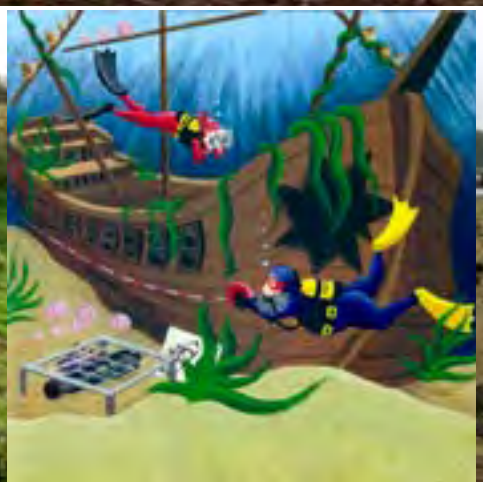
EXTRACT

THE ALSF ANNUAL REPORT

Round 2, the extension year…

Illustrations from projects which took place during 2007-08, the single year extension to Round 2 of the ALSF: *(Main picture)* Prince of Wales Mine, Cornwall, one of the Vulnerable Historic Assets projects which conserved and repaired sites, buildings and monuments within communities affected by aggregate extraction; *(bottom, left to right)* Borehole sampling at Hill House, Old Warden, Bedfordshire; Professors Archie O'logy and Marie Time conduct a shipwreck survey, an illustration from *Derek the Dredger and the underwater archaeologists*; Learning about foreshore survey on a Maritime archaeology and access learning workshop.



ENGLISH HERITAGE

defra
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs

AGGREGATES LEVY SUSTAINABILITY FUND
ANNUAL REPORT
2007-2008

FOREWORD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The Aggregate Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) was introduced in April 2002 to provide funds to help address the environmental costs of aggregate extraction. English Heritage is a major distributor of the fund on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and supports projects which seek to reduce the impact of aggregate extraction on the historic environment, both terrestrial and marine.

In the December 2006 budget the Chancellor announced the continuation of the ALSF fund for a single year, 2007-08, with decisions on the future of the fund beyond this point being dependant on the findings of the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review. English Heritage was awarded just under £4m to distribute in grants.

This single year of funding, while extremely welcome, bought with it the obvious management issues associated with delivering a scheme comprised of high quality projects over a short period, with little room for manoeuvre in terms of time, money and quality. It is a great credit to all involved in delivering the programme during 2007-08 that we succeeded in such a spectacular way. Not only did this single year see more than 50 new projects proposed, planned, commissioned, and completed to a high standard, it also saw the continuation of many more, particularly in the sphere of dissemination. The year also saw the inception of two additional initiatives, the Dissemination Project which bought together the results of all research work funded by the ALSF, and the Vulnerable Historic Assets pilot conservation scheme, both of which are discussed in more detail elsewhere in this edition of ***Extract***. This year, therefore, I would especially like to congratulate and thank everyone involved in the delivery of the ALSF scheme for pulling out all the stops and making the ALSF the success it has undoubtedly been; our external colleagues from local government, universities, contracting organisations, the independent sector, and voluntary and independent bodies, and our internal colleagues particularly those in Research and Standards and Planning and Development.

I would also like to take this opportunity to say how pleased I am to be able to announce that Defra has seen fit to invite English Heritage to continue distributing funds for the next three years. Further details of the future English Heritage ALSF programme are given in the Introduction to this ***Extract***.

Adrian Olivier
Director of Strategy
English Heritage

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INTRODUCTION

The first six years of ALSF funding have seen English Heritage distribute more than £23.5m in grants to more than 250 projects, commissioned against criteria which deliver against the national priorities set out in English Heritage's Strategy for 2005-2010. This strategy is based on the principals of understanding, valuing, caring and enjoying, hence the arrangement of this report under those headings.

In this issue of ***Extract*** we report in particular on two new initiatives, the Dissemination Project and the Vulnerable Historic Assets pilot scheme, as well as highlighting some of the innovative and imaginative education and outreach projects which have flourished this year.

The Vulnerable Historic Assets pilot scheme (see pages 16-18) was a particular success, as it not only hit English Heritage priorities for strategic conservation, but also Defra's own Public Service Agreement target for regeneration. Through the conservation and repair of sites, monuments, buildings and landscapes within *communities* affected by extraction, the scheme sought to lessen the impact of this extraction by helping to ensure that deteriorating, but much-loved and nationally important historic assets, were restored enabling them to play an effective role in restoring and sustaining a sense of pride and place.

The Defra-initiated Dissemination Project saw English Heritage working in partnership with the Minerals Industry Research Organisation (MIRO) to produce a suite of benchmark reports to ensure key information was disseminated more widely amongst its target audience. In total 12 benchmark reports were produced, all by independent reviewers; three on the theme of Heritage. More on these reports can be found on pages 7 and 8, but it is gratifying to quote from these reports and note that "on the world stage the ALSF is held up as a model of innovative heritage management providing proactive, collaborative research benefit to all stakeholders" (Flatman, J., Short, J., Doeser, J. and Lee, E (eds.) 2008 ALSF Dissemination Project 2002-07 Benchmark Report: Sustainable heritage – Aggregates extraction and the historic environment, London: UCL Centre for Applied).

Looking to the future, we can now announce that English Heritage will continue to distribute ALSF funding until March 2011. The funding will be allocated against the following broad programmes of work:

Theme 1: Quarries

1.1: Identification and characterisation of the historic environment in key existing or potential areas of terrestrial aggregate extraction

1.2: Research and development of practical new techniques to locate hidden historic environment assets in aggregate landscapes

1.3: Conservation and repair of vulnerable historic assets directly impacted by aggregates extraction, or directly associated with historical extraction

1.4: Emergency funding for the recording, analysis and publication of nationally significant archaeological remains discovered during aggregates extraction

Theme 2: Marine

2.1: Identification and characterisation of the historic environment in key existing or potential areas of marine extraction

2.2: Research and development of practical new techniques to locate seabed historic environment assets

2.3 Marine historic environment training, dissemination and communication

Knowledge transfer, communication and outreach should form part of all applications under both themes.

A full list of projects can be found at the end of this report. Details of the 2008-11 English Heritage ALSF programme, application procedures, guidance and details of all previous projects can be found on the English Heritage website www.english-heritage.org.uk/ALSF. Project details can also be found on the Defra database http://alsf.defra.gov.uk, and the Archaeological Data Service http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/alsf.

Kath Buxton
Historic Environment Commissions
Programme Manager
English Heritage

Disused quarry, Don Gorge, near Consibrough, South Yorkshire, containing a large cave, with eroding fine grained sediments and occasional larger stone

DEVELOPING THE CAPACITY TO MANAGE AGGREGATES EXTRACTION IN LANDSCAPES IN THE FUTURE

Improving understanding and management.

It is now widely recognised that the ALSF has the potential to assist both the aggregate industry, and the archaeological community in managing the impact of aggregate extraction on the historic environment. Using data gathered, synthesised and interpreted from past archaeological research, aerial reconnaissance, and current excavations, minerals planners and archaeological curators together with the aggregates industry are able to make informed decisions regarding future extraction and its relation to the historic environment.

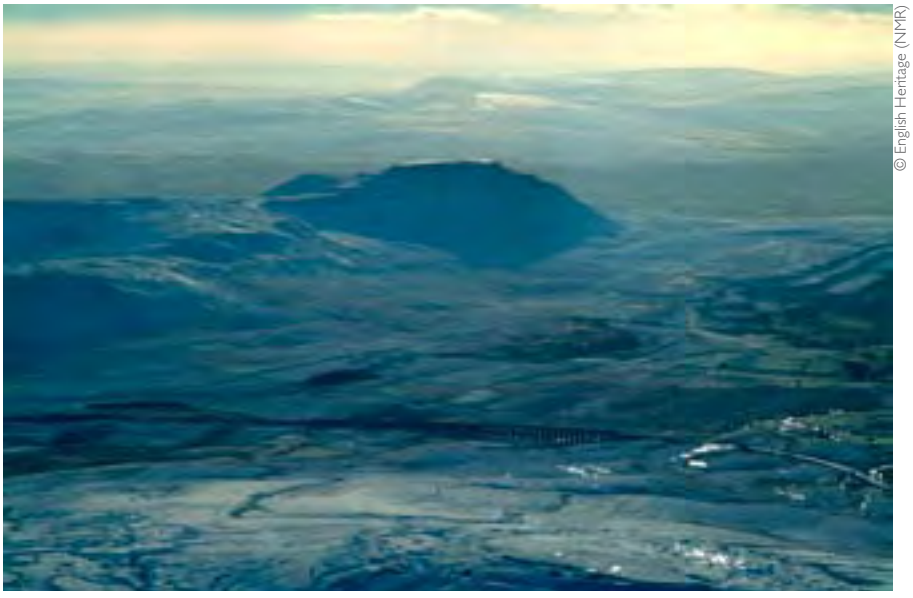
In 2007-08, in an extension to the **Aggregate extraction in the Ribble Valley** project, Oxford Archaeology North and the Department of Geography, University of Liverpool investigated the potential impact of aggregate extraction on the archaeology of the Kirkham Moraine. This largely desk-based project aimed to examine areas of potential extraction, characterise the known archaeological resource, and assess the potential threat to that resource. The resulting report and GIS system will ensure areas of geology suitable for aggregate production and with the potential to contain archaeological resources, are identified early in the minerals planning process.

In the north east of the country the Landscape Research Centre embarked on the **Potential aggregates, palaeoenvironmental and archaeology of the Vale of Pickering** project, which used a wide variety of remote sensing techniques to map and characterise the lower valley study area. This area contains the remains of former river and stream channels (palaeochannels), and lakes (palaeolakes), all with potential to contain environmental evidence from the Palaeolithic to the medieval periods. In addition to environmental evidence such as seeds, insect remains and other fauna and flora, other archaeological remains such as prehistoric cemeteries and settlement sites are likely to lie in these areas of peat and waterlogged landscape. New geophysical techniques were used and compared across the landscape, together with aerial photography and drift geology studies to build a complex map which details the location of palaeochannels, palaeolakes, sand and gravels providing minerals planners, curatorial archaeologists and the aggregates industry with important baseline data.

The results of many of these ALSF projects, while being directly relevant to local communities, can also be used to inform decisions in other areas of similar landscape across England.

Below: *Ribble Head, general area of the source of the river, also showing Ingleborough and Ribblehead viaduct*

Below right: *The Landscape Research Centre Geophysical survey team gathering magnetometer data at Hovingham in the Vale of Pickering*



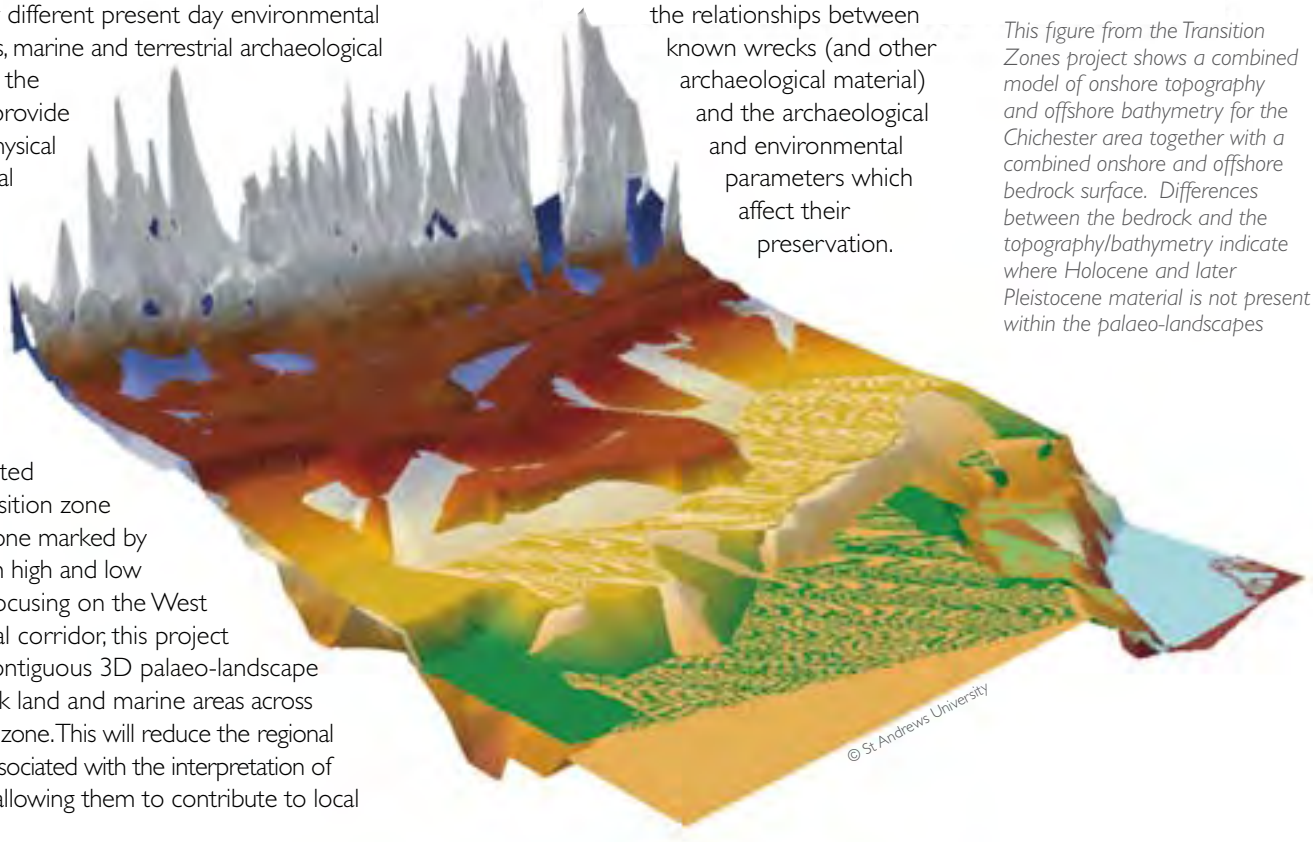
UNDERSTANDING THE MARINE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IN AGGREGATE DREDGING AREAS

Analysing poorly understood landscapes, area and monuments.

Understanding of our onshore heritage is far in advance of understanding of our offshore historic environment. This means improving baseline data and information about the marine historic environment is an English Heritage and Defra priority as it is needed to underpin future policies directed towards conservation, management and interpretation. Over the last twenty years the growth and development of the offshore extraction and construction industries has prompted a reappraisal of the potential importance of coastal and marine archaeology to our understanding of the past. Such reappraisal includes a reassessment of the boundaries between land, coast and sea in order to enable appropriate management.

The **Transition zone mapping for marine-terrestrial archaeological continuity** project by St Andrews University understands that despite their radically different present day environmental circumstances, marine and terrestrial archaeological remains have the potential to provide a seamless physical and intellectual continuum. Moreover many important palaeo-landscapes in the UK today are those associated with the transition zone (the linking zone marked by the maximum high and low tide limits). Focusing on the West Sussex coastal corridor, this project developed contiguous 3D palaeo-landscape models to link land and marine areas across this transition zone. This will reduce the regional uncertainty associated with the interpretation of marine sites, allowing them to contribute to local and regional palaeo-landscape reconstructions and shed light on the national picture.

Demands of marine spatial planning and localised impact assessments have highlighted the need for a quantitative, as well as a qualitative, approach to assessing maritime archaeological potential. The **Areas of maritime archaeological potential (AMAP)** project by Bournemouth University looked to identify areas where navigational or environmental conditions are likely to have caused shipping loss, and where the seabed conditions are such that preservation of archaeological material is thought to be likely. The AMAP project built on the results of the Navigational Hazards project, and produced an interpretative GIS layer for use in marine planning, which uses statistical and spatial analysis of shipwreck data to identify and characterise the relationships between known wrecks (and other archaeological material) and the archaeological and environmental parameters which affect their preservation.



This figure from the Transition Zones project shows a combined model of onshore topography and offshore bathymetry for the Chichester area together with a combined onshore and offshore bedrock surface. Differences between the bedrock and the topography/bathymetry indicate where Holocene and later Pleistocene material is not present within the palaeo-landscapes

ENGAGING WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Promoting the work of the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund.

One of the main objectives of the English Heritage ALSF since its inception has been to engage with a diverse range of stakeholders, and this has continued in the last 12 months. Both the English Heritage ALSF team and those undertaking projects have continued to build on the excellent relationships developed over the last five years with schools, museums, local and national government, commercial and contracting organisations, local archaeology groups, general public, and the aggregate industry.

Reaching beyond the traditional historic environment audience the ALSF advisors team once again manned a display at the bi-annual international extractive industries trade show at Hillhead in Derbyshire. With an attendance of over twenty thousand, Hillhead was an excellent opportunity to showcase the work undertaken by English Heritage. It also provided the advisors with the chance to talk to hundreds of quarrying employees, from digger drivers to managing directors, about the fund and the projects and hand out 'goodie bags' containing project outputs, literature, ALSF annual reports, and specially made ALSF Blackpool Rock.

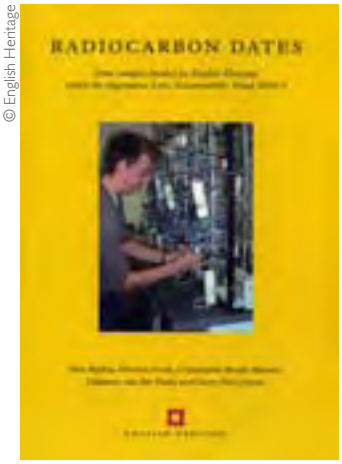
It is not just the English Heritage ALSF team who have been out and about. In October 2007 and March 2008 the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology (HWTMA), along with their life sized model of 'Professor Archie Ology', the character they use to showcase and promote their educational resources, attended two dedicated education shows. Going direct to the potential users of this material allowed the HWTMA team to reach a much larger audience of teachers and educators than normal for

The 2007 Hillhead International Extractive Industries Show

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

ALSF Advisor, Jill Hummerstone at the 2007 Hillhead International Extractive Industries Show



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The cover of the Radiocarbon Dates publication

archaeologists, and make contacts that will be maintained beyond the life of the ALSF.

In contrast to the initiative above which aimed to reach a large audience, the **ALSF Datelist** project addresses a relatively small specialist group. Numerous ALSF projects have included some form of archaeological dating, most usually using radiocarbon (C14) and Dendrochronological (tree-ring dating) techniques. While individual projects will use these dates to aid the analysis and interpretation of specific sites and landscapes; the publication of a volume that pulls this information together and provides easy access to all the raw scientific and contextual data, will be of huge benefit to those engaged in work on comparative sites and in further research. This resource has now been published and will also be available on the Archaeological Data Service website, together with the previous list from 2002-2004.

As noted earlier in this edition of ***Extract***, a major theme for the ALSF in 2007-08 was dissemination. The brief for the Defra initiated Dissemination Project was that it should provide a review and overview of the 360+ research projects funded by all ALSF funding partners since the inception of the scheme. To this end twelve benchmark reports were commissioned, three on the theme of Heritage; Outreach, Academic Research and Heritage Management.

The aim of the projects, each of which was undertaken by an independent contractor, was to provide a succinct critique and summary of the research work undertaken through the ALSF, in the context of wider research into the historic environment. Methodologically this involved critical assessment of the results and products, peer review of the perceived impact of the ALSF, and production of readily-digestible high-level reports which included both statements on key potential objectives should further ALSF (or other) resources become available, and case studies to promote good practice. The reports are available to download at www.sustainableaggregates.co.uk.

The information produced from English Heritage ALSF projects is continuing to be used by the aggregates industry, archaeologists and the general public. It is hoped that the data from the numerous research and outreach projects, along with the recommendations and information from the benchmark reports, will go on to increase and encourage better working across the industries.

The English Heritage ALSF stand at Hillhead International Extractive Industries Show (Left -Right Sarah Cole, Jill Hummerstone and Buzz Busby)

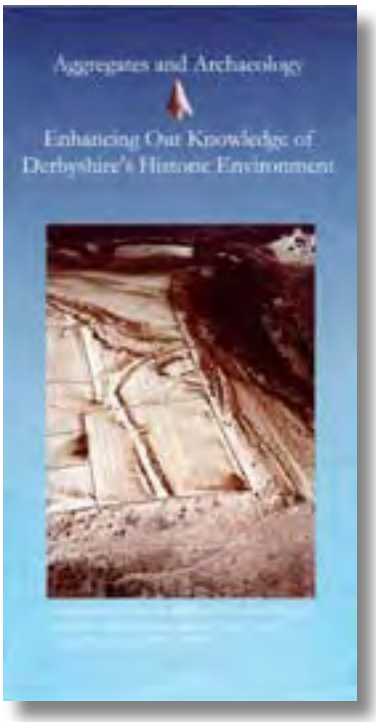
Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THREAT DEFINITION

Researching the potential impacts of aggregates extraction and devising responses.

ALSF projects have always included a significant number which have set out to define the threat to the historic environment of quarrying, and improve the future management of the archaeological resource. These projects have often resulted in the production of archaeological research and management frameworks which describe the known archaeological resource.

English Heritage has developed a specific class of such frameworks called Aggregate Resource Assessments (ARA), which are designed to be rolled out across the aggregate producing areas of England. These projects set out to define past, present and future (up to 50 years) extraction within a county, enhance and upgrade existing Historic Environment Records (HER), and prepare an Archaeological Research and Management Framework for the area. ARAs such as **Warwickshire** are also starting to look at the success of evaluation and mitigation methodologies, which should over time bring further benefit to all those involved in aggregates archaeology. A key aspect of these projects is that they all include a high level of stakeholder engagement with the individual projects being lead or sponsored by the Local Authority Archaeological Curator (County Archaeologist) and involving archaeological units, specialists and local volunteers, universities, Mineral Planners and last but not least the local aggregates industry.



The front cover of the Derbyshire and Peak District Resource Assessment report

The front cover of the Hampshire Resource Assessment report

Since the first ARA **Gloucestershire assessment of archaeological resources in aggregate areas** was commissioned in 2004 (***Extract*** 2004-2005) there have been twelve regional ARAs. This year the ALSF funded new projects in **Norfolk** and the **East Riding of Yorkshire** where both projects included areas of aerial photographic transcription of previously undetected archaeology, **East Sussex**, and **Derbyshire and the Peak District**. A new project in the **Leadon Valley sand and gravel aggregate area** was also commissioned as a result of the original Gloucestershire project which highlighted the need for further baseline data in the area. As part of the enhancement of the HER data, expansion of the area covered by NMP mapping for both the Hampshire and Warwickshire ARAs was also possible.

The Archaeological Data Service is now in the process of uploading the completed ARA reports on to their web site.

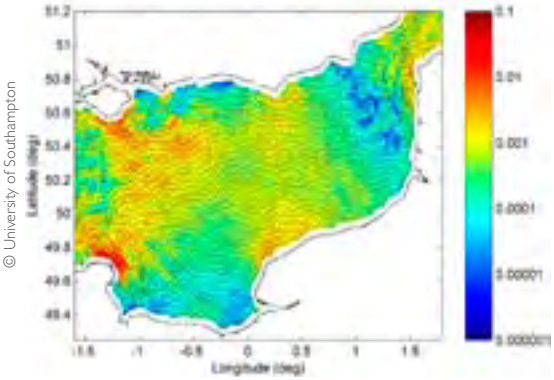
MARINE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

New research into marine evaluation and mitigation techniques.

The need to preserve the best examples of special archaeological and historical interest in and around UK waters is recognised in the legislative framework. Less clear is the means of identifying and selecting the archaeologically important sites amongst the mass of located wreck sites that exist within English Territorial waters. In order to help resolve this, and to underpin Heritage Protection reform work, Wessex Archaeology worked with English Heritage to develop a framework for defining **Marine monument class descriptions and principles of selection for aggregate producing areas**. The framework is built on previous ALSF projects, and has provided key strategic input into developing the proposed new heritage protection legislation and guidance.

Underpinning effective management of individual underwater archaeological sites, is the need to understand the regional dynamics of the hydrological and sedimentary environment in which they occur. Where it is impractical or uneconomic to obtain direct measurements of hydrological and sedimentary processes, numerical modelling can be used to extrapolate data over space and time. Such an approach has been used by Southampton University in the Eastern English Channel as part of their **Regional sediment-erosion model** project.

Marine archaeology is not just about individual shipwreck sites it is also about past human



© University of Southampton

Numerically derived sediment transport model produced as part of the Regional sediment-erosion model project. Residual potential total load transport based on spatially variable input grain size in the central and eastern English Channel

Key
Colours – residual sediment flux (m3m-1day-1), respectively; Arrows – residual direction. Based on 14 days of data

landscapes. The submerged landscape of the southern North Sea contains one of the most comprehensive Late Quaternary and Holocene record in Europe. Using extensive data sets the **3D seismics for mitigation mapping of the southern North Sea** project by Birmingham University, has been able to generate a regional model for this inundated landscape that will aid the development of wider mitigation strategies, and help minimise the impact of extraction over large areas. The commercial potential of this prize-winning project in terms of 'heritage mapping' has been recognised nationally and internationally by both the archaeological and developer communities. The project also provided the basis for a two hour Time Team Special programme and provides a fascinating insight into the effects of previous sea level change. The academic monograph was published last year and the popular book will be published in 2009.

Forward boilers of the wreck of the Iona II, *Lundy Island - paddle steamer built in 1863 as a fast ferry on the Clyde one of the shipwrecks looked at by the Marine monument class descriptions project*

© University of Southampton

CARING FOR OUR PREHISTORIC HERITAGE

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

Despite the current round of ALSF funding lasting just a year, a number of important projects focusing on earlier prehistory were completed.

The lower and middle Palaeolithic of the Fenland rivers of Cambridgeshire project by Durham University, aimed to enhance understanding of early human occupation in an area that has received little recent attention, despite the wealth of Palaeolithic finds from neighbouring parts of East Anglia. The project synthesised the lithostratigraphic, palaeoenvironmental, and archaeological evidence, and reviewed collections of artefacts from sites throughout the county, leading to a significant enhancement of the HER. It also determined the impact of past aggregate extraction and provided information on the potential of mineral deposits that might be extracted in the future.

Right: Logging the sand and gravel deposits at Needingworth Quarry, Cambs during the Lower and middle Palaeolithic of the Fenland Rivers project

© Hanson Aggregates Ltd

Below: Bout coupé handaxe from Fenstanton, Cambs, Norris Museum, St. Ives examined during the Lower and middle Palaeolithic of the Fenland Rivers project

© Durham University

Covering more recent periods of the Holocene as well as the Pleistocene, the **Late quaternary environmental and human history of the Lower Tees Valley** project, again by Durham University, evaluated the resources of the Lower Tees valley in order to assess their character and the potential for palaeoenvironmental and archaeological remains. Once again, the major aim was to identify key sites and landscapes in order to inform future management strategies. An additional benefit was the production of a fully dated pollen record from a site at Pepper Arden Bottom, which provided a key palaeoenvironmental data-set previously lacking from the region.

These are the latest in a range of projects investigating the Palaeolithic and Pleistocene geoarchaeology of specific regions of England. Collectively they have greatly enhanced our understanding of Pleistocene landscapes, just as the Leverhulme-funded Ancient Human Occupation of Britain project has revolutionised academic understanding of the Palaeolithic. It was felt important to reflect these developments in a new edition of the Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic. Funded by the ALSF, and published jointly with the Prehistoric Society, the Framework was developed by a working group representing a broad range of research interests. It outlines a number of primary and strategic themes, ranging from understanding the impact of Pleistocene climate change to developing new audiences for the story of early humans in Britain. The Framework is intended as a practical resource for all those researching or managing Palaeolithic sites, deposits and artefacts, whether in the academic, curatorial, commercial or voluntary sector.

DEVELOPING NEW APPROACHES TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

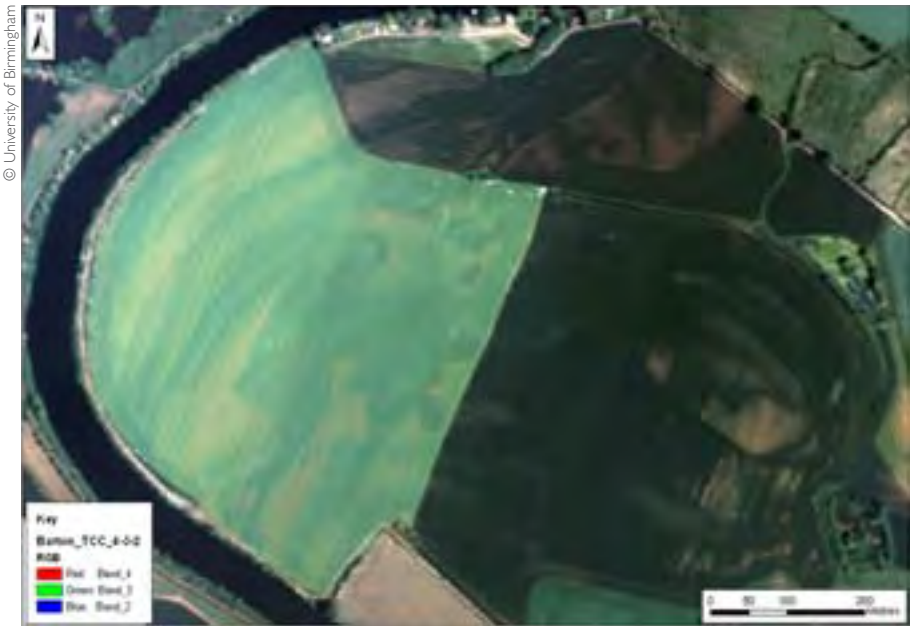
Sharpening the tools.

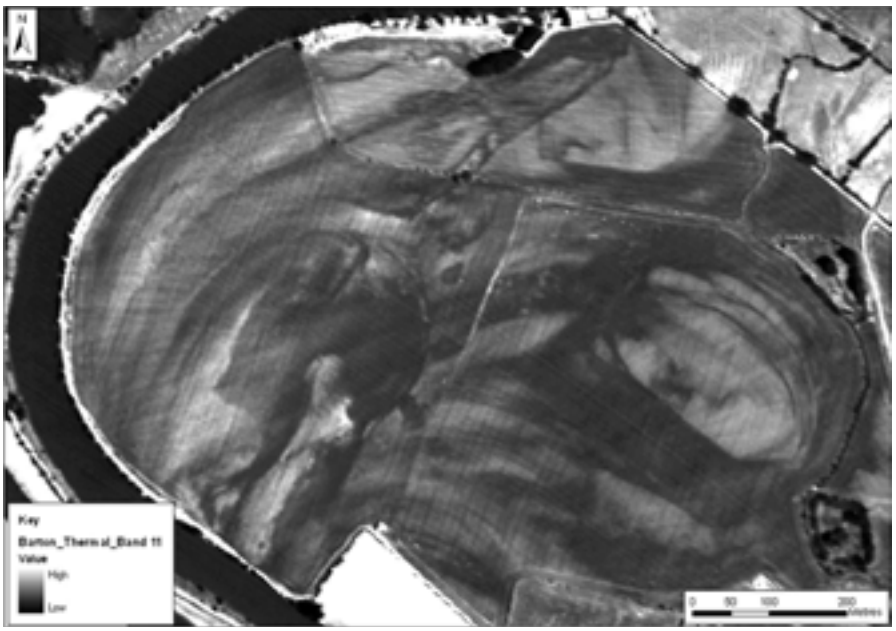
Archaeologists, while dealing with the past, are always looking to the future and seeking to develop the application and use of new techniques, to help us understand and manage our cultural remains and their landscape contexts. This benefits both the thirst for knowledge itself, and the desire for ever more cost effective ways of working. In many cases, the techniques used for mineral assessment and archaeological evaluation are similar, comprising airborne survey (notably LIDAR and hyper-spectral methods) and ground-based geophysical survey and invasive ground investigation (drilling or trenching). The **Whole-site first-assessment toolkit** project by Leicester University working in partnership with Birmingham and Nottingham Universities, the British Geological Survey, Geomatrix Earth Science Ltd, and Lafarge Aggregates Ltd is an excellent example of the benefits of collaborative working, something English Heritage is delighted to see becoming more common in projects seeking funding.

The aim of this work was to combine a range of rapidly acquired data sets, including LIDAR, multi- and hyper-spectral imaging, and ground-based geophysical work, using GIS systems and/or sophisticated 3D imaging techniques in order to provide a rapid methodology for site evaluation. The advantage of this approach is the ability to cover large areas and assess the different data sets rapidly, providing information early in the development cycle. Such detailed early assessment will also allow issues such as geodiversity, habitat, maintenance of soil function, flood risk, and groundwater resource to be considered.

The Whole-site toolkit project supplements a Birmingham University lead project on **Airborne remote-sensing of alluvial environments**. Focusing on the middle Trent Valley, Nottinghamshire, and the Thames Valley, Oxfordshire, this project aims to investigate the potential of two airborne hyperspectral and multispectral remote-sensing platforms (Daedalus ATM and CASI) to map cultural archaeology, environmental remains and geoarchaeology in aggregate landscapes. These remote sensing tools have been little used in archaeological prospection, although they are routinely used by both NERC and the Environment Agency. Any investigation would therefore assist commercial and research practitioners in determining whether to commission such surveys in the future.

Daedalus ATM image of geoarchaeological cropmarks of a substantial meander of the Trent near to Barton in Fabis, Nottinghamshire





SUPPORTING THE PLANNING SYSTEM

Rescue! The last resort.

It has long been recognised that the extent and importance of an archaeological resource is largely hidden below the surface, and that desktop surveys and archaeological evaluations can sometimes fail to identify the true extent and importance of these remains in advance of development. It is therefore not surprising that unexpected and nationally important archaeological remains are on occasion uncovered during quarrying. In cases where it can be demonstrated that dealing with such remains is over and above the conditions and obligations imposed on the aggregate companies through the planning process, it is possible for the ALSF to consider grant-aiding these discoveries. In 2007-08 the ALSF funded research on two new unexpected discoveries.

During mitigation works by Worcestershire Historic Environment Archaeological Services at Tarmac's **Clifton Quarry** a number of rare late Neolithic pits were discovered, one of which contained an elaborate collection of six polished axe heads, flint tools and debitage, grooved ware pottery, charred grain and crab apple seeds. Tarmac itself provided additional time and money for the onsite phase of mitigation, and ALSF funding was unlocked to enable analysis and publication work.

At **Wey Manor Farm, Surrey**, a site with few planning conditions because permission was given pre-1990, the quarry company RMC (under no obligation) funded archaeological investigation commensurate with what would now be expected. During the summer of 2004 almost 400 items of a Cresswellian flint assemblage were uncovered, most seemingly lying where they had fallen some 13,000 years ago. RMC generously allowed extra time and money for their painstaking excavation in 2004, and in 2007-08 the ALSF funded the assessment of the flints, the first stage in realising their full national and possibly international importance.

Similar projects where the ALSF has helped fund nationally important work in previous years also progressed well in 2007-08 with texts for publication now complete or substantially complete for the work funded at **North Park Farm, Bletchingley, Surrey** and **Latton Lands, Wiltshire**. Last but not least, the report from the important site at **Bestwall, Dorset** is currently in press; English Heritage would like to take the opportunity to congratulate Lillian Laddle on her MBE awarded for her work on this site.

Below: *Neolithic axe and flint knife being excavated in a pit at Clifton Quarry Worcestershire*

Right: *Neo Woodland clearing; A reconstruction of a Neolithic woodland clearing based on the excavated evidence from Clifton Quarry Worcestershire*

CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS DAMAGED BY AGGREGATE EXTRACTION

Reducing the local effects of past aggregate extraction.

Aggregate extraction has, in the past, occasionally had a direct physical impact on monuments of national importance which was not mitigated at the time.

The **Sinah Common Gun Site** on Hayling Island, Hampshire is a former World War II anti-aircraft gun emplacement site badly eroded by gravel extraction. It was designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument in 2003 and is jointly owned by Havant Borough Council and the Hayling Golf Club. The site formed part of a chain of batteries positioned to defend industrial and military targets in Portsmouth. The island acted as a decoy to distract enemy aircraft from the city as its size and shape resembles that of Portsmouth. The gun site consisted of four gun emplacements with an accompanying control building, ammunition stores, a gun store, air-raid shelter and domestic camp. In April 1941 Hayling Island received over 200 bombs and the gun site was hit directly, killing six of its crew members. Gravel extraction at the site began in 1944 to assist in the construction of the Mulberry Harbours used in the D-Day landings, and continued until 1966.

The ALSF first put funding towards Sinah in 2004-05 when a feasibility study and structural survey was carried out. The major aims of the 2007-08 work were the stabilisation, limited repair and consolidation of one of the gun emplacements and an ammunition store; the construction of four new fishing swims (three of which were for disabled anglers) to be used by the Portsmouth and District Angling Society; and the production of a management plan which addressed the future needs of the site.

The stabilisation works were undertaken using gabion baskets filled with gravel, a technique similar to that used in land reclamation. The repairs were undertaken by asphalting the roofs, and limited painting of both the interior and exteriors. The creation of the swims was undertaken according to specifications agreed with the British Disabled Anglers' Association. Despite the challenges and risks of the operation - the whole site is within an SSSI, the work needed to be done in the winter because of the ALSF timetable, the possible damage to valuable fish stock, and the presence on site of Japanese knotweed which required specialist removal, the project was successfully completed by the end of March. The remaining structures are now watertight and free from further undermining by the quarry lake, the Japanese knotweed has, for the time being, been removed and the disabled swims are in regular use. It should be noted here that the success of this project is due to the impressive partnership working by the various organisations involved; Havant Borough Council, Natural England, Hayling Golf Club, Portsmouth and District Angling Society, Alan Wright and Bidwells the project management team, Goldabbey Management Limited who undertook the main construction work, and last but not least the English Heritage Regional, ALSF, and Commissions Teams.

Sinah Common Gun Site in 2008 after completion of work

Tim Cromack, © English Heritage

Above: *Work in progress at Hill House, Old Warden, Bedfordshire*

The second site directly affected by past extraction and funded in 2007-08 was **Hill House, Old Warden, Bedfordshire**. In 1982 Peter Studdert-Kennedy purchased a derelict cottage and overgrown woodland at Old Warden with a view to restoring the house and surroundings. The cottage sits within a series of infilled moats, and by 1991 a number of these had been cleared and a water supply had been reintroduced. Further evidence of infilled moats and water management systems lies adjacent to Mr Studdert-Kennedy's land in woodland owned by the Shuttleworth Estate. The whole area comprising both ownerships was scheduled by English Heritage in 1991 and described as "a double moated site of unusual plan with various associated water-filled channels and a fishpond."

Below: *One of the moats at Hill House, Old Warden, Bedfordshire*

Tim Cromack, © English Heritage

In the late 1990s Tarmac Ltd began mineral extraction at Broom Quarry adjacent to this site. In recognition of the importance of the scheduled monument, and in order to fulfil planning regulations, Tarmac put measures in place to ensure that a regular, clean supply of water reached the moated system. A management plan for the site, funded though the ALSF and produced by Andrew Josephs consultancy, was delivered early in 2007. The single year of ALSF funding in 2007-08 coupled with additional funding provided by Tarmac enabled implementation of the Management Plan. The main aims of this further work were, to examine the extent and condition of the scheduled area through geophysical and earthwork survey in order to inform interpretation and monument management, and to refine the hydrological model for the water supply to the moats through the installation of monitoring equipment to carry out a pump test. The report on this work is now being assessed, and Tarmac has additionally agreed to fund a footpath diversion.

CONSERVATION AND REPAIR OF BUILDINGS AND MONUMENTS WITHIN COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY AGGREGATES EXTRACTION AND TRANSPORT

The Vulnerable Historic Assets Scheme.

It has always been one of Defra's aims that ALSF funding should reduce the local effects of aggregate extraction. In 2007-08 it was this that prompted Defra to agree that English Heritage could make a slight modification to the funding criteria in order to initiate a pilot Vulnerable Historic Assets Scheme. This scheme saw a new group of projects take place which repaired and restored strategically important and vulnerable buildings, monuments and landscapes within ***communities*** directly impacted by aggregates extraction, so they could again play a pivotal role in local life and ensure a sense of pride and place.

Seven projects in total were funded under this scheme; all were located within 5km of an aggregate producing quarry, and designated monuments of demonstrable importance to the local community. All had current or planned public access, and all included elements of community participation.

Two Cumbrian churches were awarded grants. The first was to **St Mary's, Dalton-in-Furness**, a Grade II listed parish church built in the late 19th century in a Gothic style, where repair work involved the complete renewal of louver shutters high up in the bell tower, the installation of bird proof netting, and repair and decoration of the ringing room. The work was particularly timely, as the strong winds in the summer had dislodged part of the shuttering shortly before work began, resulting in the closure of the road below for health and safety reasons. Following the work the vicar held a number of events for the local community focusing particularly on the younger parishioners, and displayed examples of the old woodwork and photographs illustrating the progress of the works.

The work at **St Michael's, Arlecdon** also necessitated access to the bell tower, which due to its exposed situation and regular battering by the weather has suffered from leaks. Despite repair work carried out in the 1930s and 1950s, and re-pointing in 2005, water ingress was continuing to cause considerable damage to the internal walls. The ALSF project actually established the ***cause*** of the leak as a design fault within the walls originally designed to deflect rainwater. Specialist stone masons were then able to repair the cracking and replace the leadwork with a different design which will stop the water ingress once and for all.

The third church to receive funding for repairs was **Christ Church, Sowerby Bridge** in West Yorkshire. ALSF money here paid for the repair and conservation of the stained glass windows commemorating prominent members of the community as well as a series of projects undertaken by the church primary school which saw children researching the local people depicted in the windows, and designing and producing an information booklet about the church for visiting children.

St Michael's Church, Arlecdon during works

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

Biddlestone Chapel, Northumberland

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

The smallest Vulnerable Historic Asset grant went to the Historic Chapels Trust, who maintain **Biddlestone Chapel**, a Grade II* listed, two storey building, hidden in the woodland of the Northumberland National Park. Although the currently visible structure dates to the mid-19th century it is built on the remains of a Medieval Pele Tower. The ALSF grant together with a larger grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund was awarded for urgently needed roof repairs.

At the opposite end of the country, the **Prince of Wales Mine, Harrowbarrow**, which lies within the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site (WHS), is a rare surviving complex of three engine houses, a boiler house and two detached chimneys associated with a copper and tin mine. The site lies just 1km away from Hingston Down Quarry, the largest granite aggregates quarry in the south of England. By 2007, years of unmanaged vegetation growth had damaged the structures to such an extent that public access to the site was impossible, and the only visible part of the complex was the tops of the chimneys. As well as being of international importance as demonstrated by its WHS status, the site was obviously of enormous local importance as a major landscape conservation scheme at the site was already being funded by the South West Rural Development Agency, Cornwall County Council, Caradon District Council, and Calstock Parish Council. Thus £50,000 of ALSF partnership funding was put towards the clearance of the vegetation and trees on the Pumping Engine house and the installation of lightning conductors. This will enable further work funded by other parties and means once the wider conservation scheme has been completed the whole site will be accessible to the public.

Prince of Wales Mine pumping engine house before vegetation clearance (See main cover picture for the view after the vegetation clearance)

Buzz Busby, © English Heritage

Facing page top: *Middleton Bottom Wheel Pit in Derbyshire*

Facing page bottom: *Beaumont Park Lower Gates before conservation and repair*

A second industrial site, the **Middleton Bottom Wheel Pit** in Derbyshire was also the recipient of ALSF funding. This 19th century wheel pit is part of a complex of monuments and buildings associated with the nearby quarry working. It houses the wheel for a pulley system railway used to move aggregate up to the canal at Middleton Wharf. Repairs to the timber, metalwork and brick lining of the pit were undertaken as well as a scheme of archaeological excavation to establish the extent of the remaining monument. An information panel outlining the purpose of the monument has also been installed as part of the project.

© Derbyshire County Council

By far the oldest structure repaired by the Vulnerable Historic Assets scheme was the late 13th century **Guildhall, Chichester**; both a Grade I listed building and Scheduled Ancient Monument which lies within 5km of three aggregate quarries. Chichester District Council managed the project and also provided partnership funding for the repair of the roof, stonework and windows and the provision of grills to protect the window from damage by enthusiastic young footballers playing in the park which now surrounds the building. An opening day extravaganza was held in the park which gave the local people a chance to visit a medieval camp, see displays of weaponry and combat, and watch a falconry display, while inside the Guildhall, medieval-styled puppet shows ran throughout the day.

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

In Huddersfield, another very active local group was heavily involved in work at **Beaumont Park**. Overlooking the West Yorkshire town, the park is a maze of woodland and grass areas with many remaining Victorian features including the lower wrought iron gates and stone gateway. The ALSF grant to Kirklees Council enabled vegetation clearance, stonework repairs and the stripping and repainting of the magnificent gates. The majority of the clearance work was carried out by the 'Friends of Beaumont Park' group; the work was then celebrated with a 'Grand Opening' event attended by the local mayor, a brass band and many local residents.

These projects provided an excellent opportunity to establish beneficial links between the historic environment, the aggregates industry and the local communities in which they work.

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.

Prior to 1991 and the advent of Planning Policy Guidance 16 much of the archaeological work in England was rescue excavation, predominately paid for through the public purse. The immediate requirement at this time was to record sites and recover the material assemblages, which meant little money was set aside to analyse and publish the data, the consequence being much of the public benefit in terms of information gain from this work, was lost.

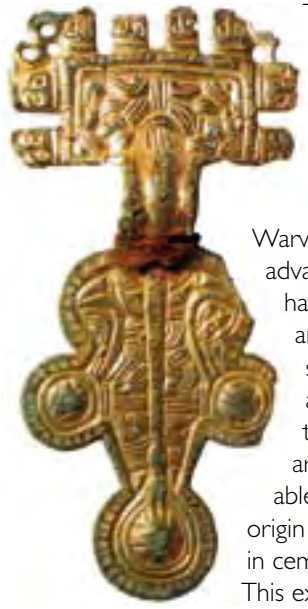
A number of these important unpublished sites were, of course, excavated in advance of aggregate extraction. Since the inception of the ALSF in 2002 English Heritage has used part of the fund to rectify this situation, unlocking information that can help us understand and manage our historic environment, and telling the stories of past communities living within today's aggregate landscapes. It is enormously satisfying to see the final products of the early years of the ALSF starting to appear with the publication of important sites at **Beckford**, Worcestershire; **Cossington** Leicestershire; **Piercebridge Roman Site**, County Durham; and **Wasperton Anglo-Saxon Cemetery**, Warwickshire now imminent.

The story each site has to tell is very different and each can be regarded as a single piece in the jigsaw puzzle depicting our collective human past. At **Beckford**, a site excavated in the 1970s, recent advances in dating are helping us refine the Iron Age pottery chronologies for the area, which will improve the quality of the archaeological work carried out in advance of future quarrying. These advances are also helping us to see why the settlement was located there, and how it expanded and contracted over time; the story of everyday rural life over 2,000 years ago. The one year extension to Round 2 of the ALSF also provided the opportunity to analyse a second, smaller Iron Age site, at **Blackstone Quarry** in Worcestershire, which gave researchers the chance to examine differences between pottery in the north and south of the county and publish a site from an under-represented period in the north.

Below: General view of the excavation of Site 1 at Beckford

© Jan Wills

Right: Wasperton great square headed brooch



The early 1980s saw excavation, in advance of quarrying, of an Anglo Saxon cemetery at **Wasperton** in Warwickshire. Recent advances in science have meant that archaeologists, used to seeing how objects are traded across the ancient world, are now starting to be able to determine the origin of the people buried in cemeteries such as this. This exciting development

is giving us the ability to study how ordinary people moved around countries and acquired their cultural identity, something traditionally only possible for an elite few named in documents. The results from Wasperton seem to show that things may not always be what historians might expect!

Synthesising information from a number of excavations in an area is a second strand of dissemination funded though the ALSF. This is an extremely valuable form of research as it creates, often for the first time, an archaeological narrative for landscapes which puts individual sites and settlements into context. Thames through Time is a four volume synthesis of the current knowledge about the upper and middle Thames Valley from the Palaeolithic to the present day. Volume 2 ***The First Foundations of Modern Society in the Thames Valley, 1500BC – AD50*** was published in 2007. Volume 1 ***The formation and changing environment of the Thames Valley, and early human occupation, up to 1500 BC***, and Volume 3 ***The Early Historical Period: Rome and the Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley AD 1-1000*** will be published during the latter part of 2008; and Volume 4 ***The Thames Valley from AD 1000-2000*** has just been commissioned.

Dissemination of information is a vital element of all mitigation strategies. It is only through analysis and subsequent publication that the investment in our past in the form of an excavation can be realised, and as the summaries above demonstrate, the archives of some sites excavated many years ago are still relevant today and can change the way individuals and communities view their collective past.

Clockwise from top left: *Netherhills Quarry in 1948; Excavation of Netherhills Site 2 in 1948; Excavation at Netherhills in 2006*

EDUCATION, OUTREACH, ACCESS AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Broadening access to the historic environment.

While English Heritage's ALSF programme encourages all projects to include an element of outreach and education wherever possible, in 2007-08 a significant number of projects had education, outreach, access and the local community as their driving force.

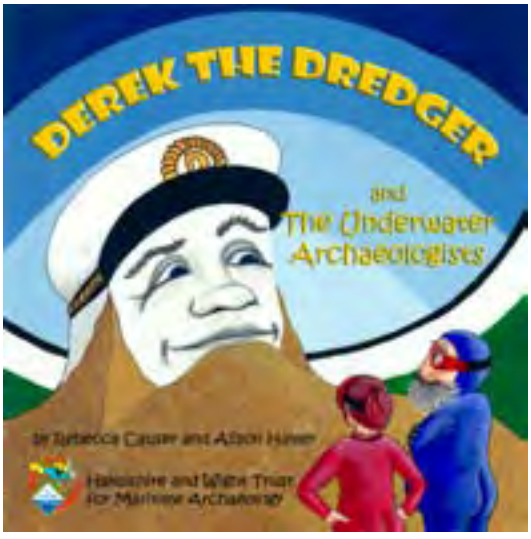
Two projects which complemented previous ALSF funded education work were developed by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, **Derek the Dredger** and **Maritime archaeology access and learning workshops**.

Derek the Dredger and the underwater archaeologists is a colourfully illustrated picture story book for children. Aiming for the 'bedtime read' audience in much the same way as Thomas the Tank Engine and Bob the Builder it tells the story of two underwater archaeologists searching for shipwrecks who meet and enlist the help of an aggregates dredger named 'Derek'. The book has been very popular, particularly with the industry and large format versions have been produced for group reading in schools. Profits from the sale of the book will be used to fund reprints of other free ALSF educational material.

The Maritime archaeology access and learning workshops project comprised three events on the Isle of Wight open to the archaeological, museum and education communities. Participants attended talks and workshops on maritime archaeology, aggregate extraction, risk assessment, press liaison and publicity, events management, and photography, and got the chance to visit the foreshore and practice survey techniques. Ongoing networking was encouraged and the skills shared will enable participants across the country to run maritime archaeology and aggregates events themselves.

The **Colne Valley work and play** project undertaken by Groundwork Thames Valley together with the local quarry company, Harleyfords Aggregates, Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology Service and Cotswold Archaeology, involved local residents discovering the rich history of their valley, and learning how it had been shaped by aggregate extraction.

Finds from local excavations undertaken in advance of aggregates extraction, and visits to local quarry sites were used in a programme of walks, talks and exploration days. School visits to the operational Lea Quarry and to an archaeological dig were included in an educational programme looking at the landscape through time, and the findings of the recent Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) were used to demonstrate the changing character of the area though the use of a touch screen computer



Left: *The front cover of* Derek the Dredger and the underwater archaeologists

Right: Professor Archie O'logy teaches Derek the Dredger about archaeology

Sarah Cole, © English Heritage

Learning about foreshore surveying on an HWTMA Workshop

programme now available at the Colne Valley Visitor Centre and on laptops for school visits.

New technology was also used to disseminate some of the outputs from the **Discovering the Don Gorge** project undertaken by Doncaster Museum, South Yorkshire Archaeology Service and inHeritage. Using written reports and archaeological finds from excavations in the Don Gorge area as inspiration, a series of workshops were set up which enabled younger children to design and produce a 'Positively Prehistory' comic and teenagers to produce an 'Ancestors of the Don Gorge' graphic novel. School talks were arranged, and an interactive website designed for children to 'blog' about their school visits and experiences was set up.

Just south of the Don Gorge project area a similar outreach project was undertaken by Creswell Heritage Trust. A major aim of **A place for learning** was the empowerment of local community volunteers through a series of 'skills' workshops designed to teach archaeological techniques and enable them to lead workshops and education sessions themselves. Handling collection boxes and a corresponding suite of literature and online resources were created for use by local primary schools. The Creswell team also arranged for local children to take part in the Campaign for Drawing's 'Big Draw' event by arranging workshop sessions with a local artist which created land art at Crags Meadow. The events eventually won a National Drawing Inspirations Award from The Campaign for Drawing, and the project will be used as an example for 'Big Draw' 2008.

In Norfolk the **Whitlingham Country Park**, formally a gravel extraction site is now the focus for all types of water sports and activities. As part of a larger interpretation strategy the Whitlingham Charitable Trust and the Broads Authority used an English Heritage ALSF grant to install a series of information panels around the site to interpret

© inheritage/South Yorkshire Archaeology Service

Prehistoric Fun and Facts from the Don Gorge project comic

Donna Booth (Creswell Heritage Trust) and Dr Andrew Chamberlain (Sheffield University) reconstructing a skull for the Place for Learning Project

the many archaeological and historical features. These range from historic housing, lime kilns, ruins, historic mooring points and evidence of both prehistoric and Roman occupation.

Another water sports and leisure complex, the Cotswold Waterpark on the Gloucestershire/ Wiltshire border, has seen a wealth of archaeological excavation in advance of extraction over an area of ***c***1,000 hectares. A small ALSF project by Gloucester County Council working with Oxford Archaeology saw the preparation of a popular guide on the archaeology and history of the area and a number of themed walking guides. Visitors to the massive water park will now be able to gain an understanding of the long history of human occupation in the area.

The fieldwalking team on the Buried under Bidford project

Moving to more recent archaeology and history, **RAF Hornchurch** on the eastern edge of Greater London was an important aerodrome in both the first and second world wars, and was one of the key airfields during the Battle of Britain. The site was badly damaged by extensive aggregate extraction in the 1960s and 1970s and then became the focus of landfill activity. The area now forms part of the Hornchurch Country Park. In 2007 Havering Borough Council, using English Heritage ALSF funding, commissioned an assessment of the surviving heritage, together with a management plan focusing on the potential of the site to become a centre for education and community leisure activities. An associated events package also sought to bring the important wartime history of the site to the attention of the local population and engage them in the formulation of plans for its future. The main site event included a uniformed re-enactment of The Great War, guided walks around the site, and a chance to make and fly specially designed paper airplanes and learn more about the air craft flown from the site by playing the 'RAF Hornchurch Top Trump' game.

The community of Bidford on Avon in Warwickshire has been affected by sand and gravel extraction for many years, thus the **Buried under Bidford** project by Warwickshire County Council aimed to improve the data in the Historic Environment Record (HER) and promote constructive dialogue between the aggregates industry, minerals planners and the local community. The project involved the local residents in documentary research training sessions and field work around the village, and culminated in the creation of a comic for 7-11 year olds, a Roman Day at a local school, and two exhibitions; one at Warwickshire Museum, the other online. The Buried under Bidford project was able to engage with local residents across the age spectrum, and since the end of the project, those involved have continued their involvement in the management and exploration of the local historic environment by planning further documentary research and fieldwalking.

Warwickshire County Council also took advantage of the opportunity in 2007-08 to web enable one of the most successful products of their **Aggregate extraction in Warwickshire** project, the 'Warwickshire Local Studies Toolkit' developed in conjunction with Tarmac. This book provides anyone doing local studies research with background information and hints and tips for using the local Historic

The poster advertising the RAF Hornchurch open day

Environment Record Office; the general principals and techniques being appropriate anywhere in the country,

Finally we move to Suffolk and **Unlocking the potential: exploring the archaeology of Suffolk's aggregate landscapes** undertaken by Suffolk County Council. This project was specific in its intention to push the boundaries and test the possibilities of carrying out real experimental archaeology involving practical work with young people. As well as classroom based workshops, the project held experimental archaeology camps which involved kiln building and pottery making, food processing, flint knapping, and building a roundhouse which was then slept in overnight in early autumn. A website diary of the events was set up and can be viewed on the Suffolk County Council environment web pages (www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology).

These projects have engaged with many communities across the country. People have not only been able to learn something about the archaeology and history of their local areas, but find out how the aggregate industry has played a part revealing that history. We hope that these projects will engender a life long interest in the historic environment for all involved.

PROJECT LISTING

ALSF Projects 2007.

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
3D Seismics for Mitigation Mapping of the Southern North Sea	University of Birmingham	£36,014.35
AAR/Biogenic carbonate OSL	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	£25,488.75
Aggregate extraction in the Ribble Valley	Oxford Archaeology North	£102,044.13
Aggregate Extraction in Warwickshire	Warwickshire County Council	£8,764.00
Aggregate Landscapes of Derbyshire and the Peak District	Derbyshire County Council	£45,698.00
Aggregates Industry in the Trent Valley: A History and Archaeology	Council for British Archaeology	£9,404.75
Aggregates to Outreach: Teaching Pack & Associated Initiatives	Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£52,701.73
Airborne LiDAR Backscattered Laser Intensity Prediction of Organic Preservation	University of Birmingham	£43,064.14
Airborne Remote Sensing of Aggregate Landscapes	University of Birmingham	£29,681.25
Aircraft Crash Sites at Sea	Wessex Archaeology	£27,126.50
ALSF Archiving (terrestrial and marine)	Archaeology Data Service	£22,300.93
ALSF Datelist 2004-2007	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre	£29,958.96
ALSF information on the web (terrestrial & marine)	Archaeology Data Service	£20,024.06
ALSF Dissemination: Benchmark report Theme 4A	Atkins plc	£50,472.42
ALSF Dissemination: Benchmark report Theme 4B	University College London	£21,683.00
ALSF Dissemination: Benchmark report Theme 4C	Julian Richards	£17,000.00
ALSF Dissemination: Data interpretation of marine geophysics seminar & guidance	University of St Andrews	£7,839.82
ALSF Dissemination: Design and Printing	Mineral Industry Research Organisation	£9,805.00
OSL Guidelines	University of Wales, Aberystwyth	£27,958.00
Planning for the Future: National Guidance	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£28,335.78
ALSF Dissemination: Steering Group Hosting	Society of Antiquaries of London	£5,527.92
The Sands of Time Book	Oxford Archaeology	£21,823.00
Archaeological cropmark landscapes on the Magnesian Limestone of South and West Yorkshire	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	£26,400.00
Archaeological Potential of Cave and Fissure Deposits in Limestone	University of Sheffield (ARCUS)	£26,693.75
Archaeology in Schools: Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire County Council	£31,377.17
Beckford, Worcestershire	Gloucestershire County Council	£3,552.00
Berinsfield, Mount Farm	Oxford Archaeology	£1,430.00
Bestwall Quarry, Dorset	Dorset Natural History & Arch Society	£8,000.00
Blackstone, Worcestershire	Worcestershire County Council	£24,666.52
BMAPA Protocol for Reporting Finds of Archaeological Interest	Wessex Archaeology	£26,670.00

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Buried under Bidford	Warwickshire County Council	£67,850.00
Chronological Modelling in Support of ALSF Projects	Peter Marshall	£37,300.00
Cleveland Farm, Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire	Wilts. Arch. & Natural History Society	£1,062.34
Clifton Quarry, Clifton, Worcestershire: PPG16 Assistance	Worcestershire County Council	£30,180.88
Colne Valley at Work and Play	Groundwork Thames Valley	£37,363.00
Cossington, Leicestershire	Leicester University	£18,981.70
Cotswold Water Park popular publications	Gloucestershire County Council	£23,722.00
Creswell Limestone Heritage Area: A Place for Learning	Creswell Heritage Trust	£58,701.93
Developing predictive modelling & survey techniques for NW England	Terra Nova Ltd	£11,321.00
Discovering the Ancient Don Gorge	Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council	£51,580.00
Durham - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Durham County Council	£85,433.00
Derek the Dredger	Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£19,846.26
East Riding of Yorkshire - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Humber Archaeology Partnership	£47,926.50
East Sussex - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	East Sussex County Council	£22,334.00
Electronic Archiving and Digital Preservation of Historic Seascape Data	Archaeology Data Service	£19,998.49
Flixton, Suffolk	Suffolk County Council	£13,273.84
Flora and Fauna (Geophysics, Ecology & Engagement)	Wessex Archaeology	£27,856.00
Gloucestershire - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Gloucestershire County Council	£1,501.00
Gwithian, Cornwall: Excavations 1949-1963	Cornwall County Council	£10,628.85
Hampshire - assessment of archaeological resource In aggregate areas	Cornwall County Council	£50,000.00
Heritage Protection: Marine MCD and principals of selection for aggregate producing areas	Wessex Archaeology	£13,226.09
Isle of Portland Industrial Archaeology Survey	AC Archaeology	£5,757.84
J J Wymer Archive	Wessex Archaeology	£40,110.00
Late Quaternary Environmental & Human History of the Lower Tees Valley	University of Durham (Dept. of Geography)	£60,446.64
Latton Lands Gravel Pit, North Wiltshire	Oxford Archaeology	£1,329.00
Listening Devices - Post Project Review and monitoring	Bidwells	£3,858.00
Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex	Essex County Council	£2,133.10
Lower and Middle Palaeolithic of the Fenland Rivers of Cambridgeshire	Durham University	£82,450.00
Lower Lugg Valley, Herefordshire	Herefordshire Council	£47,371.82
Lynford quarry	Northamptonshire Archaeology	£7,214.00
Marine Geophysics Data Acquisition & Exclusion Zones Guidance	Southampton University	£23,203.00
Maritime Archaeology Access & Learning ALSF Workshops	Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£12,186.36
Mucking - Prehistoric and Roman	Cambridge Archaeological Unit	£50,623.51

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Netherhills Quarry, Frampton-on-Severn	Gloucestershire County Council	£19,629.00
NMP: Leadon and Severn Valleys	Gloucestershire County Council	£23,659.00
Norfolk - Assessment of Archaeological Resource in aggregate areas	Norfolk Museums Service	£58,430.97
North Park Farm, Bletchingley	Surrey County Council	£35,000.00
North Yorkshire - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	North Yorkshire County Council	£4,053.75
Palaeolithic Archaeology of the Sussex/Hampshire Coastal Corridor	University of Wales, Lampeter	£4,503.00
Palaeolithic Research Framework	Wessex Archaeology	£3,848.20
Palaeolithic Rivers of South-West Britain	University of Exeter	£6,998.89
Piercebridge Roman Site, County Durham	Barbican Research Associates Ltd	£15,380.62
Potential aggregates, palaeoenvironmental & archaeology of the Vale of Pickering	Landscape Research Centre	£134,567.34
Primary Project Evaluation on ALSF Maritime	Environmental Archaeology Consultancy	£8,780.00
Radiocarbon Dating Costs Related to ALSF Projects	Oxford University Glasgow University Groningen University	£9,300.00 £11,090.00 £3,200.00
RAF Hornchurch, Hornchurch Country Park	London Borough of Havering	£39,260.00
Refining Areas of Maritime Archaeological Potential (AMAPs) for Shipwrecks	Bournemouth University	£65,448.75
Regional Sediment-Erosion Model for submerged Archaeological Sites	Southampton University	£95,500.00
Sandhills Project, Alderley Edge, Cheshire	Manchester University Press	£16,500.00
Scowles Survey, Forest of Dean	Gloucestershire County Council	£2,156.00
Seabed Grab Sampling	Wessex Archaeology	£3,505.63
Seabed Prehistory R2	Wessex Archaeology	£7,815.12
Seascapes Review	Cornwall County Council	£42,127.58
Severn bank-side and foreshore rapid survey	Worcestershire County Council	£17,861.89
Somerset - assessment of archaeological resource in aggregate areas	Somerset County Council	£33,171.50
Somerset Aggregates Lithics Assessment (SALsA)	Somerset County Council	£10,600.00
Staines Road Farm	Surrey County Council	£9,266.70
Suffolk River Valleys and aggregate extraction	Suffolk County Council	£24,732.16
Suffolk's Aggregate Landscapes Outreach	Suffolk County Council	£93,760.55
Thames through Time Vol I: up to 1500BC	Oxford Archaeology	£22,000.00
Thames through Time Vol II: 1500-1BC	Oxford Archaeology	£40,440.25
Thames through Time Vol IV: AD 1000-2000	Oxford Archaeology	£37,953.64
The Changing Landscape of Surrey	Surrey County Council	£680.00
The Depositional and Landscape Histories of Dungeness Foreland and the Port of Rye	Oxbow Books	£7,913.07
The Lower & Middle Palaeolithic occupation of the Middle & Lower Trent catchment.	Durham University	£7,420.00
Till-Tweed Catchment Aggregates and Archaeology Project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£6,179.00
Titterstones Clee Project, Shropshire	University of Birmingham	£4,475.00

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Transition Zone mapping for Marine-Terrestrial	University of St Andrews	£57,075.18
Archaeological Continuity Understanding water table dynamics in relation to aggregate extraction sites	Hull University	£73,773.35
Unlocking the Past: archaeology from aggregates - HERre	Worcestershire County Council	£41,284.33
Unlocking the Past: archaeology from aggregates - Outreach	Worcestershire County Council	£10,979.37
Valdoe Quarry, Sussex	University College London	£81,756.00
Visual Narratives of the Trent Valley	University of Birmingham	£1,950.00
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Ayton Castle, Scarborough	Scarborough Borough Council	£14,904.38
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Beaumont Park, Huddersfield	Kirklees Council	£50,019.34
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Biddlestone Chapel, Northumberland	Historic Chapels Trust	£10,675.00
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Christ Church, Sowerby Bridge	Parochial Church Council of Christ Church	£73,819.96
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Guildhall, Chichester, West Sussex	Chichester District Council	£72,076.49
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Middleton Bottom Wheel Pit, Derbyshire	Derbyshire County Council	£43,358.59
Vulnerable Historic Assets: Prince of Wales Mine, Cornwall	Cornwall County	£51,912.50
Vulnerable Historic Assets: St Mary's Church, Dalton-in-Furness	St Mary's Parochial Church Council	£80,856.16
Vulnerable Historic Assets: St Michael's Church, Arlecdon	St. Michael's Parochial Church Council	£34,277.40
Hill House, Old Warden, Bedfordshire	Andrew Josephs Ltd	£25,391.17
Sinah Common Gun Site, Hayling Island, Hants	Bidwells GoldAbbey Management Ltd	£75,107.47 £239,911.48
Warwickshire: assessment of archaeological resource In aggregate areas	Warwickshire County Council	£31,979.38
Wasperton Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, Warwickshire	York University	£5,930.00
Wasperton Prehistoric, Warwickshire	University of Birmingham	£10,008.00
Weston Wood, Albury, Surrey	Surrey Archaeological Society	£5,799.45
Wey Manor Farm, Surrey: Creswellian flint scatter	Surrey County Council	£6,093.00
Whitlingham Country Park, Norfolk: Outreach	Whitlingham Charitable Trust	£30,000.00
Whole-site First-assessment Toolkit for Sand and Gravels	Leicester University	£128,746.00
Woodbridge/Cheviot Quarry, Northumberland: Excavation & Interpretation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£2,000.00
Worcestershire Resource Assessment	Worcestershire County Council	£4,166.43

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).

Left: *One of the engines of an American B-17 Flying Fortress bomber from World War II, surveyed during the ALSF Wrecks on the Seabed project off the Sussex coast*

Right: *Postcards chosen by workshops and produced for the Don Gorge project*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

English Heritage would like to thank all the organisations and individuals who have provided text and pictures for this report. Copyright rests with the individual contributors.

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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Marine Projects - Vacant

This annual report was brought to you by Buzz Busby, Kath Buxton, Sarah Cole, Tim Cromack, Jonathan Last and Ingrid Ward.

The 2007-08 Historic Environment Commissions Team comprised Daniel Aukett, Kath Buxton, Tim Cromack, Claire Driver, Caroline Howarth, David McOmish, Barney Sloane, Gareth Watkins and Charlotte Winter.

The 2007-08 Aggregates Levy Sustainability Team comprised Buzz Busby, Kath Buxton, Sarah Cole, Virginia Dellino-Musgrave, Jill Hummerstone, and Ingrid Ward.

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The ALSF team at the Institute of Field Archaeologists conference at Swansea University