

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1990 - 1991

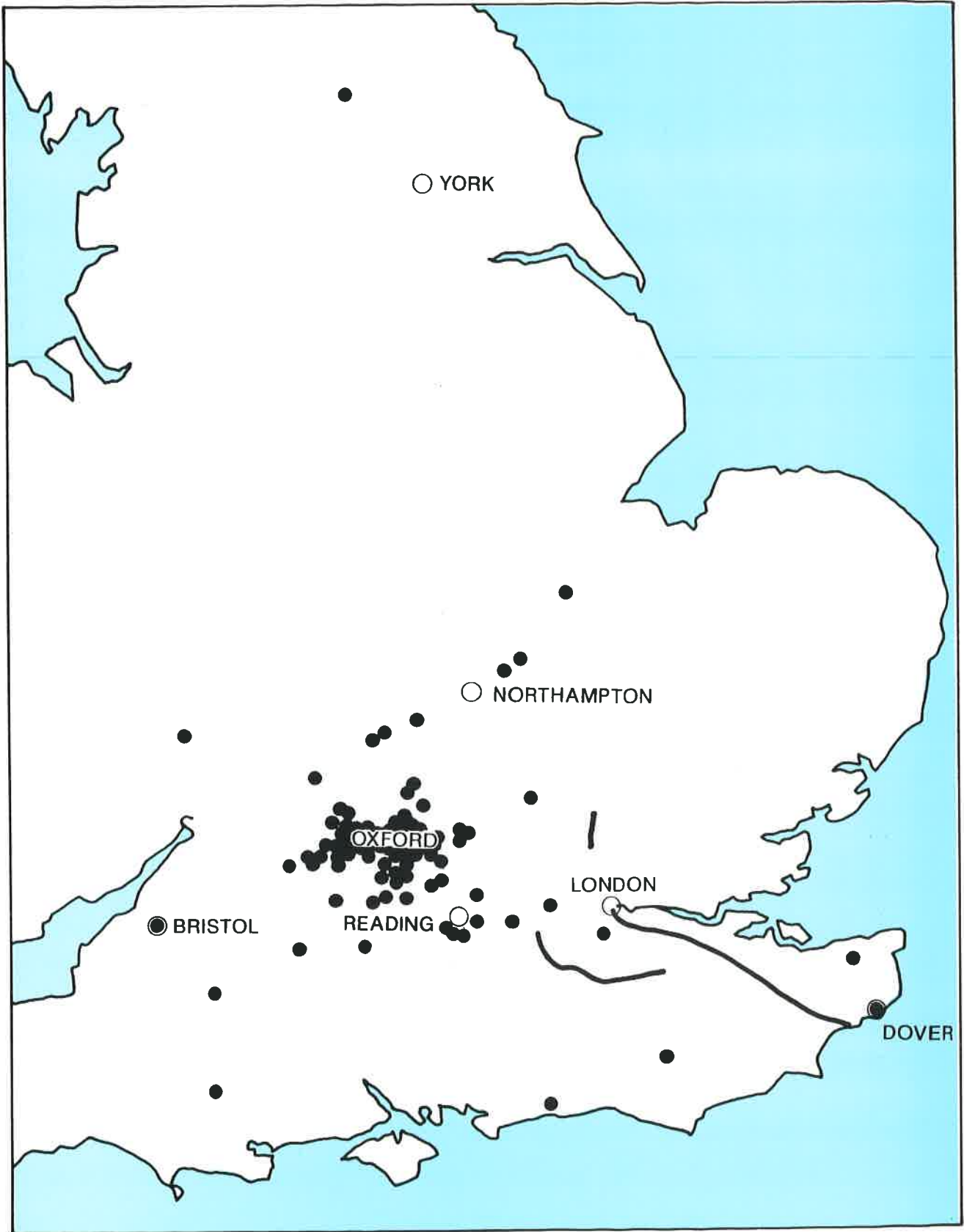
annual report



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LOCATION OF OAU SITES 1990-1991



DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Archaeologists study change; they also experience it. During the past three years the OAU has developed from a small, mainly Upper Thames-based excavation unit to a larger and more wide-ranging organisation. Research into the Upper Thames region is still at the centre of our activities, but we are increasingly invited to work further afield. This year we have carried out projects in several counties in England and for the first time we are acting as archaeological consultants abroad, in Libya and Greece.

1990/91 has been a curate's egg of a year for archaeologists. The recession has found field archaeologists in the front line and there have been many redundancies in the SE. The OAU has cushioned the impact by diversifying its activities. In the longer term there is cause for optimism.

The arrival of the Department of Environment's Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16) has formalised the requirement for archaeological evaluation, already practised by more environmentally aware local authorities. This will promote awareness of the archaeological potential of development sites. PPG 16 also lays emphasis on preservation *in situ* rather than excavation and 'preservation by record' (an unfortunate phrase: could we not have 'mitigation by record' instead?) This policy is already having an impact on the number of excavations taking place. OAU projects in Dover, Gloucester and Milborne Port (Somerset), have been more concerned with the design of buildings for minimum impact than with the traditional excavation response.

Decorated bone comb from Yarnton



Excavation is still sometimes necessary. This year has seen some spectacular discoveries and major advances in our knowledge of the Oxford region. In Abingdon, following the huge Vineyard excavations, the defences of a later Iron Age *oppidum* were found by Tim Allen and his team during watching briefs. This explains the great density of Iron Age settlement, industrial activity and exotic pottery found in last year's excavation. As a result of this discovery the Mayors of Abingdon and Colchester duelled for the title 'the oldest town in Britain' in the columns of the national press.

This has also been an *annus mirabilis* for Anglo-Saxon archaeology. New settlements have been found in and around Abingdon, but the most spectacular results have come from Yarnton and Eynsham. Gill Hey's work at Yarnton has uncovered, for the first time in the Upper Thames Valley, a middle Saxon settlement with large hall-like buildings. Yarnton is remarkable for the continuity of occupation from the late Bronze Age to the present day, and the opportunity to relate this to environmental deposits across the valley landscape.

Nearby Richard Chambers, and more recently Graham Keevill, have examined another aspect of middle Saxon society, the emergence of the Minster and Abbey of Eynsham. This excavation will continue in the summer of 1991.

In Oxford the long-term investigation of Shire Lake (the late Saxon waterfront, the Oxenford and Norman Grandpont) has been taken a step further with the excavation of a tunnel across St Aldates. The results were dramatic, but it is a matter of concern that an old-style rescue excavation was required because British Telecom's activities can still fall through the present system of controls.

Further afield Roman buildings have been very much on the agenda. At Stanwick, Northants., Graham Keevill and his team uncovered one of the best preserved villas in Britain. Fortunately, with the co-operation of ARC, Northamptonshire County Council and English Heritage, this building will be preserved within the gravel pits. At Dover preservation has been followed by display. David Wilkinson's efforts came to fruition with the opening of the White Cliff's Experience and the new Dover Museum by the Princess Royal, where she had the opportunity to see the barrack blocks of the Roman fleet and the late Saxon church of St Martin-le-Grand. These are displayed beneath and outside the White Cliffs Experience; an all-too-rare case of a Heritage Centre emerging from the heritage. There is now a sound basis for future archaeological decision-making in Dover with the publication of *Historic Dover: an archaeological survey of the town*, by David Wilkinson.

The publication of the OAU's backlog of projects continues to be a major objective. This has been promoted by the establishment of Dr Ellen McAdam as the OAU's publications manager and the launch of a new series, *Thames Valley Landscapes*, with the Oxford University Committee for Archaeology. The first report, on Watkins Farm, Northmoor, Oxon., by Tim Allen has recently appeared and we look forward to many more in the near future.

The field of environmental assessment is the OAU's principal growth area. This is being led by the study, on behalf of British Rail, of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. This major project, managed by George Lambrick and Julian Munby, is setting new standards for the assessment of archaeology, historic landscapes and buildings. It is also enabling us to establish principles and methodologies which will have a wider relevance in Britain and abroad.

The Unit has always seen archaeology as teamwork. Out links with local societies remain strong and we continue to build connections with other organisations. This year we have joint research projects with the Universities of Cambridge, Durham, Leicester, Reading, Sheffield and, of course, several departments in Oxford, notably the Laboratory for Art and Archaeology. We have also been happy to welcome visitors from Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and the USA.

Our educational links are not only with universities but with a wide range of local groups and schools. We are helped in this particularly by the assistance of the education section of the Oxfordshire County

Council Department of Leisure and Arts. The training opportunities of the OAU's own staff have been improved by the provision of seminars on publication, wordprocessing, finds, conservation, health and safety and by attendance at conferences and lectures.

The increase in the range of the OAU's activities has meant more staff and a growing need for more space. British Rail passengers arriving from points south may have noticed the Unit's large green sign outside our new (additional) premises at Unit 6 on the Oxford Business Park. This houses our finds section and several field officers, including Paul Booth, a Roman pottery specialist who joined us this year from Warwick Museum and is responsible for road schemes, and Graham Keevill, a recent arrival from Carlisle, who is directing the Eynsham project. In the office Sara Wallis, from the Institute of Archaeology, London, has replaced Samantha Hatzis as the Director's secretary. This year has also seen a considerable increase in the number of research assistants working on environmental assessment and post-excavation projects. As a result of the changing pattern of work an organisational review is currently taking place to improve the Unit's structure and operations.

Finally, I would like to thank the many friends, colleagues and organisations who have assisted the OAU in the past year: our financial supporters and clients; the staff of English Heritage, Oxfordshire County Council and Oxford City Council, the Ashmolean Museum and Library and the many County Archaeological Officers who have assisted us in our work, notably Paul Smith (Oxfordshire), Paul Chadwick (Berkshire), Alan Hannan (Northants.) and John Williams (Kent). Lastly, we are dependant as ever on the support of our Committee, who remain supportive, broad-minded and committed under the Chairmanship of Professor Peter Salway.



Two important projects have hit the headlines in Oxford this year, one old and one new, at opposite ends of the city's history.

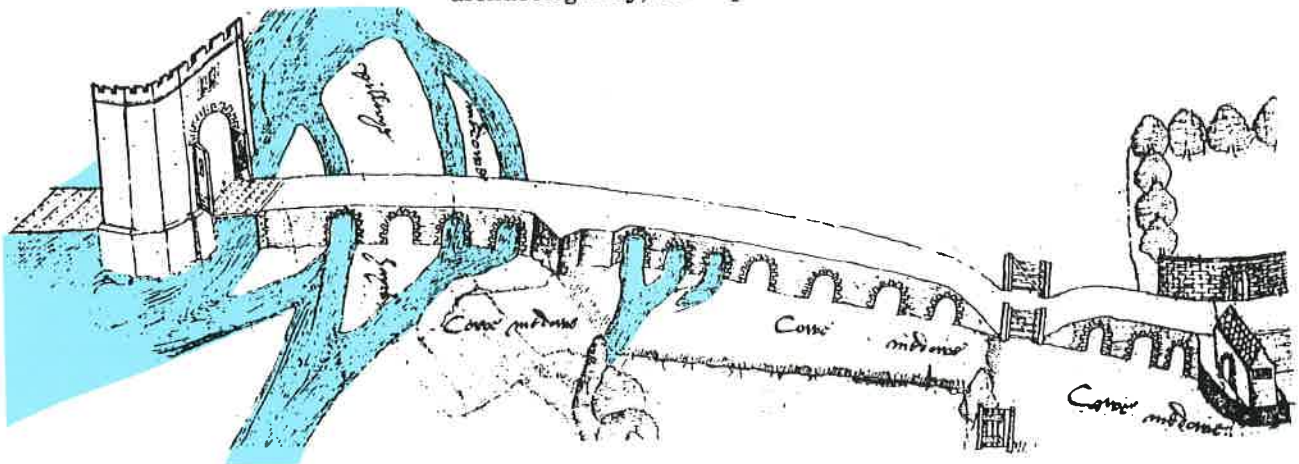
In St Aldates Greg Campbell has been piecing together the story of the Offa causeway, a puzzle that has been around for 20 years. BT has been installing telephone cables by tunnelling under St Aldates across the line of Grandpont, the Norman bridge which lies underneath the middle of the road here. When quantities of Ragstone rubble started appearing from the tunnel, David Miles approached BT and their contractor McNicholas for access to record the bridge. Working conditions meant that for this to be possible the contractors had to stop for one hour in every four, and the Unit is grateful for their cooperation.

The picture seems to be as follows. A layer of small stones at the bottom of the ancient channel is probably an early ford, deeper even than the so-called Oxenford found previously. After a period of silting, a thick layer of blue clay appears, very similar to the clay of the putative Mercian causeway. This material had never before been seen so close to the centre of the road, and a layer of stone cobbles on its surface could be the Mercian street metalling. Cut through it are big timber piles, which are probably either part of a raft for the Norman stone bridge or, more interestingly, the piers of the Saxon trestle bridge which would be expected on such an important route.

Radiocarbon and tree-ring dating should answer this question, and the records and samples from the tunnel may throw light on the origins of one of the oldest regional routes of post-Roman Britain and at the same time confirm the dating of Grandpont, the oldest and probably the longest medieval bridge in the country.

At the other end of Oxford's history, the Unit has explored a 17th-century leisure facility, the real tennis court at Oriel College. The stone building now being converted into student rooms has an interesting past, because this was the place where Charles I whiled away the siege of Oxford and conducted a lot of 'court' business as well! This is not the first early court to be investigated archaeologically, but it promises to be the most complete.

Map of Grandpont and Folly Bridge c 1500 (courtesy of Brasenose College)





Ivory figure

The fact that Eynsham Abbey was the third richest religious house in Oxfordshire during the medieval period did nothing to save it from being thoroughly ransacked after Henry VIII's Dissolution of the Monasteries. No trace of its buildings survives above ground, and 450 years of burials have severely damaged much of what remains below ground. When the last area of undisturbed land in the Inner Ward was threatened by a cemetery extension, the Unit organised a major excavation funded by English Heritage.

An impressive sequence of Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity has been revealed, mostly belonging to a succession of religious houses. Two early/mid-Saxon sunken featured buildings, a rubbish pit and numerous postholes predate the establishment of a Minster in or before AD 864. Two silver coins, minted c AD 730 and in excellent condition, were found in the rubbish pit. The Minster church has not been located, but parallel boundary ditches, postholes and a cesspit are contemporary with it.

In AD 1005 the Minster was refounded as a Benedictine abbey. The SW quadrant of the cloister, part of the cellarer's range to its W and the refectory to the S have been identified. Two circular mortar mixers were found on the central axis of the refectory. The most important finds of this date are a fragment of a finely carved casket and a figure from a crucifixion scene, both of ivory.

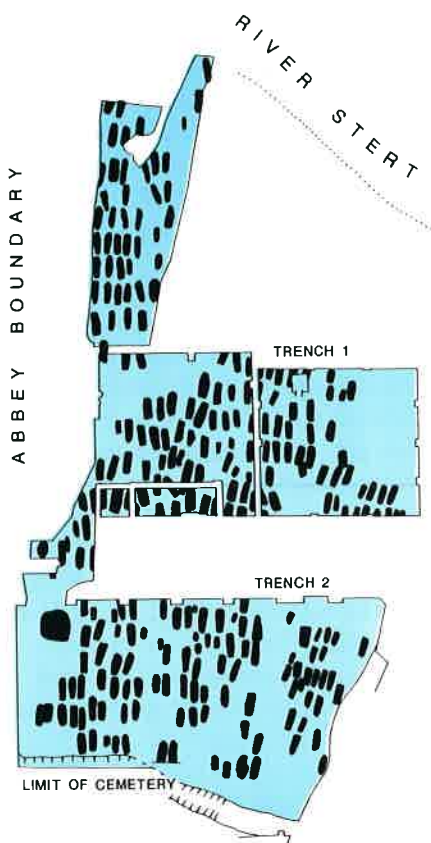
The abbey was refounded in AD 1109, and this led to its complete reconstruction. The same arrangement of cloisters and refectory was maintained, but the location was shifted slightly to the NW, and the alignment was corrected to the WE from WNW-ESE. The excavations to date have concentrated on the SW quadrant of the cloister, the refectory, and a domestic block to the S. A substantial laver was found in the SW angle of the cloister garth, and a small fragment of the W cloister pavement was also exposed. The excavations will end in early 1992.



Silver coin

ABINGDON VINEYARD REDEVELOPMENT

T G Allen



Abingdon, Civil War cemetery

A major Iron Age *oppidum* has been found at Abingdon. During salvage work following the excavation in 1989 the boundary of the Iron Age and early Roman settlement was found, marked by a ditch some 10 m wide and 3.0 m deep. The ditch was seen only in narrow exposures, but mid 1st-century pottery was recovered from secondary fills. Waterlogged organic deposits at the bottom should provide the environmental context for the ditch. Just S of the ditch was an empty area c 10 m wide, which is interpreted as the site of the upcast bank. N of the ditch excavations have revealed only 2nd- to 4th-century Roman activity, showing that the ditch was the limit of the dense early Roman settlement.

This defensive ditch suggests that the riverside settlement at Abingdon was enclosed, like the surviving valley enclosure at Dyke Hills, Dorchester-on-Thames and the largely-destroyed Big Rings at Cassington, Oxfordshire. All three sites occur at the junction of the Thames with one of its tributaries, in Abingdon's case the Ock. The pottery includes a wide range of finely made butt-beakers, a small quantity of Claudio-Neronian samian and Continental imports, for instance Terra Nigra and glazed St Remy ware. These high status finds confirm Abingdon's role as a central place or *oppidum* at this time.

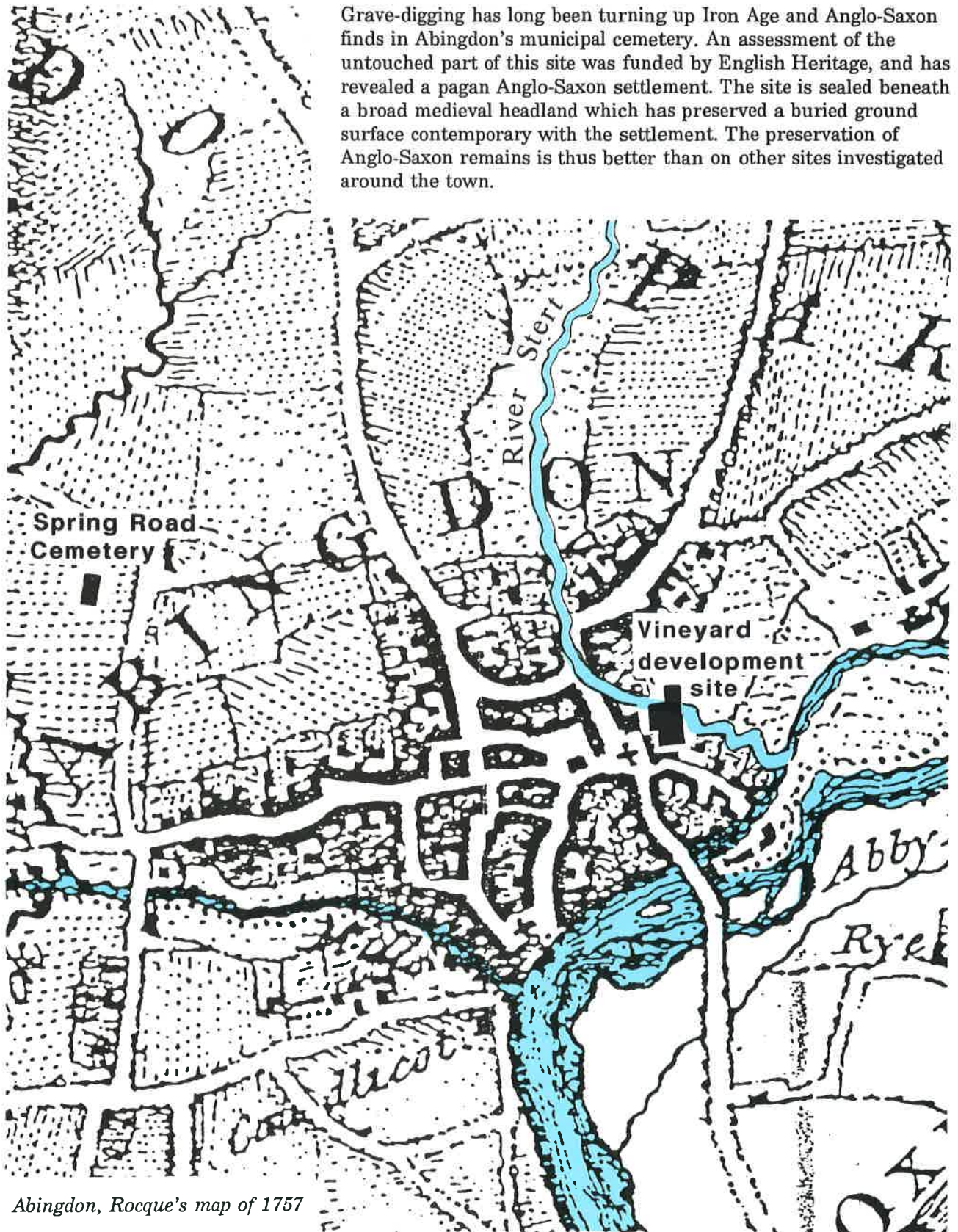
Rocque's map of 1757 shows that the river Stert crossed the site and ran into the abbey mill stream, but the Stert probably did not follow this course in the Iron Age or Roman period, as Roman ditches continue across the line of the river without a break and the oppidum ditch runs too close to it. The river was probably diverted into this course by Abbot Aethelwold in the 10th century when the Abbey stream was dug to feed the Abbey mill, providing both an additional head of water and a defensive boundary on the N and NE of the abbey precinct.

35 more burials were recovered from the civil war cemetery excavated in 1989, bringing the total to 285. These are being studied by Dr Helen Bush at Sheffield University, who has commented on the high incidence of pathology amongst both adults and children. A study by Dr Jenny Wakely of Leicester University of a similar sample of the medieval burials, which total nearly 1,000, has also just begun.

ABINGDON, SPRING ROAD CEMETERY

T G Allen

Grave-digging has long been turning up Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon finds in Abingdon's municipal cemetery. An assessment of the untouched part of this site was funded by English Heritage, and has revealed a pagan Anglo-Saxon settlement. The site is sealed beneath a broad medieval headland which has preserved a buried ground surface contemporary with the settlement. The preservation of Anglo-Saxon remains is thus better than on other sites investigated around the town.



Abingdon, Rocque's map of 1757

YARNTON, WORTON RECTORY FARM

Gill Hey



Postholes of timber hall at Yarnton

At Yarnton the remains of a village with a continuous history of occupation of about 1,500 years are being excavated. The first substantial evidence of settlement was in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age when the village sat on the western edge of a gravel terrace, overlooking an old river channel and the Thames floodplain. The settlement gradually drifted eastward until in the mid Saxon period it was centred just NW of Oxey Mead, and the drift (now to the NE) has continued to the present day.

The earliest use of the site was late Neolithic. A flint scatter has been found over the site and part of a greenstone axe was recovered. The only contemporary features were two pits; one contained Mortlake ware and the other, into which a cremation was cut, produced 75 flint tools and flakes.

Circular post-built Iron Age houses were found with fence-lines and gullies representing land division. In the middle Iron Age some buildings were set within ditched enclosures. Other structures, pens and pits, including grain storage pits, were found, some containing possible ritual animal burials. An annexe on the N edge of an enclosure contained the postholes of a semicircular structure, probably a workshop. Slag from metalworking has been found in the backfill of the ditches nearby.

Large ditched animal enclosures were a feature of the late Roman and early Iron Age settlement. Two pottery kilns lay a little to the E of an early Roman building, small clay-lined oval kilns with a double flue and central pedestal for supporting the racks upon which the pots would have been fired. Wasters from a pot which broke during firing in one of the kilns suggested a late 1st century AD date.

Later Roman occupation was badly affected by ploughing but part of a small cemetery was discovered. Fifteen of the burials lay N-S; two had been decapitated and their heads were by their feet, and another had been buried with a dog. Seven more lying E-W were exposed a little to the NE.

Four large Anglo-Saxon timber halls approximately 17 m x 6.5 m and traces of others have been discovered. Smaller buildings have been excavated, including 12 sunken-featured buildings to the SW of the halls. The buildings respect or lie within ditched enclosures.

An Anglo-Saxon smithy with an oval stone hearth base and a possible square stone working platform was excavated. Hammer scale and slag have been recovered from the adjacent area. Other contemporary features include waterholes in the lower part of the site, in one of which a wooden framework resembling a ladder was preserved.

This work is being funded by English Heritage.

Pottery kiln



DUCKLINGTON, GILL MILL

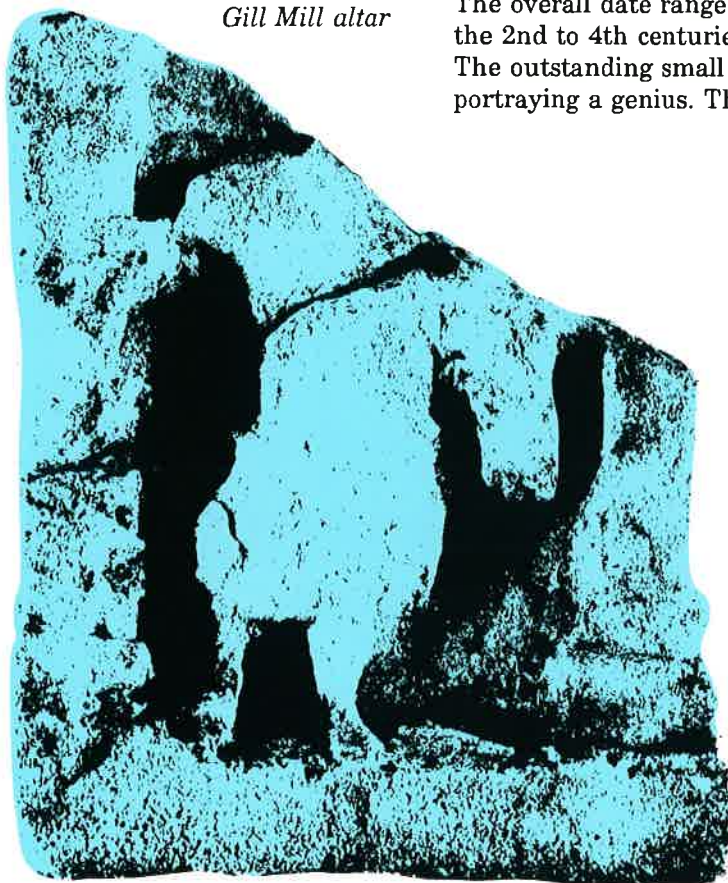
Paul Booth

The major Roman settlement at Gill Mill lies in the floodplain of the Windrush Valley c 2 km ESE of the village of Ducklington. Parts of the settlement, laid out along a Roman road running NNE/SSW across the valley, were located in trial work in advance of gravel quarrying in 1988 and 1989. In 1990 some 35000 sq m of the western side of the settlement were examined in salvage work funded by Smiths of Bletchington.

The main features were the western boundary and the rear part of a row of plots loosely aligned on the Roman road. This boundary and the plot divisions were defined by ditches, some of which were replaced as many as four times. Activity was generally confined within the plots. Features located included cremation burials and pits; some of the latter contained waterlogged wood and leather objects and one produced tesserae.

Beyond the major boundary were possible paddocks defined by ditches, more pits and a feature which was probably a pond. At the N end of the site two inhumation burials and a cremation lay outside the boundary. Further S another inhumation and three cremations lay within a rectilinear enclosure, but it is not certain that the latter was clearly separated by the major boundary from the plots further E.

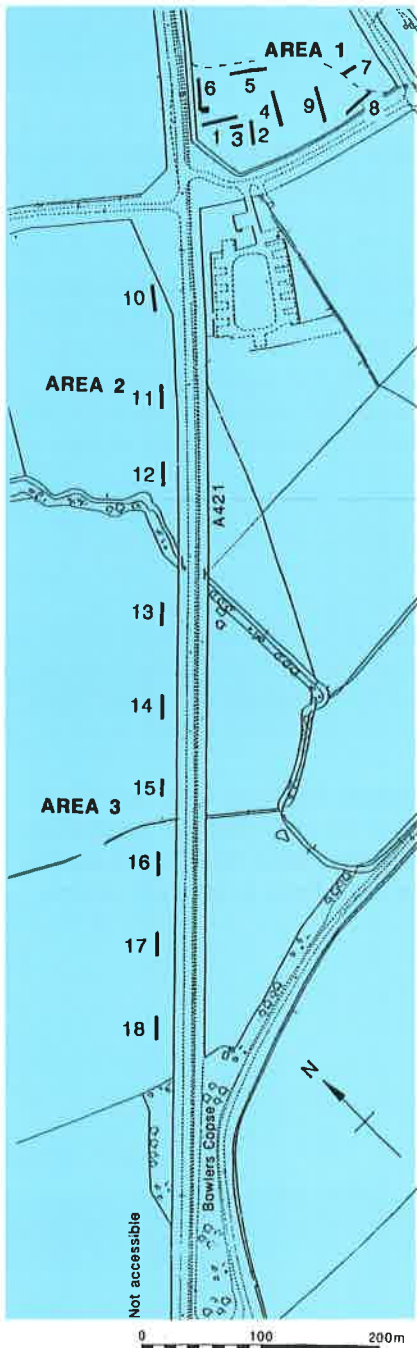
Gill Mill altar



The overall date range of the settlement seems to have been from the 2nd to 4th centuries, with little or no early Roman occupation. The outstanding small find was part of a votive relief of limestone, portraying a genius. This may have been from a domestic shrine.

A421 WENDLEBURY - BICESTER DUALLING

Paul Booth

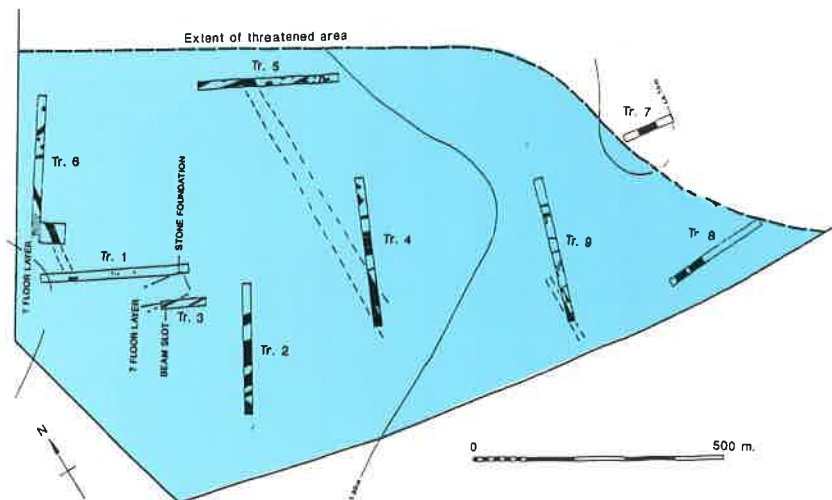


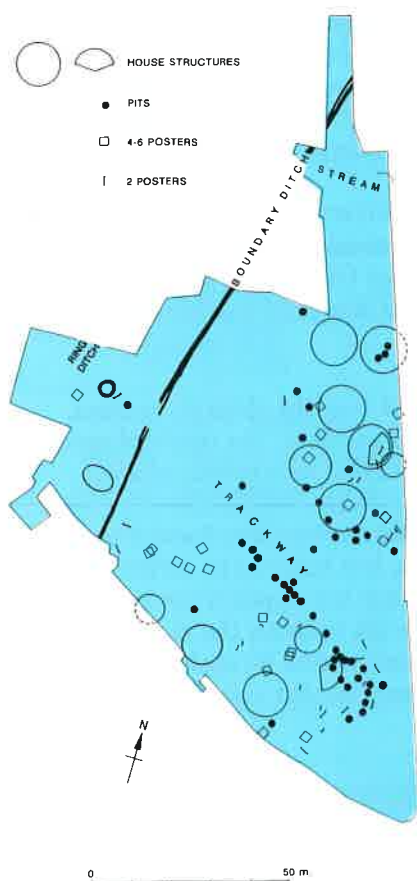
Construction of a new carriageway between the M40 and Bicester is due to begin in summer 1991. The Unit carried out an evaluation of two thirds of the length of the new road in March.

The principal discoveries were in the area of a new junction c 500 m N of walled Roman town of Alchester. Extensive and well preserved Roman features probably related to a series of rectilinear properties fronting onto Akeman Street, the major Roman road running between Verulamium and Cirencester. These properties were defined by ditches and some may have contained structures, probably of timber. The most intensive activity was in the 2nd century AD, but occupation extended through most of the Roman period. Some Iron Age features were also located, but it is not clear if these belonged to an immediate predecessor of the Roman settlement, which clearly forms part of the extra-mural area of the town of Alchester.

Most of the new road line contained no significant archaeological features, but Iron Age ditches and a Bronze Age cremation burial were found some 300 m W of the Roman settlement. Bronze Age burials are not common in this area, though the existence of others is suggested by cropmarks of ring ditches located W and SW of Bicester.

More extensive excavation is currently in progress in the vicinity of the burial. Further work is projected on the site of the new junction and on parts of the road line which have not been accessible hitherto.





A remarkable concentration of late Bronze Age settlements is emerging in the Kennet Valley SW of Reading. Excavations and evaluation have identified four major centres of late Bronze Age settlement within the 80 hectare development area at Reading Business Park. Two small areas of late Bronze Age activity have also been identified along with extensive field systems and assessments at Moores Farm, 1 km to the SW, and two more settlement areas have been located at Hartley Court Farm, ½ km to the S. Together with the late Bronze Age sites already excavated in the Kennet Valley at Aldermaston, Knight's Farm, Anslows Cottages and Field Farm, the investigations reveal intensive landuse and a high level of occupation and population in this period.

The partial excavation of Area 3100 at the Business Park site revealed an ordered settlement demarcated by a non-defensive boundary ditch. Paired buildings occur on one side of a trackway while possible paired buildings and single units were found to the S. Most of the four and six post structures were also found to the S of the trackway, suggesting that this area was used for threshing and grain storage. N of the trackway was a large open area, which may have been used for overnight quartering of livestock and milking. The line of large pits defining the southern edge of the trackway had been used for flax retting - environmental remains and specialised flint tools both provided evidence of this use.

In addition to the late Bronze Age site, an area of Neolithic activity possibly dated to some point within the mid 3rd millennium BC was excavated. This consisted of small pits arranged around blank areas and paired postholes on the periphery of the pits. The fills and finds from the features suggest specialised or sporadic activity rather than 'normal' domestic occupation. A large number of the flints were being used in cutting and whittling activities, an activity which was spatially structured and organised.

Part of a 1st-century AD enclosure was sampled, along with field systems of the 2nd to 4th centuries AD belonging to a settlement area which will be examined in the future.

The post-excavation analysis of the 1987 and 1988 excavations has been completed and a report is ready for publication and Phase II is scheduled to begin in spring 1992. Our thanks to those who funded the excavations and publication, Bucknell Brothers (Holdings) Ltd and Sheraton Securities International plc.

THE WHITE HORSE PROJECT, UFFINGTON

Simon Palmer

The White Horse is an icon and an enigma. In the past year it began to reveal some of its secrets. Like all thoroughbreds it has a long pedigree; the earliest document which refers to it goes back to the 12th century. None of the other surviving horse figures can prove a date earlier than the 18th century.

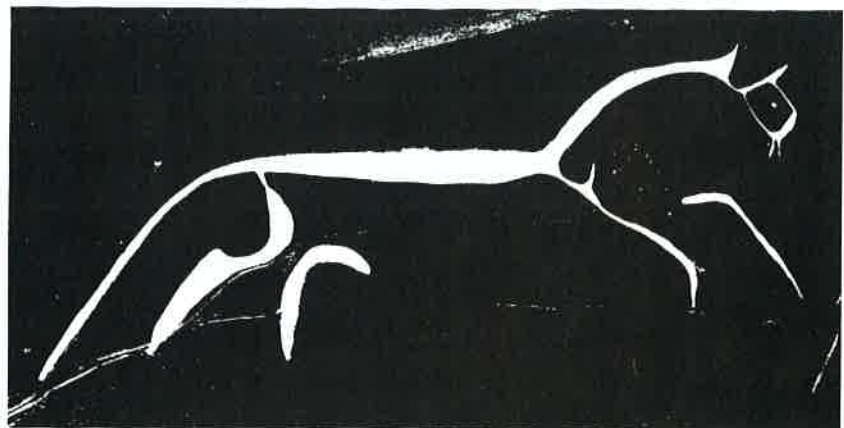
The Uffington Horse has been the subject of controversy since the 18th century. Its origins have been associated with King Alfred and his victory over the Danes at Ashbury (the earlier name for Uffington Castle), with the local Iron Age tribe the Atrebates and with the pagan Anglo-Saxons.

Most recently Diana Woolner argued that the elegant, stylized, supposedly Celtic shape is purely an accident, the result of erosion and partial scouring reducing the original naturalistic shape.

Excavation in the Horse in May 1990 showed it to have a complex anatomy: not cut into natural chalk, but built up in layers within a trench. The Horse has become thinner but appears not to have significantly changed its shape. The silt beneath the earliest beak has been dated to the later prehistoric period by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) at the Laboratory for Art and Archaeology in Oxford.

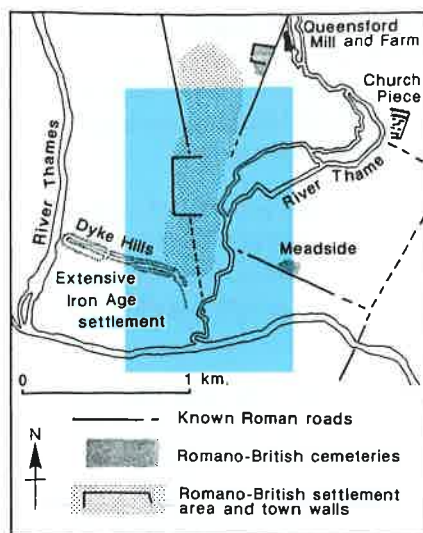
Work on the nearby hillfort concentrated on the south-eastern breach in the defences. This entrance is mentioned in late Anglo-Saxon charters. The excavation showed that it was present by the early Roman period, when debris partially infilled the Iron Age ditch. The sequence of Iron Age defences - a timber box rampart followed by a sarsen stone wall, found in 1990 on the NE side, was confirmed.

The third excavation area, in the bottom of the Manger, the deep combe below the White Horse, revealed a 3.0 m deep sequence of colluvial deposits (hillwash). These lowest layers revealed frost-shattered blocks dating to the end of the last glaciation buried beneath layers of erosion caused by meltwater and later by forest clearance and agriculture.



DORCHESTER PAST AND PRESENT

R A Chambers

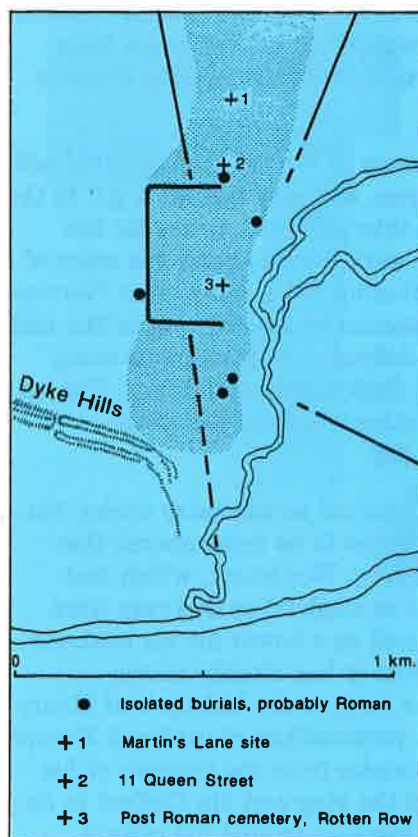


It is six years since the appearance of the popular summary *Dorchester through the ages* (Cook and Rowley 1985). Since then a number of small excavations have taken place in and around the town.

The peninsula of land between the Thames and its tributary the Thame has been a focus of settlement since the 3rd millennium BC. The Neolithic henge and cursus were followed by a late Iron Age *oppidum* (Dyke Hills), a Roman fort and town, pagan Anglo-Saxon settlement and the seat of the first bishopric of Wessex.

The chronology of the Roman town defences remains a problem. Three trenches dug in 1981 behind 51 High Street established the line of the north wall to the W of the north gate, which is probably under the present High Street. E of the High Street recent developments have not shed much light on the line of the town wall or their relationship to the early abbey.

The Roman and medieval extra-mural occupation of the town is also shadowy. In 1986 the site of the former school at 11 Queen Street was investigated. Although much disturbed, traces of early Roman land boundaries and a trackway running towards the N entrance of the town were found. The site lay beyond the defences of the Roman town and was probably open farmland until the 1st century AD.



In 1987 limited excavation was carried out 200 m N of the Roman walls. A mass of ditches and pits demonstrated continuous redevelopment of the area from about AD 100 to the 4th century AD. The site lay in the fork between the main Roman road to the N and a branch road leading NE to one of Roman Dorchester's major cemeteries at Queensford Farm. Traces of at least one substantial stone-founded building and other timber-framed structures were found, along with cobbled yards. This part of suburban Roman Dorchester was probably deserted in the 5th century. Late medieval ploughing would have destroyed later levels.

The principal late Roman cemeteries of Dorchester are well known to the NE and across the Thame to the E. The only early burial found in the last decade has been a cremation in the vicarage garden.

Dorchester is a key site for the study of Anglo-Saxon England. Little new evidence for settlement has emerged recently, but a substantial cemetery has been found W of Bridge End at the end of Rotten Row, 90 m S of the abbey precinct. Small-scale investigations at the rear of 8 Bridge End and the end of Rotten Row uncovered W-E inhumations belonging to an intensively used post-Roman cemetery. Leyland in the 16th century mentioned chapels now lost. The cemetery may belong to one of these but the density and scale of the burials suggests an earlier, perhaps Anglo-Saxon origin.

BISHOP'S MOVES AT WITNEY

Brian Durham

In the fraught days of 1984 the Unit discovered one of the most completely preserved Norman manor houses in England *after* it had been given planning permission for housing. We took to calling it a 'palace' to underline its importance - wishful thinking perhaps, but it maintained public awareness of a major monument.

Recent events have begun to vindicate us: we are expecting any day to hear that English Heritage has signed a contract to erect a rigid Teflon tent over the most important part of the house, the solar tower and its annexes, and there are hints of a late Saxon presence, possibly related to a royal residence.

Alongside the high terraces of the palace site is Mount Mills, the birthplace of many a Witney blanket. One third of this large ex-industrial site has been redeveloped as offices by Tarmac Provincial Properties. They commissioned the Unit to evaluate the second phase of the development, but the slump in the property market has brought a postponement. The medieval pipe rolls of the Winchester diocese speak of the manorial farm here, and the trenches showed a pond, drains, stone buildings and a kiln, perhaps a lime kiln.

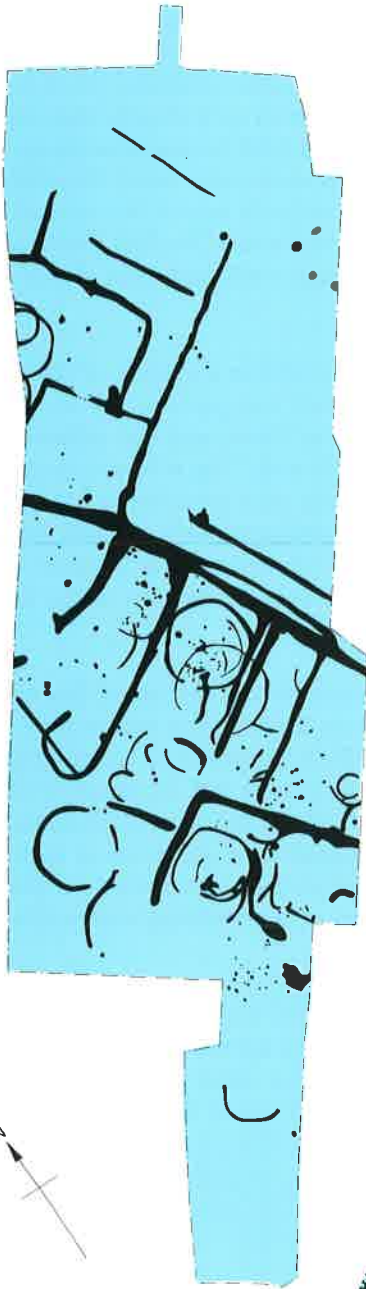
The general location of the farm is now proven, and there was a bonus in the discovery of late Saxon pottery from two areas of the site. This is significant because nothing had previously been known of the site before AD 1110, and it was beginning to look as if Saxon Witney must have been somewhere else. These discoveries have revived the possibility of a Saxon royal residence, 'Queen Emma's palace' of local legend, in the area.

Palaces therefore seem to be in fashion at Witney. Mount Mills will certainly be developed in the long run, and may include a gift to the people of Witney in the form of an interpretation centre for the bishops' palace site. As the display work moves ahead, the story of the palace becomes ever more fascinating. Like many other Norman houses it was 'sandbagged' for protection in the civil war of the mid 12th century, but at Witney these defensive embankments were then modified in a way that seems distinctively unmilitary. The net effect was to create a series of re-entrants around the great chamber, three of which survive today.

These re-entrants would have been no use as defensive works, but would make sense as landscaping. It has to be remembered that Witney was only a short ride away from Woodstock, which had some of the earliest formal gardens in England at this very time, when Henry II was creating Everswell as a bower for his mistress Rosamund Clifford. Our work at Witney has already shown important architectural innovations early in the bishopric of Henry of Blois, one of the most enigmatic personalities of medieval Europe. It is possible that we now have examples from the autumn of his life, when he may have entertained the king and Ms Clifford in an elaborate series of interconnecting terraces around his private chambers. A fitting twilight for the archetypal chessboard bishop.

PARK FARM, BINFIELD

Mark Roberts

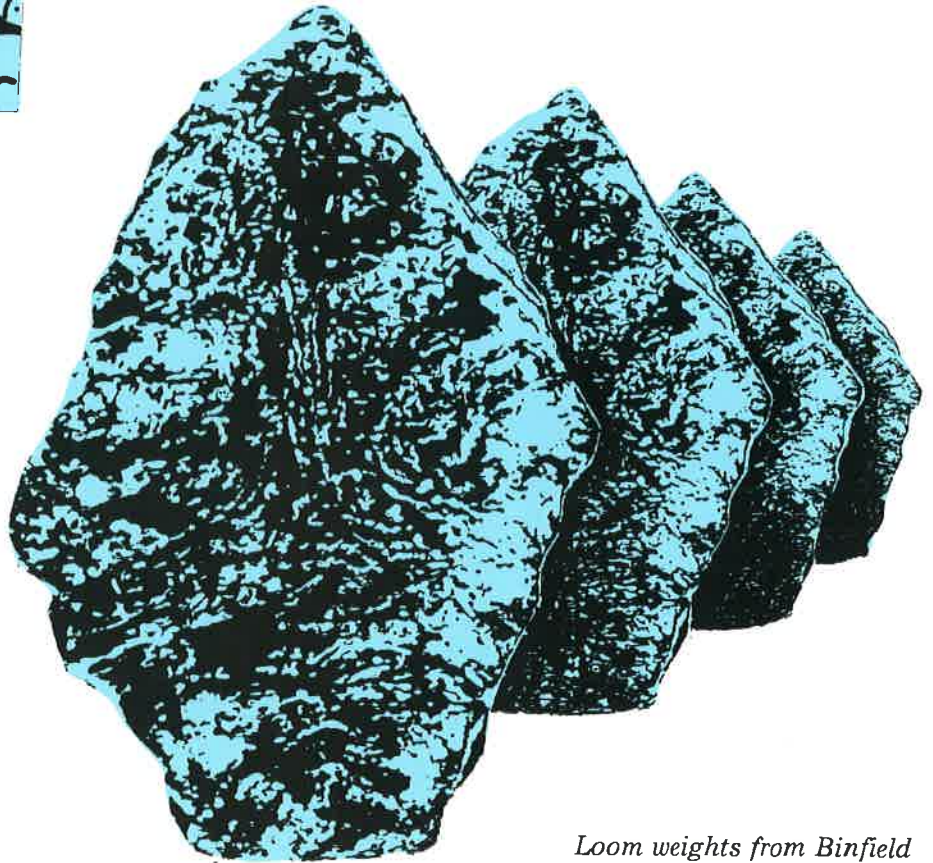


The late prehistoric and Romano-British settlement (mid Iron Age to later 2nd century AD) at Park Farm, Binfield, is typical of many Thames Valley gravel sites except that it lies on the London Clay 3 km NW of Bracknell in an area which in the Middle Ages was part of the Windsor Forest. The excavation was funded by Bryant Homes, Beazer Homes and Luff Development Ltd.

The OAU's excavation between May and August 1990 revealed a nucleus of four round houses surrounded by rectangular and circular enclosures. The relatively large number of loomweights suggests that weaving was an important part of the economy. The only significant feature of the environmental samples was the high rate of oak charcoal.

Park Farm seems to represent a low-status, socially and economically conservative settlement in an area which until now has produced very little archaeological evidence. Its neighbours have yet to be discovered and investigated, so it cannot be fitted into a pattern of contemporary land-use and settlement.

Two Mesolithic sites were also located, fitting into the general Mesolithic settlement pattern of seasonal hunting camps away from the river in the Thames Valley.



Loom weights from Binfield

*Stanwick Roman villa*

The Unit has been involved in the study of the Upper Nene valley floodplain at Redlands Farm since 1989, with work ranging from trial trenching to major excavations. The latter included work on a Neolithic long barrow previously interpreted as a Bronze Age round barrow. When we returned to the site in 1990 to examine some areas of Roman settlement, the results were even more surprising. Instead of several small individual farmsteads under the control of the imposing villa 1 mile away to the NE which English Heritage has been excavating since 1984 we found a villa complex of our own - and a water mill underneath it!

The mill and two rectangular barns lay within a system of ditched enclosures and field boundaries. The mill was powered by leats draining subsidiary channels of the river Nene, and the cellared E end of the mill had a barn door in its S wall. The mill was soon converted into a small, winged villa with rear corridor, S-facing facade, a tessellated pavement and a hypocaust with painted wall plaster inserted into the cellar. Further developments included the provision of a verandah/corridor to the facade, division of the wing rooms and a mosaic pavement.

The most spectacular discoveries related to the decline of the villa. Several areas of collapsed walling were found, lying where they had fallen almost 16 centuries ago. The finds ranged from small panels of stonework (sometimes with painted plaster still in place) which had fallen away piecemeal, to the complete, deliberately demolished gable end wall of the E wing. This would have stood 6.0 m high, and evidently had an upper storey which had been added on during the development of the villa. The rest of the building was single-storeyed.

The excavations have been funded by ARC Ltd, who recognise the villa's archaeological importance and have agreed to preserve it. The evidence from the villa's plan and its fallen walls will allow us to make a detailed reconstruction of what it would have looked like in the 4th century AD.

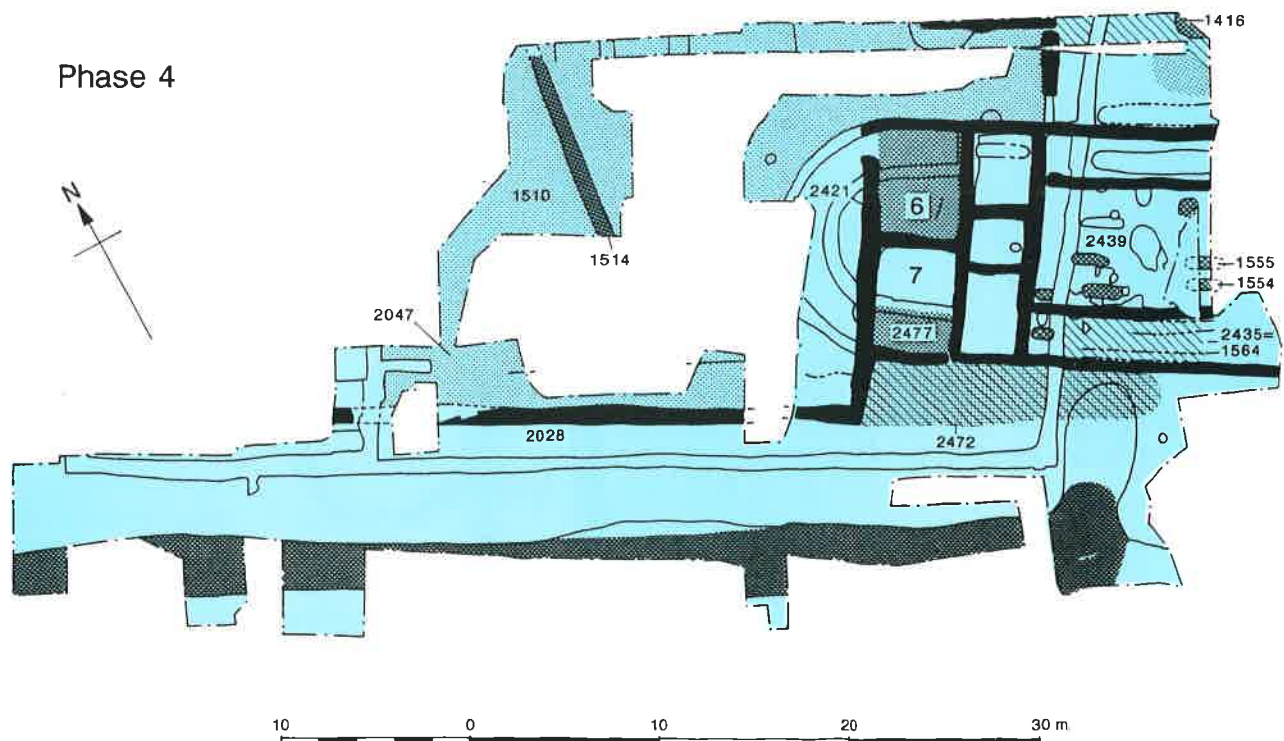


GLOUCESTERSHIRE ROUGH GROUNDS FARM

T G Allen

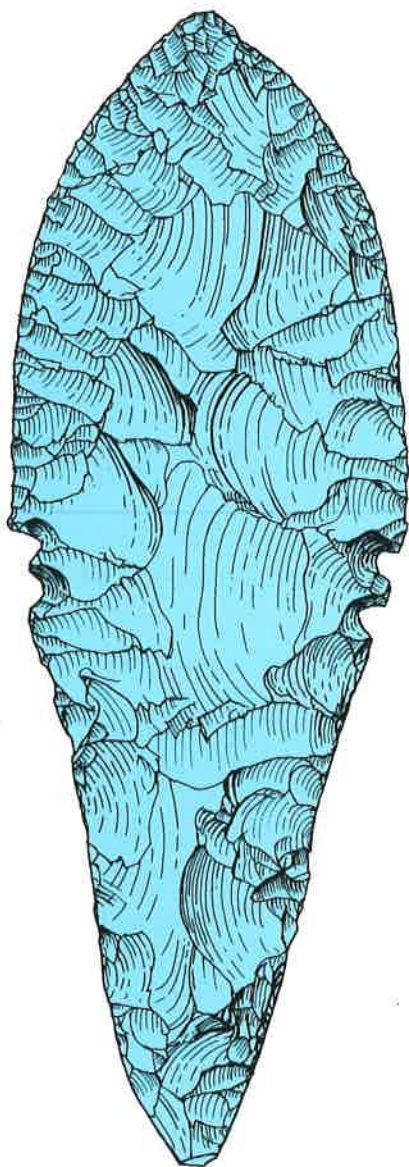
A month's salvage excavation, funded jointly by the developers Veneymore Homes and English Heritage, was carried out on the Roman villa at Rough Grounds Farm, Lechlade, in advance of housing development, uncovering the S side of the villa courtyard and its enclosing boundary ditch. Two buildings were found; the S end of a late Roman domestic building with hypocausts, Building III, and the western part of an unusual aisled building, Building IV. Building IV was built in AD 130-140 with timber aisle posts and stone-founded side walls, and had a timber fore-building on one side. Later in the 2nd century it was rebuilt in stone, the aisle posts being replaced by continuous slots. The W end was divided off into two side rooms flanking a central passageway which gave access to an apsidal room projecting from the W end. This apsidal room was later surrounded by an ambulatory, a feature unique in Roman Britain.

The apsidal end was replaced in the mid-3rd century by two rectangular rooms, and the building continued in use until the mid-4th century.



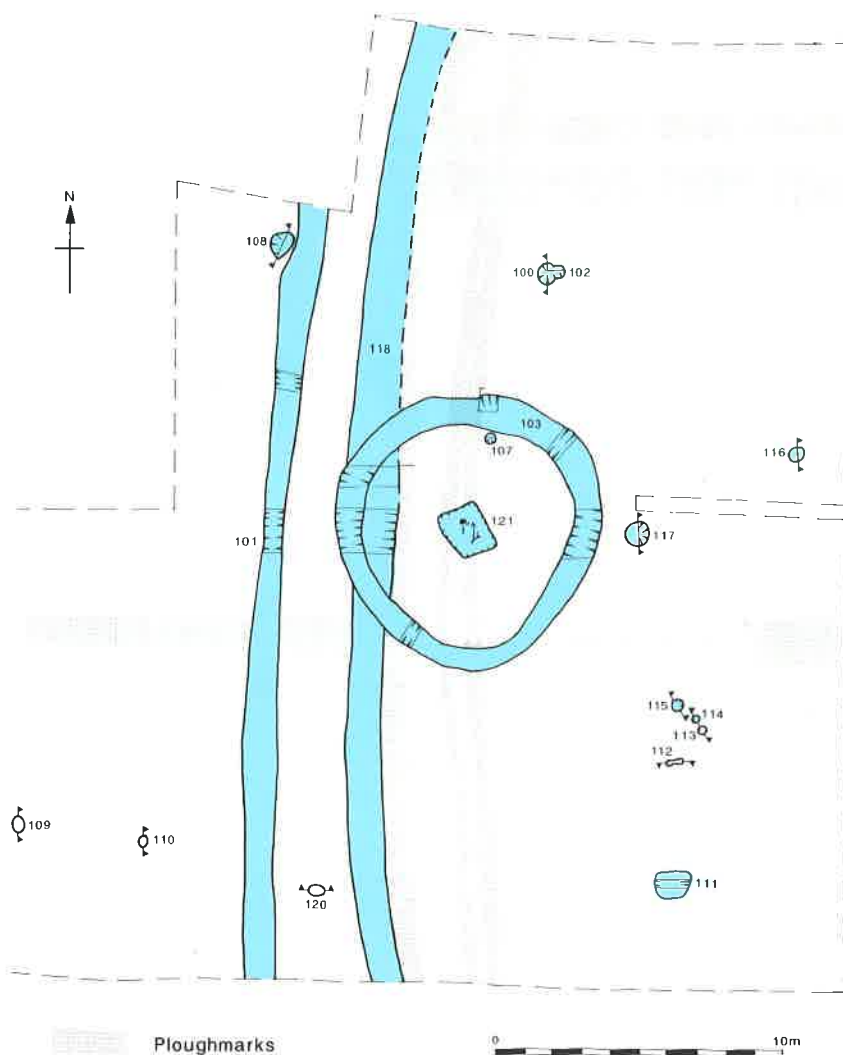
SHORNCOTE QUARRY, SOMERFORD KEYNES

Helen Glass



Flint dagger

The remains of a Bronze Age cemetery were excavated last year in advance of gravel extraction. The cemetery comprised two Beaker inhumations, one within a ring ditch and the other unenclosed. The burial of a male within the ring ditch was accompanied by a late Beaker vessel and four flint implements. One of these artefacts was a high quality flint dagger with a pair of hafting notches on each side. The other flat grave inhumation contained a bronze bracelet of fine workmanship, along with a Beaker and a flint scraper. The most northerly penannular ring ditch is a Deverel-Rimbury cremation cemetery, a later burial tradition than Beaker inhumations. Over ten cremations had been placed within the ring ditch in vessels as well as several unurned cremations cut into the outer ditch. Two inhumations were also discovered outside the penannular ring ditch.



Shorncote site plan showing burial in ring ditch

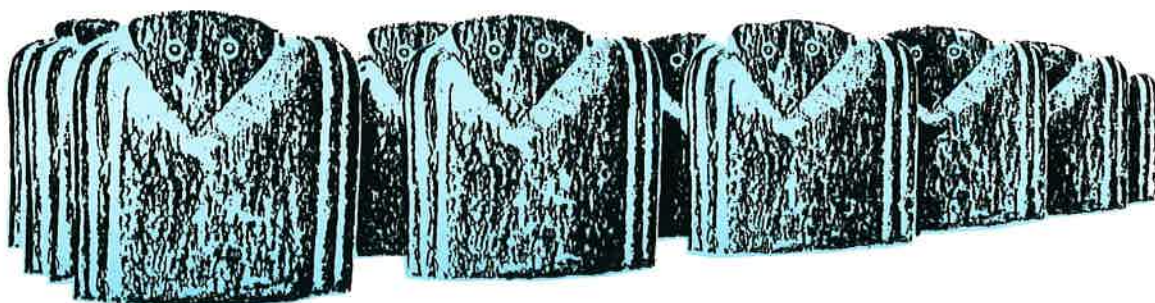
On May 1st 1991 the White Cliffs Experience at Dover was opened by HRH Princess Anne. The ambitious £14,000,000 Heritage Centre and Museum complex has been built for Dover District Council, who have employed the OAU as Archaeological Consultants to the project since November 1988. In the 12 months leading up to the opening the Unit has continued to provide advice on the protection, display, conservation and interpretation of the complex archaeology which lies under the new building and within its precincts.

Beyond consultancy, however, teams from Oxford have also been active on site. The Experience was carefully designed around the archaeology in such a way that three areas, all of which were partially excavated in the 1970s by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, could be re-excavated and displayed to the public. The most difficult but also the most innovative of these re-excavations took place after a concrete undercroft had been constructed over part of the 2nd-century fort of the *Classis Britannica* (the Roman fleet in Britain). The transformation after more than 200 tons of soil and rubble had been excavated by hand and loaded onto specially installed conveyor belts was dramatic. Constructing the building before carrying out the excavation is an approach which might well be used elsewhere, particularly when there is pressure to develop a site quickly. The archaeology can then either be safely sealed, or excavated within a suitable timescale. Hurried rescue excavations, causing delay to the developer and often not doing justice to the archaeology, could thus be avoided.

Two other areas, this time outside the building, were cleared for display in January and February of this year and both can be viewed from curved viewing galleries.

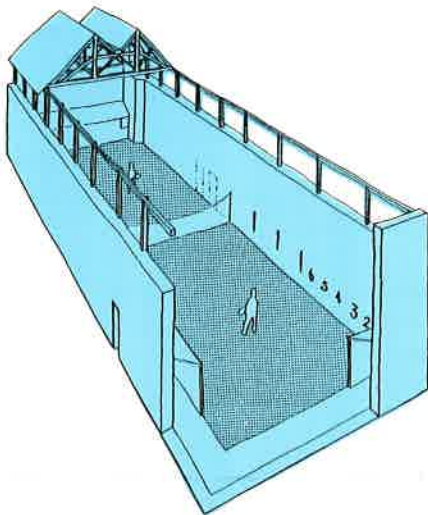
The Unit has undoubtedly been privileged to work on this unique project. Preservation of archaeology *in situ* is both desirable and very much in line with current archaeological policy. I would like to thank all those within and outside the OAU who helped to ensure that new ground was broken at Dover by breaking so little new ground.

*Bone chess piece (knight) from
Dover*



BUILDING ARCHAEOLOGY

J Munby



Oriel College real tennis court

In line with the growing concern for an archaeological approach to the study of standing buildings, OAU has become increasingly involved in building recording projects, and in the course of the last year had made an appointment to cover this area. Initially, much of the work has been in Kent and London, in association with the Rail Link project. In addition to the identification of listed and other historic buildings in the vicinity of proposed routes, investigations have been made of the few buildings which may be lost to the railway, and a survey has been begun of historic properties belonging to British Rail.

Elsewhere, OAU has been advising the National Trust on some of its properties, carrying out a detailed appraisal of the 16th-century Stables at Osterley Park and inspecting the former Grange at Great Coxwell and Eastbury Manor in Barking.

In Oxford, the project on the Oriel College tennis court is reported elsewhere and the report on the investigations of the medieval New Inn at former Zacharias' (Laura Ashley) in Cornmarket is nearing publication. The 16th-century timber-framed rear wing of 84 St Aldates was surveyed in advance of the alterations by the owner and preliminary investigations have been carried out at Paisley House, a remarkable 'paper building' in South Hinksey which belonged to the proprietor of a paper mill and originated in a timber and brown paper house built in the line of a railway embankment to extract compensation from the Great Western Railway.

The quinquennial inspection of the roof of the Radcliffe Camera allowed the completion of a survey begun five years previously. This was initiated to record the fine timber roof designed by Gibbs to support the plaster ceiling and lead dome, but developed into a survey of the remaining lower portions of the stone dome (complete with carved coffers) which had been abandoned when the timber roof structure was ordered to replace it.

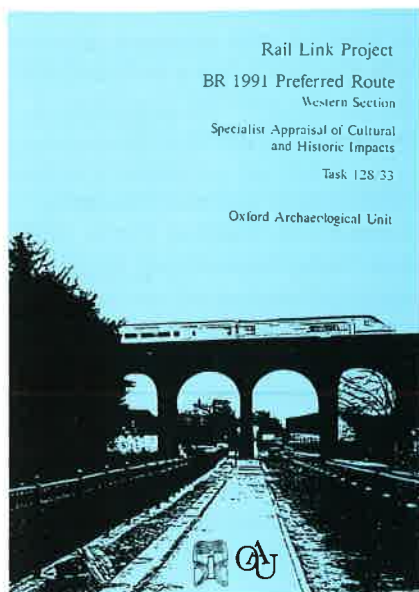
In Oxfordshire a minor survey was instigated as a planning condition on alterations to Lollington House in Cholsey, and a survey of the roof of Swalcliffe Tithe Barn was requested by English Heritage in the final phase of that project before reroofing took place. In conjunction with recording work carried out there by the field section of the County Museum, a study of the documentation for the building of the barn at New College, and excavations in and around the barn by OAU, this will enable a full study of this important 14th-century cruck barn to be published when it becomes the Museum Service's new display and storage area.

Church alterations and extensions have been monitored through the Diocesan Advisory Committee, resulting in watching briefs in several instances. Timbers from a former screen at Little Faringdon were measured and enigmatic foundations at Woodeaton Church investigated. Opportunities for above-ground investigations in churches have been few, but it is hoped to instigate a survey of the potential for further study of churches in the diocese.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

THE RAIL LINK PROJECT

Julian Munby



The study of 'Historic and Cultural Impacts' of the Rail Link to the Channel Tunnel, as part of the Environmental Assessment being undertaken by British Rail prior to route decisions and construction, has continued over the last year. A team comprising George Lambrick, Julian Munby, a number of research assistants and the OAU Drawing Office has produced two full-scale reports on the eastern section of the route and a dozen or so working papers in the course of the last 12 months, with a similar commitment anticipated for the coming year.

A Surface Collection Survey of land along the proposed eastern section of the route was undertaken in October and November 1990. This work identified some 40 activity sites ranging from mesolithic flint scatters to medieval pottery. A further programme of fieldwork is being undertaken in the coming months and will include trenching, fieldwalking and building recording together with aerial photography and geophysical survey.

A number of historic buildings in Kent have been investigated as part of the impact assessment, and also for advising British Rail on the properties they acquire. Regular meetings have been held with representatives of local archaeological and historic building interests.

DESK TOP SURVEYS

Julian Munby

Over the past couple of years, requests for rapid 'desk top' appraisals of development proposals have greatly increased. As a consequence the Unit has expanded this element of its work, and now employs a number of people producing a wide range of reports from small-scale studies for planning applications to specialist inputs for full scale Environmental Assessment work under EEC regulations. As with the Rail Link work, this has often involved setting standards for approach and presentation, and involves an integrated approach to archaeology, buildings and landscape, and devising methods of assessing the severity of impacts.

FIELDWORK MANUAL

D Wilkinson

The OAU's fieldwork manual is now complete after a long and difficult gestation period. After much discussion, it emerged that the brief for the manual involved defining a system which:

- 1 Could be reasonably accommodated within the Unit's infrastructure.
- 2 Was flexible enough to cope with the wide range of work now carried out by the Unit.
- 3 Most (or perhaps even all) staff were professionally content with.

It can be stated with great confidence that at least some of these objectives were partially attained.

POST-EXCAVATION AND PUBLICATION

Ellen McAdam

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT STYLE GUIDE

Second edition 1991



A great back to the great with (McAdam), c. 1991, 200 200

Since archaeology came into existence its practitioners have taken pleasure in making snide remarks about their colleagues' inability to publish. The wittiest critics have often been the worst offenders. The issue of non-publication is complex, widespread and far from trivial, as anyone who has ever been involved with a report can testify. Like many archaeological units, the OAU has a publications backlog, and as part of a drive to address the problem appointed a Post-excavation and Publications Manager in January 1990.

The effects of the new emphasis on publication are now becoming visible. In January 1991 Tim Allen's report on Watkins Farm, the first volume of the Unit's new Thames Valley Landscapes series, appeared, followed by Dave Wilkinson's archaeological implications survey of historic Dover, commissioned and published by Dover District Council. Brian Durham's report on St Johns Hospital at Magdalen College and the report on the manorial site at Hardings Field, Chalgrove, are currently with English Heritage, and two more Tim Allen productions, Mingies Ditch and Rough Grounds Farm, have been approved and are being copy edited. The first volume on the the Bronze Age landscape at Reading Business Park by John Moore and David Jennings has also been completed and will be published this year.

One of the Publication Manager's first tasks was to establish a set of conventions for use in Unit publications, and these were enshrined in the OAU Style Guide. A second edition was issued in April 1991. This invaluable *vade mecum* for would-be authors includes, in addition to a wealth of good advice on style, spelling, grammar, report assembly and editorial conventions, an introduction to wordprocessing and basic computer literacy and seven appendices including notes for contributors to four major journals. The new edition of the Style Guide was introduced at a well attended seminar on report writing held on Saturday 14 April. If the continuing reluctance of some colleagues to consult it causes the Publications Manager to harbour wistful thoughts of meat-cleavers she has at least had the decency to keep them to herself so far.

OAU ACTIVITIES APRIL 1990-APRIL 1991

FIELDWORK AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

Berkshire

Hartley Court Farm, Shinfield, Reading - assessment of multi-period settlement site
Hopkilm Farm, Shinfield, Reading - fieldwalking
Circuit Lane, Southcote - assessment
Osterley House - survey
Binfield Park Farm - excavation
Inkpen Church - assessment

Buckinghamshire

Danesfield Camp, Medmenham - Assessment and excavation of middle Iron Age hillfort
Eton College rowing lake - environmental assessment

Dorset

Stourpane - assessment

Gloucestershire

Rough Ground Farm, Lechlade - excavation
Shornocote - assessment and excavation
Lechlade, Great Lemhill Farm - environmental assessment
Lechlade bypass - survey

Hereford

Lugg Valley survey

Kent

Channel Tunnel Rail Link - environmental assessment
White Cliffs Experience, Dover, for Dover District Council - clearance and re-excavation of the sites at Dover. Consultancy continued on the same project, involving advice relative to the preservation, display and interpretation of the archaeology.
Chislet, Canterbury

London

Tamworth Park, Mitcham, SW London, for Trident Group PLC - assessment

Oxford

Oriel College, tennis court - excavation/watching brief
St Aldates Tunnel - excavation/watching brief
Manchester College - assessment
Magdalen College, Longwall - assessment
2, Holywell Street (Merton College) - assessment
Redbridge, The Paper House - survey
84 St Aldates - survey
St Thomas Street (The Back Stream) - watching brief
Fairacre Road - watching brief
Marston Church - watching brief
126 High Street - survey
Ifmley Road (Magdalen College School) - watching brief
34 St Michael's Street - watching brief
Parks Road, Dept of Earth Sciences - watching brief
Parks Road, Wadham College - watching brief
Cowley Road, Bartlemas House - watching brief
St Michael, Northgate - watching brief
Radcliffe Camera - survey
Brasenose Lane - watching brief

Oxfordshire

A421 dualling Wendlebury-Bicester - assessment excavation
A420 Kingston Bagpuize Bypass - drafting proposal
A40 Witney-Cassington - drafting proposal
Minster Lovell - survey
Abingdon, Spring Road Cemetery - assessment
Abingdon, Vineyard - watching brief and salvage
Appleton Manor - watching brief
Wing bypass - survey

Northmoor, Church Farm - recording
Swalcliffe Barn - restoration and redevelopment; survey
Banbury Inner Relief Road - archaeological surveillance
Little Faringdon Parish Church - salvage and recording
Eynsham Abbey - excavation
West Hanney, St James the Great - recording
Besselsleigh Parish Church - archaeological surveillance
Cogges Parish Church - archaeological recording
Chastleton Parish Church - archaeological surveillance
Charlbury, Queen's Own - burials from Anglo-Saxon minster burial ground
Fingham Parish Church - archaeological surveillance
Fawler - 19th century drainage tunnel
Swinbrook, Pebble Court - advice on possible Tudor garden
Aerial Survey - gravels of the Upper Thames Valley
Great Faringdon, Camden Farm and Pidnells Farm - recording Neolithic and later settlement
Marcham, Willow Farm - advice on earthworks from priory and medieval village
Watlington, St Leonard's Parish Church - recording
Wilcote - recording
Alvescot Mill - archaeological recording
Ambroseden, Graven Hill - inspection of hill for previous landuse
Bicester A421 (A41) dualling - archaeological case for public inquiry
Sandford Science Park - watching brief
Witney Weavers - excavation
Witney Mount House - excavation
Holton Park Moat - watching brief
Bampton Deanery - assessment
Little Milton Betts Farm - watching brief
Wallingford Castle - tree planting
Wallingford St John's Road (pumping station) - watching brief
Thame St Mary's Church - watching brief
Harpenden Lower Bolney Farm - survey
Thame 5 Buttermarket - watching brief
Thame The Spread Eagle Hotel - watching brief
Cogges Manor Farm - excavation
Dursden Green, Dene Hole - survey
Wadham College former coach house - watching brief
Wood Eaton St Cross church - watching brief
Holton Park House Wheatley - watching brief
Yarnton, Worton Rectory Farm - excavation
Yarnton, Mead Farm - assessment
Eynsham, Wharf Farm - assessment
Abingdon, Audlett Drive - assessment and excavation
Eynsham, Eynsham Abbey - excavation
Eynsham, Newlands - assessment
Hardwick and Tusmore - assessment
Radley Goose Acre Farm - assessment
Godstow Abbey - survey
East Hagbourne - survey
Uffington White Horse Hill - excavation
Milton Cannon - assessment

Norfolk

Castor New Town - environmental assessment

Northamptonshire

Redlands Farm, Stanwick - excavation and watching brief, Bronze Age round barrow and Romano-British

villa complex.

River Nene floodplain, Irthlingborough - assessment

Berry Hill Close, Culworth - assessment

Somerset

Bristol survey

Sussex

Highdown Wood, Worthing - appraisal

Buxted Park survey

Wiltshire

Longleat survey

Yorkshire

Camphill Plantation, Kirtlington survey

George Lambrick

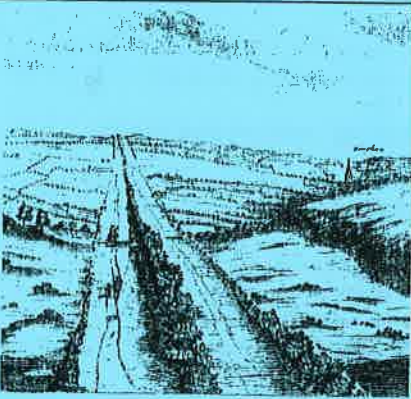
Roads and the cultural heritage - good practice guidelines

Heritage appraisal - M25 widening

Heritage appraisal - A1(M) improvements

ROADS AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE:

Motorway Widening: Issues and Principles for Environmental Assessments. (draft report)



Oxford Archaeological Unit



THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT



WORK ABROAD

Italy

David Wilkinson has been collaborating on the publication of the British School at Rome's excavations at Otranto, SE Italy. The report has now gone to press and will be published this year by Lecce University. In September 1990 he was a supervisor on excavations on a medieval castle at Monte Gelato, N of Rome, for Dr T Potter of the British Museum.

Peru

Gill Hey is involved in the Cusichaca Archaeological Project and is writing her thesis on early occupation in the S highlands of Peru. Analysis has centred on the excavation material from a well stratified sequence of deposits which include occupation terraces with a variety of house types and cemeteries.

Bahrain

David Jennings intrepidly spent the first three months of 1991 digging on Bahrain with Dr Robert Killick's expedition.

SEMINARS

Paul Booth

23.2.91 Meeting of West Midlands Roman Pottery Study Group at Unit 6

E McAdam

27-10-90 One-day computer literacy course at Rewley House

13-4-91 Report writing seminar at Unit 6

Graham Keevill

21.9.90 Redlands Farm, Stanwick Raunds Area Project Seminar (EH/Soc Antiq)

SITE TOURS AND OPEN DAYS

R A Chambers

National Young Archaeologist's Day at the Eynsham Abbey Excavation.

The OAU hosted some 50 young archaeologists and 300 additional visitors at the Eynsham Abbey excavation on 18th August 1990. This was one of ten sites providing activity days for the Young Archaeologist's Club. Father Tolkein, in whose churchyard the activities took place, provided a very generous donation towards the cost of the event. Amongst the many helpers the Unit is particularly grateful to in-service trainee Robert Bourne and to Carol Anderson of the Oxfordshire County Museum's Educational Service for organising the day. M40 exhibition in conjunction with Oxfordshire Museum Services - exhibition material supplied Stanford in the Vale, Bowling Green Farm, Roman settlement for Hills Aggregates Ltd - exhibition material supplied

Gill Hey

Old Shifford Farm Standlake Parish Council
Worton Rectory Farm, Yarnton Yarnton History Society, Yarnton Parish Council

Graham Keevill

Redlands Farm, Stanwick

Stanwick open days - 26 and 28 May 1990

17.7.90 English Heritage Stanwick Excavation Team

31.7.90 OAU en masse

8.8.90 Tim Potter, Alan McWhirr

9.8.90 Northants Archaeological Unit

14.8.90 Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit

15.8.90 Hertfordshire Archaeological Unit

21.8.90 Upper Nene Archaeological Society

22.8.90 Kettering Archaeological Society

3.9.90 Joint Nene Valley Committee (councillors)

7.9.90 Adrian Havercroft, John T Smith

12.9.90 Leicester Archaeological Unit

13.9.90 Leicester Archaeological Unit

Eynsham Abbey

12.10.90 Oxford Antiquaries Dining Club

29.1.91 South Stoke Historical Society

20.2.91 Kitebrook School, Moreton-in-the-Marsh

LECTURES

Tim Allen

Henley Historical and Archaeological Society: Abingdon
Cutteside School: The Iron Age
V.O.W.H.D.C.: Abingdon
Lechlade Historical Society: Rough Grounds Farm
St Philip and St James School: Archaeology
Oxford University Archaeological Society: the work of OAU
South Oxfordshire Archaeology Group: Abingdon
Maidenhead Archaeological Society: Abingdon
Radio Oxford / Daily Telegraph: Abingdon
Abingdon Students of the Third Age: Goring Henley Historical and Archaeological Society
BBC: DNA programme
BBC: DNA programme
Stonesfield Historical Society: Abingdon

Gill Hey

Lectures to Brightwell cum Sotwell WI, Middle Barton WI, Fairford Steam Engine and Industrial Archaeology Society

Graham Keevill

Didcot Archaeological Group: Redlands Farm, Stanwick
Berkshire Archaeology Day School: The work of the OAU in Berkshire 1990-91

George Lambrick

National Rivers Authority, Severn Trent Region,
Conference on 'Our Cultural Heritage' - closing address,
The Cultural Heritage and the Water Industry - The Way Forward
Smithsonian Summer School, several lectures and a trip to Stonehenge and Avebury
Oxford University Department for Continuing Education, joint OAU/Advanced Certificate course in Later British Prehistory: 4 lectures, field trip, assignment marking and examiner
IFA, April 1991, the Green Debate on assessing historic landscapes
CBA9, April 1991, Lecture for the CBA 9 AGM on Waterlogged Deposits
Various talks to local archaeological and historical societies

Ellen McAdam

Michaelmas term 1990 Eight lectures on the background to Mesopotamian archaeology for the Oriental Institute

David Miles

Prehistory Society Conference (Society of Antiquaries):
Iron Age in the Upper Thames Valley (with G Lambrick)
Wessex IFA: Contract Archaeology
Cherwell School, Oxford: The Romans in Britain

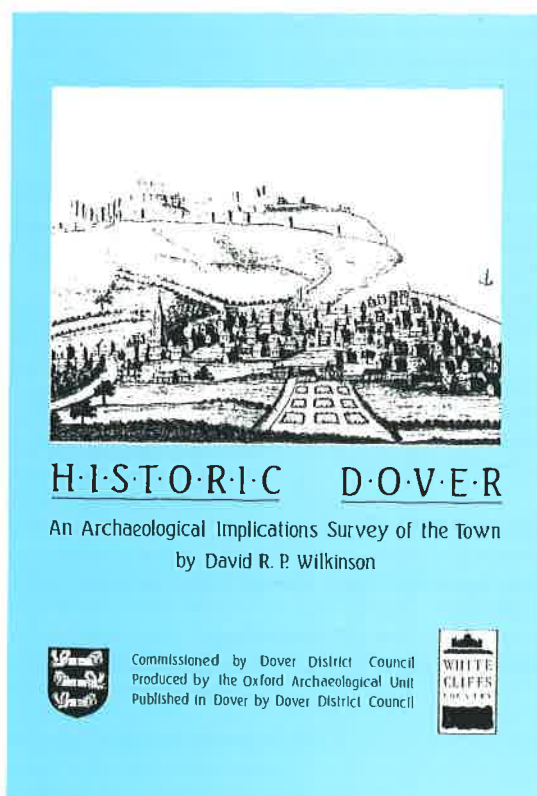
White Horse Hill (Schools Open Week)
University of York: Archaeological assessment
Lechlade Historical Society: The Lechlade Anglo-Saxon cemetery
Oxford Department of External Studies/Open University Certificate in Archaeology: lectures on Iron Age archaeology
Stonesfield Historical Society: The Roman countryside
Bracknell District Council: the archaeology of Binfield
Wantage Probus Club: The White Horse
Oxford County Council Museums Arts and Libraries Committee: The work of the OAU
South Midlands IFA, Milton Keynes: Contract Archaeology
Oxford/Smithsonian Summer School: The Age of Stonehenge
Oxford Department of External Studies (Abingdon) with Tim Allen: The Archaeology of Anglo Saxon England (10 lectures)
Oxford Archaeological In Service Training Course: the organisation of British archaeology
Oxford Polytechnic: Historic conservation
Abingdon University of the Third Age: White Horse Hill
Oxford University Department for External Studies: The archaeology of the Thames Valley (Chair and Lecturer)
Stanford University in Oxford: Introduction to archaeology (6 lectures)
Committee for Archaeology in Gloucestershire (Gloucester): Recent work by the OAU in Gloucestershire
Uffington Village Hall: The White Horse
Swindon Metal Detecting Club: Archaeology and Metal Detecting
St Birinus' School, Didcot: The Romans in Britain
Morley College, Westminster: The state of archaeology in London
Faringdon Archaeological and Historical Society: The White Horse
Shrivenham Historical Society: The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Lechlade
Oxford University Archaeology Graduate Seminar: Aerial photography in archaeology
Berkshire Archaeological Society (Reading): The White Horse
Ramblers Association (Children): The White Horse
Finstock Local History Society: The White Horse
Oxford Historical and Architectural Society: the work of the OAU
Lechlade Archaeological Society AGM: The White Horse
Hanney Local History Group: The White Horse
Institute of Field Archaeology AGM (Birmingham University): The Iron Age in the Thames Valley
Faringdon Probus Club: The White Horse

John Moore

'A long barrow from Redlands Farm, Stanwick' Society of Antiquaries

PUBLICATIONS

- Allen, T G 1990 *An Iron Age and Romano-British enclosed settlement at Watkins Farm, Northmoor, Oxon.* Thames Valley landscapes: the Windrush Valley, Volume 1 (Series editor E McAdam) Oxford Abingdon *Current Archaeology* No. 121, Vol. 11, 24-27
- Allen, T G 1991 Archaeological discoveries on the Banbury East-West Link Road *Oxoniensia* 54 (1989), 25-44
- Durham, B 1990 The city of Oxford *Current Archaeology* No. 121, Vol. 11, 28-33
- Hey, G 1990 Aston, Bampton and Shifford, Old Shifford Farm *South Midlands Archaeology* 20 (1990), CBA9 Vol. 20
- Keevill, G 1990 Redland Farm Villa, *Current Archaeology*, 122, 52-5
- Keevill, G 1990 The collapsed wall at Redlands Farm, *Roman Research News*
- Lambrick, G 1990 The future of our past, Sand and Gravel Association Bulletin, Vol 22, No 3
- Lambrick, G 1990 The Cultural Heritage and the Water Industry - The Way Forward, Proceedings of a conference of the National Rivers Authority, June 13th 1990: The Water Environment - Our Cultural Heritage
- Lambrick, G 1991 Competitive Tendering and Archaeological Research, *British Archaeological News*, March 1991
- Lambrick, G 1990 Ritual and burial in the Thames Valley *Current Archaeology* No. 121, Vol. 11, 6-13
- Farmers and shepherds in Bronze Age and Iron Age *Current Archaeology* No. 121, Vol. 11, 14-18
- Miles, D 1990 The Oxford Archaeological Unit *Current Archaeology* No. 121, Vol. 11, 4-5
- Miles, D 1990 The Roman Countryside in *Research in Roman Britain 1960-1989*, Britannia Monograph Series No. 11 (ed. M Todd), 115-126
- Miles, D 1991 White Horse Hill, *Young Archaeologist*, 73
- Miles, D 1990 Villas and variety: aspects of economy and society in the Upper Thames landscape, in *The economies of Romano-British villas* in (eds D Miles and K Branigan), 66-72
- Miles, D, 1990 Claydon Pike and Thornhill Farm *Current Archaeology* No. 121, Vol. 11, 19-23
- and Palmer, S
Moore, J, 1990
and Jackson, D
OAU 1990 Stanwick, Redlands Farm, 55, *South Midlands Archaeology* 20 (1990), CBA Group 9
- Excavations by the Oxford Archaeological Unit, covering Park Farm, Binfield CBA Group 12 Newsletter, 1990
- Wilkinson, D 1990 *Historic Dover: an archaeological survey of the town* Dover



The OAU publishes three newsletters and an annual report each year. The subscription is £5 per annum. Please make cheques payable to the Oxford Archaeological Unit.

Artwork, design and layout by Paul Hughes.

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