

IMPACT



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Investing in England's Heritage

Illustrations from projects which took place in 2006-07: (Main picture) Statue commemorating the sinking of the SS Mendi, (right, top to bottom) Sixth-century brooch from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Buckland, Dover; Westbury Baths, Wiltshire; Volunteers from RWE npower – a business partner in the Lydiard Park Project – assisting the gardening team on the restoration of the Walled Garden at Lydiard Park, Swindon in 2006.



© Lydiard Park



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View of late medieval and post medieval fields in the Onny valley at Wentnor, Shropshire

FOREWORD

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ENABLING PROGRAMME IN 2006

The Historic Environment Enabling Programme has now been supporting English Heritage's strategic aims for three years. It helped initiate a further 221 new projects on land and at sea, disbursing £5.6m on vital research, capacity-building, and communication. The range of these projects is remarkable as the summaries in this publication make clear; but to underline the reach and impact of our grants programme, we present here some headlines of work we have done this year by broad category.

Understanding: building a robust evidence base

- * £0.4m for 27 projects providing a detailed evidence-base for the historic built and archaeological character of England's historic towns.
- * £0.2m on assisting with Research Frameworks to focus effort and prioritise areas for action and future support.
- * £0.4m for historic landscape characterisation in 20 counties and growth areas.
- * £0.2m on projects to research, analyse and transcribe aerial photos in nine counties which will contribute to the National Mapping Programme.
- * £0.3m on increasing our understanding of specific sites, buildings and monuments especially those which are poorly understood or which have urgent management needs.
- * £0.4m on research into national monument and building types, particularly those vulnerable to change either through climate change or through changes in their use.
- * £0.1m on research into our marine heritage, both submerged landscapes and wrecks on the seabed.

Caring: identifying and responding to risk

- * £0.2m on assessing Scheduled Monuments at risk and assessing the impact of criminal damage to buried archaeology.
- * £0.2m on assessing heritage on our coastline through our Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys.
- * £0.2m on developing strategies, modelling techniques and management tools for threatened archaeology and buildings.

- * £0.5m on the emergency investigation, recording and publication of archaeology not covered by the planning process or far in excess of what could reasonably be predicted.
- * £0.4m on the culmination of the rescue archaeology backlog programme initiated before 2002.

Valuing: Building capacity

- * £0.3m on assisting genuine needs within local authorities for the development of historic environment records, the establishment of archaeological development control advice posts, and the setting up of Countryside Archaeological Advisors.
- * £0.2m on training, conferences and facilitating participation.
- * £0.3m on improving access to investigation and research work through such initiatives as OASIS, Archaeological Investigations 2006, development of Grey Literature approaches, and British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography.

The Programme continues to build on work of previous years and at the same time is developing an entirely integrated approach to ensure that a holistic strategy emerges which takes account of terrestrial and maritime archaeology and historic buildings and landscapes. The focus of grants being requested and the range of subjects being addressed suggest strongly that traditional divisions within the historic environment are blurring, and that there is a growing appreciation of the equal importance of all aspects of our past. The next year, including Government's Comprehensive Spending Review, and further preparation for the review of Heritage Protection legislation will be both challenging and rewarding. We look forward to being able to work with an ever-widening range of partners in the coming years.

Edward Impey

Director of Research and Standards
English Heritage



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The Hatfield Trackway and Platform – a later Neolithic site on Hatfield Moors initially excavated as part of the project, with subsequent excavation funded by Natural England. The site is the earliest corduroy structure in Britain and appears to represent a ceremonial avenue leading to a platform constructed on the edge of what would have been the emerging ombrotrophic bog



© University of Birmingham

INTRODUCTION

The Historic Environment Enabling Programme is a central strategic budget through which English Heritage commissions the research necessary for evidence-based policy and supports nationally-important initiatives which deliver against its strategic priorities and underpin its lead role for the Historic Environment. Projects are targeted to develop understanding, promote the value of the historic environment, to support and encourage the care of our past, and to allow people to enjoy it in as many different ways as possible.

Palm House, Sefton Park



James Davies, © English Heritage

The Programme encompasses the former Archaeology Commissions, Maritime Archaeology, and Historic Buildings and Areas Research Department budgets.

The programme reinforces a seamless approach to the historic environment, and covers the marine and terrestrial historic environment, buildings, historic areas and landscapes, and methodological and technical development, as well as conventional archaeology. It is not just about research, but promotes best practice, delivers public access and outreach, and supports training and capacity-building.

Projects are commissioned against national priorities in support of English Heritage's Strategy for 2005-2010 and informed by the broader agendas set out for English Heritage and the historic environment sector as a whole in *Power of Place: the Future of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2000) and *The Historic Environment: a Force for our Future* (DCMS 2001).

Detailed priorities are currently set out in the EoP98 Implementation Plan (EoP98) [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/conWebDoc.2203>]. This is currently under review and from April 2008 projects will be commissioned against the priorities defined in **SHAPE**, our new strategic project framework for the historic environment, informed by the English Heritage Research Strategy and detailed strategy documents for specific policy and research areas such as those currently available for the marine and coastal historic environment.

The Historic Environment Enabling Programme is managed by the Historic Environment Commissions Team, which also administers the English Heritage Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund Programme [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1315>]. Through these resources English Heritage is able to commission work in support of its strategic aims across the sector from a wide range of partners including commercial contracting organisations and consultants, universities, local government, and local societies and voluntary and independent organisations.

THIS REPORT

The projects that we enable through grants from the Historic Environment Enabling Programme deliver understanding of the past around and below us, encourage people to value what still survives, deliver the means to improve the way they care for their historic environment, and open it up for more people to enjoy, through objects recovered, conserved and displayed, buildings revealed and explained, and books published and sold. By encouraging people to enjoy their historic buildings and landscapes, we hope in turn to generate a thirst for understanding it, completing the cycle. The impact of the Programme in promoting this cycle is enormous.

To provide the clearest possible introduction to the extraordinary breadth of activities we support throughout the country, we have focused on the primary aims of the projects and grouped them against English Heritage's strategic objectives for 2005-2010, and against our Research Strategy themes. There are a number of web-links included throughout the text: these were correct at time of going to press, but of course may change over time. They are not exhaustive, but represent a

quick and easy way for those with access to the internet to discover more about the projects described here.

We have also not specified each funded organisation in the main text, for reasons of space. However, a list of all the projects and organisations we have funded in 2006-2007 can be found at the end of this report. A full listing of projects funded and summaries of selected projects are also available through our Projects page [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/conWebDoc.2213>]. Feedback on any aspect of this report would be greatly appreciated. For this, and any further information please contact the appropriate member of the Historic Environment Commissions Team [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/conWebDoc.2190>].

We will produce further issues of Impact annually, and would welcome written comments on any aspect of the reports.

Barney Sloane

Head of Historic Environment Commissions

Steve Cole, © English Heritage



Mounts Baths, The Mounts, Northampton. Opened in 1936, Mounts Baths, Northampton, is one of the best preserved art deco swimming pools in Britain. As yet unlisted, it is one of 71 currently operating historic pools the Played in Britain team have been researching for inclusion in the forthcoming study, Great Lengths - the indoor swimming pools of Britain, by Dr Ian Gordon

*Milecastle 38,
Hadrian's Wall*



UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Defining, characterising and analysing the historic environment.

The Historic Environment Enabling Programme (HEEP) is a vital element in enabling people to understand, appreciate and care for the historic environment. Careful use of the fund allows individuals and communities, both professional and non-professional, to develop a wider understanding of the riches of our past, and encourages their participation in its successful management. Limited resources mean that we provide funding only for the most important and urgent needs of the historic environment. Work commissioned by us in 2006 and 2007 to help people develop this understanding fell into three complementary categories, reflecting the focus of English Heritage's Research Strategy:

- *Promoting new techniques of analysis and research*
- *Encouraging the sector to develop and disseminate national and regional frameworks for research into the historic environment*
- *Enabling detailed research on the most important aspects of our past landscapes, buildings, monuments and maritime heritage*

Every single research project is based on partnership, and each concentrates on knowledge-sharing and transfer. All of our funded work is guided by the need to provide straightforward access to results.

Brighton Palace Pier



NEW TECHNIQUES AND METHODS: SHARPENING THE TOOLS

Development and improvement of techniques for understanding our heritage.

To understand our past we need to employ the most appropriate methods of analysis and survey. The Programme plays its part in helping the sector develop practical toolkits for getting the most out of new techniques and methodological innovations.

The **Historic Farm Building Photo System** is aimed at expanding the database of a much threatened and highly valued indicator of local character, historic farm buildings. The survey and incorporation of a large number of images will allow for statistical analysis of the condition of the resource at Local Authority level and will result in a radically updated assessment and research report. The Photo System project has deepened our knowledge of the drivers for change, by matching photographs taken during the 1980s Historic Buildings Resurvey with those taken for the Images of England project. This has enabled a new understanding of the patterns of condition and use to be developed beyond the Joint Character Level to that of rural local authority areas.

In partnership with Hampshire Rural Pathfinder, a web-based product has been developed which brings together the results of a whole range of work on farmsteads together into one single-stop shop, the **Historic Farmsteads: toolkit**.

It addresses the need to design and demonstrate new character-based tools for informing change tailored to the distinctiveness and character of individual locales. This builds on national planning policy and guidance which places local distinctiveness and sense of place at the heart of developing sustainable communities and rural regeneration. An early version of the Assessment Framework, and of character-based guidance, appeared in Basingstoke and Deane Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Diversification and Reuse. Please visit: <http://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/planning/localplan/spd/Farm+Diversification+and+Traditional+Farmsteads+SPD.htm>

Support from the Programme for GIS developmental projects includes that designed to map the precincts of **Peterborough Cathedral** and its predecessor abbey. This work will capture not only an accurate ground plan but information drawing on published and unpublished archaeological, historical and antiquarian work. This will be publicly available within the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and will act as an exemplar for other religious precincts and similar sites.

Other, emerging, techniques such as **Ground-penetrating radar (GPR)** promise non-invasive high resolution archaeological prospection in both the investigation of large areas, and detailed three-dimensional mapping and visualisation of subsurface features, such as walls, voids, disturbed ground and artefacts.

The drive to quantify and assess how technological experiment can aid archaeological understanding is exemplified in the **Roman Glass project**. This analysed the data gathered during a three week firing of an experimental kiln, and combination with the experiences gained will have a significant impact on how we understand the technology of Roman glassworking furnaces and practices as revealed by archaeological excavation. This will benefit future excavation methodologies and our understanding of retrieved artefacts.

- a) A courtyard farmstead with buildings of timber frame and brick and tiled roofs, typical of the claylands of the Midlands.
- b) Post medieval walled 'fieldscape' in the White Peak, Great Hucklow, Derbyshire (Peak District National Park).
- c) 19th-century drawing of an excavation in the south transept, Peterborough Cathedral

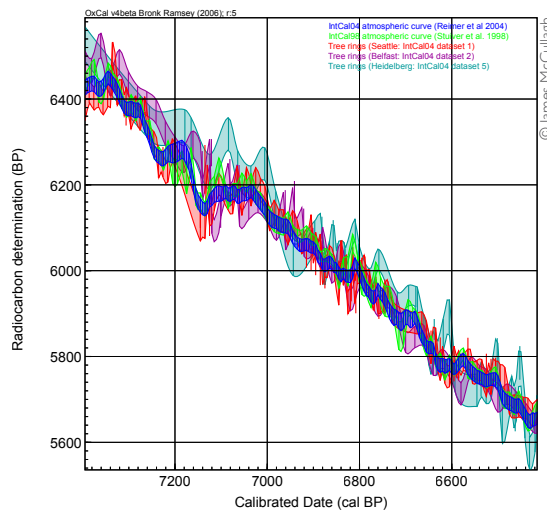


Radiocarbon measurements are by their nature complex and the degree of sample pre-treatment varies considerably depending on the material. Two major HEEP funded projects seek to refine the use of this dating technology, namely, the **Radiocarbon laboratory quality assurance programme** and **Bayesian Modelling**. The quality assurance programme will seek to resolve issues of measurement comparability particularly in relation to bone, which is an important material for dating. The project is being conducted in the Department of Statistics at the University of Glasgow and in the Radiocarbon Laboratory of SUERC. The **Bayesian Modelling** project arises out of a long-term collaboration between English Heritage and the University of Oxford in the application of Bayesian statistics for the modelling of archaeological chronologies. English Heritage has been at the forefront of these methods, setting the standard for archaeologists worldwide.

Improved chronological resolution will form the focus of the major thematic project: **dating of causewayed enclosures**. This will achieve a more refined dating sequence for a series of causewayed enclosures in southern Britain, to use this new knowledge to construct better chronologies for the initial British Neolithic. It will also focus on providing revised methodological guidance for the profession at large, and the dating of archaeological finds from the period.



Experimental Roman glass furnace in action reconstruction



Radiocarbon calibration curve and associated data



Project team examining material from Neolithic enclosures in East Sussex

RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS: DEFINING THE QUESTIONS

Provision of support to the sector to establish what we need to know.



© Durham County Council/ Dept. of Archaeology, Durham University

Shared Visions, the final report of the North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment

It is absolutely essential that our spending is focused where it can do the most good. We can assess the success of this through a number of aims. One of the most important is to facilitate and enable others working in the historic environment, particularly in the creation of collaborative research frameworks. In doing so, EH ensures that the resulting research values are embedded in all future work, help set priorities and sustaining long-term objectives. It has a national scope and is being received enthusiastically by the sector who regard it as a high priority.

REGIONAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

Support is being provided for the development of national perspectives, for the development of

regional frameworks which are almost complete in all of England's nine regions, for some World Heritage Sites, and also for work which has more closely defined purposes such as in local or site specific contexts. Once the major set of national, regional and period frameworks are firmly in place their ownership will reside in the research community who will also be best placed to develop strategies which will ensure their use, revision and longevity. On completion, a review will be undertaken to identify gaps and inconsistencies. A programme of support for upgrades to agreed standards can then be defined. As reported last year, work continues apace across a number of fronts including, **North-west, North-east** and **East Midlands** Regions, as well as **Yorkshire, West Midlands, South-west** and **South-east** Regions.



© Margaret Bunyard

Tribes Barter their Wares outside the stone circle at Avebury; from The Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site Education Project



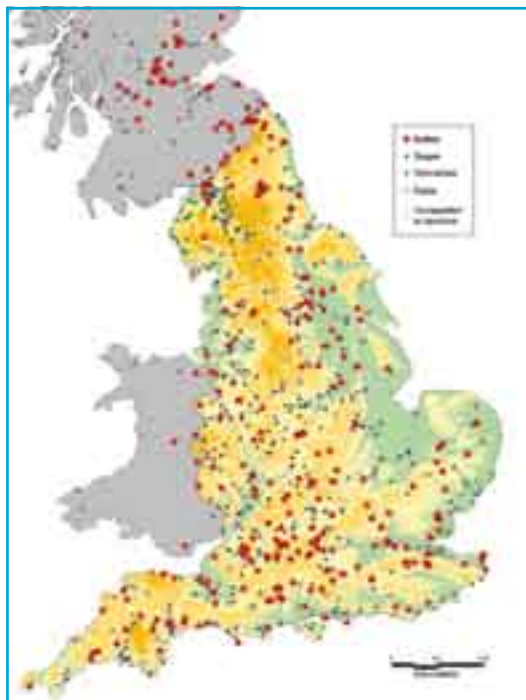
The Conflict project has reviewed current best practice in responsible battlefield archaeology, including metal detecting techniques, GPS recording and finds analysis and archiving, with a view to the provision of guidance for curators and contractors

SPECIFIC RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

In addition to the Regional Research frameworks, the fund is supporting an assessment of **Recent Developments in Research and Management at World Heritage Sites**. This is a collaborative venture with match-funding from the EU Centurio Programme and Heritage Malta and work focuses on an exchange of experience and best practice between staff involved in the management of World Heritage Sites in Malta and Wiltshire.

Conflict in the pre-industrial landscape, a collaborative undertaking with Scottish and

Welsh agencies, examines how material evidence for military action and the landscape in which it took place can be better integrated into the investigation and management of the historic environment. Whilst the project is concerned with England, it fits into an evolving context of existing work in Scotland and prospective work in Wales, the three elements together being planned towards an integrated whole. The project will be undertaken through a partnership between the University of Leeds (through its Institute for Medieval Studies, Centre for Military History and School of History, and links with the Royal Armouries) and the Battlefields Trust.



Left: Example of output from the database of Fields of Conflict compiled for England as part of the English Heritage funded project. Sieges and especially raids are over represented in Cumbria as this was chosen as a sample area for an enhanced level of data collection

Right: Impact scars from small arms fire around a possible musket loop on the wall of Berkeley church, Gloucestershire, from the siege in 1645 when the church formed part of the new outer defences of the royalist garrison in the adjacent castle

UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST: DISCOVERY, CHARACTERISATION AND SYNTHESIS

Delivery of the necessary knowledge base to enable management of, and trigger excitement in, our past.

Understanding what historic assets and resources we have is a priority within the Programme. Without this, we cannot possibly determine how to best manage the historic fabric of the country, what threats it faces, or how to bring it to the attention of the public. Funding from the Historic Environment Enabling Programme is crucial in all of this, with the results of research feeding directly into management of the historic resource, education, training and skilling the sector, and outright public enjoyment. We have targeted our resources through a twin strategy: defining what the resource comprises, through such means as the National Mapping Programme, Historic Landscape Characterisation programme, and intensive and extensive urban surveys; and providing resource to synthesise data from individual sites, particular landscapes or thematic groupings, thus releasing the research dividend from investigations funded through alternative public and private sources.

DISCOVERING, DEFINING AND CHARACTERISING THE NATIONAL RESOURCE

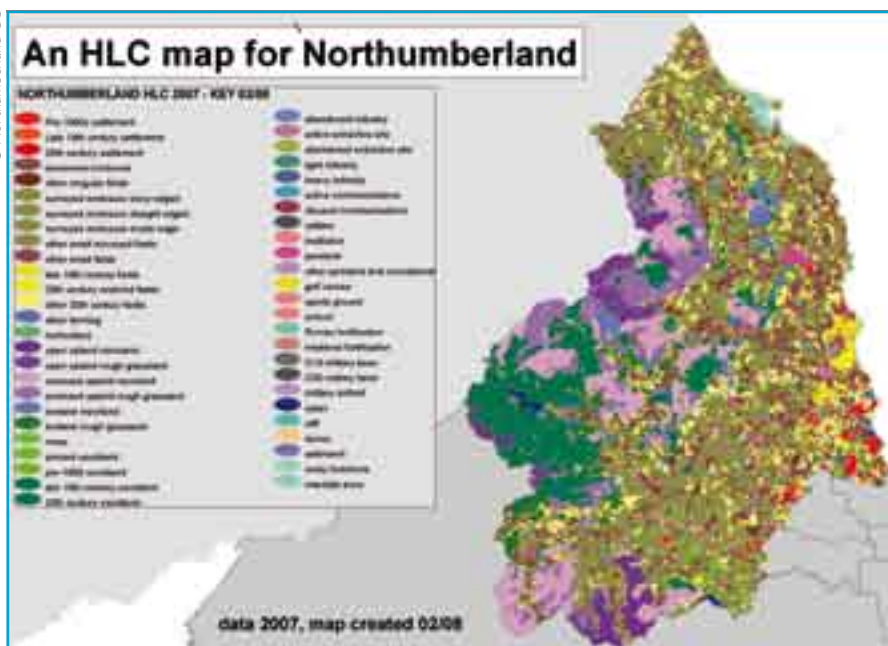
Mapping the national resource

The **Coastal Saltmaking project** draws upon funding from Historic Scotland as well as HEEP and is aimed at investigating the Medieval and later saltmaking sites of northern England and southern Scotland within a single consistent programme. It is hoped that this work will serve as a pilot project for longer-term research on saltmaking in England and Scotland.

Projects undertaken under the banner of English Heritage's **National Mapping Programme (NMP)** continue to produce important results. The aim of NMP projects is to enhance the understanding of the historic environment, by providing primary information and synthesis for

Below: A provisional and simplified classificatory map drawn from the Northumberland HLC using GIS data created by Liz Williams

Below centre: Crossscanonby, Cumbria. Well-preserved 18th century direct-boiling saltworks; this site was already Scheduled, but has previously been interpreted as a sleeching works





all archaeological sites and landscapes visible on aerial photographs or other airborne remote sensed data. The long-term aim is to map the whole of England, making the results available to assist research, planning, and protection of the historic environment, both at the local level and the wider strategic level. 2006-7 saw the completion of the mapping and recording phase of the **Cornwall NMP project**. The results of this project are extremely impressive with some 30,000 archaeological sites recorded, in particular contributing greatly to our understanding of the extent and nature of prehistoric and Roman

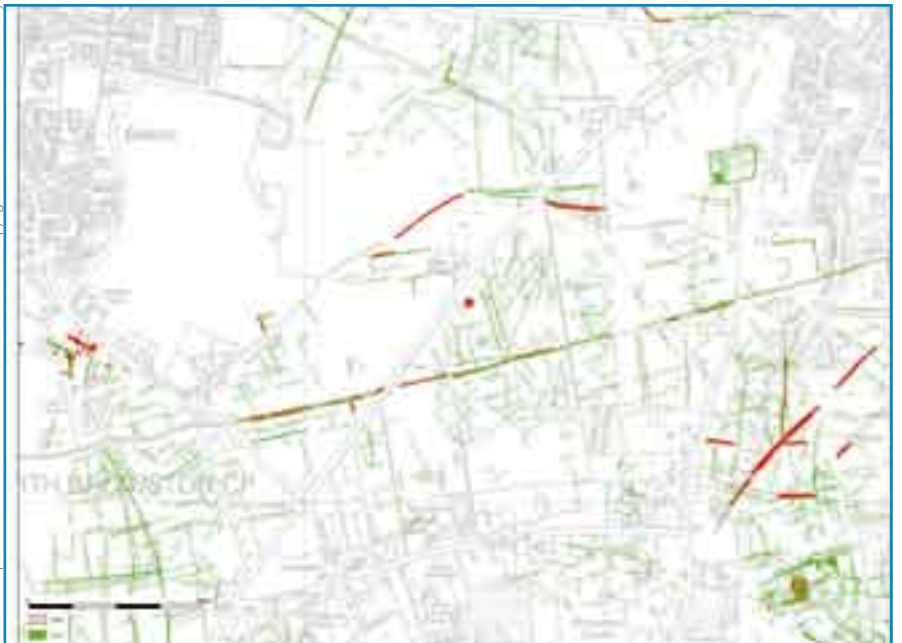
settlement patterns, the mining industry, and the evidence for Cornwall's involvement in the Second World War. Twentieth century military remains were also a very significant part of the **Norfolk NMP project** as the coastal mapping was completed and work began on the Broads. The evidence for buried archaeological features visible as cropmarks also proved to be incredibly complex in these areas of Norfolk and some remarkable extensive palimpsest fields systems of later prehistoric and Roman date were mapped and recorded for the first time.

Trewortha Marsh, St Cleer. A deserted medieval hamlet on Bodmin Moor mapped during 2006/2007 as part of Cornwall's NMP project

Extract from NMP mapping of Bradwell and Belton with Browston in east Norfolk, showing the line of a possible Roman road



© Norfolk County Council (background mapping reproduced from an Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Controller of HMSO © Crown Copyright. Licence number: 100019340)



Collapsed 9.2in gun platform and precariously-balanced structures forming part of the First and Second World War Godwin Battery, Easington (Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Project 3729)



© Humber Field Archaeology

New projects were commissioned for **Exmoor** and in the area of the proposed **South Downs** National Park in Hampshire as well as in the **South Cotswolds**, part of English Heritage's commitment to working closely with partners in National Parks and AONBs. A small pilot project was commissioned for **Warwickshire** to assess the value of the NMP approach in an area where very little aerial survey has been previously undertaken.

The methodology of NMP is also used for the latest desk top assessments being undertaken as Phase I of the **Rapid Coastal Zone**

Assessment Surveys (Severn Estuary, Yorkshire and North East) and some projects undertaken under the **ALSF** scheme, ensuring EH sponsored projects are contributing to the creation of flexible and standardised datasets that will meet the needs of a wide variety of users.

Work continued on the publication of previously completed NMP projects for **Essex, Northamptonshire** and the **Suffolk Coast**, all due to appear in 2007-8. The latest exciting development has been support for the creation of online GIS datasets and publications for the **Cornwall** and **Northamptonshire NMP** projects both due to go live in 2007.

Historic landscape characterisation (HLC)

HLC is a particularly important tool for mapping and interpreting general patterns in the modern landscape according to their historic origins and purpose. The results are presented in ways which show the 'time depth' in the countryside - how areas came to look the way they do, and how this legacy makes places special and distinctive. HLC information helps to ensure that plans for the future are properly rooted in an understanding of the past.

The national HLC Programme is now nearing completion and we are working towards regional HLC models which give still wider insights into evolution of the landscape and match the broadscale of modern planning strategies. Also, we



Newly-exposed wreck, Cleethorpes beach (Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Project 3729)

© Humber Field Archaeology

are beginning to see the development of HLC on the web, placing information on the development of England's landscape at everyone's fingertips.

The mapping stages of HLC projects were completed in several new counties, so that HLC is available in HERS and can be used for spatial planning and land management related decision-making by activities applications. These counties, **Northamptonshire, Cheshire** and **Staffordshire**, take the national coverage well past the 66% level. Several new county-wide projects were commenced during the year – in **County Durham, Warwickshire** and **Worcestershire** and for the **Cranborne Chase AONB**, the latter reflecting EH's strategy of focusing on collaborative work with Protected Areas; HLC now exist in almost all National Parks and AONBs.

Our 'new' areas of work in the HLC Programme have expanded as well. In the conurbations of the former Metropolitan counties of **Merseyside, South Yorkshire** and the West Midlands (initially in the **Black Country** boroughs) HLC has continued to provide useful opportunities to expand and innovate the method in terms of types of area and range of attributes and the diversity of applications and users; in these areas heavily marked by the 20th century, it also provided a quarry for ideas in developing our '**Change and Creation**' agenda for new heritage approaches for recent landscape change.

A further new 'field' is the expansion using ASLF funds (see our sister report EXTRACT) of HLC principles into **Historic Seascapes** which in 2006-07 completed its second round of 4 pilots. We are also starting to commission more detailed, more localised HLC, and in 2006-07 an HLC project was carried out for the **Colne Valley regional park** straddling the western boundary of Greater London and Buckinghamshire.

At a similar scale, the characterisation of the **Chilterns AONB** by Buckinghamshire County Council (stretching into Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire too) was completed and published in a high level format available on the County web page (www.english-heritage.org.uk/characterisation).

The expansion of HLC also underpins our **Farmstead Characterisation** work – high level analysis of how farmstead plans and functions reflect and contribute to historic landscape character; significant layers of understanding for spatial planning issues such as farmstead conversion and meeting new housing targets in rural areas. New policy was published by English Heritage in November 2006 - *Living buildings in a living landscape: finding a future for traditional farm buildings*. It concluded that solutions to sustainable rural development and the reuse of redundant farmstead buildings should take account of regional and local diversity and circumstances - differences in patterns of settlement, redundancy, dereliction and conversion, and in farmstead and building character - and the implications this has in terms of strategies for re-use. Future change should link this to an understanding of their sensitivity to and potential for change. The policy is supported by much larger *Preliminary Character Statements*, consultative documents which represent an initial attempt to understand the farmsteads of each region in their national and landscape context.

Guidance on the adaptive reuse of farm buildings - *The Conversion of Traditional Farm Buildings: a Guide to Good Practice* – was also published by English Heritage in 2006.

Work was completed for **East and West Sussex** and the **High Weald AONB**. In a similar way, we worked closely with the **Yorkshire Dales** National Park to develop



Kiosks at Seahouses, Northumberland

Near right: Gibson Street Baths, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Created by Carter & Co. of Poole, Dorset, this picture of water polo players is one of five illustrated tile panels to be seen in the glazed brick entrance hall of Gibson Street Baths, Newcastle, opened in 1907. The building, now a community sports centre, is one of 89 historic baths the Great Lengths project team have visited

Far right: Cells at Marylebone Magistrates Court, Marylebone Road, London W1. These tiles have been partially uncovered from the rear wall of cells in the basement of the Marylebone Magistrates Courts. The tiles line the tank of the original Marylebone Baths, built 1896-97, and converted in 1969. Played in Britain researchers visited and photographed the courts in mid 2007 as the building awaited demolition. Also photographed were earlier tile paintings dating from 1874



© Bob Skingle



© Simon Inglis

methods for how to characterise land management at landscape scale; a useful pilot for large area management/ protection under Heritage Protection Reform.

Urban environments

The Programme continues to provide significant resources for a most important current initiative in the urban historic environment: a series of urban survey and characterisation projects underway in partnership with local authorities since the late 1980s [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1294>]. This programme is designed to deliver on three fronts.

Intensive surveys cover 35 selected major English historic towns and cities, chosen for their chronological depth, good archaeological survival and obvious development pressure. Each is the subject of a separate project, funded through the city, district or unitary council concerned. Each project has three stages: database, assessment and strategy. Some 28 Urban Archaeological Databases (UADs) are completed or in progress. The UADs are proving extremely valuable for planning and other purposes in major historic urban centres, such as **Norwich** [<http://www.museums.norfolk.gov.uk/default.asp?Document=600.35>]. Recent projects include **Dorchester** (Dorset) and **Carlisle**.

Assessment produces a monograph-length synthesis with maps to show each town's evolution. **Cirencester, Greater London,**

Lincoln and **St Albans** have been published, a volume on **Shrewsbury** is in press and one, **Colchester**, is close to completion. These monographs are sometimes proving challenging to complete, a reflection of the problems of attempting synthesis on this scale.

The strategy stage delivers the local authority's policy statement on the management and use of its urban archaeological resource (e.g. that recently adopted by Worcester City Council). Such strategies could be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents.

Extensive urban surveys (EUS) cover the smaller towns of England on a county-by-county basis. Projects are funded through county (or equivalent) archaeological services. The 'database-assessment-strategy' structure (see above) is broadly followed. Earlier projects were focussed largely on the earlier periods and on buried archaeological remains but, since around 2000, characterisation has also formed an important element in these projects. Some 25 'shire' counties have been completed or are in progress, covering around 700 individual towns (out of a likely total of around 1100). The reports are being made available on the internet (via the Archaeology Data Service: <http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk>). Recently started projects include **Dorset** and **Buckinghamshire**; in each case, the EUS will complement the county-wide HLC project.

The results of EUS are being used increasingly for planning, development control and other purposes. In **Cornwall**, 19 towns were examined in detail, with partnership funding from Objective 1 (an EU regeneration fund) [<http://www.historic-cornwall.org.uk>]. The aim is to protect the distinctive regional character of Cornwall's towns from erosion by regeneration-led investment. A series of character areas have been defined for each town, and the salient characteristics of

each documented in text and photographs. In **Buckinghamshire**, the EUS project is looking at the full range of towns, from small medieval market centres, through the inter-war 'Metroland' towns such as **Beaconsfield**, to the 20th century new city of **Milton Keynes**. Particular emphasis is being placed on characterising the built environment.

'Metropolitan' historic landscape characterisation deals with the major industrial conurbations of England (essentially, the former metropolitan counties) for which neither the intensive nor the extensive approaches just described are appropriate. Instead, a modified (and finer-grained) version of HLC is used to map the present-day historic character of the landscape (both urban and rural) and its historic origins and evolution. Projects for the **Black Country**, **Merseyside** and **South Yorkshire** are nearing completion and work has begun on **Greater Manchester**. In the Black Country, innovative work is in progress to distil the 'raw' characterisation information into character areas for planning and other purposes. The advantages of having a good understanding of these complex historic landscapes, which are also the scene of great regeneration activity, is becoming very clear as this work progresses. The South Yorkshire project, for example, has contributed to discussions about the 'Housing Market Renewal Area' (or 'Pathfinder') scheme in Sheffield.

National monument, building and landscape type characterisations

In addition to the HLC and EUS Programmes, we provide support for projects aiming to characterise the distinctiveness of place or landscape, particularly where refined definition and interpretation will inform future management needs. These projects have been driven by individual case issues, Heritage Protection prioritisation and national and thematic research agendas [<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/pubs/mmm>].

Disseminating the results of the research work commissioned on Second World War and other aspects of military landscapes and structures continued during 2006, with funding for the final editorial phases of two forthcoming publications in the *Monuments of War* series, namely, **Operation Diver** and **Anti-invasion**. Revised paperback versions of the earlier volumes in the series **Fields of Deception** and **AA Command** will also be published.

Research to enable the first comprehensive architectural and historical survey of British indoor swimming pool was undertaken during 2006. Part of the *Played in Britain* series, **Great Lengths, the swimming pools of Britain** will be published during the latter part of 2008 and will help to increase public awareness and to inform policy makers and organisations concerned with the conservation, maintenance and future use of historic swimming pools.

Two further complementary projects were agreed in 2006 to enable research and eventual publications on the **Buildings of England City Guides: Brighton/Hove** and **Newcastle/Gateshead**. No authoritative survey of either city's built environment up to the present day has been published. Research for the book aims to identify and fill significant gaps in knowledge and understanding of the subject. The books will be similar in format and approach to the seven city paperbacks already published and will be part of the Pevsner Architectural Guides.



Embassy Court, Brighton

James Davies, © English Heritage

In common with other Christian denominations, Roman Catholic congregations are experiencing many pressures including maintaining a large, sometimes ageing and increasingly vulnerable, building stock. This is being explored in an **Architectural and Historical Review of Churches in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Portsmouth**. A number of dioceses are implementing strategic reviews of their pastoral and mission needs, and this includes a complementary evaluation of church buildings, in order to establish their architectural and historical significance in both a local and a national context. Dioceses can then be fully informed of both the opportunities and possible constraints in terms of alternative uses for buildings or sites which may not be required for worship in the future. In 2007, as part of a wider programme of research under the general title **'Taking Stock'** EH and the diocese of Portsmouth, with the support of the Patrimony Committee of the Bishops' Conference, jointly-funded an audit of the diocese's churches. The Architectural History Practice reviewed 115 churches, and produced a report that will encourage interest in the diocese's fascinating history and its architectural inheritance. The historical interest and architectural merits of 27 buildings have already been recognised by their inclusion in the DCMS Statutory Lists.

St Mathew Brixton, grade II, designed by CF Porden and built 1822-24 (classical exterior)*

The **Commissioners' Churches** remain one of the least appreciated and valued aspects of the Church of England's architectural inheritance.



© The Architectural History Practice Ltd

And yet the construction of the Commissioners' Churches was one of the most significant church building initiatives since the Middle Ages. Between 1818 and 1856 over £3million was spent building 612 churches in areas identified as inadequately provided with places of worship of the Established Church. In 2004 the Architectural History Practice undertook a desk-based study to establish the location and condition of those churches financed wholly or in part by the Commissioners' grants. A simple database resulted, and this was supplemented by a programme of fieldwork and rapid assessment. The fieldwork was able to refine our understanding of survival rates: the project also served as a reminder of the stylistic diversity of the churches and confirmed that no Commissioners' Church has survived without some degree of later alteration.

DEVELOPING THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR POORLY UNDERSTOOD LANDSCAPES AND MONUMENTS

Another significant strategy for understanding the historic environment is focused on particular places, sites, or structures. We have identified key landscapes and structures where detailed research is delivering the information required for their proper interpretation, public enjoyment, and careful curation. All of this research is carried out with partners in local government (City and regional councils, National Parks Authorities), local residents, and/or academic research institutions, and all of the outcomes will be of direct use for evolving strategies of Heritage Protection.

Landscape studies

The **Marches Upland Survey** was an extensive rural survey of the western upland areas of Herefordshire and Shropshire. The project consisted of several dependent phases of activity including desk-based assessment, field survey, analysis and report publication. In a similar vein, the **Shapwick Project**, was both multi-period and multi-disciplinary in its approach, covering the development of the landscape in central Somerset through intensive documentary and cartographic analysis, survey, and excavation. An arguably more specialised landscape approach is being undertaken in the **Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey (RoHAS)** where a large sample of nationally important and regionally



Distribution of 17th – 18th century pottery at Shapwick from fieldwalking, and land use based on c 1750 map

distinctive domestic buildings of pre-1750 date are being analysed. The project aims to make information on these buildings available to local curators in order to assist their decision making process as well as raise and support public awareness and appreciation of a fragile building stock. At a wider regional scale, **Settlement Hierarchies in Roman Essex** is studying the economic and social impact of Iron Age and Roman towns on the settlement landscape of south-east England employing innovative, analytical, tools. The research unites data from a variety of sources in the comparative analysis

of incompletely published finds assemblages, excavated by different teams working to different standards. Similarly, the HEEP-funded work as part of an examination of the medieval and post-medieval **Poole Alum and Copperas** industries is being carried out under the auspices of the Poole Harbour Heritage Project (PHHP). The results obtained will help to frame any wider studies into the subsequent developments of these industries in other parts of the UK. This will be of major significance in defining the beginning of the chemical industry in the UK.



Left: RoHAS Trainee Jane Clubb at Coppards Bridge, Chailey, a 15th-century hall house, measuring the depth of the braces in the former open truss of the hall

Right: ASE Roman pottery specialist, Anna Doherty, recording pottery from the archives of Chelmsford Museum as part of the Settlement Hierarchies of Roman Essex project



© English Heritage

Above: Groundwell Ridge Roman Villa Community Archaeology Project excavations – public site tour during National Archaeology Week

Right: Tea-break during the 1958 excavation of Enclosures I and II, Longbridge Deverill Cow Down (Sonia Hawkes centre, Peter Addyman far left)



© Oxford Archaeology

Monument and building studies

Funding from the Historic Environment Enabling Programme towards the development of detailed site understanding quite often lies outside the remit of the Programme. However, occasionally the benefits from the support justify the resources.

In Wiltshire, the high profile investigation at the Roman and later complex at **Groundwell Ridge** brought together a number of partner organizations in a community venture placing the site in its national context.

UNLOCKING THE RESEARCH DIVIDEND OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS

As reported last year, there are considerable archives of archaeological and historic building investigations undertaken in the 20th century which remain unpublished. Limited resources mean that we must focus on those projects we agreed to support prior to 2002. Those receiving support from the Programme have been prioritised to inform current management needs and to disseminate exciting and extraordinary finds to the general public. Most are linked to existing museum displays and many will be further supported by accessible, popular accounts as well as more detailed presentations of the data.

Prehistoric

The **Three Ways Wharf** will be a landmark publication for Late Glacial – Early Holocene archaeological studies and will be of considerable interest to researchers in England and north-west Europe and the exhaustive post-excavation programme has pushed research of this period

to a new level. Publication of the seven-year-long research excavation at **Haddenham** was also completed. This detailed the landscape sequence and context for a remarkably well preserved Neolithic long barrow complex that was uncovered by a team from Cambridge University. The 1st millennium BC settlement complex on **Longbridge Deverill Cow Down** in Wiltshire was excavated by the late Sonia Chadwick Hawkes between 1956 and 1960. During the same period J.K. St. Joseph carried out aerial photographic recording as a separate exercise. In the years following the excavation, a team led by Sonia Hawkes, including Professor Christopher Hawkes, worked intermittently on elements of post-excavation analysis and reporting. She passed away in 1999 leaving the site unpublished. Subsequently the Longbridge Deverill Cow Down site archive was ordered, along with draft specialist reports and sections of the site narrative, and were transferred to the Oxford University Institute of Archaeology. Under the aegis of Helena Hamerow of the School of Archaeology at the University of Oxford, the final excavation report is nearing completion.

Roman

Between 1983-5 excavation of 3.5 ha of gravel terrace at **Barrow Hills, Radley**, Oxfordshire, recorded three distinct phases of activity on a site whose existence was known from aerial photography: a prehistoric monument complex, a Romano-British cemetery and an Early Anglo-Saxon settlement. This project represents the final stage in the completion and publication of the Roman to Anglo-Saxon features on the site. Analysis of the nationally important pottery industry at **Horningsea and Car Dyke** in Cambridgeshire is well advanced. This



© Tees Archaeology

Early medieval

New light on the evolution of Hartlepool's Christian roots is being produced by the **Hartlepool Anglo-Saxon Monastery** publication. This information is drawn from a series of piecemeal interventions, in an urban context, rather than from a single, coherent, research excavation. Domestic activity of Early to Middle Saxon date is rare, so the publication of the fieldwork undertaken at **Harmondsworth**, West London, is eagerly awaited. The publication of the **Boss Hall** and **Buttermarket**, Ipswich Anglo-Saxon cemeteries is nearing completion and when published will represent a major contribution to national assessments of similar mortuary practices and structures. In the south west, the now published work at **Tintagel**, Cornwall, brought together previously unpublished archive material alongside excavations undertaken in the late 1990s.

Front cover of *The Anglo-Saxon Hartlepool. The book has now been printed and is available from Tees Archaeology*

Medieval

As noted in last year's report, the development of later medieval archaeology in the last three decades has been remarkable, but there is a delay in disseminating the results. The Programme continues to provide funding for the completion of investigation at a number of key sites as well as more general support across a wide range of activities. For instance, HEPP funds are used to support the publication of the excavations at **Winchester Palace** which will represent

Below: View of the cemetery at Buttermarket, Ipswich, under excavation, looking north. From the forthcoming publication

Right: Haughmond Abbey

a significant contribution to a series of projects assessing Roman and Medieval Southwark, as well as a new study of a major episcopal palace. The analysis of the architectural history and landscape context for **Haughmond Abbey** is well advanced and to date work has included the completion of the post-excavation reports and the preparation of a draft text for publication. A major focus of our fund has been **York Minster** in particular; supporting the assessment and publication of the excavations. Following a major reassessment of the remaining elements of the 1966-1973 excavations that remain unpublished, essentially the 12th century and later deposits in the church and precinct, a programme of analytical work was commissioned in support of the architectural study being undertaken. Study will finally, and in impressive detail, assess the work by Archbishop Thurstan (enthroned 1119-40) who was responsible for the construction of the earliest medieval central eastern Lady Chapel and it will unlock the remarkable story of the development of the cathedral church of Archbishop Roger of Pont l'Eveque (enthroned 1154-81). As part of this project, remedial conservation and repacking of key elements of the finds assemblages from the site have served both to facilitate the research being undertaken in the main project and has ensured the long-term survival of material from this key site. Another monograph assessed the remains of the medieval **Postern Gate** which lay on the east side of the City of London, at the junction of the City's



© Suffolk County Council



James Davies, © English Heritage

defensive wall and the moat of the Tower of London. The Gate was constructed towards the close of Edward I's reign, between AD 1297 and 1308 and its remains can still be seen.

Post-medieval

Fewer post-medieval archives of national importance were generated in the 1970s and 80s, reflecting archaeological priorities at this time. There are some very notable exceptions now, with the support of the Programme, in the final stages of preparation for full publication.

Playhouses of London is the first in the MoLAS monograph series to consider two of the famous playhouses of Tudor London; the Rose and the Globe. They were situated in the historic Bankside area of Southwark and built in the late-16th century. The aim has been to integrate all strands of evidence and appeal to a wide audience as well as retaining academic credibility. The programme of research publication includes more recent architectural studies, for example, domestic architecture of the mid-17th to mid-19th centuries in London was addressed in the recently published **London House Plans, 1660-1840**.

Landscape evolution

A number of projects demonstrate the huge potential of past rescue excavations, especially those within landscape-based research programmes. The Wroxeter Hinterland project brings together research conducted between the late 1960s and



© Tim Ayers

Applying to the Pope, a panel from the St William Window in York Minster, c. 1414, recently conserved by York Glaziers Trust

1990s at Wroxeter (*Viroconium Cornoviorum*). Several decades of work, funded by EH, has already resulted in the production of three other major monographs on the public baths and its underlying legionary fortress. This current volume focuses on the town's civil defences and its houses, as well as the evolution of the urban morphology and its place within the intellectual development of archaeology in Britain. Also included are specialists' finds reports and together make a substantial contribution to our understanding of this important but little-studied town.

Other exemplars here are the Wharram Percy investigations including the *Synthesis* which will contribute to the final Wharram monograph (Volume XIII) and includes the results of EH geophysical and earthwork surveys, and a new survey of the evidence of earthworks and cropmarks visible on the large numbers of air photos available for Wharram township. One of



© Image - Martin Charles

1 Bedford Square, Bloomsbury, London, WC1, designed by Thomas Leverton (1743-1824) and built in 1778-82. It is an unusual example of a terraced house with a strictly symmetrical facade whose central entrance opens onto an entrance hall, which occupies the full width of the house and incorporates an elegant stone stair. The rear windows overlooked the garden of the British Museum



Roger White, © University of Birmingham

Left: Diddlebury School fieldwalking at Atcham, near Wroxeter

Inset: Students cleaning a newly located Roman villa at Whitley Grange, just outside Shrewsbury. The site was excavated as a training exercise for students and the local community but also provided rich data on this fine late Roman villa



© Susan Harrison

Above: Fragments of Roman sarcophagus from Wharram Percy, being examined by David Stocker at English Heritage's Helmsley (Yorks) stone store

Right: Graham Sumner's reconstruction painting of clothing and dress fittings from an Anglo-Saxon grave at Scorton, taken from Penelope Walton-Rogers book *Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England*, published by the CBA in spring 2007

the major new lines of research is the location and character of the Middle Saxon settlement, dating broadly from the late-7th to the mid-9th centuries. This work will enable us to characterise settlement at Wharram in Anglo-Saxon times in a way that would have been thought impossible only a few years ago. The **North Glebe Terrace** component covered the analysis and reporting of a series of excavations in the valley to the north of the churchyard; the sites of the late and post-medieval vicarage and its outbuildings, and of the post-medieval farmhouse and its farm buildings. The main purpose of the excavations was to enable the foundations of these buildings to be displayed to the public as part of the story of settlement at Wharram Percy; but they also offered a rare opportunity to investigate the whole of an early post-medieval rural settlement, and to compare the surviving material culture of a clerical household with that of a contemporary and adjacent farming family. Finally, work continued on the analysis and reporting on the excavations in the **Churchyard**. The excavations took place between 1962 and 1978, and a volume on the church itself was published in 1986. What remained to be analysed and published was one of the largest assemblages of human skeletal material ever recovered from the burial ground of a medieval rural community from Wharram Percy and a number of surrounding villages.

Themes and topical syntheses

The interpretation of sites and landscapes needs to be matched by our understanding of the associated material culture. The Programme is



© Graham Sumner

helping to address these needs through a series of thematic studies. The main aim of the **Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England** project was to describe the processes of textile manufacture, the textile products and their end-use in clothing in the period AD 450-700. At a practical level, it illustrated ways in which archaeologists and conservators can improve retrieval of data and frame future research. This report has now been published with much acclaim. The **Cambridgeshire Medieval Pottery** project focuses on the period AD 650 to AD 1550 and considers evidence for pottery

Opposite page, top left: Complete jug from Flitwick Water Lane kiln dump

Top right: The proposed south elevation of Louth vicarage, by C.J. Carter in 1832. Coarse variations of the Tudor-Gothic style characterise the reign of William IV

Below right: The British Modern Journal



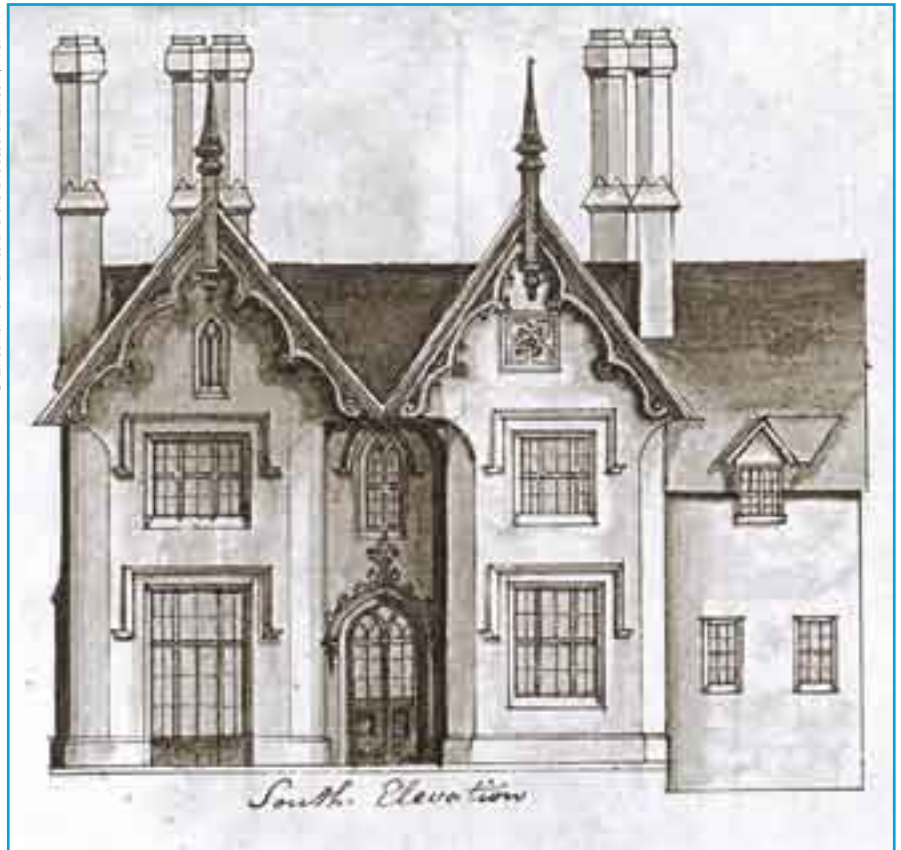
© Alton Archaeology

manufacture, for distribution and use through study of documents, publications, excavated assemblages and vessels in museum collections.

Late Medieval Reduced Ware is a major regional ceramic tradition, dating approximately from the late 14th to 16th centuries. It was first recognised and described by Moorhouse, and though some of the kiln sites were published as and when they were discovered; a number of them remain unpublished, with only very limited analysis; this data will now be analysed and a regional study produced. A detailed examination of the **Delftware floor and wall tile industry** dating from the early years of the 16th century through to the start of the 20th century is being undertaken and the report will bring together the best preserved and most important Delftware tiles in the Museum of London collections. It is intended that the publication will become a standard reference book for all those interested in London tin-glazed tiles.

As well as artefacts we are supporting buildings syntheses and the publication of the **English Parsonage in the early 19th Century** enabled the dissemination of the study of an important phase of transition in English domestic architecture, the first to present in detail a critical chapter in the story of this familiar building type. Another exemplar was the publication of **Britain in the 1930s** one of the first decades of Modernism in Britain. The interpretation of the period is still developing, and this collection of essays covers relationships between architecture, fine art and design.

© Lincolnshire Archives and the Diocese of Lincoln, MCA 171



© Twentieth Century Society



VALUING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Establishing the value and condition of the historic environment.

Funds from the Programme are used to commission research directly on the socio-economic value of the sector and we encourage engagement between key stakeholders, individuals and groups, to increase the value placed on the historic environment. This highlights its significance in cultural and economic sectors and underscores the interlinked relationship between the two. Further research funded by English Heritage is aimed at optimising the link between the survival of the historic environment, its careful curation and direct economic worth.

*Bradwell Power Station
photographed during early morning
monitoring of the Blackwater
fishtraps in the Thames Estuary*



GATHERING SECTOR INTELLIGENCE

Finding value in England's past.

Our funded work focused on two main areas: 1) establishing the nature and the structure of the profession including quantifying investment and quantifying local authority coverage; 2) researching criminal activities affecting the historic environment.

Quantifying Investment, aims to examine similar themes and will quantify the numbers of individuals employed in, and financial investment, across the historic environment. The pilot study has indicated the care with which surveys such as this need to be addressed. The methodology developed will be reusable for future assessments and the data will contribute to proposed Heritage Counts indicators. A linked investigation, **Quantifying Local Authority Capacity** was undertaken to inform the Historic Protection Reform (HPR) process as there are no definitive national statistics on Conservation staffing levels

in Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). Baseline data was gathered in order to provide essential statistics to inform further analysis. The figures fed directly into the DCLG Heritage White Paper, as well as the 2007 publication of *Heritage Counts*.

English Heritage's draft policy on portable antiquities (section 6.1.2) states that it wishes 'to support research into portable antiquities issues including research into illegal activity and its impact on the historic environment'. The primary aim of the **Nighthawking** project meshes well with this policy, as it seeks to provide baseline data on the extent of illegal metal detecting and the resultant problem of damage to archaeological sites. A secondary aim is to foster a climate of opinion that vandalism, theft and the illicit trade in antiquities are unacceptable, detrimental to society in general.



© Oxford Archaeology

Nighthawks Logo

ENGAGING WITH AND SUPPORTING KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Building contacts and partnerships.

The importance of the historic environment is recognised in many different spheres and the Historic Environment Enabling Programme helps to bring these voices together by supporting key conferences and innovative partnerships, and attempting to remove barriers preventing wider public engagement.

LANDMARK CONFERENCES AND FORA

International conferences help unite leaders in various fields and develop vital knowledge transfer opportunities. Examples funded by

the Programme include the **International Conference on Underwater Archaeology III**, which enabled practitioners to exchange ideas and research in managing and conserving the underwater heritage, and the **Jutland International Conference** which brought together all the countries involved in this First World War battle to help manage the cultural remains of this significant event. A workshop on the **European Landscape Convention** gave professionals a chance to discuss an integrated approach to landscape protection and management and the biennial **Roman Archaeology Conference** drew delegates from Britain and Europe to discuss the latest developments in that field.

The engagement of the local community with the work of the research community is vital to the success of managing the historic environment. Several events addressed this issue, most specifically the **Community Archaeology** conference which provided a forum for the discussion of key themes and strategies for community archaeology in the UK, and the **Creswell Crags Rock art seminar** which brought together international experts to discuss the recent Palaeolithic rock art discoveries and extend their display and presentation, which includes art activities for younger visitors, at the site. Our funds support research exchange and dissemination across a broad spectrum of public events. Conferences such as those on **Zooarchaeology, Geoarchaeology, Radiocarbon dating**, as well as **Tiles and Architecture** help Historic Environment professionals learn new ideas and keep abreast of new developments and standards. Funding has also been provided to publish the results of important conferences that deal with technical and applied methodologies such as **Architectural paint research in building conservation**. In 2006 the bicentenary of the birth of **Isambard Kingdom Brunel** was marked by a conference, supported by the programme, celebrating his engineering legacy. Other regional reviews were funded including that which assessed **25 years of Archaeology in Bristol and Gloucestershire**.

Professor Colin Renfrew addressing the Radiocarbon conference



© James McCullagh

DELIVERING NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

Identifying and understanding risk.

The Historic Environment Enabling Programme has provided a very effective tool both in supporting others in quantifying and assessing the fabric of the historic environment as a means of determining future strategic priorities or arriving at consistent risk assessments, and in resourcing our own national programmes of research. Working in partnership with other agencies enables us to develop 'industry standard' methodologies in assessing risk – a key aspect of the work of English Heritage.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AT RISK

Following on from the successful completion of the East Midlands **Scheduled Monuments at Risk** pilot project in 2001, since 2003 English Heritage has been funding some 20 regional and sub-regional projects ready for the launch of the wider **Heritage at Risk** initiative in the summer of 2008.

Unlike the earlier **Monuments at Risk** (MARs) survey which looked at a 5% transect of both designated and undesignated archaeological sites across England, **Scheduled Monuments at Risk** represents a systematic sample of all designated monuments. Using existing casework and management data and targeted site visits by English Heritage's regional teams of Historic Environment Field Advisers, the assessment had three main strands. Firstly, each monument was characterised in terms of current condition. This included a consideration of the monument's overall current state, with five possible responses from 'optimal' to 'significant extensive problems'. Based upon this, the stability or otherwise of the monument was then reviewed. The third strand consisted of an assessment of site vulnerability. The range included both natural processes and those resulting from human actions, with forty possible options available for selection, from arable clipping to subsidence. Provision was also made for recording the amenity of each

© Cwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust



Walkers along Offa's Dyke



© Cornwall County Council

Scheduled Monuments at Risk, Cornwall: this standing stone in west Cornwall is suffering from the effects of livestock erosion and has also had a large flake of stone broken from the side

monument in terms of its visibility and intellectual or physical access. Scheduling does not bring with it any automatic public right of access, but enhancing public enjoyment and understanding of the historic environment is one of English Heritage's statutory duties, so any opportunities to create interpretation in association with owners are always welcome.

With a third of England's 19,700 Scheduled Monuments, the **South-west's** regional survey represented a major logistical exercise. In response to the size of the task and the need therefore to speed the process, it was decided to carry out the assessments in this region in two phases on a county by county basis, with three county projects running concurrently in each phase. Although the total number of monuments in the **North-west** was much smaller, and the region was therefore able to be assessed in a single project, it nonetheless presented its own challenges, such as the comparative inaccessibility of monuments in the uplands. This inevitably meant that individual site visits took longer than in some other regions. Nonetheless, with the completion of these four projects in 2007 national risk assessment coverage for Scheduled Monuments has now been achieved.

The data from MARs was invaluable in policy terms for understanding the factors affecting all archaeology within England. **Scheduled Monuments at Risk** goes one step further and provides for

the first time both the thematic overview and the unique monument data that is essential to adequately prioritising resources for management, both within English Heritage and externally amongst partners. It will also help to create a better dialogue with owners by highlighting where problems currently exist, predicting where they might occur in the future, and suggesting the best form of mitigation.

MARINE CONDITION ASSESSMENTS ON DESIGNATED WRECK SITES

English Heritage has responsibility for managing the Contract for Archaeological Services in Support of The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. First established in 1986 (thirteen years after the passing of The Protection of Wrecks Act), the contract is designed to enable impartial, technical information to be gathered on historic wreck sites, situated in the waters of Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and England, in order to inform their appropriate management. The information, gained from professional archaeological diving assessments, is delivered to the Heritage Agency in whose waters the site is located, along with DCMS and their Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites. The contract is now administered through the Programme. Up to the end of 2006 it allowed for up to fifteen UK Designated Historic Wreck sites visits yearly, together with a small number of assessments of newly discovered sites that may merit protection under the 1973 Act.

Bournemouth University were commissioned to undertake a desk-based assessment of the **Salcombe Cannon wreck site** Devon, designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 in 1997. It details the circumstances of the site's discovery and its investigation, the context and level of research into the finds from the site and makes proposals for future work. Work has recovered material of Bronze Age, Seventeenth Century and modern date; current interpretation is that the different assemblages were deposited at different times rather than being a multi-period assemblage deposited in single event. On the **West Bay** site, Bournemouth University were commissioned to undertake a three-year programme of continued survey and evaluation while training university students in archaeological technical skills. The University also wished to place sub-surface seabed environmental samples to coincide with the spawning cycle of shipworm.

ASSESSING THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF ENGLAND'S MOST THREATENED LANDSCAPES

Strategic research into poorly-understood landscapes.

Some of our historic landscapes are particularly vulnerable. The heightened risk arises from a range of potential threats, from rapidly changing environmental conditions, to inappropriate land management regimes, all underscored by a poorly developed sense of their cultural value. Such landscapes are often hidden, inaccessible, or masked by their geographical or environmental situation and they require the development of sophisticated research suites to alter perceptions, plug gaps and promote evidence-based management. Since 2006, HEEP funds have focused on several key areas.

England's coastal zones

Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) are the strategic high-level plans that set the long-term policy for coastal management. The SMP does not consider how these policies should be implemented: that is dealt with in subsequent stages of planning. Defra has defined four possible options for lengths of coast known as Policy Units:

- 'Hold the existing defence line' will involve maintaining or improving existing defences;
- 'Advance the existing defence line' will relate to situations where new land reclamation is appropriate;
- 'Managed realignment' calls for the identification of a new sustainable coastal defence line and construction of new defences landward of the existing defences; and
- 'No active intervention' allows natural processes to proceed in an unconstrained way, with no investment in defences.

The latter two options in particular have impacts on the historic environment. 'Managed realignment' involves breaching sea defences, (some of them of considerable antiquity), and construction works for a new sea-wall and/or new drainage systems for the realigned area,

which may cut through buried archaeological sites. The effects of re-wetting buried sites with saline water is hard to predict, but very likely will be deleterious. 'No active intervention' permits continued erosion, which may have impacts on historic buildings, sites and landscapes.

Selection of the preferred option arises from a process of stakeholder consultation by coastal Operating Authorities and depends on balancing a wide range of factors in a sustainable way. Participation by EH is essential to maintain a high profile for the historic environment, but it was already clear by the 1990s that our knowledge of the coastal historic environment was particularly poor. English Heritage initiated a programme of **Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys** (RCZAS) and by 2007 surveys have been completed or are under way along the entire east coast, from Berwick to the North Foreland in Kent, in north-west England between the Dee and Solway, and in the Severn estuary. Earlier studies of the Isles of Scilly, Dorset and the Isle

Vessels beached to protect the foreshore at Purton, Glos



David Mullin, © Gloucestershire County Council

Point Clear, Essex. Overlooking Brightlingsea Creek and the Rivers Colne and Blackwater Point Clear, is an area where numerous plots of land were laid out and sold for holiday homes during the inter-war years. Some remain undeveloped, but others, like that shown here, contain a variety of development ranging from holiday caravans to permanently constructed dwellings



© Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

not visible from the air, assess significance and vulnerability. The information gained will permit us to make a more informed input to SMP consultation and development and will help to ensure effective mitigation of the effects of coastal change through the 21st century.

Wetland areas

Raised Mires have the potential for excellent organic preservation but present a difficulty in the identification of archaeological remains particularly in areas that are often under significant threat from climate change and other damaging activities. The use of GIS modelling will help to predict potential archaeological sites which will aid the future management of these potentially important archaeological and ecological areas.

English Heritage has also been involved with other institutions such as the Environment Agency, Natural England, the RSPB and The Wildlife Trusts to formulate a joint statement as a **Wetland Vision for Britain** outlining future hopes for wetland landscapes and to provide a mapping tool for visual interpretation to stakeholders involved with large scale wetland restoration projects.

Support from EH was also provided to publish an important set of findings in the monograph – **Wetland Archaeology and Environment: regional issues, global perspectives**, and the final Fenland Management Project – **Lincolnshire Later Prehistoric** – is nearing publication.

Below: 19th Century Ordnance Survey mapping draped over the pre-peat landscape of Hatfield Moors. Much of the fieldwork for the project consisted of coring grids to investigate subsurface topography and stratigraphy three-dimensionally within the GIS. The brown areas show some of these study areas

of Wight (pre-dating the RCZAS) are requiring some additional work to bring them up to the standard needed to supply information for the SMPs, as are some of the earliest RCZAS themselves. The RCZAS have two main phases. Phase 1 (Desk-based Assessment) draws on data from aerial photographs, LiDAR, historic maps, the local authority Historic Environment Records, the National Monuments Record and other sources. Phase 2 (Field Assessment) comprises a rapid walk-over survey, designed to verify records from Phase 1, locate and characterise site types

Right: Sediment coring on the Moors during the re-wetting process by Natural England



© University of Birmingham



© University of Birmingham

Alluviated landscapes

The **Lugg Valley LEADER+** project is the third part of the Herefordshire Rivers LEADER+ project to investigate the archaeology, landscape change and conservation of four river valleys in that county, with local communities being important participants to these projects. In doing so it meshes with a number of our funded works through the ALSF looking at sand and gravel sites.

Submerged landscapes

Since English Heritage assumed responsibility for the marine historic environment out to the 12-mile limit in 2002, we have established a Maritime component of the Programme. While much of this is directed at Designated Wreck Sites, we are also developing understanding of submerged, formerly terrestrial landscapes.

In 2005 English Heritage commissioned a desk-based assessment of the **Royal Anne Galley**, a designated site under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973, resulting in a report completed in May 2006, which outlined a strategy for field assessment and monitoring of the site. The desk-based assessment was the first phase of a proposed Marine Environmental Assessment (MEA) of the site, and HEEP will fund the field assessment (Phase 2) and site monitoring (Phase 3). In January 1983, divers from Hamworthy Sub-Aqua Club, Poole, discovered the remains of an early sixteenth-century armed merchant vessel while investigating a fisherman's net fastening in **Studland Bay**. The site was designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973 the following year. In 2004, English Heritage commissioned an archive assessment of the wreck material; the research of which is still ongoing.

On the morning of 21 February 1917, the British steamship **Mendi** sank about 11 nautical miles south-west of the Isle of Wight following a collision with another British vessel, the **Darro**. At the time of the accident the **Mendi** was on UK Government service as a troop transport, carrying 823 black enlisted men and white officers of the 5th Battalion, South African Native Labour Corps (SANLC) from Cape Town to Le Harve in France. In the year of the 90th anniversary of the loss of the **Mendi**, English Heritage commissioned Wessex Archaeology to carry out an assessment of the wreck. The aim of the project, undertaken with the support of the South African Heritage Resources Agency, was to examine how the remains of the **Mendi** can act as a focus for a wide range of different interests and research themes.



Herefordshire Aerial Survey 06-CN-0626. © English Heritage

Lower Lugg Valley, Herefordshire looking west towards Dinmore Hill. In the foreground, test excavations are underway at Hill Croft Field, Bodenham as part of Herefordshire Archaeology's EH/LEADER + funded Lugg Valley Archaeology, Landscape Change and Conservation Project. The prominently located hilltop enclosure proved to be a regionally important Early Neolithic site in the 'Causewayed-Camp' tradition, and this discovery provided a crucial reference point for assessing the Neolithic potential of the area within Herefordshire Archaeology's 2006/7 EH/ALSF Lower Lugg Archaeology and Aggregates Resource Assessment



© Cornwall Historic Environment Service

Left: The Charles Galley by Jeremy Roche c1688



© Hilary Graham and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Museum of Art

Below: Painting of the sinking of SS Mendi

CARING FOR THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Helping local communities to care for their historic environment.

The Programme supports and enables others, professional and non-professional, to better understand the fabric of the historic environment and, in response, devise sympathetic strategies for improved curation. The projects funded within this category are generated entirely out of the priorities raised through the gathering of sector intelligence and the engagement with key stakeholders, especially those in local and regional authorities, and in skills fora.

Hough on the Hill: Hollow-way in pasture, now managed under Higher Level Stewardship



BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF OUR PARTNERS

Helping local authorities care.

As we reported last year, through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme English Heritage has funded more than 18 posts since 2004, based in **Local Authorities** (LA) such as North Yorkshire. Two separate roles are being funded; firstly, the creation of **Countryside Archaeological Advisor** posts and, secondly, posts that aid the development of existing Local Authority archaeological services. Together, they enable each Authority to build and enhance their capacity to respond to change and development within the Historic Environment and will provide a framework for engaging with future policy such as Heritage Protection Reform. Funding from the Programme supported the posts within the Local Authorities by making up to 50% of their costs available over three years, and it is pleasing to note that over 90% of these posts became permanent beyond this period.

Another key initiative is that of provision of support to the **Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers**: UK (ALGAO UK). ALGAO UK was formed in 2006 and will have a UK-wide remit a new structure with three national associations (England, Scotland and Wales) that sit within the broader ALGAO UK association. The funds will be used to fund a part-time Administrative Assistant, to provide support to ALGAO's officers, and to underpin ALGAO UK's Implementation Plan. Match funding was also obtained from Historic Scotland and it is hoped in due course from CADW. As part of this, we also provided a separate grant to ALGAO England specifically to assist in the implementation of its national strategy.

Following on from the funding that we provided through ALGAO for an **Agri-environmental Development Officer** post, we agreed during 2006/07 to fund a two-year extension. This will aim to consolidate and develop the successes achieved to date, by contributing to continuing policy development and implementation and to oversee and manage enhanced historic environment input to the rural development agenda.

The Heritage Protection Bill currently under development proposes to offer statutory status

for Historic Environment Records. This means their development from the archaeologically focused Sites and Monument Records into a fully integrated record of the whole historic environment. A major EH project proposes to develop the **Greater London Sites and Monuments Record** into a fully integrated HER. To ensure that the addition of historic buildings datasets meet the demands of HPR and the requirements of the conservation staff who will be practicing within the new system, EH is funding IHBC to carry out a subsidiary project to ensure that the views of Greater London Conservation Officers are heard and fed back into the overarching programme. A fuller report on this work will appear in next year's IMPACT.

Horbling Barrow: This Scheduled Round Barrow at Horbling was being clipped by cultivation. Now the whole field around it has been removed from cultivation under a Higher Level Stewardship agreement

© Lincolnshire City Council



TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE CARE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Making sure the skill base is maintained.

As reported last year, the Programme also provides means of skilling the sector in four main ways: work-place learning bursaries; modules built into research-based projects; support of targeted scholarships placed within Higher Education institutions; and shorter training courses.

As referred to in last year's IMPACT, a key initiative to address key skill shortages through direct knowledge transfer from English Heritage experts to develop practitioners in the sector is the **English Heritage Professional Placements in Conservation (EPPIC scheme)** in partnership with the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The aim of the project is to provide up to five year-long workplace training bursaries, in order to increase the number of skilled practitioners in the sector; to provide models for the development of skilled historic environment professionals capable of meeting future challenges including those presented by HPR and to review the methodology for providing workplace learning placements. The placements are based at a wide range of offices and are hosted within the **Archaeological and Architectural Investigation, and Aerial Survey and Investigation** teams.

RoHAS Trainee Jane Clubb with Historic Buildings Officer David Martin at work in the Robertsbridge Office



© Archaeology South East

An EPPIC scheme placement in **Romano-British ceramics** is being hosted by UCL Field Archaeology Unit and funded via the Institute of Field Archaeologists by English Heritage. The Roman pottery assemblage from the Ancaster Cemetery excavations has been selected to be worked on during the placement. Training was also built into research programmes. The **Medieval Pottery** project has as its key component, a training programme which will cover all typical tasks for a pottery researcher and focus on pottery from the North-East in general and the Castle Garth site in particular. **Benchmarking Competency in Maritime Archaeology** relates training to standards; identifying the range and level of skills required, defining competencies, how training is developed and how sufficient opportunities can be provided to gain and maintain competencies relevant to maritime issues. Through our link with IHBC, we are also able to respond to specific sectoral needs, for example training and CPD in the conservation profession, by contributing to the training content of the **IHBC annual summer school**. This has enabled IHBC to focus more clearly on their training strategy and develop it annually.

The **Rape of Hastings (RoHAS)** project also includes a two-year training placement in the recording and analysis of historic buildings from the south east of England and the above-mentioned **Settlement Hierarchies in Roman Essex** incorporates a significant training component in small-finds research, addressing a real gap in skills and knowledge in the sector. The **Aerial Archaeology** training course formed part of a Culture 2000 project – **European Landscapes: Past, Present and Future** and was a partnership project between the Aerial Archaeology Research Group (AARG) and English Heritage. The course sought to increase awareness of the importance of cultural heritage within European archaeological landscapes through training programmes and workshops.

Another ongoing training undertaking was the **Lydiard Park Restoration Project**. In partnership with Swindon Borough Council and the National Trust, the project included an apprenticeship programme associated with the



HEEP enabled six people working in local authorities to attend an aerial archaeology course in Cirencester in June 2006. The course structure was designed to meet specific skills gaps in the historic environment sector. Participants experienced the full range of activities involved in aerial archaeology including planning a flight, taking and cataloguing aerial photographs as well as a "ground school" in interpretation and mapping. The course was designed and run by English Heritage staff as part of a series of activities under the umbrella of the Culture 2000 project - European Landscapes: Past, Present and Future (Culture 2000 Project 2004-1495/001-001 CLT CA22) and included students and tutors from across Europe

Walled Garden within the Park, and its aim was to underpin a recognised National Skill Shortage Area that specifically relates to the restoration, conservation and management of historic gardens and the improvement and understanding of the historic environment.

Using funds from the Historic Environment Enabling Programme, Lydiard Park employed two full time Garden Apprentices being trained up to NVQ Level 3 to assist the Head Gardener in implementing the restoration of the walled garden to the highest horticultural and conservation management standards. Apprentices received training which focused on the care and restoration of historic gardens and planting, including historic methods and species and cultivars rarely used in modern amenity horticulture.

As referred to in last year's IMPACT, the **Scholarship Programme** provided additional funding to address skills shortage in a number of areas. The intention was to encourage career professionals in archaeology to diversify into shortage areas, thus improving their employment prospects and expanding the skilled labour force required. Building on the Scholarships offered from 2004, we have offered the following:

As referred to in last year's IMPACT, the Historic Environment Enabling Programme continued to provide funding towards **Professional Training in the Historic Environment** in partnership with Oxford University. In 2006/07, a total of 23 courses were undertaken covering topics ranging from Archaeological Desk-based Assessments and Watching Briefs for junior staff, Maritime Archaeology, and Introduction to Architecture, as well courses in Area Assessments of the Historic Environment, Characterisation in Practice and Public Engagement with the Historic Environment. Other placements, such as the **Liverpool Research Post**, are funded by HEEP. This is hosted by University of Liverpool and the main

purpose is to make a significant contribution to the study of the historic environment in Liverpool with particular emphasis on the University of Liverpool School of History research project, '**Shipping, trade and mercantile business in Liverpool, 1851-1901**'. Other funded studentships include **CASE studentship in OSL dating**. Recent technical advances in OSL dating mean that it is being utilised more frequently in English archaeology and is increasingly playing a part in the dating of the Holocene. Bayesian approaches for the interpretation of such data are also being adopted. This places greater demands on the assessment of the accuracy and precision of the technique. However, laboratories estimate the total errors for OSL dates using an approach that was developed over 20 years ago and which was developed for the dating of pottery in a static burial medium. This work, therefore, reviews the robustness of the method of uncertainty estimation currently employed in luminescence dating. Other CASE studentships are assessing the **dating of brick and geomagnetic dating**.

Volunteers working alongside Wessex Archaeology on the excavation of the Plunge Pool at Lydiard Park, Swindon in 2004



STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

Aiming for best practice.

A specific application of the Programme is to fund projects developing best practice within the historic environment profession. This covers the research and development of new techniques, reviews of how existing techniques are applied in practice, and, in particular, the development of guidelines and standards to disseminate and support the adoption of best practice. Together these projects form a key component of the Programme's strategy.

The importance of underwater heritage is now well recognized, and the risks to which it is exposed are a cause of general concern. Interventions ranging from deep-sea technology to offshore development are increasing annually

and are having an increasing impact on the marine heritage resource. Responsible access to the resource is to be encouraged, and the **Guidelines on 1st Aid & Conservation for material recovered from designated wreck sites** provide one element of the necessary enabling system of controls.

The archiving of material from archaeological investigations is a vital aspect of archaeological practice and the project **Assessment of standards for archive procedures, roles and responsibilities** was funded to produce a definitive set of standards for the compilation, preparation and deposition of archaeological archives.



Checking x-radiographs of iron objects as part of the Assessment of Standards project

TECHNICAL ANALYSES OF REGIME IMPACT

Science to assist conservation.

In partnership with Defra, we have been developing detailed impact analyses to find the best way of balancing conservation of archaeology potentially affected by arable agricultural regimes, and the needs of the farmers themselves. This lies at the heart of the HEEP-funded project, **Effects of Arable Cultivation** and will determine the effect of differing agricultural and soil management techniques on earthworks and buried archaeological remains and to develop soil management techniques offering better protection to the archaeological resource. Suitable recommendations will be made at the end of the project which will allow farmers to adapt their farming practices to minimise damage to these remains. The project will also develop cost-effective ways of monitoring whether farmers are adhering to these initiatives.

The Higher Level of Environmental Stewardship (HLS) is one of the most significant agri-environment measures currently in existence; proving to be an effective tool in the management

of agricultural land. Our funds are being used to review the **HLS targeting statements**, and so allow Defra to review the way in which the targeting statements enable applications and agreements to deliver the national objectives for the scheme.

Proper care and maintenance of architectural fabric also benefits from scientific developments too. St John the Baptist Stowford dates from the C15, but was conservatively remodelled by George Gilbert Scott in 1874 and the fabric of the tower has long suffered severe water ingress. The necessity to implement a successful and comprehensive grouting project led to requests for additional technical support from EH's Building Conservation Research Team (BCRT) in relation to their **Damp Church Towers** research. BCRT agreed to assist in the initial investigations of a monitoring of works in progress and in return BCRT sought to use the project as an exemplar of best conservation practice, leading to a model specification for conservation grouting works.



Selection of machinery used on the trials sites as part of the Effects of Arable Cultivation project

SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT PLANS

Heritage Protection Review and beyond.

Church of St George, Ruishton



© Rachael McMillan

The Heritage Protection Review signals important changes to the way we protect and manage the historic environment and English Heritage has worked alongside Government and other partners to develop new legislation. Consequently, development of management plans is an important feature of Heritage Protection Reform (HPR), which will support the development and implementation of similar undertakings across the historic environment. As part of our strategic responsibilities, the Programme is actively supporting management plans in a number of areas as the following examples show.

HPR will also impact on the future working of the Ecclesiastical Exemption and DCMS asked EH, in association with the Church of England, to set up pilot projects at ecclesiastical sites. The churches of **Taunton Deanery** were chosen to represent parish churches and to further develop thinking on the future working of the Ecclesiastical Exemption. In addition, one of the main aims of HPR is to make the heritage protection system more open and accessible to a wider audience. A commitment was made in the 2004 decision report, **Review of Heritage Protection: The Way Forward**, to make listing more understandable. One of the ways of achieving this was to overhaul criteria and three levels have been established: over-arching principles, for example, as set out in the revision to PPG 15; published selection guides, setting out our approaches to the designation; and more detailed guidance. The latter two levels are curated by English Heritage, and the former by the DCMS.

English Heritage and DCMS agreed to focus initially on preparing selection guides for buildings; it was felt other designation regimes (scheduling; registration) had fairly comprehensive criteria already available when compared to listing and further projects would tackle the revision and updating of criteria for such categories. In all, twenty-one selection guides were made ready for publication on the English Heritage website and were published alongside the White Paper (Heritage Protection for the 21st Century) in 2007. The guides have been favourably received by colleagues within English Heritage and within the sector as a whole and provide a sound base for all our current and future designation work.

RECORDING AND PRESERVING THREATENED RESOURCES

Funding of last resort for our precious past.

KEY SITES THREATENED BY UNAVOIDABLE DAMAGE

The Programme enables English Heritage to intervene as a last resort where key sites are threatened by unavoidable damage. Limited resources allow us to fund only a few important cases per year so they are always directed towards nationally important examples.

Projects which were affected by natural damage such as erosion and bioturbation, by damage caused by drainage and agriculture and sites which were adversely affected by illicit metal detecting have all received funding.

For example at **Beckfoot** in Cumbria, a cemetery associated with a fortlet of the Roman coastal defences was being threatened by erosion of a dune system that contained the main archaeological deposits. EH decided that *in-situ* preservation was not practicable so a process of evaluation and recording of the archaeology was undertaken. At **Boden Vean** in Cornwall an underground chamber or fogou, was discovered

during agricultural work. A process of recording, conservation and protection of the site was undertaken with EH funding to secure this important Iron Age structure.

A management plan for the Iron Age enclosure of **Sutton Common** involved raising the ground-water level to re-wet the site to preserve its important organic remains. Some archaeological remains, however, were too high for the water level to reach without flooding large areas of land and it was decided that a programme of excavation and recording of these remains would be undertaken and funded by EH.

An extension to a cemetery at **Rivenhall**, Essex uncovered an archaeological sequence dating from the Roman to post-medieval periods and funding was made available for recording, analysis and the publication of a report. Finally, threats to a previously unrecorded Roman settlement at **Hall End Farm**, Gloucestershire by metal detecting led to a series of investigations to elucidate the scale of the site for designation as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Left: The excavated passage of the Iron Age fogou, a subterranean passage, constructed during the 5th century BC at Boden, St Anthony-in-Meneage, Cornwall

Right: Rivenhall Churchyard, Essex, aerial view of the excavation looking east. Successive medieval priests' houses dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries were excavated at the north end of the excavation area (left of the photograph), complementing the results of earlier excavations by Kirsty and Warwick Rodwell in the early 1970s



© Cornwall Historic Environment Service



© Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch

This Late Roman gilt crossbow brooch was recovered from a large Anglian pit, along with a number of sherds of Anglian pottery at Quarry Farm



Jeff Veitch, © Durham University

PRESERVATION BY RECORD OF ARCHAEOLOGY REVEALED BY PRE-PPG16 CONSENTS

Planning consents which predate controls outlined in PPG16 can mean that sites are developed without formal requirement for any archaeological investigation. Where there is a high potential for surviving archaeology of a nationally-important nature, the Programme has been able to intervene and ensure that key discoveries are made available to the public.

The excavation at **Kings Meadow Lane** prior to a recreational development was the final part of a long running series of excavations in the Higham Ferrers area of Northamptonshire. The nationally important Roman roadside settlement received funding for excavation and analysis and will represent a major contribution to understanding the development of the local landscape. Another project that received funding was for a Roman complex at **Quarry Farm**, Ingleby Barwick, Teeside. This site, originally excavated in the 1970s then in the 1990s and 2003-4 is one of the most northerly surviving Roman villas in the Empire and is of international importance.

UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES DURING PPG16-CONDITIONED DEVELOPMENT

Where a brief for archaeological recording was adequately set, and the developer has made every effort to comply with reasonable PPG16 planning conditions, HEEP funds are often used to provide additional resources to enhance the archaeological record and analyse the results. Particularly so, where the archaeological evaluation failed to

sufficiently characterise the resource under threat. If, however, an archaeological evaluation undertaken under PPG16 conditions fails to highlight remains which are subsequently uncovered, then HEEP may provide funding to ensure that these remains are not lost to research. HEEP seeks at all times to work in partnership with developers to ensure that the limited funds can be most usefully targeted.

Assessing grey literature in the study of Roman England examines the research dividend that can be gained from a study of grey literature relating to the more recent discovery of Roman remains in England much of it recovered during PPG16 development. Roman features are reported in c. 10-15% of all evaluations and mitigation investigations recorded by Archaeological Investigations (AIP) between 1990 and 1999. The gazetteer is available online at [<http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip>]. The site of **Bloodmoor Hill**, Carlton Colville, Suffolk was uncovered prior to the construction of a large housing estate. An area adjacent to that evaluated under planning conditions was found to contain a rare Early/Middle Saxon settlement and additional funding was provided so that the findings of an almost complete Saxon site could be subject to analysis and publication. Further funds were made available to produce the reports for a Anglo-Saxon cemetery at **Buckland**, Kent, as well as the results of Bronze Age and Saxon remains from a site excavated prior to a housing development at **Cliffsend Farm** near Ramsgate, Kent. **Tinney's Lane**, Sherborne, Dorset a Late Bronze Age pottery production site **Eye Kettleby**, Leicestershire Bronze Age cremations, a Anglo-Saxon settlement and later medieval features **Clampgate** Lincolnshire, a high status Middle Saxon trading centre were all funded prior to development.



Above: a) Square-headed sixth-century brooch; b) Garnet brooch; c) Frankish brooch; d) bird brooch, all from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Buckland, Dover

Left: Cliffsend Farm, near Ramsgate, a man, up to 50 years of age, buried in a Late Bronze Age pit (10th/9th century BC) died after being hit on the back of the head. He survived for only a few days and was buried holding a piece of chalk to his mouth

ENJOYING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Communicating the excitement to people.

Built into all of the projects we support is a drive for public involvement and a requirement that the results of the work are easily accessible, physically and intellectually. In doing so, we raise awareness of the importance of the historic environment and thus underscore the value of the research undertaken and widen its sphere of influence. This is particularly valuable as these are powerful methods by which we engage with wider and more diverse audiences. The results of our research are focused on maximising the information potential and encouraging enjoyment, in ways that are inclusive – the products of archaeological research made accessible, exciting and energising.

*National Archaeology Week 2006.
Children excavating a skeleton at
Gloucester City Museum*



DIRECT PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

First-hand experience.

Public involvement in the historic environment is crucial to us; without it, our funded work holds little relevance or interest for the wider community. Access is a key issue, either during the course of the research or at the project conclusion, when the results are disseminated via a range of media. All of the research projects funded by us result in the production of a report that outlines the major discoveries made during the work. This may take the form of a book or printed report; in all cases we try to encourage dissemination via the web and in other digital formats. This encourages access and openness and allows the results to impact on a range of target communities, including school kids and families, and those physically unable to access archaeological sites or participate in research. English Heritage supports, and is always looking to develop, innovative new routes of access to the understanding of the historic environment.

National Archaeology Week (NAW), an annual event, takes place throughout the UK and is aimed at encouraging young people

and their families to visit museums and sites of archaeological interest. This year proved to be very successful, with a total of 337 events organised across England and Wales. The events took place between 15-23 July 2006 and were attended by over 50,000 people. National Archaeology Week 2006, was launched by David Lammy MP, Minister for Culture at an excavation event at Bruce Castle in North London, who commented:

'There is a huge popular fascination with the past and National Archaeology Week is helping everyone get their hands on history. The walks, talks, tours, workshops and re-enactments across the UK will bring to life our neighbours from the past.'

Other activities included Treasure Team at the **Helston Folk Museum**, where visitors could learn about drawing and identifying finds, The Dig at the **Museum of London**, and Georgian Cricket was one of a number of featured activities at **Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth**.

© English Heritage



Georgian Cricket was played at Fort Cumberland in full period costume and with equipment accurate for the time (note the curved bat and the wicket of only two stumps)

AWAKENING NEW AUDIENCES

Reaching out to new people.

The aim of the **Disease in past populations** project is to provide a photographic resource detailing pathological changes in human skeletal remains from archaeological sites in London. It will facilitate the work of those involved in the study of human bone, whether in the fields of archaeology, forensic science, history of medicine or current medical research. A further aim of the project is to encourage a growth of interest in the archaeology of disease by improving the presentation and interpretation of evidence from human skeletal remains.

The **HEATH** project seeks to achieve greater understanding of the relationships between the natural and cultural aspects of west Cornwall's heathland and to promote their mutual conservation through integrated, informed, and beneficial management policies. In doing so it will bring together a wide community of interest, both professional and non-professional. Appealing to as wide an audience as possible is the main driver in attempts to improve visitor experience of **Richmond** through four separate but linked initiatives: first a heritage trail; second a series of attractive interpretation boards placed at key points in and around the town; third a time line in the market place explaining key moments in the history of the town; and fourth an affordable leaflet/broadsheet giving an overview

of the principal events of the town's history and immensely wealthy historic landscapes and details of the heritage trail.

We also target new audiences to spark enthusiasm and interest for the historic environment. Funding the **Young Archaeologists' Magazine** (Council for British Archaeology) presents us with a unique opportunity to reach a young audience of 8-16 year olds. The magazine is distributed to members of the Young Archaeologists' Club which runs 70 branches throughout the

UK and has 3,000 individual members. Funding is also provided to support and develop historic environment amenities and groups. The **Challenge Funding** project (Council for British Archaeology), which has ongoing support from Historic Environment Commissions, provides funds to groups, societies and individuals who wish to support new or existing innovative research projects, which will enhance the understanding of local heritage, and thus aid its future care. At a more

practical level the Programme funds the **Council for British Archaeology Information Officer**, ensuring comprehensive and up-to-date national on-line access to news and events relating to archaeology and the historic environment [<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/>]

Right: Young Archaeologist Magazine. Front cover of Young Archaeologist magazine from spring 2007, showing a feature on facial reconstruction



© Young Archaeologists' Club

Below: The HEATH project. Ponies grazing on Exmoor

Right: CBA Information. The Community Archaeology Forum, launched by the CBA's Information & Communications team in December 2006



© Cornwall Historic Environment Service



© CBA

INNOVATION IN ACCESS

Making access easier.

Project work supported by HEEP, must demonstrate a clear commitment to encouraging access via a number of methods including direct public access to current research. Ideally, research should incorporate input from diverse groups both professional and non-professional since this encourages, especially in the former's case, capacity building, innovation in recording techniques and, more effective communication.

PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH

The **Rock Art in Northumberland and Durham Pilot Project** has been running since July 2004 and its principle objectives are to explore and develop a standardised and objective methodology for recording rock art; record of all rock art in the counties of Northumberland and Durham using volunteer groups; develop a pilot database and website which could be developed into a national system; identify management issues and conservation priorities for rock art in the two counties. More than one hundred members of the public have been actively involved in the recording and the project has actively engaged with people with disabilities. In 2006, the University of Liverpool launched a twelve-month project to research the historical and contemporary significance of the city's **Parks and Open Spaces**. The aim of the project was to develop a detailed understanding of this neglected aspect of Liverpool's historic townscape and it has identified key phases of development

in Liverpool's green space provision since the eighteenth century and made significant progress in researching the social, cultural and environmental impact of the city's parks. The importance attached to developing and disseminating the research is reflected by the creation of a Research Associate post. Alum and copperas were important materials in Europe in the Middle Ages used as a mordant in the dyeing of wool and cloth, for tanning and for softening leather and also for alleged medicinal and cosmetic properties. The **Poole Alum and Copperas project** likewise taps into a much wider audience and connects professional archaeologists to the local community via a number of cooperative undertakings.

The Fishbourne Conservation and Research Framework, seeks to involve as many professionals and members of the public as possible alongside its partners, to establish a broad research and conservation framework for the Fishbourne area. **Religion and Place in Tower Hamlets** is an innovative education project dealing with 160 Places of Worship in one of the most deprived and ethnically diverse boroughs in the country. The project involved 150 Tower Hamlets school children and 5 artists. Through workshops and building visits, the children were encouraged to challenge their understanding of other faiths and develop their own responses to the buildings and their users. The artists interpreted the students' responses and the final pieces have been added to a

Below left: Paul Bryan, from English Heritage Metric Survey Team, instructs NADRAP volunteers in photogrammetric techniques

Below and inset: Sefton Park, Liverpool



© Northumberland County Council



James Davies, © English Heritage



James Davies, © English Heritage

Charlestown. **Left:** Recording of artefacts in progress; **Right:** Barrel used to transport coins



© Kevin Camidge/Dave McBride

permanent exhibition at the Building Exploratory. This exciting project gives local students an opportunity to appreciate and understand the diverse society in which they are living, and in turn nurture its role within the community.

ASSISTING DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESOURCE CENTRES

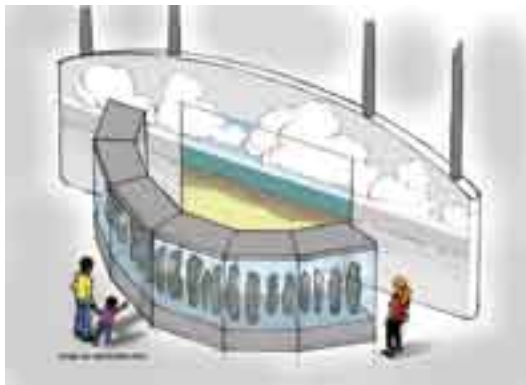
Many of the artefacts recovered from Protected Wreck sites are now in private ownership, often without any adequate records in the public domain so the collection of artefacts on display at the **Charlestown Shipwreck and Heritage Centre** is important. It is probably the largest collection of objects recovered from historic wrecks in England and offered a unique opportunity to record objects from many other historic wreck sites. The exact number of objects on display is not known, but is estimated to be in excess of 3000 and the artefacts are from more than 60 wrecks situated in UK waters. There are objects from at least ten wrecks which are designated under the Protection of Wrecks Act 1973. The only record of the museum contents at present is the inventory produced for the sale of the collection in 1998. This does not include photographs, dimensions or, in many cases, an adequate description.

The visitor centre at Yarmouth Castle



© Mark Magidson

Seahenge museum reconstruction display case will house the original timbers (around half of the total). The back-drop to this section will be a large photograph of Holme Beach (where the timbers were discovered) over a lightbox



© Norfolk Museum Service

Yarmouth Castle was of strategic importance for controlling sea traffic through the western Solent; its construction followed a French raid in 1545. The seaways around the island have historically been among the busiest in the British Isles, a fact represented by the presence of over 90 named wrecks within five kilometres of the castle. The **Yarmouth Roads**, a designated wreck, is one of the most important of these and its marker buoy can be seen from the castle. The visitor centre at Yarmouth Castle has a number of aims, principally, to provide permanent interpretation of EH's maritime work and responsibility, using mixed media to maximise access, and to familiarise the public with wrecks as heritage sites. Our continuing commitment to the **Seahenge** conservation project saw the palisade timbers and central stump from the monument undergoing a series of conservation and remedial works which included cleaning of all timbers, consolidation, followed by vacuum freeze drying. This is essential to ensure that the timbers are then in a suitable state for public display.

One of the Seahenge palisade timbers set within a bespoke jesmonite base being measured for the brackets and supports needed for the final display



© Norfolk Museum Service

PROMOTING EVOLVING DISSEMINATION STRATEGIES

Making best use of new technologies.

PROMOTING DIGITAL ARCHIVING AND DISSEMINATION STRATEGIES

EH seeks to promote and trial new digital methods for recording, analysis and dissemination of historic environment information. A key strategy in all this work is to develop integrated digital archiving and dissemination of project information so that digital data is created for dissemination in ways that allow for the widest public access to the results of projects, as well as enabling the long-term preservation of data.

In partnership with the City of Lincoln, the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit were commissioned by English Heritage to complete the work on the **Lincoln post-excavation project archives**. Our funding of the **Survey of London online** greatly improves access to the Survey series as a whole, opening up a valuable resource on the capital's history and building development to a wider audience of users of all levels of experience. Electronic publication will increase this facility, making it much easier to search the text and extract information than is at present possible with the printed indexes. Also, since the volumes are aimed at the general reader as much as specialist users, wider dissemination of the Survey's findings through British History Online would directly promote understanding of London's built heritage, informing and educating the public. Local residents, local historians, genealogists and schoolteachers increasingly make up a substantial proportion of the Survey's users. Our work as part of the AHRC-funded project at **Whittlewood** was to identify and record all the pre-1700 houses in 13 parishes on the Northamptonshire/Buckinghamshire border and to provide input to the main Whittlewood Project on the surviving built environment. This was followed by a subsidiary project to use the data gathered during the systematic survey of the buildings in the Whittlewood area to assess the extent to which the plans of surviving structures, which are mostly the result of piecemeal adaptation and rebuilding, are artefacts of older buildings on the same site.

The **Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi** (Survey of Medieval Stained Glass) is a British Academy major project and part of an international endeavour devoted to the recording and publication of all surviving medieval stained glass. The AHRC-funded CVMA website of images of medieval stained glass (www.cvma.ac.uk) is now populated with 15,000 (mostly colour) images, the majority derived from English Heritage's National Monuments Record. This project has been developed in collaboration with the National Monuments Record, which will supply digital scans of the images, to agreed formats already established over a long period of collaboration. It will achieve the dissemination of this important collection through the incorporation of digital images from the Birkin Haward Norfolk collection into the CVMA website and will be fully accessible to members of the public, professional and specialist researchers, individual parishes and the diocesan agencies of both the Church of England and Roman Catholic dioceses of Norwich. As we reported last year, one of the biggest challenges we face is how to develop effective ways of communicating the results of innovative and emerging digital technologies. We have funded two major strands of research to develop suitable strategies for dissemination. The **Big Data** project investigates the preservation (storage methods), reuse (usability) and dissemination (delivery mechanism) strategies for exceptionally large data files generated by archaeologists, researchers and cultural resource managers undertaking fieldwork and other research. For more information see <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/bigdata/>. **RECAP** has identified a number of major archives that contain digital material that can be made available online to researchers. There are a number of reasons why it is considered worthwhile to attempt to secure such digital resources and these include, professional obligation and public access, and the possibility of enhancing the data.

SIGNPOSTS TO DATA SOURCES

The HEPP-funded **Archaeological Investigations** project (AIP 2006), aims to provide a widely accessible record of archaeological

investigations carried out in England between 1st January 2005 and 31st December 2005 and an analysis of long-term trends in archaeological practice and the state of the historic environment as represented by studies undertaken of it. The latter to be presented as a publication of the five years since the production of Archaeology after PPG16: archaeological investigations in England 1990-1999. The **British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography** online supports English Heritage's work by providing a single central database of publication references for England, the UK and Ireland. With development, we will extend that by: providing full access to the AIP data online; providing the forthcoming Heritage Gateway with bibliographic data for England; providing HERs and OASIS users with publication, grey literature and research data allowing full collaboration in the area of publication and research data with the other UK countries and Ireland; providing a powerful resource for supporting the monitoring and analysing of changing research trends across the sector.

Support for strategic publication programmes

Historic Environment Commissions supports publications for projects where data collection or analysis was previously funded by English Heritage. Below is a selection of major academic and popular publications funded through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme.

Monograph series supported by Historic Environment Commissions

Council for British Archaeology series

Hurst, D., 2006, *Roman Droitwich: Dodderhill fort, Bays Meadow villa, and roadside settlement*, Council for British Archaeology [CBA] Research Report 146. This volume covers three major sites in Roman Droitwich (Salinae). The full extent and character of the Neronian fort on Dodderhill are explained, and the remains of the large and spectacular villa at Bays Meadow are also revealed. Finds from the latter indicate a highly Romanised life style, possibly with direct imperial connections, indicating that the salt production was being operated under state control. Occupation of the villa, however, was severely disrupted at the end of the 3rd century. A third site provides evidence for settlement alongside an adjacent Roman road, and was notable for producing rich deposits of charred grain.

Barnwell P.S. & Airs M., (eds), 2006, *Houses and the Hearth Tax: the later Stuart house and society*,

Council for British Archaeology [CBA] Research Report 150

This book is the first systematically to use the Hearth Tax data to develop a better understanding of vernacular building in the 17th century at a county level - looking at how the buildings of various social classes differed, as well as the regional variation in new building, and differences between town and country. The authors trace developments in fireplace design, introduction of new building materials, correlation between the number of hearths and social status, as well as arrangements for cooking and levels of heating. *Houses and the Hearth Tax* relates physical and documentary evidence to provide the most complete picture yet of Stuart housing and society in England.

Cocroft, W., Devlin, D., Schofield, J. & Thomas, R. J. C., 2006, *War art: murals and graffiti- military life, power and subversion*, Council for British Archaeology. This volume presents the diversity and significance of modern military wall art, set largely in Britain, but also placed within a wider geographical and historical context. The reproduction of striking visual images throughout illustrates the archaeology of modern warfare ranging from servicemen's artwork from World War II, to prisoner of war camp murals, through to the graffiti of the Troubles in Northern Ireland.

Museum of London Archaeology Series

Whipp, D., 2006, *The medieval postern gate by the Tower of London*, MoLAS Monograph Series 29

This publication elucidates a remarkable monument, now preserved *in situ* beside the Tower of London. Constructed between 1297 and 1308, the postern gate formed a defensible terminus to the city wall and a minor gateway suitable for pedestrian traffic. The survival of the remains on the south side of the gate passage was due to a dramatic landslip in 1431 or 1440, when the southern part of the structure slipped at least three metres down the side of the moat. The gate was rebuilt and cartographic evidence shows a postern gate on the site until at least the early 17th century.

Seeley D., Phillpots C. & Samuel M., 2006, *Winchester Palace: Excavations at the Southwark residence of the bishops of Winchester*, MoLAS Monograph Series 31

The London house of the medieval bishops of Winchester in Southwark originated in the mid 12th century. Situated adjacent to the Thames and wharves, it developed into a palatial residence based around an inner and outer courtyard and accommodating the bishop, his household and servants. The results of archaeological rescue excavations in 1983-90, mainly in the east part of the site, are supplemented by a wealth of documentary and pictorial evidence, taking the story into the 19th century. Fire in 1814 revealed the surviving medieval masonry of the hall and service range, and the hall's west gable wall with its rose window is an imposing landmark today.

East Anglian Archaeology series

Brown, N., 2006, *A Medieval Moated Manor by the Thames Estuary: Excavations at Southchurch Hall, Southend, Essex*, East Anglian Archaeology Reports 115
Medieval Moated sites are one of the most widespread types of archaeological site in Essex, and Southchurch Hall is one of the most thoroughly investigated, and also one of the few such sites open to the public. The book provides an account of the archaeological investigations undertaken during the last 30 years. It describes and interprets the results of the excavations which revealed details of the moat, mound, three phases of timber bridge, and foundations of a stone-built gatehouse and other structures.

Selection of important publications

Williams, P. and Newman, R. 2006, *Market Lavington, Wiltshire, An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Settlement*, Wessex Archaeology Report No. 19

The village of Market Lavington is located on a low greensand ridge at the foot of the north-west scarp of the chalk that forms Salisbury Plain. Rescue excavations in 1990 recorded an inhumation cemetery probably spanning the late 5th and 6th centuries and possibly extending into the 7th. The cemetery has provided an opportunity to examine burial practice in Early Saxon Wiltshire and allowed an assessment of the structure of the social groups being interred at Market Lavington. The associated sequence of Early - Late Saxon and medieval settlement, and the relatively large assemblage of finds and ecofacts, has enhanced understanding of the growth of the village which, by the 14th century, had become a minor town in Wiltshire.

Jackson, R., 2006, *Excavations at St James's Priory, Bristol*, Oxbow Books

The Benedictine Priory of St James was established just outside the medieval city of Bristol in 1129AD. Two areas were excavated: Site 1 to the east of the Priory church, and Site 2 to the west. The Priory was largely destroyed during the Dissolution of 1540, but the area around Site 1 remained in use during the 17th and 18th centuries as housing was built there. Site 2 was in use from the Late Saxon period to the 20th century. This publication presents the results of excavations carried out at Site 1 from 1989 and 1995, and from Site 2 from 1994 and '95, along with those obtained from a watching brief, kept during landscaping work in 1997. There are also specific chapters on finds and burials.

Miles, D., Palmer, S., Smith, A. and Jones, G. P., 2007, *Iron Age and Roman settlement in the Upper Thames Valley: Excavations at Claydon Pike and other sites within the Cotswold Water Park*, Oxford Archaeology, Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph No. 26
The Cotswold Water Park Project is a landscape study centred upon parts of the Upper Thames

Valley within what is now the Cotswold Water Park. The report is based upon four key excavated rural settlements, the most extensive being that at Claydon Pike, which dated primarily from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period. A number of Middle Saxon burials were also found. The other Water Park settlements dated to the Late Iron Age-Roman period and the 2nd to 3rd century AD. The report has incorporated the results of these excavations into a wider synthesis of landscape development in the region, including aspects of material culture, environment and the economy.

Evans, C. and Hodder, I., 2006, *A Woodland Archaeology: The Haddenham Project Volume I*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Set in the context of this project's innovative landscape surveys, four extraordinary sites excavated at Haddenham, north of Cambridge chart the transformation of Neolithic woodland to Romano-British marshland, providing unrivalled insights into death and ritual in a changing prehistoric environment. The highlight of Volume I is the internationally renowned Foulmire Fen long barrow, with its preserved timber burial chamber and façade. The massive individual timbers allow detailed study of Neolithic wood technology and the direct examination of a structure that usually survives only as a pattern of post holes.

Evans, C. and Hodder, I., 2006, *Marshland Communities and Cultural Landscape: The Haddenham Project Volume II*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Set within the same contextual setting as the previous report, Volume II moves on to later periods, and reveals how Iron Age and Romano-British communities adapted to the wetland environment that had now become established.

Cooper, Nicholas J. (Editor), 2006, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 13

This volume reports on the work of the first two stages of the East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework. It provides an effective decision-making structure for future archaeological research, and it is part of a wider English Heritage remit to develop a network of regional research frameworks across the country.

Parry, S.J., 2006, *Raunds Area Survey: An archaeological study of the landscape of Raunds, Northamptonshire 1985-94*, Oxbow Books

The report combines a range of survey techniques, excavation, environmental studies and documentary evidence in a detailed examination of a midland landscape. The result forms a major component of the Raunds Area Project together with the

excavations at Raunds, West Cotton and Stanwick which are being published as related monographs. The comprehensive coverage has allowed a detailed reconstruction of the landscape through time. Gradual intensification of settlement and land-use in the second century AD was followed by a decline in the number of settlements, with only four villages by the end of the Middle Ages.

Chadwick Hawkes, S. & Grainger, G., 2006, **The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Finglesham, Kent**, Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph Series 64. The excavation of the cemetery at Finglesham in east Kent was a milestone in Anglo-Saxon archaeology, as one of the first cemeteries of this period to be excavated in its entirety. The present report covers the 216 inhumation graves dating from the 6th to 8th centuries excavated by Sonia Hawkes between 1959 and 1967. The volume comprises an introduction, a fully illustrated grave inventory, a report on the human skeletal remains and a number of specialists' reports.

Gerrard, C., Petts, D., 2006, **Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research Framework for the Historic Environment**, Durham County Council

This volume sets out a series of research priorities for the region as a whole that provides structure to commercially driven fieldwork locally and also supplies a sense of direction for all strands of future research.

Brennand, M. with Chitty, G. & Nevell, M. (eds), 2006, **The Archaeology of North West England**, Archaeology North West, Volume 8 (Issue 18)

The archaeological remains of the North West are as varied and diverse as the landscape of England's north-western counties. This volume offers the first comprehensive synthesis of the archaeology of this region, from the beginnings of prehistory through to the industrial age and the twentieth century. The volume includes the work and current thoughts of many of the region's leading archaeologists and organisations who undertake research in this area, presented chronologically in six chapters, sub-divided into themes. This represents the first stage in the compilation of an Archaeological Research Framework for north-west England. It is a statement of current knowledge and an overview of the region's archaeological resource up to 2005, providing a comprehensive guide and bibliography to recent published and many unpublished archaeological projects in the region. It will form the basis for determining new research directions and formulating a Research Strategy for archaeology in the North West, that can be used by all those involved in researching, conserving and managing the historic environment.

Ellis, P. and White, R. (eds), 2006, **Wroxeter Archaeology: excavation and research on the defences and in the town, 1968-1992**, Shropshire

Archaeological and History Society Transactions, Volume 78

This project brings together a disparate collection of excavation reports and research conducted between the late 1960's and 1990's at Wroxeter (Viroconium Cornoviorum) the cantonal capital of the Cornovii in Shropshire. It marks the end of half a century of excavation and study at Wroxeter, which has already resulted in the production of three other major monographs on the public baths and its underlying legionary fortress. The theme of the resulting volume is directed towards Wroxeter's civil defences and its town houses, but encompasses also the evolution of the plan of the town and the contribution that its excavators have made to the intellectual development of archaeology in Britain. Also included are substantial reports on finds, including a rare glass-working site and a fine collection of early glass from a timber-lined drain. Together, these papers offer a comprehensive overview of the areas of the town outside of the well-known baths site and make a substantial contribution to our understanding of this important but little-studied town.

Saunders, A., 2006, **Excavations at Launceston Castle, Cornwall**, Society for Medieval Archaeology, Monograph 24

This monograph focuses on Launceston Castle which occupies a dominating position at the end of a ridge commanding the strategic crossing of the River Tamar separating Cornwall from Devon.

Benson, D. and Whittle, A., eds, 2006, **Building Memories: The Neolithic Cotswold Long Barrow at Ascott-under-Wychwood**, Cardiff Studies in Archaeology, Oxbow Books

Results of the excavations of the Ascott-under-Wychwood long barrow (1965-69) are finally made available with publication of this volume; they have produced a rich and important set of data, with the analysis enhanced by more recent techniques. The authors of this report not only document the finds and research, but also address wider questions of how the Early Neolithic inhabitants viewed their society through the barrow, and how the development of the site reflected memory and interaction with a changing world.

Pettitt, P., Bahn, P., Ripoll, S. & Muñoz Ibáñez, F.J. (eds), 2006, **Palaeolithic Cave Art at Creswell Crags in European Context**, Oxford University Press. Cave art is a subject of perennial interest among archaeologists. Until recently it was assumed that it was largely restricted to southern France and northern Iberia, although in recent years new discoveries have demonstrated that it originally had a much wider distribution. The discovery in 2003 of the UK's first examples of cave art, in two caves at Creswell Crags on the Derbyshire/Nottinghamshire

border, was the most surprising illustration of this. This comprehensively illustrated book presents the Creswell art itself, the archaeology of the caves and the region, and the wider context of the Upper Palaeolithic era in Britain, as well as a number of up-to-date studies of Palaeolithic cave art in Spain, Portugal, France, and Italy which serve to contextualize the British examples.

Fulford, M.G., Powell, A.B, Entwistle, R. & Raymond, F., 2006, ***Iron Age and Romano-British Settlements and Landscapes of Salisbury Plain***, Wessex Archaeology Report 20

This volume presents the results of a series of fieldwalking surveys and excavations of Iron Age and Romano-British sites in two areas of the Salisbury Plain Training Area. Eighteen new settlement sites were discovered: 13 Romano-British, three predominantly Iron Age, and two Middle-Late Bronze Age. Small-scale excavation was undertaken at eight enclosures and field systems, accompanied by targeted environmental sampling. An increase in enclosure through to the later Iron Age was revealed, when there was evidence for settlement abandonment followed by a further development of unenclosed settlement and the emergence of nucleated villages such as Chisenbury Warren in the Late Iron Age and through the Romano-British period.

Evans, D., 2006, ***Arming the Fleet; the development of the Royal Ordnance Yards, 1770-1945***, Explosion! Museum of Naval Firepower

This publication reveals, for the first time, the complete history of Britain's naval ordnance yards from the early conversion of fortifications such as Upnor Castle and Portsmouth's Square Tower, through the development of the major sites at Priddy's Hard and Bull Point, to the underground strongholds of the Second World War.

Burton, N. & Guillery, P., 2006, ***Behind the Façade: London Town House Plans, 1660-1840***, Spire Books

The London town house, especially the terrace house, is one of the most influential building types of the 18th century. An introductory essay is followed by plans and analysis of individual houses plus illustrations of the exteriors of the buildings concerned. It will be of immediate use to London historians and to those concerned with all aspects of town house conservation. This publication will provide the first public record of many buildings now demolished, and will identify important features of individual house plans and broaden the understanding of urban morphology.

Bregnhoi, L., Hughes, H., Lindbom, J., Olstad, T., Verweij, E. (eds), 2006, ***Paint Research in Building Conservation***, Archetype Publications

This book contains the papers presented at the international conference 'Architectural Paint

Research in Building Conservation' which took place at the National Museum in Copenhagen, Denmark in May 2005 organised in collaboration with English Heritage, Helsingborgs Museums, Sweden and the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research.

Lillie, M.C. and Ellis, S. (eds), 2006, ***Wetland Archaeology and Environments: Regional issues, global perspectives***, Oxbow Books

Between 1992 and 2000, a project based at the University of Hull undertook the systematic investigation of over half a million hectares of land located primarily in the catchment of the Humber Basin. In order to mark the successful completion of the Humber Wetlands Project, the editors invited colleagues from all over the world to contribute a series of chapters, to outline the current state of wetland cultural and palaeoenvironmental knowledge, and to provide multidisciplinary insights into the methodological approaches and theoretical aspects of this important area of study.

Journals supported in 2006

Historic Environment Commissions also supports peer reviewed academic journals for projects where data collection or analysis was previously funded by English Heritage. For a full list of the journal articles funded in 2006 through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme, please contact the Historic Environment Commissions Team. Among those we helped were:

Shropshire Archaeological and Historical Society, Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, The Archaeological Journal, Medieval Ceramics, Lincolnshire Heritage Booklets, Essex Archaeology and History, Wiltshire Archaeological & Natural History Society, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Transactions of Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

PROJECT LISTING

New Projects Commissioned in 2006-07.

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Consultancy for MA in Stained Glass	York University	£5914.00
Binchester Roman fort	University of Bradford	Commissioned
Liverpool's Parks and Open Spaces	University of Liverpool	Commissioned
Developing International	University of Cambridge	£1,000.00
Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge	Museum of London Archaeology	Commissioned
Atworth Roman villa	Wilts.Arch. & Natural History Soc	£2250.00
Hereford Urban Database	Herefordshire Council	Commissioned
Brightlingsea, Essex	Essex County Council	Commissioned
Chichester Urban Arch Strategy	Chichester District Council	Commissioned
Caldecote, Herts	Durham University	Commissioned
Chatsworth Estate	Peak District National Park Authority	Commissioned
Playhouses of London	Museum of London Archaeology	Commissioned
Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire	Leicester University	Commissioned
Lincoln: Roman Pottery Corpus	Lincoln City Council	Commissioned
Surrey Extensive Urban	Surrey County Council	£656.00
Ecton Mines, Staffordshire	Peak District National Park Authority	£2,475.00
Hill Hall, Essex	Wessex Archaeology	Commissioned
NMP acceleration:	Cornwall Historic Environment Service	£4,590.00
CBA publications management contract	Council for British Archaeology	£22,031.25
Exmoor Iron	University of Exeter	Commissioned
York Minster excavations	York Archaeological Trust	Commissioned
South-west research framework	Somerset County Council	Commissioned
Settlement hierarchies in Roman	Essex University College London	Commissioned
Stanion, Northants: Roman Villa	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Commissioned
Digital Archiving Assessment	Archaeology Data Service	Commissioned
Sewerby Cottage Farm:	On-site Archaeology	£2,868.75
Predictive Modelling	University of Birmingham	Commissioned
Clampgate Road, Fishtoft,	Lincs Heritage	Commissioned
Chester Amphitheatre	Chester City Council	Commissioned
ASE NERC: High resolution	University of Liverpool	£1,500.00
South-east Research Framework	Kent County Council	£40,000.00
Nantwich, Cheshire: deposit modelling	Cheshire County Council	£36,274.12
Archaeology of Birmingham city centre:	Birmingham City Council	£45,000.00
RaSMIS Database Development	Cultural Heritage Information	£24,616.25
Worcestershire HLC	County Council	Commissioned
North-East Coastal Survey	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£79,313.25
Sturton Foundry, South Petherton,	Somerset County Council	Commissioned
Lydiard Park Project: skills training	Swindon Borough Council	Commissioned
Archaeological sites in the NE Leicester	Leicester University	Commissioned
Nighthawks and nighthawking	Oxford Archaeology	£41,992.47
Garden Cities - The Future	Town & Country Planning Association	£4,213.00
Dorset EUS	Dorset County Council	Commissioned
Mucking Anglo-Saxon cemetery:	Museum of London Archaeology	Commissioned
Rape of Hastings Historic Buildings	University College London	Commissioned
Groundwell Ridge, Swindon	Wessex Archaeology	Commissioned
Regional Env Reviews: South	Headland Archaeology Ltd	Commissioned
ALGAO: agri-environmental	Hertfordshire County Council	Commissioned
Greater Manchester HLC	The University of Manchester	Commissioned
Cranborne Chase AONB HLC	Wiltshire County Council	Commissioned
The Poole Alum and Copperas Industries	Poole Harbour Heritage Project Limited	£2,900.00
Winchester Publication 4- Roman	Winchester City Council	Commissioned
Scholarship Studentship: The Royal Holloway	University of London	Commissioned
Professional Training Courses in the HE	Oxford University	£19133.20
CASE ESRC Studentship:	University of Sheffield	Commissioned
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Dorset	Gillian Arbery	£7,000.00
Coastal Saltmaking	Cranstone Consultants	Commissioned
Whittlewood 2a: Attrition and Survival	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Commissioned
Eastern Counties Research Framework	Essex County Council	£10,000.00

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Young Archaeologist Magazine 2006-7	Council for British Archaeology	£4,380.00
Barlings Abbey	Heritage Lincolnshire	£1,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Devon	Dartmoor National Park Authority	Commissioned
Isle of Wight Coastal Assessment	Isle of Wight Council	Commissioned
Brian Hartley Roman Pottery Archive	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	£12,998.75
20th Century Defence Heritage: aims,	Dobinson, Colin	Commissioned
20th Century Defence Heritage: aims,	Dobinson, Colin	£1,394.69
Greater Thames Estuary Regional	Essex County Council	£5,000.00
Hartlepool Medieval Town	Tees Archaeology	Commissioned
Roman Catholic Churches	Architectural History Practice Limited	£8,966.25
NMP acceleration: Exmoor	Exmoor National Park	Commissioned
Whittlewood 2b: Vernacular Houses,	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Commissioned
Assessing Grey Literature	Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd.	£10,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: London	Elizabeth Whitbourn	Commissioned
Blue Plaques	Malcolm Fowler	Commissioned
Essex Aerial Survey 2006-07	Essex County Council	Commissioned
Support & Enhancement: SM@Risk	Cultural Heritage Information	£4,406.25
Cliffsend Farm, Ramsgate, Kent	Wessex Archaeology	Commissioned
Fylingdales Moor: survey results	North Yorkshire Moors National Park	Commissioned
Fylingdales Moor: management lessons	North Yorkshire Moors National Park	Commissioned
Monuments of War: Diver	Dobinson, Colin	Commissioned
Monuments of War: Anti-Invasion	Dobinson, Colin	£9,500.00
Damp Church Towers: St John Stowford	Parochial Church Council	£5,192.00
IFA Conference, Reading 2007	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£1,200.00
NMP: Warwickshire	Warwickshire County Council	Commissioned
EPPIC	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£45,000.00
Historic Farm Building Photo System	University of Gloucestershire	£6,138.00
Regional Env Reviews: South	Reading University	£6,000.00
Regional Env Reviews: South	University of Winchester	Commissioned
Buckinghamshire EUS	Buckinghamshire County Council	Commissioned
Archaeological Investigations 2006	Bournemouth University	£20,000.00
ALGAO Implementation Plan support	ALGAO	£20,000
Chelmsford Archiving	Essex County Council	Commissioned
Bowled Over		Malavan Media £705.00
Assessing the Visual Representation of data	3's Company (Consultancy) Limited	£9,341.25
York Minster excavations	York Archaeological Trust	Commissioned
Salisbury Plain: analysis and dissemination	Wessex Archaeology	Commissioned
National Archaeology Week 2007-	Council for British Archaeology	£34,000.00
Engaging with the Historic Environment	Council for British Archaeology	£2,500.00
Skipton-in-Craven, North Yorkshire	Skipton-in-Craven Civic Society	£2,000.00
Cloth and Clothing	The Anglo-Saxon Lab,	£316

Marine Projects Commissioned in 2006-07

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
SS Mendi	Wessex Archaeology	£19,092.50
Yarmouth Castle Maritime Outreach	Exhibition Plus	£7,167.50
West Bay Wreck, Dorset	Bournemouth University	£10,905

Further details of all projects funded through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme can be found on the English Heritage website (<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk>).

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

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Post medieval walled 'fieldscape' in the White Peak, Great Hucklow, Derbyshire (Peak District National Park)