



UNDERSTANDING THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS

A post-excavation assessment and updated project design

March 2004

Part I: a post-excavation assessment

THE UNIVERSITY *of* York



UNDERSTANDING THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS
Archaeological excavations on the Thames gravels of
Newham, Barking and Dagenham 1963-99

London Boroughs of Newham, Redbridge, Havering,
Barking and Dagenham

A post-excavation assessment and updated project design

Part I: a post-excavation assessment

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This post-excavation assessment and updated project design has been prepared using funding from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF). The project was first proposed in the Spring of 2002. Its aims, to consider the research potential of selected rescue archaeological excavations carried out in East London between 1963 and 1999, were set out in the November 2002 document *Understanding the East London gravels: a project design for post-excavation assessment*. The work got underway in January 2003 and was completed in March 2004, an overall duration of 15 months.

The assessment has been carried out as a collaboration between Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECCFAU), Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), the University of York (UoY) and a number of consultants, including Pamela Greenwood, formerly of the now-disbanded Newham Museums Archaeology Service (NMAS). The Outreach and community user-needs aspects of the project, assessed by Dominic Perring of the University of York, have also involved a broad consultation process, and the advice and support of the Museum of London and its Public Programmes staff. Richard Bradley of the University of Reading has acted as the project's academic adviser.

The assessment has considered the evidence for long-term change in settlement, economic systems and cultural identities in what is an important and under-studied landscape. The project has already made considerable progress in unlocking the large amount of information held within the site archives and relating to a very large study area and broad chronological scope. It will also help to inform responses to future aggregate extraction in the area.

This document presents the results of assessment and proposals for further work. These are not solely to do with analysis and publication, but also the wider dissemination of publicly accessible results, making the research relevant to a variety of narratives.

At present, the work has achieved the following key objectives relating to the East London Gravels Project:

- organisation of a large archaeological archive relating to a series of important sites
- assessment of the individual archives and overall study area
- recommendations for a programme of analysis and publication
- preparation of a popular book draft
- development of web page content
- completion of a user-needs survey and proposals for a Public Programme
- identification of project value to the aggregates industry

The sites

A total of 9 site archives have been assessed: Great Sunnings Farm and Manor Farm in the east, Hunts Hill and Whitehall Wood to the south-east, Moor Hall Farm and Great Arnold's Field to the south-southeast, Uphall Camp to the west, and Warren Farm and Fairlop Quarry to the north. As the order suggests, the sites fall into several pairings and clusters, and these tend to have shared attributes.

The organisation of this report

This report is presented in two parts and bound as two separate volumes – *Part 1: a post-excavation assessment* and *Part 2: an updated project design*. Part 1, Section 2 contains the data compiled during the assessment and relating to project-wide aspects such as outreach.

Part 1, Section 3 contains the factual data from the individual sites, presented as 9 site-specific assessments. Part 2: an updated project design, takes an overall view of the value of the material and sets out proposals for further work.

Overall project value

The assessment has demonstrated that the project has the potential to support a programme of analysis addressing many of the 11 major research aims set out in the Project Design. The research would include site-specific aspects, inter-site comparisons and consideration of the wider landscape.

This document also summarises the relevance of the proposed work to identified ALSF user groups - public, professional and industrial. Research should not only achieve tangible academic goals but also engage a wide range of users. To this end it is proposed that aspects of the analytical and research work be linked to a Public Programme, the popular book, development of web-based material and other initiatives. The Updated Project Design sets out a programme designed to achieve these aims. These areas are organised as a series of modules – bundles of related tasks that include analytical work, products and public aspects.

The proposed modules and associated method statements have by necessity been developed in advance of information on the criteria, funding and programming parameters relating to the extension of the ALSF into 2004/5. The project teams at MoLAS, ECCFAU and the University of York have worked closely together to identify the overall and modular resourcing requirements as accurately as possible. However, in some cases they have not been able to finalise resource requirements and costs, as liaison with English Heritage and other external bodies will need to take place once the ALSF criteria are announced and it is clearer which initiatives should be taken forward. It is hoped that this process can take place in the near future. In the meantime the modules have been designed to allow much of the proposed work to be carried out in yearly blocks, as it is understood that the ALSF may be renewed for one year followed by another two years. Generally speaking, the modular system proposed here should facilitate analysis and dissemination of this important body of work within such a system of constraints.

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Acknowledgements

This assessment and updated project design document has been compiled as a collaborative effort by project teams at the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECCFAU) and the University of York (UofYork).

The project teams at MoLAS, Essex County Council and the University of York would like to thank the many staff and external contributors involved in the project for their hard work in completing the assessment and updated project design to a very demanding specification and deadline, particularly Pamela Greenwood (formerly NMAS), Pat Wilkinson (formerly NMAS), Dr Mark Robinson (Oxford University Museum), Nigel Brown (ECC) and Louise Rayner (Birkbeck). Richard Bradley of the University of Reading has acted as the project's academic adviser.

We would also like to thank Sue Kirby and other staff at Newham Leisure Services, and Gerard Greene of Redbridge Museums Service for their help in arranging for the loan and transfer of the archives from their various stores to our premises at the LAARC. John Shepherd and the archive staff at the LAARC also deserve our thanks for their help in receiving the archives and making temporary space for them. Nathalie Cohen, Penny MacConnoran and Vince Gardiner of MoLAS have provided invaluable assistance in the daily management of the archives and their distribution to specialists based here at Eagle Wharf Road, at the offices of the Essex Field Unit and elsewhere.

Thanks also go to English Heritage staff involved in the ALSF programme, particularly Brian Kerr, Chris Scull and Kath Buxton.

1 Introduction to the assessment

1.1 Scope of the project

This project assesses the research potential of selected site archives compiled during rescue archaeological excavations in east London between 1963 and 1999, and the scope for dissemination of findings to a variety of users. The aim of this document is to present the results of assessment and a focused proposal for further work. The projects aims were set out in the November 2002 document *Understanding the East London gravels: a project design for post-excavation assessment*. The work got underway in January 2003 and was completed in March 2004, an overall duration of 15 months.

The assessment has been carried out as a collaboration between Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECCFAU), Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS), the University of York (UoY) and a number of consultants, including Pamela Greenwood, formerly of the now-disbanded Newham Museums Archaeology Service (NMAS). The Outreach and community user-needs aspects of the project have involved a broad consultation process, and the advice and support of the Museum of London and its Public Programmes staff.

The assessment has considered evidence for long-term change in settlement, economic systems and cultural identities in what is an important and under-studied landscape. The sites are scattered across a very wide ‘study area’ and have the widest possible chronological scope – ranging from the Neolithic to the post-medieval. Despite the size of the challenge, the project has made considerable progress in unlocking the large amount of information held in the site archives.

1.2 The sites assessed

The individual assessments, presented in detail in Section 3 of this document, relate to the following sites: Great Sunnings Farm and Manor Farm in the east, Hunts Hill and Whitehall Wood to the south-east, Moor Hall Farm and Great Arnold’s Field to the south-southeast, Uphall Camp to the west, and Warren Farm and Fairlop Quarry to the north. As the order suggests, the sites fall into several pairings and clusters, and these groups of sites tend to have shared attributes. The site assessments are set out within this document in an approximate geographical order, proceeding counter-clockwise from Great Sunnings Farm. Their locations within the Study Area are shown in Figure 1.

Fig 1 The locations of the East London Gravels Project sites within the Study Area

With the exception of the work at Fairlop Quarry, the sites assessed were excavated before the implementation of PPG16, and involved a considerable public investment, first by the Passmore Edwards Museum and later the Newham Museums Archaeology Service, although resources for post-excavation work were not available. In 1990 an English Heritage London post-excavation review highlighted groups of sites requiring further work, and one of these groupings included the sites forming the East London Gravels project. In 1997 the London Borough of Newham decided to close NMAS.



Fig 1 The locations of the East London Gravels sites within the Study Area

The selected sites demonstrate activity in a wide variety of geological and topographical situations across the terrace gravels of East London, ranging from Great Sunnings Farm, Manor Farm, Hunts Hill and Whitehall Wood on the Corbets Tey Gravel, Moor Hall Farm and Great Arnold's Field on the Mucking Gravel, Uphall Camp on the southern edge of the Flood Plain and Mucking Gravel, Warren Farm on the Dartford Heath Gravels and Fairlop Quarry on the Thanet sands and gravels.

Table 1 lists the 9 sites included in the project, by their commonly known names and site codes. More detailed information on the individual sites archives can be found in Section 3.

Site	Sitecode
Great Sunnings Farm, Upminster	UP-GS83
Manor Farm, North Ockendon	UP-MF83
Hunts Hill Farm, Upminster	UP-HH89
Whitehall Wood, Upminster	UP-WW82
Moor Hall Farm, Rainham	R-MHF77/79
Great Arnold's Field, Rainham	R-126
Uphall Camp, Ilford	IL-UC83/87
Warren Farm, Romford	RO-WF88
Fairlop Quarry, Redbridge	IG-HR93/96 and FLQ97

Table 1 Site archives included in the East London Gravels Project

1.3 The organisation of this report

This report is presented in two parts and bound as separate volumes – Part 1: a post-excavation assessment, and Part 2: an updated project design. Sections within the report follow recommended specifications for an archaeological post-excavation assessment and updated project design, as set out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991, 32-6).

Part 1, Section 2 contains the data compiled during the assessment and relating to project-wide aspects: Outreach and Public Programmes (2.1), Radiocarbon dating (2.2) and Late Iron Age to Roman pottery (2.3).

Part 1, Section 3 contains the factual data from the individual sites. It is presented as 9 site-specific assessments. Each of these sub-sections is effectively a stand-alone mini-assessment, containing its own numbering system: introduction (Section 1), historical background (Section 2), original research aims (Section 3), site sequence (Section 4), quantification (Section 5), potential (Section 6) and significance (Section 7). Although this does inevitably involve some repetition, this approach should make the assessment document easier to use and refer to.

A bibliography is included at the end of Part 2: an updated project design.

Part 2: an updated project design, takes an overall view of the value of the material and sets out proposals for further work. Its sections and approach are described in detail in a separate introduction to Part 2.

2 The assessment: project-wide aspects

2.1 Outreach and Public Programmes

2.1.1 Introduction

A comprehensive review of various outreach possibilities was undertaken by the University of York in association with the Museum of London and former staff of the Passmore Edwards Museum. The review was carried out by Dominic Perring with Nicky Green and Pat Gibbs of the University of York. Progress reports on the consultation exercise were submitted during the course of the work, and do not merit further rehearsal here.

2.1.2 Developing a strategy

An initial review in 2003 identified key audiences for whom the archaeological results of work on the gravel quarries of East London might be of interest. The review then considered the particular problems and opportunities involved in marketing the archaeological product to each of these groups. This was seen as a necessary precursor to developing proposals for future work, as these depend on further funds being made available during the main phase of post-excavation analysis that may follow on from the assessment phase.

2.1.3 Key audiences and their associated marketing strategies

2.1.3.1 Schools and Colleges

2.1.3.1.1 SECTOR REVIEW

Schools and colleges represent formal education providers. Interest in the East London Gravels Project from this user group is dependent upon teachers being convinced of the relevance of the archaeology to the national curriculum. Within this sector, interest in the project is likely to vary according to type (e.g. infant school, primary school, secondary school, Further Education College), and status (e.g. state, independent, grant-maintained).

The pupils of infant schools, for example, have relatively limited capabilities and can often only achieve a very simple understanding that the past was different to the present. Consequently, teachers may prove reluctant to invest time and resources on archaeological visits for infants, especially as they often require higher teacher-to-pupil ratios. Secondary schools also constitute a limited audience due to the history curriculum being generally more orientated around historical texts. History teachers at secondary school level also tend to come from historical rather than archaeological backgrounds, because the entry requirements for teacher training courses do not recognise archaeology degrees. The secondary timetable is also a limiting factor for schools visits at secondary level. This is due to the division of the school day into different subject periods, which means that daylong visits spent on one subject are likely to compromise other areas. Consequently, it is primary schools that tend to represent the main audience for schools archaeology. Further education colleges are only likely to be interested in archaeology when they offer GCSE or AS / A level archaeology, or possibly relevant GNVQs (see below).

In a context of increasing budget pressures, cost issues for schools are a very real consideration. Increasingly, many schools are finding that they cannot justify the expense of school visits and are similarly unlikely to be able to afford expensive teaching materials. This situation does, however, vary from school-to-school. In particular, grant-maintained or independent schools often have higher levels of funding available to finance such ventures. However, in order to develop a socially inclusive strategy for schools involvement, schools with lower funding levels would also need to be targeted.

2.1.3.1.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINTS

The most important factor when targeting this user-group is to demonstrate the relevance of the archaeological materials or sites concerned, to the national curriculum. The chronology of the sites associated with the project, means that they are suitable for teaching a wide range of historic periods and key stage levels. For example, key stage one covers the Roman period (for which the Roman archaeology of the sites is relevant). Pupils are also expected to learn key skills such as chronological understanding (placing objects and events into chronological order). Materials from the sites could possibly be used to achieve this. It is also recommended that pupils should be taught about the past from a range of sources of information, including pictures, photographs, artefacts, visits to museum galleries and sites. This is something that could be facilitated through the archaeology of the project.

Key stage two includes a local history study, investigating how an aspect in the local area has changed over a long period of time. Many of the sites associated with the project would be ideal for this, and this also provides an opportunity for the utilisation of the prehistoric archaeology. Key Stage Two also covers the Roman and Medieval periods, and asks that a range of resources be used for learning (as above).

Key stage three covers the Neolithic Revolution (although teachers are often reluctant to tackle this) and the Roman Empire. It also asks for a study of 1066-1500 that explores the major features of Britain's medieval past, including the local area if appropriate. Again the Medieval archaeology associated with the sites could be used for this purpose.

It is also possible that the project generally, presents a medium through which citizenship can be taught, especially in association with new initiatives for Education for sustainable development. Citizenship is about becoming a responsible human being, and about taking responsibility for the surrounding environment and community. In primary schools, citizenship is incorporated into Personal, Social and Health Education, but has statutory guidelines. In secondary schools, citizenship is now taught as a discrete subject. Two citizenship modules (people and the environment, and public interest) are particularly relevant to the ALSF association of the project, especially with new educational initiatives for sustainability in education.

The project also presents opportunities for incorporation into the teaching programmes of Further Education Colleges. For instance, some Further Education Colleges offer archaeology at GCSE or AS level. The project could, for example, be used as a case study of local archaeology in practice. Project findings and materials could similarly be used in this manner. GNVQ's are a further possibility, with it being possible that the project could be incorporated into teaching programs for the Leisure and Tourism qualification. Also, if conservation partnerships are set up, the site may also provide a medium through which the Land and Environment GNVQ can be taught.

2.1.3.1.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR SCHOOLS INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

A number of possibilities have been considered (both in school and out of school), with regards to schools involvement.

In-school

Schools are facing increasing barriers when organising school trips. Health and safety issues, curriculum pressures, and cost issues (in relation to museum or site entrance, and travel expenses) are often a real concern. Consequently, in-school measures might be an effective means of involving this audience with the archaeology of the project. Some possibilities for in school involvement with the project that have been explored include:

- Education packs relating to the sites, tailored to curriculum needs
- Giving the project website an educational dimension
- Developing exhibitions to be placed in local schools
- Developing a school boxes scheme along the lines of the MoL 'Roman boxes scheme'
- Loans schemes, whereby finds / slides from the archives are loaned out for teaching purposes
- Giving pupils the opportunity to participate in finds processing work
- Providing materials such as photographs and posters for use in classroom displays

Out-of school

- Provision of pre-visit work relating to the sites / museum displays (tailored to curriculum needs)
- Provision of visit work books relating to the sites / museum displays (tailored to curriculum needs)
- Provision of post-visit work relating to the sites (tailored to curriculum needs)
- Provision of inter-disciplinary work relating to the sites (tailored to curriculum needs)
- Provision of museum exhibitions or site signage about the project (again, curriculum tailored)

2.1.3.1.4 GENERAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH SCHOOLS INVOLVEMENT WITH EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

As mentioned previously, for the archaeology of the project to appeal to teachers, its relevance to the national curriculum needs to be demonstrated. The archaeology of the project will not appeal to this audience unless educational materials are supplied to compliment it. Popular publications and web resources are not suitable for use by this audience. Separate publications or resources (tailored to curriculum needs) would need to be produced. Educational materials would also have to be created explaining how teachers, for curriculum purposes, can use site signage, exhibitions, or finds materials. Furthermore, separate materials would also have to be produced for each separate curriculum level. Key stage two materials, for example, would not be suitable for use at key stage three.

The production of curriculum tailored materials is expensive. An educational consultant would be required to facilitate their design; and production costs are also likely to prove substantial. Any materials intended for use by children need to be durable, and hence made from good quality materials. These issues also apply to the production of exhibitions for use in schools. Exhibitions also present logistical problems, due to the time and cost associated with transportation.

Loan schemes have proven popular elsewhere, although durable loan boxes and accompanying teaching materials are relatively expensive to produce and then need to be maintained. Costs to the schools need to be nil, so delivery to schools and pre- and post-loan liaison would be a project cost. The materials used in the scheme need to be such that

enough examples of their kind already exist in the collection, and that there is no risk of child harm. Indeed, risk assessments may also be required.

The transportation of finds to schools for finds processing purposes, presents many of the same difficulties as loan schemes. Archive-based finds processing by pupils created issues of space, supervision, time and cost. It is also still unclear as to whether any finds processing associated with this project, remains to be done that is suitable for child involvement. The finds associated with the project have already been washed and marked. The remaining sorting work is likely to require higher levels of skill and supervision that may be unsuitable for schools involvement. Non-professional involvement in such work also presents the issue of jobs being taken from people in the industry.

The sites themselves are likely to prove unsuitable for school visits. As former quarry sites, many of them have now turned into wetlands, creating potential health and safety hazards. Many of them are inaccessible and undeveloped, lacking many of the facilities that teachers look for on site visits (such as toilets, first aid and sheltered packed lunch eating facilities) and some sites may take up to an hours commute. Educational materials would have to be provided for use at the sites (which, as has been discussed above, is expensive), and the archaeological features are such that there isn't much to physically see at the sites. Those sites that are located in close proximity to existing wildlife interpretation centres would still need the archaeological and educational aspects to be developed.

Advertising the project to schools is likely to prove difficult. Schools receive large numbers of mail shots and e-mail distributions daily. Consequently, most of these tend to go unread. Telephone contact is also problematic – calls have to be timed around teaching periods and contact is often not possible beyond secretarial level. One point of contact that has been recommended is through the Local Education Authorities for the Boroughs concerned. These can recommend which schools in the area might be interested and can also potentially be used to advertise the project at meetings, training days and conferences. Lists of education bodies and schools are available, borough-by-borough in the Education Year Book (available at local reference libraries).

For anything to appeal to this audience (whether site or museum visits, educational materials or services), the costs incurred by the user group have to be kept minimal. Educational provision is, however, expensive for the providers and this is something that needs to be taken into consideration when looking at project budget issues.

2.1.3.1.5 STRATEGY

Perhaps one of the main opportunities for the project archaeology to be communicated to this audience is to promote the incorporation of the project archaeology into existing or planned educational initiatives at both regional and local museums. This might be manifest in the provision of materials for use in educational displays, information about the archaeology, or in the provision of photographs / slides. It may, however, be necessary to wait for the post-excavation analysis of the materials to be completed, before this can occur. This is something that requires further clarification.

Further work is required to determine the character of the educational programmes associated with the local museums in each borough, and to decide whether they might facilitate involvement by the project. It is known that the educational program of the Valence House Museum currently doesn't cater for any of the archaeological periods associated with the project, though it may be worth doing further work to see what future intentions are for educational development within this museum. Perhaps more positively, the education officer

at Newham Heritage Services has already expressed an interest in the project, and has excavated at some of the sites concerned.

The Museum of London currently has a very strong schools educational programme. Educational materials are made available for school use and provide links between museum galleries and the national curriculum (such as the key stage two materials provided at the museum for use in the Roman London Gallery). The Museum of London also runs an events programme (for key stages one, two and three), which provide opportunities for pupils to handle materials, and runs a sixteen plus programme designed for students studying AS and A level archaeology.

Further work is required to forge these links. Initial contacts have been made with various local museums, including the Passmore Edwards Museum, the Valence House Museum, the Redbridge Museum and Newham Heritage. Initial contact has also been made with the Interpretation section at the Museum of London; however, it may be appropriate for project members with MOLAS links to develop these relationships, and build upon their association.

2.1.3.1.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The extent to which this can be afforded within the existing project is dependent upon the ease with which materials and information associated with the project can be incorporated into existing or planned educational initiatives. Further work is required to investigate what educational programs are currently in existence or planned, and the suitability of the East London Gravels materials, especially for something like a school box scheme. Project costs would include design and construction of boxes, replica contents, information packs, delivery and maintenance, staff liaison and debriefings.

2.1.3.2 *Adult Education*

2.1.3.2.1 SECTOR REVIEW

The main adult education providers are those associated with Continuing Education, which provide courses that are done for credit. The Continuing Education centres for the area are located at City University and Birkbeck College. Birkbeck also has a separate History and Archaeology Department (see below), which offers part-time degrees and, therefore, often appeals to mature students. The Workers Educational Association is a further adult education provider that appeals to members of the adult community who don't want to receive formal credit through their studies.

It is possible that people taking course of an archaeological or historical nature, might be interested in the project. Through adult education, it is also possible that the archaeology of the project can be put to educational use in a less restricted manner, than would be possible in schools.

2.1.3.2.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINTS

The archaeology of the East London Gravels project may be relevant to the following accredited courses offered by Birkbeck: From Roman Britain to Medieval England; The Celtic World: The Iron Age in Europe and Britain; Introduction to the Archaeology of Roman Britain, The Archaeological Investigations of London; Understanding Archaeological Excavations; and Method and Practice in Archaeology.

There are also a number of short courses and weekend events ran by Birkbeck for which the archaeology of the project might be relevant. These include: the Archaeology of the River Thames; Movement and Mechanism; Exchange in the Roman World and Finds in the Archive. The latter represents a series of individual day courses on finds from

archaeological sites, and takes place at the Museum of London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre. It provides an opportunity for handling finds, and is organised on the basis of material type.

The Museum of London also offers a number of evening classes in conjunction with Birkbeck College. Programmes for which the archaeology of the project might be relevant include: Field Archaeology and the post-Roman Period in Southern Britain; Field Archaeology and the Prehistory of Southern Britain, Field Archaeology and the Romano-British Period in Southern Britain; How to Dig a Hole; Physical Data in Archaeology, and Post-excavation Analysis.

Courses run by City University for which the archaeology of the project might be relevant, include: Roman London's key archaeological sites (an overview of excavations that includes a walk) and Medieval London's Key Archaeological Sites. Further work is required, to learn of the courses offered by the Workers Educational Association in the boroughs concerned.

2.1.3.2.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR ADULT EDUCATION INVOLVEMENT WITH EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

A number of general possibilities for adult education involvement with the project have been explored:

- Using notice boards in the centres for advertising the project, its publications and website
- Promoting the incorporation of the project archaeology into teaching programmes (being used as a case study, for example)
- Promoting the use of project archives for research purposes
- Promoting the incorporation of project materials into existing schemes to facilitate access by continuing education students to archaeological materials
- Promoting the use of project publications and reports in centre libraries, for research purposes
- Encouraging group visits to sites or museums, which provide project information
- Providing mutual web links between the history and archaeology sections of centre websites and the project website

2.1.3.2.4 GENERAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH ADULT EDUCATION INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

Any project involvement in the teaching programme would need to slot into existing modules or timetables, and course convenors may not wish to incorporate any new case studies or materials into their teaching. London is associated with a lot of good archaeology and course convenors may not feel that the archaeology of the East London Gravels Project is amongst the best examples. Many of the courses referred to have already been run for this academic year. Whilst the same courses are often run in consecutive years, this is not something that can be necessarily guaranteed. Libraries in continuing education centres would have to be persuaded of the relevance of any published materials to the courses being offered. Also, continuing education students as an archaeologically more aware interest group may require more specialised tailored visits to sites or museums. Targeting this user group as an audience for community involvement also does not constitute the most socially inclusive option.

2.1.3.2.5 STRATEGY

There are a number of potential opportunities that could facilitate the involvement of adult education with the East London Gravels Project. The Museum of London, for example, already has strong links with adult education. This may make it easier to advertise the project and its associated publications, website and community initiatives (through posters and

leaflets etc.). It may also be possible for the links between MOLAS and the Museum of London to be built upon by MOLAS Project Members to encourage the incorporation of the project archaeology into any current or future adult education schemes. As mentioned previously, this involvement could be manifest in the project archaeology being used as a case study, or through some of the project materials being used for teaching and handling purposes.

It might, for example, be possible to encourage the use of project materials in the Finds in the Archive series. Some of the material days that may be relevant to the archaeology of the project include, the flints day and the roman pottery day. It may also be possible to develop links so that project materials can be made accessible to continuing education students (for research purposes) at the London Archaeological Archive Centre. Further work need to be done to determine whether the materials are suitable for use in this manner. This is also some thing that may have to wait until post-excavation analysis is completed.

Further consultation work is required to determine, whether a mutual web links scheme between the history and archaeology pages of the centre websites and the project website would be possible.

2.1.3.2.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The extent to which this can be afforded within the existing project is again dependent upon the ease with which materials and information associated with the project can be incorporated into existing or planned continuing education initiatives. It is, however, conceivable that additional funding may be required by adult education providers to facilitate the linking of the project with their particular initiatives. Possible sources of income are explored later.

Cost levels associated with advertising the project and its associated publications, website and community initiatives (through posters and leaflets etc.) are dependent upon how such advertising is undertaken. Simple notes pinned up on notice boards are inexpensive and can be afforded within existing funds. More sophisticated posters and print materials may require additional funding. Funding provision already exists for web development.

2.1.3.3 *Universities*

2.1.3.3.1 SECTOR REVIEW

There are three universities in London with archaeology departments: University College London (The Institute of Archaeology), Birkbeck College (School of History, Classics and Archaeology) and the School of Oriental and African Studies (Art and Archaeology Department). Due to the focus of the School of Oriental and African Studies, the uptake of the archaeology associated with the East London Gravels Project, is likely to be limited. Student involvement Project from the other two institutions is, however, a possibility.

2.1.3.3.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINTS

The periods associated with the East London Gravels Project archaeology are relevant to many of the periods being studied by students at these departments. Students at the Institute study prehistory, and both sets of students study the Roman and Medieval periods. Indeed, third years students at the Institute also have the option of taking a module called 'The archaeology of Roman and Medieval London' for which the archaeology of the project might be particularly relevant. The project could also be used as an exemplar for field methods and techniques.

2.1.3.3.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT WITH EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

A number of general possibilities have been looked at. These include:

- Using notice boards in the centres for advertising the project and its associated publications and website
- Providing work experience for students
- Promoting the incorporation of the project archaeology into teaching programmes (for use as a case study, for example)
- Promoting the use of the project archives for research purposes
- Promoting the incorporation of the project archaeology into existing schemes to facilitate access by continuing education students to archaeological materials
- Encouraging the use of project publications and reports in university libraries for research purposes
- Encouraging group visits to sites or museums (possibly by student societies), which provide project information
- Giving talks (from people involved with the project) at archaeological or historical society meetings
- Providing mutual web links between the history and archaeology sections of centre websites and the project website

2.1.3.3.4 GENERAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT WITH EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGY

Student access to archives, whether for dissertation purposes or work experience, creates issues of space and supervision. As with any form of non-professional involvement with the archives, there is also the problem of undermining employment.

Other good materials are available in London for use in teaching programmes and undergraduate dissertations. University libraries would need persuading of the worth of any publications or reports associated with the project, and students as an archaeologically more aware interest group, may also require more tailored visits to sites or museums.

2.1.3.3.5 STRATEGY

The advertising opportunities provided by student notice boards, should be also be harnessed. Also, student archaeology and history societies often have organised lecture programmes. A lecture could be given to the society about the East London Gravels Project, with this possibly being incorporated into a larger lecture series given by members of the project. Again this provides a point of contact with an already interested audience, and the lectures could again be used as an opportunity to advertise the project publications and website. Indeed, project publications could be sold after the meeting. More work is required to determine whether any project members would be willing to give lectures, and whether the relevant student societies can incorporate project lectures into their programmes.

Another option is for the project to be incorporated into strategies by the London Archaeological Archive and Resource Centre to involve London's archaeological students in the results of archaeology for study purposes. Initial attempts have been made to establish whether this might be possible, however, a response is still being awaited. Further work (possible by project members with a Museum of London connection), may be required to develop these links. Timing issues with regards to materials being required for post-excavation work is also a factor.

A further opportunity is provided by the fact that the History and Archaeology pages of university websites often have links sections (to useful websites). Mutual linking arrangements between the university websites and the project website may be possible.

Further work would be required to establish persuade universities of the benefits of such an arrangement.

2.1.3.3.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Providing a lecture series is relatively inexpensive. Lecture programmes tend to be run outside normal working hours, and expenses or courtesy gestures are usually given to the speaker. This is something that can feasibly be afforded within the current project budget, assuming that project members are willing to give some of their time. Funding already exists for web development issues and if the project can be readily incorporated into existing London Archaeological Archive Resource Centre mechanisms, then little additional expenses may be incurred.

2.1.3.4 *Local History and Archaeological Societies*

2.1.3.4.1 SECTOR REVIEW

There is only one archaeological society that is specifically active in the East of London. This is the West Essex Archaeological Group, which holds monthly meetings and tutorials and organises coach trips and museums visits. There are however, other archaeological groups in the regional area such as the City of London Archaeological Society, the London and Middlesex Archaeology Society and Essex Society for Archaeology. These also tend to run monthly meetings, arrange excursions and many also produce newsletters and publications. A number of historical societies also exist, such as the Ilford Historical Group, the Newham Historical Society and the East Laden Historical Society, which are associated with similar activities. Most societies also tend to have websites. Interest by any of these groups in the East London Gravels Project is likely to be dependent upon the kinds of involvement offered to them.

2.1.3.4.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINTS

Archaeological and historical societies are characterised by a general interest in historical and archaeological matters. On a general level, the project can supply information to this audience about such matters. More specific, local information can also be provided, which the societies might also find appealing, especially in the areas associated with the project excavations.

2.1.3.4.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR LOCAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

A number of general possibilities for local history and archaeological society involvement have been explored:

- Giving talks (by project members) and using these an opportunity to advertise the project publications and website
- Offering mutual advertising in project and society publications
- Offering mutual web links set up between project and society websites
- Encouraging the incorporation of project information into society websites
- Encouraging group visits to sites / museums, which provide project information
- Providing volunteer work for members

2.1.3.4.4 GENERAL ISSUES FOR LOCAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INVOLVEMENT

Interest (by local historical and archaeological societies) in getting actively involved in archaeological post excavation work, tends to be dependent upon the societies having already had some active involvement with the work concerned. Local societies tend also to focus mostly on their particular localities. This has implications for activity-based and website involvements (societies located in closest proximity to project area are likely to have the

highest levels of interest). The extent to which historical societies will be persuaded to become involved in archaeology is also unclear. Local societies also tend to visit sites and museums that would not normally be accessible to members, unless special visits are arranged.

2.1.3.4.5 STRATEGY

Perhaps the best option for local history and archaeological society involvement is to arrange a series of lectures that can be provided at society meetings. Whilst local societies can be quite specific about the types of project that they get actively involved in, they are usually more open to lectures of a generally historical or archaeological character. It is also likely that interest in such a program could be spread across societies in the whole of the London region. Indeed, Vanessa Bunton of the Museum of London estimated as many as 14 lectures being required to satisfy potential interest. Lectures could also be used as a means of advertising project publications and the website. Again, project publications could, perhaps, also be sold after the meetings.

Also, as mentioned previously, most historical and archaeological societies have websites, thus presenting opportunities for web-based involvement with the project. Many society pages have links sections, and mutual links arrangements could, perhaps, be set up between society websites and the project website. Those societies active in the areas associated with the project may also be interested in having project information incorporated into their websites.

The Museum of London and the local museums have established strong links with local societies. These links should be utilised when developing any kind of local society involvement with the project. Further work is required with regards to local museums, although it is possible that contacts made at Newham Heritage might also be able to assist in this. Care will have to be taken so as to avoid any potential conflicts of interest between local museums and the Museum of London. These links will have to be made carefully and diplomatically.

2.1.3.4.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Providing a lecture series is relatively inexpensive. Lecture programmes tend to be run outside normal working hours, and expenses or courtesy gestures are usually given to the speaker. This is something that can feasibly be afforded within the current project budget, assuming that project members are willing to give some of their time. Funding already exists for web development.

2.1.3.5 *Libraries*

2.1.3.5.1 SECTOR REVIEW

Newham has ten libraries, Redbridge nine, Barking and Dagenham twelve, and Havering ten. Usually, each borough is associated with a central branch library with the remainder being branch libraries. Occasionally, as at Newham, an Archives and Local Studies Library is included. Libraries are an important point of contact with local communities and residents, and often contain notice boards and displays for community benefit.

Library audiences tend to use these facilities for the lending of publications and for Internet use. Whilst these audiences might not specifically be interested in the archaeology of the East London Gravels Project, if they were made aware of its existence at the library, they may well use library services such as internet stations and lending facilities to develop their awareness. Having become initially aware, they may also be persuaded to further their interest, through museum or site visits.

2.1.3.5.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

The East London Gravels Project offers Library audiences the opportunity to learn about their local heritage.

2.1.3.5.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR LIBRARY INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

A number of general possibilities for library involvement have been explored. These include:

- Using library notice boards for advertising the project - libraries area good point of contact with local communities
- Donating publications to libraries (so that people can have access to the publications who might not otherwise be able to afford them)
- Encouraging users of library internet facilities to visit the project website (libraries offer a point of internet access for people without such facilities at home – they are, therefore, an important means of increasing the accessibility of any web developments associate with the project)
- Encouraging mutual web link arrangements (library websites sometimes have links to local online resources)
- Encouraging project involvement in those libraries which operate as local history archives
- Developing exhibitions to feature in libraries (libraries often contain space for exhibitions –developing exhibitions to feature in local libraries would constitute a means of taking archaeology into the community and reaching wider audiences)
- Giving talks / presentations (relating to the project) at local libraries for the benefit of local people who may not normally get to attend such talks

2.1.3.5.4 GENERAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH LIBRARY INVOLVEMENT IN THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

Donating publications to all local libraries would be expensive, as would the production of exhibitions to feature in all the libraries. Further work is required to establish the levels of interest shown by local library bodies in relation to web link arrangements. The potential popularity of talks held at local libraries for the benefit of general library users is unclear. The speaker would not be ‘guaranteed’ an audience in the same way as would be achieved through a society or community groups meeting. Hire fees may also be incurred.

2.1.3.5.5 STRATEGY

The production of materials suitable for use within local library displays is a specified intention, as stated in paragraph 3.1.4.3 of the Project Design. The Project design states that: “It is consequently anticipated that the service provided will support existing displays and provisions, and this proposal anticipates that all costs of organising and mounting displays will be met from existing provisions or additional sponsorship.” (Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2003: 10).

The production of exhibition materials for each library in every borough is likely to prove expensive. The most cost-effective strategy may be to explore which libraries within the boroughs have the highest levels of interest in relation to the project, and focus resources on these particular venues (perhaps advertising the exhibitions at other borough libraries).

It is assumed that the provision of publications to all libraries is likely to be unfeasible. However, the provision of one copy of the project publication to the central libraries in each borough is a simple and inexpensive gesture of good will. Advertising on local notice boards is an important way of reaching local communities. This also increases the probability of visiting the project website whilst using library Internet services. Further discussions are required with local library development teams concerning web development issues; they may also be able to advise on community lecture schemes. Discussion is also required concerning the viability of project materials or information being incorporated into

existing local archive libraries. This may need to take place after the post-excavation has been completed, and whilst discussions are being held for the future of the sites archives. Care will need to be taken to avoid potential conflicts between local and regional archive establishments.

2.1.3.5.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Advertising on library notice boards can be relatively inexpensive and is therefore likely to be affordable within existing budgets. Funding provision has already been provided for web development. The provision of four copies of the popular publication for placement in the central libraries of each borough will not be expensive. Library based lecture programmes may require further funding to cover fees. Further work is perhaps needed to determine whether sufficient interest exists to make further funding applications worthwhile. Temporary exhibitions involving 2-D artwork and panels are relatively affordable, but even a small exhibition of artefacts or other items requiring display cases would be prohibitively expensive.

2.1.3.6 *Community Groups*

2.1.3.6.1 SECTOR REVIEW

This sector encompasses a diverse range of different organisations. These include: child based groups, youth organisations, organisations for mature persons, religious groups, and ethnic minority groups. Such organisations can be independent, or run by local government. Interest in the archaeology of the East London Gravels Project is likely to vary according to the character and activities of the groups concerned. However, in order to fully explore possibilities for community involvement with the archaeology, consideration of all possible means of community group involvement is a necessity. This also increases the potential for social inclusion in relation to the community aspects of the project. The importance of such social inclusivity is recognised in the English Heritage publication, *Power of Place* (English Heritage 2000).

2.1.3.6.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

Greater understanding of the local heritage by community groups can potentially contribute to an enhanced sense of pride and belonging in the areas concerned. Furthermore, the project archaeology can be used to demonstrate the longevity and diversity of the East London's past. A sense of such heritage can contribute towards perceptions of community identity.

2.1.3.6.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR COMMUNITY GROUP INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

A number of general possibilities for community involvement with the East London Gravels Project have been explored. These include:

- Using notice boards for advertising the project and its associated publications (especially as community organisations constitute a good point of contact with local residents).
- Placing exhibitions in community centres. This is likely to further the community 'reach' of the project. Archaeology in community centres is likely to reach people who perhaps wouldn't normally go to museums (or even libraries).
- Holding talks or lectures at community centres.
- Providing opportunities for members to participate in voluntary work, e.g. finds processing, conservation work (if partnerships are formulated with environmental groups) etc.
- Encouraging group visits to sites or museums, which provide project information

2.1.3.6.4 GENERAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY GROUP INVOLVEMENT IN THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

Initial interest by this audience in the project website and publication, may be fairly limited, although interest levels may increase after some other form of involvement with the project. The placement of exhibitions in community centres is likely to prove expensive and this is not something that has been included in current funding provisions. Also, lectures may be unsuitable for some community group audiences, (a number of youth group leaders, for example, thought that these might prove unpopular). Group visits may be unsuitable for some groups (such as elderly groups), and whilst opportunities for volunteer work and active involvement in finds seemed popular, this again creates problems of space, supervision and the potential compromising of employment opportunities.

2.1.3.6.5 STRATEGY

East London is associated with a considerable number of community organisations. There are, for example, over sixty youth organisations alone, in the East of London. Because of the sheer number of community groups situated within the general area, it would be practical to harness and develop established links with community organisations. The Museum of London has developed good links with local community groups, through its dedicated community access programme. Many local museum groups (such as Newham Heritage Services) have also forged strong links with local community organisations. It is, therefore, considered that the best option for community group involvement with the project is to promote the incorporation of the project into existing schemes for community group involvement in local and regional museums. Further work is required, to develop the necessary museum relationships and also to determine the feasibility and costs associated with the project's inclusion in existing schemes.

As in other instances, advertising on notice boards is a cheap and effective means of raising consciousness in relation to the project.

2.1.3.6.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Again, advertising the project on community group notice boards is a relatively inexpensive option that could feasibly be accommodated within existing funding levels. As in other scenarios, the extent to which other costs may be incurred is dependent upon the extent to which the project archaeology can be incorporated into existing schemes for community group involvement.

2.1.3.7 Local Residents

2.1.3.7.1 SECTOR REVIEW

Local residents are the people living in the London boroughs specifically associated with the project. These are the inhabitants of the London boroughs of Newham, Redbridge, Havering, and Barking and Dagenham.

2.1.3.7.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

The project archaeology can be used to demonstrate the longevity and diversity of each borough's past. Greater understanding of the local heritage can potentially contribute to an enhanced sense of pride, identity and belonging in the areas concerned.

2.1.3.7.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR LOCAL RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

General possibilities for local resident involvement encompass those discussed for other user groups (i.e. schools, adult education, universities, local historical and archaeological societies, libraries and community groups).

2.1.3.7.4 GENERAL ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH LOCAL RESIDENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

General issues associated with local resident involvement also encompass those for other groups (i.e. schools, adult education, universities, local historical and archaeological societies, libraries and community groups).

2.1.3.7.5 STRATEGY

Local residents can be reached through the same strategies that applied for schools, adult education, universities, local historical and archaeological societies, libraries and community groups. Press releases could also be made to the story editing teams of local newspapers.

2.1.3.7.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The same resource implications will apply as for schools, adult education, universities, local historical and archaeological societies, libraries and community groups.

2.1.3.8 *The General Public*

2.1.3.8.1 SECTOR REVIEW

The general public represents those people who don't live in the boroughs associated with the project. These include the inhabitants of other London boroughs, and people from outside London such as tourists and business people. Interest by the general public in the archaeology of the East London Gravel's Project will vary within these categories.

2.1.3.8.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

The archaeology of the East London Gravel's Project can be used to demonstrate broad geographical and historical patterns.

2.1.3.8.3 POSSIBILITIES FOR GENERAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

The following possibilities for the involvement of the general public have been considered:

- Providing popular publications relating to the project
- Providing a project website
- Encouraging visits to museums with exhibitions about the project

2.1.3.8.4 ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS PROJECT

For non-local people to find the archaeology of the project interesting and relevant, the archaeology of the sites would need to be placed in wider geographical and historical contexts. In terms of site or museum visits, people from outside London are more likely to visit regional museums than local museums and sites.

2.1.3.8.5 STRATEGY

Websites and publications provide a means of reaching the non-local general public, and the financial resources for this have already been provided. Aside from this, perhaps the best option for non-local public involvement is to encourage the development of regional museum displays relating to the project. These can be used to place the archaeology of the project into wider regional, national and international contexts. Some funding for the development of museum exhibitions exists. Further work is required to persuade regional museum curators to include the project archaeology in their exhibitions.

2.1.3.8.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The Project Design envisages that funding will be provided for the development of a project website, and for exhibition development in museums. It is, therefore, possible that these measures can be afforded within the existing budget. The Project design also supports further applications for funding for exhibition development.

2.1.3.9 *The Archaeological Profession*

2.1.3.9.1 SECTOR REVIEW

The archaeological profession ranges from academics, archaeological consultants, archaeologists in commercial units, curatorial archaeologists in planning offices, and museum archaeologist. The project, through the work of the Museum of London Archaeology Service, offers processed site archives and findings that can be used in both commercial and academic research (see below). This can facilitate enhanced understandings of the sites concerned and provides a resource for comparative studies.

2.1.3.9.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

The East London Gravels Project offers the archaeological profession processed site archives and published results in relation to the sites, which can be used for both commercial and academic research purposes. The following extracts, taken from the Project Design, highlights the potential research value of the sites concerned:

A series of potential research themes have been identified and are listed elsewhere in this document.

2.1.3.9.3 STRATEGY

The process of processing and writing up the site archives is already underway. The strategies for communicating the results of the project archaeology to this audience are outlined in the project design. This states: “One of the main products of the project will be an archaeological assessment report and updated project design, providing a basis for future research decisions about the body of material from the selected sites. The assessment report will comprise a mixture of work undertaken as part of this project and the results achieved by previous interpretations of the data. The assessment report’s aims and objectives will complement the wider aims of the project, also summarised elsewhere in this document.

2.1.3.9.4 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

These strategies are costed within the current project.

2.1.3.10 *Aggregates Industry*

2.1.3.10.1 SECTOR REVIEW

The aggregates industry refers to those companies that are involved in processes of gravel extraction. There are three aggregate companies currently operating in London. These are: Aggregate Industries plc, Hanson plc and Blackwall Aggregates Ltd.

2.1.3.10.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

The East London Gravels Project gives aggregate companies the opportunity to see how the Aggregates Sustainability Fund can be used for archaeological benefit. The project can potentially demonstrate how the fund has been used to enhance archaeological and historical understandings, and to demonstrate the longevity and complexity of East London’s past. In addition, the community aspects of the programme can potentially demonstrate to aggregate companies how archaeological ASLF money can be used for community benefit, a corollary of which can be enhanced public relations.

2.1.3.10.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR GRAVEL EXTRACTORS’ INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVEL’S PROJECT

The following possibilities for gravel extractors’ involvement with the project have been considered:

- Supplying project publications to aggregate companies

- Setting up mutual web link arrangements between aggregate company websites and the project website
- Developing advertising or sponsorship arrangements, with aggregate companies so that company logos etc. are included in project publications
- Providing content to industry publications; some material has already been published in Mining and Quarrying and an article is planned

2.1.3.10.4 GENERAL ISSUES WITH GRAVEL EXTRACTORS' INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS' PROJECT

There is a risk that the relationship between the Museum of London Archaeology Service and the aggregates industry may be compromised, if any requests to the industry are not sensitively handled.

2.1.3.10.5 STRATEGY

A list of aggregate companies who are known to be either aware of, or associated with, the Aggregates Sustainability Levy Fund and archaeology has been requested from English Heritage. This contact list is still being awaited.

2.1.3.10.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

The resource implications of aggregate company involvement with the project are dependent upon deciding whether publications and advertising are to be provided free of charge to the aggregate companies.

2.1.3.11 *Special interest groups and environmental groups*

2.1.3.11.1 SECTOR REVIEW

This user group represents specialist interest, environmental and conservation organisations that may be active in the areas associated with the project. Examples include: the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the London Wildlife Trust, the Environment Agency, London Ecology Unit, the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers (East London Section), the Environment Trust and Thames Chase Community Forest Group. Some of these groups may also have received Aggregates Sustainability Levy Fund grants with regards to the areas covered by the project.

2.1.3.11.2 UNIQUE SELLING POINT

The archaeology of the East London Gravel's Project may attract new audiences to the sites, who may become interested in the conservation and wildlife aspects of sites also.

2.1.3.11.3 GENERAL POSSIBILITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVEL'S PROJECT

The following possibilities for environmental group involvement with the East London Gravels Project have been explored:

- Liasing with environmental groups to ensure that archaeological and conservation measures at the sites are compatible
- Setting up partnerships for site development.
- The following aspects of site development have been explored:
- Some of the sites would need to be made more accessible
- Risk assessments would be required in relation to some of the quarry lakes that have formed
- Footpaths would need to be developed around the sites
- Information boards would need to be developed
- Ideally, an interpretation centre would be required

- Toilets and sheltered packed lunch eating facilities would be required to attract school groups
- Joint nature / archaeology trails are a possibility

Many aspects of site development would be hugely expensive, so site development partnerships would help to share the financial burden.

2.1.3.11.4 GENERAL ISSUES WITH ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP INVOLVEMENT WITH THE EAST LONDON GRAVELS' PROJECT

It is possible that some archaeological and conservation initiatives will be incompatible, such as site development to attract archaeological visitors which might disturb wildlife. Liaison would be required to ensure that both archaeological and environmental interests were protected. Partnership arrangements can be difficult to handle and can result in loss of control and focus.

Even with partnership agreements to share costs, increasing site accessibility would still prove expensive, as would footpath development and facilities provision.

Archaeological site signage risks encouraging metal detectorists, and any forms of signage are likely to need replacing after five to seven years leading to further expense. Further thought is required concerning the long-term maintenance plans for any signage developments.

2.1.3.11.5 STRATEGY

Further work is required to develop relationships with these environmental and conservation bodies. In particular, partnership arrangements should be encouraged with the Thames Chase Community Forest interpretation centre. This wildlife centre is located in close proximity to two of the project sites. The centre may be persuaded to incorporate an archaeological component as well.

2.1.3.11.6 RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Liaison and partnership arrangements will not necessarily have any budget implications. They may, however, prove time consuming to develop. If site development partnerships were created, funding would be required for signage and possibly exhibition development (assuming that partnership bids are successful with Thames Chase Community Forest). This may necessitate further applications for ASLF funding, or the procurement of funds from other sources.

2.1.4 Sources of funding

A number of the proposed strategies for community involvement may necessitate additional funding. This funding may be achieved through further applications to the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, or from separate sources. Other possible sources of income include the Heritage Lottery Fund and Challenge Funding. The ideals of these two funding providers for inclusive community involvement are compatible with the community outreach ideals of the East London Gravels Project.

Challenge Funding is a scheme introduced by English Heritage and the Council for British Archaeology to encourage voluntary effort in making original contributions to the study and care of Britain's historic environment. Groups, societies and individuals are challenged to put forward proposals for innovative projects, which will say something new about the history of local surroundings, and thus inform their future care.

The Heritage Lottery Fund distributes money raised by the national Lottery to support all aspects of heritage in the UK, from historic buildings and museums to archives, nature conservation and oral history. The Heritage Lottery Fund provides both capital grants (for

buildings and equipment) and time-limited activity grants. For the period 2002-2007, the Heritage Lottery Fund has four aims. The first three of these are ‘heritage aims’:

- to encourage more people to be involved and make decisions about their heritage;
- to conserve and enhance the UK’s diverse heritage; and
- to ensure that everyone can learn about, have access to and enjoy his or her heritage.

The fourth aim is to achieve a more equitable distribution of grants across the UK, by making more grants available to those parts of the UK and those communities, which have received little funding from funding providers to date.

2.1.5 Initiatives requiring further development

- The development of a programme of work to determine the character of both existing and planned educational programmes associated with both local and regional museums
- The development of relationships with museum education providers, to encourage the incorporation of the project archaeology into existing or planned museum education initiatives
- The provision of archaeological and exhibition materials for use in educational displays
- The development of a programme of work to determine the character of both existing and planned community access programmes associated with both local and regional museums
- The development of relationships with museum community workers, to encourage the incorporation of the project archaeology into existing or planned museum community initiatives
- The provision of archaeological and exhibition materials for use in community displays
- Developing relationships with the London Archaeological Archive Centre to facilitate public involvement with the archives through the activities of the Centre
- Providing a copy of the project popular publication to the central libraries of each borough associated with the project, free of charge

2.1.6 Portfolio of contacts

2.1.6.1 Local education authorities

The best point of contact for schools in the project area is through the Local Education Authorities for the boroughs concerned. These can provide the contact details for schools and can also advise on which schools are most likely to be interested.

Newham Local Education Authority
Pauline Maddison
Director of Education
London borough of Newham
Broadway House 322 High Street
Stratford
London
E15 1AJ
020 8555 5552

Redbridge Local Education Authority
Mrs Edwina Grant
Director of Education and Lifelong Learning
London Borough of Redbridge
Lynton House
255-259 High Road
Ilford
Essex

1G1 1NJ
020 8478 3020

Havering Local Education Authority
Mr Stephen Evans
Executive Director of Children and Lifelong Learning
London Borough of Havering
The Town Hall
Main Road
Romford
RMI 3BC
01708 434 343

Barking and Dagenham Local Education Authority
Roger Luxton OBE
Director for Education
Education Department
London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
Town Hall
Broadway
Barking
Essex
IG11 7LU
020 8592 4500

2.1.6.2 Adult education providers

Faculty of Continuing Education
Birkbeck College
University of London
26 Russell Square
London
WC1B 5DQ
Tel: 020 7631 6633
Email:
Website: <http://www.bbk.ac.uk/fce/>

Department of Continuing Education
City University
Northampton Square
London
EC1V OHB
Tel: 020 7040 5060
Email: conted@city.ac.uk
Website: <http://www.city.ac.uk/conted/>

Workers Educational Association
Temple House
17 Victoria Park Square
London
E2 9PB
Tel: 020 8983 1515
Email: national@wea.org.uk
Website: <http://www.wea.org.uk/>

2.1.6.3 London archaeology departments

The Institute of Archaeology
University College London

31-34 Garden Square
London
NC1H OPY
Tel: 020 7679 7495
Email:
Website: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/>

The Art and Archaeology Department,
School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London
Thornhaugh Street
Russel Square
London
WC1H OXG
Tel: 020 7898 4020
Email: artsandhumanities@soas.ac.uk
Website: www.soas.ac.uk/ArtArch

School of History, Classics and Archaeology
Birkbeck College
Malet Street
Bloomsbury
London
WC1E 7HX
Tel: 020 7631 6266/6217
Email: admin@history.bbk.ac.uk
Website: <http://www.bbk.ac.uk/hca/>

2.1.6.4 Local archaeological and historical societies

More information about local historical and archaeological societies can be provided by the Museum of London (see Museum of London Contacts). It is also probable that the local museums will be able to provide more information about the societies that are active in their areas (see Local Museum Contacts).

West Essex Archaeological Group
Contact: Viola Parr
Tel: 020 8514 2767
Email:
Website: <http://beehive.thisisessex.co.uk/default.asp?WCI=SiteHome&ID=2952>

City of London Archaeological Society
Contact: A. Gallagher
13 Princess Court
115 Hartfield Road
London
SW19 3TJ
Tel: 020 8542 6569
Email: info@colas.org.uk
Website: <http://www.colas.org.uk/>

Essex Society for Archaeology and History
For general enquiries, contact: Michael Leach
Email: family@leachies.freereserve.co.uk
For website enquiries, contact: Paul Gilman
Email: paul@rydalway.demon.co.uk

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society
Contact: Malcolm Hardern
Placements Office, University of North London, 62-66 Highbury Grove, London, N5 2AD

Email: postmaster@london-arch-soc.demon.co.uk
Website: <http://www.lamas.org.uk/>

Newham History Society
Contact: Frank Gentry
56 Latimer Avenue, East Ham E6 2LH
Website: <http://www.pewsey.net/newhamhistory.htm>

The East London History Society
Tel: 020 8980 5672
Email: mail@EastLondonHistory.org.uk
Website: www.eastlondonhistory.org.uk

Standing Conference on London Archaeology (SCOLA)
Dennis Turner (Chair)
21 Eversham Road
Ryegate
RH2 9DL
01737 248 158

Essex Archaeological and Historical Congress
Mrs N Thomas (Secretary)
16 Heathgate
Wickham Bishops
Witham
Essex
CM8 3NZ

2.1.6.5 Libraries

Where possible, discussions about library development should be held with members of the library development team. However, in some cases, the contact details for the library development teams are not known. In these instances, consultations should be pursued (in the first instance) through the central library for the borough concerned.

2.1.6.5.1 NEWHAM
Adrian Whittle (Head of Libraries)
Culture and Community Department
292 Barking Road
London
E6 3BA
020 8430 2476
adrian.whittle@newham.gov.uk

Katherine Pedley (Service Delivery Manager)
Culture and Community Department
292 Barking Road
London
E6 3BA
020 8430 6664
katherine.pedley@newham.gov.uk

2.1.6.5.2 REDBRIDGE
Central Library
Clements Road
Ilford
Essex
IG1 1EA
020 8708 2414
Havering

Central Lending Library
St Edwards Way
Romford
RM1 3AR
01708 432394
Email : info@havering.gov.uk

2.1.6.5.3 BARKING AND DAGENHAM

Central Library
Barking.
IG11 7NB
Tel: 020 8227 3341 / 3608.
Email: libraries@barking-dagenham.gov.uk
Trevor Brown
Head of Library Services
Tel: 020 8227 3601 / 3600
Email: trevor.brown@lbbd.gov.uk

Susan Leighton
Principal Librarian
(Learning & Development)
Tel: 020 8227 3611
Email: sleighton@barking-dagenham.gov.uk

Tony Clifford
Principal Librarian
(Information & Resources Management)
Tel: 0208 227 3609
Email: tony.clifford@lbbd.gov.uk

Sylvia Currie
Principal Librarian
(Customer & Professional Services)
Tel: 0208 227 3602
Email: scurrie@barking-dagenham.gov.uk

David Bailey
Principal Librarian (Quality & Standards)
Tel: 0208 227 3610
Email: dbailey@barking-dagenham.gov.uk

2.1.6.6 Community, youth and voluntary associations, clubs and groups in east London

There are a great many clubs and associations in East London, most of which do not appear to be particularly appropriate contacts for the East London Gravels Project. A full list has been compiled as part of the review and is available upon request, but is not presented here.

2.1.6.7 Special Interest and Environmental Groups in East London

London & West Middlesex National Trust Volunteers
C/o Hughenden Moor
Hugh Wycombe
HP14 4LA
lwmntv@mail.com
<http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/volunteers/lwmntv/index.html>

The Environment Trust
4, Pinchin St
London
E1 1SA

020 7264 4660
info@envirotrust.org
<http://www.envirotrust.org/noflash.htm>

The RSPB
The Lodge
Sandy
Bedfordshire
SG19 2DL
United Kingdom
01767 680551
<http://www.rspb.org.uk/>

London Wildlife Trust
Harling House
47-51 Great Suffolk Street
London SE1 0BS.
020 7261 0447
enquiries@londonwt.cix.co.uk
<http://www.wildlondon.org.uk/>

London Ecology Unit
Bedford House
125 Camden High Street
London
NW1 7JR
020 7267 7944
enquiries@thameschase.org.uk
http://www.thameschase.org.uk/thameschase_site/htmlsite/index.html

Thames Chase Community Forest
John Meehan (Director)
Thames Chase
The Forest Centre
Broadfields Farm
Pike Lane
Cranham
Upminster
Essex
RM14
john.meehan@thameschase.org.uk
http://www.thameschase.org.uk/thameschase_site/htmlsite/index.html

2.1.6.8 Quarry Companies in London

Hanson plc
1, Grosvenor Place
London
SW1X 7JH
020 7245 1245
<http://www.hansonplc.com/inside.htm>

Blackwall Aggregates Ltd
303, Tunnel Avenue
London
SE10 0QE
020 8853 2666

Aggregate Industries plc
22, Grosvenor Square

London
W1K 6LF
020 7499 2252
Email: uk.webmaster@aggregate.com
http://www.aggregate.com/home/flash_template/index.html

2.1.6.9 Local Authorities

2.1.6.9.1 LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

Newham Town Hall
Barking Road
East Ham
E6 2RP

For general enquiries:

020 8430 2000

customer.services@newham.gov.uk

<http://www.newham.gov.uk/>

COMMUNITY FORUMS

John Barry - Tel: 020 8430 2000 email: john.barry@newham.gov.uk

Ade Fashade - Tel: 020 8430 2000 email: ade.fashade@newham.gov.uk

Monica Paul - Tel: 020 8430 2000 email: monica.paul@newham.gov.uk

Julia Shearman - Tel: 020 8430 2000 email: julia.shearman@newham.gov.uk

Member Services Unit, Newham Town Hall, Barking Road, East Ham, E6 2RP

THE PARKS AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

292 Barking Road, East Ham

London E6 3BA

Tel: 020 8430 3598

Contact: richard.stephen@newham.gov.uk

PLANNING

Development and Building Control Manager
Environmental Management Services Division

Town Hall Annexe

330-354 Barking Road

East Ham, E6 2RT

020 8430 2000 ext. 22282

2.1.6.9.2 LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE

London Borough of Redbridge

Town Hall

PO Box 2

Ilford

IG1 1DD

020 8554 5000

customer.cc@redbridge.gov.uk

<http://www.redbridge.gov.uk/>

Services:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES PLANNING IN UDP 020 8708 2073

ARTS COUNCIL REDBRIDGE 020 8708 3044

MUSEUM OFFICER 020 8708 2432

OUT OF SCHOOL CLUBS & PLAYSCHMES 020 8708 7212

PLANNING APPLICATIONS/ENFORCEMENTS 020 8708 2023/2024/2053

PLANNING GENERAL ENQUIRIES 020 8708 2057/2058

PARKS 020 8708 3223

TOURIST INFORMATION 020 8478 7145

YOUTH & COMMUNITY 020 8708 3110

2.1.6.9.3 LONDON BOROUGH OF HAVERING

Switchboard

Town Hal

Main Road

Romford

RM1 3BB

01708 434343

info@havering.gov.uk

http://www.havering.gov.uk/servlet/page?_pageid=446&_dad=portal30&_schema=PORTAL30

BUILDING CONTROL

7th Floor

Mercury House

Romford

Rm1 3SL

01708 432700

PLANNING CONTROL

7th Floor, Mercury House

Mercury Gardens

Romford

RM1 3SL

01708 432726

Email : planning@havering.gov.uk

ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY UNIT

9th floor

Mercury House

Romford

RM1 3SL

01708 432892

Email : bob.flindall@havering.gov.uk

ARTS AND CULTURE

Town Hall

Main Road

Romford

RM1 3BB

01708 434343

Email : info@havering.gov.uk

HERITAGE AND CONSERVATION

Mercury House

Mercury Gardens

Romford

RM1 3SL

01708 432655

Email : sue.smith@havering.gov.uk

PARKS AND LEISURE

Town Hall

Main Road

Romford

RM1 3BB

01708 434343

Email : info@havering.gov.uk

2.1.6.9.4 LONDON BOROUGH OF BARKING AND DAGENHAM

<http://www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk/>

London Borough of Barking & Dagenham
Civic Centre
Dagenham
RM10 7BN
020 8592 4500

Community Forums
Jill Thompson
Democratic Services Officer
London Borough of Barking and Dagenham
Civic Centre
Dagenham
RM10 7BN
020 8227 2128
Email: jill.thompson@lbbd.gov.uk

Parks and Countryside
Ranger Services
The Millennium Centre
The Chase
Dagenham Road
Rush Green
Romford. RM7 0SS
020 8595 4155
Email: parksandcountryside@lbbd.gov.uk

Development Control
The Development Control Team
127 Ripple Road
Barking
IG11 7PB

Tim Lewis
Group Manager Development Control
020 8227 3706
Email: tim.lewis@lbbd.gov.uk

Urban Regeneration
Regeneration Enquiries
Civic Centre
Dagenham
RM10 7BN
020 8227 2973
Email: regeneration@lbbd.gov.uk

Arts and Culture
Samantha Howick-Baker
Arts Development Officer
Westbury Centre
Ripple Road
Barking
IG11 7PT
020 8270 4816
samantha.howick-baker@lbbd.gov.uk

Sport and Recreation
Alan Aubrey
Head Of Leisure Services
Town Hall
Barking

IG11 7LU
0208 227 3576
Email: alan.aubrey@lbbd.gov.uk

2.1.6.10 Regeneration and Community Partnerships

Thames Gateway London Partnership
Thames Gateway Technology Centre
UEL Docklands Campus
4 University Way
off Royal Albert Way
London E16 2RD
Tel: 020 8223 7807
Email: mail@thames-gateway.org.uk

Community Links
105 Barking Road
Canning Town
London E16 4HQ
020 7473 2270
email: info@community-links.org
<http://www.community-links.org/>

London Development Agency
Devon House
58-60 St Katherine's Way
London E1W 1JX
020 7680 2000
email: info@lda.gov.uk
www.lda.gov.uk

2.1.6.11 Local Museums

Newham Heritage Service
Old Dispensary
30 Romford Road
Stratford
London
E15 4BZ

Tom McAllister
020 8430 6393
tom.mcallister@newham.gov.uk

Sean Sherman
020 8430 2457
sean.Sherman@newham.gov.uk

Sue Kirkby (Sites and Exhibitions Manager)
020 8430 6393

Sue Gosling (Archivist)
020 8472 4785

[Sue and Sue have both been involved in the transfer of the project archives]

http://www.newham.gov.uk/content/Leisure/about_heritage_serv.jsp

Passmore Edwards Museum
Romford Road

Stratford
London
E15 4LZ

Valence House Museum
Valence House Museum (Contact: Mark Watson: Acting Museum Curator)
Beacontree Avenue
Dagenham
RM8 3HT
020 8270 6865
valencehousemuseum@hotmail.com
or
mark.Watson@lbbd.gov.uk

Local studies Centre (Contact: Linda Rhodes)
Valence House Museum
Beacontree Avenue
Dagenham
RM8 3HT
020 8270 6896
localstudies@bardaglea.org.uk
Website: <http://www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk/4-valence/valence-menu.html>

Redbridge Museum Service
Redbridge Museum Service (Contact: Gerard Greene – Manager)
Central Library
Clements Road
Ilford
IG1 1EA
020 8708 2432
Website: <http://www.redbridge.gov.uk/museum/>

Gerard is interested in the proposed work - some of the Uphall Camp and Fairlop Quarry is or has been displayed at the Redbridge Museum in Ilford.

Heritage and Conservation (Contact: Sue Smith)
Mercury House
Mercury Gardens
Romford
RM1 3SL
01708 432 655
sue.smith@havering.gov.uk

2.1.6.12 Museum of London

Museum of London switchboard: 020 7600 3699
London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre: 020 7490 8447 / 5047

2.1.7 Conclusions

The following general conclusions inform the recommendations and proposals advanced in the Updated Project Design section of this document:

- There is considerable interest amongst various local groups in the East London Boroughs, but resources are stretched. It will be difficult to convert goodwill into meaningful results without carefully directed support.
- Future investment in promoting the archaeological results from the UELG excavations should be structured through existing local agencies (e.g. the Thames Chase Forest)
- Coordination and delivery of such outreach activities should reside with a single agency. Ideally this would be within the curatorial department of a local Museum. The Museum

of London is best placed to undertake this work owing to its regional remit and existing outreach programmes.

- Political sensitivities exist. A case can be made for inviting SCOLA to discuss and promote some of the initiatives, rather than leaving them as the preserve of the Museum of London.
- The UELG archaeological results are difficult to exploit as an educational resource, and do not lend themselves to school-level involvement beyond a 'hands-on history' approach, or to University level research.
- There are exciting prospects for outreach programmes in post-excavation study, but the poor state of the UELG archive makes this an expensive and inappropriate vehicle for such. Proposals for non-professional involvement are better taken forward within the context of more broadly based community archaeology programmes.
- Many areas of outreach and dissemination cannot be tackled until the archaeological study of the finds is relatively advanced. Significant differences of interpretation remain (e.g. in dating of Iron Age structures and features). Full displays and reconstructions should not be prepared until these have been resolved.

2.1.8 Overview of recommendations

The following areas of outreach activities now merit promotion:

- Web based delivery of images and text
- Popular booklet
- Signage proposals for quarry sites within Thames Chase Forest
- Non-technical display at Thames Chase Forest Centre
- Archaeology CD for local schools/Thames Chase
- Temporary exhibition(s)
- Lecture programme
- Conference at end of year 1 of analysis
- Press releases
- Additional educational activities
- Hands-on history *Box for schools* scheme

2.2 Radiocarbon dating

2.2.1 Introduction

English Heritage staff met with members of the East London Gravels Project team in November of 2003, February 2004 and finally in March 2004. The final report was passed to the team on March 19th, 2004. The following assessment text discusses the relevant research questions that can be addressed by radiocarbon dating, and the availability of suitable dating material at each of the sites included in the project. Issues of programming and resources are included in Part 2: the updated project design.

2.2.2 Current results

During the preparation of this assessment, eleven samples were dated: three carbonised residues on the internal surfaces of potsherds from Hunts Hill Farm, and eight charcoal fragments from cremations at Fairlop Quarry. The results are shown in the table below:

laboratory code	sample	material	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ (‰)	radiocarbon age BP	calibrated date range (95% confidence)
GrA-24646	UP-HH89 6570A	carbonised residue	-28.0	2805±45	1050–830 cal BC
GrA-24681	UP-HH89 6570B	carbonised residue	-27.2	2680±50	920–790 cal BC
GrA-24653	UP-HH89 2843	carbonised residue	-28.1	2575±45	830–540 cal BC
GrA-24572	FLQ97 121 (844)A	charcoal, <i>Quercus</i> sp. sapwood	-22.9	1005±45	cal AD 900–1160
OxA-13005	FLQ97 121 (844)B	charcoal, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	-24.6	918±30	cal AD 1020-1220
GrA-24574	FLQ97 134 (908)A	charcoal, <i>Fraxinus</i> sp. sapwood	-22.7	1850±40	cal AD 70–320
OxA-13004	FLQ97 134 (908)B	charcoal, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	-22.2	1858±29	cal AD 70-240
to come	FLQ97 129 (888)A	charcoal, <i>Quercus</i> sp.			
GrA-24573	FLQ97 129 (888)B	charcoal, <i>Quercus</i> sp. sapwood	-23.2	1875±40	cal AD 30–240
GrA-24570	FLQ97 114 (822)B	charcoal, <i>Corylus</i> sp.	-26.5	3300±45	1690–1450 cal BC
OxA-12977	FLQ97 114 (822)A	charcoal, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	-26.5	3315±45	1740-1490 cal BC

Table 2 Radiocarbon samples examined during the assessment programme

2.2.3 Objectives

2.2.3.1 Prehistoric ceramics

An overall objective of the project is to provide absolute dating for the prehistoric ceramic sequence in the East London area, both to improve the phasing of the sites and to produce an absolute chronology for the ceramics that will be applicable elsewhere. This objective would be met principally by radiocarbon dating of carbonised food residues adhering to the internal surfaces of potsherds, which should date the final use of each vessel. Such samples are ideal, because the radiocarbon sample is directly connected to the object of dating, provided that the sherd in question is typologically diagnostic. All potsherds, regardless of the context in which they were found, are to be examined for suitable carbonised residues.

2.2.3.2 *Dating the Iron Age settlement at Uphall Camp (IL-UC83/87)*

A middle Iron Age settlement at Uphall Camp produced a wealth of archaeobotanical material, allowing a large number of structures to be dated. The aims of the dating programme, in addition to contributing to the dating of the prehistoric pottery sequence (see above), are to date the period of use of the settlement, to provide absolute dating for a potteen coin and metalworking crucibles from the settlement, and to distinguish any internal phasing, if the settlement was long-lived.

2.2.3.3 *Dating prehistoric activity and palaeoenvironmental records at Hunts Hill Farm (UP-HH89)*

As well as Roman, Saxon, and medieval field systems and structures, excavations at Hunts Hill Farm found important evidence of late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement activity. The site provides one of the largest assemblages of prehistoric potsherds with carbonised residues in the East London area, whose dating will contribute to meeting the first objective. These include fragments of an undated ‘tub’, which may date to the middle Bronze Age, and ceramics that have been tentatively attributed to the middle Iron Age. Dating these sherds will also help to date settlement activity. Three sherds from this site were dated in 2003-4 under the ALSF programme.

Samples of plant macrofossils will be selected to assist in dating the substantial remains of prehistoric metallurgical activity. Further samples will be required to date changing prehistoric settlement patterns at Hunts Hill Farm. There are 15-20 roundhouses attributed to the late Bronze – late Iron Ages, but dating will concentrate on 4-5 late Bronze and 4-5 potential middle Iron Age structures, as late Bronze Age roundhouses are relatively rare in the region, and the middle Iron Age ceramic sequence is uncertain. Of particular interest are several (at least four) wells or waterholes, whose fills contain sealed assemblages of prehistoric ceramics, including diagnostic sherds, as well as waterlogged and carbonised plant remains and other palaeoenvironmental evidence. A waterhole associated with a medieval hall structure also provides an important palaeoenvironmental assemblage, which should be dated.

2.2.3.4 *4. Funerary activity at Fairlop Quarry (IG-HR93/96, FLQ97)*

Eight samples, from four contexts, will have been dated under the 2003-4 ALSF programme, and date these features to the early Bronze Age, the mid-late Roman period, and the early medieval period. A large primary deposit of pyre debris was identified in a well-sealed context (879) at the base of a ring-ditch, thought to date to the middle Bronze Age (1103/4). Dating this context will date both the funerary activity and associated ceramics.

2.2.4 *Methodology*

Samples will be selected on the basis of Bayesian simulation models, with the help of English Heritage’s Scientific Dating section. These models, which will be created using the programme OxCal (<http://www.rlaha.ox.ac.uk/orau/oxcal.html>), will incorporate known age relationships between samples (relative dating) and the expected calendar ages of samples, in order to provide realistic estimates of the date and duration of episodes of archaeological activity. Such estimates will vary according to the number of samples dated; the models will be used to determine the appropriate number of samples to submit in order to meet each objective of the dating programme.

2.2.5 Availability of material

2.2.5.1 Prehistoric ceramics

Earlier Neolithic sherds with carbonised residues have been identified at Great Arnold's Field, with later Neolithic sherds at Moor Hall Farm (as well as pits containing later Neolithic ceramics and hazelnut shells). The latter site has also produced late Bronze Age and middle Iron Age sherds with carbonised residues. Late Bronze Age sherds are also available from Hunts Hill Farm. Early Iron Age sherds with residues have been located at Warren Farm and Hunts Hill Farm. Middle Iron Age sherds with residues are also available from Manor Farm, while it is anticipated that dating of the middle Iron Age settlement at Uphall Camp (see below) will contribute to the prehistoric pottery chronology, even though none of the Uphall Camp sherds have dateable residues. Dating of roundhouses at Hunts Hill (see below) will also contribute to dating the less diagnostic pottery tentatively attributed to the middle Iron Age.

2.2.5.2 Uphall Camp

Sherds with carbonised residues have not yet been identified, but only 30% of the pottery has been assessed for spot-dating, and it is possible that sherd samples will become available that can be used both to date the structures they are found in and to contribute to the chronology of prehistoric pottery in the East London area. Rich archaeobotanical assemblages were recovered in posthole fills from at least six four-post structures and one rectangular structure. There is enough material for an intensive radiocarbon dating programme.

2.2.5.3 Hunts Hill Farm

A large proportion of the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age sherds with carbonised residues are from Hunts Hill Farm, and would be selected for dating under Objective 1. Not all of the pottery was spot-dated during assessment, and it is hoped that a number of middle Iron Age sherds with residues will also be identified in the early stages of the analytical work. Sufficient plant material (carbonised or waterlogged) is available to date sealed contexts with Bronze and Iron Age ceramics, as well as the palaeoenvironmental assemblages. Charred plant remains are available from posthole features in roundhouses. Stratigraphic and ceramic analysis has not yet begun, and the precise number of sealed contexts is therefore not known.

2.2.5.4 Fairlop Quarry

A large volume of charcoal was recovered from context [879], and would be used to date funerary activity. Sherds with carbonised residues have not yet been identified, but may be available to contribute to the dating of the East London prehistoric ceramic sequence, rather than funerary activity at Fairlop.

2.3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

2.3.1 Summary quantification

The table below summarises the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assessed by the ECCFAU team during the assessment project. Other information on the assemblage, and on the other period assemblages, can be found in the site-specific assessments in Section 3.

Site name	Site code	Date ranges	Sherd count	Weight (kg)	Boxes assessed	% assessed	Boxes to assess
Moor Hall Farm Rainham	R-MHF 77/79	Mainly LIA/early Roman	7,062	92.6	58	48%	62
Gt Arnolds Farm Rainham	R-126	Roman (small)	5	0.03	0.25	100%	0
Whitehall Wood Upminster	UP-WW82	Roman (small)	37	0.1	0.5	100%	0
Gt Sunnings Farm Upminster	UP-GS83	Mainly LIA/early Roman	1,075	13.0	9	29%	22
Manor Farm North Ockendon	UP-MF83	Mainly late Roman	2,228	24.6	27	100%	0
Warren Farm Romford	RO-WF88	Roman (small)	171	2.0	3	100%	0
Uphall Camp Ilford	IL-UC 83/87	Early/mid Roman (small)	1,721	15.6	15	100%	0
Hunts Hill Upminster	UP-HH89	LIA/early and late Roman	8,629	103.1	5	95%	3
Fairlop Quarry Redbridge 1993/6	IG-HR 93/96	Mainly LIA/early Roman	1,754	17.1	9	90%	1
Fairlop Quarry Redbridge 1997	FLQ97	Mainly mid/late Roman	2,535	16.9	6	100%	0

Table 3 Summary quantification of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assessed

2.3.2 Summary of potential

The Late Iron Age/Roman pottery assessments for individual sites conclude that the sites fall into three main groups:

- Sites whose pottery assemblages have relatively high potential and justify detailed analysis. These are *Hunts Hill Farm*, *Moor Hall Farm* and *Great Sunnings Farm*.
- Sites whose pottery assemblages have relatively limited potential, but where selective analysis might contribute to the research aims. These are *Uphall Camp*, *Manor Farm*, and *Fairlop Quarry*.
- Sites whose assemblages have no potential and where further work is not justified. These are: *Great Arnolds Farm*, *Whitehall Wood* and *Warren Farm*.

3 The site assessments

The East London Gravel Project site assessments are presented in the following 9 tab-delineated sections. They are, in order of appearance: Great Sunnings Farm, Upminster (site code UP-GS83), Manor Farm, North Ockendon (UP-MF83), Hunts Hill Farm, Upminster (UP-HH89), Whitehall Wood, Upminster (UP-WW82), Moor Hall Farm, Rainham (R-MHF77/79), Great Arnold's Field, Rainham (R-126), Uphall Camp, Ilford (IL-UC83/87), Warren Farm, Romford (RO-WF88) and Fairlop Quarry, Redbridge (IG-HR93/96 and FLQ97).