



MAKING SENSE OF THE PAST

Oxford Archaeological Unit
Annual Review 1998-99

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OAU is one of the largest archaeological practices in Europe. Founded in 1973, it has grown to provide a comprehensive range of archaeological and historical services spanning the full range of heritage management, both in Britain and internationally.

OAU is committed to providing a client service which is both cost-effective and of high quality, and we have a reputation for innovative approaches.

We employ a full time staff of over 150 people, including field archaeologists, historic buildings and finds specialists, editors, illustrators, IT support and management personnel.

Services include:

- Consultancy, environmental assessment and planning advice
- Field survey and evaluation
- Excavations and research
- Watching Briefs
- Building survey and recording
- Church and burial archaeology
- Post-excavation analysis
- Publication
- Education and exhibitions
- Archives



Recent clients include:

Alfred McAlpine Consultants Ltd
Amey Building Ltd
Archaeology Data Service
BAA
BBTA Construction JV
Blue Boar Motorways
Bovis Homes Ltd
Chris Blandford Associates Ltd
Christ Church, Oxford
Countryside Commission
Département de la Mayenne
English Heritage
English Partnerships
Environment Agency
Eton College
European Regional Development Fund
Gibb Environmental
Groundwork Bridgend
Hammerson plc
Hampshire County Council
Hanson Aggregates
Heather Trust for the Arts
Heritage Council of the Republic of Ireland
The Highways Agency
Hills Minerals and Waste Ltd
Historic Royal Palaces Agency
John Lewis Partnership
Kent County Council
Kvaerner Construction UK Building
Laing Homes Ltd
Lincoln College, Oxford
MAFF
Mansfield College, Oxford
Marks and Spencer plc
Ministère de la Culture, France
The National Grid Company plc
The National Trust
Ove Arup and Partners
Oxford City Council
Oxford Diocese
Oxfordshire County Council
Penspen Ltd
Peter Fraenkel and Partners
Pirelli Construction Ltd
Prestoplan Design and Build
Prudential Portfolio Management Ltd
The Queen's College, Oxford
Rail Link Engineering
Railtrack
Région des Pays de la Loire
RMG Construction JV (Gloucester)
Royal Hospital Chelsea
Seaboard plc
Tay Homes (Midlands) Ltd
Tesco Stores Ltd
Thames Water Utilities
Try Homes for Chatham Historic Dockyard
Union Railways (South) Ltd
University of Oxford
University of Reading
Vale of White Horse District Council
Ville de Mayenne
West Berkshire County Council
Westbury Homes Ltd
Whitecliff Properties
Wilcon Homes
Wimpey Homes

The Trustees and staff of Oxford Archaeological Unit are delighted to present our Annual Review for 1998-99, which surveys another busy and successful year with outstanding archaeological results.

The range of work commissioned by clients this year has been wider than ever. From pre-planning desk based assessments to final publication reports, from large-scale infrastructure projects to small, local watching briefs, and both at home and abroad, we take pride in offering a reliable and comprehensive archaeological service.



The Trustees and the Chairman of the Academic Committee visiting OAU's excavations at Thurnham Villa, accompanied by the former Director, David Miles, and the Deputy Director, George Lambrick

Director's Report

A year of almost unparalleled intensity in terms of volume and range of work has seen significant achievements at OAU, but also major change in the departure of our Director, David Miles. David has taken over the main archaeological post at English Heritage following the retirement of Geoff Wainwright. With OAU from its inception in 1973, David became Director in 1988. Over the course of the following decade he led OAU's development, taking us from a small, regionally-based organisation to become one of the largest archaeological practices in Europe, operating both nationally and internationally and employing over 150 people. In this period we have undertaken some of the largest archaeological investigations seen in the UK, and established a reputation as an innovative organisation that provides a cost-effective and high quality client service. This stands as a considerable testament to David's leadership and vision, and to his characteristic mix of entrepreneurial flair with an abiding passion for archaeology.

Archaeologists study change and must acknowledge the dynamics of our operating environment. The sector remains extremely price sensitive with competition rising to a level that threatens the long-term sustainability of the profession. Competition at these levels serves neither the nation's heritage nor the client. OAU has had a successful year, but commercial trends now call for a stock-take of current practice, and the establishment of a clear vision for the

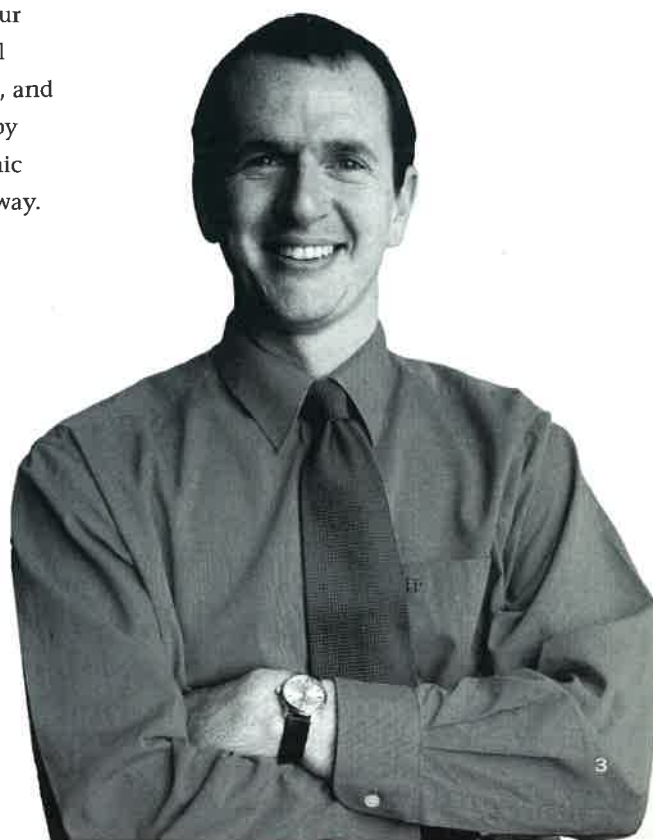
next five years. I have already begun this process, and it will lead into a major change programme over the next year.

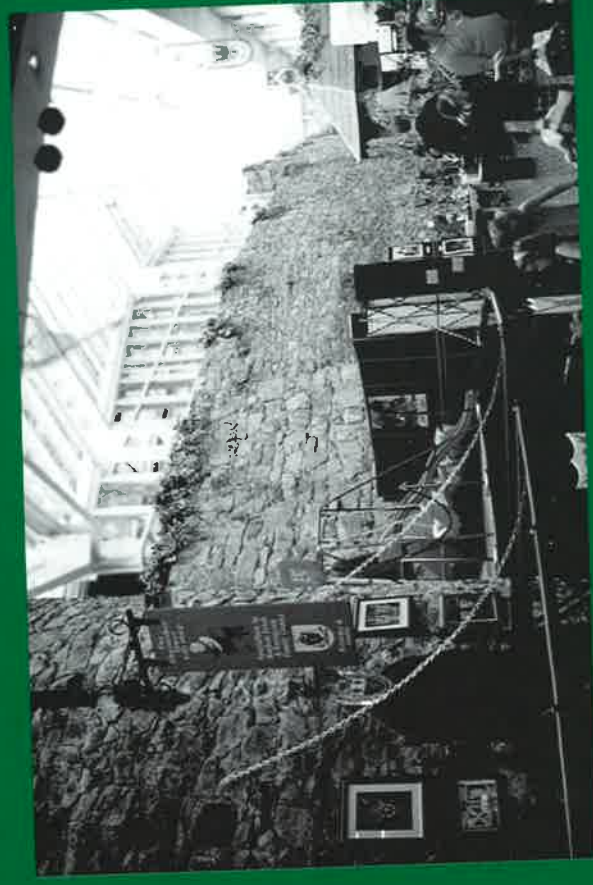
Recognition of the detrimental effect of over-aggressive costing, and its impact on the location of risk during large infrastructure projects, which effectively remains with the developer, has led some clients to examine new forms of contractual relationship with OAU. Framework Archaeology, our joint venture with Wessex Archaeology to provide archaeological services to BAA plc, represents a significant advance in professional practice, with two of the largest archaeological units pooling resources and expertise to provide a world class service.

This Annual Review showcases some of the outstanding projects we have undertaken during the year: a tribute to excellent work by all the staff. I would like to thank all our clients, without whose financial support OAU could not operate, and finally OAU's trustees, chaired by Margaret Ware, and our academic committee chaired by Peter Salway.

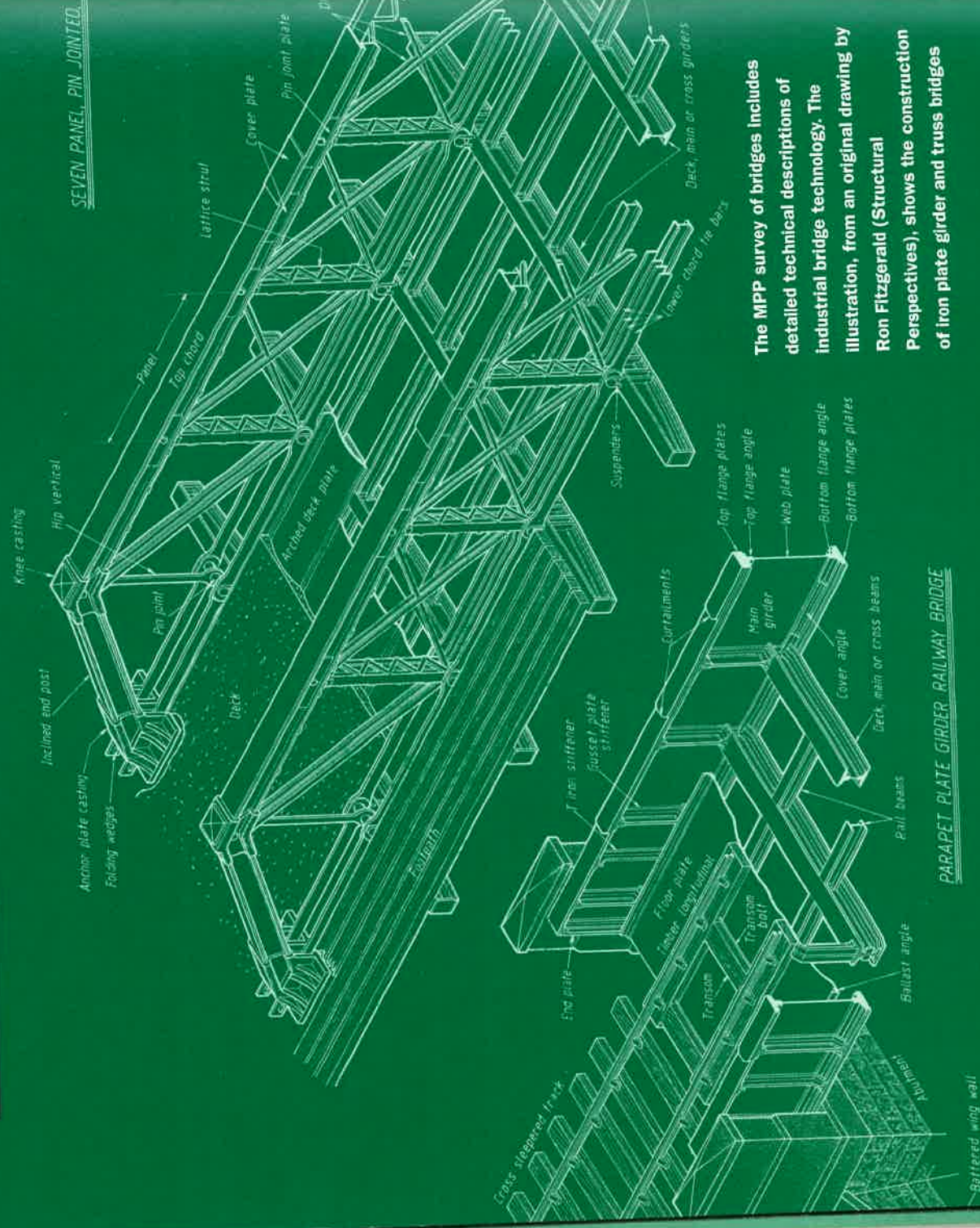
Over the last decade OAU has undertaken some of the largest archaeological investigations seen in the UK, and established a reputation as an innovative organisation that provides a cost-effective and high quality client service

David Jennings
Director





Eye Square Shopping Centre, Galway.
An imaginative development highlighted
in OAU's Review of Urban Archaeology
in Ireland incorporates the city wall,
with a 'medieval street' feature
alongside for market trading



The MPP survey of bridges includes
detailed technical descriptions of
industrial bridge technology. The
illustration, from an original drawing by
Ron Fitzgerald (Structural
Perspectives), shows the construction
of iron plate girder and truss bridges

Consultancy and environmental assessment

During the past year OAU has been engaged on a notable variety of significant consultancy projects, including several strategic studies concerned in one way or another with how cultural heritage resources are managed. Two of these, our survey of the Ridgeway, and historic landscape assessment of Hampshire, are reported in more detail elsewhere.

Far reaching recommendations

George Lambrick and Klara Spandl completed the final stages of the review of Urban Archaeology in Ireland, which included consultative meetings and a conference in Kilkenny in October. The report makes far-reaching recommendations about the conduct of archaeology in Ireland, with much wider implications than just the conduct of urban work. The study has been well received for its breadth and independence, and for the extent of consultation and fact-finding that was carried out, and is now being prepared for publication.

Klara Spandl has now completed the Stage 1 review of Bridges across the whole of England for the Monuments Protection Programme.

Environmental assessments

OAU has continued to carry out a wide range of desk studies and specialist cultural heritage input to environmental assessment projects. In the transport sector, this has included input to EAs for the upgrading of the West Coast Main Line, and for the A428 at Caxton in Cambridgeshire, and a motorway service area on the M42 in Solihull.

In Maidstone we contributed to the EA of an urban road improvement scheme in the middle of the town immediately next to the Bishop's palace complex and various conservation areas. We also contributed evidence to the public inquiry for this scheme.

George Lambrick, assisted by Brian Durham and Paul Booth, has continued to act as the Project Archaeologist on the A35/A30 Design Build Finance and Operate road scheme in Dorset and Devon for BBTa and Connect, overseeing and certifying the quality of the archaeological contract work being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

George Lambrick is acting as the Highways Agency's archaeological advisor for the A13 Thames Gateway DBFO scheme, and has been involved with briefing tenderers on the archaeological requirements of the scheme and reviewing the archaeological aspects of the tenders submitted.

Desk studies have been completed for a number of pipeline environmental assessments, mainly for gas, in North Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Surrey. Desk studies have also been

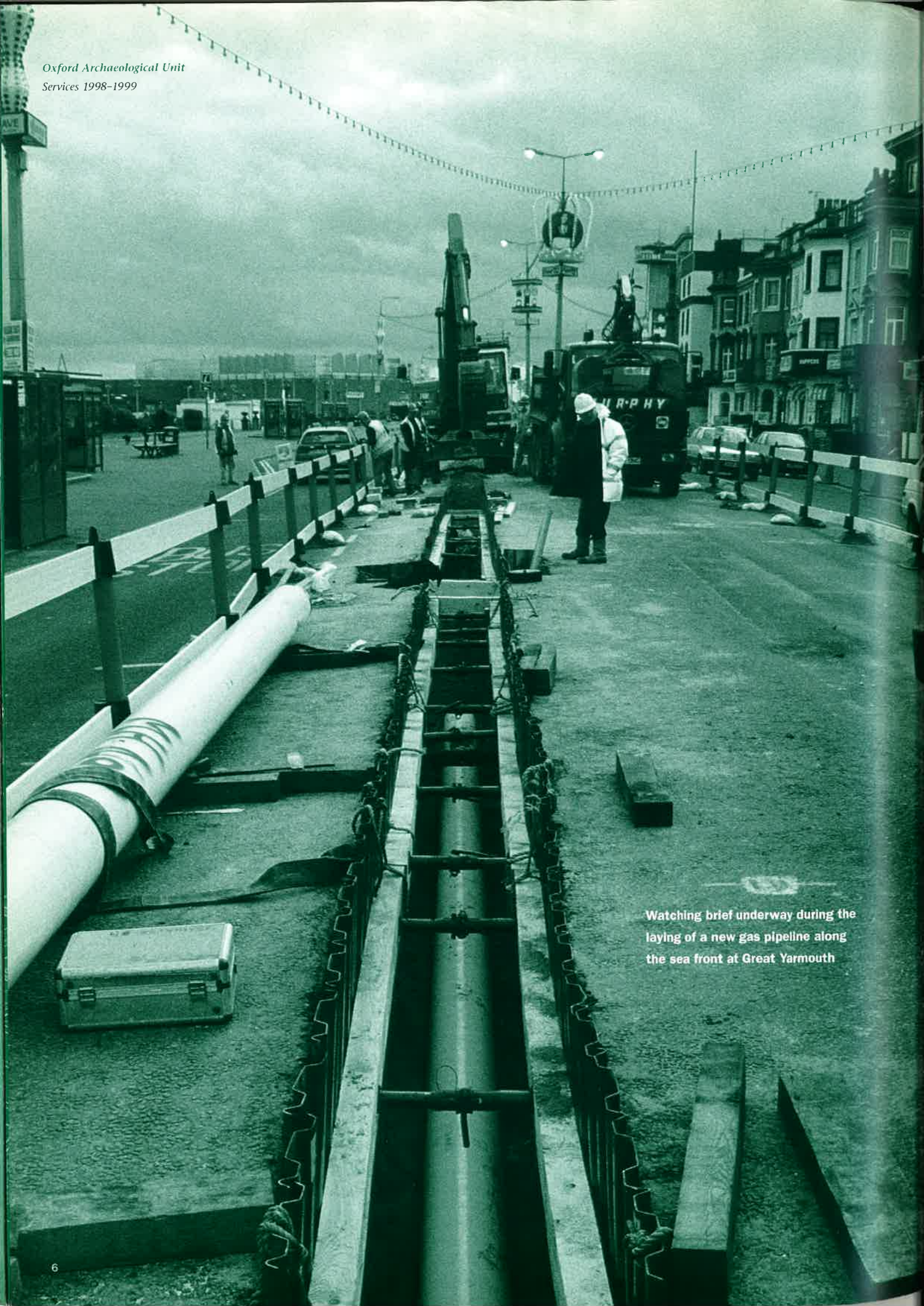
undertaken for a very wide range of planning proposals, urban park schemes and conservation projects, including the Wrekin hillfort, Alton Towers, the controversial 'spiral' building at the V&A, the Chelsea Royal Hospital, Abingdon Abbey grounds, Dunstable Priory, and the Cerne Abbas Giant.

Housing is another area of active development. Preliminary desk studies for potential housing schemes have been completed for sites at Biggleswade in Bedfordshire and Stevenage in Hertfordshire. OAU's input to the University of Reading's proposals at Shinfield has continued into a long-running public inquiry in which issues of sustainability of the historic character of the environment as well as more conventional issues of archaeology and the setting of listed buildings have been aired.

Planning advice

OAU has continued to provide planning advice to the City of Oxford through its separate Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service.

OAU has been engaged on a variety of significant consultancy projects including strategic studies of the management of cultural heritage resources, urban archaeological reviews, and input to many environmental assessments, planning proposals and conservation projects



Watching brief underway during the
laying of a new gas pipeline along
the sea front at Great Yarmouth

Fieldwork

OAU's fieldwork team combines high-quality excavation and recording with a flexible and targeted approach to the needs of our clients and sponsors. We cover a wide geographical area, that this year ranged from Kent to Wales, from Cornwall to Cheshire, and abroad to France and Ireland.

It is increasingly common for fieldwork to form part of an integrated package starting in our consultancy department with a desktop assessment, moving into field evaluation and excavation, and following through to publication. We have pioneered the integration of building recording and excavation, and we are known for the high standard of work our teams have produced.

Watching briefs are often seen as relatively trivial, but OAU recognises the importance of this type of work within the planning process. We have a large and varied programme. This ranges from stand-alone projects (such as this year's work at Walsall Bus Station, the Royal Hospital Chelsea, Great Yarmouth, and Eltham Palace), to watching briefs that form an integral part of a more complex mitigation strategy (as at Little Lea Park and Humberstone, Leicester).

This year has been one of our busiest ever, with 40 excavations, 55 evaluations and 102 watching briefs. Much of this work has centred on the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, where OAU has played a leading role.

Simultaneously, we are investigating a Roman town near Ashford, on behalf of Kent County Council. This has been a vintage

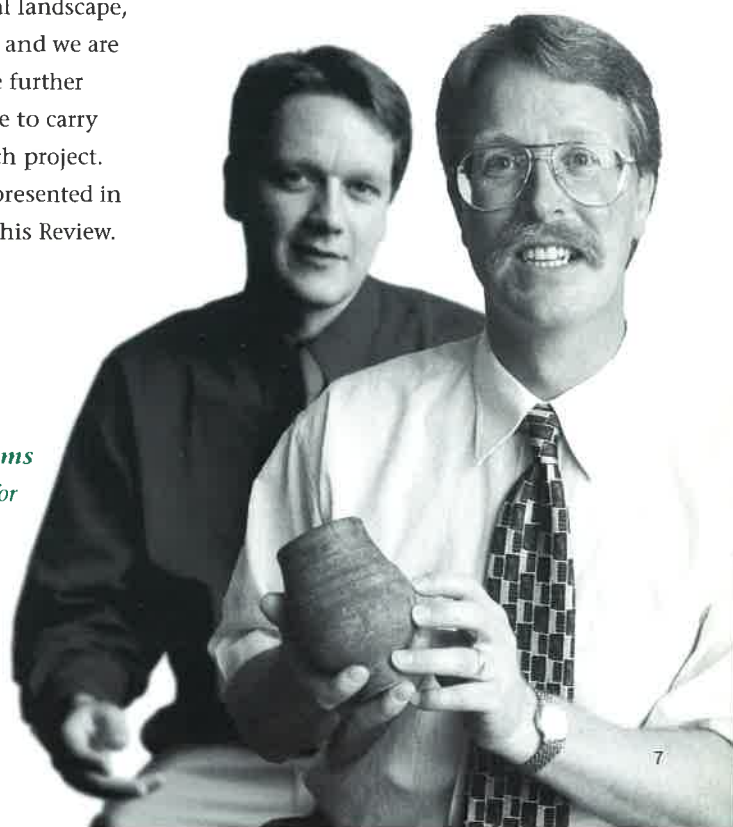
year for excavation in Oxford, with work at Lincoln, Queen's and Mansfield Colleges, the Cathedral garden at Christ Church, and the new Sackler Library at the Ashmolean Museum. We remain busy in the Reading area, with a second season at the town-centre Oracle development, and sizeable excavations at Little Lea Park and Moores Farm. In London, we completed the below-ground investigation of the former royal bargehouse at Somerset House, which we reported on last year.

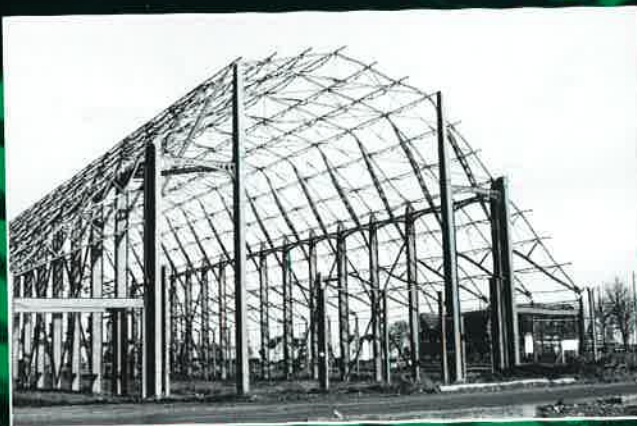
This year marks the end of an era for the OAU fieldwork team, with the last season of fieldwork at Yarnton. For nearly a decade we have been carrying out an extensive landscape study around this village just to the north of Oxford, excavating a whole sequence of settlements, from Neolithic to medieval in date. The first volume of the report, on the Anglo-Saxon and medieval landscape, is due to appear next year and we are hopeful that there may be further opportunities in the future to carry forward this major research project.

Many of our sites are presented in more detail elsewhere in this Review.

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Bob Williams
Assistant Director for
Fieldwork (foreground),
and Contracts Officer
Greg Pugh





No.8 Machine Shop, Chatham Maritime, Kent. Erected at Woolwich Dockyard 1845-7 by Fox, Henderson & Co, it was rebuilt at Chatham Dockyard in 1876. It is the world's earliest surviving metal-framed slipway cover



To evaluate the remains of three blast furnaces and a casting-house at Tondur, OAU first had to remove 1000 tonnes of secondary dumping. It is now proposed to remove all of the dumped material to reveal the bottom four metres of the engine house (centre background)

Below: Gadlys Ironworks, Aberdare – No.4 blast furnace of 1856 (restored). OAU was commissioned by Rhondda-Cynon-Taf C.B.C. to assess the archaeological and interpretational potential of the superb bank of Scheduled blast furnaces which form the backdrop of the new Aberdare Museum



Background: covered boat-dock at Salter's Boatyard, Oxford. The survey of Salter's buildings revealed how the skills and materials used for constructing 'eights' were adapted for building 'adobe' concrete walls

Industrial archaeology

1998-9 has seen OAU continue to develop strongly in this field. The discipline has matured considerably in recent years, largely as a result of recent archaeological initiatives, notably the Monuments Protection Programme, the national re-listing programme and PPG 15. The discipline looks likely to continue to flourish. In order to remain at the forefront in the changing archaeological market, OAU has brought in Jon Gill (another Ironbridge IA Masters graduate) to provide additional specialist expertise.

Heritage-led projects

This year has seen the completion of the EH Step I MPP report on bridges. Other heritage-led projects have included work at the former ironworks at Tondy near Bridgend and at Gadlys, Aberdare. Whilst Gadlys is a relatively new project, the work at Tondy is part of a major commitment to the site by OAU and Groundwork Bridgend.

This year has seen OAU carrying out several purposive archaeological excavations as well as working closely with Groundwork and its conservation architects and engineers in preparing SMC applications and developing minimum-impact consolidation and mitigation strategies.

Brownfield development projects

This year OAU has won cultural heritage consultancies for two major English Partnerships regeneration projects, one at Chatham Maritime (site of the former 19th-century naval

dockyard), the other at the former Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. This latter commission has included the drafting of an impact assessment, WSIs and a Conservation / Interpretation Plan.

Transport

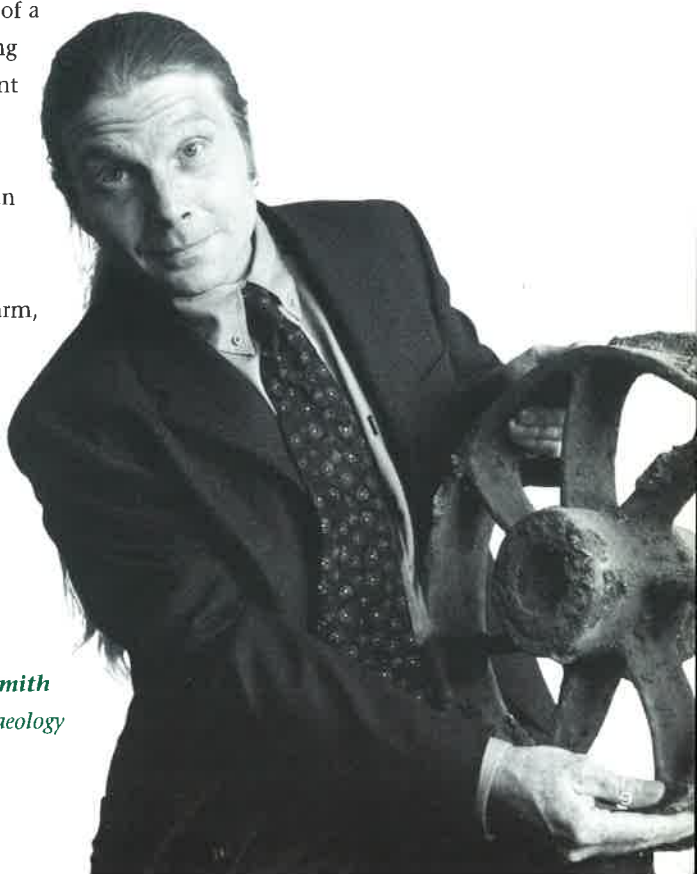
In a similar vein, OAU has drafted the Cultural Heritage specification for the Environmental Assessments arising from the proposed modernisation of the West Coast Main Line. OAU and its partners have also successfully tendered for several of the EAs and the historic railway fabric is now being carefully assessed for its cultural and technical heritage potential.

PPG15

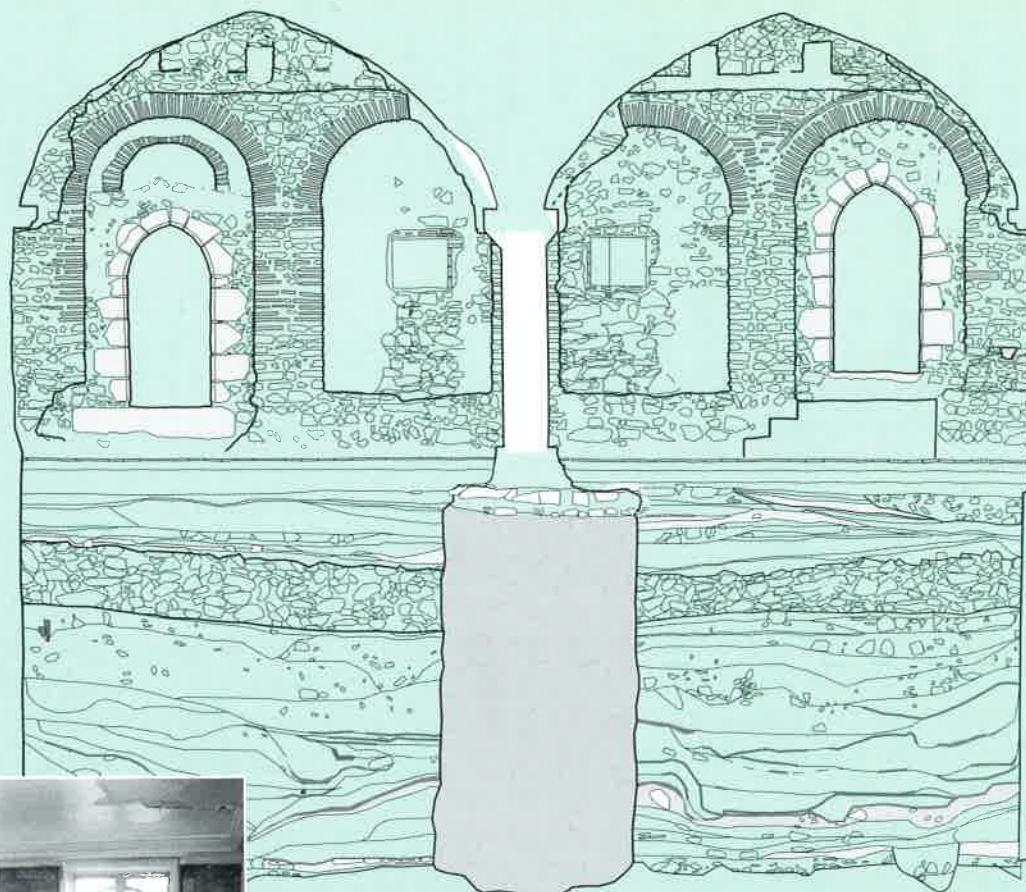
There has been a steady demand for assessment and recording of industrial buildings. Work this year has included the pre-planning assessment of a 19th-century maltings at Tring as well as the pre-development recording of numerous structures including those at Salter's Boatyard in Oxford, an 18th-century malthouse at Boxley near Maidstone, an enormous inter-war sludge farm, and a tram/bus depot in Reading.

OAU sees Industrial Archaeology as an area with exceptional future potential. This stems from the growth in 'heritage tourism' and from changing Government policy, the emphasis now being on 'brownfield' development and increasing railway investment

Rob Kinchin-Smith
Head of Industrial archaeology



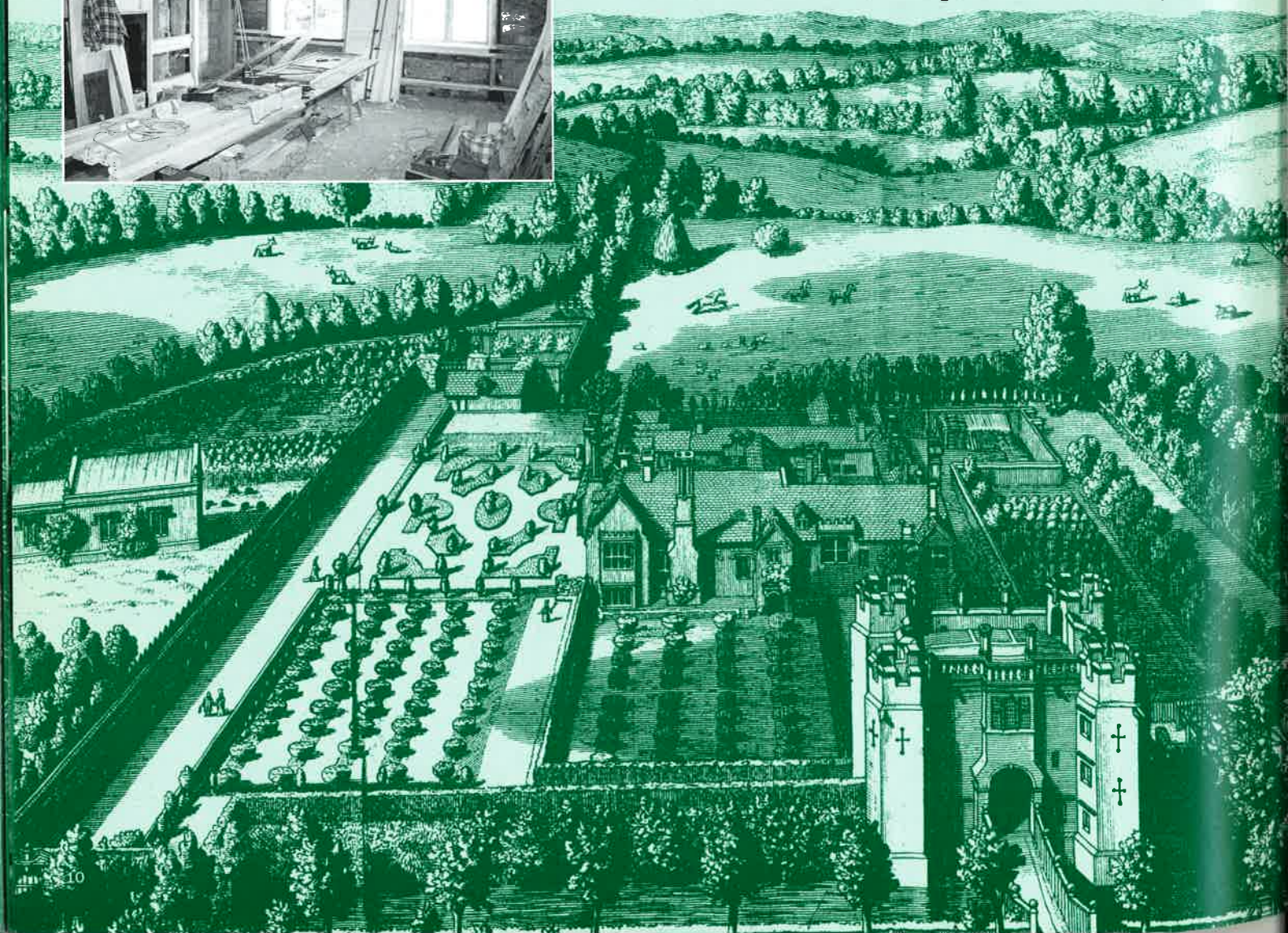
**Mayenne –
early medieval walls and
stratigraphy of castle**



**Stoneleigh Abbey –
medieval walls behind
18th-century panelling**



Boarstall Tower – the medieval gate tower rebuilt as a lodging



Buildings archaeology

Planning and conservation advice on historic buildings continues to be a significant part of the OAU service. Pre-planning advice has been given on buildings as diverse as a medieval inn cellar in Rochester, a malthouse in Tring (Bucks), 17th-century cottages in Kidlington and the site of a medieval hospital in Aynho (Northants). We have also made contributions to the Conservations Plans for Shaw House (Newbury) and Oxford Castle, and provided evidence for planning inquiries in Berkshire, Warwickshire and Kent.

Developing methods

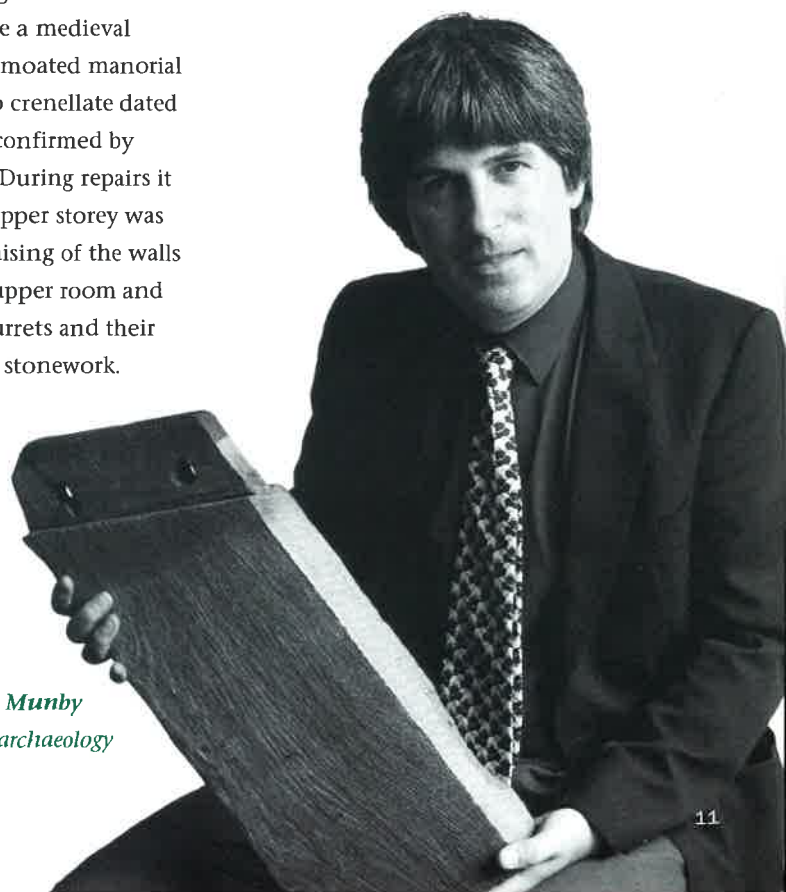
Survey and recording methods are always being developed: at the Château de Mayenne stonework plotting from rectified photographs has been used for large areas of walling, and at Abingdon Abbey an assessment of the medieval riverside range was based on a series of rectified photographs. Rapid field surveys based on EDM plots are also being used as baseline surveys for building investigations.

Dating the timber elements of buildings in conjunction with the Oxford Dendro Laboratory has continued to produce interesting and unexpected results. In the Tower of London 11th-century timber was found in the drawbar slots of the White Tower, while most of the other carpentry was shown to be much later. Duke Humfrey's Library in the Bodleian was roofed earlier than thought, in the middle of the 15th century, and then rebuilt twice before 1600.

Building investigations have as usual covered a wide range of material. The demolition of a complete early 19th-century model farm in Kent at Yonse Farm in Westwell, for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, allowed excavation and survey, including a well preserved kitchen. In Oxford the conversion of the Old Bank in High Street to a hotel has allowed investigation of Oxford's first purpose-built commercial building, with a fine 18th-century timber frame hidden behind a Georgian stone front. In Kent we have examined a pub, a malthouse, and the former County lunatic asylum before conversion. Rural buildings elsewhere include a Manor House, stables, and school house, recorded during building works. More extensive recording was undertaken at Boarstall Tower, investigated for the National Trust during refurbishment. This was known to be a medieval gate-tower of a large moated manorial site, with a licence to crenellate dated 1312 (the date now confirmed by dendrochronology). During repairs it was found that the upper storey was rebuilt in 1614, by raising of the walls to create a spacious upper room and burying the earlier turrets and their crenellations in later stonework.

Buildings Archaeology is an important part of OAU work, that can meet developer's planning needs while continuing to make interesting and important discoveries

Julian Munby
Head of Buildings archaeology



Education

OAU is an educational charity, and is committed to making archaeology more accessible, and more interesting, to the public. With a wide-ranging programme of lectures, broadcasts, site tours and exhibitions, we try each year to bring the results of our work to the largest and most diverse audience possible.

Since 1996 1262 schoolchildren have visited our large-scale landscape excavations at Yarnton, and this year a whole two weeks on site were dedicated to education. This programme, organised by our education officer Pippa Henry, enabled 377 children and their teachers and helpers to experience archaeological excavation. A guided tour of the site provided children with an imaginative explanation of the sorts of discoveries that archaeologists make and how they are interpreted, for example how groups of postholes might represent the remains of a Bronze Age house. A purpose-built excavation area gave them a chance to dig for themselves and measure-in



Roman soldier, by class 5 at Godinton School, Ashford



Above: Yarnton – schoolchildren reconstructing a Bronze Age house.

Right: Bicester Fields Farm – students from Peers School studying Iron Age remains on site



their discoveries. The Oxfordshire Young Archaeologists Club also spent one of the wettest June Saturdays on record at the site. School groups were welcomed at many other sites as well, and a party of older students from Peers School Oxford visited our Iron Age excavation at Bicester Fields Farm, and our headquarters at Janus House.

As part of Open Days for schools and the general public held by Hill's at Shorncote, Glouc., the OAU provided exhibition panels and a display of finds in the visitor marquee. A bus tour enabled visitors to see one of the recently excavated Iron Age houses, and the remains of Roman field systems. OAU Site Manager Granville Laws was on hand to answer questions. Another temporary exhibition, Yarnton: a Changing Landscape, was held

throughout the summer months at the Oxfordshire County Museum in Woodstock.

The Yarnton site was opened to the general public on 6 and 7 June 1998, and attracted around 2000 visitors. A site tour gave people a chance to view the wide variety of Bronze Age remains, with the stone causeway being particularly popular.

Other educational initiatives are reported in the project features.



The next generation of young archaeologists, with helpers, excavating a purpose-built site at Yarnnton

A 3-D reconstruction model of Eynsham Abbey, based on excavations and surveys between 1989 and 1993. When complete, this will be available over the Internet from the Archaeology Data Service, as part of the digital archive



The Camber Castle project team on a site visit in 1998, with the castle's first excavator Professor Martin Biddle



Publication and research

OAU's archaeological publication programme is one of the largest and most varied in Europe, and reflects the wide range of our work. Short summary reviews are submitted regularly to local and national publications, and each year we contribute a number of excavation reports to the learned journals of county archaeological associations. Since 1991, eleven of our most wide-ranging excavations and studies have appeared in our own monograph series, *Thames Valley Landscapes*, which is published in association with the Oxford University Committee for Archaeology.

In addition to this, a number of our current monographs will be published for our clients. These include a report on our recent extensive fieldwork at the Tower of London moat (for the Historic Royal Palaces Agency), and a comprehensive survey of three decades of excavation and architectural analysis at Camber Castle in Sussex (for English Heritage).

Foreign language first

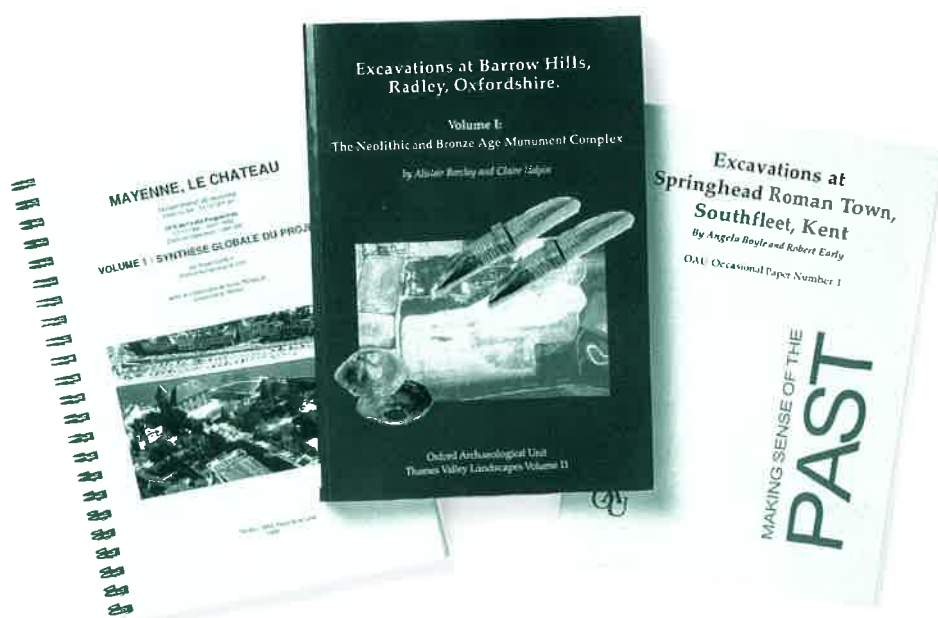
In the last year, our post-excavation team has worked on over 70 projects. For the first time, this included a comprehensive five-volume report in French – presenting the results of our first two years' work at the Château de Mayenne. Another landmark was the publication of our major monograph on the internationally important Neolithic and Bronze Age monument complex at Barrow Hills, Radley. Several long-term research programmes have been brought to a successful conclusion and the

resulting monographs are now in the final stages of academic review and editing. A major two-volume report on the archaeology of the A419/417 Swindon to Gloucester road improvement scheme is virtually complete. Other substantial monographs to appear soon include works on cursus monuments in the Upper Thames Valley (at Drayton and Lechlade), Roman and Saxon settlement at Thetford, Norfolk, Saxon and medieval settlement and landscape at Yarnton, the Anglo-Saxon and medieval abbeys at Eynsham, and Henry VIII's coastal artillery fort at Camber, Sussex.

Our new Occasional Papers have been successfully launched this year, with the publication of the first report in the series, covering excavations at the Roman small town of Springhead,

in Kent. These reports are being widely distributed, free of charge for appropriate organisational or institutional collections, and to the general public for a small handling fee.

We are also actively exploring the potential benefits of digital media for archaeological publication. This year has seen the successful launch of a pilot project with the Archaeology Data Service, to make the electronic archive of the Eynsham Abbey excavations available over the Internet.



A selection of recent reports (Photo: Michael Dudley)

The Channel Tunnel Rail Link



OAU has been heavily involved at all stages of archaeological work as part of the mitigation for the high speed Channel Tunnel Rail Link, from the Environmental Impact Assessment in 1989 to the ongoing intensive watching brief. In previous years we have carried out large scale fieldwalking and more than 30 evaluations.

This year fieldwork moved into top gear, with OAU's team completing 19 excavations covering a total area of nearly 25 hectares, as well as further evaluations, watching brief work and the recording of four listed buildings. Out of the four archaeological contractors employed by Union Railways (South) Ltd, OAU has carried out the largest proportion of the archaeological mitigation works. The overall management of the works is undertaken by Rail Link Engineering's in-house archaeological team.

The investigations have uncovered archaeological sites of all periods from the early Neolithic onwards, including three nationally important sites excavated by the OAU: White Horse Stone prehistoric settlement, Pepper Hill Roman cemetery and Thurnham Roman Villa. In spite of all our best efforts during the large scale evaluation programme, important archaeological sites have continued to emerge unexpectedly

The Channel Tunnel Rail Link is the UK's first high speed line between London St Pancras and the Channel Tunnel. Once completed, it will halve journey times between the Capital and the coast. In the last twelve months the OAU has carried out nineteen excavations on the Kent section of the route (map inset). These range from vast, nationally important sites such as White Horse Stone (above), to less spectacular sites, such as this small Romano-British cremation cemetery found next to Boy's Hall Moat (pictured below with the Eurostar passing in the background).

Photos courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL



during additional evaluation works and the watching brief, calling for a rapid and flexible response from our field teams.

White Horse Stone and the Pilgrims' Way

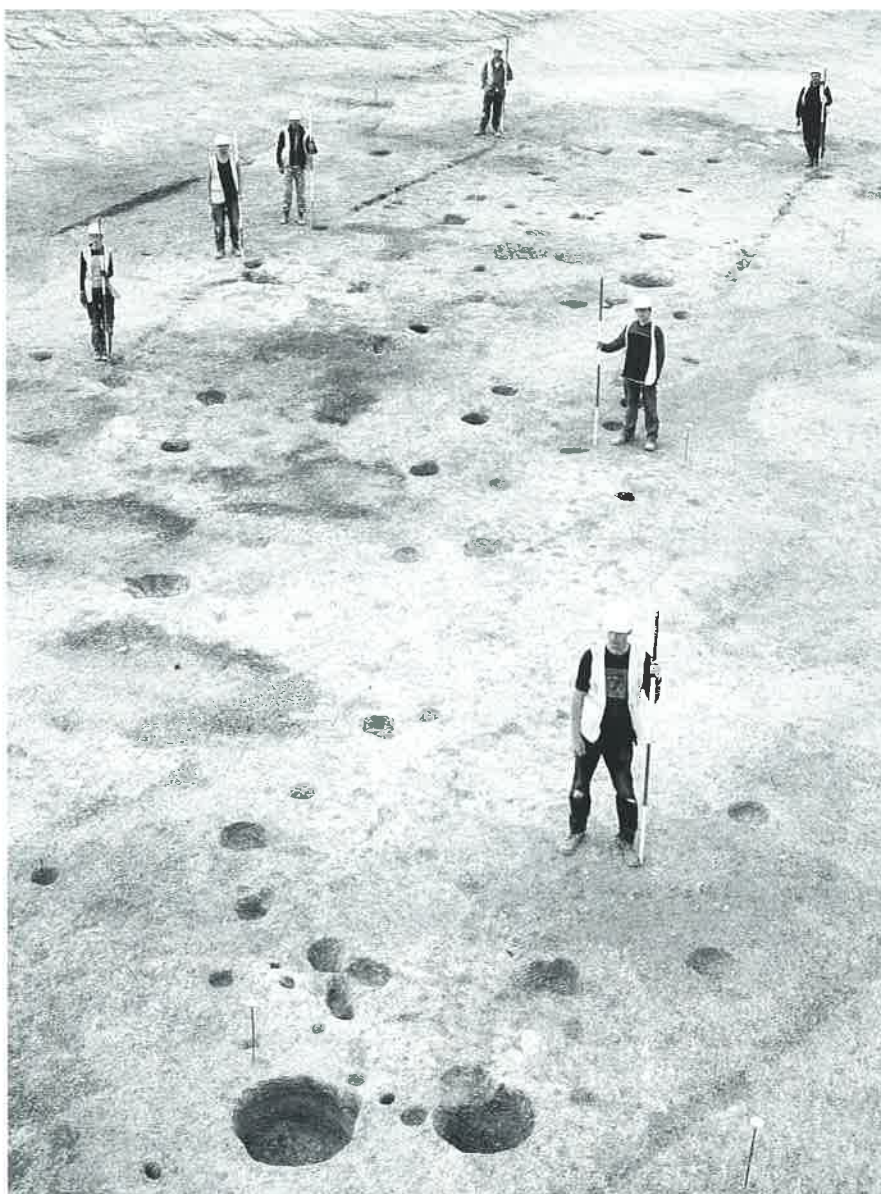
This important prehistoric site lies in a dry valley at the foot of the North Downs escarpment. Major discoveries include a Neolithic longhouse and a late Bronze Age and early Iron Age settlement site. The latter, which included an early iron working site, storage pits, posthole buildings, human and animal pit burials, and cremations, was found on the chalk spur forming the western side of the dry valley.



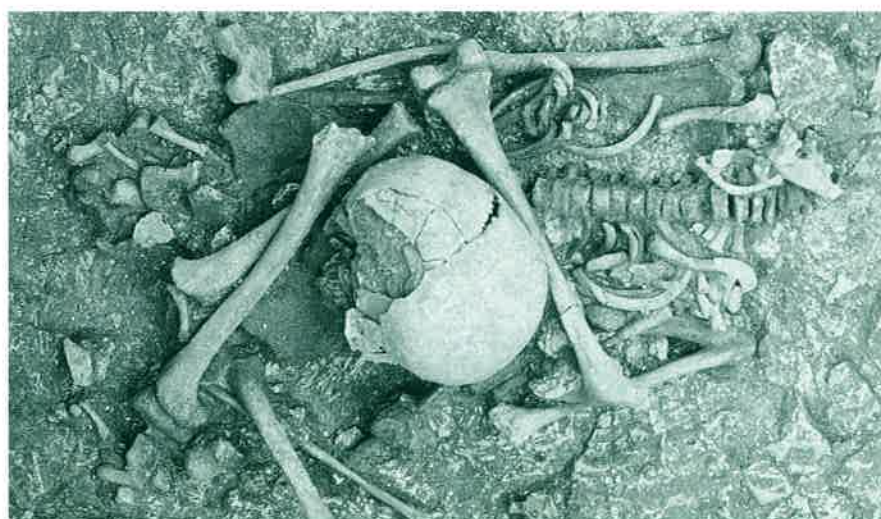
The Neolithic longhouse, which probably dates from the very start of the Neolithic around 3750 BC, is one of only a handful known in the UK, and the first to be found in Kent. It is particularly important because of its location sealed within a sequence of late- and post-glacial hillwash deposits and buried soils, which should provide evidence for changes in vegetation cover and land-use at the time of the earliest farming communities in Britain.

This part of the Medway Valley is home to a small group of actual and reputed megalithic chambered tombs, built from locally available sarsen boulders. One of these tombs, and two other reputed examples including the White Horse stone itself (above), lie within 200 m of the longhouse. The burial monuments and the house may well have been sited close together deliberately so that the houses of the living and the dead were intervisible. Finds of pottery, flint and animal bone from the postholes suggest that it was more likely to have been a domestic rather than a ceremonial structure. It is unlikely to have been an ordinary dwelling, but could have been used as a communal building.

The excavations covered an area of nearly 6 hectares, extending either side of



Above: The Neolithic longhouse at White Horse Stone, dating from 3750 BC and the first of its kind to be found in Kent. Below: A crouched burial from the early Iron Age settlement, White Horse Stone. Photos courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL





Meridien TV filming at Thurnham Villa. Photo courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL

Left: Thurnham Villa – the principal building of this famous Kentish Roman villa, dating from the 1st to the 4th century AD. Photo courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL

the Pilgrims' Way. This long distance route, which follows the foot of the North Downs escarpment, is believed to have been in use since prehistoric times. In spite of the build-up of more than 2 m of colluvium, a section excavated through the trackway failed to identify any early surfaces. However, a human burial found beside the track, near the top of the sequence, should provide some useful radiocarbon dating evidence.

Thurnham Roman Villa

The excavation of this well-known Scheduled Ancient Monument was carried out under particularly intense scrutiny from the local public, the press and the statutory consultees monitoring the project (English Heritage and Kent County Council). There can be little doubt that the scale of the investigation did full justice to this important site.

The problems of carrying out a showpiece excavation under difficult winter working conditions, and within tight time constraints, demanded bold solutions, including the laying of a 500 m long access track, and the use of marquees and

polytunnels to cover the villa buildings, to allow all-weather working.

Together with previous excavations in 1958, now buried beneath the M20 motorway, the excavations have exposed almost the entire plan of the villa buildings, and a broad transect through the surrounding landscape. A new discovery is a late Iron Age settlement enclosure, with traces of at least one roundhouse, underlying the villa complex. An early Roman stone-built 'proto-villa' has also been identified.



Thurnham Villa – The postholes of a large aisled structure, probably of two storeys, which seems to have outlived the principal villa building, lasting into the 4th century AD Photo courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL

The villa complex at its most extensive was a grand affair, although not of the same status as the famous Lullingstone villa. The substantial main building had a winged corridor plan (the bathhouse excavated in 1958 replacing the south wing), crushed tile floors and painted plaster walls, but there were no mosaics and no hypocaust. Also present were a stone-built structure, currently interpreted as a temple or mausoleum, a very large, probably two-storey aisled building, and a range of agricultural structures. The latter include at least one, and possibly two large timber buildings, a stone-built corn-dryer or malting oven, and a well. The complex dates broadly from the 1st to the 4th century AD.

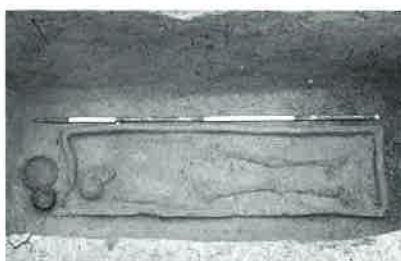
Pepper Hill Roman Cemetery

An entire cemetery associated with the Roman town at Springhead (Vagniacae) was excavated in three stages, following its unexpected discovery during a watching brief on cable diversion works for the rail link. Nearly 600 burials were recorded, accounting for c 95% of the cemetery population. Early indications are that the



cemetery dates from the 1st to the 3rd century AD. The burials were tightly packed into an area about the size of a tennis court, often intercutting and overlying one another. At least three main phases of burial were recorded, including an early phase of cremations, a later phase of inhumations and late phase consisting of a dense layer of shallow cremations. Several hundred complete pottery vessels were recovered, many with intact cremation deposits inside, which have since been subject to careful laboratory excavation.

Among the varied and intriguing collection of finds were the traces of several pairs of hobnailed shoes, which in each case had been carefully placed with a pottery vessel containing the cremated remains of the deceased, presumably for their journey to the underworld. The cemetery was bounded to the south by a minor Roman road leading into Vagniacae, and footings to the north may represent a shrine associated with the cemetery. On the opposite side of the road was a large, mysterious shaft or well, which was excavated to a depth of 4 m without locating the bottom.



Pepper Hill – Above: A 2nd century AD burial from the town cemetery of Roman Springhead (Vagniacae). Pottery vessels were commonly found by the heads of the skeletons here.

Pepper Hill – Left: Although bone preservation was generally very poor, details including coffin and body stains were often visible. Photos courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL



Pepper Hill – Because much of the excavation was carried out during the winter, the site was covered with polytunnels to allow all-weather working. Photo courtesy of Union Railways (South) Ltd for CTRL

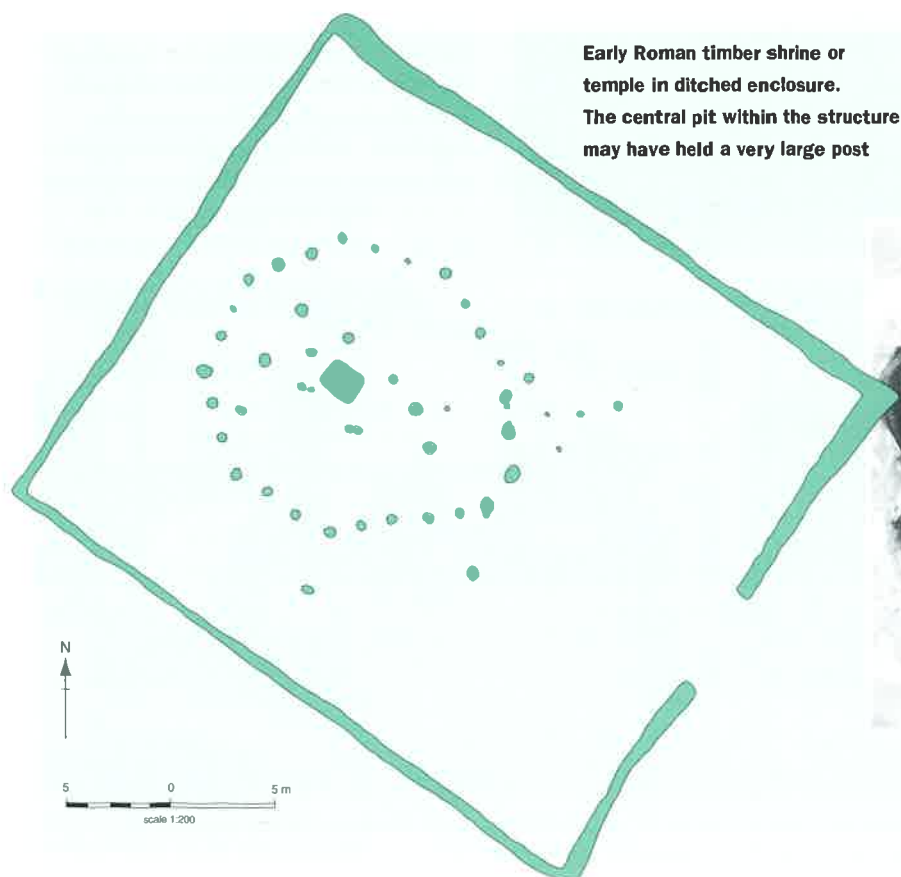
Westhawk Farm, Ashford, Kent

Westhawk Farm is a Roman roadside settlement just south of Ashford at the junction of the Roman road from Dover and Lympne with that running from the Weald to Canterbury. OAU undertook the first stage of excavation of an area of some 7 ha

lying adjacent to the apparent nucleus of the site, prior to housing construction. The site, effectively unknown prior to evaluation work, has been subject to a magnetometer survey which produced a very impressive overall plan of the settlement, the focal area



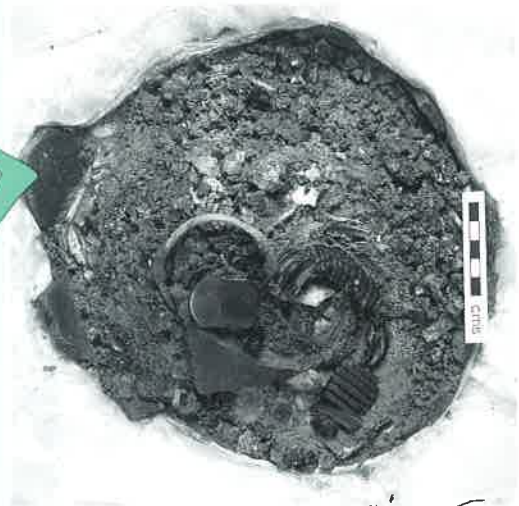
General plan of the site based on geophysical survey by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford



of which has now been taken out of the development. The work is being carried out for Kent County Council with funding from Wilcon Homes and is ongoing.

We have excavated two areas this year. The larger area revealed part of the axial road through the settlement, with ditched plots laid out at right-angles to it on the NW side. These contained a variety of timber buildings and other features, one of the buildings being associated with ironworking. An adjacent well or waterhole at the road edge produced waterlogged remains and some 70 (probably votive) coins, mostly of 2nd century date. On the opposite side of the road a further ironworking building had a row of smelting furnaces immediately adjacent and evidence for smithing within the building. Close to this complex a rectangular ditched enclosure c 28 m x 33 m contained a SE facing octagonal post structure interpreted as a shrine.

Other important finds included several burials. Most of these were in the smaller excavated area. One cremation here contained a copper alloy armlet, and a necklace and armlet of 'jet' beads. Analysis suggests a previously unsuspected use of local lignite for some of the beads, indicating a local industry. Generally the finds suggest a settlement of medium status, primarily occupied from the mid-late 1st century to about the mid 3rd century AD with remarkably little evidence for late Roman activity.



Cremation burial partly excavated. Copper alloy and 'jet' jewellery was placed on top of the cremated bone. The large beads belong to an armlet strung on copper alloy wire

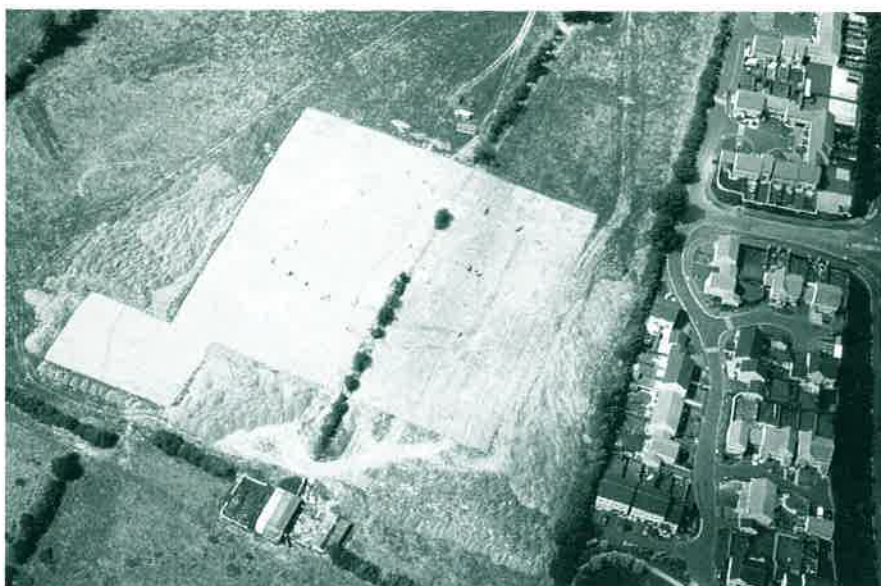
Two Iron Age sites

Large scale excavations on Iron Age settlement sites have been a feature of the fieldwork programme in recent months. Excavations at Humberstone, Leicester (for Tesco Stores Limited) and Bicester Fields Farm, Oxfordshire (for Westbury Homes Limited) have produced two settlement sites of broadly similar date (300 BC - AD 50) but quite different character.

As a result of full cooperation between the developers, Local Authority Archaeologists and the OAU, these projects can be cited as classic examples of PPG16 at its most effective. The archaeological investigations, from initial survey to the completion of the post-excavation assessment, were successfully completed within very short timescales, with a minimum of disruption to the construction programme.

Bicester Fields Farm

Excavations in advance of a housing development revealed an Iron Age settlement consisting of a ditched enclosure with a centrally placed roundhouse, surrounded by small fields and trackways. The house was rebuilt on the same site several times, but the settlement seems to have been short-lived. The pottery assemblage dates the site to c 150 BC – AD 50.



Bicester Fields Farm – The sub-rectangular settlement enclosure is clearly visible as a soil mark in this aerial photograph of the excavations in progress (Photo © Crown Copyright NMR)

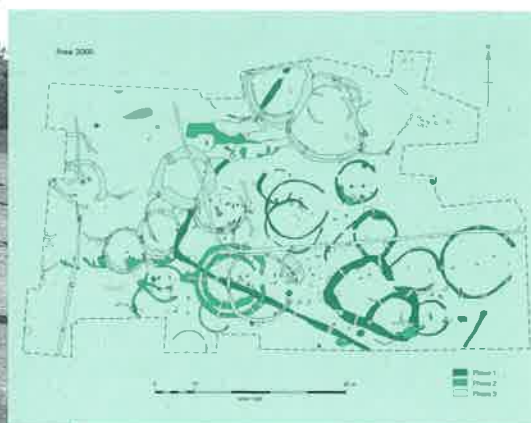
The economy of the site seems to have been largely pastoral, and there are indications that it may have been home to a family of some status. There was evidence for metal-working and trading contacts with a wider area. Interesting finds included a series of horse skulls found at intervals around the enclosure ditch.

Humberstone, Leicester

An excavation on a hilltop to the east of Leicester, ahead of a new shopping development, revealed traces of an Iron Age settlement extending over a wide area. The focus of the settlement was a pair of large

roundhouses, each rebuilt at least once on more or less the same site. The larger of the roundhouses consisted of two concentric penannular ditches, with drainage sumps at the terminals. Inside were stone-packed postholes and a central hearth. The houses were surrounded by irregular enclosures, which are likely to have been stock pens.

Notable finds included a substantial assemblage of pottery, dating from c 300 BC – AD 50, a complete saddle quern and a pair of bronze tweezers. Although the settlement was probably abandoned before the Roman conquest, two republican Roman silver coins were found together in a ditch, one struck in 154 BC and the other in 31-32 BC, suggesting at least indirect contact with the Roman world.



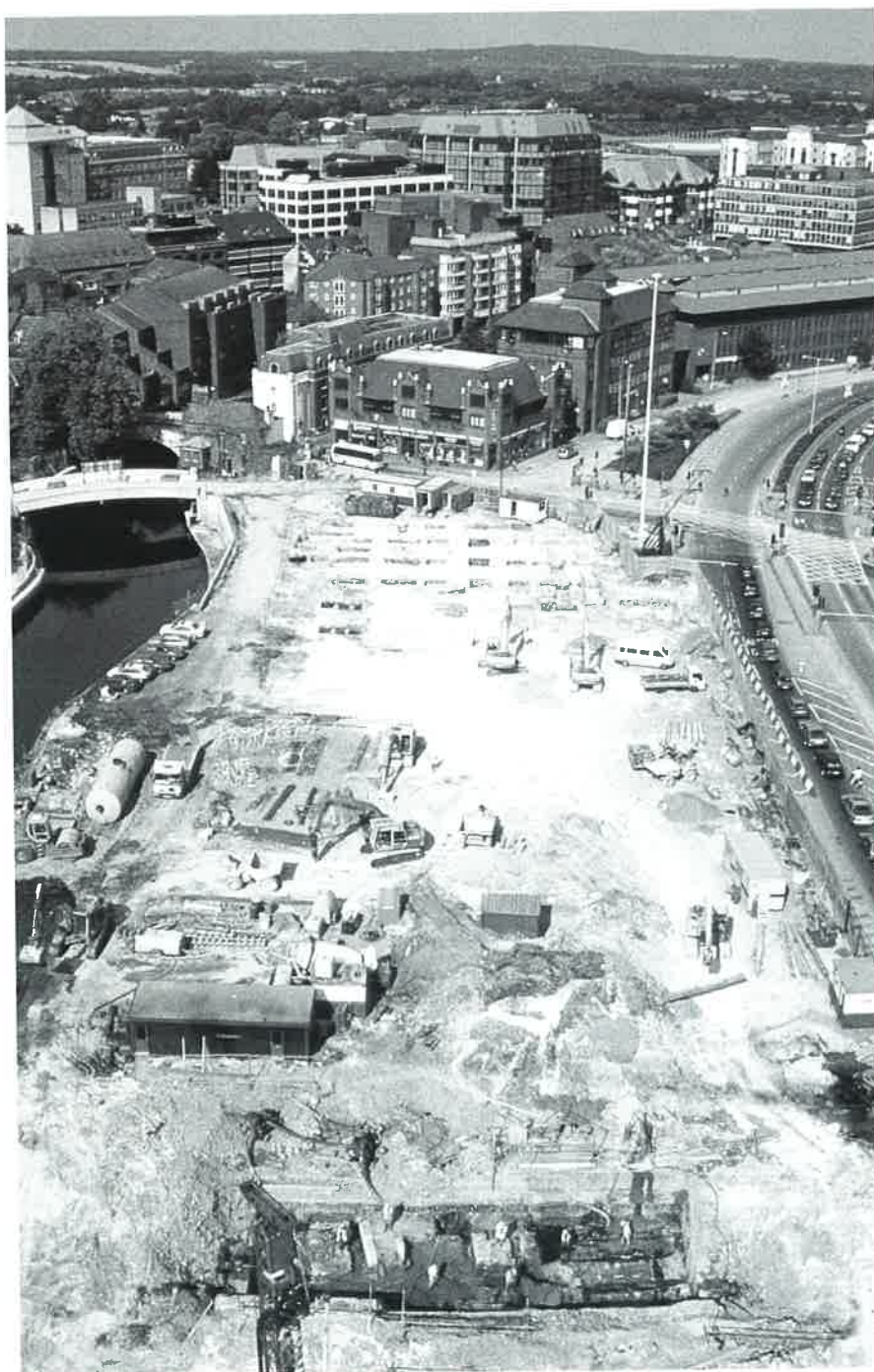
Humberstone, Leicester – Above: plan of the site showing roundhouses and enclosures. Left: the larger of the two roundhouses under excavation

Reading Oracle

A second phase of fieldwork, funded by Hammerson plc, took place this year at The Oracle, the major new shopping and leisure development in the centre of Reading. This year we crossed to the south bank of the river Kennet, concentrating on the site of St Giles' Mill. At the time of the excavations, the site was occupied by Reading Bus

Station, formerly the Tram Depot, which was built in 1903. This building was recorded by OAU and the Berkshire Industrial Archaeology Group prior to demolition.

A succession of watermills have stood on this site from at least the time of Domesday (1086), until the building of the Tram



The excavations in progress (foreground)

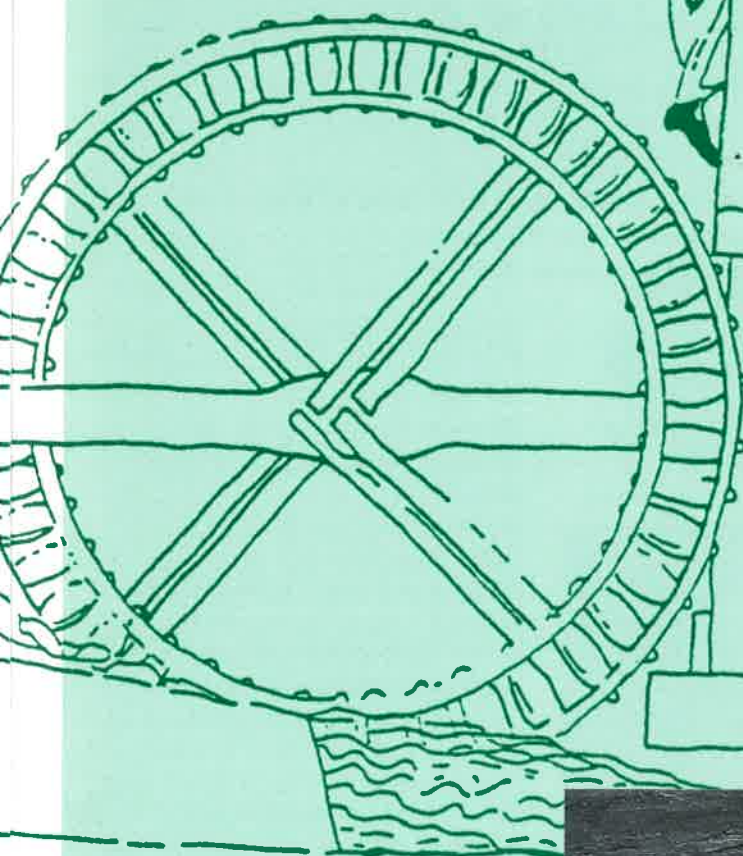
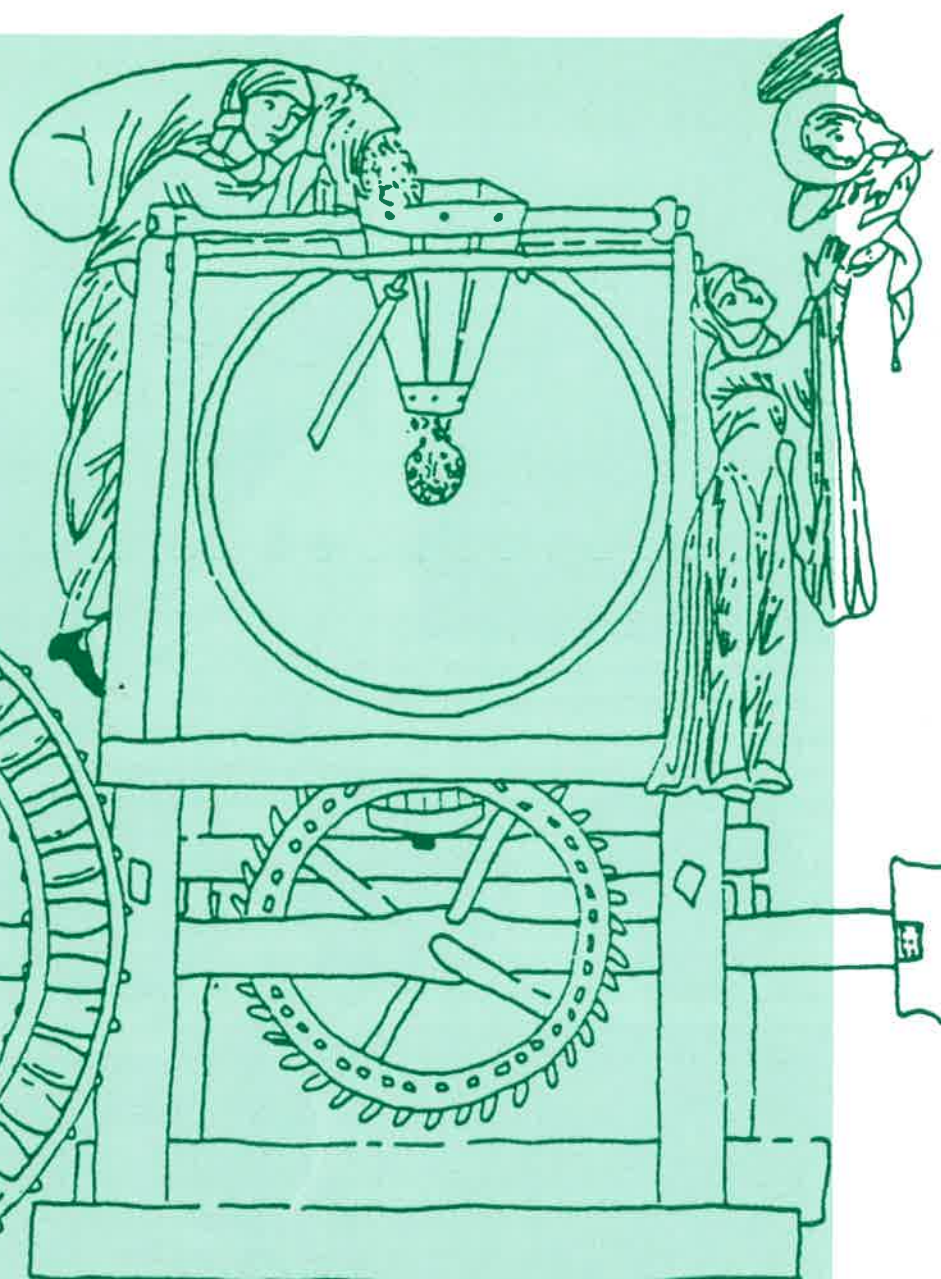


Detail of John Speed's map of Reading of 1610, showing the location of St Giles' Mill, which at this stage appears to have been a double mill

Depot. The location of the mill was pinpointed by documentary research, using early maps of Reading, so that archaeological resources could be concentrated in the critical area.

The excavation was outstandingly successful, and the intensive 3-month fieldwork campaign has revealed one of only a handful of medieval mills to be excavated in this country. Two major phases of timber construction have been identified, dated by dendrochronology to c 1300 and c 1600 respectively. To our delight, at the bottom of the sequence we found a complete gear wheel that probably dates from the 13th century, perfectly preserved by the waterlogged silts at the river's edge. Known as a pit wheel, it is made of four pieces of oak fixed together with wooden pins. Preliminary analysis suggests that this may have been a cracked wheel, perhaps discarded into the river by a medieval miller. The wheel is being conserved, and will be put on display in Reading Museum.

The discovery of this magnificent object, believed to be a unique survival, is a fitting footnote to the largest urban project yet undertaken by OAU. Post-excavation work on all of the excavations (1996-98) is now well advanced, and a short illustrated booklet about the archaeology will be published later this year to mark the opening of The Oracle. All the finds from the project, together with the excavation records, will be stored at the Museum of Reading, where they will form an invaluable study resource.



Top: the pit wheel under excavation.
Centre: detail of a 12th-century illustration, showing a working watermill. The pit wheel is the smallest of the two wheels shown. It was fixed to an axle turned by the waterwheel, and its teeth meshed with a smaller horizontal wheel that transferred the power to the millstones above. Below: the excavated pit wheel. The holes are for the teeth that meshed with the horizontal wheel. The spokes, which joined the wheel to the axle, are missing



Château de Mayenne, France

Our major research excavation and building recording study of the château at Mayenne in north-west France has now entered its third year of fieldwork. In June 1998 we completed the initial two-year programme of excavation and survey of the main building, which has evolved over a 1000 years from its likely original function of a Carolingian palace. Work comprised the stone-by-stone drawing and photographic recording of the building, and the removal of 570 m³ of backfill to reopen three basement-level rooms that had been sealed for almost 800 years. In January 1999 we started excavating the inner courtyard where the remains of further buildings lie buried. The project is funded by the European Regional Development Fund, the French Ministry of Culture, and the regional, departmental and local authorities.

During the second half of 1998 we embarked on post-excavation, leading to the production of a synthetic report, called a *Document Finale de Synthèse*. In five volumes, we describe and illustrate how the principal building changed shape during the course of history, and provide a description of the excellent range of objects identified. These include huge quantities of pottery, animal bone and metal objects which provide a tantalising glimpse of what life would have been like during the medieval period. A wonderful collection of 11th- and 12th-century chess and backgammon pieces was recovered from the backfilled basement rooms. A quarter of a backgammon board was discovered virtually intact, and many beautifully decorated counters were also found. A group of chess pieces had been carved to represent a king and his men. It is tempting to imagine William the Conqueror



OAU's David Miles (centre), M Claude Le Blanc, Mayor of Mayenne (left), and Hugo Brunner, Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, at the Maison Française day school

and his Norman soldiers represented here, perhaps after their successful siege of the château in 1063, but further work will be needed before the pieces can be dated this accurately.

The project continues to attract great interest in France, both within the archaeological community and among the general public. In September we were delighted to welcome a group led by the Mayor of Mayenne, who visited us at the Maison Française in Oxford for a well attended day school on the results of the first two years' work. The summer season of

site open days has continued to attract large numbers of visitors, and an exhibition *Les Carolingiens à Mayenne*, about the château and the OAU project, has been a great success at the departmental museum at Jublains.

On a longer-term basis, we have been working closely with local schools, designing an education programme to fit the needs of the national curriculum. A major success this year has been the publication of the Mayenne CD-ROM, produced by students at the town's secondary school, Collège Sévigné. OAU have also provided up-to-date information for a cartoon book on the history of Mayenne published by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for the department.

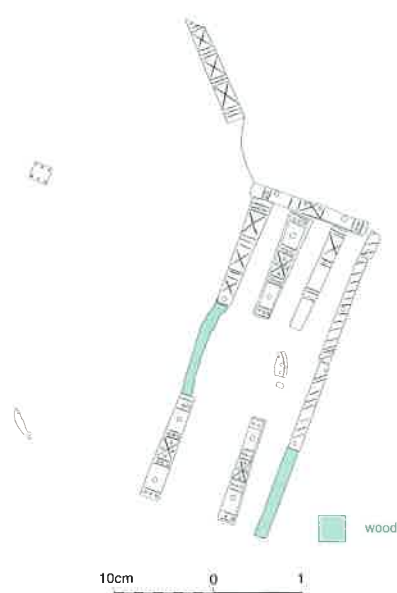


Chess pieces from the 11th or 12th century: the king and his men

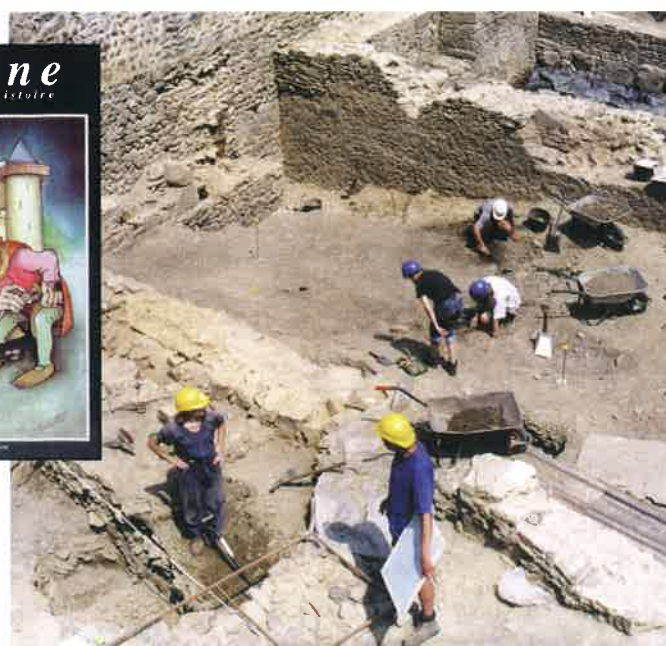
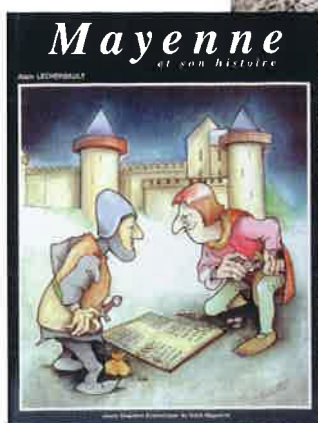


Students produce CD ROM

A CD-ROM produced by students at Collège Sévigné, Mayenne's secondary school, has focused on investigations at the château, and is structured around OAU worksheets and workshops. It has, and will continue to provide a multipurpose teaching opportunity. OAU's Jane Baldwin and class 5C worked with history, geography, French, science and IT teachers to produce a multimedia experience. Viewers can take their own path through the history of the château, meet the students and teachers, and learn about archaeologists at work, all accompanied by lively sound tracks. Jane answers students' questions about the project in a specially recorded interview, and technical terminology is explained in an illustrated interactive glossary. (CD photo: Michael Dudley)



Above: the 11th- to 12th-century backgammon board under excavation (right), with a detailed drawing showing the decoration (left). Below: a selection of backgammon counters, decorated with bird and animal motifs



Inset: a children's cartoon book about the history of Mayenne, produced by the Jeune Chambre Economique du Nord Mayenne with help from OAU (Photo: Michael Dudley)

Above: ongoing excavations in the inner court



Left: Keith Westcott working on a 3-D reconstruction of the donjon tower

Historic Royal Palaces

This year fieldwork slowed down at the palaces, allowing us to concentrate on digesting the results of excavations in the Tower of London's moat. Attention also turned to educational initiatives, with a view to increasing access to the Tower for schoolchildren in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets. A major event for youngsters was staged at the Tower as part of the National Archaeology Days in July 1998. Meanwhile all was not completely quiet at the other palaces, and some intriguing fieldwork went on in palace gardens, sometimes under the media spotlight.

The Tower of London

London's castle, like the city, largely owes its existence to the Thames, but few visitors today appreciate that the river has a beach on its banks. This became the focus for an event in July 1998 when people were allowed down onto the Tower's foreshore at low tide. For some older visitors this was a chance to relive their childhood, as a children's beach had been created for East-Enders here in the 1930s. Traces of the sand dumped then can still be seen, but the most obvious feature today is the extraordinary mass of pottery, clay pipes and animal bones that litter the surface, the daily detritus of Tower residents over the centuries. Visitors had the chance to handle this material and to identify what they were looking at, with



Culture Secretary Chris Smith, with OAU's Graham Keevill, visiting the National Archaeology Days on the Tower foreshore (Photo: Nicki Lindsey)

experts standing by to help. The event was also a rare and important opportunity for volunteers from the City of London Archaeological Society to help us present London's past to the people of today.

Hampton Court Palace

Henry VIII was a keen sportsman, so he would appreciate current proposals to build

a new real tennis court at the palace. However, there was concern that the new court might affect the remains of Henry's bowling alley, demolished in the 18th century, so OAU dug seven test pits to look for it. We found both side walls, one under thick layers of garden soil and the other supporting a later wall around the palace nurseries; both should be unaffected by new foundations. Excavation coincided with filming for a Channel 4 'fly-on-the-wall' documentary about the palace, prompting the excavators to watch the series with special interest!

Kensington Palace

Ornamental pools don't usually interest archaeologists, but digging for a new one in private gardens at Kensington Palace revealed walls and a culvert of a long-lost service range built for the Earl of Albemarle in 1698-9. He was a close advisor to William III, with rooms in the palace for which the service range was created. Kitchens featured prominently, and a find from them gave a good idea of when the building was demolished: a marmalade jar proudly displayed its prize badge awarded in 1862!



Graham Keevill consults Dr Cathal Moore of HRP in Hampton Court's greenhouses while Channel 4's cameras roll



Yarnton

For the last six years, OAU have been investigating Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement dating from c 4000-700 BC on the floodplain at Yarnton, in advance of gravel extraction by ARC (now Hanson Aggregates). This landscape study, funded by English Heritage, has revealed ephemeral living sites and opened a window onto a range of activities often under-represented or invisible in conventional excavation.



Digging royal gardens: Kensington Palace (above) and looking for Henry VIII's bowling alley (below)



Our final field season, in 1998, investigated the buried watercourses that once flowed through the area, and a number of wells. Here, waterlogged soils have preserved organic material that decays in drier conditions (such the wooden bowl above), together with plant remains that allow us to build up a picture of the landscape as it was over 3000 years ago.

The settlements, ceremonial monuments and burial sites of the area's early inhabitants were linked by paths and trackways. We have found several gravel causeways built over low-lying, boggy areas,



Excavations reveal an impressive 35 metre limestone causeway, with wooden hand rail, which once crossed a former channel of the river Thames

and this year we also uncovered wooden trackways over the small river channels. But far and away the most exceptional discovery was the magnificent limestone causeway you can see in the photograph. The stone (several tons of it, as we discovered when we dismantled it!) was brought over five miles from Bladon or the Hanborough area, in order to construct a causeway 35 metres long and 5 metres wide, across a former channel of the Thames.

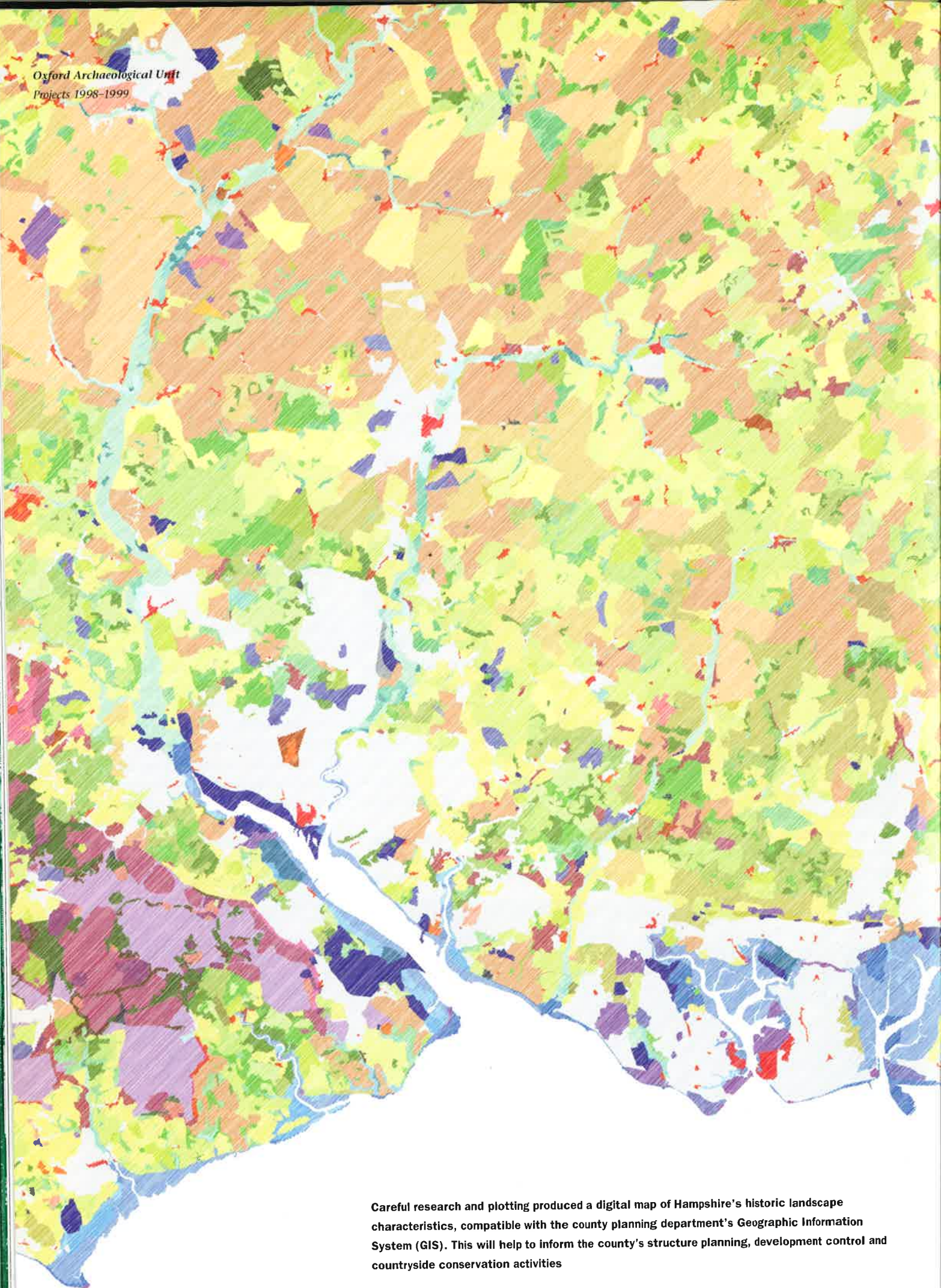
Such an exceptional investment of effort suggests that the causeway had more than a mundane purpose. Perhaps it led from the sites of the living to those of the dead, as remains of Bronze Age barrows were found on the adjacent gravel island. Wooden rails ran along each side of the stone path, and the photograph shows an excavator cleaning their collapsed remains.



Metal objects were found beneath and within the causeway. The spearhead shown in the photograph was found with a bronze awl (leatherworking tool), and a slender flanged bracelet. All date from the late Bronze Age, between 3000 and 3500 years ago.



BBC2's *Out and About* team experience archaeology Yarnton-style! Here, the crew are with OAU's Project Manager Gill Hey (centre) filming the processing of environmental samples



Careful research and plotting produced a digital map of Hampshire's historic landscape characteristics, compatible with the county planning department's Geographic Information System (GIS). This will help to inform the county's structure planning, development control and countryside conservation activities

Hampshire Historic Landscapes Assessment

Historic landscape assessment is about recognising the ways in which the present countryside reflects how people have exploited and changed their physical environment, and adapted to it through time, with respect to different social, economic, technological and cultural aspects of life.

The core premise against which this study has been developed is the recognition that such relationships between people and their environment – and hence the countryside itself – is dynamic and ever changing. The key policy issue is how present day society wishes to engage with and influence the direction and pace of future change in ways currently perceived to be desirable for maintaining links with the past in a way that enriches the present environment.

Historic landscape character is, thus partly about characteristic patterns of change and important relics of past change, and partly about how the resultant pattern of physical features in the countryside consistently varies from one place to another. Such patterns can be seen to reflect a complex combination of local or regional long- or short-term socio-economic factors, and varied underlying influences of geography, history and tradition.

A valuable interactive resource

The main aims of the project were to produce a digital map of Hampshire's historic landscape characteristics, which, in conjunction with the county-wide landscape assessment, would help to inform the county's structure planning, development control and countryside conservation activities.

The key technical objective of the study was that the assessment should be compatible with the county planning department's Geographic Information System (GIS) and be interactive.

The GIS capability of the map has been successfully tested by combining polygon area data for the Historic Landscape Types and the Hampshire Landscape Character Areas and Parishes respectively in order to compare the proportion of different Historic

Landscape Types that occur in each Character Area or Parish.

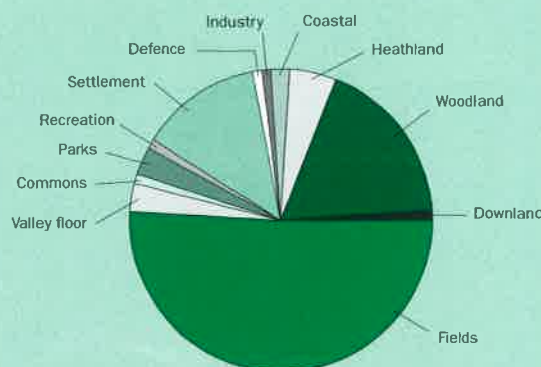
In addition to the 80-odd historic landscape 'types,' postcode data was used to characterise the settlement pattern of every kilometre square of the county. Thus the number of postal delivery points and the degree of their dispersal or nucleation, reflect the geographical mix of individual farms and cottages, through small hamlets and large villages, to towns and major conurbations.

The overall pattern of Historic Landscape Types across Hampshire in relation to the Hampshire Landscape Character Areas is shown on the map. The pie charts illustrate

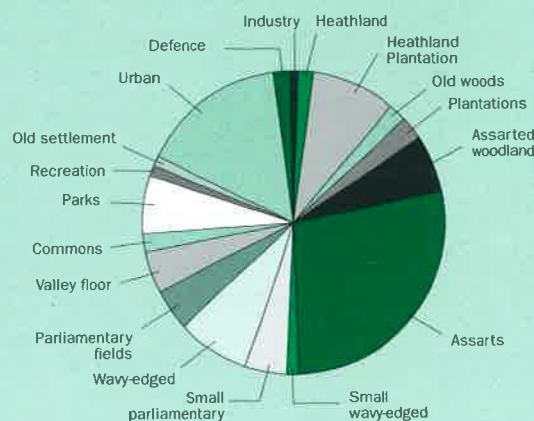
how the GIS system has been used to group the historic landscape types into broader categories, and how different Landscape Character Areas and parishes (or any other spatial entity) can be analysed for their historic landscape characteristics. This has so far been used to establish the historic character of the county's 11 pre-existing Landscape Character Areas defined using traditional landscape assessment methods, and to characterise each of Hampshire's 250+ parishes.

The study has already proved valuable in the development of three other landscape management studies of the Forest of Eversley, Winchester Environs and Forest of Bere. We are now developing a version for Hampshire County Council's excellent Web site.

Hampshire: main historic landscape categories



Area 5: proportions of grouped historic landscape types



The GIS system can be used to extract and analyse a wide variety of data. The pie charts above show examples where the historic landscape types are grouped into broader categories (top), and one area has been analysed for its historic landscape characteristics (above)

Oxford

Opportunities to excavate in the historic heart of the university tend to come very rarely, but this has been an exceptional year, with OAU working at no fewer than five prime archaeological sites.

The Sackler Library

Work started this year on the new library at the Ashmolean Museum, to be named after its benefactor Mr Sackler, with the OAU excavating under the watchful eye of the Institute of Archaeology, whose premises back onto the site. The work, commissioned by the University of Oxford, produced a remarkable sequence of discoveries. The earliest evidence, in the form of two Bronze Age ring ditches, was unforeseen but adds to the growing evidence for a prehistoric monument complex beneath central north Oxford. We had expected to find remains of the royal palace of Beaumont, built nearby

in the 12th century. To our surprise, however, what emerged was a grid of tree-planting pits, possibly the remains of one of the documented 13th-century orchards in the area. The remains of a substantial building, with much stained glass and decorated tile, bear witness to the subsequent use of the site as a Carmelite Friary from the 14th century until the Dissolution. Amongst the pottery assemblage were the first sherds of mid Saxon Ipswich Ware to be found in Oxford.

Lincoln College

As part of a major refurbishment programme, Lincoln College commissioned OAU to carry out building survey and excavations within their medieval kitchen and buttery. OAU's team recorded the fabric of the buildings, dating from 1436, and found two early bread ovens.



Sackler Library – Mr and Mrs Sackler (centre) visiting excavations at the new Ashmolean Museum library, with OAU's David Miles (left) and David Wilkinson (right). Inset: detail of masonry from the 14th-century Carmelite Friary



Lincoln College – excavation of 10th- and 11th-century layers underway, with the remains of the 15th-century college kitchen well visible in the centre of the photograph



Christ Church – excavations underway in the Cathedral garden, in advance of extensions to the graveyard.
Detail shows the careful excavation of early burials in the area

Excavation of two basements provided an opportunity for us to record over three metres of stratified deposits, reaching right back to the pre-Conquest burh. Amongst the many features located were the 15th-century kitchen well, and the remains of a late Saxon house with rubbish pits containing large quantities of iron-working debris. The floors of this building were covered with ash, charcoal and burnt daub from the walls, suggesting that it had eventually been destroyed in a major fire. Careful analysis of the finds and soil samples should tell us more about the house and the work that went on there.

Christ Church

Christ Church commissioned OAU to excavate two trenches in the Cathedral garden, in advance of an extension to the graveyard. Graves dating back to the late Saxon period have been discovered here previously, and OAU's trenches this year located many more burials, some of which could also potentially be Saxon in date, overlying one another in a dense sequence. It is hoped to carry out a programme of radiocarbon dating, which may provide more evidence for the origins of the Anglo-Saxon Minster of St Frideswide.



Queen's College

Queen's College commissioned an archaeological evaluation in order to assess the possible impact of a proposed new library. The site selected has been in use as a garden for over 650 years, and the survival of early remains appears very promising. OAU's evaluation identified the presence of late Saxon remains, including a yard surface and metal-working debris, and a great density of medieval pits and ditches. A reminder of Oxford's more recent history turned up in the form of an Anderson air-raid shelter, constructed in 1939.



Roman peas found at Mansfield College (Photo: Michael Dudley)

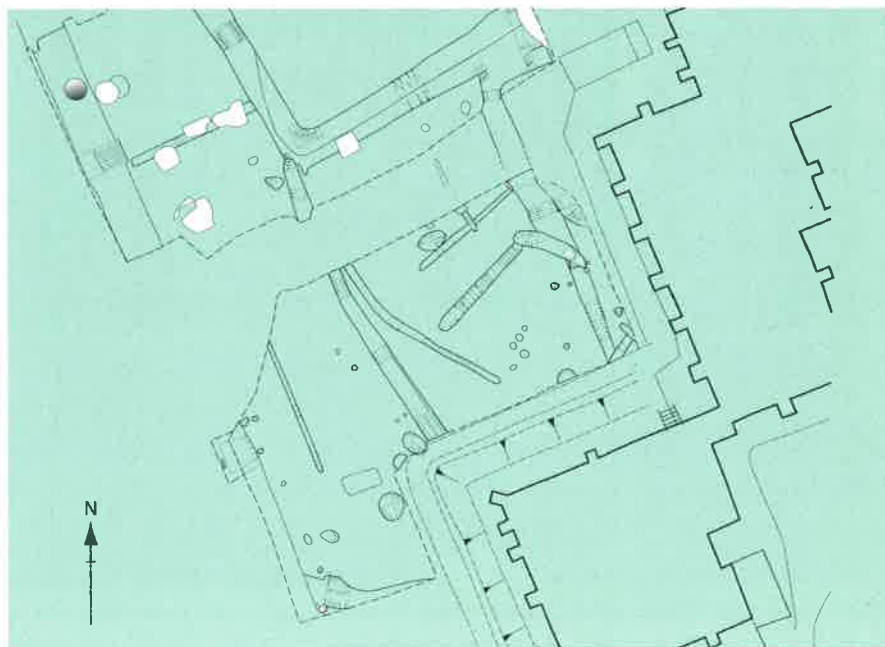
Mansfield College

Excavations on behalf of Oxford University Surveyor's Department at Mansfield College, in advance of the construction of a new Institute for American Studies, have shed new light on Roman settlement in the city. Part of a series of linked enclosures of later Roman date, but probably originating in the 2nd century, was revealed. A small timber building in one of the enclosures was associated with 4th-century domestic debris including important charred plant remains, in which emmer wheat and peas were particularly well represented. The settlement, apparently of fairly low status, may have been typical of activity of rural character, fragmentary evidence for which has been encountered previously in the South Parks and Banbury Road area, but it is possible that a more nucleated settlement was associated with the north-south Roman road here.

Mansfield College – The Roman enclosures lie in the eastern half of the site with the probable timber building in the south-east corner. The major ditch to the west formed part of the Civil War defences of Oxford



Queen's College – Evaluation trenches in the Provost's Garden



Abingdon, Abbey Gardens

As part of a Historical Restoration Management Plan, the Vale of White Horse Council and the Heritage Lottery funded a geophysical survey of the Abbey Gardens, Abingdon, formerly the site of Abingdon Abbey. Although the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, only the Abbey gateway and a range of buildings in the outer court now survive.

The site of the church and cloister was investigated with a limited number of slit trenches in 1922, but the results were not published until 1968, and only an outline plan could be established. Medieval

chronicles and accounts of the Abbey survive, and have been used to reconstruct the layout of the abbey (see Mrs Lambrick's plan below). Much of this however remains conjectural.

OAU and Bartlett-Clark Consultancy carried out resistivity and magnetometer surveys of the Abbey Gardens, and a ground-penetrating radar survey of the adjacent carpark. The results were spectacular, confirming the basic church

plan drawn up in 1968, adding new chapels alongside the choir, and internal divisions within it. It should now be possible to match the documentary records to the building sequence evident from the survey. Other buildings are also apparent east and south-east of the church, where the documentary reconstruction placed the Infirmary and the Keeper of Works house.

It is hoped that further investigation of the buried archaeology will be possible during the restoration of the park.



The Ridgeway Survey

The Ridgeway National Trail displays a good variety of archaeological and historic features, including: frequent prehistoric barrows, some clustered as barrow cemeteries; major hillforts, some with associated linear earthworks; other linear prehistoric earthworks and clusters of medieval earthworks, some associated with extant villages. Recurrent areas of historic

landscape interest are represented by the distribution of ancient woodland, downland and historic parks, and there is sporadic industrial archaeological interest (railways, canal, quarries old and new, windmill).

Taking all types of monument within or very close to the path itself, there is significant variation in condition. A high proportion (over two thirds) of buildings,

hillforts, holloways, lynchets, trackways, ditches and pits are in medium or good condition. But on the western Ridgeway, a much lower proportion of other types of monument are in medium to good condition (eg barrows earthworks, enclosures, field systems, linear earthworks and ponds). Such features are generally in better condition on the eastern Ridgeway.

Landuse is very variable according to the type of feature concerned, with most on the western Ridgeway being in arable or grassland, and many on the eastern half of the Ridgeway in woodland. The most common management problem on the western half is erosion and rutting caused by vehicles, while the commonest problem for the eastern half is excessive vegetation obscuring visible features. Visitor erosion is not a major issue on the western Ridgeway because the most heavily visited groups of monuments at Uffington and Barbury have had active programmes of dealing with the problem. This is more of a problem with the eastern Ridgeway. Accessibility to visible monuments is varied, but where available almost all access is recorded as being in good or very good condition. Overall there is good or very good access to examples of all the more significant types of extant monument.

Capital projects identified

A range of possible capital projects to enhance the conservation, access and interpretation of the Ridgeway have been identified. Forty-three are areas that would benefit from detailed archaeological survey to assist management and/ or interpretation; forty-five represent groups of locations where physical management works are needed to improve conservation, visibility and access to features; eighteen are areas of route development for circular walks and self-guided trails; four represent major possible route extensions, alternatives or diversions to improve the archaeological and cultural heritage content of the Ridgeway; and eight are broad strategic projects to improve the interpretation and presentation of the archaeology and historic environment of the Ridgeway.

There are several local archaeological and amenity societies along the Ridgeway and there is substantial potential for involving them in these projects.



The Ridgeway, Western section – ramparts at Segsbury Hillfort, Oxon



The Ridgeway, Eastern Section – holloway at Wainhill, Oxon

Projects 1998-99

Written reports of all fieldwork and consultancy projects are compiled for clients. In addition summaries of most fieldwork projects are contributed to regional newsletters such as CBA Newsletter (Wessex, West Midlands) and South Midlands Archaeology.

More detailed reports of many projects are also contributed to the relevant regional and national journals. Project summaries are also provided to County Sites and Monuments Records.

International Projects

Mayenne, France: Château de Mayenne – three phases of excavation of the castle and completion of the first phase of post-excavation

Ireland

Irish towns – consultancy: a review of urban archaeology in Ireland
Irish Excavation – review of unpublished excavations in Ireland; development of strategy for managing backlog of unpublished excavations

Regional Projects

English Heritage Bridges – consultancy: MPP Step 1 project for English Heritage (Monuments Protection Programme)
Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme and Dorney Eton Rowing Lake – post-excavation analysis: occupation sites dating from the Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period, in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food – consultancy: study of the management of archaeological sites in arable landscapes
The Ridgeway – consultancy: study of management, access and interpretation for archaeological features along the east and west Ridgeway in Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire and Hertfordshire
Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme – post-excavation and editing: 35 sites with evidence of activity from the Neolithic to the post-medieval periods
West Coast Main Line – consultancy: environmental assessment of the modernisation of the London to Glasgow railway line
Environment Agency – watching brief along the Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme in Berkshire and Buckinghamshire

Avon

Oldbury Court Estate – consultancy: desk-top assessment of a site of likely Roman and medieval potential

Bedfordshire

Biggleswade – consultancy: desk-top assessment of housing scheme, multi-period potential
Dunstable Priory – consultancy: desk-top assessment of archaeological background of priory

Berkshire

Brimpton, Larkwhistle Farm – editing and publication of report: middle Iron Age settlement
Burghfield, Moores Farm – excavation: prehistoric and late Bronze Age settlement

Eton, Kings Stable – post-excavation analysis: medieval urban deposits and features, probably associated with Windsor Bridge
Hungerford, Somerfield – evaluation: prehistoric feature, Roman finds, 18th- to 19th-century brewery structures
Hurley, 'Chelston', Mill Lane – watching brief: modern deposits associated with the construction of the house
Maidenhead, Berry Hill Ice-house – building survey: 19th-century ice-house, demolished for Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme
Marlowe, Widmere Chapel – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
Newbury, Community Hospital, Turnpike Road – evaluation: Mesolithic/early Neolithic worked flints, Roman ditches
Newbury, Shaw House – buildings: assessment for conservation plan
Olney, The Church of St Peter and St Paul – watching brief: disturbed human charnel and foundations of the 14th-century church that was almost completely rebuilt in the 19th century
Reading, Business Park – post-excavation analysis: completion of analysis of extensive late Bronze Age settlement and associated activity
Reading, Friar Street, Marks and Spencer – post-excavation and publication: medieval and post-medieval tenements
Reading, 2-4 London Street – building survey (part of Oracle project): two shops built c 1830
Reading, The Oracle – building survey, excavation, watching brief and post-excavation analysis: deeply stratified urban site, including 13th-century stone hall, 16th-century tannery, 17th-century Oracle Workhouse, medieval and post-medieval St Giles Mill and early 20th-century tram/trolley-bus depot
Remenham, Cooks Nursery – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
Thatcham, Northern Distributor Road – post-excavation and publication: Roman settlement, dated to 2nd century
Windsor Castle – consultancy on publication project design
Wokingham, Matthews Gardens – consultancy: desk-top assessment, site of multi-period potential
Woodley, Duffield House – final editing and publication: Bronze Age occupation

Buckinghamshire

Aylesbury, St Mary's Church – consultancy
Chetwode, St Mary and St Nicholas' Church – watching brief: removal of Tudor panelling revealed medieval double-niched piscina in south wall of the 13th-century church
Ford, Moreton Farm – watching brief: no archaeological features encountered although beside medieval moated manor
High Wycombe, All Saints Church – watching brief: previously unknown post-medieval vault
High Wycombe, Gomm Valley – consultancy: desk-top assessment of site containing evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement
Medmenham, Danesfield House Hotel – evaluation and excavation: tree-planting holes and modern landscaping features
Milton Keynes, Shenley Brook End, CNT Site 4 – watching brief: ridge and furrow
Milton Keynes, Simpson, St Thomas Church – watching brief: no archaeological features were recorded
Sherington, St Laud's Church – evaluation: inhumations associated with the post-medieval cemetery

Soulbury, All Saints Church – watching brief: undated foundation pad
Taplow, Widdbrook Common – excavation: prehistoric occupation, part of Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme
Woolburn, Royal Stag Works – watching brief: features and finds associated with working life and demolition of 19th- and 20th-century brewery

Cambridgeshire

A428 – consultancy: environmental assessment of road improvements
Fulbourn Hospital – post-excavation analysis: post-excavation of middle to late Bronze Age ditched enclosure

Cheshire

Warrington, Friars Gate – evaluation: remains of wall foundations, nave and north transept of church associated with medieval friary

Cornwall

Falmouth, Budock Vean Golf and Country House Hotel – evaluation: possible 19th-century landscaping

Dorset

Cerne Abbas Giant – consultancy: historical survey of famous hill figure
A30/A35 – consultancy: for A30/A35 Road scheme in Dorset and Devon

East Sussex

Rye, Camber Castle – post-excavation analysis and editing: Henrician coastal defence castle

Gloucestershire

Ampney Crucis, Church of the Holy Rood – watching brief: disturbed medieval human remains
Condicote Village Hall – consultancy: desk-top assessment of site close to scheduled henge site
Emerson Green, Wick Wick Farm – evaluation: possible medieval ditch, 18th-century structures and deposits and undated features
Fairford, Thornhill Farm – post-excavation analysis: late Iron Age to Roman pastoral site
Gloucester, Bodiam Avenue – evaluation: post-medieval earthwork ditches
Gloucester, Elmbridge Road – evaluation: Roman, medieval and post-medieval field boundaries, undated ditches
Gloucester, Paygrove Farm, Longlevens – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
Lechlade, Butler's Field – post-excavation and publication: Anglo-Saxon cemetery
Lechlade, Cuthwine Place – post-excavation analysis: late Bronze Age/early Iron Age ditches, Iron Age pit and a late medieval/early post-medieval pit
Lechlade, Little London – consultancy and evaluation: medieval structures
Lechlade, St Clothildes, Oak Street – watching brief: modern rubbish pit
Shorncliffe Quarry – further excavation and post-excavation analysis: prehistoric settlement and Roman ditches

Hampshire

Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment – consultancy: historical assessment of Hampshire

Hereford

Little Lea End Radio Mast Site – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

Hertfordshire

- Stevenage** – consultancy: desk-top assessment of site of multi-period potential
Tring, Rodwell's Akeman Street – building survey and desk-top assessment: 19th-century malthouse and earlier post-medieval structures
Watford, Leavesden Aerodrome – excavation and post-excavation analysis: late Iron Age activity and medieval quarry pits

Kent (* Fieldwork in advance of CTRL)

- * **Ashford, 2 Boys Hall Road** – excavation and building survey: 17th-century cottage
- * **Ashford, 4 Boys Hall Road** – pre-demolition survey of post-medieval house
- * **Ashford, Lodge Wood** – evaluation and watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
- Ashford, Westhawk Farm** – excavation: large Roman settlement
- * **Ashford, Yonseas Farm** – building survey, excavation and watching brief: detailed recording of 18th-century farmhouse kitchen with surviving bread oven. Watching brief during demolition and excavation of foundations
- * **Aylesford, White Horse Stone** – excavation: Neolithic longhouse, late Bronze Age/early Iron Age settlement
- Bapchild, near Sittingbourne, North-west of School lane** – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
- * **Borstal, Nashenden Valley** – excavation: deep trench failed to locate suspected Allerod soil found during evaluation
- * **Boxley, East of Boarley Farm** – excavation: Roman ditches, palaeoenvironmental sequence from dry valley deposits
- * **Boxley, West of Boarley Farm** – excavation: 3 animal burials, postholes and pits, possibly Iron Age
- * **Boxley, Boarley lane** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- * **Boxley, East of Boxley Road** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- Boxley, The Malthouse and Malthouse Cottage** – building survey: late 18th-century malt- and oast-house
- * **Boxley, Pilgrims Way** – evaluation, excavation and watching brief: late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity, medieval corn-drier
- * **Channel Tunnel Rail Link** – watching briefs and geotechnical surveys along route of CTRL
- * **Charing, Beechbrook Wood** – geophysical survey
- * **Charing, Brockton Barn** – building survey, evaluation and excavation: 17th-century barn
- * **Charing, Brockton Farm** – building survey, evaluation and excavation: 17th-century farm
- * **Charing, Hurst Wood** – excavation and watching brief: 32 burnt features of uncertain date
- * **Charing, East of Newlands** – excavation: section through late Iron Age/early Roman hollow way
- Dartford, Coach and Horse Inn, Spital Street** – building survey: 17th-century timber-framed building, heavily refurbished in 20th century
- * **Detling, East of Hockers Lane** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- * **Detling, West of Sittingbourne** – evaluation: medieval enclosure discovered
- Dover, Biggin Street, The Post Office** – evaluation, excavation and post-excavation analysis: Roman to post-medieval stratigraphy
- * **Hollingbourne, Crismill Lane** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- * **Hollingbourne, South of Snarkhurst Wood** – excavation: part of late Iron Age settlement with small pottery/metalworking kiln

- * **Lenham, Chapel Mill** – excavation: 2 Bronze Age cremations, various field boundaries
- * **Lenham, West of Chapel Mill** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- Maidstone, Oakwood Hospital** – consultancy, building survey and evaluation: hospital buildings, chapel and house built in 1850 as part of the Kent County Lunatic Asylum
- Maidstone Relief Road** – consultancy: historical and archaeological appraisal of new road
- Maidstone, Lockmeadow Footbridge** – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
- Northfleet and Sellenge, NGC Pylons** – excavation and watching briefs: nothing of archaeological significance
- Northfleet East, Indoor GIS Substation** – evaluation: medieval occupation
- Northfleet, Springhead, Bore** – watching brief: boreholes next to Roman small town
- Northfleet, Springhead Roman Town** – post-excavation and publication: pipeline through Roman small town
- * **Northfleet, Waterloo Connection** – excavation: Roman cemetery, over 600 cremations and inhumations excavated (95% of cemetery)
- Rochester, George Street, 35 High Street** – building survey: 14th-century cellar
- * **Rochester, Little Monk Wood** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- * **Rochester, South of Medway** – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
- Sevenoaks, St Peter's Church** – post-excavation analysis: analysis of human remains from post-medieval vaults and graves
- * **Sevington, Boys Hall Moat** – excavation: late Iron Age cremation group, late medieval features outside moated site
- * **Sevington, West of Blind Lane** – excavation: field boundaries of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date
- * **Smeeth, Church Lane** – excavation: Bronze Age boundary ditches. Mixed flint scatters
- * **Smeeth, East of Station Road** – excavation: Iron Age/Roman, and also possible Bronze Age, field boundaries. Environmental sequence from stream deposits
- * **Thurnham, Honey Hills Wood** – excavation: earthworks in woodland adjacent to villa
- * **Thurnham, Thurnham Farm and Thurnham Roman Villa** – excavations: late Iron Age enclosure, Roman proto-villa and villa complex
- * **Westwell Leacon, Tutt Hill** – geophysical survey, watching brief and building survey: recording of two 'Type 24' pill boxes.

Leicestershire

- Leicester, Humberstone** – excavation, watching brief and post-excavation analysis: mid to late Iron Age occupation

Lincolnshire

- Brigg, Tesco** – excavation and post-excavation analysis: late medieval finds, 19th- and 20th-century finds associated with 19th-century houses

London

- A13 Thames Gateway** – consultancy
City of London, Blackfriars (LOBFPCO) – consultancy: assessment of alterations to embankment
City of Westminster, Courtauld Institute – building survey and watching brief: Saxon rubbish pit below 18th-century water tank
City of Westminster, 4 St James's Square – building investigation and watching brief during renovation of 18th-century town house

- City of Westminster, Somerset House and Gilbert Collection** – building survey and post-excavation analysis: survey included study of 18th-century embankment building and recording of exposed Tudor riverside wall and associated features
Croydon Tramlink – excavations, watching brief and post-excavation analysis: late Bronze Age field system and Saxo-Norman occupation at Lodge Lane; Roman cremation and ditch system at Lloyd Park; foundations of early post-medieval house at Geoffrey Harris House
East Acton, Harbour Lights, Ealing – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
Greenwich, Eltham Palace – watching brief: no archaeological deposits
Hampstead, Kenwood House – building survey: recording and limited excavation of 18th-century dairy, ice-house and surrounding garden
Harrow, Canons Park – consultancy: archaeological input to HLF project for restoration of park
Highgate, St Michael's Church – building survey: 18th-century vault beneath nave containing Coleridge family
Hillingdon, Hayes, Bulls Ridge – consultancy
Hillingdon, 117 Houndsditch – watching brief: disarticulated and disturbed human remains associated with known Roman extra-mural cemeteries in the vicinity
Islington, Sadler Wells – post-excavation analysis: traces of theatre predating existing building
Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington Palace – watching brief: walled garden
Kensington and Chelsea, Royal Hospital – consultancy and watching brief: 18th-century garden features
Lambeth, 271-275 Kennington Road – evaluation: structures from 19th-century Drill Hall and school
Stanmore, 72-76 Old Church Lane – evaluation: medieval feature and residual prehistoric and medieval material
Stratford Market Depot – post-excavation and editing: Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity and 18th-/19th-century activity
Tower Hamlets, Tower of London – White Tower dendrochronology
Tower Hamlets, Tower of London, Water Lane – Repaving project – watching brief: foundations for the Victorian rebuild of the Lanthorn Tower
Tower Hamlets, Tower of London, Test Pit 36 – watching brief: Byward Tower
Tower Hamlets, Tower of London Environs Scheme and Education – consultancy
Tower Hamlets, Tower of London, New Armouries – excavation: possible late or post-Roman deposit below 17th-century structure in East Mint Street
Tower Hamlets, Tower Pier – consultancy
Victoria and Albert Museum Spiral Site – consultancy
Woolwich Arsenal – consultancy, evaluation and watching brief: Roman cemetery and arsenal remains 1671-1967

Norfolk

- Bacton to Great Yarmouth pipeline** – consultancy and watching brief: on the sea-front, nothing of archaeological significance

Northamptonshire

- Aynho College Farm** – desktop study and building survey: possible site of medieval hospital
Empingham Pipeline – consultancy: air photographic survey of line of gas pipeline in Northants, Leics and Rutland
Higham Ferrers – post-excavation analysis: Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon occupation

Northampton, Derngate – excavation: early medieval defences, quarries and domestic rubbish pits

Stanwick, Redlands Farm – post-excavation analysis: prehistoric occupation and Roman villa with associated features

N Ireland

Downpatrick – consultancy: archaeological assessment of the setting of the Mount of Down

Newtownards, Castle Baun – consultancy and watching brief: post-medieval garden

Oxfordshire

A421 – post-excavation analysis: northern suburbs of Roman Alchester

Abingdon, Abingdon Abbey Meadows – evaluation: new geophysical survey of Abbey church and cloister added a great deal of new detail. Magnetometer survey and excavation further east by the river found an Iron Age settlement and elucidated the history of the Thames floodplain from the Mesolithic period through to the post-medieval period

Abingdon, St Helen's Church – consultancy: assessment of church fabric

Abingdon, St Helen's Churchyard – watching brief: found and reburied eleven post-medieval inhumations

Abingdon, 75 Ock Street – evaluation: 12th-century occupation overlain by 13th- and 14th-century occupation with evidence of activity on the site in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods

Abingdon, 99a Ock Street – watching brief: medieval and post-medieval cultivation layers and tree-holes. Modern quarrying

Abingdon, Vineyard – excavation and post-excavation analysis: reburial of human remains and post-excavation analysis of Iron Age to post-medieval settlement

Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong – post-excavation and editing: Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman settlements with possible Saxon activity

Ashbury, Tower Hill – post-excavation and analysis: Bronze Age transitional hilltop settlement with associated metalwork

Bampton, Cheyne Lane – watching brief: Victorian quarry and dumping

Bampton, New Sports Pavilion – watching brief: no archaeological features recorded

Banbury, Cherwell Centre – consultancy and evaluation: dump layers, possibly associated with 13th-century expansion of the town

Banbury, Manor Road, Old Grimsbury – excavation: occupation deposits dating from 12th century and late medieval or early post-medieval house platform. Stone footings of farmhouse, barn and well. Buildings demolished by the 17th century

Barford St John, St John's Church – watching brief: deposits from 19th-century rebuild of the church

Bicester, Bicester Fields Farm – two evaluations, excavation and post-excavation analysis: late prehistoric settlement enclosure, occupied from the mid Iron Age and abandoned before the end of the 1st century AD

Bicester, Thames Valley Police – consultancy: assessment of site of new police station

Chesterton, Red Cow Pub – watching brief: 19th- and 20th-century bottle dump

Charlton-on-Otmoor, West View Farm – watching brief: no archaeological deposits encountered

Drayton, Purton Glebe Farm – post-excavation analysis: multi-period site including Neolithic cursus

Ducklington, Gill Mill – watching brief: further season of watching briefs on the Roman small town. Four inhumations associated with an industrial area and extensive quarry pits

Ewelme, Primary School – building survey and watching brief

Eynsham Abbey – post-excavation analysis and editing: Bronze Age activity, Anglo-Saxon and medieval ecclesiastical complex

Faringdon, Romney House – watching brief: no archaeological features encountered

Fringford, The Paddock, Rectory Lane – post-excavation analysis and watching brief at Rectory Lane: Iron Age/Roman and Saxo-Norman ditches and enclosure. Three 13th-century stone structures. Post-medieval trackway

Fritwell Manor – building survey

Goring, Thames Bank Watching Brief – watching brief: probable Saxon ditch

Hardwick, near Bicester, Manor Farm – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance

Henley-on-Thames, Christ Church United Reformed Church, Reading Road – building survey of listed boundary wall

Kidlington, Mill House, Mill End – building survey: 17th-century Grade II listed building

Kidlington, 108 Mill Street – building survey: 17th- and 18th-century L-plan listed building

Over Worton, Worton House – watching brief: existing post-medieval walled garden

Radley Barrow Hills – post-excavation and publication of Volume 1: Prehistoric. Post-excavation of Volume 2

Shiplake, Crowsley Park House – building survey: of early 18th-century estate, including house and stables

Shennington, Oriel Farm – watching brief: post-medieval farm buildings

South Stoke, Manor Farm – building survey: 16th-century farmhouse built on site of Eynsham Abbey's Manor House

Stanton Harcourt, Gravelly Guy – post-excavation analysis: Iron Age and Roman settlement

Steeple Aston, Heyford Road – post-excavation analysis: Roman and medieval ditches. Possible prehistoric pit and Roman cremation

Sutton Courtenay, Appleford Sidings – excavation: middle Bronze Age field boundaries and water holes overlain by Roman field system. Small enclosure contained early Roman cremation

Uffington, White Horse Hill – post-excavation analysis: early Iron Age Hillfort

Wallingford Bypass – post-excavation analysis: late Bronze Age sites along the route of the bypass

Wallingford, Cedar Court, Brookfield Close – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance

Wallingford, Institute of Hydrology – watching brief: two alluvial deposits in an area of prehistoric complexes

Wallingford Rowing Club, Mongewell – 2 evaluations: possible early Neolithic occupation, early Saxon sunken-featured building and associated features, medieval ditch and quarry pits and 18th-century landscaping

Wallingford, St John the Evangelist's Church – watching brief: post-medieval coffins

Wantage, Fawler Copse – watching brief: no archaeology recorded

Witney, Mount House – post-excavation analysis: medieval moated bishop's manor house

Yarnton, Cresswell Field – post-excavation analysis: Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon activity

Yarnton Floodplain and Worton Rectory Farm – post-excavation and editing: Anglo-Saxon volume

Yarnton, Floodplain 1998 – excavation: Neolithic causeway and associated features

City of Oxford

2 Bardwell Road, Wychwood School – watching brief: Victorian rubbish dump

Becket Street Carpark – watching brief: no archaeological features encountered

Blackbird Leys – post-excavation analysis: Iron Age occupation and Roman pottery industry

Cheney Lane – consultancy: desk-top assessment of historic church

Christ Church Cathedral Garden – excavation in advance of graveyard extension; medieval burials

Churchill Hospital – consultancy: desk-top assessment of site of likely Roman potential

36 Cornmarket – watching brief: possibly 13th-century masonry, associated with medieval north gate and associated buildings, including the prison, The Bocardo.

Cowley, Pallet Park, Rover – evaluation and watching brief: modern features associated with the railway and manufacture of aircraft

Cowley, Rover Carpark – consultancy: assessment of archaeological potential of

1-2 Folly Bridge – watching brief: 19th-century ground make-up layers

Eastwyke Farm, Abingdon Road – consultancy, evaluation and watching brief: deposits from post-medieval dairy farm

Godstow Weir – watching brief: deposits from the late 19th-century weir and its construction

Horspath, St Giles – watching brief: no archaeological features recorded

King's Mill Lane, Centre for Islamic Studies – consultancy and watching brief: no archaeological features encountered

Lincoln College – building survey, excavations and watching brief: hearths and deposits dating from the 10th and 11th centuries onwards, foundation deposits of the extant medieval kitchen and a post-medieval brick-vaulted cellar; survey of medieval college buildings

Mansfield College and Institute of American Studies – two excavations: Roman settlement

dating from 2nd to 4th century. Scattered features dating from 3rd to 4th century. Civil War earthwork, with parallel 17th-century slot

New College, Sports Ground, St Cross Road – watching brief: Civil War defences

New College, The Warden's Barn – buildings: barn and stable of c 1400

Nuffield Press, Headington – post-excavation analysis: post-medieval manor house wall with earlier features below

Old Bank – building survey: 16th-/17th-century and 18th-century listed buildings

Oxford City UAD – consultancy: Urban Archaeological Database

Paisley House, Abingdon Road – building survey, post-excavation analysis: mid 19th-century Grade II listed paper house

Roosevelt Drive – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance

Sackler Library – evaluation, two excavations, watching brief: Bronze Age barrow ditches, early medieval pits, ?orchard, robbing from early medieval Beaumont palace and masonry from the 14th-century Carmelite Priory

Salter's Boatyard, Abingdon Road – building survey, excavation and watching brief: survey of industrial buildings prior to demolition. Recording of Lock Cottage during demolition. Excavation of made-ground deposits from 19th and 20th centuries containing finds dating from the 12th century onwards

Said Business School – consultancy, evaluation and watching brief: Victorian deposits associated with the railway station
St Aldate's Church – consultancy: assessment of alterations to historic church
St Edward's School – evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
St Hilda's College – consultancy: assessment of site of possible prehistoric and Roman potential
St Hugh's College – watching brief: medieval ploughsoil
St Mary Magdalen Church – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
64-66 St Thomas' Street – post-excavation analysis: stone and cob-walled medieval and post-medieval buildings
16 Turl Street – watching brief: 17th- and 18th-century rubble, possibly from demolition of city wall

Shropshire

The Wrekin Hillfort – consultancy and excavation: Iron Age hillfort

Staffordshire

Alton Towers – consultancy and watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance

Surrey

Godalming, Pound Lane – consultancy and evaluation: modern features
Nonsuch Palace – consultancy on park landscaping
Kingston-on-Thames, Hampton Court Palace, Drawbridge – building survey, evaluation and post-excavation analysis: Bridge of Oxfordshire limestone built in 1535-36 for Henry VIII. Remains of supports for Wolsey's bridge.
Kingston-on-Thames, Hampton Court Palace, The Melon yard – evaluation: remains of Henry VIII's Close Bowling Alley, partly constructed from Wolsey's bricks. Post-medieval gardens
Kingston-on-Thames, Hampton Court Palace, Great Hall roof – building survey: recording of roof structure during re-covering

Wales

Aberdare Ironworks – consultancy: assessment of blast furnaces
Tondu, Tondu Ironworks – consultancy, building survey, evaluation and watching briefs: historical and archaeological survey of 19th-century ironworks
Undy, Church Road – editing and publication: medieval moated manor house

Warwickshire

Alcester, Stratford Road – editing: Roman suburban activity
Loxley Houses – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance to date
Nuneaton, Bottril Street – watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
Snitterfield, Church of St James the Great – watching brief: disturbed human charnel

West Midlands

Penn St Bartholomew's Church – watching brief: post-medieval coffins and human remains
Walsall, Bus Station – consultancy and watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance

Wiltshire

Calne, North Calne Distributor Road – evaluation: linear earthwork associated with medieval deserted village
Latton Lands – excavation: prehistoric and Roman activity

Lectures and broadcasts 1998-99

Tim Allen

The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 14/4/98, Wallingford Archaeological Society
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 24/4/98, Dorney Village Society
The working farm: agriculture
 28/4/98, Rewley House: Certificate in Later Prehistory
The working farm: crafts
 5/5/98, Rewley House: Certificate in Later Prehistory
Excavation of the crop-mark enclosure at Eton Rowing Lake
 8/5/98, Middle Thames Archaeological and Historical Society
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 2/6/98, Henley Archaeological Society
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 9/6/98, Wargrave Local History Society
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 23/7/98, Thames Valley Landscapes (Architects) Group
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 31/7/98, Wandsworth Archaeological Society
The Rollright Stones
 4/9/98, Live TV
Oppida: the ultimate hillforts?
 8/9/98, Rewley House: Certificate in Later Prehistory
Tour of 'The buried history of Abingdon'
 13/9/98, Civic Heritage Open day
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 7/10/98, Didcot Archaeological and Historical Society
Rome and Britain: the pre-Claudian influences
 27/10/98, Rewley House: Certificate in Later Prehistory
Social reordering: 1st century BC to 1st century AD
 3/11/98, Rewley House: Certificate in Later Prehistory
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 12/11/98, Basingstoke Archaeological Society
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 19/11/98, Society of Antiquaries, London
People and pots
 24/11/98, Abingdon Museum lecture series: In touch with the past
Life and death by the Thames: the archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 26/1/99, Reading Town Hall
Introductory talks on archaeology
 9/2/99, St Nicholas School, Abingdon
The secret life of the River Thames
 16/3/99, Radio 4
The archaeology of the Eton Rowing Lake
 20/3/99, London and Middlesex Archaeological Society annual conference

Allstair Barclay

9/9/98, Smithsonian visit to Stonehenge and Devises Museum
Artefacts from the earth
 10/9/98, Trinity College, Smithsonian seminar
Prehistoric finds
 12/11/98, Wokingham Archaeological Society

Christopher Bell

Yarnton: excavation of a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape
 24/10/98, Berkshire Archaeological Society
An introduction to archaeology
 8/10/98-10/12/98, 10 evening classes for OUDCE

Yarnton: excavation of a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape

13/1/99, South Oxfordshire Archaeological Society

Yarnton: excavation of a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape

23/2/99, Finstock History Group

Yarnton: excavation of a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape

23/2/99, West Hannay History Society

Paul Booth

The Roman town of Silchester
 16/5/98, guided tour for Oxford Architectural and Historical Society
Urban life: origins and function
 11/3/99, Rewley House, OUDCE: Undergraduate Certificate in British Archaeology, Roman option
Urban life: evolution and case studies
 18/3/99, Rewley House, OUDCE: Undergraduate Certificate in British Archaeology, Roman option

Angela Boyle

The analysis of the bones of St Chad
 14/4/98, The Newman Society, Leominster
The age of Stonehenge: placing the dead
 4/9/98, Oxford University Dept for Continuing Education/Smithsonian Institute
The people of Abingdon: can the dead speak?
 10/11/98, Abingdon Museum lecture series: In touch with the past
Human bones in archaeology
 26/11/98, Oxford University Dept for Continuing Education, Woking
Placing the dead: the archaeology of burial, Making sense of the past
 2/2/99, Rewley House lecture series: Archaeology at the end of the millennium
Reading Business Park: Bronze Age settlement in the landscape
 20/3/99, Rewley House conference: Settlement and landscape in mid to late Bronze Age settlements

Philippa Bradley

Lithics
 19/5/98 and 26/5/98, Rewley House: Applied Diploma in Archaeology
Objects from the earth
 10/9/98, Smithsonian Seminar
The earliest toolmakers: The Stone Age evidence
 17/11/98, Abingdon Museum lecture series: In touch with the past

Anne Dodd

Digital archiving for archaeologists
 17/2/99, Oxford University Department for Continuing Education

Rob Early

Actuelle Forschungen im Palastareal von Mayenne
 1/4/98, Paderborn, Germany
Château de Mayenne and archaeological methods
 22/4/98, Université de Rennes, Masters students
Château de Mayenne: état des lieux
 19/5/98, Société d'Archéologie et d'histoire de la Mayenne
Investigating a thousand year old building: excavating the château
 25/9/98, Maison Française, Oxford

Stuart Foreman

White Horse Stone
 4/99, Lower Medway Archaeological Society

Alan Hardy

The excavations at Eynsham Abbey
16/11/98, South Oxford Archaeological Group
Eynsham Abbey (with G Keavill)
10/2/99, Institute of Archaeology medieval
seminar, Oxford

Gill Hey

Oxford 4000 years ago
29/4/98, St Clare's College, Oxford
Excavations at Yarnton
20/5/98, Bloxham, Oxfordshire
No rest for the dead: burials of the 1st
millennium BC at Cusichaca, Dept of Cuzco,
Peru
30/5/98, South American Archaeology Seminar,
Institute of Latin American Studies, University of
London
Yarnton landscapes
6/98, Rewley House evening class on landscape
archaeology, Oxford
The Yarnton excavations
3/6/98, Fox FM
The Yarnton excavations
5/6/98, Thames Valley Radio FM
Yarnton Open Day
6/6/98, Thames Valley Radio FM
The Yarnton excavations
18/6/98, BBC2: Out and About
Recent work at Yarnton
2/7/98, University of the Third Age, Witney
Excavations at Yarnton
5/1/99, Henley Archaeological and Historical
Group
Living on the floodplain: Yarnton in the middle
and late Bronze Age
20/3/99, Settlement and landscape in mid to late
Bronze Age Britain Conference, Rewley House,
Oxford

David Jennings

Post-excavation: Problems and Solutions
9/9/98, Ancient Monuments Advisory
Committee: Janus House Oxford
Course Director Management for Archaeologists
28/10/98, Oxford University Dept for Continuing
Studies
Post-excavation at OAU
21/1/99, Reading University post-graduate
students, Janus House, Oxford

Graham Keavill

Recent excavations in the moat at the Tower of
London
30/4/98, St Peter's Church, Didcot
Hampton Court Palace
18–27/5/98 Channel Four 'fly-on-the-wall'
documentary series
Excavations at the Tower of London
8/5/98, OAU seminar, Janus House
Education visit by Alma School, Bermondsey
20/5/98, school visit to Tower of London
foreshore
Presentation of coin collecting projects by St
Paul's and Hermitage schools, London
Borough of Tower Hamlets
11/6/98, school visits to Tower of London
National Archaeology Days, Tower of London
foreshore
25/7/98, BBC Radio London live interview; BBC
South-East and Central TV filming; interviews
and photocalls with various national newspapers.
All broadcast/published during the weekend and
subsequent week
National Archaeology days/Low Tide London
open days
25–26/7/98, Tower of London foreshore

Monastic Oxford

7/10–8/12/98, Adult evening class, Rewley House,
Oxford
Recent excavations in the moat at the Tower of
London
15/10/98, Abingdon Archaeological Society
Tower of London education week with London
Borough of Tower Hamlets schools
9–13/11/98, Tower of London
Recent excavations in the moat at the Tower of
London
25/11/98, Maidenhead Archaeological Society
(with Duncan Wood)
Recent excavations in the moat at the Tower of
London
15/1/99, West Kent Archaeology Group
Thurnham Roman Villa and Channel Tunnel
Rail Link archaeology
24/1/99, Sunday Telegraph
Tower of London education week with London
Borough of Tower Hamlets schools
1–5/2/99, Tower of London
Thurnham Roman Villa
8/2/99, History Channel filming documentary for
cable/satellite broadcast
Eynsham Abbey (with A Hardy)
10/2/99, Institute of Archaeology medieval
seminar, Oxford
Thurnham Roman Villa (site visit)
16/2/99, Lower Medway Archaeological Society
Thurnham Roman Villa (site visit)
19/2/99, Maidstone Archaeological Society
Thurnham Roman Villa (site visit)
23/2/99, Maidstone Borough Council planning
officers
Thurnham Roman Villa (site visit)
24/2/99, Maidstone Borough councillors
Coins and archaeology
2/3/99, Marion Richardson School, Tower
Hamlets
Educational visit by Roseacre Primary School,
Beasted, Kent
9/3/99, Thurnham Roman Villa, Kent
Educational visit by Detling Primary School,
Kent
17/3/99, Thurnham Roman Villa, Kent
Recent excavations in the moat at the Tower of
London
19/3/99, City of London Archaeological Society

Robert Kinchin-Smith

The industrial archaeology of the excavations of
the Reading Oracle development
23/11/98, Berkshire IA Group (with Dan Poore
and Ben Ford)
Mill Lane Tram Depot, Reading
7/4/99, BBC Local Radio
Mill Lane Tram Depot, Reading
14/4/99, BBC Central South News
The archaeology of transport in Oxfordshire
24/4/99, CBA South Midlands Region Annual
Conference

George Lambrick

Archaeology at Port Meadow (Field visit)
20/5/98, Abingdon Archaeological Society
Methods of Environmental Impact Assessment
22/5/98, Oxford Brookes University
The Rollright Stones
1/7/98, The Friends of Oxfordshire County
Museum
Port Meadow (Field visit)
8/7/98, Oxford City Council
The Rollright Stones
7/9/98, Smithsonian Summer School
Dorchester/Wittenham Clumps field trip
22/9/98, English Heritage Field Monuments
Wardens

Irish Urban Archaeology Conference

14–15/10/98, Kilkenny
The Rollright Stones
17/10/98, Young Archaeologists Club
Historic landscapes
11/12/98, English Heritage Seminar
Lecture and workshop on the conservation of
sites and monuments
17/12/98, Khaipur University, Pakistan
Upper Thames Valley Later Prehistoric
21/1/99, Abingdon Archaeological Society
The changing landscape – new ideas and
techniques
26/1/99, Oxford University Dept for Continuing
Education: Making sense of the Past
Countryside Management Issues (Field visit)
8–9/2/99, Archaeology and the Rural
Environment
West Oxfordshire excavations: archaeology of
gravels
24/2/99, Aston History Group
The Landscape Management of Avebury and
Stonehenge
3/3/98, Oxford University Dept for Continuing
Education, World Heritage Sites: Preservation and
Presentation

Andrew Mudd

The Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme
27/5/98, Cirencester Archaeological and
Historical Society
The Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme
25/2/99, Shrivenham Local History Society
The Swindon to Gloucester Road Scheme
16/4/99, Perton Archaeological Society

Julian Munby

Understanding Timber-framed Buildings
8/4/98, RICS Conservation course
The Ship Beneath the Wheelwrights Shop
8/4/99, Royal Archaeological Institute
New Discoveries in Oxon Buildings
21/4/98, S. Oxon Archaeological Group
Origins of the Coach
10/06/98, U3A Cherwell Branch
Oxford Colleges course on Oxford Experience
Summer School
04/ 07/98
Recent discoveries in Oxford Buildings
10/09/98 U3A
Topography and Buildings of Oxford Castle
24/10/98, OUDCE Georgian Oxford series
Buckler's Oxford
01/12/98, OUDCE
Excavations at Mayenne
02/12/98 Oxford University Medieval
Archaeology Seminar
Health and Safety in Building Archaeology
29/01/99, OUDCE
Medieval Books and Libraries
06/02/99, OUDCE
Deconstructing Buildings,
16/02/99 OAU Making Sense of the Past Series
Timber Framed Buildings
02/03/99, Oxford Brookes University
Archaeology and Planning: PPG 16 and EAs
12/03/99, Greenwich University
Oxford Saxon and Norman Buildings
13/03/99, OUDCE
Recent work on Oxford Buildings
25/03/99, Coombe Historical Society
Cameo role in Time Team 'Crystal Palace'

Dan Poore

Industrial archaeology at the Oracle site,
Reading
23/11/98, Berkshire Industrial Archaeology group
(with Ben Ford and Rob Kinchin-Smith)

Archaeology at the Oracle site, Reading
11/3/99, West Reading Afternoon Group, Reading
Adult and Community Centre

Greg Pugh

Hampton Court Palace
18-27/5/98 Channel 4 'fly-on-the-wall'
documentary series

Ian R Scott

Medieval archaeology of England
4/98-6/98, OUDCE evening class, Newbury
College

Romano-British archaeology
9/98-12/98, OUDCE evening class, Newbury
College

Introduction to fieldwalking
25/11/98, Faringdon Historical Society

David Wilkinson

Archaeology at The Oracle, Reading
5/5/98, Reading Round Table

The Oracle and its Archaeology
8/6/98, Berkshire Lions Club

The Oracle Project
31/10/98, New Insights on Medieval Reading
(Day School), University of Reading Department
of Continuing Education

OAU excavations at Reading

3/11/98, Henley Historical Society

Insula I.4, Ostia, Casa di Giove e Ganimede:
Nuovi Risultati Giove e Ganimede - Una Casa
Rialzata

9/11/98, 11/11/98, Second International
Conference on Ostia, Istituto Germanico, Rome.

Digging The Oracle
25/1/99, Sonning Probus Club

Health and safety for archaeologists (with J
Allan)
28-29/7/99, Oxford University Department for
Continuing Education

Archaeology as a career
9/2/99, Headington School Careers Evening

Recent work at Reading Oracle
6/3/99, Berkshire Archaeological Society Annual
Day School

Where there's muck there's brass, archaeology at
The Oracle
23/3/99, Reading Town Hall Lectures

Bob Williams

A review of OAU fieldwork
30/9/98, OAU Annual General Meeting
A review of recent OAU fieldwork on the CTRL
19/1/99, Rail Link Engineering

Duncan Wood

Recent excavations in the moat at the Tower of
London
25/11/98, Maidenhead Archaeological Society
(with Graham Keevill)

Publications 1998-99

Alistair Barclay

1999
(with C Halpin) Excavations at Barrow Hills,
Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic and
Bronze Age monument complex, OAU *Thames
Valley Landscapes* Mono 11, Oxford

Paul Booth

1998
Defining small towns in Roman Britain, *J Roman
Archaeology* 11, 613-23
1999
The coins, Discussion and conclusions, in
Excavations at Springhead Roman 'Small Town',
Kent (A Boyle and R Early), OAU *Occasional Paper*
No. 1, 9-20, 30-32, 39-41

Angela Boyle

1998
A report on the scientific analysis of the bones of
the Anglo-Saxon bishop and saint, Chad, *Church
Archaeology* 2, 35-8
The Carington burial vault, All Saints Church, High
Wycombe, Oxfordshire, *Church Archaeology* 2,
60-1
(with R Early) Excavations at Springhead Roman
'Small Town', Kent, OAU *Occasional Paper* No. 1
1999
A grave disturbance: archaeological perceptions of
the recently dead, in The loved body's
corruption: archaeological contributions to the
study of human mortality (eds J Downes and T
Pollard), *Scottish Archaeological Forum*, 187-99,
Cruthine Press

Philippa Bradley

1999
Worked flint, in Excavations at Barrow Hills,
Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic and
Bronze Age Monument complex (A Barclay and C
Halpin), OAU *Thames Valley Landscapes* Mono 11,
211-228, Oxford
The worked flint from the Dunn collection and the
excavations, in The Walton basin Project:
excavation and survey in a prehistoric landscape
1993-7 (A Gibson), *CBA Res Rep* 118, 49-80, York
The worked flint, in Excavations at Larkwhistle
Farm, Brimpton, Berkshire (A Hardy and C
Cropper), OAU *Occasional Paper* No. 2, 11
(co-author) Chapters 1, 3 and 6, in Excavations at
Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The
Neolithic and Bronze Age Monument complex (A
Barclay and C Halpin), OAU *Thames Valley
landscapes* Volume 11, Oxford

Richard Brown

1999
The excavation of a medieval trackway and stone
structures at Undy, Gwent, *Monmouthshire
Antiquary*, 6-18

Rob Early

1998
Bilan Scientifique, Pays de la Loire

Alan Hardy

1999
Excavations at Duffield House, Woodley, Berkshire,
OAU *Occasional Paper* No. 4
(with C Cropper) Excavations at Larkwhistle Farm,
Brimpton, Berkshire, OAU *Occasional paper* No. 2

Graham Keevill

1998
(with N Linford) Landscape with gardens: aerial,
topographical and geophysical survey at
Hamstead Marshall, Berkshire, in *There by design:
archaeology in historic gardens* (ed. P Patterson),
RCHME

Simon Mortimer

1999
(with R Brown) Excavations at Thatcham Northern
Distributor Road, OAU *Occasional paper* No. 3?

Andrew Mudd

1998
Birdlip Quarry and other sites: or how we 'dualled'
the Ermin Street, *Current Archaeology* 159,
September
The A417/ A419 Swindon to Gloucester trunk road
improvements, Glevensis: *The Gloucester and
District Archaeological Research Group Review*
60-61

Julian Munby

1998
The Early Career of James Grahme of Levens
(1650-1692), *Transactions of the Cumberland and
Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*
XCVIII (1998), 183-205.
Malchair and the Oxford Topographical Tradition,
in C. Harrison John Malchair of Oxford. Artist
and Musician. *Ashmolean Museum*, 44-57.

Ian R Scott

1998
Ironwork, in 'The finds', in Excavations at
Kingscote and Wycomb, Gloucestershire. A
Roman estate centre and small town in the
Cotswolds with notes on related settlements (J R
Timby), *Cotswold Archaeological Trust*, 91-270
1999
Review of S T Driscoll and P A Yeoman, Excavations
within Edinburgh Castle in 1988-91 (Society of
Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series 12,
1997), *J British Archaeological Association* 151,
236-37

Klara Spandl

1998
Exploring the round houses of doves, *British
Archaeology*, June 1998, 6-7

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Main Office:

Oxford Archaeological Unit
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

Telephone: 01865 263 800

Fax: 01865 793 496

email: postmaster@oau-oxford.demon.co.uk

web site: www.oau-oxford.com

French Office:

Oxford Archaeological Unit
Collège Sévigné
Rue du Cardinal Suhard
53100 Mayenne
France

Telephone and Fax: 00 33 02 43 00 28 80

email: 106332.1674@compuserve.com

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