

IMPACT



Double Year Issue

Illustrations from projects which took place during 2004-06: (Main picture) Surveying at Stoke Saltings for the North Kent Coastal Survey, (bottom, left to right) Excavation on the Studland Bay protected wreck site, Dorset; Eanam Wharf: an area of canal-related industry and engineering, which developed near the north bank of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, one of the buildings surveyed for the Lancashire Extensive Urban Strategy; Chester Amphitheatre from above.

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Remains of a former pillbox on the Suffolk Coast

FOREWORD

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT ENABLING PROGRAMME IN 2004 AND 2005

Supporting others in caring for the best of England's past was a key goal in our Modernisation Programme, completed in March 2005, and remains a fundamental part of English Heritage's strategy for 2005-2010. One of the most important ways in which we provide this support is via the Historic Environment Enabling Programme.

The Programme provides support to hundreds of partners developing a myriad of projects relating to every aspect of the historic environment. Born of the former Historic Buildings and Areas Research budget, the Archaeology Commissions programme, and the Maritime Archaeology Programme, the Programme now covers land and sea, landscape and monuments, research and practical support. For the first time it provides English Heritage the capability to focus its external commissioning on the most important and urgent needs of the historic environment as a whole. Initiating 369 new projects and dispensing a total of £11.4m in external commissions in 2004 and 2005, the Programme has complemented local and national government initiatives, provided vital strategic context for work done by commercial organisations, and partnered applied research programmes through academic institutions. It is run in parallel with, and directly complements, the hugely important Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (with its own annual report).

The impact of the grants disbursed through the Programme is very considerable indeed. Apart from the immediate value of strategic funding made available to the sector in support of our national priorities, the scale

of partnership involved delivers a very high level of knowledge-transfer between English Heritage professionals, our partners in the historic environment sector, and the general public. The projects deliver innovative approaches to our understanding, management and appreciation of our past, and promote access and enjoyment of our heritage to a very wide audience.

The Programme's success is dependent on the professionalism, enthusiasm and dedication of all of the organisations and individuals with whom we work across the sector, and the breadth and vigour of the projects contained in the following pages is a superb illustration of these qualities.

Edward Impey

Director of Research and Standards
English Heritage



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Surveying by Lower Hope Point collapsed beacon for the North Kent Coastal Survey



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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.

Volunteers receiving stereo-photography training at Doddington, Northumberland



image courtesy of Fertia Barnett

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 2007 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 2004 and 2005 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



At its height RAF Coltishall was home to a community of around 3000 air force personnel and their dependents. The closure of the base represented a huge logistical exercise to relocate the personnel and their belongings. After over 65 years as an active station the RAF Ensign was folded for the last time watched by a large crowd

*Aerial view of
the Romano-British
settlement at
Chisenbury Warren,
looking north east
during excavation*



UNDERSTANDING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Defining, characterising and analysing the historic environment.

Understanding is key to delivering public care and appreciation of, and support for our historic towns, countryside, buildings and monuments. The Historic Environment Enabling Programme is a vital element of this delivery strategy, empowering individuals and organisations, both professional and amateur, to develop a wider understanding of the riches of our past, and providing vital information to help us and others successfully manage our historic environment. We provide funding only for the most important and urgent needs of the historic environment. Work commissioned by us in 2004 and 2005 to help people develop this understanding fell into three complementary categories:

- *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 has defined public outputs ensuring both knowledge transfer and straightforward access to results.

Breached sea bank on the River Alde, near Snape – photographed during National Mapping Programme acceleration work on the Suffolk coast



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 use of **laser scanning** is becoming increasingly common in the rapid and detailed recording of complex structures. In 2003 we funded the School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences at the University of Newcastle upon Tyne to develop an addendum to the Metric Survey Specification for English Heritage looking at best practice in archaeological and architectural contexts [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.001002003003007001>]. Building on this, the Programme is continuing to fund developments in professional understanding of advancing technology, promoting knowledge transfer, and encouraging sector-wide communication about the technique [<http://www.ceg.ncl.ac.uk/heritage3d/downloads/november2004.pdf>].

Use of laser scanning data for presentation of archaeology – Ketley Crag rock shelter, Northumberland. The Northumberland and Durham rock art project, funded by English Heritage between 2004 and 2006, is developing a toolkit to enable non-intrusive digital recording of the rock art and rock surface. The project has recruited and trained about 50 volunteers from the local community and the methodology has been specially designed for them to use with ease



Data acquired for EH by Archaeoptics Ltd. © English Heritage

Development of remote sensing techniques is also of major importance to the sector, so the Programme is part-funding a PhD at Leeds University to develop a means of enhancing ground-penetrating radar (GPR) results on clay-rich and wet sites through the use of a combination of **borehole and surface GPR** [<http://www.geog.leeds.ac.uk/research/glaciology/arch.htm>].

One of the key areas of development we are actively supporting is that of scientific dating techniques.

Here, we are helping to develop theoretical understanding of the application and limitations of techniques, applying these developments to specific projects, and initiating national reviews of current use and emerging results of scientific dating techniques within the sector.

Recent mathematical developments in **Bayesian modelling** of archaeological chronologies (especially those involving radiocarbon dated sequences) are to be made available to the archaeological community with support of the Programme. The Oxford University OxCAL software will be tested using data provided by EH-funded projects and, on completion, will be made freely available over the internet.

Use of **Optically Stimulated Luminescence** has been relatively common for dating deposits from the Pleistocene period over the last 10-15 years, but is increasingly used for Holocene deposits too. More frequent application of Bayesian modelling increases the demand on the accuracy of measuring error; but currently this error is calculated using an approach that is 20 years old. This project is developing a newer, more accurate approach to this problem.

Refinement of dating is being actively tested on projects such as **Anglo-Saxon England c 570-720: the chronological basis**, hosted by Queen's University Belfast, but involving research departments across Europe and Scandinavia. A programme of seriation and radiocarbon dating of burial assemblages is developing a means of dating, to an unprecedented accuracy, 6th- to 8th-century cemeteries, providing a firm chronological base from which to examine migration, identity and ethnicity in Europe, and to consider significance and value of surviving cemetery sites in England.

Very considerable numbers of commercially, or privately, funded scientific dating programmes take place every year; through, for example, planning conditioned archaeology, or repairs to historic buildings. To ensure that the very best is being obtained from these samples, and to determine level of need for national standards or guidance of reporting, we are supporting development of a suite of **regional reviews of scientific dating** programmes to be taken forward over the next three years. The pilot is for the Greater London region and will report in 2007.

RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS: DEFINING THE QUESTIONS

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

Assuming we have the appropriate toolkits, the next essential step is to ensure that our spending is focused where it can do the most good. This means encouraging a multilateral approach to the research as often as is possible. English Heritage is, therefore, committed to supporting the development of research frameworks for the Historic Environment. Our primary aim is to facilitate and enable others in the Historic Environment sector in the creation of collaborative research frameworks. This will ensure that research values are embedded in all future work, help set priorities for action and spending, as well as sustaining long-term objectives. We are supporting this process with grant aid for others to develop the required stakeholder networks, assess the state of knowledge, develop agendas, and begin to formulate strategies for action. We also support the dissemination of each framework nationally. Until recently, the focus has been on terrestrial archaeological frameworks but we will be expanding this to encompass the

whole historic environment, including buildings and marine environments.

Support has been provided for the development of national perspectives, for the development of regional frameworks which are underway or in development in all nine regions of England, for certain World Heritage Sites (WHS), and also for work which has more closely defined purposes such as in local or site specific contexts. This is being received enthusiastically by the sector who regard it as a high priority, effectively doubling English Heritage's input to the process, by offering both financial and in-kind support.

REGIONAL RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

Well developed regional research frameworks are required to sustain the work of historic

Pete Wilson, © English Heritage



We are supporting a consortium to deliver a research framework for the Hadrian's Wall WHS similar to that which was prepared for Stonehenge and Avebury 2004



© Council for British Archaeology North West

Archaeology of the North West publication cover; a monograph arising the North West Regional Research Framework

environment specialists operating in a regional context; to help in the identification of priorities for spending; to support applications for new research; and to develop and underpin long-term regional objectives.

The process comprises establishment of a widely based consortium of interested parties to co-ordinate and oversee the development of a framework followed by the development and implementation by this consortium of a project design for the resource assessment, agenda and strategy as appropriate. The lead role in stimulating the development of a research framework varies with each project and to date has been exercised in different regions by ALGAO, university departments, the Council for British Archaeology, and English Heritage itself. However, the role of the Local Authority historic environment services (and the Historic Environment Record) is fundamental to the process. In all cases, the text for the framework is developed through voluntary contributions from all sectors within the region and ratified at all stages by a steering group which is comprised of full sector representation.

Furthest advanced is the **East of England**, who have had an active research framework since 2000 and last year began the process of review through a highly successful conference. The papers from this will form the basis for a revised strategy for the eastern region [[http://www.eaareports.](http://www.eaareports.demon.co.uk/research_framework.htm)

http://www.eaareports.demon.co.uk/research_framework.htm]. The resource assessment, agenda and strategy for the **North-west region, North-east and East Midlands Regions** are all complete and available for consultation on the website. Both projects are about to enter a publication phase [<http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/liverpoolife/archaeology/arf/accessingresourceassessment.asp>; <http://www.durham.gov.uk/durhamcc/usp.nsf/pws/Archaeology+2001+-+Archaeology+Regional+Research+Framework>; <http://www.le.ac.uk/archaeology/research/projects/eastmidsw/index.html>].

The **London Region** resource assessment and research agenda have been published, and preparations are underway to develop the strategy.

Also in progress are **Yorkshire** (research assessment and agenda phases now complete and the strategy phase being prepared); **West Midlands** (resource assessment phase almost completed: http://www.iaa.bham.ac.uk/research/fieldwork_research_themes/projects/wmrrfa/index.htm); and **South-west** (resource assessment and agenda development under way: http://www.somerset.gov.uk/media/19C/D3/SWARF_Agenda.pdf); the **South-east region** is at planning stage, with the Solent-Thames corridor being advanced in 2006 [<http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/content/index.jsp?contentid=-222423834>].

Excavation of a medieval timber 'salt ship' at Second Wood Street, Nantwich, Cheshire



© Cheshire County Council

SPECIFIC RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

Key sites and landscapes can also benefit enormously from the development of research agendas. Preparation of a major research framework for the WHS at **Stonehenge and Avebury** was completed in 2004, and this has now been published. It is an essential first stop for anyone researching the extraordinary landscape surrounding our most popular property. We are also supporting a consortium to deliver a similar framework for the **Hadrian's Wall** WHS.

The Programme is also supporting exemplars at the local level, such as at **Fishbourne Roman Palace**, providing models for others to develop the principle; and for thematic studies, such as our help with a conference on research directions for **Industrial Archaeology**. We will work towards universal web-based frameworks and a sustainable action plan to maintain the momentum into the future.

UNDERSTANDING OUR PAST: DISCOVERY, CHARACTERISATION AND SYNTHESIS

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

Without understanding what historic assets and resources we have, we cannot possibly determine how to manage them, what threats they may be facing, or how best to bring them within reach of a fascinated public. The importance of the Historic Environment Enabling Programme in this regard can hardly be overstated, with results feeding directly into management of our historic resource, education, training and skilling the sector, and outright public enjoyment. It is therefore a core priority within the Programme.

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.

The following case studies provide ample evidence of the breadth and impact of this element of the Programme.

DISCOVERING, DEFINING AND CHARACTERISING THE NATIONAL RESOURCE

Mapping The National Resource

The full extent of the historic environment resource remains undefined both at land and at sea, constricting management choices and research context. One of the most efficient techniques for identifying hitherto unknown archaeological resources is **aerial photography**. Yet substantial areas of the countryside remain lacking in quality images. The Programme is therefore supporting the enhancement of existing

aerial photography coverage through carefully targeted flight areas. In 2005 and 2006 these included parts of Cheshire, Cornwall, Essex, Herefordshire, and Merseyside.

Aerial photographs do of course need careful interpretation, and this is being achieved through English Heritage's own **National Mapping Programme** (NMP) [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1186>]. The Historic Environment Enabling Programme has been able to assist in accelerating this work, by targeting known priority areas which lie beyond the resources of English Heritage's in-house team. In 2004 and 2005, these included areas of Cornwall, Devon, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and West Yorkshire. Key results from this work have been the significant enhancement of the Historic Environment Records of the counties concerned, the provision of a robust evidence base to inform planning issues, and very significant knowledge transfer between English Heritage experts and commissioned organisations.

*Holbrook Bay, River Stour –
photographed during National
Mapping Programme work
on the Suffolk Coast*

© English Heritage



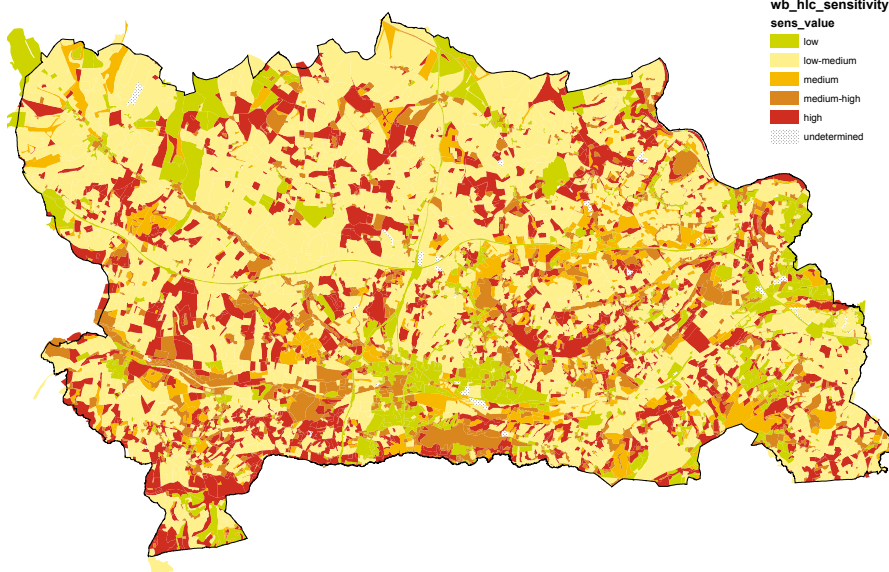
Historic landscape characterisation

Another significant national priority is the ambitious programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) being funded by the Programme on a regional basis through local authorities [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1292>]. Using historic and modern mapping, and developed with a GIS end-use in mind, it is, for the first time, providing a study of the current and past landuse on a national basis. It is designed primarily as a regional-level management tool to aid planners and policy-makers in management of change at a landscape scale, but, as each authority makes their own region's character mapping available through the web, it is proving to be a resource of great interest to academics, schools and the general public as well.

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 broad-scale of modern planning strategies. Also, we are now beginning to see the development of HLC on the web, placing information on the development of landscape at everyone's fingertips.

West Berkshire HLC data used to evaluate the sensitivity of the historic landscape to change through development, minerals extraction and changes in farming practice. Though not formally part of the HLC project, this illustrates one of the many uses of HLC techniques



© University of St. Andrews

With the increasing sophistication of GIS, historic characterisation is becoming an extraordinarily flexible tool. For example, with support from the Historic Environment Enabling Programme, and in partnership with Local Authorities, English Heritage has lately undertaken ground-breaking studies to assess the sensitivity of the historic environment in three of the Government's proposed housing **Growth Areas** in the London, South East and East of England regions [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.1300>].

In the last year the Historic Environment Enabling Programme supported the completion of HLCs in **Hertfordshire, Devon** and **Buckinghamshire** [<http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/bcc/content/index.jsp?contentid=2005089152>], whilst projects for **Cheshire, Shropshire** and **Northamptonshire** are all in their final stages. Analysis of the emerging patterns often produces fresh and unexpected insights into landscape development and the survival of patterns of great antiquity; for example, HLC has highlighted extensive linear patterns in the heavily urbanised landscape of south-eastern Hertfordshire which appear to be based on long 'co-axial' enclosures dating from the Bronze Age.

Ongoing HLC projects in 2004 and 2005 also included **Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Sussex** and **West Berkshire**. In some areas projects are exploring new methods as well. The **Black Country** project is tackling the difficult interface between rural landscapes and the historic character of the area's extensive urban and industrial heritage. The **Chilterns** project is exploring ways both to capture the unique character of the AONB's historic rural settlements and to promote local involvement in the characterisation process [http://www.buckscc.gov.uk/archaeology/hlc_and_mksm/index.htm]. The landscapes of the recent past will develop into the historic environment of future generations, and decisions that are made now will profoundly influence the character of town and country. The Programme is therefore supporting the promotion of a national characterisation initiative designed to provide a framework within which approaches to the **later 20th-century landscape** of England can be developed. [<http://www.changeandcreation.org/about.html>].

Urban environments

The Programme provides very significant resources for a most important current initiative in the urban historic environment: a series of



Squatter settlement on the Black Country coalfield near Wolverhampton

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 major fronts.

Firstly, through **intensive surveys** it provides the essential evidence base to support local and regional planning in relation to potential buried archaeological resources, by mapping, characterising and presenting within the context of a database, the knowledge gained from past investigations. The intensive projects cover 35 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 27 Urban Archaeological Databases are either completed or are in progress, and 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>].

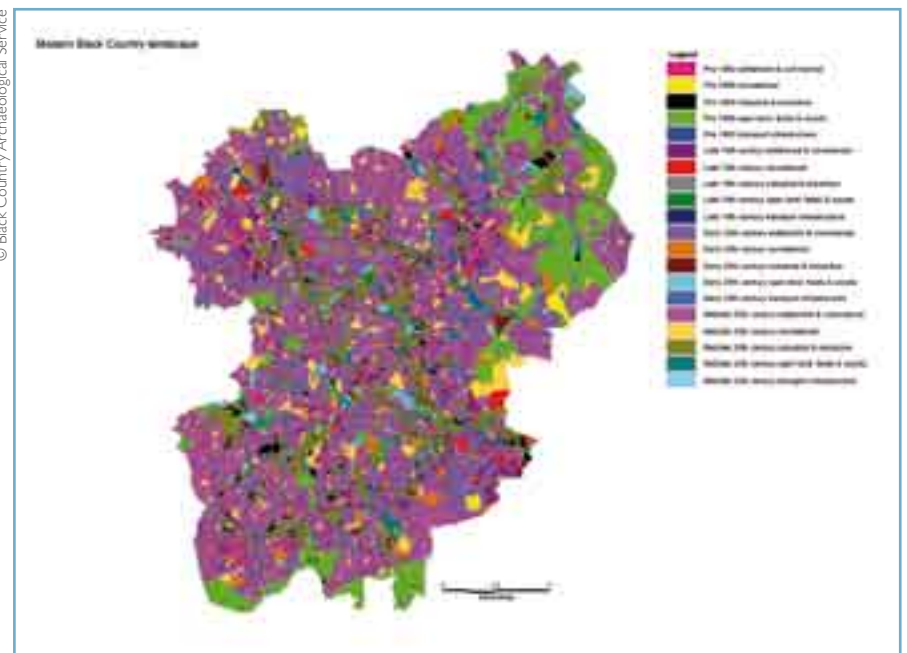
Assessment produces a monograph-length synthesis with maps to show each town's evolution. **Cirencester, Greater London, Lincoln** and **St Albans** have been published, and Bristol, Shrewsbury, Winchester, Newcastle, Colchester and Bath are in preparation. Some are, however, proving challenging to complete, a reflection of the problems of attempting synthesis on this scale. The strategy stage delivers the Local Authority's policy statement on the management

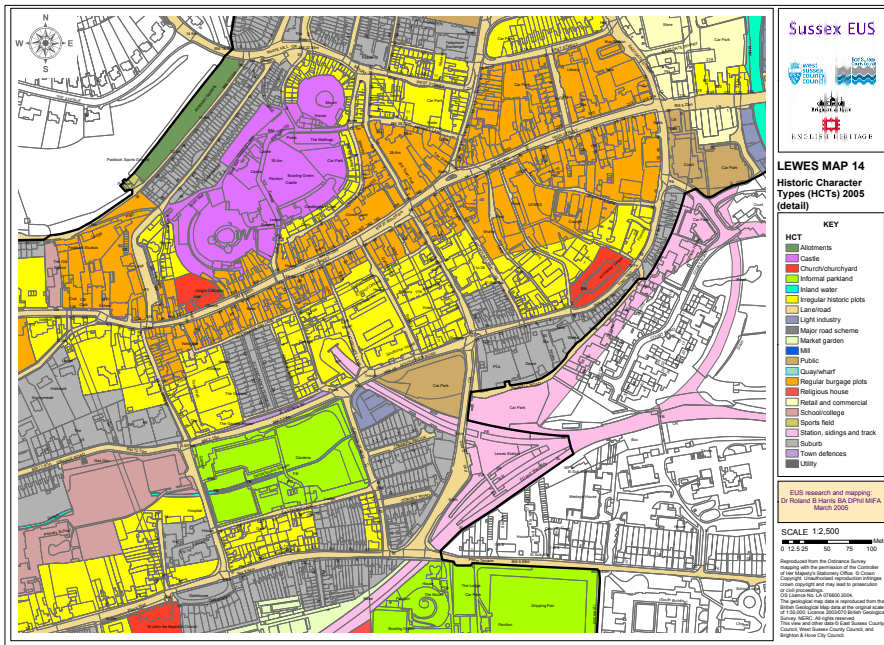
and use of its urban archaeological resource. This may be adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance [<http://www.bathnes.gov.uk/BathNES/environment/planningservices/Archaeology/BathSPG.htm>].

The second strand, **extensive urban surveys** (EUS) covers smaller towns on a county-by-county basis. Projects are funded through county (or equivalent) archaeological services, and the database-assessment-strategy structure is followed. Twenty-nine counties, covering nearly 700 towns (out of a likely total of around 1100),

The Black Country Urban Historic Landscape Characterisation; the picture shows the modern Black Country landscape. The area is almost totally built up with only small areas of open land in Walsall to the north east and Dudley to the south. Areas of industry dereliction still survive but much of this is currently being replaced by housing and retail and business parks

© Black Country Archaeological Service





Detailed map of Historic Character Types, Lewes, East Sussex

have been completed or are in progress, and the assessment reports are beginning to be made available on the internet (via the Archaeology Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>). The EUS programme combines archaeological mapping with characterisation to address the needs of regeneration. In **Cornwall**, 19 towns have been examined in detail, with partnership funding from Objective 1 (an EU regeneration fund) [<http://www.historic-cornwall.org.uk/project.htm>].

The aim is to protect the distinctive regional character of Cornwall's towns from erosion by regeneration-led investment. Character areas have been defined for each town, and the salient characteristics of each documented in text and photographs. In **Sussex**, an EUS project concerned

largely with market towns has sought to define 'Historic Urban Character Areas' (HUCAs) and to give a numerical 'Historic Environment Value' to each HUCA. In **Lancashire**, the EUS deals with the complexity of the county's major industrial towns of the 19th century.

A third strand applies and adapts the methodology of HLC (see above) to major industrial conurbations, notably the former 'metropolitan' counties. Projects for Merseyside, South Yorkshire and the Black Country are well-advanced, and work on Greater Manchester is due to start in 2007.

Allied to these strands are national overviews of urban historic assets. Through partnership between the Town and Country Planning Association, and English Heritage, the **Garden Cities** project aims to summarise existing knowledge on the development of the Garden City movement and, through a number of case studies, to examine the current condition of Garden City settlements. The effect of different management regimes and degrees of protection will be assessed, and the project will result in published recommendations for future management.

National monument, building and landscape type characterisations

In addition to HLC and EUS programmes, a related programme seeks to characterise certain types of distinctive place or landscape, where

Long Row: a Handloom Weavers' Settlement in Blackburn. This area of subscription club housing was built on the road from Little Peel to Billinge between c1803 and c1820. The houses were mainly constructed for handloom weavers and rear cellar loomshop windows can be seen



© Lancashire County Council

these have particular characteristics whose definition and interpretation will inform future management needs. With origins relating back to the Monuments Protection Programme and thematic listing, these projects have been driven by casework needs, heritage protection prioritisation and – for military sites – research agendas [<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/pubs/mmm/>].

Work to date on the varied, often extensive, and poorly understood, **military complexes** in our landscape has concentrated on four major types of military installations: airfields, naval bases, and now **command centres** and **army camps**. On the latter, an initial phase of historical research, based on documentary sources, identified some 16 types of camp, including: the great training camps of the 1860s; artillery practice camps with a limited permanent infrastructure intended to support tentage; semi-permanent camps, making great use of corrugated iron and remarkably long-lived; and the Militia Camp, of well-built wooden huts and intended to train a battalion. A follow-up stage uses aerial photographic evidence combined with field visits to determine modern survival. An initial estimate suggests over 40% of camps survive in some form, the majority largely as buried archaeological remains.

A further project, now completed and to be published as a CBA Research Report, covers **Defence Areas**, those defended landscapes that survive largely unaltered from their original configuration. Some 67 of these defence areas have been identified across England.

A major task is disseminating the results of the work commissioned over the last decade on Second World War and other military sites for the Monuments Protection Programme and thematic listing. 2004 saw the publication of David Evans's *Building the Steam Navy*, which will be followed by a publication on the naval **ordnance yards**, built for the storage and manipulation of armaments and explosives. These add to the corpus of recent and forthcoming publications covering other aspects of military landscapes and structures (including *Fields of Deception* and *AA Command, Building Radar* and *Building Air Power, Civil Defence, Operation Diver* and *Anti-Invasion*).

Research to enable better understanding of our farming landscape has also been a priority. The nature and significance of our historic farmsteads is a national priority, subject as they are to considerable pressure from change



© William Foot

of use or demolition and abandonment. They formed the subject of an **Historic Farmsteads Characterisation** partnership project undertaken by the University of Gloucestershire and funded by English Heritage and the Countryside Agency. This project was specifically designed to improve the decision-making of agencies responsible for guiding change and managing the Historic Farm Building resource through production of eight regional characterisation and policy booklets [http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/CB47_04_HistoricFarmsteads.pdf].

Piddlehinton army camp (Dorset), built in 1941 and used as a marshalling camp in the preparations for D-Day, it was later used to house Asian refugees from Uganda in 1972. A recent national study of army camps commissioned by English Heritage's Characterisation Team has shown that Piddlehinton is one of less than 25 of an original 1100 camps from the Second World War to survive with substantial remains, including buildings and plan form

Complementing this project is a study of the **field systems of East Anglia** developed out of the Monuments Protection Programme and enhanced with the adoption of historic landscape characterisation techniques. This revealed often unexpected patterns in distribution and date, reinforcing the value of firm evidence bases

Field barns near Angram in the Yorkshire Dales National Park



© Peter Gaskill

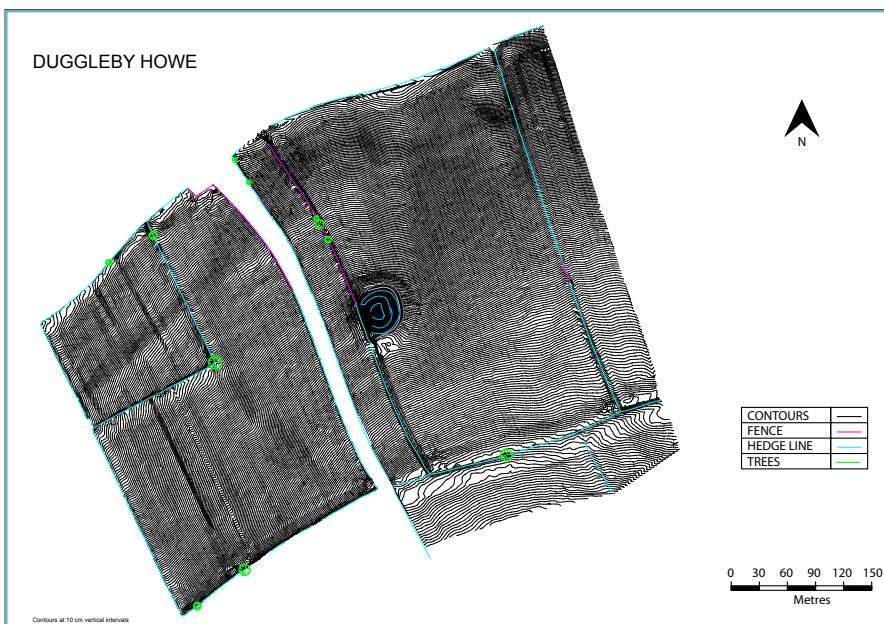
supporting long-term or wide-scale planning decisions affecting the wider farmed landscape. [<http://www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology/fieldsys.htm>].

Other characterisation projects funded through the Programme and its immediate antecedents include detailed assessments of variety and significance of **Georgian townhouses**; research for a review of **Commissioners' Churches** constructed in the earlier decades of the 19th century, involving the creation of a national database of Commissioners' Churches still used as places of worship; and the development of national surveys of our industrial heritage through State of the Historic Industrial Environment Reports (SHIERs). Currently in preparation or being planned are SHIERs for engineering works, block mills, nuclear power, breweries, textiles and chemicals, all industries subject to considerable change and witnessing widespread redevelopment of existing and historic sites.

DEVELOPING THE EVIDENCE BASE FOR POORLY UNDERSTOOD LANDSCAPES AND MONUMENTS

The second part of our strategy for understanding our historic environment is focused on particular locales, sites, monuments or structures. We have identified key specific landscapes and structures where very detailed research is delivering the data needed for their positive interpretation, public enjoyment, and specific management

A recent topographic survey of Duggleby Howe, one of the Neolithic round barrows under study along the Gypsy Race in the Upper Wold Valley, Yorkshire



requirements. 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; all of the research will be of direct use for evolving strategies of Heritage Protection.

Landscape studies

Recognition that significant historic landscapes require holistic management solutions lies at the heart of our research programmes: through detailed understanding of the resource and issues, appropriate techniques can be developed to deliver conservation, learning and enjoyment. Deposits at **Boxgrove**, Sussex, which have yielded Britain's oldest hominid remains (500,000 BC), as well as stone tools and animal bones, also extend for some 26km along the Sussex coast. A two-year mapping project will therefore define the surviving extent of the sediments and identify archaeologically sensitive deposits. This will inform decisions as part of the planning process, particularly associated with aggregates extraction [<http://matt.pope.users.btopenworld.com/boxgrove/boxhome.htm>].

The remarkable concentration of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age ceremonial monuments along the **Gypsy Race** in the Wolds of Yorkshire, and highly vulnerable to the effects of arable farming, is another case. Hengiform enclosures, barrow complexes and other features mark out a landscape comparable to that of Wessex in its complexity. A combination of desk-based survey and re-visiting of older excavation archives is providing a crucial understanding of the interrelationships of the monuments within this river valley.

A partnership study with the Exmoor National Park Authority, the National Trust, and the University of Exeter is a multidisciplinary study providing our first detailed understanding of the sites, monuments and landscape associated with iron-working in **Exmoor** since Roman times [http://www.ex.ac.uk/~pfclaugh/mhinf/ex_iron.htm]. It has received major media coverage and has involved scores of volunteers.

Urban, as well as rural, landscapes are also receiving attention. The Programme formed a partnership with the Leverhulme Trust to develop the built-environment component of a major survey into **mercantile Liverpool** in the 19th and early 20th centuries, a project



complementary to the major English Heritage regenerative Historic Environment in Liverpool Project [<http://www.liv.ac.uk/merchant/>].

Monument and building studies

Sometimes, the development of an understanding at site or structure level is necessary. Most often this lies outside the remit of the Historic Environment Enabling Programme, but occasionally the benefits accruing from Programme support for investigation justify fully the resources.

At **Chester Amphitheatre**, the combined support of English Heritage (both in-house expertise and Programme funding) and Chester City Council have produced a remarkably successful exemplar for public archaeology. Beyond the very considerable enhancement to our understanding of the city's Roman and medieval past, the project has generated international media interest, encouraged thousands of visitors to view and participate in the project, created an estimated 150 jobs, and brought in nearly £5m to the city [<http://www.chester.gov.uk/amphitheatre/>].

Another exemplar funded through the Programme was the characterisation of **RAF Scampton**, famous for its connection with the Dambusters, Vulcan bombers, and now the base of the Red Arrows display team. Characterisation of the site and its collection of WWI, WWII and Cold War structures allowed an assessment of how this methodology might contribute to the progress of the Heritage Protection Review.

Maritime monument research: Wrecks

The direct evidence for prehistoric seafaring in the British archaeological record is limited to fewer than ten boat finds from the Neolithic and Bronze Age; a number of individual artefact finds and the **Protected Wreck sites at Langdon Bay, Moor Sands** and possibly the ingot site in the Erme Estuary. The location of the Protected Wreck sites on the south coast of England, their continental nature, as well as the scale of the Langdon Bay collection (the largest group of metalwork in north-west Europe for this phase of the Bronze Age) make the assemblages from the Langdon Bay and Moor Sands sites unique.



Left: Aerial photograph of the RAF base at Scampton, Lincolnshire, taken in 1939.

Above: RAF Scampton badge and motto.

Opened in 1936 as a bomber station, Scampton's association with the Dambuster Raids make it Bomber Command's most famous base of the Second World War. It also played an important role in the Strategic Bomber Offensive and the daylight raids in support of the Allied offensive in Europe. It continued to evolve as a landscape for the projection of deterrent power against the Soviet Union in the Cold War period. The hangars are now listed following a thematic survey completed in May 2000. Consideration is now being given to how the site can be protected as a whole, whilst allowing it to grow and meet future defence needs. The site is large (it is the same size as Truro in Cornwall) and recent work financed by HEEP has enabled future planning to take account of its character and the capacity of its buildings and landscape to absorb change.

Excavation on the Studland Bay Protected wreck site, Dorset

Accordingly, English Heritage funded an archive consolidation and post-excavation phase for both sites and is anticipating funding the publication of the work undertaken.

The Protected Wreck site in **Studland Bay**, near Poole Harbour, is believed to be that of a lightly armed Spanish merchant vessel. Investigations have been undertaken on the site between 1984 and 1992 when much of the post-excavation processing and conservation in progress at the time was halted; material was placed in store without this process being finished. The Programme has funded the consolidation of the project archive as well as the compilation of a project design which sets out the work required to undertake a post-excavation assessment and to identify which areas of investigation should be taken forward to publication.

The French **Le Hazardeux** was captured by the British and was refitted and renamed as a 4th Rate ship in 1704. Two years later, it was wrecked on Bracklesham Bay off the West Sussex coast. The site was designated a Protected Wreck in 1987. Archaeological investigations have been undertaken by the Hazardous Project team for over 25 years and recent monitoring has indicated that the southern end of the site continues to erode. The Hazardous Project Team and the Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology are working with English Heritage to secure the future of the wreck which includes assessing the project's archives and evaluating environmental impacts to the site.

Excavations at Highstead, Kent



© Canterbury Archaeological Trust

UNLOCKING THE RESEARCH DIVIDEND OF PAST INVESTIGATIONS

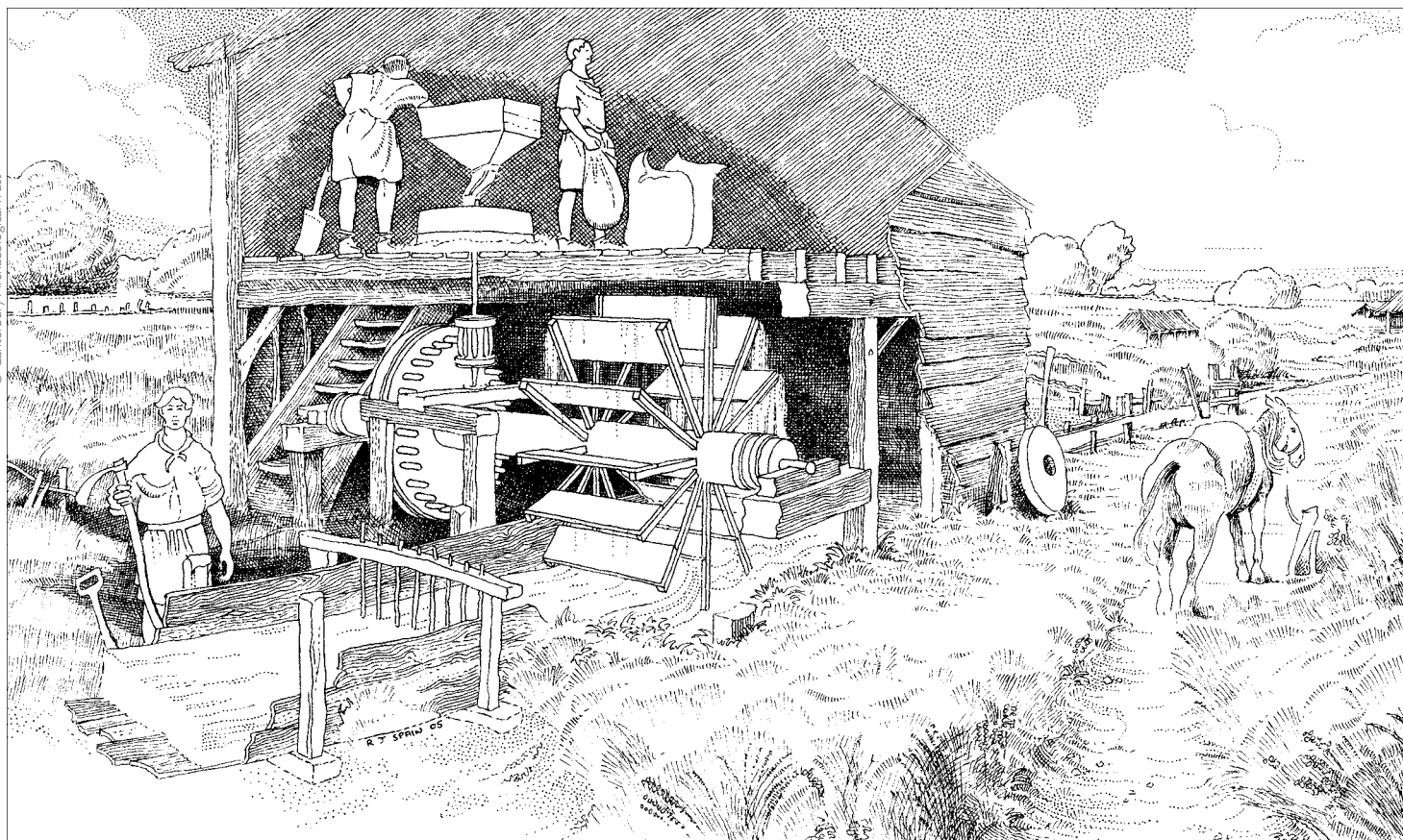
There are considerable archives of excavations undertaken in the 20th century which remain unpublished. Limitations on resources within the Programme led to a moratorium being placed on further archive research from 2002 onwards. However, those projects that had been initiated prior to that date remain 'live', and it is these which are reported here. 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.

These past investigations have much to offer: they inform at local, regional and national levels, within thematic studies, and considerably enhance our knowledge of past human experience over thousands of years. Here we present a selection in chronological order.

Prehistoric

Many very important prehistoric sites are being taken through to belated publication. In some cases this delay has allowed the application of new analytical techniques not available at the time of excavation: for instance, the use of high-precision radiocarbon dating and Bayesian modelling at **Ascott-under-Wychwood long barrow**, Oxfordshire, and **Hambleton Hill causewayed enclosure**, Dorset, which have added immensely to our understanding not only of these individual sites but also of 'horizons' of monument building in the Early Neolithic.

In other cases unpublished excavations retain the potential to extend our knowledge of important types of site or assemblages. For instance, **Charlecote** on the Warwickshire Avon includes an unusual Neolithic long barrow or enclosure with a possible turf-lined mortuary chamber. In **west London**, a synthesis of prehistoric excavations from the early 1970s until 1990 has revealed chronological development from a Neolithic ceremonial landscape with cursus and ritual features through a formalised Bronze Age landscape and emerging into a nucleated Iron Age settlement pattern; a sequence complementing that emerging from major excavations at Heathrow airport. At **Highstead, Kent**, a series of Late Bronze



Age/Early Iron Age enclosures resemble other, well-known, sites from Essex, and the associated pottery assemblages, unique to the county, provide important evidence of cross-Channel links.

Landscape studies also have value in contextualising earlier excavations, as shown by a project to record palaeo-environmental data and evidence for Early Mesolithic activity around the famous site of Star Carr in the **Vale of Pickering**, Yorkshire.

Finally, the growing volume of fieldwork under PPG16 means some sites do not warrant detailed publication in their own right; but even this 'grey literature' has great value collectively, as Dave Yates' synthesis of surprisingly extensive evidence for **Bronze Age formal land management** across southern England has demonstrated.

Roman

Many of the major Roman excavations which received Programme funding in previous years have now been published or are approaching publication. Those remaining active in 2004 and 2005 included Roman industry, urbanism and religion. In **Great Chesterford**, Essex (Essex County Council), the analysis and publication of key data sets derived from 13 sites, from a list of 50 unpublished fieldwork projects, is also informing curatorial policy in the face of proposals for development within the Stansted-M11 corridor. However, as well as adding to our academic understanding, the work is widening popular

knowledge of this important Roman 'small town'. Similarly, the need to synthesise the results of work on Roman **Southwark** is crucial to our understanding of the development of London, but that understanding is equally important to the management of the archaeological resource. Our developing awareness of Roman Southwark provides the intellectual case for archaeological conditions placed on developments that have led to important developer-funded excavations on Southwark sites such as the Jubilee Line Extension project and at Tabard Square. The Roman mills at **Ickham**, Kent, whilst not unique in Britain, are some of the few to have been excavated under modern conditions. They are crucial to our understanding of Roman agriculture and industry. Similarly the publication of the apparently isolated rural temple complex at **Grimstock Hill**, Coleshill, Warwickshire, will add a new phase to the history of the area, and widen our understanding of Roman religious experience in this country.

Reconstruction view by Robert Spain of the fourth-century Roman 'Mill 2' at Ickham, Kent

Roman copper-alloy mount in the form of a theatre mask from Union Street, Southwark



© Museum of London Archaeology Service

The Dancing Warrior uncovered during excavations at Finglesham Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, East Kent

Early medieval

England between the 5th and 11th centuries remains rather poorly understood and much debated. Cemeteries are a major source of data for our understanding of society and economy in early Anglo-Saxon England (5th to 7th centuries AD), the period which saw the transition from Roman Britain to the first English kingdoms. The dead were either buried with clothing and personal possessions linked to their status and identity in life, or cremated and the ashes buried with grave goods. Excavation, therefore, provides an opportunity to study individuals and populations through their skeletons, and also to speculate on the social-political structures and ideological allegiances expressed in burial ritual. The grave goods themselves have a great deal to tell us about technology and economy. Geographical comparisons and changes in burial practice over time allow us to identify regional identities including,



importantly, the emergence of princely or royal lineages. The analysis and publication of important individual cemetery sites at **Finglesham** and **Updown** (Kent), **Blacknall Field**, **Pewsey** (Wiltshire) and **Mucking** (Essex) is being supported through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme. We have also commissioned the pioneering synthetic analysis of four inhumation cemeteries in Norfolk and Suffolk (**Morning Thorpe**, **Bergh Apton**, **Spong Hill** and **Westgarth Gardens**, Bury St Edmunds) which will prove a benchmark publication of international significance.

The settlement context of such cemetery sites remains comparatively poorly understood and in order to help rectify this, the project Anglo-Saxon settlements in **Greater London** takes a synthetic approach to individual excavations, placing the excavated settlements within their broader physical, socio-cultural and economic landscapes. These early Anglo-Saxon

The Middle Saxon site at Brandon with the excavations superimposed on a 1945 aerial photograph. The site occupies a sand island next to the Little Ouse River, which is seen here in flood. Visible earthworks include a line of Middle Saxon ditches to the left, a central enclosure containing the unexcavated site of a possible medieval Chapel, and a causeway to the south with floodwater on either side



© Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service



Selection of finds excavated at Brandon, Suffolk: 3 gilded pins, a stylus, some imported pottery and a key

settlements were small farming communities, but in the Middle Saxon period (7th to 9th centuries) the increasing complexity of early English society can be seen in a greater diversity of settlement types and functions. Two of the most important settlements of this period were excavated at **Brandon**, Suffolk, and **Flixborough**, North Lincolnshire. Both are extensive and complex sites which have cemetery areas as well as a range of domestic and other buildings and the range of finds, both artefactual and environmental data, show that these were rich communities with wide contacts, access to an extensive range of goods and services, and were probably the centres of considerable rural estates. There is current debate over whether these sites are monasteries or the residences of secular lords, and it is possible that they may have been both, their status changing over time. Detailed analysis is elucidating these questions and providing a hitherto unparalleled understanding of the character and economy of the settlements and the communities they represent. This, in turn, contributes to our wider understanding of settlement character and complexity in Middle Saxon England and will inform research agendas and management responses.

Medieval

The development of later medieval archaeology in the last three decades has been remarkable, but the lag on dissemination of detailed results has had an impact on this progress. In response to this, the Programme is providing funding for the completion of investigation at a number of key sites.

Deserted medieval villages at **Caldecote**, Herts, and at **Stratton**, Bedfordshire [http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/ArchRev/rev96_7/strat.htm], rescue sites excavated between the 1970s and early 1990s, join the formidable research output from Wharram Percy, Yorks, on the history and context of medieval rural settlements. They provide remarkable counterpoints to the highest status settlements such as Norwich castle, the medieval suburban mansions and palaces of **Southwark**, London, and rural moated settlements such as **Southchurch Hall**, Essex.

Study of the archaeology of England's monasteries and cathedrals has also been spectacularly advanced through Programme funding, and we are now seeing the last few of that initiative being developed for publication. These include a multi-disciplinary study of **York Minster**, possibly one of Europe's very earliest Gothic buildings,



© Guy Beresford 1973

Donkey burial from medieval barn, Caldecote. According to local folklore a donkey was slaughtered and buried in a barn, to banish the monstrous goblin dog with blazing eyes, huge teeth and claws – considered a harbinger of death or bad tidings

which will elucidate the final elements of the remarkable archaeological sequence discovered during the strengthening of the tower in the late 1960s [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.5391>]. Vanished monastic sites under preparation include the Cluniac priory at **Bermondsey**, London, and the Augustinian house of **Merton**, Surrey, in which Sainsbury PLC is the major funding partner. At **Norton** priory, Cheshire, the research work we have supported will finally provide the full detail on the excavations to complement the award-winning museum displays.

Tile-floored main drain of the medieval Cluniac abbey at Bermondsey, south London



© Museum of London Archaeology Service

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.

Notably, this includes excavations on the sites of internationally significant early sites, the **Rose and the Globe theatres** in Southwark, London. Neither location was fully excavated and, indeed, the Rose became a conservation *cause célèbre*. Its remains now lie beneath a modern office block in Southwark.

The analysis of evidence from these excavations aims to place the structures in the context of the development of Bankside. This area was part of the manor of the Bishops of Winchester, close to the City but outside its jurisdiction, and formed an early focus for riverside inns, brothels and gambling-dens. The earliest known purpose-built theatre on Bankside was the Rose in 1587, followed by the Swan in 1595, the Globe in 1599, and the Hope in 1614. The excavated sites form the only physical link with an arena in which the plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries were first performed. The archaeological and architectural evidence is therefore of immense significance to theatre historians as well as to archaeologists.

The **Vauxhall glassworks** was just one of many glasshouses known to have operated in London in the late 17th and early 18th centuries, but the excavation of this site in 1989 offered the first chance to look at the remains of one of these establishments. Structural remains included a furnace as well as a fritting oven (the first from this period to be found in the UK). Frit was recovered, along with crucibles, tools, working waste and finished vessels. The glasshouse, run by John Baker, was

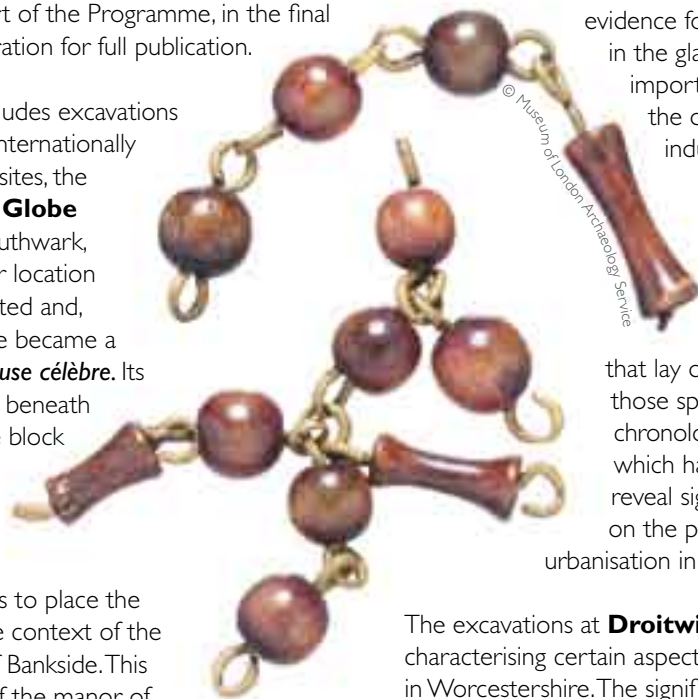
opened between 1663 and 1681, and demolished by 1706 – the period that Ravenscroft introduced lead crystal glass. While the Vauxhall works was producing established wares such as wine bottles and potash glass finewares, scientific analysis has shown that there is some evidence for lead content in the glass, a potentially important discovery for the development of the industry.

Urbanisation

Among the more important excavations archives that lay dormant were those spanning multiple chronological periods, and which have the potential to reveal significant information on the processes of urbanisation in England.

The excavations at **Droitwich** are useful in characterising certain aspects of Roman activity in Worcestershire. The significance of the salt industry as a commodity in terms of control of the area has been analysed through the synthesis of three excavations on a Roman fort, villa and roadside settlement.

Chain linked ornament from below the stage at the Rose theatre



© Museum of London Archaeology Service

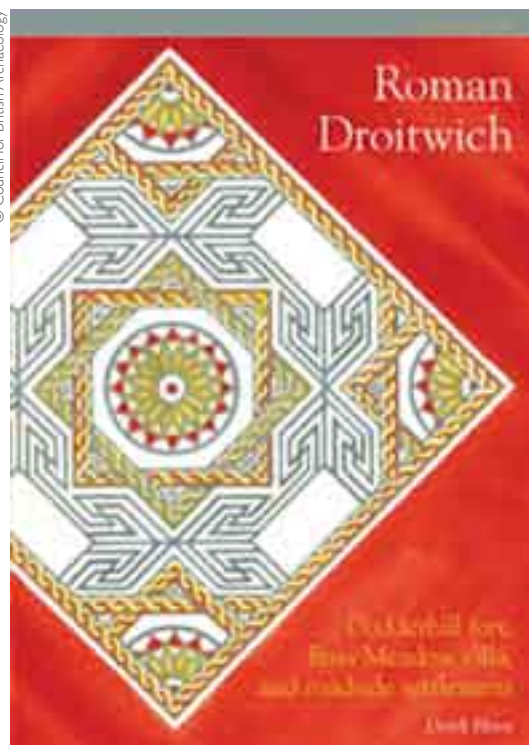
Right: Book on Roman Droitwich, published by the Council for British Archaeology

Below: Gold ring from the yard of the Rose theatre



© Museum of London Archaeology Service

© Council for British Archaeology



Roman and medieval **Staines**, Middlesex, a synthetic volume on excavations dating from the 1960s through 1980s, will shortly be produced. Here, funding from the Programme has provided an opportunity to pull together disparate data sets into a cohesive narrative far superior to any that has been previously available, affording a view of the development of a small town in the shadow of the capital.

The site of one of England's largest Anglo-Saxon trading towns – **Lundenwic** – remained lost until excavations of the mid 1980s. To complement recent developer-funded publications on this hugely important and little-known city, we are supporting a synthesis of the many smaller sites that were excavated within its bounds up to 1990; these will be placed within the context of the latest ideas about the settlement, and provide further evidence for its infrastructure (streets and buildings), the daily lives of the occupants, their diet, trade and industry, beliefs and ritual.

A multi-disciplinary synthesis of past research on the medieval port of **New Winchelsea** combines survey, excavation, geophysical investigation, standing building interpretation and documentary analysis. The town all but disappeared following loss of its harbour to silting and repeated French raids, but its archaeology and architecture combine to provide a remarkable picture of deliberate town-planning of the late 13th-century. This is to be complemented by similar multi-disciplinary survey currently underway for the town of **Sandwich**.

Landscape evolution

Several projects demonstrate the huge potential of past rescue excavations, especially when the results are incorporated into explicit landscape-based research programmes.

In the case of the **Raunds Area Project**, English Heritage and Northamptonshire County Council Archaeology Unit (now Northamptonshire Archaeology) collaborated to undertake work in response to development and mineral extraction. Publication of two parts of the project is now forthcoming. The Raunds Area Survey, a detailed investigation of an area of 40 sq km in the Nene Valley, Northamptonshire, has resulted in a model for landscape development from early prehistory to the development of open fields and medieval villages. The Raunds Prehistoric Project describes the extensive Neolithic and Early Bronze Age



ceremonial landscape and the Middle Bronze Age fields and droveways which succeeded it. It includes the work carried out by Oxford Archaeology at Redlands Farm, **Stanwick**.

Part of an 8th-century building in the a/s trading of Lundenwic under excavation. The building may have been a smithy

The excavations as part of the **Cotswold Water Park** Project have enabled a wide-ranging discussion of landscape development and rural economy in part of the Upper Thames Valley from the Middle Iron Age to the end of the Roman period. At Claydon Pike, changes in agricultural practice and site layout could also be related to wider economic change (such as a shift during the Roman period from a mainly subsistence economy to specialised management of hay meadows, probably supplying the needs of expanding centres such as Cirencester). The Romano-British settlement at Somerford Keynes may have included a tile depot, and there are indications of an official religious presence. Finds from the project will be displayed in the newly refurbished Corinium Museum, Cirencester.

The continuing work at **West Heselton** has included the total excavation and analysis of an Early/Middle Saxon settlement. The study of grubenhauser has greatly increased understanding of the structures themselves and also of the large, well organised settlements they were part of. The environmental evidence is used to suggest that cattle may have formed the basis for taxation, and zoning of activity across the settlement is an early indicator of village formation. The landscape synthesis examines the wider landscape, and includes nearly 1000 hectares of geophysical survey. It has greatly changed perception of the

density of occupation and continuity of land use of this landscape, demonstrating that much of its structure was established in the Neolithic and was maintained until the introduction of 'rig and furrow' field systems. New techniques have been developed and evaluated, and the results offer the prospect of effective long-term management of an area where the archaeology remains at threat from intensive agriculture.

Themes and topical syntheses

The interpretation of sites and landscapes, and therefore the delivery of a sound evidence base, needs to be matched by our understanding of the associated material culture. The Programme is, consequently, helping to address these needs through thematic studies.

We have supported studies of ceramic industries, such as south Midlands **Late Medieval Reduced Wares**, and **Metropolitan slipwares** from Harlow, Essex, which draw out the true potential of assemblages from numbers of disparate interventions. We have matched industry-specific studies with regional overviews of regional ceramic

traditions, such as **Anglo-Saxon pottery of Northumbria**, and **medieval pottery traditions in Cambridgeshire**. Wider questions regarding the character of society, and cultural and economic practice during the Roman period, are addressed by the **Samian Project** [http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue17/willis_toc.html].

Together these make major and invaluable contributions to the study and knowledge of ceramics, establishing the benchmarks to which all future work can be related.

Such studies are not confined to pottery. The recently published **Medieval floor tiles of Northern England** ably demonstrates the range and variety of this manufacturing tradition, and will be an major reference resource. **Roman Londinium** aims to study the wealth of artefactual material from Roman London in order to publish synthetic multidisciplinary studies of life in the city, focusing in particular on the people of Londinium and the city's central role in the province, for example, in the fields of manufacture and supply. An on-line database will improve public access to the collections, enabling researchers to investigate further

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



© Roger White, University of Birmingham

aspects of social and economic life in Londinium. The project has already provided a launch-pad for a major research project at the Museum of London attracting significant external funding.

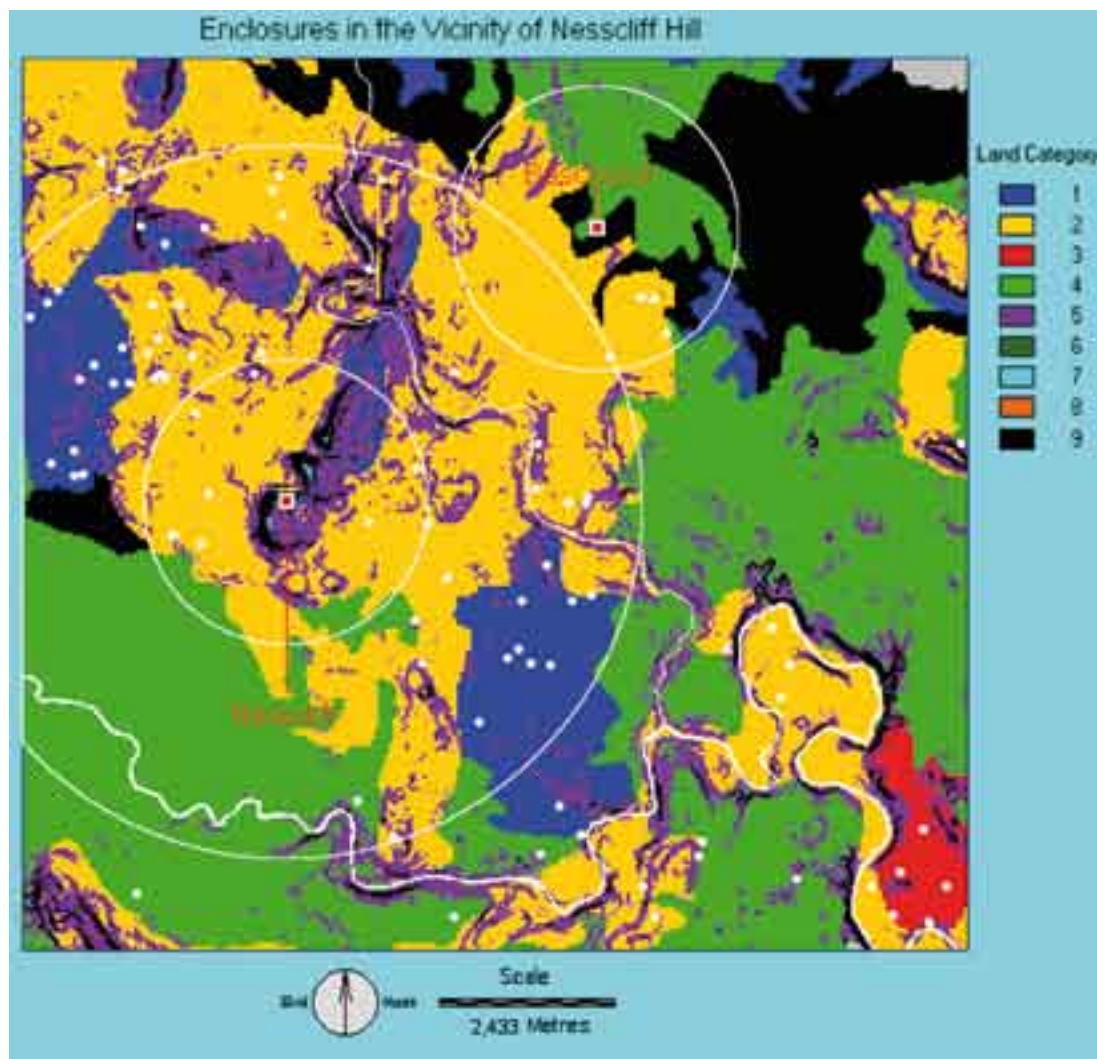
Not an artefact-based theme, but more of a survey of a lost building stock, the **Grubenhäuser in Anglo-Saxon England** brings together re-assessment of excavation archives, including those from Mucking and West Stow, to produce, for the first time, a detailed synthesis of these distinctive structures, as well as an examination of the material assemblages found within them, within the context of site formation and de-formation. This synthesis will contribute greatly to our understanding of Anglo-Saxon settlement.

Historic Properties in the care of English Heritage

Major excavations were undertaken on a number of Historic Properties, principally in the 1970s and 1980s, and a number of these large projects are very near completion, or in the process of publication. These represent the culmination of long-term work on major excavations, many with

associated standing structures and large artefact assemblages, which contribute to our understanding of the past on a number of levels. Two important works of the Roman period are complete - the final volume in the **Wroxeter** series on the Defences, and the fortress at **Housesteads** on Hadrian's Wall. The major work by Professor Rosemary Cramp on the early churches at **Jarrow and Monkwearmouth** will be published this autumn; the second volume on the finds, including the unique collection of Anglo-Saxon window glass, will follow shortly on CD.

The volume on the extensive human remains from St Peter's Church, **Barton-on-Humber** has been finished, and the text for the church is close to completion. **Launceston Castle**, Cornwall will be issued as a Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph in 2007. This includes the substantial finds and pottery assemblages, the latter making a very useful addition to the study of ceramics in the region. The contribution that combination of below and above ground archaeology can make to the understanding and interpretation of a building is well demonstrated in the study of Sir Thomas Smith's building at **Hill Hall**, Essex.



Location of enclosures within 5km of Nesscliffe hillfort, Shropshire; This map plots enclosures of Iron Age and Roman date in the vicinity of the hillforts at Nesscliffe and the Berth at Baschurch, on either side of the River Perry. The enclosures are located predominantly on the best arable lands

VALUING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Establishing the value and condition of the historic environment.

The Programme measures and promotes the national value of our historic environment in several practical and influential ways. We commission research directly on the socio-economic value of the sector and we develop strategic engagement between key stakeholders to increase the value placed on the historic environment. This highlights the significance and value of the historic fabric 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.

Remains of a former pillbox on the Suffolk Coast



GATHERING SECTOR INTELLIGENCE

Establishing the value of our past.

The annual *Heritage Counts* report presents indicator data on the state of England's historic environment, encompassing information on the extent and condition of the assets themselves as well as on the resources available to manage and conserve those assets and the benefits that they bring to people and communities. This includes a 'skills needs analysis' designed to examine questions of demand, supply and training provision within the built heritage sector. In support of this, data on employment and investment in the historic environment have been produced from a variety of sources and at different time scales. The **Quantifying Investment and Employment** project seeks to develop a robust and replicable methodology that will enable an evidence base to be assembled for the economic value of the historic environment sector in terms of investment and employment.

This will not be a straightforward task. The planned approach involves the assembly of data for three broad professional areas: buildings conservation, archaeology, and landscape management, using a questionnaire to collect

previously unavailable information from organisations across the public, private and voluntary sectors. Successful development of a consistent approach to gathering data in this way will, it is hoped, enable emerging trends to be identified in future editions of *Heritage Counts*.

In addition, and contributing data to *Heritage Counts*, are sector specific surveys such as the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) annual survey of **Local Government Archaeological Provision**. This project has run annually for a number of years and is building up data that can be interrogated to give indications of underlying trends.

Intelligence-gathering research between 2004 and 2006 was aimed at **identifying skills needs in maritime archaeology**. Undertaken in partnership with the Institute of Field Archaeologists, this developed priorities for future training in accordance with recommendations set out in *Taking to the Water* [<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/category.8679>].



Planning archaeologist monitoring a field evaluation, Hertford

ENGAGING WITH AND SUPPORTING KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Building contacts and partnerships.

The importance of the historic environment is recognised in many different spheres: local and national government, commercial organisations, academic institutions, the voluntary sector, and amenity groups, to list key examples. The Historic Environment Enabling Programme helps to bring these voices together by supporting key conferences and innovative partnerships, and, furthermore, attempting to remove barriers preventing wider public engagement.

LANDMARK CONFERENCES AND FORA

National and international conferences provide a very important means of developing and communicating the value of the historic environment throughout the sector. Nowhere was this more clearly illustrated than the decision by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport to address the **Institute of Field Archaeologists annual conference**, supported by the Programme, in Winchester in March 2005 [<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/news/article.php?storyid=23>]. The Programme also sponsored the 2006 IFA conference in Edinburgh, in partnership with Historic Scotland. Good management of the historic environment flows from this understanding, so the Programme was also able to provide continuing support for major conferences on **Managing the Marine Historic Environment I** [see <http://www.magconference.org/> for details on **Managing the Marine Historic Environment II**] on Archaeological Heritage Management in Europe, and the 10th

UNESCO Heritage Forum, **Cultural Landscapes in the 21st Century: Laws, Management and Public Participation: Heritage as a Challenge of Citizenship** [<http://whc.unesco.org/en/events/111/>]. Developing better research on the historic environment forms an essential aspect of good management, and we are therefore also able to support a limited number of national and international seminars enabling information exchange and sharing of techniques and approaches. Such a forum was the International Conference on Underwater Archaeology (IKUWA) [http://www.ikuwa2.ch/docs/Programm_IKUWA2.pdf].

SUPPORTING STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

In addition to the importance attached to developing efficient communication links, the Programme is also enabling strategic partnerships between and among local and regional authorities and agencies. Since 2004 we have supported part of the infrastructure costs of the national **Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers** (ALGAO http://www.algao.org.uk/assocn/fs_assn.htm), a key partnership in helping to successfully conserve and manage the historic environment, and itself working closely with planning associations and other institutions concerned with heritage issues. Another innovative approach is developing a regional focus. The **CAN DO Partnership** is bringing together a wide range of partners including, English Heritage, Natural England, Howardian Hills AONB, North York Moors National Park Authority, Defra, Forestry Commission England, Yorkshire Forward, Ryedale District Council, Hambleton District Council, National Trust, Framework for Change and Government Office for Yorkshire and Humber. Its aim as summarised by one partner, is to 'create in the Hambleton and Howardian Hills in Yorkshire, an area of true landscape, cultural and biodiversity excellence which will benefit local communities and enhance economic prosperity' [http://www.f4c.org.uk/what_we_do/environment/a4c/CANDO%20info%20sheet.htm]. Bringing the historic environment into the heart of the community and demonstrating the strong links between the natural, cultural and economic landscapes is key to English Heritage's strategy for the next five years.

Excavation of a Roman brine tank, Nantwich, Cheshire



© Cheshire County Council

DELIVERING NATIONAL RISK ASSESSMENTS

Identifying and understanding risk.

Strategic intelligence of the state of the historic environment is of course vital to effective management. 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.

DEVELOPING RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

In 2004/5 we joined a European consortium comprising local authorities in England, Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands to examine approaches to **Environmental Impact Assessments** (EIAs) and the place of the historic environment within them. This project is due to deliver in 2006-7 but will for the first time offer guidance to best practice in ensuring the representation of historic assets within EIAs across north-west Europe.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AT RISK

It is clear that many aspects of the historic environment face a degree of threat from neglect, inappropriate use or modification, climate change, and other factors. National strategies are being developed to manage the risks appropriately. Assessing risk and formulating strategies to deal with it are essential. In this regard, the national **Scheduled Monuments at Risk** (SM@R) programme builds upon the national **Monuments at Risk** (MARS) project, published in 1998, which examined a 5% sample of all recorded designated and undesignated archaeological sites in England. SM@R however will deliver an even more intensive assessment of the condition and vulnerabilities of scheduled monuments in England. The programme was initiated by a pilot project in the East Midlands.

Agriculture and natural erosion appear as pre-eminent causes of monument vulnerability and the consequent importance of environmental land management measures in reducing risks and delivering enhancements to sites is clear. In addition to assessments of the fabric of scheduled monuments, the pilot survey also involved a preliminary assessment of the amenity value of sites, including their setting and visibility.

The findings of the pilot project proved to be influential in discussions on the design of Defra's new Environmental Stewardship agri-environment scheme, and in securing its greater emphasis on the historic environment. However, the baseline data from SM@R will be invaluable in identifying problems relating to all monuments, whether rural, urban or peri-urban, and prioritising resources and partnership projects accordingly.

During 2004, the results of the East Midlands pilot were evaluated and a database designed to facilitate the extension of the programme to other regions was created. In addition, two further regional studies were initiated in Yorkshire and South West regions respectively. In 2005 the programme was extended to the North

Repairs underway at Ayton Castle as part of the Scheduled Monuments at Risk project

© Purcell Miller Tritton LLP



East and West Midlands. Full national coverage is anticipated by 2007. However, preliminary results are available from a number of the ongoing projects:

In **Yorkshire**, the highest concentration of Scheduled Monuments within the region is found within the North York Moors National Park, with 30% of the total. More than a quarter are managed by Forest Enterprise, who are responsible for nearly 10% of the Region's 2623 monuments. Risk assessment has shown that there are significant differences between monuments managed by Forest Enterprise and others under woodland or plantation within North Yorkshire as a whole. Whereas 85% of the North Yorkshire monuments in woodland are at medium or high risk, the proportion for monuments under Forest Enterprise management is only 43%. This is a direct consequence of the effective use of management plans, drawn up by Forest Enterprise, in negotiation with English Heritage Field Monument Wardens, for monuments in their care.

In the **West Midlands**, initial work in Herefordshire has shown the majority (74%) of scheduled monuments to be at medium or low risk. Amongst the 67 monuments assessed as being high risk, 14 are cropmarks, 13 are churchyard or wayside crosses and 8 are sections of Offa's Dyke. The lower incidence of high risk monuments is partially explained by the demand for English Heritage Management Agreements, with more in Herefordshire than in any other West Midlands county.

In the **South West**, which contains over a third of all scheduled monuments in England, a pilot exercise was undertaken in Gloucestershire in 2004 and this showed that nearly a quarter of all scheduled monuments in the County are at high risk. The main threat is ploughing, both for monuments within arable land or those on the periphery and affected by plough clipping. There were a wide range of other vulnerabilities, most notably extensive burrowing by badgers. In response to these threats, consideration is being given to developing a strategy for the improved management of scheduled monuments at high risk. This involves working with partners, particularly local authorities, national park authorities and Defra's Rural Development Service. A number of management initiatives already exist, such as the County Monument Management Schemes as well as Stewardship

Initiatives, and future work will concentrate upon how they might be most usefully targeted to deal with generic issues associated with the main types of vulnerability as well as individual scheduled monuments.

MARINE CONDITION ASSESSMENTS ON DESIGNATED WRECK SITES

After the passing of the National Heritage Act 2002, English Heritage assumed the responsibility from DCMS of managing the Government's 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, up to the end of 2006 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.

English Heritage has responsibilities for the proper curation and management of the Designated Historic Wrecks lying in English waters and, as part of our duty of care, we nominate sites that require reconnaissance by the contractor and specify the brief for the nature of the assessment. In the 2005 season, sites off **Salcombe** (Devon), and **Dunwich Bank** (Suffolk) were investigated and, in addition, an emergency assessment of a newly-designated possible 17th Century armed merchantman, situated in the **Swash** Channel, Poole, was undertaken.

Decorated clay tobacco pipe recovered from the Salcombe Cannon Protected Wreck Site, Devon



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, 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 this in turn has led to a critical shortfall in our understanding brought on by a lack of previous research. Such landscapes have required development of sophisticated research suites to alter perceptions, plug gaps and promote evidence-based management. Since 2004, supported projects have focused on seven key areas of development.

England's coastal zones

The English Heritage Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) programme has, as its primary aim, enhancement of coastal Historic Environment Records and the National Monuments Record, in order to provide a firm evidence base for participation in Defra's Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) process, and in the development of Shoreline and Estuary Management Strategies and Schemes. In practice, there are two elements to this work: a desk-based assessment (Phase 1), followed by field-survey enhancement (Phase 2). In 2004 and 2005 projects were targeted at six key areas of development. Phase 1 RCZAS have been completed for the **Isles of Scilly** and **Dorset** [http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/marine/eh/dorset_coast/coastal_change.html], and Phase 2 reports completed for **North Kent** and **Norfolk**.

The results from the **Suffolk** RCZAS [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.001002005007004>] have already played an essential role in consultation for the Environment Agency's Suffolk Estuaries Strategy and Defra-sponsored Kelling-Lowestoft (Cell 3b) SMP. By participating in the SMP process at this strategic level, historic environment issues are flagged up at an early stage. This will permit development of

economically, technically and environmentally sustainable coastal defence solutions where historic assets are threatened, or mitigation strategies where these conditions cannot be met. The forward programme for RCZAs will focus on dynamic coasts where enhanced Historic Environment Records are urgently needed.

Wetland areas

English Heritage's Wetlands programme has been running successfully for some years now, and our strategy was articulated in 2002 [http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/wetlands_strategy.pdf]. Implementation of some aspects of that strategy is helping to plug outstanding gaps. Projects since 2004/5 have built on the results of four major wetland surveys and focus on management and predictive modelling. Work at Sheffield University is using data from the Humber Wetlands Project and the Land-Ocean Interaction Study to model past sea-levels and the extent of wetlands in the **Humber Basin** at different periods. While at Hull University the integration of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental data from **Hatfield and**

Surveying Burntwick Island for the North Kent Coastal Survey



© Wessex Archaeology

The wooden foundations (foreground) and palisade (top) of the Iron Age Glastonbury Lake Village survived for 106 years after their initial excavation in 1897



© Somerset County Council

partnership with Somerset County Council and the Environment Agency, has involved the examination of ten sites (most scheduled) in the **Somerset Levels** to assess their current condition. Some sites have largely disappeared and though preservation is good on others, peat wastage is a severe problem for their continued survival. The methodology for recording the preservation of biological remains preserved by anoxic conditions has been developed and refined for use in future studies of preservation. At **Fiskerton**, Lincolnshire, we have funded an auger survey of post-glacial deposits in the Witham valley in advance of a proposal for a countryside stewardship scheme.

Alluviated landscapes

A very significant amount of research has been directed at understanding the often superb archaeological resource hidden underneath the alluvial deposits in the floodplains of rivers. Our knowledge of this often deeply buried resource has emerged most often through aggregates extraction, and since 2003 a full research programme has been developed in the context of **aggregates extraction** and has thus been funded via the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund. The projects are set out in our sister report, **Extract**.

Thorne moors using GIS aims to help predict the location of archaeological sites within raised mires [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.5161>]. The Monuments at Risk in Somerset's Wetlands project funded in



© The Landscape Research Centre

The careful burial of a Deer Hound at West Heslerton indicates that hunting dogs were also treated as pets

Woodland landscapes

Wooded landscapes require specific methodological approaches to recording given that the vegetational constraints often mean that aerial photography and standard field survey can produce poor results. The Programme has thus been used to develop methodologies to gather data and develop management strategies. Our most intensive project has been the **Forest of Dean archaeological survey** [<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/index.cfm?articleid=1950>]. The Forest of Dean is famous for its coal industry of 'free' mining and the large scale production of iron over much of the last 2000 years. However, today with most of its industry gone the area is best known for its wooded landscapes. This survey was commissioned to fill the gaps in our knowledge of the historic environment associated with past use, and to provide Historic Environment advice for forestry management. It is a partnership project between English Heritage, Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, Forestry Commission, Countryside Agency, and local organisations, in 4 stages (desk-based assessment, trial fieldwork, field survey, and report). The first two stages of the project are now complete, and the number of Historic Environment Records has been more than doubled (to over 10000) for the Forest. Very few of the original records date to before the early medieval period, leaving the early history of the Dean under-represented when compared to the rest of England. In addition to collating and developing best practice for survey in woodland, the project has shown that LiDAR (light/laser detection and ranging), environmental sampling, field survey and geophysics all have a role to play in identifying the historic assets of wooded landscapes. The initial results indicate, perhaps surprisingly, that the Forest may have developed from open grassland in the late Saxon period, and thus the currently accepted story of the Iron Age and Roman iron industry needs substantial revision. Proposals for the stage 3 project are currently being developed.

A smaller pilot study was also funded in 2004/5 to inform management of numerous earthworks identified by walk-over survey in some of **Norfolk's ancient woodlands**.

Upland zones

The historic environment of many of England's upland areas remain poorly understood, and with growth in tourism there are opportunities to make historic assets in these areas a driver

© English Heritage National Monuments Record



for regeneration. The Programme, therefore, enters into partnerships with local and regional stakeholders to enhance understanding.

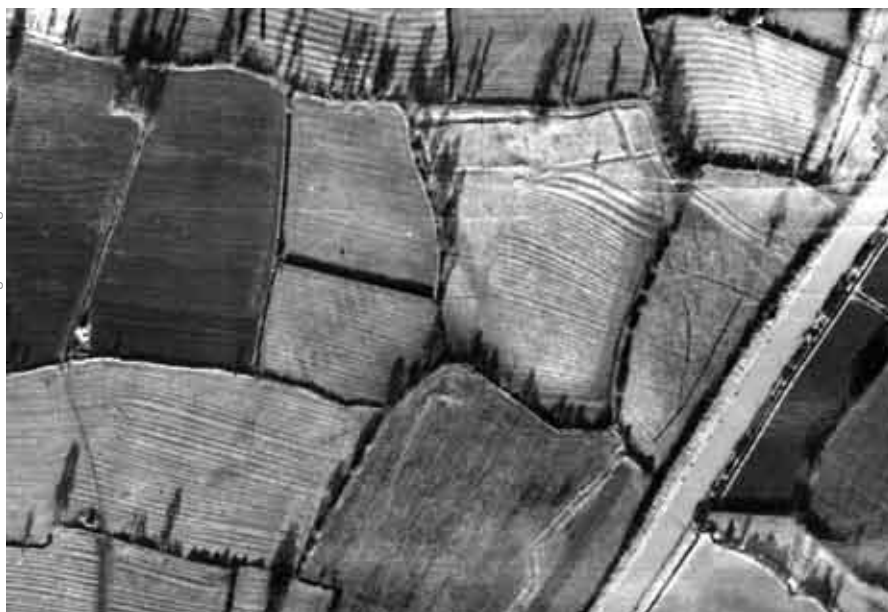
Children from West Heslerton Primary School encounter archaeology first hand, viewing a Roman shrine during excavation

An archaeological survey of the **Southern Quantocks** in Somerset aims to plug the knowledge gap recognised by those responsible for managing the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, who noted that understanding of how the cultural landscape within the Quantock Hills has evolved is severely constrained by the absence of recent archaeological field surveys [<http://www2.winchester.ac.uk/archaeology/current%20research/Quantocks/quantocks%20background.htm>].

A similar exercise in partnership with Natural England and Shropshire County Council aims to enhance the Historic Environment Records for the **Stiperstones Hills** in Shropshire. Neolithic or Bronze Age ceremonial landscapes, megaliths and early modern industrial sites are among the discoveries to date [http://www3.shropshire-cc.gov.uk/roots/packages/arc/arc_s01.htm].

A 1946 RAF aerial photograph showing a previously unknown (before the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment) medieval settlement in Moreton Valence Parish, Gloucestershire, with the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal on the right

© English Heritage National Monuments Record



Submerged landscapes

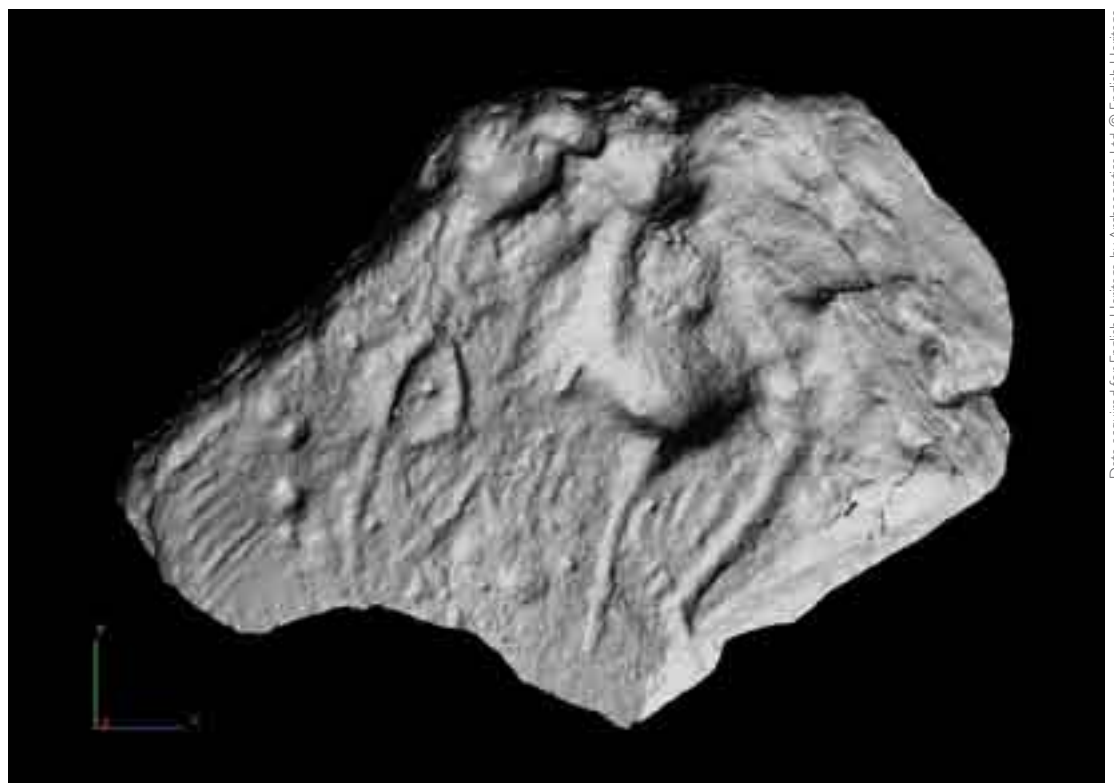
Since English Heritage assumed responsibility for the marine historic environment out to the 12-mile limit in 2002, we have established a Maritime component of the Programme. While much of this is directed at Designated Wreck Sites, we are also developing understanding of submerged, formerly terrestrial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

Submerged archaeological deposits have been found off **Bouldnor Cliff** in the western Solent and are currently being investigated by the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.5540>]. The shelter afforded by the Isle of Wight has aided the preservation of submerged deposits laid down through the Holocene era. These deposits form a rich sediment archive – and include, in particular, a submerged landscape associated with Mesolithic material from a deposit immediately below a submerged forest dated to 8565-8345 cal BP. However these deposits are threatened by erosion. The project aims to develop a framework for the sampling and interpretation of the prehistoric environment in the offshore zone, to develop methodologies for collecting and accessing data from prehistoric maritime landscapes and to quantify the rates of loss of material from the site. The main methodologies in use are bathymetric

and geophysical survey followed by diver investigation, sampling and excavation.

Subterranean landscapes

Archaeological deposits in England's caves and rock-shelters represent a unique but fragile resource, much of it still uninvestigated but with enormous potential. The conservation audit undertaken by Sheffield and Bradford Universities reflects our growing recognition of the vulnerability of these sites to erosion and damage. Although a pilot, the project covered the two regions with the largest number of archaeological caves, the Peak District and Yorkshire Dales, providing a baseline record of **cave archaeology** and its condition which will guide future work. Meanwhile, the potential of the resource was amply demonstrated by the discovery of Britain's first **Palaeolithic cave art**, by an Anglo-Spanish team at Creswell Crags, Nottinghamshire. Previously unnoticed engravings, dating back nearly 13,000 years and including reindeer, bison and birds, provide vivid new insights into the lives of our Ice Age ancestors. Recording of this art is now complete and the Programme is funding a programme of analysis and publication of these internationally important finds [http://www.creswell-crags.org.uk/CHT/News_and_views/rock_art_july2004.html].



Rendered 3D model for stone 1276 from Fylingdales, Yorkshire, generated from close-range 3D laser scanning

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.

A Late Bronze Age gold hoard uncovered at Cirencester



BUILDING THE CAPACITY OF OUR PARTNERS

Helping local authorities care.

The conservation, management and sustainability of the historic environment depends upon the provision and availability of high quality professional advice to a range of stakeholders including applicants, owners, local authorities and non-departmental public bodies such as Defra and Natural England. Through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme English Heritage has funded more than 18 posts since 2004 and these are based in **Local Authorities** (LA). 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. These posts enable each Authority to build and enhance their capacity to provide advice across a wide spectrum.

The **Countryside Archaeological Advisors** have been established to advise on rural historic environment issues which fall outside the

planning framework, such as the England Rural Development Programme. One of the main aims in the development of LA archaeological services is to increase the availability and quality of advice available to planners and applicants. The establishment of these extra posts provides additional planning advice and, in addition to this, they promote an appreciation of the importance of the historic environment record.

The Programme funding has aimed to embed new posts within the Local Authorities by making up to 50% of their costs available over three years, after which the Authority consolidates the post. These have been hugely successful in past years with over 90% of posts established permanently beyond the funding window; the partnership and consolidated resource brought into the historic environment can be measured in millions of pounds quite apart from the conservation delivery the posts themselves provide.

Conservation Officers offer invaluable support to the Historic Environment. Based in Local Authorities they maintain local Sites and Monument Records. They also prepare and maintain GIS information on the location of sites of historic interest (including maintaining the buildings at risk register) and prepare, sustain, and implement local Heritage strategy



© Paul Barker

TRAINING FOR THE FUTURE CARE OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Making sure the skill base is maintained.

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.

A new initiative sees key skill shortages being addressed through direct knowledge transfer from English Heritage experts to help develop practitioners in the sector. The programme, introduced in 2005 is called **English Heritage Professional Placements in Conservation** (EPPIC). Year-long work placement bursaries ensure that key skills are transferred to those liable to remain working within the sector through intensive hands-on work experience accompanied by monitored training. More details on progress of this initiative will be included in next year's **IMPACT**.

Training was also built into key research programmes. The **Roman pottery training module** filled an identified need in two areas. Firstly, it sought to begin rectifying a lack of appropriate finds specialists by training a recent graduate as a Roman Pottery Specialist in partnership with the University of Cambridge. Secondly, the project developed a simple and robust system for the digital publication of Roman Pottery reports linked to an archive held at the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) at York University. Likewise, the **Medieval pottery training module**: Castle Garth, Newcastle, was devised to address the chronic shortage of medieval finds specialists in northern England. The module included a training programme that covered a wide range of tasks for a pottery researcher and focussed on material from the Castle, Newcastle upon Tyne. A number of 'key skills' were taught ranging from spot dating and rapid assessments of pottery assemblages through to a familiarisation with digital recording formats.

The **Scholarship Programme** provided an additional strand of funding to help address skills shortage areas through widening access to relevant subject areas at Masters level. The intention was to encourage young career professionals in archaeology to diversify into

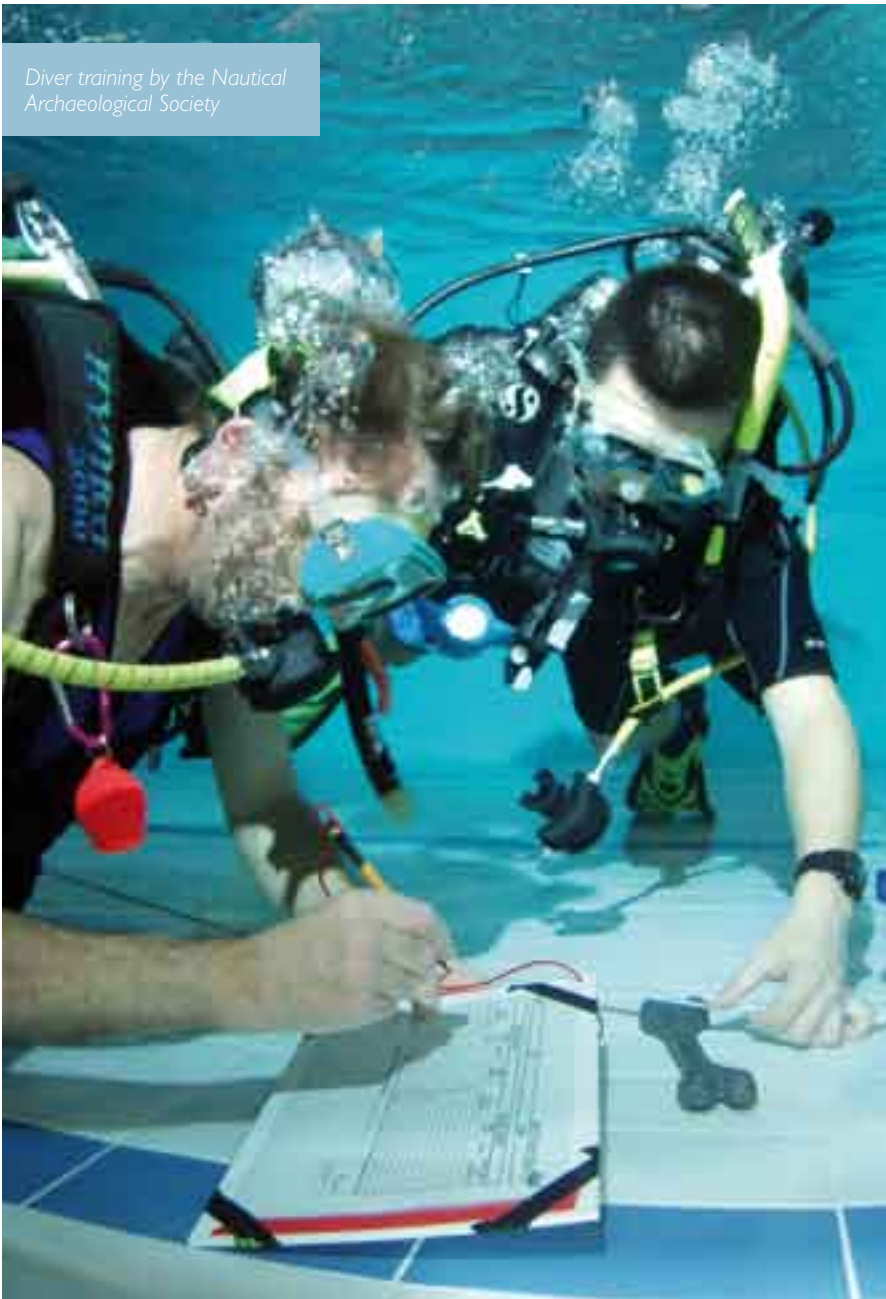
shortage areas, improving their employment prospects and expanding the skilled labour force required. Criteria for selection stipulate at least two years practical work experience in British archaeology. Scholarships were offered to the department concerned and they are encouraged to divide the available funding between eligible candidates to widen access as much as possible. Since 2004, scholarships have been offered in: **University of Newcastle upon Tyne** (MA - Heritage education and interpretation); **University College London** (MA – Artefact studies; MA – Managing archaeological sites; MSc – Technology and analysis of archaeological materials); **University of Bradford** (MSc - Scientific methods in archaeology – materials degradation); **University of Exeter** (MA – Wetland archaeology); **University of York** (MSc – Archaeology and information systems; PhD – English Architectural History 1550-1990); and **Manchester Metropolitan University** (PhD – History of the Built Environment).

© John Steane



Participants and tutors on the Historic Gardens and Landscapes course, Oxford University Department for Continuing Education, May 2006

Diver training by the Nautical Archaeological Society



© Nautical Archaeological Society

We are now developing the model to include **CASE** (Collaborative Awards in Science and Engineering) partnerships with Research Councils, thus extending the reach of both funding sources, and will report in more detail on the progress of this strand next year.

Training the Trainers was a partnership project funded through EC Leonardo II funds and the Historic Environment Enabling Programme. It was led by English Heritage and the Institute of Field Archaeologists in conjunction with organisations from the Netherlands and France. The project created guidance manuals in English, French and Dutch (in preparation) on the delivery of training for professional field archaeologists. These were produced following two seasons of fieldwork (2003 and 2004) at Mont Beuvray in France and involved both trainers (experienced archaeologists working in supervisory roles) and trainees (relatively new entrants to the profession) from the participating countries. The results of the project have been presented at the European Association of Archaeologists annual conference (2004).

In addition to this a number of specific research projects were initiated and designed to deliver in-depth training across a wide range of activities. These include, notably, the **Nautical Archaeology Society Training Programme** which has a number of important aims including the promotion of acceptable standards among amateurs and professionals for the survey and recording of underwater cultural heritage. The longer-term objective of the programme is to raise the awareness of the existence and importance of the underwater cultural heritage and, in doing so, highlight the fragility of this non-renewable resource and identify human and environmental factors which threaten its future integrity.

Presentation of an excavation at the Iron Age site of Bibracte, France



© Nautical Archaeological Society

Professional Training in the Historic Environment is a joint project with Oxford University to provide a series of short (1-5 day) courses in selected topic areas for in-service professionals and others. Since 2004, in excess of 360 training places have been provided through this route and the topics covered ranged from the preparation of **Desk-based Assessments** and **Watching Briefs** for junior staff, **Maritime Archaeology**, and **Introductions to Architecture for Archaeologists** as well as courses in the **Understanding and Interpretation of Buildings and Landscapes**.

STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

Aiming for best practice.

A specific application of the HEEP budget is to fund projects which seek to improve 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.

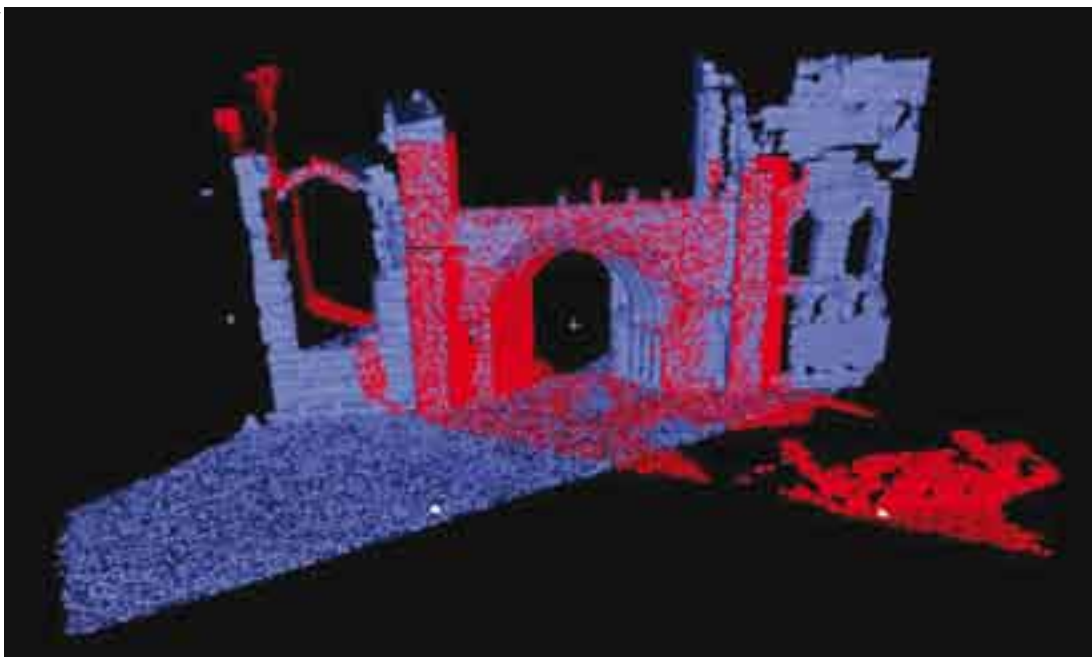
Examples of work funded in this reporting period include **Developing professional guidance – laser scanning in archaeology and architecture** with the Geomatics Application Centre of the University of Newcastle upon Tyne. The project has studied best practice for aspects of using lasers to produce exceptionally detailed three-dimensional models or 'point clouds' to record built structures, and artefacts. As well as developing the techniques this project illustrates the benefit of developing a community of expertise via the establishment of the heritage3d website [<http://www.heritage3d.org/>].

Below-ground archaeology can be imaged by the techniques more generally employed in civil engineering to assess ground conditions. This geotechnical data is potentially of great value to archaeologists, but common standards

are needed to ensure that benefit for both professions is derived from the data. The project **Geotechnical Recording and Archaeology** was funded to develop these common standards.

Data standards figured in two further projects aimed at reviewing current practice. Firstly, the Programme has supported a survey of the current usage of **Geographical Information Systems** (GIS) within the historic environment records maintained by Local Authorities. In addition to this, the development of **Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys** (RCZAS) is framed by the generation of appropriate guidance and standards to govern the data collected.

Collaboration is a core value for the Programme and two additional projects illustrate how partnerships are enabling the development of historic environment related standards and guidelines. The **Wetlands Functional Assessment Tool** is being developed in conjunction with habitat management authorities to assist in management of England's wetlands; in 2005-6 we enabled the development of a **Standard and Guidance for Stewardship**, through a partnership of the principle professional bodies of the archaeology (IFA) and built heritage (IHBC).



Two laser scans of Tynemouth Priory doorway registered onto the same co-ordinate system

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. A wide-ranging project, **Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation**, has developed, tested and delivered a robust and integrated risk assessment and mitigation model for archaeological sites in arable cultivation. The project quantified the actual threat from these activities to a sample of the archaeological resource in the East Midlands (Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire), and considered how this risk could be assessed, managed and monitored. It was the first project of its kind to have been funded by both Defra and English Heritage, reflecting the concern and responsibilities of both organisations. Although the project focuses on the East Midlands, the approaches it has developed will be of national applicability to those engaged

in environmental land management, and will have equal relevance to non-designated sites. The results will be of use to all members of the profession in providing a cost-effective means of assessing the risk of agricultural damage to archaeological monuments.

A key partnership between English Heritage and Defra is looking at the **Effects of Arable Agriculture on Archaeology**. Its principal aim is to identify practical ways in which the protection of buried deposits can be achieved while farming continues. The project aims to determine the effect of differing agricultural and soil management techniques on earthworks and buried archaeological remains and provide soil management recommendations for protecting archaeological sites. It also aims to develop cost-effective methods for monitoring the effectiveness of such techniques. One of the important end results of the project will be recommendations on how farming systems, beneficial to both farmers

This page: A test pit being excavated during work on Conservation of Scheduled Monuments in Cultivation

Opposite page top: Construction of one of the glass bead cultivation depth monitoring stations at the Cranfield University/Oxford Archaeology Silsoe test site, Bedfordshire

centre: Cranfield University soil sciences department soil test bin at Silsoe, Bedfordshire, through which accelerated trials of the effects of tillage implements and vehicle loading on soil movement and compaction can be carried out

bottom: Trial cultivation of simulated medieval ridge-and-furrow earthworks at the Cranfield University/Oxford Archaeology Silsoe test site, Bedfordshire



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and our cultural heritage, can be adapted to reduce damage to archaeological sites.

Potential threats to buried archaeology from construction related activities have formed the focus of a number of projects. A comprehensive review has concentrated on impacts across a broad range of activities from foundation construction to reburial, and represents the current state of knowledge of **in situ preservation** issues. The results will be used to assist in the development of mitigation strategies for planning archaeologists as well as assisting in targeting future research.

An assessment of the effects from two principal piling methods, driven and continuous flight auger, on **soil deformation and water movement** has been the aim of a jointly funded project between English Heritage, the Environment Agency and the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC). The results show that layered ground adjacent to driven piles is deformed by pile driving, and where thin clay layers are underlain by more permeable materials (such as sand) then there exists the possibility that a pathway for the movement of water is created adjacent to the pile. This could result in oxygenated groundwater percolating into anoxic deposits, putting vulnerable organic remains at risk of further deterioration. Pathways for the movement of contaminated groundwater are an obvious area of concern for the Environment Agency.

Waterlogged organic archaeological remains are perhaps the most vulnerable group of materials, and previous research has tended to concentrate on rural wetlands. However, "urban" wetlands are under threat from development and other pressures and a scoping study, commissioned jointly by English Heritage and the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), and undertaken by the University of Leeds, investigated factors influencing **surface-subsurface hydrological processes** in York. Changes to existing hydrological processes from, for example, flood defence schemes and climate change, could influence preservation of organic remains. Proposals resulting from the scoping study are beginning to be applied to routine developer-funded projects and will form the basis for continued research, both in York and other urban centres including Nantwich, Cheshire, which has comparable problems to York.

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SUPPORT FOR MANAGEMENT PLANS

Evidence to assist partnerships.

The development of management plans is an important feature of the Heritage Protection Review, which will support the development and implementation of similar undertakings across the historic environment. As part of our strategic responsibilities, the HEEP is actively supporting management plans in a number of areas as the following examples show.

English Heritage has a particular and on-going concern in the management of the **Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site** (WHS), primarily in support of existing management plans and the emerging research agendas. In both parts of the WHS, we have been supporting field-based projects in advance of grassland reversion schemes to ensure that the opportunity to understand the archaeological record, through field collection strategies, isn't lost as a consequence of its good management. In the

Avebury section of the WHS we also supported the implementation of the management plan through Kennet District Council. The WHS implementation officer has a wide range of responsibilities and an updated management plan for this section of the site has been launched as has the Avebury WHS Research Agenda [<http://www.kennet.gov.uk/avebury/archaeological/archaveburyWHSintro/index.htm>].

One of the key elements of English Heritage's **Strategy for Wetlands** within the framework of the Heritage Management of England's Wetlands project is the production of management plans for a limited number of **type sites and landscapes**. An assessment of the management of archaeological sites in wetland landscapes can be viewed at: [http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/wetlands_strategy.pdf].



Stonehenge – View of the large sarsen stones at the southern end of the inner setting of trilithons

RECORDING AND PRESERVING THREATENED RESOURCES

Funding of last resort for our precious past.

KEY SITES THREATENED BY UNAVOIDABLE DAMAGE

HEEP 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.

The projects funded since 2004 were affected by natural damage such as animal burrowing and erosion, illicit metal detecting and damage sustained through agricultural cultivation. For example, at **Howick**, Northumberland, cliff erosion led to the discovery of what has been called 'Britain's oldest house', radiocarbon dated to c 7800 calBC, derived from hazelnut samples from a hearth within the structure [<http://www.ncl.ac.uk/howick/main/introduction.htm>].

Sites such as **Truckle Hill**, a remarkably well preserved Roman villa in North Wiltshire, underwent rapid survey to record earthworks and partially buried structures after the site became threatened by accidental exposure. The site was subsequently covered and protected. Similarly, **Harehaugh Hillfort** in Northumberland was

also recorded by detailed survey and small-scale excavation to fully assess the extent of damage caused by rabbit and mole burrowing. The results went towards furthering our understanding of animal burrowing and its effect on buried archaeology and helped to develop a strategy for sites suffering from this type of threat.

Another example is the Roman roadside settlement near **Wickwar** in South Gloucestershire which has experienced ongoing damage by metal detecting and long-term cultivation. Previous fieldwork on the extensive settlement, as well as documentary analysis and an assessment of portable artefacts removed from the site, indicated that the area was of high archaeological importance and it was subsequently designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

The multi-period (Mesolithic to medieval) site at Spring Gardens Cemetery, **Abingdon**, Oxfordshire has been a burial site since the 1940s. Previous archaeological excavation and grave digging had revealed struck flints and sherds of prehistoric and Saxon pottery, as well as posthole features and inhumations. As the site lay outside the PPG16 (Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16) planning framework and modern burial was

Left: Survey at Truckle Hill

Right: Spring Road cemetery, Abingdon, Oxon: Middle Iron Age burial of a 4-5 year old child associated with a small bone ring, one of a group of three inhumations on the site

© Wessex Archaeology



© Oxford Archaeology





Above: Recording at Dovecote found during excavations at Botolph Bridge, Orton Longueville, Peterborough

Right: Yarnton, Oxon: a later Bronze Age waterhole, within which a tank, constructed of wooden planks was found



Yarnton, Oxon: A Middle Iron Age causeway



rapidly encroaching, Historic Environment Commissions provided crucial funding, which could not be raised locally, to carry out excavation and geophysical survey to record the site and, in doing so, addressed several research aims before the land was used for burial.

The recording and stabilisation of a shipwreck of archaeological significance located off of Samson in the Scillies was funded in 2004. The ship, **HMS Colossus**, a 74 gun warship built in 1787, was wrecked in 1798 on a return trip to England carrying a cargo which included Sir William Hamilton's collection of Etruscan pottery. The wreck had been preserved in favourable conditions under sand for the last two hundred years but unexplained erosion had exposed timber which, since first seen in 2001, had seriously decayed. The timbers were further threatened by the tide and wave surge during winter storms. Timber test blocks were excavated and the trial conducted away from the wreck so as not to cause further exposure. The results of the trial, which explored conservation techniques to preserve and protect submerged sites, will not only determine the protection strategy for *Colossus* but also contribute to strategies for other submerged sites.

PRESERVATION BY RECORD OF ARCHAEOLOGY REVEALED BY PRE-PPG16 CONSENTS

The Programme performs a key role in helping to preserve the historic environment in cases where planning consents predate the controls embodied in PPG16. Such sites can be developed legally without any requirement for formal archaeological investigation. Where there is a high potential for surviving archaeology of a nationally-important nature the Programme has been able to provide resources to preserve the archaeology 'by record'

and ensure that the key discoveries are made available to the public.

The gravel quarries at **Boxgrove** in Sussex had turned up ancient animal bones and stone tools from the early 1980s, but became an issue for English Heritage in 1993 when excavations at the quarry produced a 500,000 years old hominid tibia. English Heritage purchased the quarry site in 2003 after having previously funded large-scale excavations in 1995 and 1996. This work revealed a buried Palaeolithic landscape of international significance and has led to the publication of an academic monograph. Further work, looking at contiguous deposits, is in progress and receiving funding from the Programme.

Similar PPG16 assistance projects in recent years prompted by extraction include a Pleistocene landscape with flints at **Staines**, a Bronze to Iron Age site at **Stannon Down** in Cornwall, the Anglo-Saxon settlement at **Coddenham** in Suffolk, and **Yarnton**, Oxfordshire, where important evidence of successive landscapes from Neolithic to medieval times survived under the topsoil. Here too, Programme resources are seeing through final completion of archaeological reports.

Planning consents for housing developments predating PPG16 have also required English Heritage assistance. At **Wolverton Mill** in Buckinghamshire, a rare Anglo-Saxon enclosure was revealed in advance of housing; at **Gargrave** in Yorkshire, a medieval moated site was investigated; while at **Botolph Bridge** on the edge of Peterborough a previously unknown medieval settlement was investigated in advance of destruction.

Archaeology revealed during urban re-development also required significant support under this Programme. The final stages of analysis and



Reconstruction view of roadside development just to the west of the Walbrook stream at Poultry in about AD 100

publication of complex urban deposits at **Number 1 Poultry**, City of London, dating from the Roman through to the post-medieval periods, have now been reached, and publications detailing the extraordinary discoveries are due to be published in the near future.

UNEXPECTED DISCOVERIES DURING PPG16-CONDITIONED DEVELOPMENT

Archaeological discoveries of national significance may be lost despite an adequate implementation of PPG16. 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. This is most often the case when the archaeological evaluation failed to sufficiently characterise the resource under threat.

Funds are very limited and the Programme can only support a small number of key projects. In response we seek to establish working partnerships with developers and other agencies. Successful examples of this include the Neolithic midden deposits at **Eton Rowing Lake**, Berkshire; the Bronze Age and Iron Age enclosure and Anglo-Saxon Burial at **Taplow Court**, Bucks; **Ryall Quarry**, Worcester; Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement and; the medieval precinct at **Thorney Abbey**, Peterborough. The most celebrated case is that of the Anglo-Saxon princely burial at **Prittlewell**, Southend-on-Sea. Excavation by the Museum of London Archaeology Service and part-funded by Southend Borough Council in advance of a proposed road improvement revealed a burial chamber that was clearly of international importance. [<http://www.molas.org.uk/pages/>

[siteReports.asp?siteid=pr03§ion=preface](#)]. The size of the grave and the quality and quantity of the objects buried there indicated that this was a rare example of a princely burial of the 7th century AD. It is one of the most important Anglo-Saxon discoveries ever made in England and English Heritage was able to support the conservation work on the artefacts recovered from the burial.

Where there is a demonstrable shortfall in resources for both the fieldwork and any subsequent analysis, provided that the planning condition and adherence to it are both exemplary, we can assist with fieldwork costs too. Examples include the remarkable Quaternary deposits at **Glaston**, the Roman villa and landscape at **Stanion**, Northants, the Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon settlement at **Sewerby Cottage Farm**, Yorks, and the Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon landscape at **Great Wakering**, Essex.



Excavating the remains of an early horse jawbone from a collapsed hyena burrow at Glaston

© University of Leicester Archaeological Services



Conservator Gill Barnard working on one of the drinking horn mounts from the Prittlewell princely burial

RESCUING THE CONTEXT OF METAL-DETECTOR DISCOVERIES

An English Heritage guide entitled "Users of Metal Detectors" explains the law and procedure for obtaining consent for metal detecting [<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/Our-Portable-Past.pdf>] but it is evident that most detectorists act responsibly. However, in the vast majority of discoveries resulting from *bona fide* detection there is a complete lack of context for any of the finds. HEEP-funded work has sought to redress this imbalance by supporting further investigation, subsequent to the initial metal detectorists' discovery, that aims to achieve a better understanding of the circumstances of discovery; establish more detail of its archaeological context and; provide an assessment of the broader significance of the findspot/location and establish the chronological and cultural context of this and the related material culture.

At a site near Cirencester, Gloucester, a Bronze Age hoard comprising gold and bronze items was uncovered by a metal detectorist and reported to the Gloucestershire and Avon Finds Liaison Officer. In total, 55 pieces of gold were recovered including rings, twisted wire and other fragments and the material covered the period 1800-750 calBC. HEEP-funded excavation revealed a number of undated features and further fieldwork has illustrated that the hoard is located within an area of dense archaeological activity. Similarly, at **Crow Down**, Lambourn, Berkshire, the discovery of five gold alloy objects during a metal detecting rally, led to excavation by Oxford Archaeology in order to assess the provenance and context of the hoard. Two twisted arm or neck ornaments and three plain

penannular bracelets had been found, which were identified by Gillian Vardell of the British Museum as of the later Middle Bronze Age (c 1300-1100 BC).

A survey of air photographs failed to reveal any cropmarks in the area of the hoard's discovery. Geophysical survey of one hectare around the findspot produced some weak anomalies, including possible linear features that are rather irregular and incomplete, and some pit-like features. Excavation over two of these possible pits failed to locate corresponding sub-soil features.

Excavation of an area centred on the findspot revealed the shallow pit in which the hoard had been buried. A small amount of the original fill had survived the hoard's removal. Two small circular features were exposed to the south-east of the hoard pit, one of which was examined and revealed to be a posthole with a post-insertion ramp on one side. No artefacts or environmental remains were present in either the hoard pit or the posthole. It was not possible to extend the trench, and so it is not known whether these features represent part of a structure or isolated posts, nor whether they are contemporary with the hoard. Two-hundred-and-twenty-eight flints, mainly of Middle or Late Bronze Age date, were recovered during sieving of the ploughsoil above these features.

In March 2004, the Kendal Metal Detecting Club found two 10th century Viking domed oval brooches in the ploughsoil on farmland near **Cumwhitton**, Cumbria and Oxford Archaeology North were brought in to carry out an evaluation, to assess the survival of skeletal remains and any further objects. From the outset the project

Left: Crow Down, Lambourn, Berks: the Middle-Late Bronze Age Crow Down gold hoard after cleaning at the British Museum

Right: Crow Down, Lambourn, Berks: sieving over the site of the Middle-Late Bronze Age Crow Down gold hoard



© British Museum



© Oxford Archaeology



was envisaged as a partnership between Oxford Archaeology North, English Heritage, the Portable Antiquities Scheme, Cumbria County Council Archaeology Service, the landowners, and Peter Adams, the original finder. The resulting excavation in the vicinity of the findspots confirmed the presence of a number of other Viking burials accompanied by a wide variety of grave goods and other funereal equipment. More details of this remarkable discovery can be found at: [http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_gallery2&Itemid=79&g2_itemid=7163].



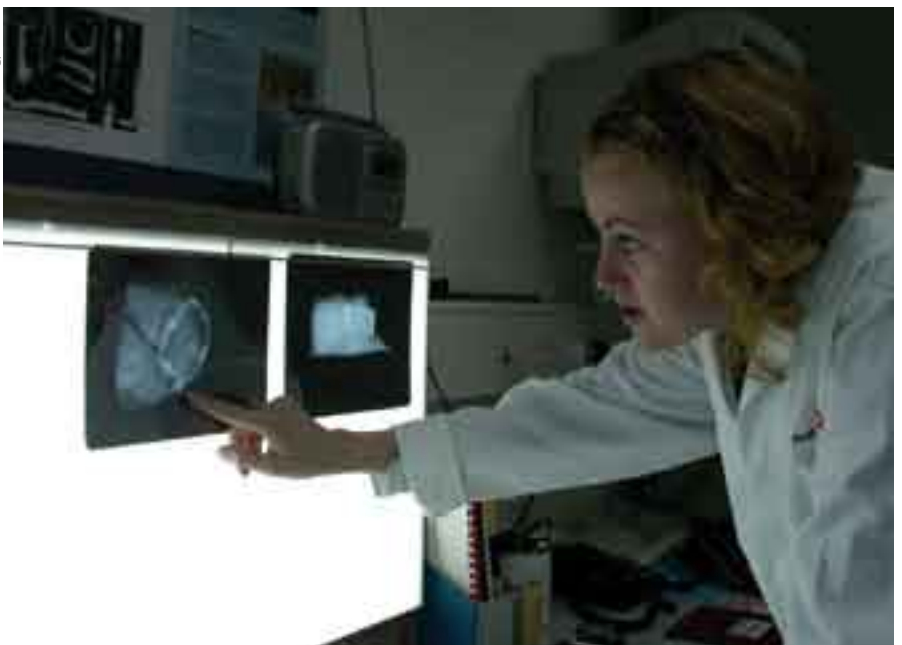
© Oxford Archaeology North

Above: View of the excavated Viking Burial site at Cumwhitton, Cumbria

Left: Recording the graves on the Viking Burial site

Below left: Examining the finds from a Viking Burial site at Cumwhitton, Cumbria, at English Heritage's conservation laboratory at Fort Cumberland

Below X-raying finds from a Viking Burial site at Cumwhitton, Cumbria



ENJOYING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Communicating the excitement to people.

Built into all of the projects we support is a drive for public involvement. In all cases we require that the results of the work are easily accessible and, importantly, intelligible. In doing so, it is hoped, that 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 amongst the most powerful methods by which we engage with wider and more diverse audiences. The results of our research are focussed on maximising the information potential and encouraging enjoyment, in ways that are inclusive – the products of archaeological research made accessible, exciting and energising.

Open evening following completion of the excavation of the Viking Burial site at Cumwhitton, Cumbria



All of our research projects result in openly available publications once the analysis and synthesis have been completed. Increasingly, many more have a web-based presence that allows the viewer to participate in the process of discovery.

Our aim is clear. We seek to support innovative and new public routes of access to the understanding and enjoyment of the historic environment, thus closing the heritage cycle, providing scope for participation, and sparking new enthusiasm to invigorate it and drive it forward.

DIRECT PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

First-hand experience.

Public involvement in the historic environment lies at the heart of what we do. Without it, the results of projects we commission have little relevance or meaning to the wider community. Access is a key issue, either during the course of the research, defined often by a series of key stages of public involvement, or, essentially 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 detailed assessment 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 such as CD. 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. This is delivered through projects which involve direct public involvement such as National Archaeology Week, Fiskerton fieldwalking, the Rock Art Pilot project, Leader + Herefordshire River Valleys, and Lydden Valley.

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. Around 310 venues took part in 2005 spread across nine days of activity between the 15th and 23rd July 2005. It proved to be a very successful undertaking and over 100,000 people attended a wide variety of events across the country. **National Archaeology Week** 2005 was launched by the Minister for Culture, David Lammy, 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.'

Activities included hands-on excavation, site tours, and other interactive opportunities at Fort Cumberland in Portsmouth, and Groundwell Ridge, Wiltshire. Site tour and artefacts roadshow took place at the Neolithic and Bronze Age flint mines at Grime's Graves, Norfolk, and there was an

opportunity to see finds from Chester Roman Amphitheatre. Alongside this there were activities at a wide range of English Heritage sites across the country including Lullingstone Roman villa, Richborough Roman Fort, both Kent, and Lindisfarne Priory, Northumberland to name but a few.



John Vallender © English Heritage

Finding out about the past from the air: children being shown how to use aerial survey equipment at a National Archaeology Week event held at Fort Cumberland, Portsmouth

Aerial view of Chester amphitheatre



© English Heritage

Another project which encouraged and supported the direct public involvement of local groups was at **Fiskerton** in Lincolnshire. Previous excavation had produced rare evidence of well preserved timber structures of a post-built causeway dating to between 457/6 BC and 300 BC, plus a complete spear; a currency bar; a sword, a dagger; some bronze fittings and two Iron Age boats. Amateur archaeologists with some fieldwalking experience worked alongside archaeologists from a professional unit on this archaeologically important site.

The **Rock Art Project** was a two year pilot project based in Northumberland and Durham which built on extensive work already completed in northern England and beyond. The majority of rock art in Britain is concentrated in northern England, Scotland and Ireland but its dating, context and wide range of motifs used, are not well understood. It is likely, however, that the majority of the inscriptions were created in the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods, between 2500 calBC and 1650 calBC, a time of great social and technological change, and contemporary with the use of ceremonial sites such as henges and cursus enclosures.

Public tour group learning about Rock Art as part of a regional study funded by HEEP



One of the key components of the project was to develop ways in which work could be carried out by local groups and individuals and to raise awareness of rock art and more generally improve physical and intellectual access. Participation in the project was open to all members of the local community and volunteers who took part were provided with training and specialist support, regardless of existing levels of expertise.

The **Herefordshire Rivers LEADER+ Lugg Valley project** incorporates a strong community and individual involvement delivered largely through the Local Distinctiveness Building Survey, the excavations at Bodenham, practical conservation work at Lyepole Bridge, and a range of recreational and cultural events, including site tours, landscape walks and public lectures. Widening public participation is encouraged via a series of 'Discovery Days' at which the results of archaeological research are fed back to the local community and in addition to this, supporting information is provided by a set of leaflets covering various aspects of the history and archaeology of the project area.

The programme supported part of a much wider East Kent Nation Park project centring on the Lydden Valley. The Lydden Valley Research Group (LVRG) was a newly created group who sought to research the **Geology, Archaeology and History of the Lydden Valley and Sandwich**. This work was based on community access in its widest possible sense, and identified three core aims of improving recreational enjoyment, alongside improved awareness of the importance of the natural and cultural environments. This was achieved by raising awareness and stimulating local interest in the area's distinctive historic environment, at the same time as providing guiding documentation for further research by other local groups, schools and colleges. Much new information was uncovered by the group, including possible Roman and Saxon settlements that predate the foundation of Sandwich, and its work featured prominently in subsequent planning actions after consultation with the South East England Development Agency and Kent County Council. The main results of the project are presented in a LVRG monograph, *The Geology, Archaeology & History of Lydden Valley and Sandwich Bay*.

AWAKENING NEW AUDIENCES

Reaching out to new people.

We also target new audiences to spark enthusiasm and interest for the historic environment. Funding the **Young Archaeologists' Magazine**

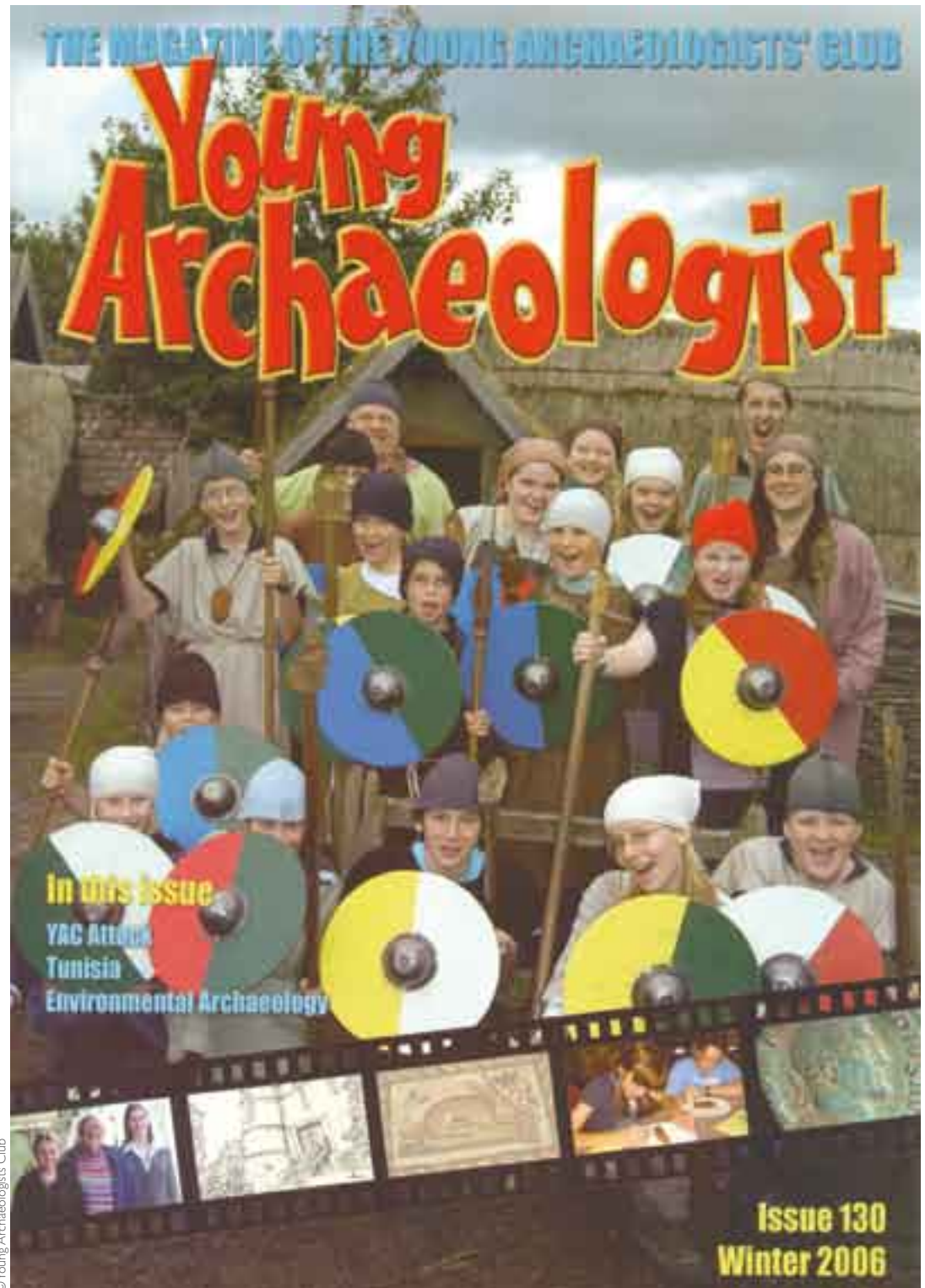
presents us with a unique opportunity to reach a young audience of 8-16 year olds. The magazine is distributed to members of the Young Archaeologists' Club (established in 1972) which runs over 60 local branches throughout the UK and has 3,000 individual members. The YAC is run by volunteer leaders and assistants who are either archaeologists, or very interested in archaeology, and who have experience of working with young people, and so plays a fundamentally important role in educating prospective archaeologists and shaping the future of the profession.

Developing links with Historic Environment amenities and groups

Funding is also provided to support and develop historic environment amenities and groups. The **Challenge Funding** project, 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/>].

Young Archaeologist magazine, Issue 130, Winter 2006



INNOVATION IN ACCESS

Making access easier.

Improving the range and scope of public and professional access to the work of English Heritage lies at the heart of much of what we do. Project work undertaken by English Heritage or supported by us, must demonstrate a clear commitment to encouraging access. This can, of course, be achieved by 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 strands of communication.

PARTICIPATION AND OUTREACH

A number of projects place public participation and outreach as core aims of their research.

Diving with a Purpose has a number of specific aims including enhancing the understanding and appreciation of our maritime heritage and help divers get more enjoyment out of their sport. In doing so there is greater understanding of the impact of natural and human activity on our maritime heritage. The project has been undertaken in partnership with local organisations such as the Dorset Coast Forum and the Dorset Wildlife Trust, as well as the Joint Nature Conservancy Council. This work also provides information for the official records of

various organisations. This is important in ensuring that sites are considered in planning for national parks and engineering works. The process of recording and disseminating the results of research fills a real archaeological need and serves as a starting point for long-term management or preservation strategy, and raises the profile of our nautical heritage.

At **Chester Amphitheatre** English Heritage and Chester City Council are now working together to find out more about what this rare and important monument would once have looked like. A 'live' web camera was also been installed, providing 24 hour coverage to enable visitors to keep tabs on progress, and view the excavations through the web cam, by logging onto the official website [www.chesteramphitheatre.co.uk]. In addition to this, a regular project newsletter is produced and there have been a wide range of opportunities for public participation and engagement with exciting and innovative archaeological research.

ASSISTING DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RESOURCE CENTRES

Providing regional resource centres performs a significant role in facilitating access and encouraging understanding and enjoyment of

Left: Diver explores the dive trail

Right: The official opening of the Dive Trails



© Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology



© Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology



the results of archaeological research. This is one of the main objectives of a number of historic environment resource centres including that at **Fort Victoria**. Here, the Hampshire & Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology manages a Maritime Heritage Exhibition that successfully engages with local communities and in doing so, underscores the potential of the maritime environment as a learning resource. Much effort is made to encourage participation with local schools and colleges and there is good collaboration with the Isle of Wight Young Archaeologists Club, the CBA, and the Isle of Wight County Archaeological and Historic Environmental Service. Land-based activities centring on the resource centre are complimented by dive trails set up on the Needles and in Alum Bay.

The **Barking Abbey** archive consolidation undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service completed the site archives and produced post-excavation assessments of the results of several archaeological excavations dating from 1966 to 2000 in the vicinity of Barking Abbey. This site is of national significance

and the principal components include Middle Saxon remains, a Benedictine reformed nunnery, and important remains of the early post-medieval development of the Abbey site. Taken together the sites comprise a significant assemblage of over 8100 individual feature codes, and more than 1200 boxes of artefacts. This project provided a platform for greatly improved management of the area's heritage and resulted in the provision of raw material for the wider interpretation and presentation of the preserved medieval abbey remains to the public.

The **Carlisle Archives Project** was an ambitious undertaking managed by Oxford Archaeology North. It sought to bring together work, much of it unpublished and unarchived, spanning 25 years within the urban area of Carlisle. In order to achieve this a database was established in order to unite data from this current project with the Carlisle Urban Archaeological Database, the Cumbria HER, Tullie House Museum, and the NMR, all to agreed national standards.

Left: A family explores the Underwater Archaeology Centre (formally the Sunken History Exhibition at Fort Victoria)

Right: Artefacts from various wrecks including the Pomone on display

PROMOTING EVOLVING DISSEMINATION STRATEGIES

Making best use of new technologies.

Promoting digital archiving and dissemination strategies

In accord with the English Heritage Research Agenda programme for studying Information management we are very keen 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, while best enabling the long-term preservation of data for re-use by historic environment researchers in the future.

Amongst a range of projects underpinning this strategy is the OASIS project (**On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations**) which has developed an online form for submission of records of archaeological events. The form enables those carrying out archaeological investigations to make the results of their findings available online through the Archaeology Data

Service (ADS) Archsearch catalogue. The latest work on this project has enabled those submitting a record of their investigation to also submit a digital copy of any finished reports along with the OASIS record form, thereby greatly improving the dissemination of so-called 'grey-literature' archaeological reports. See [<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>]. An allied approach is to support publication of research by others in this area, for example the work on the potential uses of XML in providing new ways of **publishing grey literature** reports (Internet Archaeology issue 17).

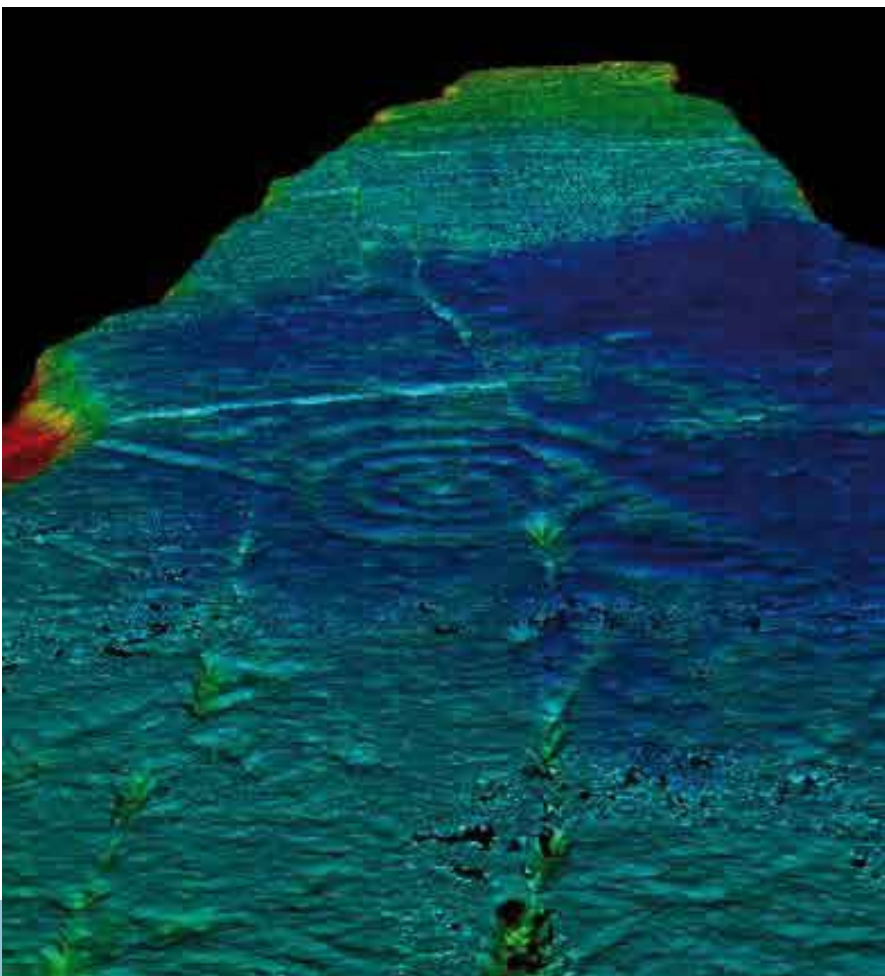
The Programme is promoting online access to results from research previously supported by English Heritage. The **RECAP** project has identified ten particular archives which contain digital material that can be made available in a far more accessible way to interested researchers online. The project's next stage is to design and build an online interface that will deliver these digital resources onto the web.

As well as considering the results of previous projects, one of the major challenges in this field is to develop strategies for how we should disseminate the results of innovative and emerging digital technologies. The **'Big Data'** project sets out to investigate how we should preserve and disseminate the particularly large amounts of digital data generated by a number of different projects that use specialist technologies such as laser scanning, marine geophysics and LiDAR (Light/Laser Detection and Ranging – airborne laser scanning). For more information see [<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/bigdata/>].

Signposts to data sources

There are other means of developing access to research data than the OASIS initiative. The Programme is researching methods of better integrating the ways in which information about current archaeological investigations is gathered and disseminated. Here, we have supported the **Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP)** in its work of collecting and reporting annual results of archaeological investigations in England. Much of the early work of AIP has underpinned

Breaking through Rock Art (data from which was used during the Big Data project): Laser Scan of Long Meg



© Durham University



the development of the OASIS system and the projects share common data structures and will continue to complement each others work. AIP provides the annual gazetteers of Archaeological Investigations, now in an online format, as well as an annual summary of trends in archaeological fieldwork. For more see [<http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip/aipintro.htm>].

The Programme is the principal supporter of the **British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography** series with funding that has enabled the BIAB to offer a fully online database service. By continuing to develop its online resources BIAB will be better placed to integrate effectively with information being gathered through OASIS and that summarised by AIP. This linked strategy will be actively developed in the future.

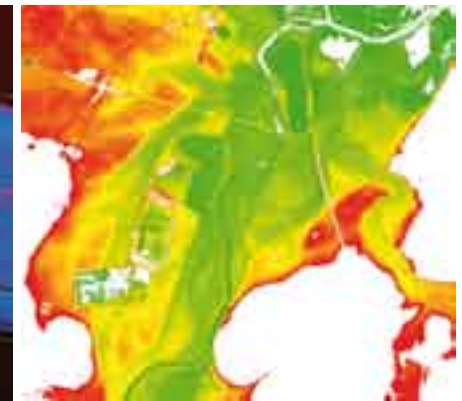
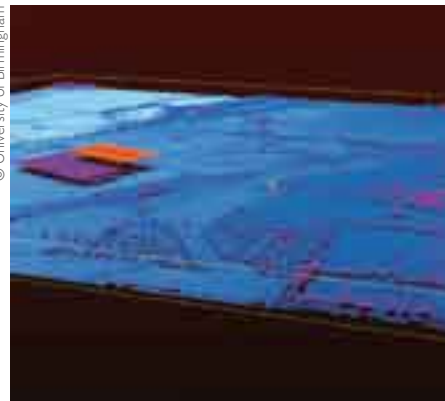
Digital publication exemplars

One important method to further promote the development of new ways of publishing and disseminating results of major investigations is to test different approaches. Combining hard-copy and digital publication in different ways will provide the sector with exemplars for review and critique, and reduce future project costs. The Programme is using several projects previously funded by English Heritage but not yet published to develop exemplars of integrated digital dissemination and archiving. These included in 2004-5 the major excavations at the Roman town at **Elms Farm, Heybridge** (for background to the excavations see [http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/archcom/projects/summaries/html97_8/4514.htm]), the medieval priory and manor at **Grove, Bedfordshire** and the deserted medieval village

excavations at **Stratton, Bedfordshire** (for background to the excavations see http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/archrev/rev96_7/strat.htm). Fully digital publications form part of this suite, such as the publication of the report on the **Cricklade** excavations (Internet Archaeology issue 14).

Where Rivers Meet (data from which was used during the Big Data project): **Clockwise, from top left:** Overview of WRM focus area generated from raw first pulse points; False colour DTM of part of the river valley showing palaeochannels; High level near plan view, directly over the focus area; Medieval deserted settlement remains, LiDAR DEM overlain with OS Landline

Main: Breaking Through Rock Art (data from which was used during the Big Data project): Laser Scanning in progress at Castlerigg Stone Circle Summer 2004
top: Solid model of Castlerigg stone 1
bottom: Solid model of Castlerigg stone 12



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

Dalwood H and Edwards R, 2004, *Excavations at Deansway, Worcester, 1988-89: Romano-British small town to late medieval city*, Council for British Archaeology [CBA] Research Report 139.

In 1988 and 1989 large areas in the centre of Worcester were excavated, in advance of the construction of a shopping centre, providing a unique opportunity to examine the development of the city. The project identified the remains of a Roman small town, with most intense occupation between the 2nd and 4th century.

Thomas, N., 2005, *Conderton Camp, Worcestershire: a small Iron Age hillfort on Bredon Hill*, Council for British Archaeology [CBA] Research Report 143. This is a detailed account of a small Middle Iron Age hillfort on Bredon Hill, Worcestershire.

East Anglian Archaeology series

Tyler, S. and Major, H., 2005, *The Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Later Saxon Settlement at Springfield Lyons, Essex*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 111.

The second of three reports detailing the excavations of multi-period cropmark sites at Springfield, near Chelmsford, Essex, and is principally concerned with the excavated features and finds that relate to the Early Saxon cemetery and Late Saxon settlement.

Wallis H, 2004, *Excavations at Mill Lane, Thetford*, East Anglian Archaeology Report 108.

In 1995 a large-scale excavation was undertaken to the south of the Little Ouse in Thetford, in an area which had once been part of the Late Saxon settlement. Analysis of deposits from the river valley has given important new insights into local environmental conditions from the Bronze Age through to the Late Saxon period.

Museum of London Archaeology series

Barber B, Chew S, Dyson T, White B, 2004, *The Cistercian abbey of St Mary Stratford Langthorne, Essex: archaeological excavations for the London Underground Limited Jubilee Line Extension Project*, MoLAS Monograph Series 18.

The Cistercian monastery of St Mary Stratford Langthorne once stood on land south of the new Jubilee Line station at Stratford. The excavated burials (647) are the largest sample from a

Cistercian site in Europe and provide evidence for burial customs, patterns of cemetery use and the physical characteristics of the population, including medical care.

Egan, G., 2005, *Material culture in London in an age of transition: Tudor and Stuart period finds c1450-c1700 from excavations at riverside sites in Southwark*, MoLAS Monograph Series 19.

A major new illustrated catalogue of a rare assemblage of items from the Tudor and Stuart periods.

Gilchrist, R. and Sloane, B., 2005, *Requiem: the Medieval Monastic Cemetery in Britain*, MoLAS.

Requiem challenges previous assumptions about medieval burial through comprehensive study of excavated monastic cemeteries. Some 8000 graves are analysed from more than 70 cemeteries in England, Wales and Scotland. This volume places new emphasis on the significance of social identity, the agency of mourners, and the role of the family and community in medieval burial rituals. Winner of the British Archaeological Association 'Scholarly Publication Award'.

Schofield J. and Lea R., 2005, *Holy Trinity Priory, Aldgate, City of London: an archaeological reconstruction and history*, MoLAS Monograph Series 24.

An archaeological, architectural and historical study of one of the largest complexes of buildings in the medieval City of London, but one which is largely unknown and of which only two fragments survive above ground today. Winner of the SCOLA 'London Archaeological Prize' for best publication in 2004-5.

Selection of important publications

Barnwell P.S., Palmer, M. & Airs, M. eds, 2004, *The Vernacular Workshop: from craft to industry, 1400-1900*, CBA Research Report 140, 2004.

This research report examines the material evidence for the historical development, architectural characteristics and diverse uses of vernacular workshops.

Biddle M., 2005, *Nonsuch Palace: The Material Culture of a Noble Restoration Household*, Oxbow Books.

Nonsuch in Surrey was Henry VIII's last and most fantastic palace. Begun in 1538, at the start of the 30th year of Henry's reign, the palace was intended as a triumphal celebration of the power and the grandeur of Henry VIII and the Tudor dynasty. This volume, the second in the series, publishes the domestic finds, including a large amount of complete or reconstructible glass, ceramics (such as tin-glazed wares, stoneware and earthenware), coins and tokens, clay pipes, pewter vessels, objects of iron, bone, ivory and leather, and a wooden pocket sundial.

Brown, G., Field, D., McOmish, D. (eds), 2005, *The Avebury Landscape: Aspects of the field archaeology of the Marlborough Downs*, Oxbow Books.

Rev A C Smith's *Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of the North Wiltshire Downs in a Hundred Square Miles round Avebury* was originally

published in two volumes in 1884. Since then, apart from a few notable exceptions, archaeological literature about the area has been largely site-based and there has been little concerning the Marlborough Downs as a whole. In order to try and redress this imbalance, a day conference was organised in April 2002 at the University of Bath, Swindon. The results of the conference are presented in this volume, together with a number of other commissioned contributions from individuals who have undertaken research in the area during the last decade or so.

D. Jennings, J. Muir, S. Palmer and A. Smith, 2004, **Thornhill Farm, Fairford, Gloucestershire: An Iron Age and Roman pastoral site in the Upper Thames Valley**, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley. Landscapes Monograph No 23.

The excavations (1986-1989) at Thornhill Farm formed part of a co-ordinated archaeological response to the threat posed by gravel extraction during the creation of the Cotswold Water Park. This book presents the results of this phase of work, and discusses the significance of the site within the local and regional landscape.

Gwyn, D. and Palmer, M. eds., 2005, **Understanding the workplace; a research framework for the industrial archaeology in Britain**, Journal of the Association for Industrial Archaeology, Volume XXVII, Number 1.

This volume was first delivered at a conference organised by the Association for Industrial Archaeology in Nottingham in June 2004, and formerly constituted a special issue of *Industrial Archaeology Review*. The papers formulate a research framework for industrial archaeology in the 21st century and demonstrate how far industrial archaeology is now a fully recognised element of mainstream archaeology.

Hey, G., 2004, **Yarnton: Saxon and Medieval Settlement and Landscape Results of Excavations 1990-96**, Oxford Archaeology.

This volume describes the Saxon to Post-Medieval discoveries made between 1990 and 1996, tracing the developments from small-scale early Anglo-Saxon farmsteads to the medieval village, and reveals the profound changes that occurred at Yarnton in settlement, agriculture and social organisation between the end of the Roman Empire and the Post-Conquest world.

Simmons, B. B. and Cope-Faulkner, P., 2004, **The Car Dyke - Past Work, Current State and Future Possibilities**, Lincolnshire Archaeology & Heritage Report Series No 8.

This work presents the results of a survey of the present knowledge regarding the Car Dyke, one of Britain's longest yet little known linear monuments. This work represents a full picture of current knowledge upon which future research and management can be built.

Thomas N. et al, 2005, **Snail Down, Wiltshire: The**

Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery and Related Earthworks in the parishes of Collingbourne Ducis and Collingbourne Kingston Excavations, 1953, 1955 and 1957, Wiltshire Archaeology and Natural History Society.

Snail Down is an Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery on Salisbury Plain, located eight miles north-east of Stonehenge. This publication presents detailed analysis of an extraordinary variety of finds, backed up with illustrative material.

Watson, B., 2004, **Old London Bridge lost and found**, MoLAS.

This publication from the Museum of London presents a 13-step guide to the history and archaeology of London Bridge from prehistoric times to the present day. Based on information and finds from excavations taking place around the bridge since the early 19th century, this is an excellent history of an important London monument.

Watson, C., 2005, **Seahenge: An Archaeological Conundrum**, English Heritage

In 1998 the shifting sands at Holme-next-the-Sea in Norfolk revealed a unique Bronze Age monument: the ring of upright timbers and central upturned oak that was soon christened "Seahenge". The ancient site had been hidden in the sand and peat for four millennia, and its discovery created great excitement both among archaeologists and in the world of ancient religion and mysteries. The decision was taken to excavate the timbers and protect them from the elements. This publication presents a detailed report from the excavation and study of the timbers to examining the possible use of the site during the Bronze Age.

Journals supported in 2004 and 2005

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 2004 and 2005 through the Historic Environment Enabling Programme, please contact the Historic Environment Commissions Team. Among those we helped were:

Antiquity, Archaeologia Aeliana, Britannia, Cornish Archaeology, Devon Archaeological Society Proceedings, East Riding Archaeologist, Essex Archaeology and History, Internet Archaeology, Journal of Roman Pottery Studies, Journal of the Association for Industrial Archaeology, Journal of the Society for Medieval Archaeology, Medieval Ceramics, Post-Medieval Archaeology, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology Annual Journal, The Archaeological Journal, Transactions of Birmingham & Warwickshire Archaeological Society, Transactions of the Cumberland & Westmorland Antiquarian & Archaeological Society, Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.

PROJECT LISTING

New Projects Commissioned in 2004-05.

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
10th UNESCO Universities Heritage Forum	Newcastle University	£2,500.00
25 years of Archaeology in Bristol and Gloucestershire	Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd.	£1,500.00
Absolute Dating: a Regional Review for Greater London	Museum of London, London Wall	£10,000.00
Ainsbrook, North Yorkshire	York Archaeological Trust	£38,905.70
ALGAO Implementation Plan infrastructure support 2005-6	Hertfordshire County Council	Commissioned
Ancient Forts of the Peak District - project development	Peak District National Park Authority	£3,000.00
Archaeological Investigations 2004	Bournemouth University	£80,000.00
Archaeology of Birmingham city centre: a synthesis	Birmingham City Council	Commissioned
Archives of the 20th Century Excavations at Stonehenge	Wessex Archaeology	£12,500.00
Avebury Landscape	Oxbow Books	£0.00
Avebury Management Plan	Kenet District Council	£5,561.27
Avebury/Stonehenge WHS Stewardship Fieldwalking 2004	Wessex Archaeology	£5,790.50
Bath & North East Somerset SMR Assistant post	North Somerset Council (Development & Environment)	Commissioned
Birdoswald Cist	Cumberland & Westmorland Antiq & Arch Soc.	£288.75
Boden Vean Fogou, St Anthony-in-Meneage	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£10,000.00
Borrans Road, Ambleside	Cumberland & Westmorland Antiq & Arch Soc.	£793.50
Caldecote, Herts	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd	£35,250.00
Cambridge Historic Core Appraisal (Archaeology)	Cambridge City Council	£4,000.00
Cambridgeshire medieval pottery	Cambridgeshire County Council (Arch. Field Unit)	£50,000.00
CASE EPSRC OSL dating: assessment of uncertainty	Durham University (Mathematics Department)	£7,600.00
Central Marches historic towns	Worcestershire County Council	£1,000.00
Chatsworth: popular publication	Peak District National Park Authority	£3,950.00
Chester Amphitheatre	Chester City Council	£89,252.80
Chilterns AONB Historic Landscape Characterisation	Buckinghamshire County Council	£26,022.00
Collins Creek-Blackwater	Essex Soc. For Arch. & History	£525.00
Conflict in the Pre-Industrial Landscape	The Battlefields Trust	Commissioned
Corbridge Watermill, Northumberland	Soc. of Antiquaries of Newcastle	£1,367.78
Creswell Crags Rock Art	Creswell Heritage Trust	£2,500.00
Creswell Crags Rock Art - Journal Article	The Prehistoric Society	£2,265.00
Creswell Crags: Interpretive Media	Creswell Heritage Trust	£8,000.00
Crow Down Hoard, Lambourn	Oxford Archaeology	£3,000.00
Cumwhitton, Cumbria	Oxford Archaeology North	£73,940.00
Curation strategy for large data sets (Big Data)	Archaeology Data Service	£2,793.15
Defining a model for disaster management plans in archaeological archives	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£1,888.75
Developing professional guidance - laser scanning	University of Newcastle (School of Civil Engineering)	£15,000.00
Dorchester Urban Archaeology Database	West Dorset District Council	Commissioned
Droitwich Volume 3	Worcestershire County Council	£3,000.00
EAA - managing editor	Norfolk Museums Service	£17,734.00
East Midlands Research Framework	Leicester University	£10,000.00
Effects of arable cultivation on archaeology	Oxford Archaeology	£80,000.00
EH Scholarships (Bradford) 2004-05	University of Bradford	£11,110.00
EH Scholarships (Exeter) 2004-05	University of Exeter	£11,110.00
EH Scholarships (Newcastle) 2004/05	Newcastle University	£11,110.00
EH Scholarships (UCL) 2004-05	University College London	£39,630.00
EH Scholarships (York) 2004-05	York University	£11,110.00
Excavations at the Stumble, Essex	Essex County Council	Commissioned
Excavations in Winchelsea	University College London	£7,637.00
Fishbourne Context	Sussex Archaeological Society	£6,089.00
FMP Northwold 36	Norfolk Museums Service	£1,715.72
FMP: Saxon synthesis	Heritage Lincolnshire	£15,000.00
Fylingdales Moor Rock Art	Blaise Vyrer Consultancy	£10,026.33
GIS standards for the archaeological record community	Oxford ArchDigital Limited	£16,156.25
Greater London Managing Editor Post	Museum of London Archaeological Service	Commissioned
Green Lane, Wanborough, Guildford	Surrey Archaeological Society	Commissioned
Grove Farm Market Lavington	Wessex Archaeology	£4,000.00
Gypsy Race Neolithic Round barrows, Yorkshire	University of Bradford	£13,000.00
Haddenham	McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research	Commissioned
Hartlepool Anglo-Saxon Monastery - Editorial	Tees Archaeology	£3,356.78

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Hartlepool Anglo-Saxon Monastery	Hartlepool Borough Council	Commissioned
Herefordshire Rivers LEADER+: Lugg Valley Highstead	Herefordshire Council	Commissioned
Hillside Farm, Bryher, Isles of Scilly	Canterbury Archaeological Trust	£18,000.00
Historic Farm Building Photo System development to CCA level	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	Commissioned
Historic Farmsteads: audit and evaluation	University of Gloucestershire	Commissioned
Hoskins Landscape Conference	University of Gloucestershire	£11,267.00
Housesteads	Leicester University	Commissioned
Howick Archaeological Landscape Project	The Archaeological Practice Ltd	£3,000.00
Howick Archaeological Landscape Project - Journal Article	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£2,000.00
Ickham	Soc. of Antiquaries of Newcastle	£419.35
IFA Conference, Winchester 2005	Canterbury Archaeological Trust	£5,000.00
Isle of Wight	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£2,000.00
King's Meadow Lane, Higham Ferrers, Northants	Isle of Wight Council	£8,557.50
Land, Power and Prestige	Oxford Archaeology	£30,000.00
Landscapes of Remembrance: The Medieval Monastic Cemetery	Reading University	£5,000.00
Late 20th-century landscape: discussion document	Reading University	£6,000.00
LBA gold hoard, Cirencester	Atkins plc	£6,582.00
Leicester UAD	Gloucestershire County Council	£7,000.00
Lincoln archive consolidation	Leicester City Council	£30,000.00
Lincoln Townscape Assessment	Lincoln City Council	£60,000.00
Lincolnshire Car Dyke	Lincoln City Council	£52,110.68
Lincolnshire Extensive Urban Strategy	Heritage Lincolnshire	£13,698.00
London-Stansted-Cambridge Growth Area Historic Environment	Lincolnshire County Council	Commissioned
Malmesbury Town Wall	Hertfordshire County Council	£2,000.00
Medieval Britain & Ireland in 2003	Cotswold Archaeological Trust Ltd.	Commissioned
Medieval palaces of Southwark	Soc. for Medieval Archaeology	£2,907.62
Medieval Pottery Research Gp: European Production Centres Workshop	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£9,616.00
Merton Priory	Medieval Pottery Research Group	£1,250.00
Mount Grace Priory	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£11,533.00
National Archaeology Week 2004-2006	Caroline Atkins Consultants	Commissioned
National HLC Applications Review	Council for British Archaeology	£22,000.00
Neolithic Complex at Charlecote, Warwicks	Lancashire County Council	£9,583.00
NMP acceleration: Suffolk coast & intertidal zone	Birmingham & Warwicks Arch Soc.	£5,847.55
NMP: Gloucestershire Thames Valley Upgrade	Suffolk County Council	£6,000.00
Norfolk Historic Landscape Characterisation	Gloucestershire County Council	£7,300.00
North Kent Coastal Survey	Norfolk Museums Service	£60,000.00
North Yorkshire Historic Landscape Characterisation	Kent County Council	£36,000.00
North Yorkshire LAA Post	North Yorkshire County Council	£10,000.00
North-east research framework	North Yorkshire County Council	£13,000.00
Northumberland Historic Landscape Characterisation	Durham University	£15,000.00
North-west research framework	Northumberland County Council	Commissioned
Norwich, Castle Mall: monograph completion	Cumbria County Council	£7,000.00
Number One Poultry - Roman Volume	Norfolk Archaeological Unit	£32,241.05
Oxfordshire Extensive Urban Survey	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£10,000.00
Paternoster Row Kiln, Noak Hill, Havering	Oxfordshire County Council	£35,000.00
Planarch 2: environmental impact assessments	Pre-Construct Archaeology	Commissioned
Post medieval Britain and Ireland in 2003	Kent County Council	£31,974.50
Postern Gate	Soc. for Post-Medieval Archaeology	£6,270.96
Prehistoric Mining: Technology and Social Context Publication	Museum of London Archaeological Service	Commissioned
Priorities for Holocene Lithic studies	Oxbow Books	£1,500.00
Processing/visualisation using borehole ground-penetrating radar	Wessex Archaeology	£1,500.00
Quantifying Investment and Employment in the Historic Environment	Leeds University	£1,566.67
Radley Barrow Hills Vol 2	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£12,525.38
Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Surveys: Data Standards	Oxford Archaeology	£3,000.00
RaSMIS Database Development	Wessex Archaeology	£7,905.00
Regional Research Framework for the East of England	Cultural Heritage Information	£29,005.58
Religion in London: Popular Publication	Essex County Council	£2,187.50
	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£10,000.00

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Roman Glass furnace reconstruction	Roman Glassmakers	Commissioned
Roman Southwark	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£10,000.00
Salford	Bedfordshire County Council (Albion Archaeology)	Commissioned
Samian project	Internet Archaeology	£954.69
Saxon Harmondsworth	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£5,803.00
Scampton Characterisation	Atkins plc	£29,316.25
Scarborough Castle - Pots in Pits	East Riding Archaeological Society	Commissioned
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: North East	Jenny Lee	£6,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: West Midlands	Jenny Marriott	£5,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Yorkshire	Mags Vaughman	£19,000.00
Second World War Defence Landscapes in England	Council for British Archaeology	£31,869.50
Severn Estuary Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment	Gloucestershire County Council	Commissioned
Sherborne Abbey	Dorset Nat Hist & Arch Soc	Commissioned
Snail Down Barrows	Wilts. Arch. & Natural History Soc.	Commissioned
Southchurch Hall, Essex	Essex County Council	£2,000.00
South-west Research Framework	Somerset County Council	£22,396.00
Standard & Guidance for Management of the Historic Environment	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£1,034.38
Stanion, Northants: Roman Villa	Northamptonshire Archaeology (Northants County Council)	£7,000.00
Stiperstones Hills Archaeological Survey	Shropshire County Council	£6,220.00
Stonehenge Research Framework	Bournemouth University	£20,000.00
Stoup Brow cairn	Blaise Vyner Consultancy	£12,000.00
Submerged Prehistory Workshop	Council for British Archaeology	£5,612.00
Suffolk Countryside Archaeological Advisor	Suffolk County Council	£6,656.00
Sutton Common: phase 2	University of Exeter	£79,998.00
Sutton Courtenay/Drayton, Oxon	Oxford Archaeology	£10,000.00
Taplow Court	Oxford Archaeology	£16,000.00
The Grubenhaus in Anglo-Saxon England	Landscape Research Centre	£14,232.86
The Stansted Project	Essex County Council	£11,334.00
Thetford Mill Lane, Norfolk	Norfolk Museums Service	£6,456.58
Thorney, Peterborough	Leicester University	£15,500.00
Truckle Hill, North Wraxall, Wiltshire	Wessex Archaeology	£5,294.90
Wharram Percy: Southern Glebe Terrace	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	£1,375.00
Winchester Publication 11 - Oram's Arbour	Winchester City Council	£4,718.00
Winchester Publication 6 - Small Finds	Winchester City Council	Commissioned
Winkleigh Biomass Electricity Plant: NMP mapping of catchment area	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£14,413.69
Wolverton Mill	Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd	£1,000.00
Workplace Learning Bursaries: development funding	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£3,000.00
XML mark-up of archaeological grey-literature	Internet Archaeology	Commissioned
York Minster excavations	York Archaeological Trust	£50,000.00
Yorkshire Coastal Survey	Humber Archaeology Partnership	Commissioned

Marine Projects Commissioned in 2004-05

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Bouldnor Cliff	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£16,668.20
HMS Hazardous: Archive assessment and enhancement	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£10,000.00
Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage conference	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£2,500.00
Poole Harbour and its Heritage Seminar	Poole Harbour Heritage Project Limited	Commissioned
Studland Bay Protected Wrecksite	Bournemouth University	£5,690.00



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Bronze Age assemblage from the Langdon Bay Protected Wreck Site, Kent

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>).

PROJECT LISTING

New Projects Commissioned in 2005-06.

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
25 years of Archaeology in Bristol and Gloucestershire	Bristol & Glos.Archaeol. Society	£0.00
Ainsbrook, North Yorkshire	York Archaeological Trust	£60,570.08
Althea Library, Church Street, Padstow	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£561.75
Anglo-Saxon England c 570-720: the chronological basis	Cardiff University	£43,692.00
Annual Religious Survey of Affiliation and Practice 2005	The Archbishops' Council	£0.00
Anti-invasion defences project	Council for British Archaeology	£28,323.00
Apethorpe Hall: masons marks	Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit	£4,070.00
Apethorpe Hall: thermal imaging	Demaus Building Diagnostics Ltd	£0.00
Archaeological Investigations 2005	Bournemouth University	£75,000.00
Archaeology and Construction: Good Practice Guide	CIRIA	£10,000.00
Architectural Paint Research in Building Conservation	Archetype Publications	£0.00
Arming the Fleet. The Royal Ordnance Yards, 1790-1945	BISCUITBOX Ltd	£5,000.00
Assessment of standards guidance for archive procedures, roles and responsibilities	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£11,308.68
Atworth Roman villa	Avon Archaeological Unit	£998.75
Avebury Management Plan	Michael Goddard Associates	£16,578.07
Baston, Hall Farm, Nr Bourne	Heritage Lincolnshire	£1,213.12
Beckfoot, Cumbria	Oxford Archaeology North	£20,083.10
Blackwater Estuary Fish Traps monitoring survey	Essex County Council	£7,500.00
Brightlingsea, Essex	Essex County Council	£5,000.00
British & Irish Archaeological Bibliography 2005-2008	Council for British Archaeology	£32,660.00
Buildings of England City Guides: Brighton/Hove	The Buildings Books Trust	£8,000.00
Buildings of England City Guides: Newcastle/Gateshead	The Buildings Books Trust	£10,500.00
Burythorpe	Map Archaeological Consultancy	£421.12
Canterbury City Archaeologist	Canterbury City Council	£21,562.50
Carlisle urban archaeological database	Carlisle City Council	£30,000.00
CASE AHRC Studentship - Luminescence dating of brick	Durham University	£6,900.00
CBA Information & IT Officer Post	Council for British Archaeology	£40,837.00
CBA publications management contract	Council for British Archaeology	£29,375.00
Challenge funding	Council for British Archaeology	£7,903.28
Characterising 20th Century military command centres	Paul Francis	£5,000.00
Chichester Urban Arch Strategy	Chichester District Council	£8,000.00
Chuch Rocks Wreck Site	Devon Archaeological Society	£480.00
Churchgates, Ribchester, Lancs	Nigel Neil Archaeological Services	£6,000.00
Computer thin sections database	Soc. for Medieval Archaeology	£1,176.00
Conderton Camp, Hereford & Worcs	Council for British Archaeology	£12,343.00
Conflict in the Pre-Industrial Landscape	Leeds University	£40,000.00
Corbridge Roman Bridge, Northumberland: project development	Tyne & Wear Museums	£14,120.00
COSMIC Farmer Information Packs	Oxford Archaeology	£2,000.00
Cotswold Water Park	Oxford Archaeology	£21,575.83
Countryside Quality Counts: historic environment information	Forum Heritage Services	£1,928.00
Crow Down Hoard, Lambourn	Oxford Archaeology	£2,000.00
Cumbria Extensive Urban	Archaeology Data Service	£0.00
Curation strategy for large data sets (Big Data)	Archaeology Data Service	£14,000.00
Devon HLC	Newcastle University	£0.00
Dorchester Urban Archaeology Database	West Dorset District Council	£35,000.00
Droitwich Volume 3	Council for British Archaeology	£6,200.00
Durham HLC	Durham County Council	£28,000.00
Durham UAD: data migration	Durham City Council	£0.00
EAA - managing editor	Norfolk Museums Service	£34,216.00
East Anglian cemeteries seriation	Norfolk Archaeological Unit	£2,316.53
EH Scholarships (University College London MA/MSc Maritime Archaeology) 2005-06	University College London	£22,391.00
EH Scholarships (University College London Mphil Heritage Interpretation) 2005-06	University College London	£20,350.00
EH Scholarships (University of Southampton MA/MSc Maritime Archaeology) 2005-06	Southampton University	£22,870.00
Ely Wares	Cambridgeshire County Council (Arch. Field Unit)	£0.00
EPPIC (English Heritage Professional Placements in Conservation) 2006	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£72,000.00
Essex Aerial Survey 2005-06	Essex County Council	£1,632.00
Etton Landscape	Norfolk Museums Service	£6,532.05
European Landscape Convention Workshop	ICOMOS-UK	£0.00

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Excavations at the Stumble, Essex	Essex County Council	£8,000.00
Farley Heath	Surrey County Council	£3,975.00
Finglesham Anglo-Saxon Cemetery	Institute of Archaeology	£0.00
Fiskerton analysis	Lindsey Archaeological Services	£6,895.14
Flixborough Volume 3	Durham University	£0.00
Forehill, Ely	Medieval Pottery Research Group	£412.50
Fylingdales Moor: Near-vertical photography of selected monuments	Blaise Vyner Consultancy	£1,142.73
Geology, Archaeology and History of the Lydden Valley and Sandwich Bay	Lydden Valley Research Group	£3,000.00
Great Chesterford: ditch recording	Essex Soc. For Arch. & History	£0.00
Great Lengths - the swimming pools of Britain	Malavan Media	£6,000.00
Great Yarmouth - Archaeological Map	Norfolk Museums Service	£8,000.00
Greater Manchester SMR post	The University of Manchester	£25,000.00
Greater Thames Estuary: Essex Monitoring	Essex County Council	£4,953.81
Groundwell Ridge, Swindon	Wessex Archaeology	£70,000.00
Grove Farm Market Lavington	Wessex Archaeology	£7,000.00
Grove Priory: outreach and dissemination	Bedfordshire County Council (Albion Archaeology)	£21,077.89
Gypsy Race Neolithic Round barrows, Yorkshire	University of Bradford	£20,000.00
Hadrian's Wall Research Framework	Durham County Council	£25,000.00
Hall End Farm, Hall End, Wickar, Glos	Avon Archaeological Unit	£5,875.00
Hambledon Hill	Wessex Archaeology	£3,000.00
Hardendale Nab Cairn	Royal Archaeological Institute	£1,250.25
Hereford Urban Database	Herefordshire Council	£5,000.00
Herefordshire Rivers LEADER+: Lugg Valley	Herefordshire Council	£20,000.00
Historic Environment Local Delivery Project	Atkins plc	£56,341.25
Historic Farmsteads: audit and evaluation	University of Gloucestershire	£15,516.97
Historic Farmsteads: regional characterisation and policy	University of Gloucestershire	£0.00
Historic Landscape Management Characterisation	Yorkshire Dales National Park	£15,000.00
Howick Archaeological Landscape Project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd	£5,699.00
IFA Training Courses 2005/06	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£5,000.00
Isambard Kingdom Brunel's work in Cast Iron	Malcolm T. Tucker	£5,000.00
Kent Extensive Urban Survey	Archaeology Data Service	£0.00
Kinsey Cave, Giggleswick Scar, North Yorkshire	University of Bradford	£0.00
Land, Power and Prestige	Oxbow Books	£0.00
Late 20th century Landscape: thesaurus of landscape, building and monument types	Atkins plc	£11,750.00
Late 20th-century landscape: discussion document	Dan Hicks	£800.00
Lechlade Butler's Field	Oxford Archaeology	£8,000.00
Leicestershire HLC	Leicestershire County Council	£20,000.00
Lincoln: Saxon & Medieval Pottery Corpus	Oxbow Books	£12,160.00
Lincolnshire Countryside Archaeological Advisor	Lincolnshire County Council	£9,016.00
London 18th-century house plans	Spire Books Ltd	£0.00
Longbridge Deverill, Cow Down, Wiltshire	Oxford Archaeology	£4,960.00
Malmesbury: St Joseph's School	Bristol & Region Archaeological Services	£2,006.31
Malmesbury: St Joseph's School	Wilts. Arch. & Natural History Soc.	£0.00
Medieval Britain & Ireland in 2004	Soc. for Medieval Archaeology	£3,192.00
Milton Keynes Archaeological Post	Milton Keynes Council	£18,722.00
North East Yorkshire Mesolithic	Tees Archaeology	£12,000.00
Northamptonshire historic towns	Archaeology Data Service	£2,768.59
North-east research framework	Durham University	£10,000.00
Northern Tiles	Oxbow Books	£12,039.12
Northumberland EUS Completion	Northumberland County Council	£5,000.00
Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon pottery survey	Alan Vince Archaeological Associates	£10,000.00
North-west research framework	Cumbria County Council	£8,000.00
OASIS II	exeGesls SDM Ltd	£0.00
Oatlands Palace, Weybridge, Surrey	Surrey County Council	£0.00
Palaeolithic Cave Art in England	Paul Bahn	£14,080.00
Post Medieval Britain & Ireland in 2004	Soc. for Post-Medieval Archaeology	£3,953.00
Postern Gate	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£11,605.00
Quarry Farm, Ingleby Barwick, Teesside	Durham University	£10,000.00
Radley Barrow Hills Vol 2	Oxford Archaeology	£10,000.00
RaSMIS Database Development	Cultural Heritage Information	£7,050.00
Refining Archaeological Chronologies through C14: HENV Support	University of Sheffield (ARCUS)	£6,000.00
Regional Env Reviews: Midlands Bones	University of Sheffield (Arch & prehistory)	£21,000.00
Regional Env Reviews: South Bones	Bournemouth University	£6,500.00
Regional Env Reviews: South Pollen	Palaeopol	£0.00
Religion and Place in Tower Hamlets	The Building Exploratory	£0.00
Research Frameworks for the post-medieval	Soc. for Post-Medieval Archaeology	£1,186.50
Riccall, North Yorkshire	York Archaeological Trust	£7,630.81
Rivenhall Churchyard, Essex	Essex Soc. For Arch. & History	£0.00
Roman Glass furnace reconstruction	Roman Glassmakers	£17,561.80

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
Royal Mint (Abbey of St Mary Graces)	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£8,000.00
Royal Mint (Victualling Yard)	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£5,000.00
Salisbury Plain: analysis and dissemination	Wessex Archaeology	£5,000.00
Sandy-shelly ware and South Herts greyware	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£8,907.27
Scarborough Castle	Yorkshire Archaeological Society	£1,239.37
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Cornwall	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£9,804.25
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: East (Holloway)	Christina Holloway	£4,080.63
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: East (Kenny)	David Kenny	£2,966.90
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Isles of Scilly	Gillian Arbery	£2,220.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: North West	Bette Hopkins	£20,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Somerset and Avon	Gillian Arbery	£4,600.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: South East - Berkshire, Oxon, Bucks, Milton Keynes	Wessex Archaeology	£10,620.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: South East - Hants, IOW, Portsmouth, Southampton	Eileen Moss	£11,195.99
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: South East - Kent, Medway, East Sussex, Brighton & Hove	Vivienne Coad	£10,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: South East - West Sussex, Surrey	Ann Clark	£9,000.00
Scheduled Monuments at Risk: Wiltshire	Sian Williams	£3,375.00
Seahenge Central Stump Conservation	Mary Rose Archaeological Services Ltd	£25,403.50
Settlement hierarchies in Roman Essex	University College London	£4,009.00
Severn Estuary Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment	Gloucestershire County Council	£57,000.00
Shaping the future of rural churches	The Victorian Society	£500.00
Shapwick Survey Project, Somerset	Durham University	£15,000.00
Shrewsbury urban database	Dr Nigel Baker Archaeological Consultant	£1,650.00
Solent-Thames Research Framework	Oxford Archaeology	£25,000.00
SPMA Nevis Conference	Soc. for Post-Medieval Archaeology	£750.00
Spring Road cemetery, Abingdon	Oxford Archaeology	£2,000.00
Springfield, Lyons, Essex: Anglo-Saxon Cemetery	Essex County Council	£4,014.00
St Peter's Church Barton-upon-Humber Vol II	Barbican Research Associates Ltd	£8,789.00
Standard and Guidance for the Conservation and Management of the Historic Environment	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£36,693.00
Stannon Down, St Breward, Cornwall	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£0.00
Stonehenge Airborne Laser Recording	Antiquity	£600.00
Suffolk Coastal Survey	Suffolk County Council	£5,000.00
Support for Minerals Policy development	Angela Simco	£22,494.46
Survey of Romano-British Glass Project archive	Durham University	£1,630.43
Sustainable landscapes: the archaeology of land-use in the Brecklands, East Anglia	University of Sheffield (Arch & prehistory)	£3,000.00
The Lanes Vol. 2	Oxford Archaeology North	£5,000.00
Tiles & Architectural Ceramics Society Conference 2006	Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society	£0.00
Tinney's Lane, Sherborne, Dorset	Exeter Archaeology	£10,000.00
Tintagel Phase 3	University of Glasgow	£5,000.00
Vauxhall Glass	Museum of London Archaeological Service	£14,503.00
Vocational Qualifications in Archaeological Practice	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£5,000.00
War Art: murals & graffiti - military life, power & subversion	Council for British Archaeology	£0.00
Warwickshire Historic Landscape Characterisation	Warwickshire County Council	£30,000.00
West Stow, Suffolk: burnt Grubenhaus	Suffolk County Council	£10,000.00
West Street, Gargrave, N. Yorks	Yorkshire Archaeological Society	£531.16
Wetland archaeology of Somerset	Somerset County Council	£13,000.00
Wharram Percy: Southern Glebe Terrace	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	£17,844.00
Winchester Publication 10 - Food, Craft & Status in Medieval town	Winchester City Council	£2,000.00
Winchester Publication 5 Ceramic synthesis	Winchester City Council	£0.00
Windy Pits: Conservation Plan	North Yorkshire Moors National Park	£0.00
Wootton Quarr: reburial studies	Isle of Wight Council	£7,920.00
World Heritage Sites: A Review	Oxford Archaeology	£0.00
Wroxeter Defences	University of Birmingham	£3,619.00
Yorkshire Coastal Survey	Humber Archaeology Partnership	£49,895.14

Marine Projects Commissioned in 2005-06

Project Name	Responsible Organisation	Grant Paid
HMS Hazardous: Assessment of site monitoring and environmental data	Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology	£9,421.88
International Conference on Underwater Archaeology III (IKUWA 3)	Nautical Archaeology Society	£0.00
Langdon Bay, Moor Sands & the Erme Estuary Prehistoric Wreck Sites	Bournemouth University	£20,144.00
Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage conference	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£750.00
Managing the Marine Cultural Heritage II conference	Institute of Field Archaeologists	£2,000.00
Marine environmental assessment of the Royal Anne galley	Historic Environment Service, Cornwall County Council	£13,000.00
UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage 2001	Soc. of Antiquaries of London	£1,500.00

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

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Steve Cole. © English Heritage



Silhouetted against a winter sun Jaguar aircraft, which were based at RAF Coltishall for over 30 years, make a final fly-past during the closing ceremony