the Ribble Valley	University of Liverpool	£38,000.00
Aggregate Extraction in Warwickshire	Warwickshire County Council	£74,743.64
Aggregates Industry in the Trent Valley: A History and Archaeology	University of Sheffield (ARCUS)	£7,931.00
Aggregates Saturday Schools - 'Earthly Stories'	Saltash Community School	£9,048.93
Aggregates to Outreach: Teaching Pack & Associated Initiatives	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£35,093.75
Airborne LiDAR Backscattered Laser Intensity Prediction of Organic Preservation	University of Birmingham	£25,582.00
Airborne Remote Sensing of Aggregate Landscapes	University of Birmingham	£1,950.00
ALSF Dissemination: ALSF information on the web	Archaeology Data Service	£50,734.38
ALSF Dissemination: Planning for the Future: National Guidance	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£5,000.00
Archaeological cropmark landscapes on the Magnesian Limestone of South and West Yorkshire	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	£30,000.00
Archaeological Landscape of Frampton on Severn, Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire County Council	£14,611.00
Archaeological Potential of Cave and Fissure Deposits in Limestone	University of Sheffield (ARCUS)	£3,500.00
Archaeology of the Mendip Hills, Somerset: Conference	University of Worcester	£4,225.00
Assessment of Archaeology within Marine Aggregate Environmental Statements	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£6,298.50
Beckford, Worcestershire	Gloucestershire County Council	£15,000.00
Berinsfield, Mount Farm	Oxford Archaeology	£7,477.50
Bestwall Quarry, Dorset	AC Archaeology	£4,980.81
BMAPA Protocol for Reporting Finds of Archaeological Interest	Wessex Archaeology	£30,275.42
Cleveland Farm, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire	Wessex Archaeology	£300.00
Coln Gravel, Fairford, Gloucestershire	Oxford Archaeology	£7,382.00
Colne Valley Park Historic Landscape Charaterisation	Groundwork Thames Valley	£38,221.65
Cossington, Leicestershire	Leicester University	£18,543.50
Durham - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Durham County Council	£92,921.00
England's Historic Seascapes: Scarborough to Hartlepool & Adjacent Marine Zones	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£34,453.17
England's Historic Seascapes: Solent and Isle of Wight	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£27,365.10
England's Historic Seascapes: Southwold to Clacton & Adjacent Marine Zone	Oxford Archaeology	£34,172.61
England's Historic Seascapes: Withernsea to Skegness & Adjacent Marine Zone	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£29,368.78
Enhancing our Understanding: Navigational Hazards	Bournemouth University	£22,103.75
Enhancing our Understanding: Shipwreck Importance	Bournemouth University	£35,048.00
Flixton, Suffolk	Suffolk County Council	£73,048.69
Forest of Dean Archaeological Survey: LiDAR Survey	Gloucestershire County Council	£15,000.00
Geoarchaeology Conference 2006	University of Exeter (Dept of Geo. and Arch.)	£1,500.00
Goblin Combe, North Somerset	Goblin Combe Environment Centre Ltd	£11,150.00
Gwithian, Cornwall: Excavations 1949-1963	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£50,000.00
Hampshire - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall Council County	£93,325.23

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Happisburgh/Pakefield exposures	Wessex Archaeology	£30,125.00
Hartshill, Berkshire	The Prehistoric Society	£4,302.90
Hunter Gatherer Communities in Surrey	Surrey County Council	£7,478.00
Impact of aggregate extraction on the later Neolithic landscape of Hatfield Moors, South Yorkshire	University of Birmingham	£3,000.00
Impact of Aggregates Extraction on the Historic Environment	University College London	£15,101.00
Isle of Portland Industrial Archaeology Survey	AC Archaeology	£15,000.00
J J Wymer Archive	Wessex Archaeology	£20,920.00
Late Quaternary landscape history of the Swale - Ure washlands	University of Durham (Dept. of Geography)	£22,075.00
Latton Lands Gravel Pit, North Wiltshire	Oxford Archaeology	£7,380.67
Lincolnshire - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Lincolnshire County Council	£36,324.19
Lower Lugg Valley, Herefordshire	Herefordshire Council	£25,633.10
Mapping the sub-surface drift geology of Greater London gravel extraction areas (Lea Valley)	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£14,023.00
Maritime Archaeology Access & Learning ALSF Workshops	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£8,837.50
Medway Valley Palaeolithic Project	Southampton University	£60,845.00
Middle Thames Northern Tributaries 2002	Essex County Council	£8,532.50
Modelling exclusion zones for marine aggregate dredging	Southampton University	£62,137.00
Multi-spectral imaging & thermal-decay mapping on sands and gravel bearing sub-soils	Landscape Research Centre	£18,905.18
National Ice Age Network (Birmingham Archaeology)	University of Birmingham	£3,460.16
National Ice Age Network (Royal Holloway)	Royal Holloway University of London	£46,352.00
Nene Valley: Archaeological and Environmental synthesis	Northamptonshire Archaeology (Northants County Council)	£20,000.00
Netherhills Quarry, Frampton-on-Severn, Glos	Gloucestershire County Council	£12,404.00
NMP: Leadon and Severn Valleys	Gloucestershire County Council	£20,573.00
Norfolk - Assessment of Archaeological Resource in Aggregate Areas	Norfolk Museums Service	£52,258.00
North Park Farm, Bletchingley	Surrey County Council	£59,777.00
Palaeolithic Archaeology of the Sussex/Hampshire Coastal Corridor	University of Wales, Lampeter	£57,283.50
Palaeolithic Rivers of South-West Britain	University of Exeter	£48,062.58
Penlee Quarry, Cornwall	David Jarvis Associates Limited	£29,738.61
Piercebridge Roman Site, County Durham	Durham County Council	£58,797.75
Predictive Modelling of Multi-Period Geoarchaeological resources at a River confluence	University of Exeter (Dept of Geo. and Arch.)	£45,000.00
Primary Project Evaluation on ALSF Maritime	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy Services	£14,134.56
Quantifying past rescue excavations on aggregate sites	University of Sheffield (ARCUS)	£9,601.15
Radiocarbon Dating Bone Samples recovered from Gravel Sites	University of Oxford	£4,845.00
Radiocarbon Dating Costs Related to ALSF Projects	Oxford University	£27,000.00
Radiocarbon Dating Costs Related to ALSF Projects	Glasgow University	£13,000.00
Radiocarbon Dating Costs Related to ALSF Projects	University of Groningen	£26,000.00
Rapid Archaeological Site Surveying & Evaluation in the Marine Environment and Transistional Zones	University of St Andrews	£59,690.35
Re-assessment of the archaeological potential of Continental Shelves	Southampton University	£5,300.00
Refining Archaeological Chronologies through C14: ALSF Support	University of Sheffield (ARCUS)	£13,485.00
Refining Areas of Maritime Archaeological Potential (AMAPs) for Shipwrecks	Bournemouth University	£2,770.00
Romans on the Don	South Yorkshire Archaeology Service	£12,770.00
Salmonsbury Camp, Greystones Farm, Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust	£10,961.47
Sandhills Project, Alderley Edge, Cheshire	The University of Manchester	£14,200.00
Scorton Quarry, Catterick	Northern Archaeological Associates	£3,363.44
Seabed Prehistory R2	Wessex Archaeology	£75,000.00

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Seascapes: Marine HLC	Wessex Archaeology	£5,506.63
Severn Estuary: Assessment of sources for appraisal of impact of maritime aggregate extraction	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£12,571.00
Solent Aggregates to Outreach	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£13,971.00
Somerset - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Somerset County Council	£2,939.00
Spratsgate Lane, Somerford Keynes, Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire County Council	£2,059.75
Suffolk - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Suffolk County Council	£22,120.93
Suffolk River Valleys and aggregate extraction	Suffolk County Council	£19,057.00
Thames through Time Vol I: up to 1500BC	Oxford Archaeology	£20,715.70
Thames through Time Vol II: 1500-1BC	Oxford Archaeology	£15,352.00
Thames through Time Vol III: AD 1-1000	Oxford Archaeology	£45,435.70
The Changing Landscape of Surrey	Surrey County Council	£8,286.00
The Depositional and Landscape Histories of Dungeness Foreland and the Port of Rye	University of Durham (Dept. of Geography)	£11,105.50
The Lower & Middle Palaeolithic occupation of the Middle & Lower Trent catchment.	Durham University	£80,525.00
The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Landscape of Heslerton	Landscape Research Centre	£2,626.34
Till-Tweed Catchment Aggregates and Archaeology Project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£6,000.00
Titterstones Clee Project, Shropshire	University of Birmingham	£29,260.07
Town Farm Quarry, Burlescombe, Devon	Exeter Archaeology	£48,383.60
Trent Valley Geoarchaeology	University of Birmingham	£48,756.00
Trent Valley Gravels Geophysics assessment	University of Nottingham	£49,836.75
Trent Valley Survey 2002	Internet Archaeology	£16,550.63
Trent Valley: Making Archaeology Matter	York Archaeological Trust	£1,522.00
Understanding the East London Gravels	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£35,127.00
Understanding water table dynamics in relation to aggregate extraction sites	Hull University	£20,384.81
Unlocking the Past: archaeology from aggregates in Worcestershire - HER	Worcestershire County Council	£8,413.39
Unlocking the Past: archaeology from aggregates in Worcestershire - Outreach	Worcestershire County Council	£47,691.33
Valdoe Quarry, Sussex	University College London	£79,101.00
Vale of York assessment of alluviated landscapes	York Archaeological Trust	£16,206.60
Vulnerable Monuments: Hill House, Old Warden, Bedfordshire	Tarmac Limited	£36,231.84
Vulnerable Monuments: Middleton Bottom Wheel Pit, Wirksworth, Derbyshire	Derbyshire County Council	£5,314.00
Warwickshire: assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Warwickshire County Council	£31,809.00
Wasperton Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Warks	York University	£21,041.00
Wellington Quarry, Marden, Herefordshire	Worcestershire County Council	£5,606.45
West Stow (Lackford Bridge), Suffolk	Suffolk County Council	£3,390.90
Weston Wood, Albury, Surrey	Surrey Archaeological Society	£15,434.16
Where Rivers Meet: Landscape, Ritual, Settlement and the Archaeology of River Gravels	University of Birmingham	£22,968.75
Willington, Derbyshire	Leicester University	£17,180.77
Woodbridge/Cheviot Quarry, Northumberland: Excavation and Interpretation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£28,851.75
Woodbridge/Cheviot Quarry, Northumberland: Outreach	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£48,102.00
Worcestershire Resource Assessment	Worcestershire County Council	£11,426.62
Wrecks on the Seabed R2	Wessex Archaeology	£123,811.09

Further details of all projects funded through the English Heritage ALSF scheme, and links to project websites, can be found through the ALSF Projects page on the English Heritage website (http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/ALSF).

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For further details of the English Heritage ALSF scheme please refer to the English Heritage website (www.english-heritage.org.uk/ALSF) or contact:

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