Historic England

Research

Discovery, innovation and science in the historic environment

Chysauster : Exploring a Cornish gem

Historic England

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As a Commissioner of Historic England, and a member of its Historic Estate Conservation Committee, I am delighted to introduce this issue of *Historic England Research*.

My involvement with Historic England, and with historic buildings and landscape, makes me keenly aware of the challenges that face our heritage. In this issue the exploration of climate change in relation to historic buildings and archaeology, highlights unexpected opportunities but is also a timely reminder of the potential hazards; the article on historic urban parks describes a threat of a different nature. On a contrasting note, the research at Croxdale Hall throws light onto the experimental influences of the Kennedys – an intergenerational family of gardeners and nurserymen. This and other articles serve to illustrate the great breadth of work undertaken and funded by Historic England and the partnerships it builds across the heritage sector and beyond. I am delighted, although not surprised, that the magazine has a robust and diverse readership and that it is stimulating much interest in Historic England's series of Research Reports.

I hope you enjoy this latest addition to the series, or indeed previous issues of the magazine which are available to download from the Historic England website.

Victoria Harley
Commissioner, Historic England

In this issue...

Historic urban parks under threat

New research in support of public open spaces.

Since 2010 hundreds of local authorities have drastically cut their parks budgets, some by 50 per cent or more. In July 2016 the Parliamentary Select Committee for Communities and Local Government announced that it was to hold an inquiry on the future of these vital open spaces. The extent of public concern about parks is reflected in the volume of evidence submitted to the committee: nearly 400 formal submissions, over 13,000 survey responses, hundreds of #myparkmatters tweets, and a petition calling for protection for parks signed by over 322,000 people.

Examples of tweets from the House of Commons select committee.

On 11 February 2017, as this edition of *Historic England Research* was being prepared for publication, the committee published its report. The parks sector is taking stock of the resulting findings and recommendations, which include the warning that 'parks are at a tipping point and face a period of decline with potentially severe consequences unless their vital contribution to areas such as public health, community integration and climate change mitigation is recognised'.

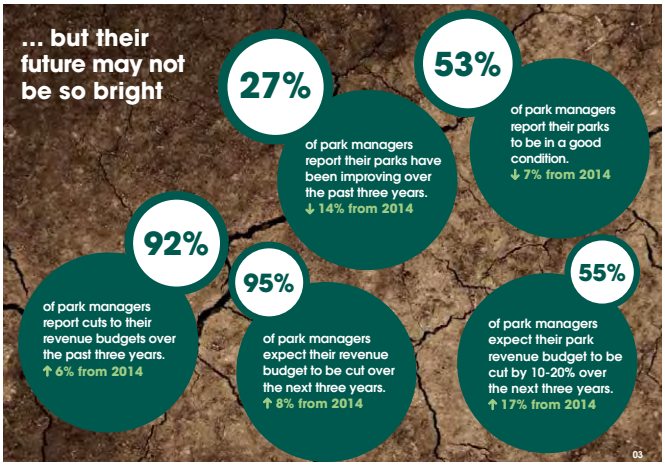
The future of public parks also matters to Historic England, which has made the subject a priority in its urban heritage research strategy. This article looks at research commissioned by the organisation, the Heritage Lottery Fund and others in the sector, and considers the contribution such research makes to the debate about the future of these important open spaces.

Concerns

According to the Audit Commission, government funding to local authorities reduced by nearly 20 per cent between 2010/11 and 2013/14, with cumulative further cuts planned (Audit Commission 2013). Cuts to parks budgets are often disproportionately greater because the service is non-statutory.

The development comes after a 20-year period in which local authorities have invested in public parks. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) has been an important source of support, giving £850 million in grants to such projects. Alarmed by the threat, the HLF published the research report *The State of UK Public Parks 2014: Renaissance to Risk?* (HLF 2014).This showed that there was a serious risk of decline as local authority cuts deepened.

Such cutbacks affect capital investment in facilities such as play areas and toilets as well as maintenance. They have also led to the loss of two organisations



HLF's *State of UK Public Parks* report (2016): key findings.

which championed the sector, CABESpace (a non-departmental government body) and GreenSpace (a charity).

There is a real danger that parks will slip back into the poor condition they were in a generation ago. In 1999 a select committee 'was shocked …about the extent of the problems parks [had] faced in the [previous] 30 years' … 'we have inherited an infrastructure of parks of priceless value and their documented and visible decline represents a wasted opportunity of tragic proportions' (Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs Committee 1999, 181).

These sentiments were echoed in 2016, when the HLF re-ran its State of UK Public Parks research (HLF 2016). Likewise the Gardens Trust, which had produced an important report on public parks (Conway and Lambert 1993), has voiced its concerns anew, publishing *Uncertain Prospects: Public Parks in the New Age of Austerity* (Layton-Jones 2016b).

These publications confirm the downward trend in the condition of parks. Although parks are popular and hugely valued, and friends groups are helping with some of their maintenance, the budgets available to them are continuing to fall, and staff and skills alike are being lost. The implications are significant not only for the public benefits which parks offer but also for the historic environment.

Historic significance

Many of our public parks date from the 19th century. Often overlooked as historic features, they were, nevertheless, important elements of Victorian civic infrastructure, sitting alongside town halls, museums, libraries, roads and sewers as key developments in the improvement of towns and cities. Britain was a world leader in creating and developing the concept of the public park; indeed it can be claimed that influential sites such as Birkenhead Park deserve World Heritage Site status. The historic importance of public parks is recognised by the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes, an organisation within the International Commission on Monuments and Sites, in a special declaration (ICOMOS-IFLA 2013).

Over 300 public parks are now registered on the National Heritage List for England as designed landscapes of special historic interest. The list also includes such urban green spaces as garden squares, public walks for promenading, and detached town gardens (for further information see Historic England 2013). Many more parks are of local interest; and many also include buildings, statues, gates and railings that are listed in their own right. Some even include scheduled monuments, or are important features of conservation areas.

Research

People's Parks: The Design and Development of Victorian Parks in Britain (Conway 1991) remains the seminal volume on the history of public parks. Curiously, and in spite of the importance of parks to urban social history and the development of civic infrastructure, there has been little further academic study of the subject. The Heritage Lottery Fund Parks for People projects, as well as various initiatives by friends' groups, have generated significant research on individual parks, but much of this is grey literature and often hard to access.

Three years ago, responding to the lack of any substantive research in this area, Historic England (then English Heritage) published a review of research priorities for public parks (Layton-Jones 2014). The author, historian Katy Layton-Jones, also wrote the 2016 Gardens Trust report; she highlighted some of the challenges involved in raising the profile of the heritage significance of public parks, 'including the difficulty of engaging academic interest,' a significant issue in its own right. The review also provides a comprehensive list of references, including research and guidance carried out over the last 20 years.

Historic England has followed through on the findings of this review. The entries and grades for public parks included in the National Heritage List for England have been reviewed to take stock of both HLF restoration projects and new research. Some 30 parks have been upgraded. In addition a new registration selection guide for urban landscapes has been published (Historic England 2013). Individual public parks continue to be registered, the most recent being Barrow Park in Cumbria. This is an early 20th-century park designed by the renowned landscape architect Thomas Mawson. As

part of the First World War centenary commemorations Historic England is identifying memorial parks and gardens, adding them to the register and in turn expanding our understanding of public park development since 1918. There is undoubtedly more to review in terms of late 20th-century public parks, including public open space and recreation developments of the 1970s and 1980s, such as the country parks created as a result of the Countryside Act 1968.

The public parks in the National Heritage List for England represent the most important of a huge number of such sites. Each entry records the historical development of the park from conception to the end of the 20th century, offering insights into the development of parks and urban infrastructure generally. The research potential inherent in these texts is considerable. The Heritage Lottery Fund-supported conservation management plans for a wide range of parks and green spaces are also a rich potential resource.

Funding models

By 2013 it was clear to senior parks sector executives that a single unified voice for parks and green spaces was needed if the funding crisis and loss of leadership in the sector were to be addressed. As a result, the Parks Alliance was set up. With the National Federation of Parks and Green Spaces (the national umbrella organisation for friends' organisation for local parks), and support from the sector's leading magazine *Horticulture Week*, the Parks Alliance began to lobby for a select committee inquiry to address the issue. A better understanding of the relative success of past funding models was needed. Indeed Dr Layton-Jones' research had already identified this problem. There was, she later put it, 'a tendency to romanticise the actions of 19th-century leaders and demonise the actions of their 20th-century successors' (Layton-Jones 2016a, 1). Historic England thus asked her to explore these historic funding models and the lessons they held for the 21st century. At the same time the HLF, with the Big Lottery Fund and the innovation charity Nesta, set up a Rethinking Parks programme, the aim of which is to follow through on the need for new finance and delivery models, as identified in *The State of UK Public Parks 2014*. The two complementary projects offer both historical perspectives and models for the future.

The new Historic England-commissioned historical research (Layton-Jones 2016a) shows that government funding for public park provision was initially both inadequate and slow to materialise, and that it took many years for local authorities to have the power to establish and maintain parks for their communities. Early parks were often set up through philanthropic donations, usually in response to a desperate need for such facilities. While these gifts of land or money were important, they did not offer parks long-term financial stability. Indeed, Layton-Jones notes that 'the financial legacy of the so-called "heroes" of the Victorian parks movement, was rather less impressive than their statues might lead us to believe' (Layton-Jones 2016a, 15). It was not until the 1890s that local authorities began both to take on existing parks and to create new ones. In spite of this, by the end of the First World War, many parks were in disrepair and as a result were brought into local authority stewardship. The report also includes a chronology of park developments and modes of acquisition, created by Hazel Conway; and a list of those sites that are registered, with the dates they were opened as public parks. It is thus a major research contribution.

Victorian public parks were often the result of philanthropic initiatives: the statue of Sir Robert Peel (1788-1850) in Bradford's Peel Park. © Tim Green, www.flickr.com/photos/atoach/5084276261/in/photostream/

In the report, Layton-Jones emphasises that a lack of adequate resources has dogged parks for more than 150 years, and that government funding through local authorities has proven itself to be the longest-lasting and most sustainable model. There is also a strong history of local authorities using parks to generate income, for example through cafés, attractions and events. Local government has also played a critical role in parks' recent period of restoration and rejuvenation, by initiating and implementing projects, match-funding HLF grants, and working with local communities and businesses.

The Rethinking Parks programme, meanwhile, has showcased innovative funding models, and highlighted the potential that exists for new revenue-generation ideas and ways of cutting costs. Examples include the development of a new generation of endowments through sources like capital funding, Business Improvement District levies, and receipts from asset sales or planning gain; the creation of donation and subscription schemes; and the reduction of costs by changing landscape management arrangements. However, its key finding is that there is no long-term 'silver bullet' alternative to local authority funding and thus that it will be essential to diversify the sources of money available to parks.

The select committee inquiry looked at possible funding models for parks, and in particular at alternatives to local authority funding. Contributors to their inquiry have discussed current local authority funding issues and the consequences of parks being a non-statutory service. Historic England submitted the Layton-Jones report as part of its evidence to the inquiry.

In her oral evidence to the select committee Julia Thrift, Projects and Operations Director at the Town and Country Planning Association, made the point that 'if you look at other forms of infrastructure that benefit the whole of society in the same way that the parks do, you come to the conclusion that the way they are funded is through general taxation. It is not politically very popular, but it is the obvious answer to how you fund that sort of infrastructure with those multiple and enormous benefits' (14 November 2016). Submissions to the inquiry made a strong call for the principle that the funding of public parks should be made a statutory duty for local authorities, but, in a break with the past, the 2017 report was 'not persuaded' on the matter. The committee report does not offer solutions to the funding crisis other than that innovation is needed.

Stanley Park in Blackpool was designed by Thomas Mawson & Sons in 1922 and is registered Grade II *. © Historic England, Steve Cole

Further research

In the meantime, there is a need to find out more about the significance of our inherited parks and green spaces and the contribution they make.

For example, the universities of Leeds and Bradford are running an Arts and Humanities Research Council-funded project, 'The Future Prospects of Urban Parks: The Life, Times and Social Order of Victorian Public Parks as Places of Social Mixing', helping carry forward the research agenda set out by Historic England. This two-year project aims to understand the social significance, role and prospects of Victorian public parks. It examines the governance of urban public parks in the past and present alike, and looks at the experiences and expectations associated with them. It extends historical research into the governance of urban public space beyond city streets and squares, and aims to reveal the extent to which the Victorian ideal of the park as a place of civilising influence over the urban poor and labouring classes was realised and experienced. The researchers want to contribute to a reinterpretation and reinvigoration of the vision, governance and sustainability of urban parks. The research team are planning a cross-sector conference in July 2017 to discuss the select committee findings.

Public parks comprise some of the largest green spaces in towns and cities, and are therefore major components of the urban 'green infrastructure' that is vital to the functionality, liveability and sustainability of these places. They are increasingly important as climate change intensifies. A green infrastructure of well-managed parks and other open spaces can help mitigate the problems of rainfall run-off, increasing urban temperatures, and declining air and water quality. The select committee report picks up the important role of parks as green infrastructure and recommends a review of recent guidance. The ecosystem values (see *Historic England Research* **4**, November 2016) inherent in historic parks need to be better understood, so that parks can be integrated into this infrastructure. The Natural Environment Research Council's Valuing Nature programme recently funded a placement project with Historic England, leading to the publication by them of a policy and practice note focusing on the significance of heritage values for public parks, which is a start (NERC 2016). Given that the National Heritage List for England data suggests that the opportunity to create new large-scale urban parks probably only occurs once in a generation, it is hard to overstate their importance as part of the green infrastructure, in addition to their role as places of historic significance.

Green infrastructure planning requires the mapping and modelling of green spaces, as well as the creation of a typology by which sites can be classified. Such typologies need to reflect the historic significance of parks. Katy Layton-Jones (2014) also discusses the importance of typologies for historical studies. In its efforts to develop the evidence base for green infrastructure as part of sustainable urban development, the European Union-funded Green Surge project, which runs across 11 countries, is looking at such typologies. Early results highlight the challenges involved in drawing together the considerable empirical evidence that exists for the connection between urban green infrastructure and cultural services, in particular the heritage value of parks and green spaces. There are challenges for Historic England too, as designation is limited to historic significance and thus cannot weave in the social role of parks. Historic England can, however, address such themes in other ways. One example is a forthcoming book by Paul Rabbitts on bandstands.

The land for Lund Park, Keighley was given to the town corporation in 1888. A bandstand was given by Keighley Friendly Societies' Gala Committee, a drinking fountain was donated by Lund's children, and a fountain by James Lund. © Historic England

Research into the future of urban environments provides valuable insight into the sustainability and resilience of our towns and cities. We need to make sure historic parks and green spaces are integrated into these studies. Public parks were created as 'lungs' for cities and have an important role in the future of urban communities. The research programmes led by Historic England and others will help generate a better future for these open spaces, which are at once richly significant historic places and vital to urban well-being. The select committee's findings also call for better understanding about the value of parks and their contribution to broader agendas and national priorities such as health, climate change and flooding. The committee intends to look to these issues again before the end of this parliament.

Author

Jenifer White MSc CMLI
National Landscape Advisor with Historic England

Jenifer is one of Historic England's specialists in the care, repair and conservation of historic parks and gardens. As a chartered landscape architect with a career in landscape conservation and protection, she plays a lead role in developing evidence-based technical policy, standards and best practice for parks and open spaces.

Further Reading

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Experimentation in 18th-century horticulture

The influence of the Kennedy family at Croxdale Hall.

The walled Garden at Croxdale Hall. © Historic England, Alun Bull

Proposals to restore the parkland and gardens at Croxdale Hall, County Durham, have created an opportunity to understand the history, layout and function of a very large three-walled garden dating from the mid-18th century. The research has thrown new light on the Kennedys, an important family of gardeners who probably influenced its design and used it for horticultural experiments.

Croxdale Hall lies a short distance from the cathedral city of Durham. This magnificent country house has been home to the Salvin family since the early 15th century. The majority of the building and its immediate surrounding gardens and parkland date from the 18th century and were probably instigated by Bryan Salvin (1676-1751) and completed by his son William (1723-1800). It is likely, however, that Lewis and John Kennedy played a key role in the design of the gardens, particularly the large three-walled garden and its associated structures.

Lewis (1721-82) was one of the pioneering horticulturalists and landscape gardeners of the 18th century, while his brother John (1719-90) was head gardener at Croxdale between 1748 and 1771, and author of the *Treatise upon Planting and Gardening* (Kennedy 1776 and 1777). The brothers were part of a long line of Kennedy gardeners and landscape designers. Members of the family often had the same forenames, and as a result, research has sometimes confused one Kennedy with another, making it difficult to corroborate the work of each member of the family and thus to place their work within the context of 18th-century horticulture and garden design.

An ambitious design

The surviving 18th-century gardens at Croxdale comprise fragments of former avenues and planting, as well as a particularly large walled garden, complete with pavilion and lakes. The parkland and gardens are Grade II*-registered; the pavilion and associated garden

The walled garden at Croxdale Hall, showing the pavilion and the lakes. © Historic England, Alun Bull

walls are listed at Grade II. Deterioration in the late 20th century has affected some of the historic garden structures and features, and the park and garden are currently on the Heritage at Risk register. To understand the significance of the walled garden and to inform its future repair and management, the Historic England Historic Places Investigation Team (North) undertook a photographic record and an analytical assessment of the fabric of the walled garden in the spring of 2016. The accompanying documentary research helped to clarify the Kennedy family tree, and to understand the broader significance of the Kennedys as gardeners and landscape designers during the 18th century.

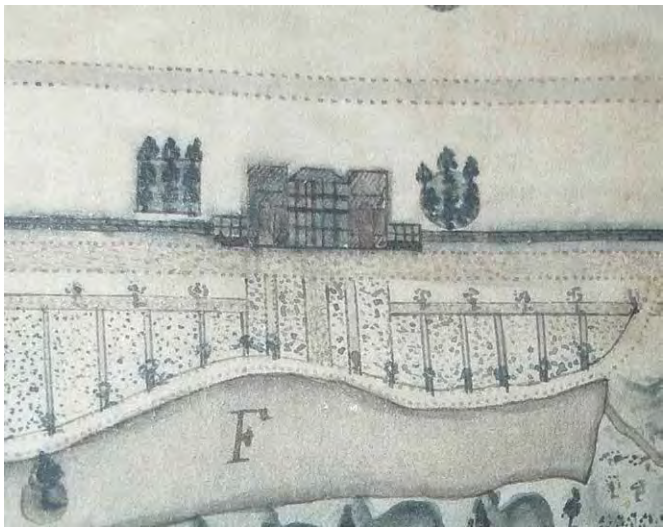
The walled garden has walls on its west, north and east sides. Each of these three walls is constructed of brick on its inner face and stone on its outer one; the brick would have absorbed and retained heat from the sun, with a beneficial effect on the plants growing against it. The north wall plays a central role in the composition, having a two-storey pavilion at its centre, the scars of former hothouses on either side, and two sets of four triangular projections (making a total of eight) to the east and west. These south-facing projections were probably designed to display the plants as well as to amuse the eye. The walls to either side of the central pavilion, where the former hothouses were located, have internal flues which would have carried hot air from former furnaces at the back of the wall through to chimneys above it. While the garden was clearly productive, it contains a terraced walk, a pavilion and lakes, indicating that it was also used as a pleasure ground within which the Salvins could display their wealth and intellect through their collection of exotic plants. Three-walled gardens are not unusual, but that at Croxdale is considerably larger than any contemporary example yet found.

The Kennedy connection

Our research suggests that the west wall of this garden was constructed during the lordship of Bryan Salvin. However, the remaining walls, pavilion and lakes were probably added by his son William, who made vast improvements to the hall and the estate following his marriage to Catherine Thornton in 1758. Certainly the 1771 *Plan of the Lordship of Croxdale* shows that the walled garden, with its triangular projections, central pavilion and flanking hothouses, had been laid out by

Section of one of the 'hot walls', showing scars of the former hothouse. © Historic England, Alun Bull

One of the triangular projections along the north wall. These not only offered additional support to this long wall, but also provided an excellent way of displaying the plants, particularly so they could be admired from the terraced pathway. © Historic England, Alun Bull



Extract from the *Plan of the Lordship of Croxdale*, drawn in 1771 by J Hunter. It shows a pavilion at the centre of the north wall of the walled garden. © Gerard Salvin

this date, although the design of the pavilion depicted differs significantly from the building seen today. The plan shows a central block flanked by two wings, covered with bars which may imitate glazing; this feature may represent a sloping roof or perhaps netting for an aviary. The distinctive three arches seen today are not shown, yet they are characteristic of a mid- to late-18th century date.

In 1862, Francis Henry Salvin, William Salvin's grandson, explains in his autobiography that the gardens and parkland at Croxdale were influenced by the Kennedys, 'From whom spran [*sic*] the London Nurserymen Lee and Kennedy' (Durham Record Office D/X/871/9). Two members of the Kennedy family are mentioned in documents relating to Croxdale Hall. These are the brothers John and Lewis Kennedy, who were born in Muthill, Perthshire, Scotland in 1719 and 1721 respectively. Their father, also Thomas, was one of a long line of Kennedy gardeners who worked at Drummond Castle, Perthshire with later generations also returning to work there in the 19th century. Interestingly, the walled garden at Drummond also has three sides and, like Croxdale, is open to a watercourse on its south side; the 1866 Ordnance Survey map of the site suggests the north wall of the garden also featured a central building, perhaps a pavilion, and flanking hothouses. The garden at Drummond, although undated, was probably built before 1750, when the estate was forfeited to the crown. Its arrangement is so similar to Croxdale that it is possible that Lewis and John Kennedy relayed the design of the garden at Drummond to the Salvins at Croxdale.

The pavilion located in the centre of the north wall of the walled garden. © Historic England, Alun Bull

Correspondence held amongst the Salvin papers shows that Lewis Kennedy organised the appointment of his brother John as head gardener at Croxdale while he was working at Chiswick in 1748. John appears to have already built a strong reputation, and this would have encouraged Bryan Salvin to seek his services. At around the same date Lewis is believed to have co-founded the Vineyard Nursery at Hammersmith together with his partner and fellow botanist, James Lee. A receipt dated 1750 indicates that the business was certainly operating by this date; it grew to become one of the best-known in the country, acquiring many of the new species from voyages and introducing *Budleia Globosa* and fuchsia into Britain. The receipt shows that Lewis Kennedy supplied an extensive array of plants – both productive and decorative – to Croxdale, including a variety of fruit trees, vegetable seeds and herbs.

John continued to work at Croxdale until 1771 when he moved to become gardener at Parlington Hall (West Yorkshire). In 1776 he published the first edition of his *Treatise upon Planting and Gardening* in which he mentions his experiments in the hothouses at Croxdale, particularly with the growing of pineapples. He also explained how his ideal hot wall and hothouse should be constructed, further suggesting that he advised the Salvins on the design of the walls at Croxdale. This makes the three-walled garden at Croxdale both aesthetically and historically significant.

The results of our research were published as an Historic England Research Report in 2016. It will be used to inform the future management and conservation of this important walled garden for future generations to enjoy.

Author

Clare Howard MA, MCIfA, IHBC
Architectural Investigator with Historic England.

Clare joined English Heritage (now Historic England) as an Architectural Investigator in early 2014 following a number of years working in commercial archaeology and heritage consultancy. In her current role, Clare specialises in the research and investigation of heritage assets of various periods.

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Nice and the English seaside

A celebration of architecture and pleasure.

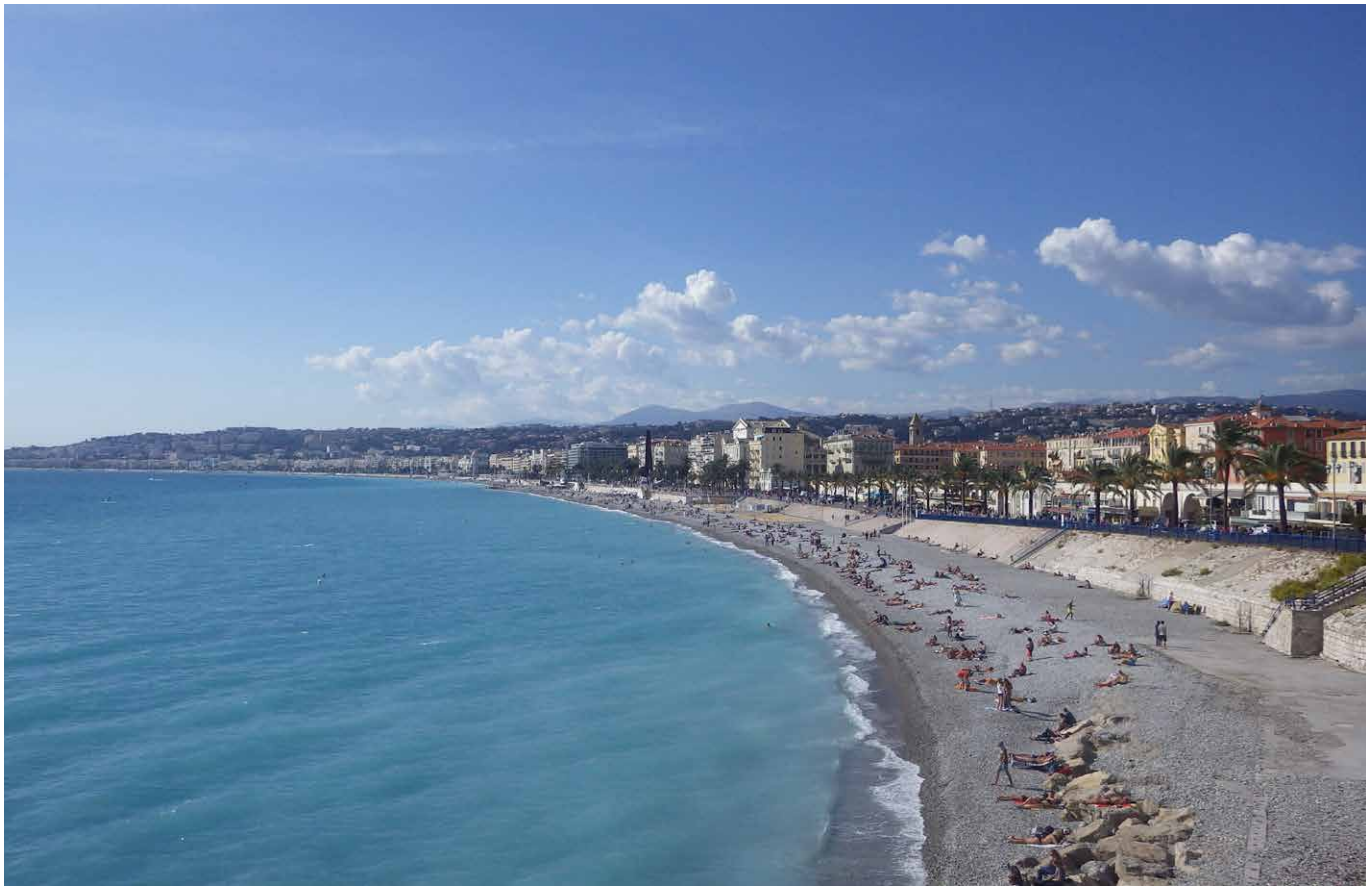
Historic England has been investigating seaside heritage since 2002. In October 2015 we were invited to give a paper on the relationship between the English seaside resort and the Promenade des Anglais as part of the campaign for Nice's two hundred-year-old seafront to be given World Heritage Site status. This article looks at some of the links between Nice and the English seaside.

As an early 20th-century observer put it, 'in the matter of seaside promenades of the present day we only know of one which can claim equality with Brighton, and that is Nice, where the Promenade des Anglais is also some four miles in length, and is similarly lined with a number of imposing hotels and shops. In drawing a comparison between Brighton and Nice, it would be difficult to find any other two pleasure resorts which are so alike and yet so different in their general character (Clunn 1929, 58).'

Nice and early English visitors

Bathing in the sea took place regularly in England from the 1730s. Tobias Smollett's novel *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker* describes how 'all our gay birds of passage have taken their flight to Bristolwell, Tunbridge, Brighthelmstone [Brighton], Scarborough, Harrowgate, &c' (Smollett 1995, 65) and amusingly portrays life at these spas and seaside resorts.

Smollett had visited Nice between November 1763 and April 1765, and recorded life there in his book *Travels through France and Italy*. He had been attracted to Nice for his health, the mild winter climate and the pleasantly warm sea water, which aided his recovery from respiratory complaints and fevers. Sea bathing may have been common around the English coast by the 1760s, but at Nice it seems to have been a puzzling sight, undoubtedly ascribed to English eccentricity.



General view of the Promenade des Anglais in 2015. © Allan Brodie

The Royal Pavilion – the culmination of Royal patronage at Brighton. © Historic England, Derek Kendall

La Promenade des Anglais, 1861, from Nice, vues et costumes by Delbecchi after Jacques Guiaud. © Ville de Nice, Musée Masséna

Smollett was important to opening up Nice to English visitors, but interest from a senior member of the Royal family was also significant. Prince William Henry (1743-1805), a brother of George III, came to the Côte d'Azur during the 1760s. This was at the same time as he was visiting Brighton, leading to the rapid transformation of that small, struggling coastal port into England's most prestigious seaside destination.

Other English Grand Tourists came to the Côte d'Azur, particularly to enjoy the mild winters. The botanist Sir James Edward Smith (1759-1828), stayed in Nice in 1786 and likened it to an English seaside resort, while the agricultural reformer Arthur Young (1741-1820) in 1789 noticed that many houses seemed to have been built to accommodate foreigners. Edward Rigby (1747-1821), a physician, stayed in an English-style hotel that served 'plain roast beef and boiled potatoes, with some special good draughts of porter'.

The origins of the Promenade des Anglais

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 the English were soon back and among them was Reverend Lewis Way (1772-1840), a religious activist on a mission to convert believers in Judaism to Christianity. Way had set out on a trip to the Holy Land to spread his message but instead in 1822 he ended up in Nice where he acted as chaplain in the newly-built Anglican church. Struck by the poverty he witnessed during a harsh winter, he created what was effectively an early public works programme by approaching rich English visitors to subscribe to a fund for the construction of the first seafront promenade. Later known as the Promenade des Anglais, this opened in 1824 and was further extended in 1844. This early promenade was just a modest, narrow walk, but was widened to 10m in 1856.

The creation of new man-made seafronts was also taking place at English seaside resorts. The first sea wall at Weymouth had been constructed by around 1800; it was replaced after a major storm of 1824. The same storm prompted the creation of Sidmouth's first 550m-long sea wall and promenade, which was completed in 1838. At St Leonard's, which was established in 1828, a sea wall and promenade was a critical element of James Burton's substantial investment in this new resort near Hastings. At Blackpool a small parade had been

Late 19th-century photograph by Cuthbert Brodrick of the Grand Hotel, Scarborough. © Historic England

Hôtel Négresco, Nice, designed by Édouard Niermans for Henri Négresco. © Allan Brodie

established by the 1780s, but due to cliff erosion there was a need for reconstruction and realignment of the seafront road in the 1820s.

During the 19th century substantial promenades developed at English resorts. These were lined with boarding houses, lodgings and a number of 'grand hotels'. These huge, luxury hotels were inspired by French examples, including an early one at Nice. L'Hôtel de la Pension Anglaise at Nice in 1856 offered a level of comfort beyond anything that was available in England, but English seaside resorts were soon matching such hotels in quality and outstripping them in size. Brighton's 260-room Grand Hotel (opened 1864), was the first English seaside hotel to adopt the name that associated it with the Grand Hôtel du Louvre in Paris (opened 1855). The Grand Hotel at Scarborough (opened 1867) contained 300 bedrooms, and was reputed when it was built to be the largest hotel in Europe. However, it would be eclipsed by other continental hotels including Nice's most famous, the Hôtel Négresco (opened 1912). This palatial building had 400 rooms with en-suite facilities, as well as lifts, electric lights and telephones.

Large seaside hotels, like earlier large residential developments such as Kemp Town and Brunswick Town at Brighton, served as retreats for the wealthy from the busy centres of resorts. However, prosperous holidaymakers were increasingly also being driven from popular resorts like Brighton to quieter, more remote seaside towns in Cornwall or Wales – and also, increasingly, to the south of France, especially in winter.

Royal interest

The life of Queen Victoria illustrates the changes taking place at the upper end of the British holiday market. She holidayed in at St Leonards in 1834, the 15-year-old princess staying at the hotel that was later renamed in her honour. When she became queen in 1837, she inherited the Royal Pavilion in Brighton but hated being in the busy heart of the resort and sold it. Instead she chose to have family holidays at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight, where she had her own bathing machine, and in Scotland at Balmoral Castle.

Towards the end of her life, Victoria spent winters in the south of France. After staying at Menton and Grasse she finally settled on Nice. The Empress of India and her staff took over the entire west wing of the Hôtel Excelsior Régina Palace. Her entourage consisted of between 60 and 100 people, and included chefs, ladies-in-waiting, a dentist and Indian servants, as well as her own bed and food.

Osborne House, Isle of Wight. © Historic England, James O Davies

Advertisement by Francesco Tamagno for the Excelsior Hôtel Regina, Cimiez, Nice, around 1900. © Ville de Nice, musée Masséna

With the influx of English tourists a number of distinctive English features appeared in Nice, most notably a seaside pier, a feature that is rarely seen in Europe. La Jetée-Promenade, its design inspired by the Crystal Palace in London and by English seaside piers, finally opened in 1891. It was sadly destroyed during World War II.

The English and sunshine

While there is much to recognise in Nice that can be related to the English seaside, the French resort does have at least one major advantage prized by modern tourists: reliable sunshine. We have seen how Harold Clunn, writing in 1929, found Nice to be almost as alluring as Brighton. However, he found an amusing if unconvincing way of setting to one side the natural advantage that the south of France enjoyed over the south of England:

> ‘In actual fact, perpetual sunshine can prove exceedingly boring to the average Englishman, particularly when it is accompanied by a close and oppressive atmosphere; and nobody really cares a brass farthing whether one seaside place enjoys a little more or less sunshine in the course of a twelvemonth than another. …’
>
> Clunn 1929, 59.

The Jetée-Promenade, around 1895. © Ville de Nice, musée de la photographie Charles Nègre

Advertisement, 'L'Hiver à Nice', 1892. © Ville de Nice, Musée Masséna

Author

Allan Brodie MA FSA
Senior Investigator with Historic England

Allan is a Senior Investigator for the Historic Places Investigation Team (West). He is the co-author of *Seaside Holidays in the Past* (2005) and *England's Seaside Resorts* (2007) and has also published books on the seaside heritage of Margate (2007), Weymouth (2008) and Blackpool (2014). He has co-written a four-volume history of *Travel and Tourism 1700-1914* (2014). Allan is currently working books about the English seafront and the history of tourism in Britain.

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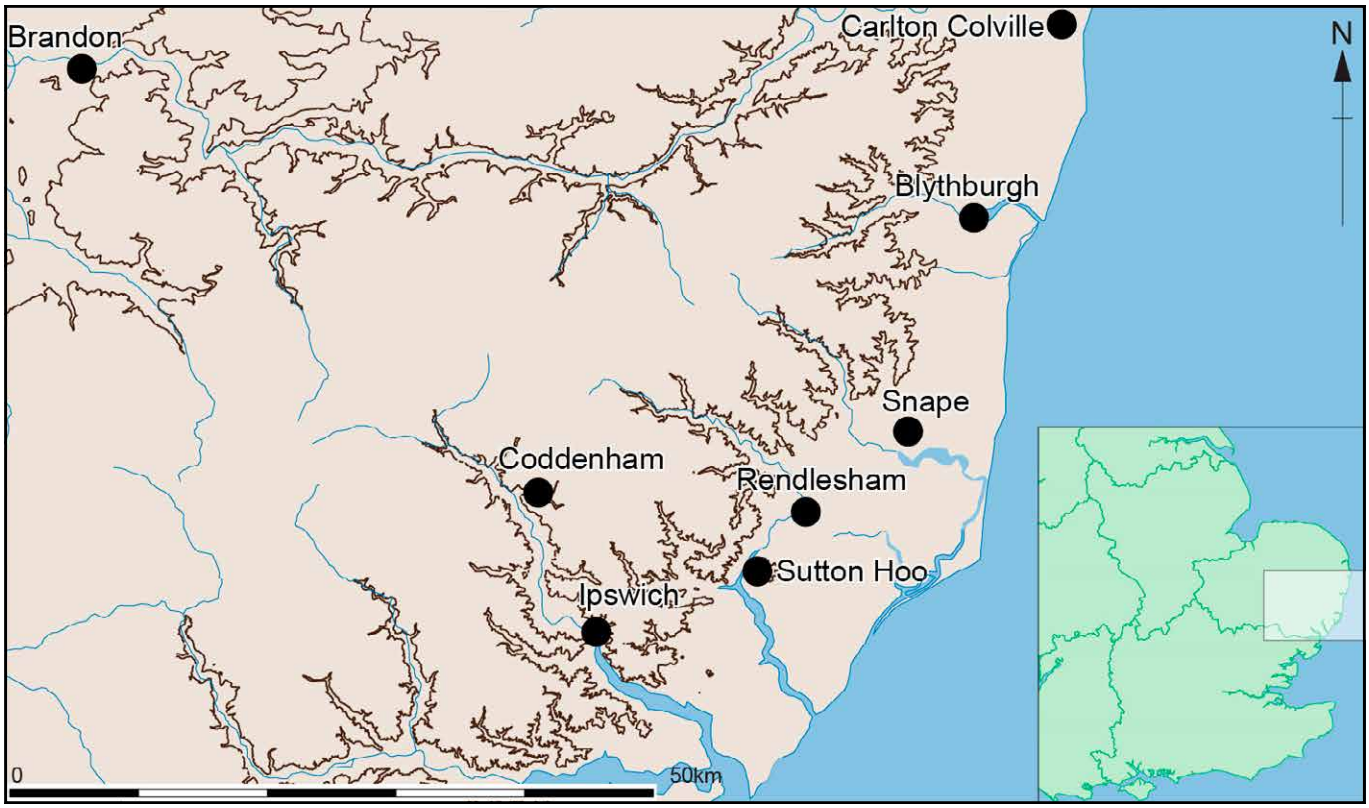
Rendlesham, Suffolk

Ploughzone archaeology reveals an Anglo-Saxon royal settlement.



Rendlesham and south-east Suffolk, showing other important contemporary places. © Suffolk County Council

Background and discovery

The parish of Rendlesham lies on the east side of the valley of the River Deben in south-east Suffolk, 6km north-east of the 7th-century princely barrow cemetery at Sutton Hoo. *Rendlaesham* is mentioned by the Venerable Bede in his *History of the English Church and People* as the East Anglian royal settlement (*vicus regius*) where Aethelwold, King of the East Angles, stood sponsor at the baptism of Swithelm, King of the East Saxons, some time between AD 655 and 664.

Long-standing antiquarian and historical interest in Rendlesham intensified after the discovery of the Sutton Hoo ship burial in 1939. Early Anglo-Saxon cremations had been found here early in the 19th century, and in 1982 fieldwalking and limited excavation identified early–middle Anglo-Saxon settlement activity north and west of the parish church, but there was nothing about this material to indicate a site of special status.

This changed in 2007 when the landowners of the Naunton Hall estate at Rendlesham reported illegal metal-detecting in their fields at night, damaging crops and stealing metal artefacts. Recognising the potential significance of this development, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service funded in 2008 a pilot metal-detector survey over a limited area to understand the archaeology that was attracting thieves. The pilot survey recovered material that could only come from a very high-status Anglo-Saxon settlement and indicated that the concentration of material in the ploughsoil was very much more extensive than had been assumed. Magnetometry and transcription of aerial photographs showed that the ploughzone assemblage overlay a palimpsest of buried archaeological features.

Survey 2009-14

It would have been prohibitively expensive to pay for a comprehensive metal-detector survey. Instead, the four detectorists who had undertaken the pilot study,

Sixth- to early eighth-century objects from the 2008 metal-detector survey: clockwise from top left, gold Merovingian coins, a coin weight, a silver penny, the head of a cruciform brooch, the foot of a Continental radiate-headed brooch and a harness mount. © Suffolk County Council

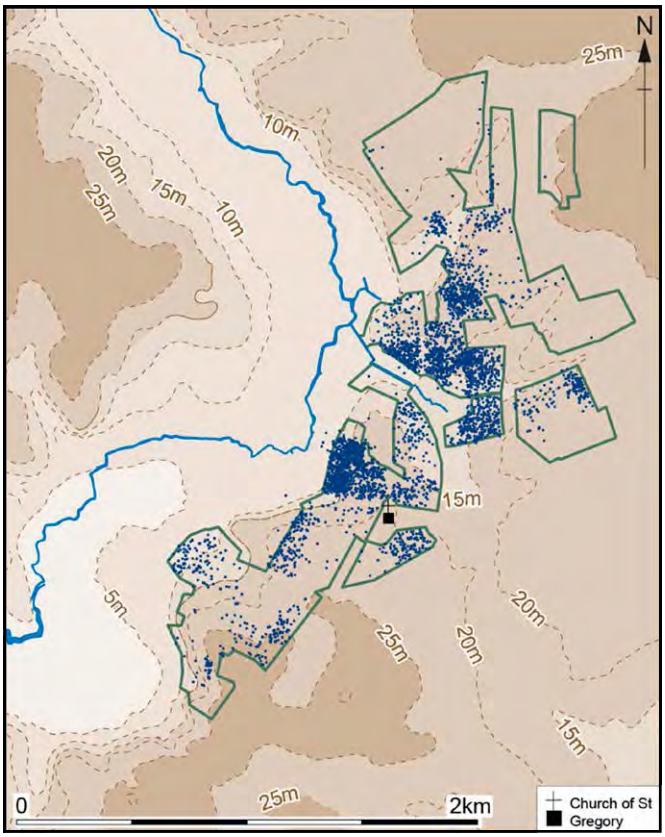
all of whom had archaeological training and experience, made a private agreement with the landowner to survey the whole estate, working to the same standards as the pilot survey and on a voluntary basis. Suffolk County Council co-ordinated finds recording and expert academic and professional guidance, and complementary fieldwork including further geophysics and limited excavation. The main survey began in 2009 and fieldwork was completed in the summer of 2014.

The metal-detector survey was not intended to 'sterilise' the site by removing all archaeological material from the ploughsoil. It aimed instead to recover a representative sample of artefacts so that the date and nature of human activity could be securely characterised, and the research potential and archaeological significance of the ploughzone assemblage assessed.

Survey and fieldwork had to be fitted into the cultivation cycle, necessitating very close liaison with both the farmer and the landowner. Because the site lies within a working farm, and there was a risk of further damage to crops and archaeology from illegal detecting, details of the survey were kept confidential until fieldwork was completed.

Metal-detecting and finds recording

A total of 1,206 person-days was spent metal-detecting the 160ha survey area. The ground was covered by line-walking, with the detectorists two metres apart so that



Rendlesham in the Deben valley, showing the survey area and the distribution of metal-detector finds. © Suffolk County Council

Systematic metal-detecting at Rendlesham. © Historic England, Damian Grady

the detector sweeps covered 100 per cent of the ground. All arable fields were covered at least twice, with surface conditions, crop and time spent in the field recorded for each survey visit. As well as recovering metal items, the detectorists also looked for and collected any pottery and stone artefacts visible on the ground surface. All finds of archaeological significance were geo-located using a hand-held GPS and catalogued on a Microsoft Access database linked to the project GIS, allowing integration and interrogation of all datasets.

The database holds records of 3,946 items, ranging in date from the Neolithic to the early modern, but this represents only a fraction of the material found. The detectorists made around 100,000 finds, the vast majority of which were the detritus of 19th- and 20th-century farming and game shooting. Everything recovered comes from the surface or the top 100–200mm of the ploughsoil and has long since been removed from any stratigraphic context by past agriculture. All modern material recovered is disposed of away from the site.

Rim of a 20th-century shotgun cartridge found by metal detecting. © Sir Michael Bunbury

Magnetometer plot of archaeological features, with the cropmark of a probable Anglo-Saxon hall superimposed.

Magnetometry and aerial photography

Magnetometry was undertaken over 46ha where metal-detecting indicated the core area of past settlement and activity. The results show an extensive palimpsest of boundaries, enclosures and settlement features, including Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhäuser*, representing activity from late prehistory to the 20th century. Mapping archaeological features from aerial photographs provided further information. At Rendlesham, some archaeological features that were not detected by magnetometry show as cropmarks, and *vice versa*, and so the two datasets are complementary. One cropmark, in an area where metal-detector finds of gold-and-garnet jewellery suggested a high-status presence, probably represents the foundations of a major Anglo-Saxon timber hall. This important discovery was made during the Historic England-funded National Mapping Programme project for the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, undertaken by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

Evaluation

In 2013-14 seven trenches were excavated to ground-truth the results of magnetometry and assess the preservation, character, date and potential of the buried archaeology. By targeting specific features or concentrations of artefacts in the ploughsoil it was possible to identify and investigate a Late Iron Age enclosure, early Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhäuser*, pits and cremations, early–middle Anglo-Saxon ditches and midden deposits, and late Anglo-Saxon and medieval ditches. The results allow us to be more confident in our interpretation of artefact distributions, geophysics and aerial photography on a wider scale.

Early Anglo-Saxon *Grubenhaus* under excavation in 2013. © Suffolk County Council

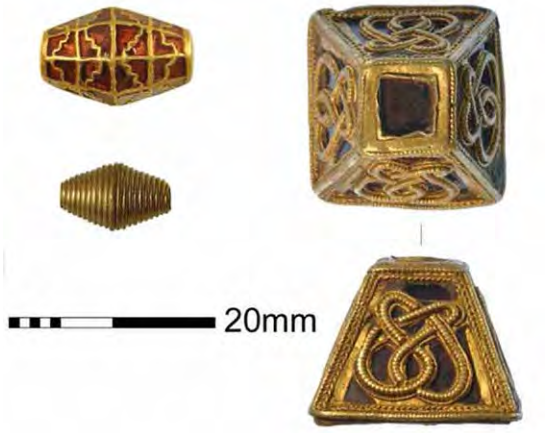
Results

The survey results show continuous human occupation and activity at Rendlesham from late prehistory up to the present day, with a particularly large, rich and important settlement here during the early–middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th to 8th centuries AD). The Anglo-Saxon finds cover an area of 50ha. They include items of the finest quality, made for and used by the highest ranks of society, and attest a range of activities including fine metalworking and international trade.

Metalworking evidence: unfinished copper-alloy objects, gold fragments, and a gold droplet. © Suffolk County Council

This is the largest and richest settlement of its time known in England, and is almost certainly the site of the East Anglian royal settlement mentioned by Bede. Rendlesham can be identified as a royal estate centre, a place where the East Anglian kings would have stayed, feasted their followers, administered justice, and collected dues and tribute. There are other sites in the region that would also have served as temporary royal residences as the court travelled around the kingdom, but at present Rendlesham appears to have been the largest and the longest-lived of these places.

Early in the 7th century, a small settlement of foreign traders was established at nearby Ipswich. This settlement became a town and port, remaining a major urban centre to the present day. Ipswich may have taken over some of the functions of the settlement at Rendlesham, which dwindled in size and importance as Ipswich expanded in the 8th century.



Elite metalwork: left, gold beads, one with garnets; right, a gold and garnet mount from a sword scabbard. © Suffolk County Council

The Rendlesham survey shows how metal-detecting, when undertaken responsibly, can be a valuable archaeological technique. The partnership between detectorists, other volunteers and professional archaeologists, working with the farmer and landowner, has resulted in the discovery of an internationally-important archaeological site with far-reaching implications for our understanding of England in the 5th to 8th centuries AD.

We acknowledge with thanks financial support from the Sutton Hoo Society, Historic England, the Society of Antiquaries of London, the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, the Royal Archaeological Institute and the Society for Medieval Archaeology.

Authors

Faye Minter
Senior Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Faye is a Senior Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, with particular responsibility for finds recording. She manages the identification, cataloguing and study of finds from Rendlesham.

Jude Plouviez
Independent Researcher.

Jude specialises in the archaeology of Roman Britain. Formerly a Senior Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, she initiated the Rendlesham survey and co-ordinated the fieldwork there.

Christopher Scull
Consultant Archaeologist.

Christopher specialises in the archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England and is academic lead for the Rendlesham project. A former Research Director of English Heritage, he is an Honorary Visiting Professor at Cardiff University Department of Archaeology & Conservation and at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

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Contextualising Chysauster

Investigating a multi-period landscape in West Penwith.

In early 2016 archaeologists from Historic England conducted a detailed analytical earthwork survey of Chysauster Ancient Village near Penzance, west Cornwall. The earthwork survey formed part of a wider programme of research commissioned by English Heritage, which manages the site, prior to the preparation of a new guidebook, display boards and other interpretative materials. The survey set out to provide accurate and up-to-date mapping of all archaeological features within the guardianship site, to characterise and interpret earthwork features, and to enable the site to be understood in its wider landscape context.

Chysauster is a nucleated settlement of courtyard houses dating from the late 1st to 3rd centuries AD. The largest of a small number of similar settlements found in West Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly it consists of 10 courtyard houses, nine of which sit close together in a 'village', with a probable extra house standing just over 200m away to the south-west. Each of the courtyard houses is slightly different in configuration, but all have substantial granite walls up to 2m high, creating a series of small rooms around a central courtyard. In addition to the courtyard houses there is also a fogou, a stone-lined subterranean passage of presumed Iron Age date, again a monument type unique to west Cornwall. The site is set amongst the granite-hedged fields and moorland of the West Penwith peninsula.

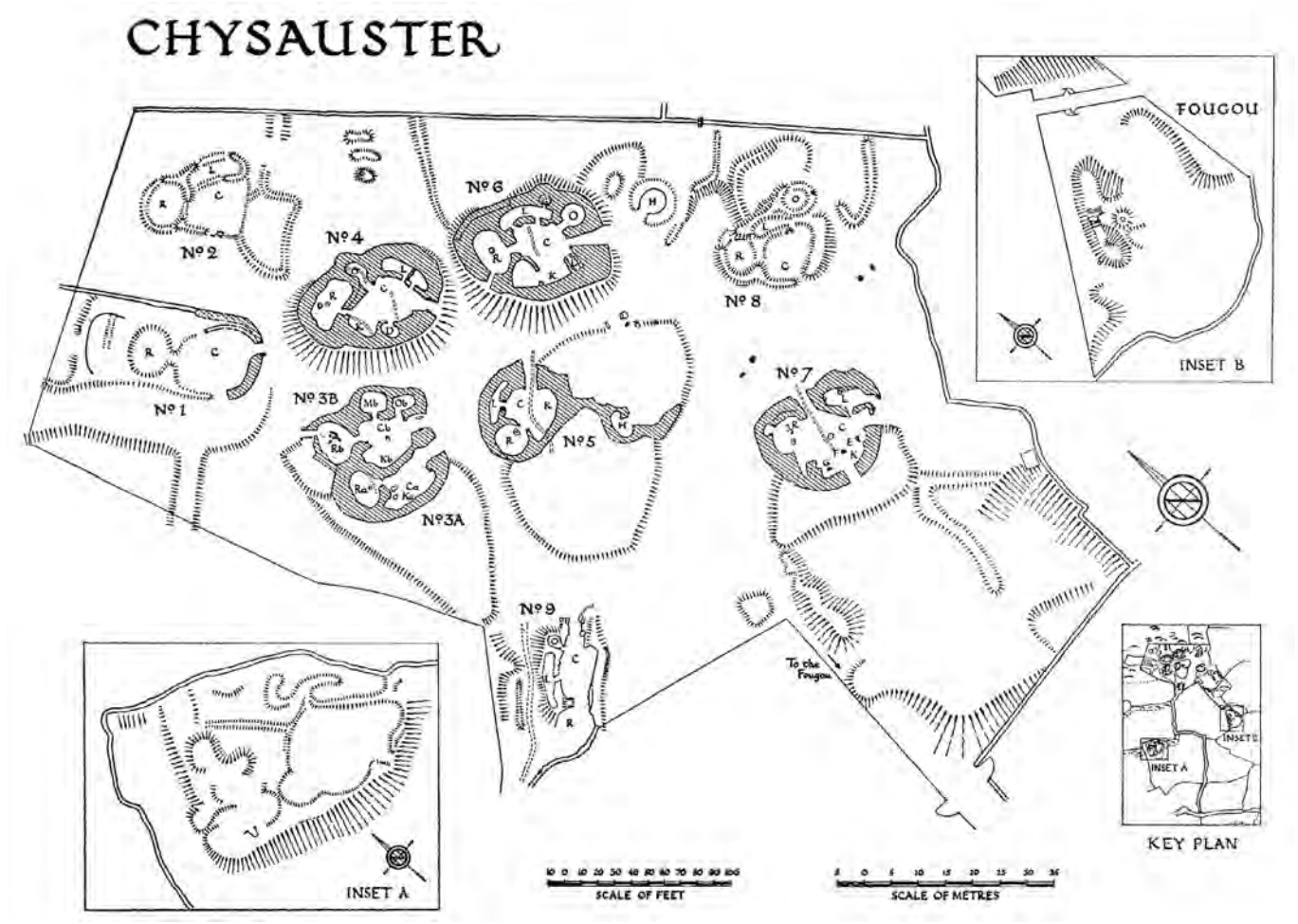
Existing knowledge

The antiquity and significance of Chysauster was first recognised in the mid-19th century by the local antiquarians Henry Crozier and John Blight (Pool 1990). Later that century two of the courtyard houses were subject to limited clearance and excavation. More extensive and scientific investigations took place in the late 1920s and 1930s, initially by T D Kendrick and Dr H O'Neill Hencken, and later by C K Croft Andrew (Hencken 1928, 1933). It is these excavations that form the basis of our understanding of the site. During the 1930s much of Chysauster was placed into the guardianship of the Office of Works (a forerunner of English Heritage).

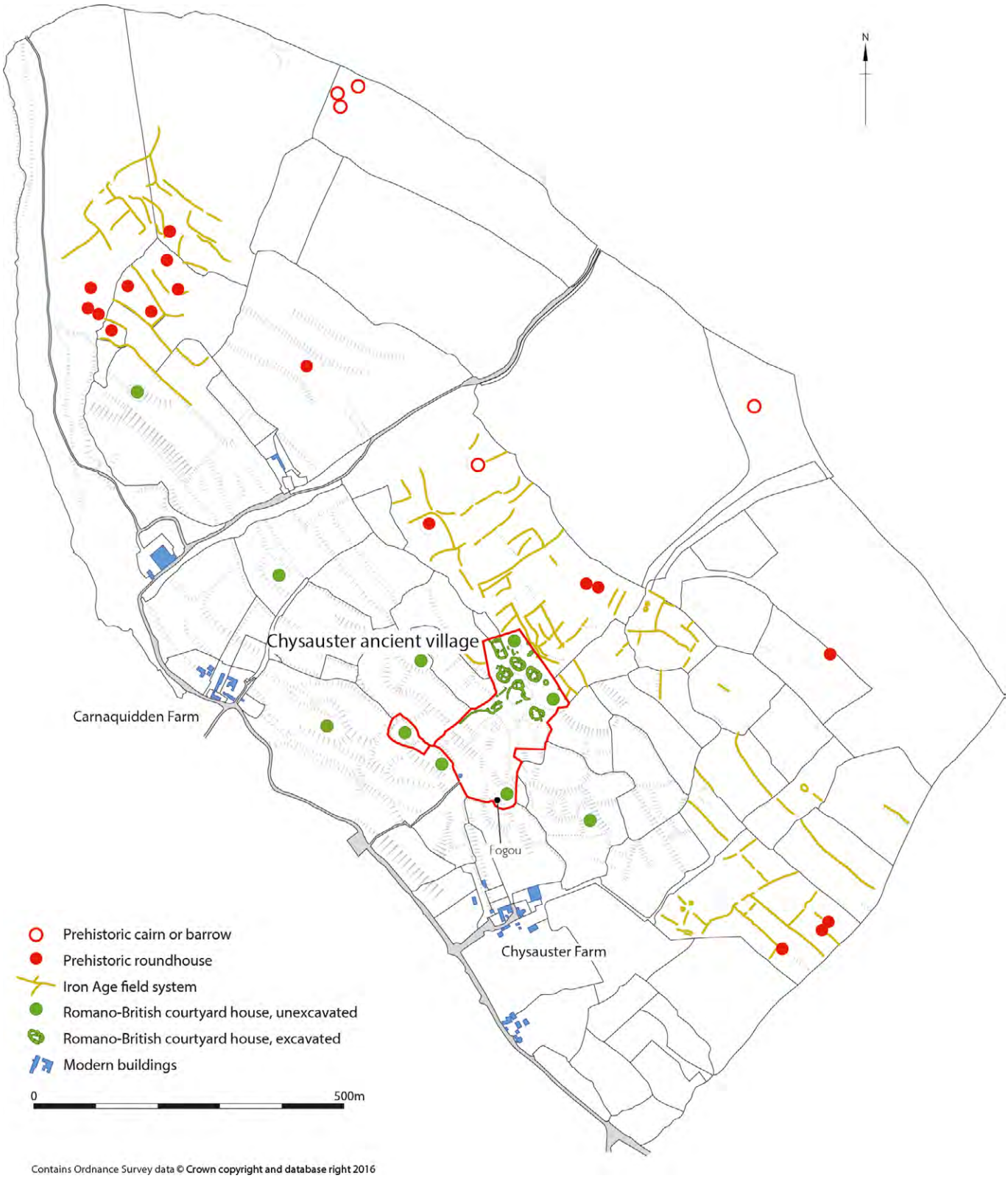
The core of the settlement, looking east across houses 5 and 3. © Historic England, James O Davies

The fogou. © Historic England, Sharon Soutar

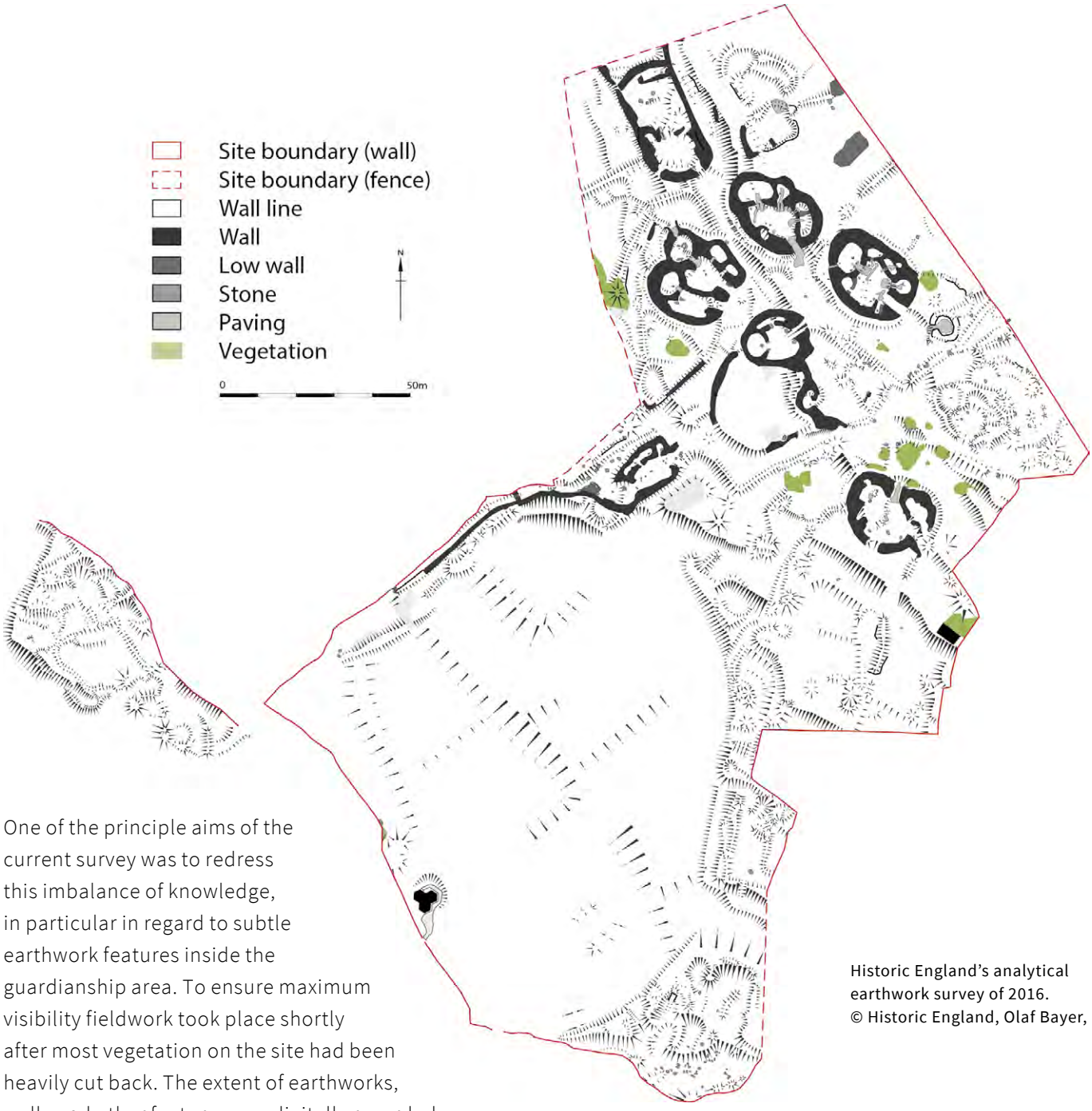
Prior to the current survey a curious situation existed. The guardianship area had been surveyed with varying degrees of accuracy and detail from time to time since the mid-19th century. However, these surveys had tended to focus on stone-built features, principally the courtyard houses and the fogou, leaving many of the site's subtler earthworks unrecorded. Outside the guardianship area, by contrast, the Cornwall Archaeological Unit and English Heritage had conducted a series of detailed multi-period surveys in the 1980s, depicting walls and earthworks alike. These surveys revealed that Chysauster sits within a well-preserved archaeological landscape, in which patterns of survival, influence and change from the late prehistoric through to the post-medieval periods are visible (Herring *et al* 2016). Traces of late prehistoric field systems and round houses were recorded. These were largely overlain by an extensive system of heavily lyncheted fields, among which stood several isolated structures that were likely to be courtyard houses. This field system, thought to be Romano-British in origin, has persisted as a structuring influence throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, and forms the basis of many of the fields that exist today. Cutting across this agricultural landscape are post-medieval features associated with tin extraction.



The 1960 plan of Chysauster by the Ministry of Works. Reproduced with permission of Historic England



Chysauster in its landscape setting, showing the late prehistoric and Romano-British field systems, hut circles and courtyard houses surveyed by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit in the 1980s. © Historic England, Sharon Soutar, after Herring *et al* 2016, fig 7.7



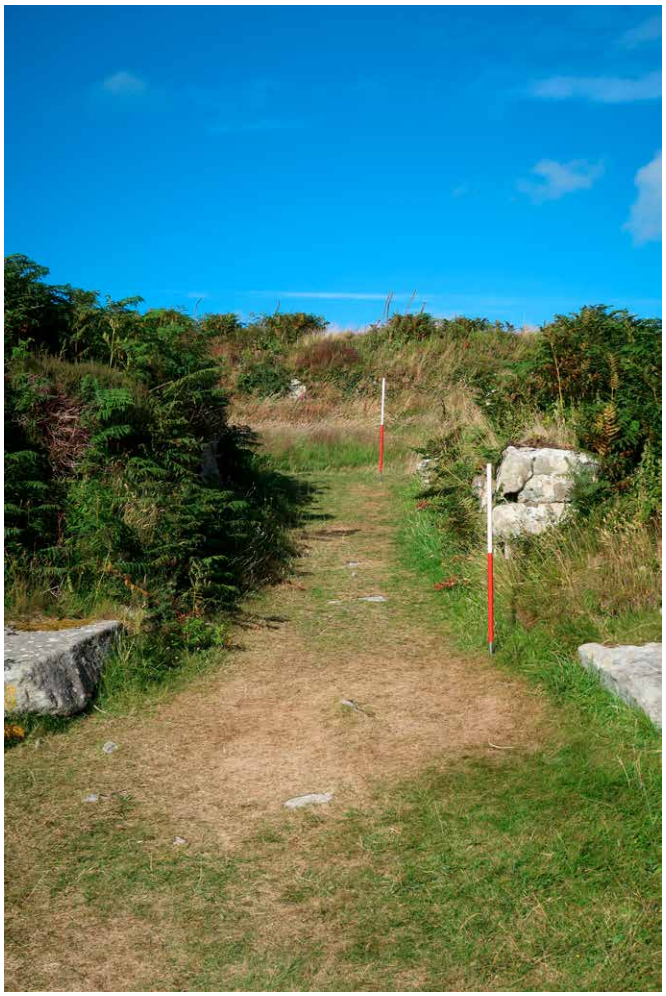
Historic England's analytical earthwork survey of 2016. © Historic England, Olaf Bayer,

One of the principle aims of the current survey was to redress this imbalance of knowledge, in particular in regard to subtle earthwork features inside the guardianship area. To ensure maximum visibility fieldwork took place shortly after most vegetation on the site had been heavily cut back. The extent of earthworks, walls and other features was digitally recorded using survey-grade Global Navigation Satellite System equipment. This provided the basis for a final digital drawing, completed at a scale of 1:500.

Earthworks in the landscape

The fogou is probably the earliest feature on the site. Located over 100m to the south-east of the main courtyard houses, it consists of a small chamber dug into the hillside and capped with granite slabs. Surface indications suggest it measures approximately 2×2.5m in extent, which is small in comparison with other examples. It is likely that the approximately 6m-long open passageway approaching from the south was at least partly roofed, and formed part of the fogou.

The survey identified a series of lynchets, which chiefly ran north-west to south-east across the site. Between 0.6m and 1.5m in height, in several places they clearly ran under courtyard houses, and therefore predated their construction. This stratigraphic relationship was apparent in a number of locations. The majority of these lynchets can be followed into the landscape beyond the guardianship area, and several join up with



The lynchet underlying the entrance into the courtyard of house 5 is visible here as a pronounced slope between the two survey poles. © Historic England, Olaf Bayer

the earthworks previously recorded by the Cornwall Archaeological Unit. It is now apparent that the configuration of the core group of courtyard houses was influenced by an earlier agricultural landscape of heavily lyncheted fields.

Many of the courtyard houses are also associated with small enclosures or 'garden plots'; and several of these also extend into the moorland beyond the guardianship area. The relationship between the core group of courtyard houses and the more dispersed examples is less clear, however. Two such houses were investigated as part of the current survey. Although partially disturbed and obscured by thick vegetation, house 10 (mentioned above), is a strong contender for a courtyard house, with traces of both the courtyard itself and its appended rooms. An area of earthworks immediately to the east of the fogou has also been suggested as the remains of a courtyard house. It is difficult to reconcile the size and morphology of these earthworks with those recorded in the core of the village, but this is at least in part due to post-medieval stone robbing and quarrying in the area.

In addition to prehistoric and Romano-British activity a number of more recent features were recorded. A series of small pits on the eastern fringe of the site, for example, are suggested as probable tin-prospection pits. Each consists of a sub-circular depression between 2m and 4m in diameter and up to 1m in depth, several with associated spoilheaps. The remains of several post-medieval stone hedgebanks, shown on historic mapping but removed during the 1930s, were also identified, as well as spoilheaps from the 1930s excavations. Much of the southern part of the site was cleared during the mid-19th century, slighting many archaeological features.

In many ways Chysauster is a difficult site to record. The substantial walls of the courtyard houses fragment the site into a series of 'indoor' and 'outdoor' spaces, obscuring earlier earthwork features. Analytical earthwork survey has proved to be an invaluable technique in this environment. Survey results have made explicit the links between the archaeology within the guardianship area and that previously recorded in the surrounding landscape. As a result our understanding of the site's history is becoming increasingly complex and interesting. The results of the survey have already been incorporated into new display boards, and will form part of a new English Heritage guidebook and a forthcoming Historic England research report.

Fieldwork at Chysauster was conducted by Olaf Bayer, Nicky Smith and Sharon Soutar (Historic England), Susan Greaney (English Heritage), Peter Herring (Historic England), Fiona Flemming, Jacky Nowakowski and Adam Sharpe (all of the Cornwall Archaeological Unit) have all contributed useful information to the project.

Mount's Bay to Greenburrow engine house, looking west from Chysauster. © Historic England, James O Davies

Author

Dr Olaf Bayer MA
Investigator with Historic England.

Olaf is an Investigator for the Historic Places Investigation Team (West), based in Swindon. He joined Historic England in October 2015, having previously worked in academic, commercial and community archaeology. Olaf has a PhD in prehistoric landscape archaeology, and has a particular research interest in the prehistoric landscapes of south-west Britain.

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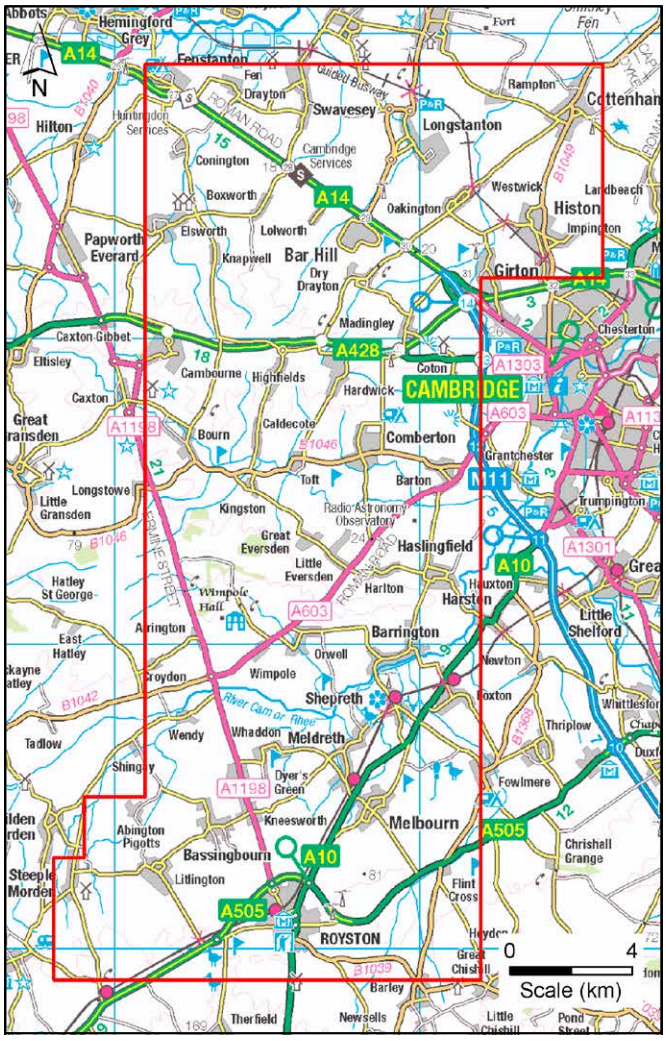
Crossing the Cam

Exploring Late Iron Age and Roman settlement in south-west Cambridgeshire.

The varied topography of Cambridgeshire has resulted in a wide array of types of historic land use; the evidence for the underlying pattern of prehistoric and Roman occupation of the area is largely hidden, but plays a formative role in the landscape's history. Historic England's South West Cambridgeshire National Archaeological Identification Survey (NAIS) is exploring the relationships between these layers in the landscape.

The first stage of the project, which has recently been completed, used aerial photographs and digital elevation models such as lidar to map and record archaeological sites and landscapes dating from the Neolithic through to the Second World War. The results will directly inform planning decisions, as well as providing a framework for future survey and research. The project area stretches from the historic fen edge at Fenstanton to the Hertfordshire chalk downs south of Royston. Taking in most of the Bourn Valley and a large section of the River Cam (or Rhee), it allows a unique insight into the relationship between the natural environment and the archaeological monuments within it.

Nowhere is this more evident than with Late Iron Age and Roman settlement patterns, which change significantly across the project area. They can be roughly grouped into four main areas: the fen edge; the Bourn Valley; the claylands; and the chalkland south of the River Cam. In all cases the buried remains of settlements and boundaries were revealed as cropmarks and soilmarks on aerial photographs. The distribution and appearance of these marks appear to be largely defined by the underlying soils and geology.



The project area.© Crown Copyright and database right 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019088

Iron Age through to early medieval settlement at Cottenham, displaying the complex characteristics of fen-edge settlement. © Bluesky International/Getmapping PLC. Next Perspectives PGA Imagery TL4366-4467

The Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Cambourne appears to have accreted over time. It contains a complex of enclosures, including a banjo enclosure and at least two round houses. © Historic England, Damian Grady

Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement

The cropmarks indicating settlement along the fen edge and in the bottom of the Bourn Valley are fragmentary, and show tracks flanked by enclosures. More complex settlement layouts occur at Fen Drayton, Histon and Cottenham, and in some cases dispersed enclosures and boundaries follow palaeochannels, relict waterways preserved as geological features.

The claylands were previously considered to have been largely devoid of settlement prior to the Roman period. Recent Historic England aerial reconnaissance has however revealed a landscape dotted with complex, multi-phased later prehistoric and Roman settlements. These settlements are defined by nucleated clusters of ditched enclosures of all shapes and sizes. Some have the distinctive funnel-shaped entrances of 'banjo' enclosures, whereas others are irregular in plan. In some enclosures the sites of round houses were indicated by the cropmarks of ring-ditches. The elements comprising these settlements appear to have accreted over time, although it is not clear how long these processes took.

The clayland settlements seem different from those in others areas as there is no evidence for communication networks or large-scale land division. The settlements were almost certainly connected but we are not certain why these tracks and boundaries are not visible. It may be that the routeways were hedged, though as clay landscapes are prone to water retention we would expect to see drainage ditches. Or it may be that the clays were largely wooded, with clearings for settlements, and passages through the trees. Yet another theory is that the claylands were a largely pastoral landscape, with no fixed routes or boundaries (Abrams and Ingham 2008).

South of the River Cam the settlement characteristics contrast considerably to those on the claylands to the north. The geology here, of chalk, sands and gravels, is mainly free-draining. Both the soils and the land use associated with these geologies are usually more conducive to the formation of cropmarks than with clay, resulting in a greater visibility of archaeology from the air.

The Roman settlement at Gatley End probably had Late Iron Age origins. It is located at the junction of four routeways that extend across the chalk. © Historic England, Damian Grady

The Roman settlement at Shepreth was approached by a broad double-ditch avenue and spans both sides of the brook.© Bluesky International/Getmapping PLC. Next Perspectives PGA Imagery TL3948-4048

Here, the survey has found extensive routeways, some over five kilometres in length, and often linking settlements. Use of these tracks in the Roman period is demonstrated by clear associations with villas, settlements and cemeteries at Gatley End, Litlington, Ashwell and Guilden Morden.

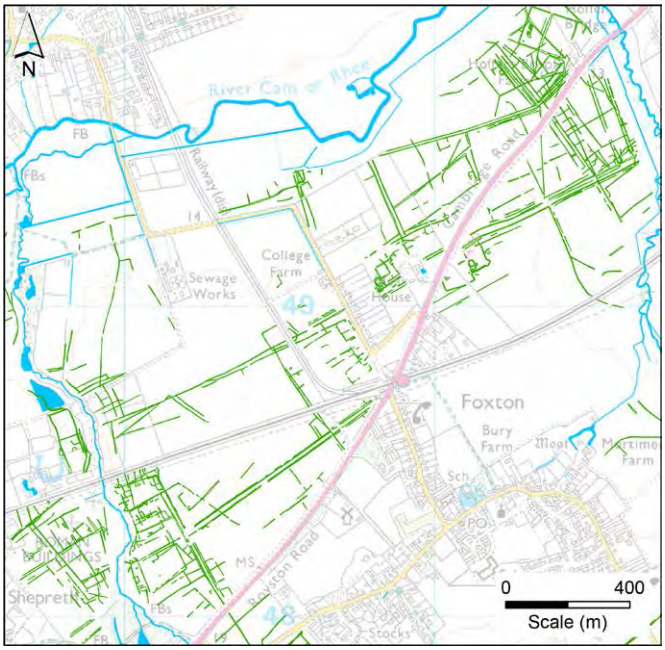
Evidence for Romanisation

Without dating evidence or morphologically-distinct settlement forms, indications of Romanisation are lacking on the clays north of the River Cam. However, there is strong Roman evidence across much of the chalk south of the river. There are numerous examples of such sites on a broad span of alluvial sands and gravels between Shepreth and Hoffer Bridge. Cropmarks east of Shepreth show a settlement defined by a complex arrangement of rectilinear enclosures, approached from the east by a broad double-ditched avenue. Limited excavation along the western periphery of the settlement has established dates from the 1st to 5th centuries AD (Maynard *et al* 1997).

This settlement is linked to the wider cropmark landscape by a series of boundary ditches and tracks extending to the south and east. The multi-phase complex of Late Iron Age and Roman features at Herod's Farm and the villa site at Hoffer Bridge are of particular note, both linked by the network of routeways to the wider Roman landscape.

The importance of the river

It is evident from these distinct site morphologies that the River Cam was an important boundary in the Iron Age and Roman periods. While it is possible the river acted as a cultural boundary, the different settlement forms revealed by the survey are also likely to be related to the clay and chalk geologies of the area, which are largely separated by the river.



Romanised settlement cropmarks extend across most of the sands and gravels south of Hoffer Bridge. © Historic England, mapping © Crown Copyright and database right 2016. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100019088

Medieval furlong boundaries survive as earthworks across much of the project area. © Environment Agency copyright 2016. All rights reserved. LIDAR TL3464-3967

By the medieval period we see a more uniform pattern of settlement across most of the region, one that largely exists to this day. A farming regime of open-field systems predominated across the landscape and left ridge and furrow in its wake. Lidar reveals that great swathes of such medieval land divisions survive as earthworks. Defined by extensive sinuous and linear embankments, these 'furlong boundaries' continue to follow the natural lines of the topography. They formed the basis for post-medieval land division and were often not superseded until the enclosure acts of the early 19th century.

Development pressure

The project has emphasised the need to explore the landscape as a whole as well as to look at sites on an individual basis. It addresses one of the most archaeologically rich landscapes in the east of England and also supplies vital information in a region that is under development pressure. The north of the project area in particular has seen very large areas of development-led fieldwork, and the results complement the landscape-level survey reported here.

In the next phase of the NAIS project, it is intended to undertake smaller-scale ground-based work so that these discoveries can be better understood. Techniques such as geophysical survey could also help develop a better understanding of those areas which lack good evidence from cropmarks.

In general, the NAIS for south-west Cambridgeshire reveals a complex relationship between the natural environment and Iron Age and Roman archaeology, one which went on to influence the landscape through the medieval period and into the modern day.

- The two companion NAIS projects on the Lakes and Dales and West Wiltshire are reported on in *Historic England Research* **3**; these articles also explain a little more about the rationale for the surveys (Oakey *et al* 2016; Last 2016).

Author

David Knight
Investigator with Historic England.

David is an Investigator in Historic England's Historic Places Investigation Team (East). Following a number of years employed in the private sector as an archaeologist and air photo interpreter he joined the Aerial Survey team of English Heritage in 2010. He leads the aerial mapping element of the NAIS for south-west Cambridgeshire.

Further reading

Abrams, J and Ingham, D 2008 *Farming on the Edge: Archaeological Evidence from the Clay Uplands to the West of Cambridge*. Oxford: East Anglian Archaeology Monograph **123**

Maynard, D J Cleary, R Moore, R Brooks, I P and Price, J 1997 'Excavations at Foxton, Cambridgeshire, 1994', *in* Price, J Brooks, I P and Maynard, D J (eds) *The Archaeology of the St Neots to Duxford Gas Pipeline 1994*. Oxford: BAR British Series **255**

Oakey, M Hazell, Z and Crosby, V 2016 'Revealing past landscapes in Cumbria and Lancashire', *Historic England Research* **3**. Swindon: Historic England, available at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-england-research-3/

Last, J 2016 'The changing historical landscape of West Wiltshire', *Historic England Research* **3**. Swindon: Historic England, available at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-england-research-3/

Climate change and the historic environment

Historic England's Climate Change Adaptation Report reveals both challenges and opportunities.

Our climate is changing and we need to adapt to these changes, to become more resilient to the challenges that result, and to make the most of the opportunities the situation presents. There is international recognition of the importance of preparedness for this in the heritage sector, resulting in a number of UNESCO publications on the subject. Historic England's own publication record also reflects a long-standing awareness of the impacts of a changing climate. In summer 2016 the organisation submitted its Climate Change Adaptation Report to Defra under the National Adaptation Reporting Power, which enables Government to require public service organisations to produce reports on what they are doing as they prepare to face the issue.

The report considers the impacts of the changing climate upon Historic England as an organisation, whether in its management of personnel, facilities and equipment; or with regard to its role as champion of England's heritage. It looks at how the organisation has been affected by weather-related events in the past, how the climate is projected to change in the future, and what impact this will have on our work; it identifies the most important resulting risks and opportunities. It also outlines how Historic England can begin to adapt to the future challenges of a changing climate. Although the report focuses on Historic England itself, its conclusions will be of relevance throughout the heritage sector.

Worcester under flood, 2008. © Chris Wood

In summary, the report identifies twelve risks relating to heritage advice, five risks relating to organisational operations, and eight opportunities for furthering Historic England's key function as champion of England's heritage. To begin to address these risks, and make the most of these opportunities, the report identifies the following adaptive measures that Historic England should take over the next five years:

- maintain a 'watching brief' on current projections for the changing climate and their associated environmental impacts;
- ensure that its staff have the skills and equipment needed to adapt to the challenges of climate change;
- support measures that will enable the historic environment to be resilient to these changes. Maintenance has an important role to play in this;
- embed climate change adaptation and environmental risk management within the organisation's projects and practices;
- promote the positive role the historic environment can play in informing responses to climate change and associated environmental risks;
- develop an approach for dealing with those consequences of change that are inevitable; and
- support the English Heritage Trust in addressing the matter.

Climate change: risk or opportunity?

Climate change poses a risk to the historic environment in several ways. It will exacerbate or accelerate natural processes such as erosion and flooding; extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall and drought, with their consequent impact on heritage sites, will increase in number; sea levels will rise; the distribution of flora and fauna, and of pests and diseases, will change. The way in which people respond to a changing climate will also have an impact. Likely responses could include, for instance, adapting buildings to cope with increased intensity rainfall or increased flood risk, as well as overheating; and constructing defences against coastal erosion and flooding. There will also be impacts from changes in the way the land is used: farming areas that were previously unfarmed, expanding woodland, or

Drainage systems can struggle to cope with intense rainfall, but problems can be reduced through basic maintenance. © Robyn Pender

constructing new water storage infrastructure. Some of the measures that will make heritage assets more resilient to these risks are very simple. For example, the impact of intense rain can be reduced if basic maintenance is carried out, keeping gutters and drains clear and building fabric in good order. In other instances these changes will result in the permanent loss of, or damage to, archaeological sites, historic structures and places.

But the situation also provides opportunities, enabling Historic England and the wider sector to promote the positive role that heritage can play in preparing for and adapting to the consequences of climate change.

One exciting opportunity is the potential for new discoveries. Drought can expose new cropmarks; coastal erosion reveal previously hidden archaeological sites; shifting marine sediments and currents can reveal shipwrecks and submerged landscapes. Flooding can even provide insights into ancient landscapes: for instance the 2014 flooding of the Somerset Levels

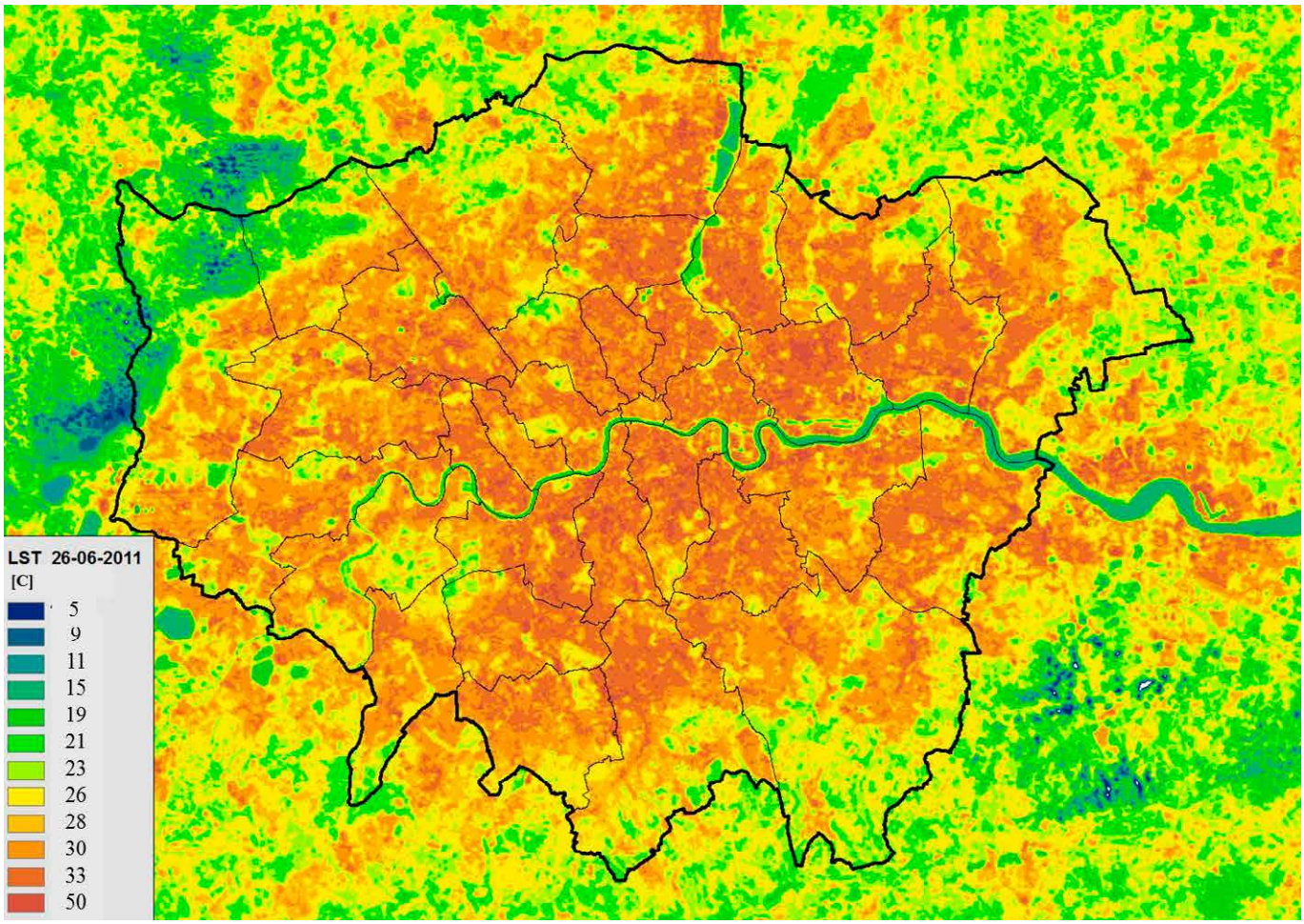
The Anglo-Saxon burh at East Lyng (left), connected by a causeway to the Anglo-Saxon fort and monastery at the Isle of Athelney, Somerset (right). This entire site stood above the water during the floods of 2014, much as it would have in the early medieval era. © Historic England, Damian Grady

revealed the kind of scene that might have been familiar in the time of King Alfred.

There are also opportunities for community engagement and broadening access to heritage. For example the historic environment can provide a focus for communities experiencing change. A recent review of heritage and flood defences in Worcestershire commissioned by Historic England revealed examples in which archaeological discoveries made during the creation of flood defences had generated real community interest. For instance at Kempsey the local community raised fund to erect a memorial to the medieval people whose burials were uncovered during flood defence works.

UNESECO and others have recognised that climate change may actually increase tourism in some areas of the UK, particularly with regard to outdoor attractions. The resulting likely increase in heritage-related tourism is an opportunity, but it also brings with it the challenge of managing the impact of increased footfall on the sites being visited.

There is also much that can be learnt from the past. For instance we are learning through the work of our Conservation Research Team that many traditional building materials can be more resilient to flood damage than modern replacements. Likewise, the recent UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report recognises that traditionally-constructed buildings can be much more comfortable in extremely hot weather than their modern equivalents. We can also learn by studying how people adapted to change in the past, for example with regard to patterns of settlement and land use on floodplains, or the construction and use of buildings at risk from flooding. As our climate changes we can also learn from how people outside the UK traditionally adapted to the conditions that we might



Map showing the contrasts of Land Surface Temperature (LST) in Greater London in the summer of 2011. The difference between the cooler parks and the warmer built-up areas can be as much as 8°C. © ARUP/UK Space Agency

face. Such lessons can help improve the solutions we develop to current and future challenges.

Some heritage assets can themselves make contributions to adapting to climate change. Urban green spaces, for example, are often significant heritage assets, and make a considerable contribution to alleviating the 'urban heat island', in which urban areas are considerably warmer that their surroundings; if properly managed, such green spaces can also help improve air quality and reduce the risk of flooding from surface water. Likewise, well-maintained water meadows can help alleviate river-flow issues.

We can also help colleagues from other sectors. As people who study the past we are aware that the environment around us has always changed and people have always adapted to it. We can help to contextualise climate change by providing this long-term view.

Climate change, and society's need to respond and adapt to it, is encouraging all organisations to think differently and seek novel solutions. There is a real opportunity for the heritage sector to play a positive role in communicating and adapting to these changes, often through collaboration in areas we might not traditionally view as our domain. The historic environment sector is used to taking the long view, and this relates not only to our understanding of the past but also to the way we seek to conserve historic sites into the future. We are thus perhaps unusually well-equipped to contribute to the process of planning for future changes.

Author

Dr Hannah Fluck FSA
Head of Environmental Research with Historic England.

Hannah is Head of Environmental Research in Historic England's Strategic Research and Partnerships Team. She has an academic interest in Pleistocene archaeology and over a decade's experience as a local government archaeologist in Hampshire and Oxfordshire. Hannah joined Historic England in 2015, and works on flooding, coastal change and ecosystem services; she is the author of Historic England's report on climate change adaptation.

Further Reading

Archaeological discoveries resulting from environmental change, available at: https://heritagecalling.com/2016/07/18/discovered-by-disaster-6-astounding-archaeological-finds-from-environmental-change

Fluck, H 2016 *Climate Change Adaptation Report.* Swindon: Historic England Research Report Series **28-2016**, available at: http://research.HistoricEngland.org.uk/Report.aspx?i=15500&ru=%2fResults.aspx%3fp%3d1%26n%3d10%26a%3d4827%26ns%3d1

Historic England and climate change, available at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/current-research/threats/heritage-climate-change-environment/

Historic England guidance on flooding and historic buildings, available at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/flooding-and-historic-buildings/

The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Evidence Report, available at: https://www.theccc.org.uk/tackling-climate-change/preparing-for-climate-change/climate-change-risk-assessment-2017/

The National Adaptation Programme, available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/adapting-to-climate-change-national-adaptation-programme

UNESCO on climate change and world heritage, available at: http://whc.unesco.org/en/climatechange/

Worcestershire County Council's flooding and disaster planning project, available at: http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20230/archive_and_archaeology_projects/1022/flooding_and_disaster_planning

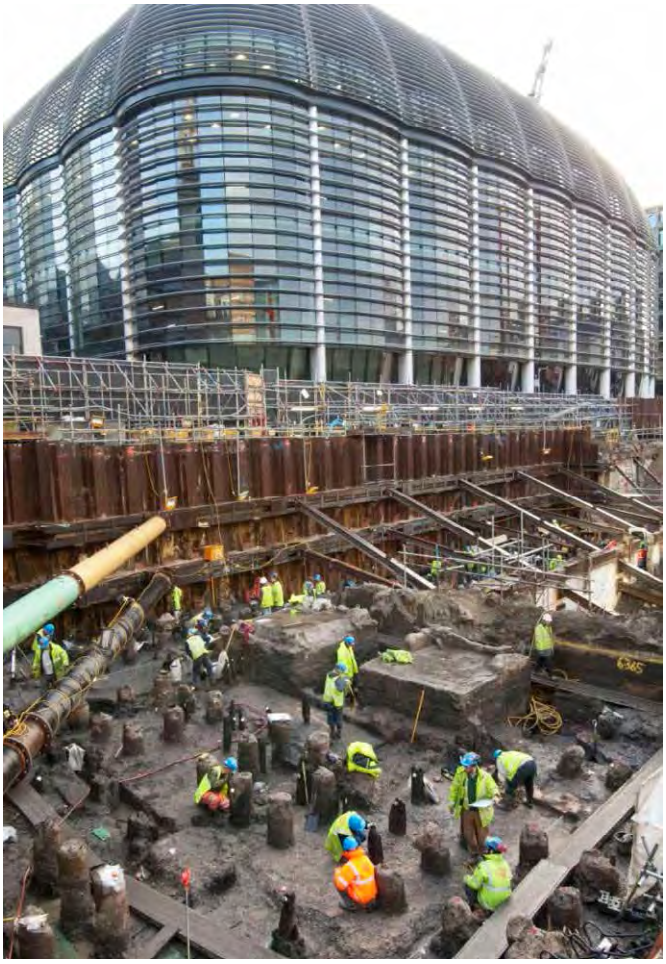
Historic England and development-led archaeology

Historic England's current review of its role in the conduct of archaeology recognises the research value of developer-funded investigation.

Historic England's creation in 2015 brought with it an opportunity to reflect on future directions in a number of key policy areas. This includes a reappraisal of our role in the current practice of archaeology, which has changed dramatically since our predecessor English Heritage was created in 1984.

Most significant amongst the factors driving these changes was the publication, in 1990, of *Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16). This ostensibly low-key piece of guidance (and its successors) embedded archaeological investigation firmly in the planning process and, for the first time, placed on developers the responsibility to record the archaeological remains impacted by their projects. The resulting close relationship with the construction industry has, over the last quarter-century, contributed significantly to the professionalisation of archaeology and to the creation of a buoyant commercial sector providing archaeological services. PPG 16 applied to England, but subsequently influenced practice across the rest of the UK and beyond, with many other countries now operating variants on its approach.

Before 1990, English Heritage was the principal funder of archaeological fieldwork in England, directing most of its resources at the rescue recording of archaeological sites threatened by development. The funding available was, however, always inadequate to address the scale of the problem. After 1990, the funding provided by developers rapidly overtook and displaced state grant-aid. It increased steadily thereafter, in step with the scale of development. Recent work by Bournemouth University suggests that over 75,000 archaeological interventions, ranging from trial trenching to full-scale excavation, have taken place since PPG 16 was published. This represents a dramatic increase on the number carried out before 1990.



The 2013 excavation at Bloomberg Place in the City of London, which took place in advance of development, was arguably the most important investigation of Roman London ever to have taken place. © MOLA

It would be difficult to see PPG 16 as anything other than successful. When adjusted for inflation, developer funding of archaeology in England now outstrips the previous maximum level of public sector funding by a factor of nearly ten. Far more threatened sites have been recorded than would ever have been feasible through a state-funded system. This allowed the remaining, albeit reducing, public spending on archaeology to be redirected towards a range of processes other than development that continue to erode the archaeological

Developer-funded investigation is providing major new insights into aspects of our past, such as this mass grave of decapitated Viking men, found on the Weymouth Relief Road. © Oxford Archaeology

resource (such as agriculture, the drying-out of wetlands, and coastal erosion). Although it has had to respond to the highs and lows of a market driven by the vagaries of the economic cycle, the commercial archaeological sector has been broadly insulated from the cuts to public expenditure that followed the financial crisis of 2007.

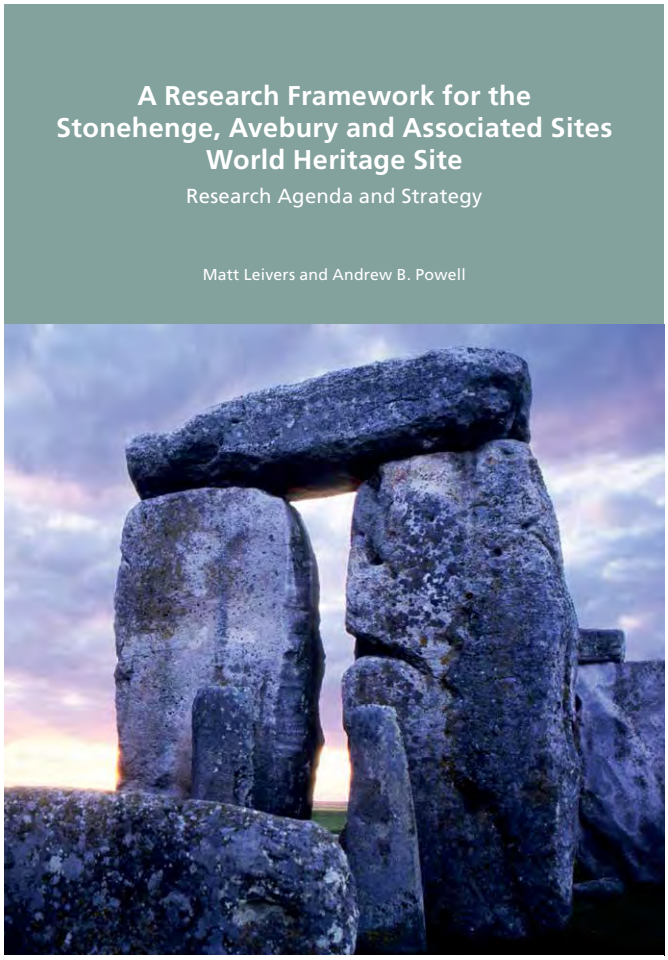
Any consideration of Historic England's future strategic role in archaeology must respond to the important changes that have resulted from PPG 16. It is axiomatic that whatever the source of its funding, all archaeological investigation is essentially research, undertaken in the common interest. It follows that there is a clear public benefit in the continued effectiveness of archaeology's commercial sector. Alongside its statutory advisory duties, therefore, Historic England needs to define its role in relation to this sector. Given that public expenditure is likely only to decline in the foreseeable future, Historic England's role needs to be focused tightly on those issues the commercial sector cannot resolve for itself (economists would term these 'market failures').

Below are sketched out some of the functions Historic England sees itself as playing in support of commercial archaeology. They have a particular emphasis on securing the public benefit of its research. This is an area in which we also see the higher education sector making an increasingly important contribution. As one of the Government's Public Sector Research Establishments, Historic England is particularly well-placed to build bridges between the academic and commercial sectors, to the mutual benefit of both.

The anticipated increase in housing development will lead to yet more important discoveries. Here, excavation on a housing site in the East Riding of Yorkshire reveals an Iron Age cemetery. © Historic England Archive 28706_032

- **Agent of last-resort funding.** Historic England and its predecessor have often acted as the 'funder of last resort' in cases where nationally important archaeological sites are threatened. Relevant threats include natural erosion, or development cases where the requirements of a site outstrip what could reasonably have been anticipated. The spectacular Bronze Age site at Must Farm (see *Historic England Research* **3**, Winter 2015-16, 33-7) provides an example of this: here, Historic England assisted Forterra Ltd with the cost of recording a site of unanticipated importance and complexity. No other organization seems likely to adopt this role, and Historic England will continue to fulfill it.

- **Research Frameworks.** Over the last two decades, Historic England, and English Heritage before it, have grant-aided the production, by consortiums of interested parties, of a series of regional, period, and thematic research strategies. These are intended to help those investigating or analysing archaeology to more effectively focus on what is most significant, as well as to ensure the best and most cost-effective research considerations are built into investigations from the outset. The recent publication of a research framework for the Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site illustrates this approach. We have now reviewed how these documents are used. As a result we propose to make a limited additional investment in the development of research frameworks, but to adopt a collaborative on-line approach to their publication, in order to improve their adaptability over time and reduce costs. We do not see it as Historic England's long-term responsibility to continue to lead all these initiatives, and hope that universities and others will become increasingly active in the creation and support of research frameworks.



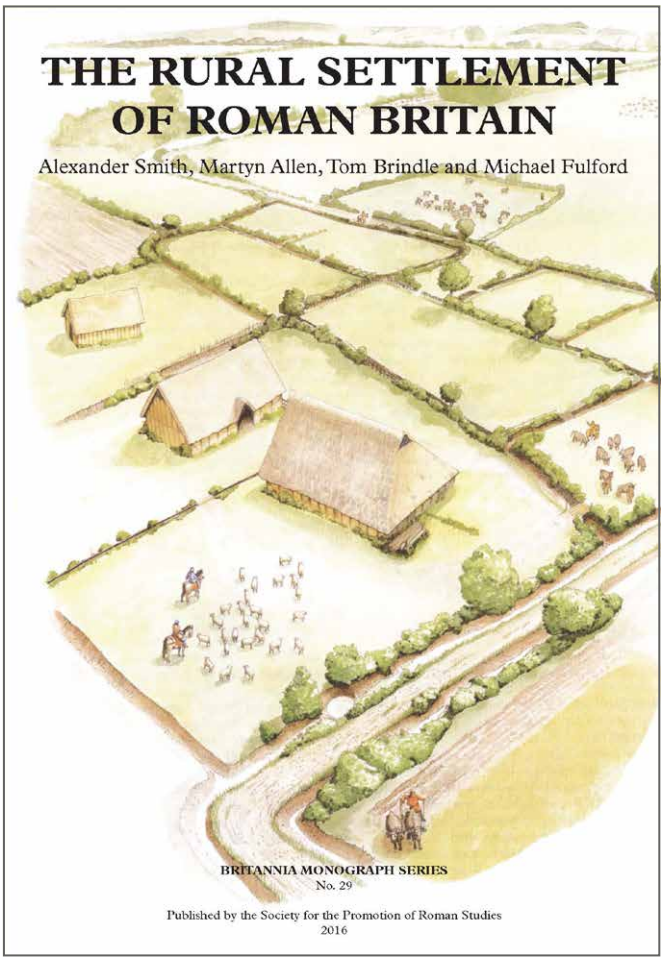
The first generation of research frameworks has already strengthened the research focus of developer-funded archaeology. A second generation of collaborative on-line publications will provide further impetus. © Wessex Archaeology

- **Synthesis and access to information.** Arguably, the full research potential of developer-funded archaeological recording work can be fulfilled only when its results are incorporated into syntheses of the outcomes of multiple excavations and surveys. This is particularly important now, as the scale of development-led fieldwork has the potential to radically change our understanding of the past. While planning policy requires developers to bear the reasonable costs of the analysis and publication of the archaeological work they commission, retrospective synthetic studies require other sources of funding. In the last ten years or so, following the lead set by the pioneering work of Professor Richard Bradley, university sector academics have begun to draw together this enormous body of archaeological investigation. Far more remains to be done but the initial results are compelling in their significance.

Historic England has been a contributory funder to two of these trailblazing projects, one addressing the evidence for the Mesolithic and one examining the settlement patterns of rural Roman Britain (see *Historic England Research* **2**, Winter 2015-16, 24-7). We will continue to encourage and contribute to such studies where appropriate, but have been delighted to see the UK and European research councils, together with other research funding bodies, also supporting such synthetic studies. We believe that these organisations are the most appropriate main funders of work of this type and hope that their commitment will continue into the long term.

We are also addressing the challenge of ensuring ready access to the mass of 'grey literature' publications, which are often the final output of developer-funded recording work. In the past we improved access by funding periodic retrospective surveys and gazetteers of such material through the Bournemouth University Archaeological Investigations Project. However, the establishment (with our support) of the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) at the University of York, combined with our own diminishing resources, mean that this approach is no longer sustainable. Instead, a central feature of the Heritage Information Access Strategy, which we are leading with a consortium of interested parties , is to seek a commitment from all archaeological practitioners that they will directly upload records to the ADS and its online fieldwork index. If successful – and the enforcement of compliance through the standards of professional institutes will be critical in this regard – the ability of academics to access the results of commercial fieldwork will be greatly improved.

- **Publications and backlogs.** In an age of digital dissemination and open access, we will contribute to the debate on future approaches to publication. We do not believe that current approaches provide best value for money or secure maximum engagement by the public, and while we are only one of many stakeholders in this discussion, we are also a major funder of archaeological publications and intend to lead by example.



New work by the higher education sector, such as the University of Reading's Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project, is creating important new historical narratives from the mass of information resulting from developer-funded investigation. © Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies

Despite the overall success of development-led archaeology and the good publication track record of many of our commercial practices, a large number of excavations remain unpublished. In particular, over the last two decades, Historic England and its predecessor have provided a significant amount of funding in order to reduce the backlog of unpublished work predating 1990. Many important sites have been published as a result.

Whilst Historic England recognises the scale of the remaining problem, our reduced funding no longer makes it possible for us to fund a large-scale programme of backlog analysis and publication. Instead, our emphasis will switch to securing and signposting the most important and vulnerable archives, so that others can work on publishing them. As funding for post-excavation analysis was extremely limited before 1990, Historic England's emphasis will remain on the pre-PPG 16 backlog, but we may undertake limited work aimed at developing a better understanding of the scale of the post-1990 problem.

- **Museum archives.** Excavation is an unrepeatable experiment and methods of analysis continue to improve. It is therefore an article of faith amongst archaeologists that the artefactual, documentary and digital archives arising from excavations must be retained to allow future research and reinterpretation, albeit with a degree of selectivity. There is no doubt that these archives are a valuable research resource as well as an important asset in public engagement work. Nevertheless, the sheer scale of the archives generated by developer-funded archaeology over the last 25 years has outstripped the capacity of museums to curate them, particularly as they too are adjusting to reductions in public expenditure. We hope that the current DCMS review of museums will promote a more strategic approach to the storage challenges that result. But we also think that archaeologists will need to review future selection and retention policies and be more acute about what is kept and why. We aim to play a constructive part in this debate, alongside those with responsibility for museums policy. We also see an important role for universities in rethinking approaches to retention and the role that technology could play in addressing the challenge.

While this article has focused on the issue of research, Historic England's current reassessment of its future role in archaeology is more wide ranging than that. In taking this thinking forward, we are grateful for the continuing advice of our statutory advisory committee. During 2017 we intend to continue this discussion with a wider group of stakeholders so that we can determine how our changing approach fits with their roles, responsibilities and ambitions, as they too adapt to a changing world. We are, therefore, sponsoring a series of round-tables, '21st-Century Challenges for Archaeology', co-hosted with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Author

Steve Trow MCIfA, FSA
Director of Research and member of Executive Team with Historic England.

Steve joined English Heritage in 1987 and has worked in designation, as a regional inspector of ancient monuments, and as head of rural and environmental policy. He is an archaeologist with research interests in the Roman period and previously worked for the Museum of London and the British Museum.

Further reading

The benefits of 25 years of development-led archaeology in England, more information at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/images-books/publications/building-the-future-transforming-our-past/

Development-led archaeology in Europe, more information at: http://www.ff.uni-lj.si/sites/default/files/Dokumenti/Knjige/e-books/recent.pdf

Historic England's heritage information access strategy, available at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/research/support-and-collaboration/heritage-information-access-strategy/

Historic England/CifA round-tables, more information at: https://HistoricEngland.org.uk/whats-new/research/21st-century-challenges-archaeology

Stonehenge and Avebury World Heritage Site research framework, available at: http://www.stonehengeandaveburywhs.org/world-heritage-site-research-framework

Historic England publications

Recent and forthcoming publications from Historic England include a fascinating account of the sinking of the SS *Mendi* and its tragic and politically significant aftermath; a photographic history of English maritime activity; a practical manual of photography; an examination of the hugely significant great barn at Harmondsworth; and, finally, a wide-ranging and provocative analysis of the landscapes of Lancelot Capability Brown.

These new books are just a small sample of our publishing range – visit the Historic England Bookshop to discover a wealth of books on archaeology, architectural history, sporting heritage and heritage conservation.

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Enter discount code **HERES17** on the basket page before you checkout. Code valid until 31 July 2017.

We Die Like Brothers: The Sinking of the SS *Mendi*

John Gribble and Graham Scott

The SS *Mendi* is a wreck site off the Isle of Wight under the protection of Historic England. Nearly 650 men, mostly from the South African Native Labour Corps (SANLC), lost their lives in February 1917, following a collision in fog as they travelled to serve as labourers on the Western Front. The event was one of the largest single losses of life of the First World War.

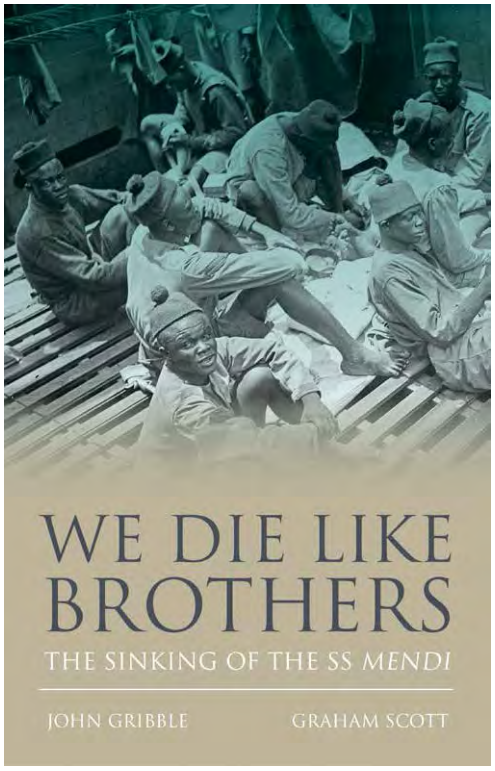
The loss of the SS *Mendi* occupies a special place in South African military history. Prevented from being trained as fighting troops by their own Government, the men of the SANLC hoped that after the war their contribution to the war effort would lead to greater civil rights and economic opportunities in the new white-ruled nation of South Africa. These hopes proved unfounded, and the SS *Mendi* became a focus of black resistance before and during the Apartheid era.

One hundred years on, the wreck of the ***SS Mendi*** is a physical symbol of black South Africans' long fight for social and political justice and equality. It is one of a very select group of historic shipwrecks from which contemporary political and social meaning can be drawn, and whose loss has rippled forward in time to influence later events; a loss that is now an important part of the story of a new 'rainbow nation'.

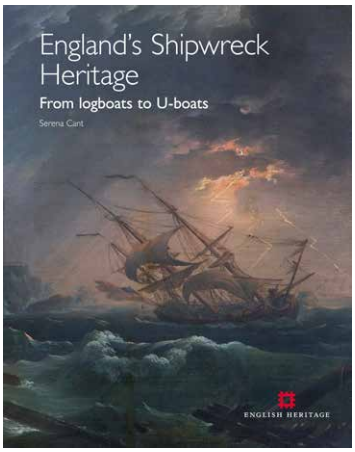
The wreck of the SS *Mendi* is now recognised as one of England's most important First World War heritage assets and the wreck site is listed under the Protection of Military Remains Act. New archaeological investigation has provided real and direct information about the wreck for the first time.

£17.99 : February 2017 : 978-1-84802-369-7 : Hardback : 200pp : 140x116mm : 74 illustrations

https://retail.HistoricEnglandservices.org.uk/we-die-like-brothers.html



- Also, Serena Cant's book ***England's Shipwreck Heritage*** which examines a variety of wrecks from logboats, Roman galleys and medieval cogs to East Indiamen, grand ocean liners, fishing boats and warships. Serena explores the evidence we have for shipwrecks and their causes, including the often devastating effects of natural and human-led disasters alike. Both contributed to the wreck of the SS Mendi.



England's Maritime Heritage from the Air
Peter Waller

Continuing the maritime theme is Peter Waller's new book, which draws on Historic England's fabulous Aerofilms collection to uncover a wealth of detail about the country's maritime heritage.

England has a long and involved relationship with the sea. It has provided a final line of defence against invasion; global trading routes; the essential links in the empire that saw Britain emerge as the world's first 'Great Power'; a bountiful harvest of fish and seafood; and, more recently, it has fostered the leisure industry. For many, the sea provided their final view of their homeland as emigration took them to far-flung corners of the world; for others, perhaps fleeing religious or political persecution, the sea offered a route to safety.

For almost a century the photographers from the Aerofilms company recorded Britain from the air. Alongside the photographs taken of the great castles and abbeys of the country, they also recorded industrial and commercial activity – including the docks and ports that played an essential part in maintaining Britain's place in the world. The 150 images selected here show how such sites have evolved since the years immediately after World War I, how traditional patterns of trade have changed, how the Royal Navy has shrunk and how the leisure industry has come to dominate.

£35.00 : May 2017 : 978-1-8402-298-0 : Hardback : 320pp : 219x279mm : 151 illustrations

https://retail.HistoricEnglandservices.org.uk/england-s-maritime-heritage-from-the-air.html

- Also available is John Minnis' volume ***England's Motoring Heritage from the Air***, which again draws on the rich resources of the Aerofilms archive and tells how the advent of the motor vehicle dramatically changed the English landscape.

Photographing Historic Buildings
Steve Cole

Steve Cole was Head of Photography at English Heritage. Having worked as a photographer in the cultural heritage sector for over 40 years, he is ideally placed to explain how to photograph historic buildings. Writing about photography tends to verge towards the technical, but the intention with Steve's book is to 'keep it simple'. He looks at what motivates us to take photographs of buildings and also examines some standards that should be applied to the photographs to ensure that they will be useful documents in the record of the historic environment.

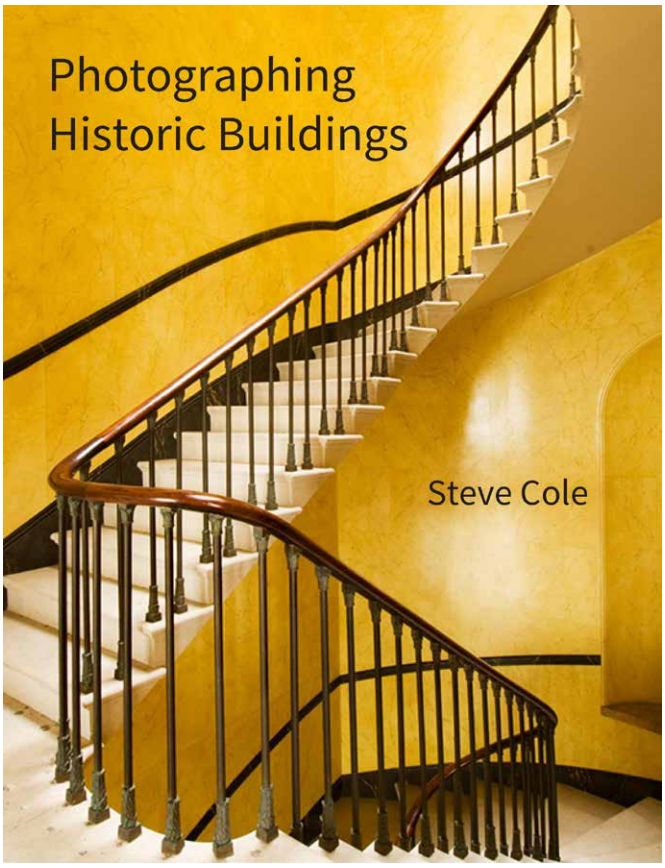
Digital capture is a great liberator for the photographer, but it can also lead to a scattergun way of working. This book brings a more thorough and measured approach to the process. It is light which will most greatly influence our photographs and our understanding of what we have captured through the lens. Other factors such as viewpoint and technical settings on the camera will also play a vital part in the story we want to tell.

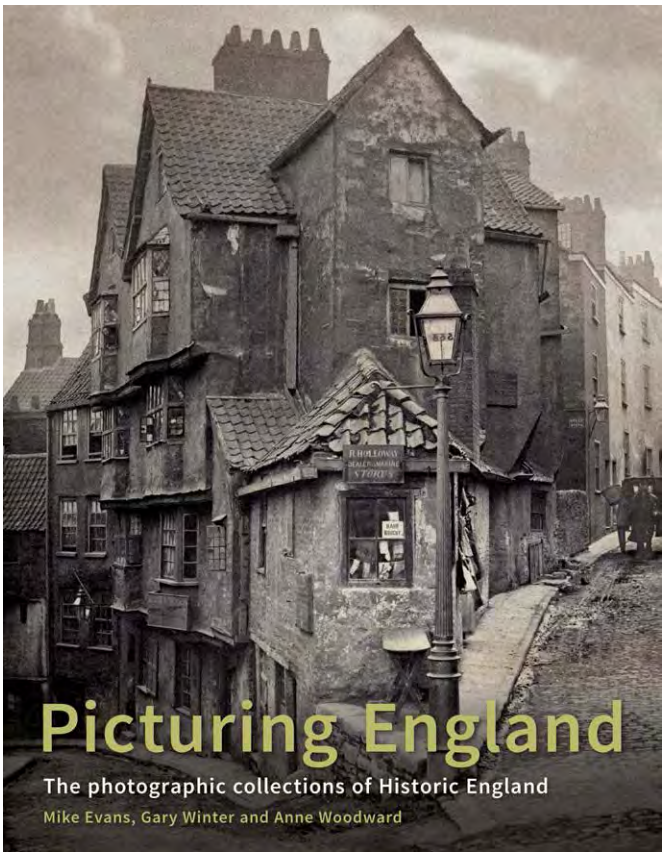
Illustrated throughout with examples of good and bad practice, this book sets out techniques and strategies in a simple and straightforward way for those who want to make their photographs of buildings truly effective.

£20.00 : April 2017 : 978-1-8402-269-0 : Paperback : 248pp : 2246x189mm : 490 illustrations

https://retail.HistoricEnglandservices.org.uk/photographing-historic-buildings.html

- If you are interested in the history of photography and how its evolution has influenced the recording of historic buildings then take a look at ***Picturing England***, a collection of 300 extraordinary photos from the Historic England archive, demonstrating how photographs have helped record the changing face of England from the beginning of photography to the present day. Or you might be interested in ***The Photography of Bedford Lemere & Co***, revealing the work of a practise that was an important source of architectural photography from 1870 until the Second World War.





The Great Barn of 1425-7 at Harmondsworth, Middlesex

Edward Impey

With Daniel Miles and Richard Lea

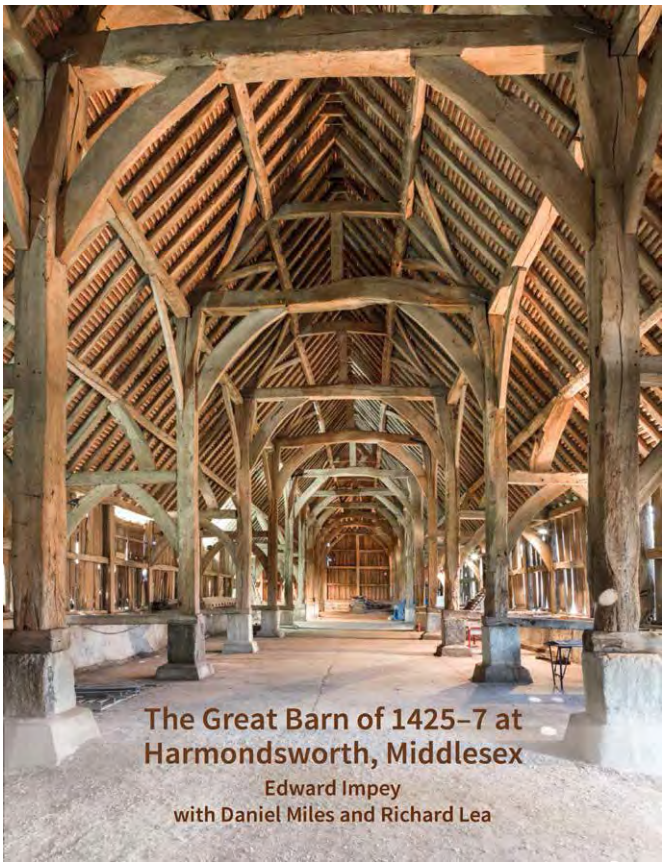
The gigantic barns built by the major landowners of medieval England are among our most important historic monuments. Structurally and architecturally impressive, they have much to tell us about the technology of the time and its development, as well as being buildings of great and simple beauty. Barns were centres of production, where grain crops were stored and threshed, and they allow us to glimpse a very different side of medieval life – the ceaseless round of the farming year on which the lives of rich and poor depended.

The Great Barn at Harmondsworth, built in 1425-7 for Winchester College, and rescued and restored by English Heritage and Historic England in the last decade, is one of the most impressive and interesting of all such structures. This book explores why, how and when the barn was built; the ingenuity and oddities of its construction; and the trades, materials and people involved.

Aided by an exceptionally full series of medieval accounts, it then examines the way the barn was actually used, and the equipment, personnel, processes and accounting procedures involved, information which, while specifically relating to Harmondsworth, was also largely common to all great barns. Finally, the book covers the barn's later history, uses and ownership, and the development of scholarly and antiquarian interest in this remarkable building.

£20.00 : March 2017 : 978-1-84802-371-0 : Paperback : 80pp : 246x189mm : 31 illustrations

https://retail.HistoricEnglandservices.org.uk/the-great-barn-of-1425-7-at-harmondsworth-middlesex.html



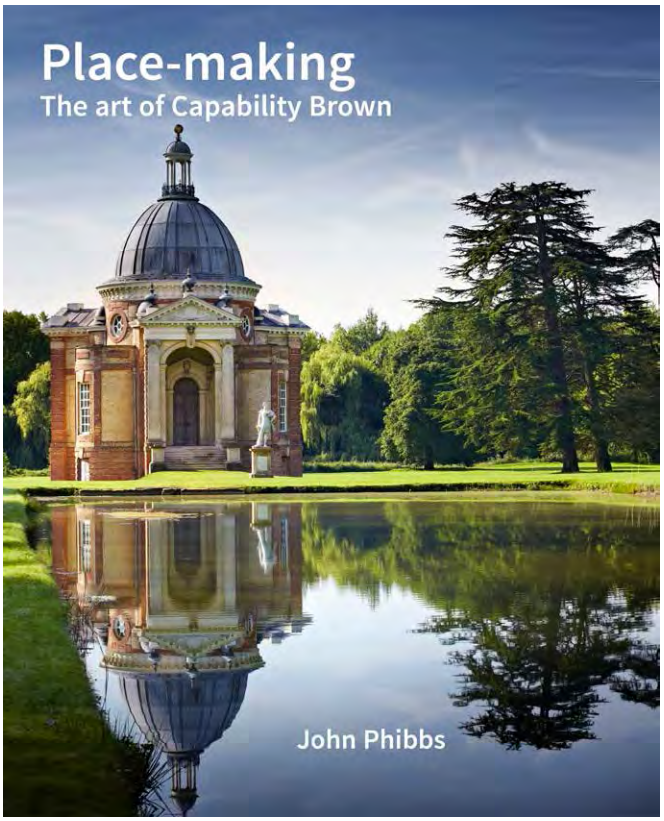
Place-making

The Art of Capability Brown

John Phibbs

2016 was the tercentenary of the birth of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (1716-83), the iconic figure at the head of the English landscape style. The tercentenary celebrations generated a renewed and widespread interest in Brown's work. In *Place-making,* John Phibbs tests received opinion about Brown and his landscapes, and in doing so aims to create a platform from which new and vibrant discussions about the English landscape movement can take place.

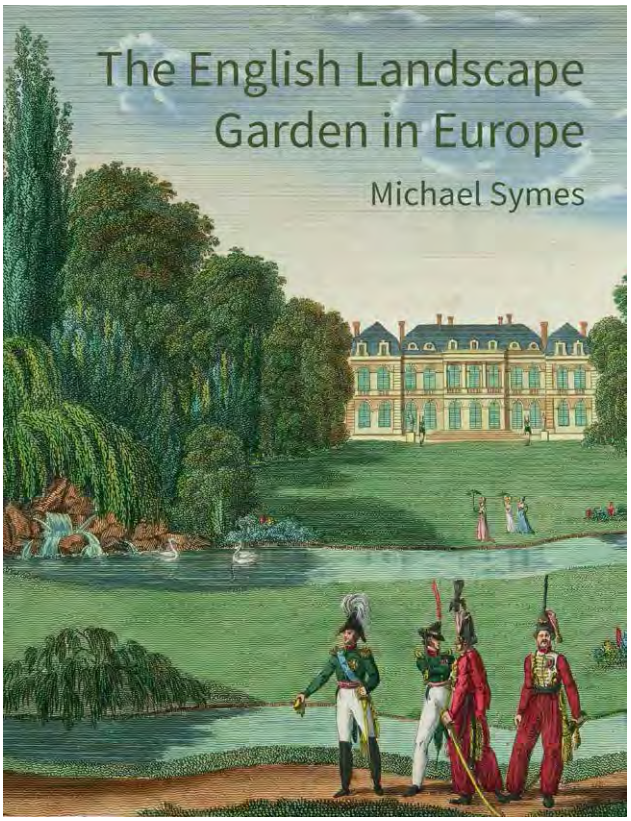
Brown was prolific; he had a direct influence on the appearance of half a million acres of England and Wales. The astonishing scale of his work means that he did not just transform the English countryside, but also our idea of what it is to be English and what England is. His work is everywhere, but goes largely unnoticed. His was such a naturalistic style that his best work was mistaken for untouched nature. This has made it very difficult to see and understand.



John Phibbs looks at the motivation behind Brown's landscapes and questions their value and structure whilst at the same time placing him within the English landscape tradition. He aims primarily to make Brown's landscapes legible, to show people where to stand, what to look at and how to see.

60.00 : May 2017 : 978-1-84802-366-6 : Hardback : 384pp : 276x219mm : 212 illustrations

https://retail.HistoricEnglandservices.org.uk/place-making.html



- If you want to find out how the influence of Capability Brown and his contemporaries spread further afield, then ***The English Landscape Garden in Europe*** by Michael Symes explains the spread of the English tradition throughout Europe and Russia in the 18th century.

Historic England

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We champion historic places, helping people understand, value and care for them.

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Vincent Griffin

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