

1994-1995
annual report

MAKING SENSE OF THE

PAST

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Figure List

Cover	View of the White Horse, looking into the Vale	
Map 1	Sites investigated by OAU in Britain	4
Map 2	Sites investigated by OAU in Oxfordshire	5
Fig 1	David Miles in Montserrat on the remains of a 19th-century windmill for crushing sugar cane	6
Fig 2	OAU's 21st Anniversary: Tom Hassall, former director of the Unit, addresses the party which was held in Worcester College Gardens.	8
Fig 3	Thurrock: 17th-century dovecote, near the CTRL route, unique in retaining its original iron doors to deter thieves	9
Fig 4	Evaluation at Birmingham Airport that revealed the remains of a 17th-century manor house	10
Fig 5	The Henrician fort at Camber Castle, Sussex, currently the subject of a post-excavation assessment for English Heritage.....	11
Fig 6	Construction detail of the Crystal Palace, on which the LMS station in Oxford was based	12
Fig 7	Uffington Castle from the air	13
Fig 8	Excavation across the White Horse 1994.....	14
Fig 9	Map of OAAS work in Oxford 1994-5.....	15
Fig 10	54-55 St Thomas Street excavation.....	16
Fig 11	The Oxford Castle curtain wall from the west.	17
Fig 12	Oseney Abbey: c 1650 (Hollar).....	17
Fig 13	Ring gully and postholes of an Iron Age roundhouse.....	18
Fig 14	Detail of smoke louvre.....	19
Fig 15	All pulling together: Tim Allen (3rd from left) in earlier days at University shows an aptitude for the project	20
Fig 16	?8th-century hall at Yarnton. We hope that further radiocarbon results later this year will resolve its dating	21
Fig 17	Late Roman decapitated burial.....	22
Fig 18	Late Roman cemetery under excavation	22
Fig 19	Summary of archaeological work in the core of Roman Springhead.....	23
Fig 20	The Inner Ring Main during excavation, with the White Tower in the background.....	24
Fig 21	Brian Davison's 1963-4 excavations at the Tower.....	25
Fig 22	Excavating a trial trench across the Tudor moat at Hampton Court Palace	25
Fig 23	St Pancras from Pentonville Road: Sunset (1881) by John O'Connor	26
Fig 24	CAD plot of flint and pottery from fieldwalking on rail link route in Kent	27
Fig 25	View from Cissbury with rampart in foreground	28
Fig 26	Sompting Church.....	28
Fig 27	Tudor dovecote at Hurley Priory, Berkshire.....	29
Fig 28	Quoit A sometime before its removal in 1940 by Grimes.....	30
Fig 29	Long blade industry: refit group top and side view	31
Fig 30	Field evaluation at the Trants site, Blackburne Airport, Montserrat	32

Contents

Figure List	2
Contents List	3
Map of sites investigated by OAU in Britain	4
Map of sites investigated by OAU in Oxfordshire	5
Director's Report	7
Consultancy Department	9
Fieldwork Department	10
Post-excavation Department	11
Buildings Archaeology	12
Archives.....	13
White Horse Hill Project	13
Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service.....	15
Oxford: Beyond the West Gate of the Castle	16
54-55 St Thomas Street	16
Paradise Square	16
Tidmarsh Lane	17
Oseney Abbey	17
Abingdon: Iron Age and Medieval	18
Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	18
26/26a East St Helens Street	19
83 Ock Street.....	19
The Eton College Rowing Lake	20
Saxon Yarnton.....	21
Melford Meadows, Brettenham, Norfolk	22
Springhead Roman Town	23
The Historic Royal Palaces.....	24
Channel Tunnel Rail Link	26
A27 Inquiry	28
Dovecotes and Ice-houses	29
Devil's Quoits: Playing the Devil at his own Game	30
Gatehampton Farm, Goring	31
Montserrat.....	32
List of Projects.....	33
Lectures and Broadcasts	37
Publications	39

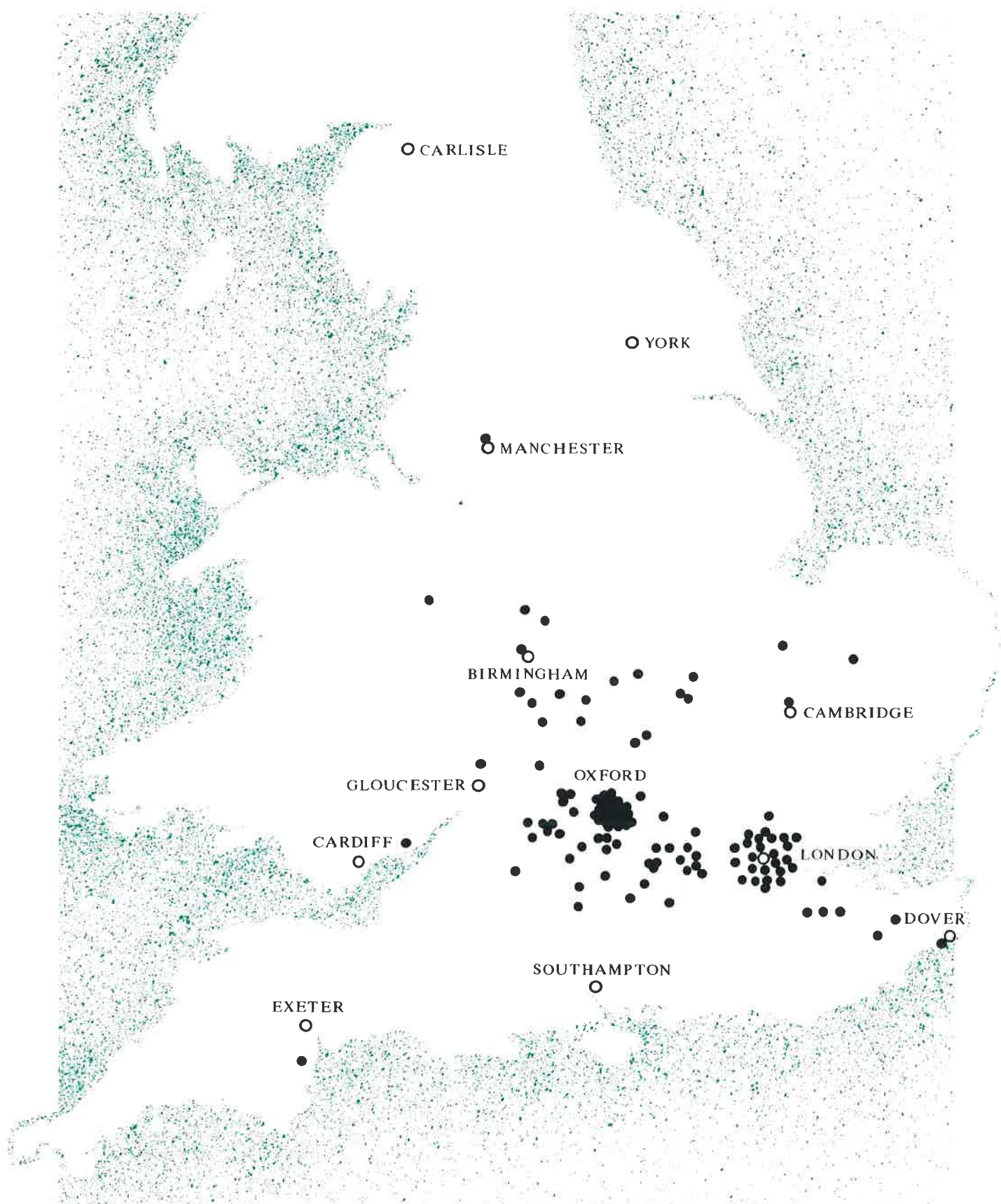






Figure 1 David Miles in Montserrat on the remains of a 19th-century windmill for crushing sugar cane

Director's Report

David Miles

In 1994 OAU celebrated its 21st birthday. Continuity has been one of the Unit's strengths, retaining a core of people whose expertise and commitment have developed, while pursuing long term strategies for archaeology. At the same time we hope that the Unit is a flexible and open-minded organisation, always ready to give new blood a chance and to adapt to changing circumstances.

Few years have seen more change than 1994. OAU's constitution, drawn up in 1973, has been significantly redrafted for the first time. This is to take into account recent changes in charity law, and it allows for the establishment of a smaller group of Trustees. This is a fortunate development as it reflects the realities of archaeological organisation in England. Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 has had a revolutionary impact on archaeology; the character of work, its funding and the make up of archaeological committees have all been affected. In order to avoid conflicts of interest County Archaeologists, local authority and English Heritage representatives have withdrawn from their committee membership or observer status. At the same time the responsibilities of Trustees have expanded for what is increasingly a complex business operation, and there will be a period of careful transition to the smaller body of Trustees that will focus on finance and policy matters. OAU's constitutional changes will also broaden our academic input with the formation of a new OAU council.

While the constitution has been redrafted the Unit has also put in place, for the first time, a strategic plan. This will provide a focus for the Unit's work and will be redrafted each year. There have also been new contractual arrangements for Unit staff and a new staff handbook of employment. In order to improve communication within the organisation a staff newsletter is now issued at the beginning of each month and there are regular, though brief, meetings of project managers.

The rigours of the recession have lessened somewhat. However, the market in which archaeologists operate remains a difficult one. This is in part due to its very competitive nature. The slight expansion in development is reflected in the relative increase of excavation work (up 6% in 1994/5). OAU also continues to broaden its sphere of activities particularly in the consultancy field, which this year amounted to over 29% of our work compared with 16% last year.

The geographical spread has also expanded. Oxfordshire continues to be focal point of the OAU's activities but to a lesser extent than in previous years (38% compared with 51% in 1993/4). The Unit this year has worked in 25 English and Welsh counties

and undertaken projects in Montserrat, Oman and the Ukraine.

The fall in overall income can be accounted for by the delays in the start of two major post-excavation projects, Eynsham and the A421. In the case of Eynsham the project has been approved by English Heritage's Ancient Monument Advisory Committee (AMAC) and can proceed once Treasury approval has been received. The programme for the A421 is still being negotiated with the Highways Agency. Delays of this kind continue to cause major problems in predicting cash flow, establishing meaningful timetables and maintaining staff morale. In spite of the difficulties substantial progress has been made on excavation report production (see Ellen McAdam's report). OAU established a dedicated post-excavation department three years ago specifically to ensure that reports were worked on promptly and effectively, and in the week of writing there have been major publications on the Devil's Quoits henge monument (Stanton Harcourt), the Dean Court Farm medieval grange (Cumnor) and Park Farm (Binfield, Berks.) in conjunction with Wessex Archaeology.

It was appropriate in the Unit's Anniversary year that the White Horse project came to fruition and dates were obtained for Oxfordshire's best known archaeological icon. These provided a date with its highest probability at around 1000 BC (but statistically ranging from 1400 BC to 600 BC) indicating that the White Horse was first carved in the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. White Horse Hill attracted probably more media attention than any other project. However, important discoveries were also made at the Eton Rowing Lake (Dorney, Bucks.) where rare and well-preserved Mesolithic sites were found along relict river channels of the Thames. A major excavation project will start in summer 1995 funded by Eton College, which will provide an opportunity for volunteer archaeologists to take part in fieldwork. The project is under the benevolent eyes of an archaeological panel chaired by Professor James Graham-Campbell.

OAU has always been committed to promoting archaeology amongst the public in general and amateur societies in particular. In our anniversary year we held a conference on 25th June in association with the Department for Continuing Education on



Figure 2 OAU's 21st Anniversary: Tom Hassall, former director of the Unit, addresses the party which was held in Worcester College Gardens

the past and future of regional archaeology. This was followed by a party at Worcester College attended by many friends and past and present staff of the Unit. Lectures were also given in most of the major towns around the county on 21 years of OAU work.

The Unit has cooperated with The University of Oxford's Department of Continuing Education for 19 years in the organisation of the Archaeological In-Service Scheme. 1994 saw this course transformed into the Postgraduate Diploma in Field Archaeology. This is a rarity in Oxford, a course which can also be taken part-time and on a modular basis. OAU created a bursary to assist one of its own staff to undertake the Diploma, which this year was awarded to Alan Hardy. We also organised professional seminars on archaeological evaluation, project management, and health and safety. OAU assisted in organising a training excavation at White Horse Hill with Dr Gary Lock of the OUDCE, and this will continue in summer 1995.

We continue to act as archaeological consultants to the Historic Royal Palaces Agency. Excavation and recording has been undertaken in Hampton Court Palace and the Tower of London, while a project to coordinate the Tower archaeological archives and establish a curatorial system has proved particularly interesting (see Graham Keevill's report). Over the past two years OAU has put particular effort into developing archive systems to facilitate the use of archaeological records, ensure their security, and to coordinate their curation with 35 or more museums with whom we now deposit archives. It is a reflection of these efforts that Anne Dodd, our archives officer, was invited to become a

member of the Society of Museum Archaeologists working party on archives. This is a major and growing area of concern. PPG16 has succeeded in ensuring that evaluations and fieldwork take place on an unprecedented scale. It has, however, exasperated rather than solved the problem of what is known in archaeological jargon as 'preservation by record'. Oxfordshire is exceptionally fortunate to have a county-wide museum service and a superb new store at Standlake. Many other areas in which we work have little or no provision for storage of archaeological finds and archives. This is a growing problem, not helped by the uncertainties and rivalries generated by the prospect of local government reorganisation.

This year OAU has welcomed visitors from Denmark, France, Russia, Spain, Sweden, USA and the West Indies, and Unit staff have taken part in projects in Peru, Turkmenistan and Greece. Many staff have taken on responsibilities in the wider archaeological world: Paul Booth is editor of the *Journal of Roman Pottery studies*; Alistair Barclay is on the committee of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group; Philippa Bradley has been elected to the committee of the Lithic Studies Society and Frances Healy has been elected to its chair; Ellen McAdam has become honorary editor of the *IFA*. The Director continues to act as archaeological adviser to the Bishop of Oxford.

There have been a number of recent staff changes. Colm Moloney left to join AOC. Caroline Burgoyne the secretary at Unit 4, departed and was replaced by Denise Price. Ian Scott and Bob Williams joined the OAU as senior archaeologists from the Test Valley and Milton Keynes Units respectively. Alan Hardy and Chris Bell have been promoted to the post of Archaeological Officers.

Congratulations to Pippa Bradley who was awarded an MPhil from the University of Sheffield and Klara Spandl who completed a MSc at the School of Planning, Oxford Brookes University. OAU could not operate so effectively without a flexible and hard working staff. The work on the strategic plan was principally masterminded by George Lambrick, with Graham Keevill and David Jennings, and I am grateful to them for their efforts.

We depend upon the energies of many County Archaeological sections, notably Oxfordshire (Paul Smith and Hugh Coddington), Kent (John Williams), Northampton (Sandy Kidd), and Berkshire (Peter Fasham). I am grateful to the staff of English Heritage in the Conservation Section, Properties in Care and the London Division. The reorganisation of OAU's constitution which has taken place this year could not have been carried through so painlessly without the great attention to detail shown by our Chairman Professor Peter Salway.

Consultancy Department

George Lambrick

Several major projects continued from previous years, two of which, the Channel Tunnel Rail Link and the A27 Public Inquiry, are reported on separately. In addition to these projects, we also provided supporting evidence to the long-running Public Inquiry into the Birmingham Northern Relief Road for the DoT and Midland Expressway Ltd, and have contributed both desk study and field evaluation to the environmental assessment of proposals to expand Birmingham Airport.



Figure 3 Thurrock: 17th-century dovecote, near the CTRL route, unique in retaining its original iron doors to deter thieves

Compared with recent years there have been fewer new projects on major transport infrastructure schemes as a result of Government cutbacks. Nevertheless new projects have included an assessment of the South Thameside Development Route in the Ebbsfleet Valley, and an assessment of alternative schemes to improve the M11 junction at Stanstead, Essex.

Another aspect of transport policy resulting in new projects is the more flexible approach to the provision of motorway service areas. OAU carried out an assessment and provided supporting evidence for the Inquiry into alternative sites for a motorway service area on the Oxfordshire/Buckinghamshire section of the M40. We also contributed to environmental assessments of MSAs on the M20 and M6.

OAU continues to undertake environmental assessment abroad, this year in Oman and in Montserrat (see D Miles' report). We also continue to do numerous smaller desktop assessments and consultancy work prior to developments of all kinds, in both rural and urban contexts. This has resulted in projects in Berks, Birmingham, Bucks, Cambs, Glos, Herts, Kent, London, Oxon, Northants, Staffs and Wilts.

We are still involved with national, regional and local strategic studies of various types. At the national level, the report on approaches to historic landscape assessment done last year for Cobham Resource Consultants and English Heritage, which

is now being edited, has already influenced strategic studies in Wales and Cornwall. Our latest contribution to the ongoing development of landscape assessment methods has been to map the different settlement patterns across England for the Countryside Commission. This will be used in a national landscape-character mapping project for which OAU will provide specialist advice to Chris Blandford Associates.

At the local and regional level we have carried out a rapid archaeological appraisal of the archaeological implications of the Thames Gateway (East Thames Corridor) development strategy on behalf of English Heritage and Essex and Kent County Councils. We are also completing a series of assessments of areas of archaeological interest in Wolverhampton. OAU continues its curatorial roles as archaeological adviser to the City of Oxford and Oxford diocese.

We have also carried out projects more directly related to promoting public interest in the historic environment. We undertook an assessment of the historical resources for tourism in the London Borough of Southwark. For English Heritage we researched sources of illustrations and display material to improve the information available at North Leigh Roman Villa and Minster Lovell Hall. Towards the end of the year work began on the restoration of the Devil's Quoits henge monument and we will help Greenways Landfill to recreate the monument, as part of the landfill restoration scheme.

Fieldwork Department

John Moore

The past year has raced by forming just a blur with very few investigations being memorable without consulting the List of Projects at the end of the Annual Report. This is obviously not a result of the number of jobs as the quantity fell, but it is a reflection of the increased demands for returning tenders more promptly, with the subsequent time pressures this creates.



Figure 4 Evaluation at Birmingham Airport that revealed the remains of a 17th-century manor house

The number of fieldwork projects this year fell by 14% to 118 due to the lower demand for evaluations (down by 27% to 56) and watching briefs (down by 15% to 39). The spectacular rise in the number of excavations from 14 to 23 (+ 64%) has had implications for the balance of staff required, with more field officers, as opposed to supervisors, being needed. The increase in projects associated with housing development, noted last year, continued this year with at least 60% of fieldwork schemes being associated with residential ventures. Six of these projects were undertaken in Oxford itself with several others in the County. Others took us into pastures new, including the Principality of Wales (Undy nr Newport, Gwent) and Hertfordshire.

In the last few years, two of the more interesting aspects of the large growth of archaeological work have been comparing excavations results with those of former evaluations, and developing a clearer understanding of the exploitation and settlement of the landscape through work on neighbouring sites.

In the case of evaluations, comparison of predicted archaeology on the basis of the often-requested 2% sample with excavation results is especially enlightening. In the last week of the year, excavations commenced on the original 2% sample site at Larkwhistle Farm, Brimpton, Berkshire, which is adjacent to a barrow cemetery. The evaluation strategy of 30 m trenches had been developed for this site, and gave a 90% probability of locating a ring ditch of 40 m in diameter. The evaluation located linear ditches possibly forming an enclosure in one relatively localised area with

some apparent linear arrangements of postholes in another. The excavation located a rectangular Iron Age enclosure around a house site with a later extension to the enclosure. The other area was relatively blank. These results on a site where the predictive potential was thought to be relatively high, provide us with food for thought for evaluation strategies on sites where postholes and pits are the predominant feature type.

Our excavations at Wyndyke Furlong are a good example of developing our understanding of landscapes (see M Roberts' report). In this case we returned to the area of one of the Unit's earliest 'large-scale' excavations (small to medium by today's standards), at the Ashville Trading Estate, excavated in 1974-76. In the 1980s we undertook further limited excavations and watching briefs on the site of the MG works immediately to the south of Ashville. The Wyndyke excavations therefore represent our third major excavation in the area, on a type of site which in 1974 we could not have envisaged as being so expansive.

Fieldwork techniques have continued to develop. We have been trying out new planning systems using the software program PENMAP, which generates almost instantaneous printouts of plans at any scale. This has been very useful at Yarnton, where colour coding of different periods has been helpful in determining excavation strategies. More use of this system over the next year should make us even more efficient.

I would like to thank all those who have again contributed to the efficient execution of projects.

Post-excavation Department

Ellen McAdam

The number of projects handled by the Post-excavation Department increased by over 70% to nearly 90 this year. Analysis and publication involve many interdependent tasks and the use of external resources over which the Unit has no control. Because of this, post-excavation operates over a longer timespan than fieldwork and achievements take longer to materialise. The post-excavation programme entails the reconciliation of conflicting demands: the insatiable appetite of Fieldwork for excavation staff when officers should be writing reports; the frenetic workload of the Graphics Office, wrestling simultaneously with 500 sherds of Roman pot and the inexorable deadlines of client reports; the delicate balance between full and conflicting individual work programmes; the groaning storage racks of the Finds Department; the frenzied schedules of external specialists; and the dreamy procrastination of publishers. The post-excavation programme is not so much a cascade, one task following another in calm progression, as a net, defined by Dr Johnson as 'anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections', with the complication that the distances are subject to unexpected and random change.

Since the Department's creation in 1991 significant inroads have been made into the backlog of unpublished reports, both developer-funded and English Heritage. For developer-funded sites, the lapse of time between excavation and the report completion is now steadily decreasing. As a result, the number of publications is growing geometrically, and much of the Department's effort this year went into completing reports that will be published in the course of the next year. 1995-6 will see the publication of four monographs in the Thames Valley Landscapes series and at least 17 reports in periodicals from Kent to North Stafford.

Another large element of the Department's workload is the production of project designs and applications for funding. Over ten major new post-excavation projects and many smaller ones have either started already or will begin in 1995-6. Progress has also been made in setting up an archaeological information service for schools, following discussions with English Heritage and CBA education officers Peter Stone and Don Henson.

The Post-excavation Manager's co-option as member of the CBA Publications Committee, CBA regional education officer and Honorary Editor of the IFA has provided interesting and useful contacts. Thanks are also due to the CBA for a travel grant which made it possible to visit Aarhus, Denmark to



Figure 5 The Henrician fort at Camber Castle, Sussex, currently the subject of a post-excavation assessment for English Heritage. © English Heritage

discuss the newly developed archaeological database that we hope to test at Yarnnton in May. Following the visit, OAU and Oxford Brookes University put together a bid with the Universities of Aarhus and Santiago de Compostela for EU funding to develop a multi-media networked version of the database.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. This year Roger Thomas took over from Steve Trow as English Heritage Inspector for Oxfordshire and Helen Keeley replaced Jon Humble as English Heritage monitor. Our sincere thanks to Steve and Jon for their practical and moral support during the troublesome teething stages of the backlog and MAP2, and we would like to give a warm welcome to their replacements.

Buildings Archaeology

Julian Munby

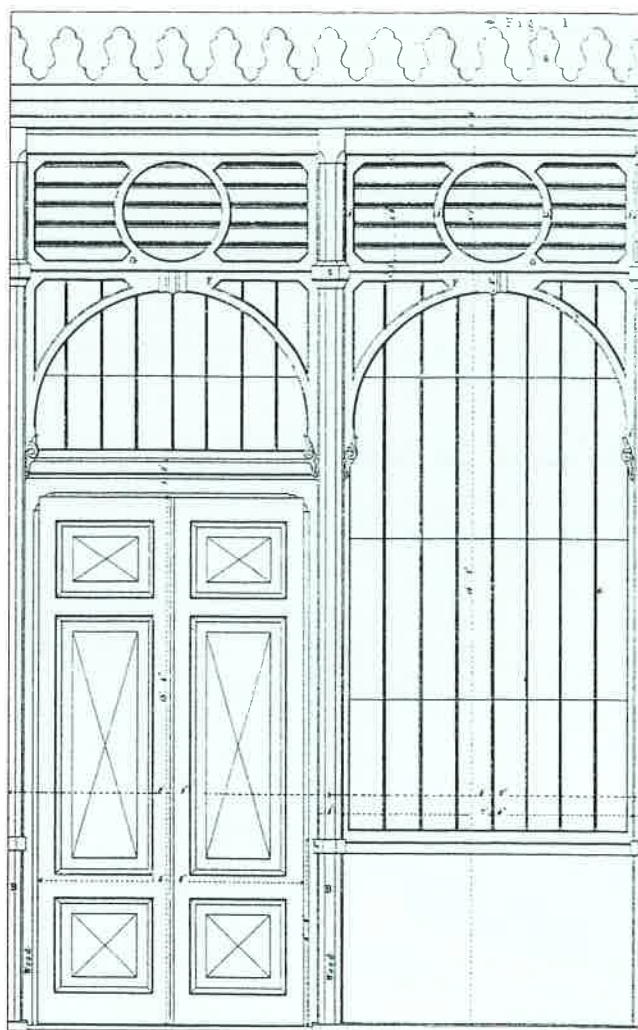


Figure 6 Construction detail of the Crystal Palace, on which the LMS Station in Oxford was based

Buildings archaeology has continued as an important aspect of OAU work in the last year. Major projects on Dovecotes and Ice-houses, and a medieval house in Abingdon are reported separately. The most significant event of the year has been the issuing of the DoE Planning Policy Guidance Note *Planning and the Historic Environment* (PPG 15), which for the first time makes explicit the potential for buildings archaeology. The new PPG is already having effect and briefs are appearing for investigation and recording under PPG15/PPG16 conditions.

Planning-related investigations in Oxfordshire under the new dispensation include work at Sandford and Stonor. Following a fire at Templars Court, Sandford, a survey was made of the damaged roof timbers that are mostly of medieval date, as a

follow-up to the post-fire survey of RCHME. A watching brief in the 13th-century hall of Stonor Park revealed a substantial mid to late 15th-century timber ceiling with an unusual contemporary roof structure. The ceiling had indications of former panelling, and the attic above was evidently intended for accommodation. Interventions in the north aisle wall revealed a former window opening and details of the construction of the original medieval wall.

In Guildford a 17th-century house was investigated, and at Compton Verney (Warks) a survey of fireplaces was conducted. In Merton College a staircase in the Fellow's Quadrangle was investigated to determine its original form in the light of proposals to rebuild it. The original stair of 1618 was found to be very similar to the contemporary work at Wadham College by the same team of builders.

Discoveries during building works included further discoveries at 113-19 High Street for Lincoln College, and the recording of a 17th-century timber-framed building found at the back of 115 High Street (Liberty's). Recording at Cogges Manor Farm Museum investigated the inserted floor in the medieval hall range, and recorded the attic roof timbers. A watching brief for the National Trust at Cliveden House, Taplow (Bucks) recorded a brick vaulted tunnel, thought to belong to the 18th century, below the driveway that may have been for discrete passage by servants across the main vista of the house.

Archaeological research and survey of the lost medieval buildings of All Souls College has continued with a survey of the standing remains in the front quadrangle. Apart from the medieval roofs, some flooring, and individual items, surprisingly little remains of the original fabric. Study of the former LMS Station in Oxford has revealed the connexion between the station and the Crystal Palace, which was long known but not fully explained before. Buckinghamshire Railways, who constructed the line from Bletchley to Oxford, planned a conventional station, but also asked the Engineers of the Crystal Palace to tender for the Oxford terminus 'on the plan of the exhibition building, in all respects'. Their tender was successful, and as acknowledged by *Jackson's Oxford Journal* at the opening on 26th May 1851, the station was 'constructed in a similar manner to the Crystal Palace'. Several elements present are from the Crystal Palace design and are identifiable in the contemporary published drawings.

Archives

Anne Dodd and Nicky Scott

The programme of microfilming project records through the RCHME National Monuments Record has continued, and approximately 150 archives have been microfilmed over the last year. Anne Dodd and Nicky Scott visited the new RCHME building at Swindon, which houses the national archaeological and air photographic collections in the most advanced storage facilities in the country. Anne Dodd gave a lunchtime talk to the RCHME's staff on the work of an archaeological unit.

During the last year, 80 completed archives were deposited with museums throughout the south-east of England, seven going to the Museum of London. A further 41 completed archives are currently in preparation for deposition with museums within the next few months.

OAU has been contracted to establish comprehensive archaeological archives for the Historic Royal Palaces Agency, and Olivia Pierpoint has collected and indexed some 30 site archives relating to excavations over the last 50 years at the Tower of London. These archives are now being

microfilmed by the National Monuments Record. Further work will be undertaken on the archaeological archives for Hampton Court Palace.

We have continued to participate in the Society of Museum Archaeologists' working party on archaeological archives. The results will be published as SMA guidelines in June 1995, and will contain much-needed clarification of the legal issues of finds and copyright ownership.

OAU archives are consulted as a reference source for current and future projects, and we maintain a microfilm library of all archives we have deposited with museums. In the coming year, our reference capabilities will be enhanced by the creation of a comprehensive database that will store project details to support administrative procedures and research enquiries.

In recent months the Archive Department has benefitted from the voluntary help of Daisy Lange and Jenny De Bono, who have been collating material from backlog archives in preparation for microfilming and we are grateful for their work.

White Horse Hill Project

David Miles and Simon Palmer



Last summer saw the final season of OAU's project on White Horse Hill, the results of which were both dramatic and disappointing. Dramatic because against the odds we succeeded in putting a date to the Horses pedigree but frustrating due to the paucity of remains within the hillfort.

Figure 7 Uffington Castle from the air



Figure 8 Excavation across the White Horse 1994

The project started in 1989 with a management and presentation brief from the National Trust and English Heritage who then jointly managed the site. Over the years research has unsurprisingly focused on the Horse with the aim of understanding its immediate context. The landscape at White Horse Hill needs little introduction: the hillfort of Uffington crowns the hill, the Ridgeway snakes behind to Waylands Smithy, the Horse and ancient barrows perch on the skyline and the deep cut coomb, the Manger, and the flat-topped Dragon Hill provide the foreground to observers from the vale.

Excavations in previous years have hinted at a late Bronze Age date for Uffington Castle but with further use in the Roman period. Two breaches of the defences were cut through forming a north gate and south gate which are mentioned in the Saxon charters. The burial mounds described last year also demonstrate the long tradition of burial on the hilltop, possibly as early as the Neolithic period and continuing through to the early Anglo-Saxon period.

Work in 1994 was two pronged — the interior of the hillfort was partially excavated, and additional trenching was undertaken around the Horse. The hillfort was trenched partly to validate earlier geophysical surveys that suggested areas of occupation and partly to understand the character and date of use. The work was undertaken as part of a summer school for Oxford University Department for Continuing Education under Gary Lock.

Results were disappointing with only one definite Iron Age feature (a solitary posthole) within the three trenches. The evidence was not all negative, however, a spread of Roman coins and pottery within the fort coupled with the Roman cemetery outside hint perhaps at a Roman market or temple.

The trenching on the Horse was more successful. Our methods to discover the Horse's secrets have

been threefold. Initially, by trying to confirm the Horse's stylistic appearance, we hoped to settle the centuries-old dispute over its original form: natural in shape and Saxon in date or the current sinuous curves and late Iron Age in date? Secondly, from the evidence of Grimes 1951 excavations on the beak (re-excavated in 1990) we hoped to date it by traditional archaeological means of dated stratified sequences. Finally, we hoped to date the Horse by the application of a recently developed scientific technique — Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating. Trenching of the belly, as in 1990, affirmed the attenuated appearance of the Horse, showing its girth had not been more than 2 m larger than its current size. However, the depositional processes were clear — colluvium or hillwash eroding from the Horse and hillside continually sealed the Horse's lower edge, creating a series of fossilised outlines that were never reclaimed during scourings. Unfortunately no datable finds were recovered from these series of erosion silts. Samples from the earliest stratified silt deposits, associated and sandwiched between early edges, were taken for OSL dating and these produced some surprises. Three dates were obtained: 3230 ± 430 , 2890 ± 340 , 3020 ± 360 BP (Before the Present).

Clearer statistical expression of these dates can be made: there is an 80% chance that they are older than 700 BC, 92% chance that they are older than 500 BC and 96% chance that they are older than 400 BC. Therefore, there is every indication that the Horse dates from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age and not the late Iron Age or even Anglo-Saxon period usually proposed. This date will no doubt be disputed by art historians but it does fit well with our archaeological knowledge of the surrounding landscape. The date of Uffington Castle has already been mentioned and this appears to be contemporary with the later Bronze Age origins of both Rams Hill and Liddington Castle. There was activity at Waylands Smithy at this period and also the recently discovered settlement and hoard site (dating to c 700 BC) at Tower Hill. This area of downland certainly sees extensive use in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age.

Why the Horse was built is as complex a question as to why it has survived for perhaps 100 generations. The long tradition of burial on the hilltop adjacent to the Horse suggests that the site has had a sacred function for centuries, and certainly today many feel that the site is more than just a scenic picnic area. Amongst the visitors to the site during our excavations there have been invasions of 'new age travellers, hobby-horse wielding dancers and white witches. Part of the Horse's success has been its adoption into the myths of successive generations. Long may these myths continue!

Oxford Archaeological Advisory Service

Brian Durham and George Lambrick

OAAS is part of OAU providing an independent archaeological advisory and monitoring service to Oxford's Planning Authority. In 1994-5, the second year of operation, we checked 1,890 planning applications, and considered in detail the archaeological impact of 152. We advised the Planning Authority on 32 applications, which is fewer than last year and probably represents a trend to smaller developments or alterations. These 32 responses consisted of: four watching briefs, two recording actions, and 26 archaeological evaluations.

Due to time-lags in projects the fieldwork carried out in the year does not necessarily relate directly to the above advice. Over the 12 months there have been 15 excavations and evaluations, and 15 watching briefs and surveys. All field evaluations have generated reports, while there were nine watching briefs/survey reports, and five post-excavation assessments. Over the period there has also been a rise in post-excavation activity as projects move to completion.

Several projects this year relate to the City's ancient scheduled monuments. The larger part of the Norman bridge, *Grandpont*, beneath St Aldates and the Abingdon Road has been scheduled. At the edge of Oxford's castle (see Paul Booth's report), OAU has found remains relating to the castle of a quality not previously seen, which are important to future planning policy. At Osney Abbey the preservation (see Paul Booth's report) was such that the developer voluntarily raised his buildings to reduce construction damage to c 1%.

Long standing proposals to develop parts of Rewley Abbey, another scheduled monument, were reported last year. Since then Dave Wilkinson has presented his evaluation report. The abbey lies beneath thick railyard deposits and it is possible to construct shallow developments without damage.

PPG16 planning agreements continue to generate important new information. In their final trench at 117 High Street Cotswold Archaeological Trust found high quality medieval and earlier floors, with a further late-Saxon cellar-pit and a well-shaft. At the Ashmolean Museum, Wessex Archaeology found parts of two medieval St Giles tenements.

The Roman potteries are important in an archaeological strategy for Oxford, and a clear research agenda is needed to ensure that the right blend of discovery and preservation is achieved. Recent Roman discoveries in the Blackbird Leys and Nuneham Courtenay areas, in conjunction with older records, enable OAAS to advise much more clearly on the archaeological implications of a large area of potential development stretching from Blackbird Leys Farm westwards to Minchery Farm. Arising from this we have initiated a day school to discuss a conservation policy for Roman Oxford,



● Excavation & survey sites ■ Post-excavation sites

Figure 9 Map of OAAS work in Oxford 1994-5

inevitably dealing mainly with sites on the city's outskirts like Headington and Cowley.

For the historic core our strategy depends on compiling an urban database, which we outlined last year. This proposal is now in the final stages of preparation and our draft design for a layered digital map for the historic core has been submitted to the Planning Authority.

OAAS acknowledges with gratitude the cooperation of our colleagues in the planning department in this complex area of work, and particularly Linda Wride, Head of Service, and John Ashdown, City Conservation Officer.

Oxford: Beyond the West Gate of the Castle

Excavations at Tidmarsh Lane have revealed for the first time what was probably part of the west gate of the Castle. Other work in the immediate vicinity has increased our knowledge of the development of this part of the town, with the substantial influence of the monastic orders and subsequent use of parts of the town for gardens and orchards.

54–55 St Thomas Street

Alan Hardy

Last year's report briefly mentioned the excavation of the cob-walled buildings in the suburb west of the Castle. The ongoing analysis of the results is indicating that the area was, until the early 13th century, under agricultural use.

The two excavated trenches each revealed the rear cob wall of the earliest buildings, with interior floor surfaces of clay or gravel. These early buildings were probably thatched, as suggested by remains of burnt straw found in one soil sample.



Figure 10 54–55 St Thomas Street excavation

Interestingly, another sample from a 13th-century pit contained many seeds of medicinal herbs, suggesting the possible existence of a physic garden.

The eastern trench showed evidence of a continuous sequence of building through to the present, the cob building rapidly giving way to a succession of more substantial stone structures. The cob building in the western trench survived, with some evidence of alteration, possibly until the 15th century, whereupon the site was cleared and turned to orchard, as evinced by a deep cultivation layer over the west side of the site. A post-medieval chimney foundation indicates that the western side of the site was redeveloped by the 17th century. This garden interlude between buildings is clearly shown by Agas' Map of 1575 and Loggan's Map of 1676.

Initial comparison of the results of this excavation with that in the Hamel, directly across the street, suggest that the properties on the north side of the street were markedly less affluent in medieval times, which possibly relates to the

efficacy of economic management exercised by the two religious houses of Rewley and Oseney, who controlled the estates to the north and south of the road respectively.

A full report on the excavation in St Thomas Street will appear in *Oxoniensia* in 1996.

Paradise Square

Alan Hardy

A redevelopment of the southern half of the Square by Laing Homes prompted a small excavation revealing evidence of the evolution of this area, which lay outside the medieval town and was not intensively developed before the 19th century.

The earliest archaeological evidence points to an arrangement of 12th-century land drainage ditches running north-east/ south-west across the site, drying out what must have been a marshy area on the northern edge of the Trill Mill stream.

For a brief period in the late 13th century the area was leased by a small religious house, the Friars of the Sack. After the suppression of the Friars the land was granted to the Greyfriars, and a layer of cultivation soil, containing little in the way of domestic refuse, indicates that the land was maintained as a secluded garden or orchard until the dissolution. A reference from 1537 speaks of 'all that garden ground or orchard called Paradise'.

Through the 17th century, the area was developed into a formal pleasure garden, containing 'countless little retreats, close to each other, of cropped hedge, where the fellows drink in the summer'. A deep cultivation layer was found as evidence for this, but no details of cultivation beds or pathways between these 'retreats' were found.

After serving as a market garden of some renown in the 18th century, the site was incorporated into the Victorian development of the Square in the 1840's, and later was the site of a school, and a rectory which still stands.

As an intriguing postscript, the first stage of the building work on the square uncovered a medieval burial on the northwest edge of the site, suggesting the presence of a cemetery under the surviving Victorian rectory, but whether of the Friars of the Sack or the Greyfriars, remains, for the moment, unanswered.

Tidmarsh Lane

Paul Booth



Figure 11 The Oxford Castle curtain wall from the west. The core of the wall is visible in the centre with the inner face visible top right. The south-western jamb of the gate is towards the bottom left, with the worn stone surface adjacent to its left.

A small excavation took place on the site of Boreham's Yard, Tidmarsh Lane, for St Peter's College. The site lay immediately outside the probable west gate of Oxford Castle, approximately located on a number of early maps just north of the 11th-century St George's Tower.

The excavations revealed no trace of the late Saxon activity postulated in the area. The most significant discovery, made during salvage recording after the excavation had been completed, was of a length of the curtain wall of the castle c 2.4 m thick, with what was probably the south jamb of the gateway, facing west. A surface of worn stones directly associated with this opening overlaid the second of three major cobbled surfaces located in the excavations to the west. The earliest of these surfaces may not have dated before the 12th century. The surfaces appeared to slope down towards the contemporary river bank to the west, and were interleaved with silty layers perhaps representing disturbed river edge deposits.

In the north-western part of the site fragmentary traces of stone and timber structures were seen. These must have been broadly contemporary with and therefore in some way related to the adjacent gateway, but their interpretation is unclear. Just beyond these to the north there was limited evidence for an ENE/WSW channel of medieval date, perhaps flowing into the main NNW/SSE aligned stream. However the fill of this feature was almost indistinguishable from that of a 17th-century cut aligned north-south, which truncated medieval deposits on its east side and formed a relatively short-lived channel. There was no clear evidence in any period for arrangements for crossing the river at this point.

Oseney Abbey

Paul Booth

Part of the western precinct of Oseney Abbey was examined in a small-scale evaluation carried out at the site of the former Cadena Bakery in Mill Street. The church and cloister of the Abbey, which was founded as an Augustinian priory in 1129 and grew to be the largest monastic establishment in Oxford, lay north-east of the site. Previous work indicated that the site was originally an island, defined to the east by a channel that was infilled in the 13th century to permit the westward expansion of the abbey precinct.

Along the west side of the site we located traces of the north-south range, a small upstanding fragment of which survives. This showed a complex sequence of development with two earlier structures, the earliest of 13th-century date, predating the partly extant late medieval range. Outside these structures to the west was an area used for pit digging. To the east further structural fragments were noted, perhaps related to some seen in earlier observations.

At the south end of the site two buildings, perhaps with an industrial or kitchen function, were separated by a narrow paved area. These may also have been 13th century in origin, but their use may have continued up to the period of the Dissolution. As a result of the evaluation a mitigation strategy was agreed with the developers which will limit damage to the archaeology to c 1% of the deposits, with recording action being taken where the damage will be more significant.

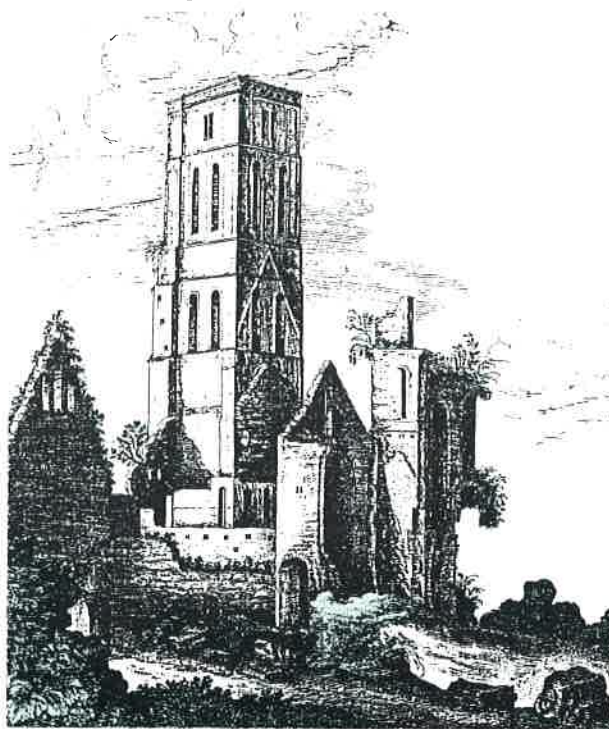


Figure 12 Oseney Abbey: c 1650 (Hollar)

Abingdon: Iron Age and Medieval

Our work has continued to develop our understanding of the occupation in the vicinity of the important Iron Age oppidum, while archaeological investigations and building recording have further demonstrated the considerable preservation and interest of the medieval remains in the town.

Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong

Mark Roberts



Figure 13 Ring gully and postholes of an Iron Age roundhouse

Wyndyke Furlong is the latest in our series of investigations over 21 years into the Iron Age landscape on the west side of Abingdon. The excavations covered an area of 1.3 ha and examined an area almost immediately to the north of earlier excavations at Ashville and the MG works. These earlier excavations had revealed the central and southern parts of a long-lived Iron Age settlement which developed within an area of Bronze Age activity perhaps centred around Bronze Age barrows and a cremation cemetery. Roman activity was less intensive on these sites although there was evidence of occupation and a Roman cemetery was found in the southern part of the MG Works site. Early Anglo-Saxon material was also recovered from the MG works, possibly indicating a settlement.

In the excavations at Wyndyke Furlong Bronze Age houses and enclosures were located, which were succeeded by Iron Age houses and pits in the south-western corner of the site. The area may have been divided functionally in the Iron Age: houses and their enclosures to the south, separated from

two lines of putative workshops to the north. Rubbish dumping seems to have been located north-west of the houses, with the north-western boundary of the settlement being demarcated by a ditch. This Iron Age occupation must be seen as part of the same complex of Iron Age features located to the south at Ashville/MG works, and represents either a substantial village or a smaller settlement which had moved over time. The approximate extent of the Iron Age occupation covers an area c 150 x 50 m.

An Anglo-Saxon waterhole dating from the 6th to 7th centuries was found to the north of the Iron Age settlement and several possible Anglo-Saxon halls were found in the angles of Roman enclosure ditches.

These successive campaigns of archaeological fieldwork give us an unprecedented opportunity to analyse the development of a landscape, and to

relate the study to wider regional issues. In the immediate area there are a number of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age mixed farming sites close to streams and spaced between 1 and 2 km apart: at Ashville/ Wyndyke Furlong, under the town centre at the Vineyard, at Gooseacre Farm, Radley, and at Thrupp near Radley.

The evidence so far from Wyndyke suggests that the site had a strong emphasis on arable agriculture, while at Thrupp a string of small enclosures along the Thames show the development of specialised pastoral farming. The settlement under the town centre has been identified as an *oppidum*, and lay at the junction of the rivers Thames and Ock. It was ideally placed to control the growing river trade which included links with Europe during the late Iron Age, and was defended by three concentric ditches and a bank enclosing 33 ha.

Occupation at the Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong settlement does not appear to have continued in any substantial form into the Roman period, while the *oppidum* prospered and at Barton Court Farm a timber villa was built during the late 1st century AD.

26/26a East St Helens Street

Ric Tyler

1994 saw the completion of survey work at 26/26a East St Helens Street, Abingdon undertaken during the refurbishment of the house for the Oxford Preservation Trust.

This building, originally a timber-framed hall house built in the first half of the 15th century, is certainly one of the most remarkable medieval town-houses in the region. The central part, where the entrance passage now is, was originally an open hall roofed parallel to the road. Two side wings to north and south are roofed at right-angles to the hall and are jettied over the road to the front. To the rear are one original back wing and a gallery linking with another wing (rebuilt). The original rear wing has fine stone fireplaces, panelled ceilings on the ground floor, and 16th-century wall-paintings on the first floor. The framing of the rear wing suggested that it was a second phase of building, while mortice holes uncovered in the timber frame of the east gable suggested a former continuation and a possible further hall. The gallery is lit by a timber window with excellent gothic tracery.

The removal of external renderings revealed previously hidden details of the timber framing, and allowed for the enhancement of the original survey drawings, produced in 1993.

During refurbishment the roof was stripped of its tiles revealing a smoke-blackened louvre that originally served to let out smoke from the central hearth of the open hall. The opportunity was taken to sample the roof timbers for dendrochronological (tree-ring) dating and results indicated that the two apparently distinct phases of construction were in fact broadly contemporary, the timbers dating to 1428/29–31. The panelled ceiling on the ground floor was also sampled but could not be closely dated. It proved to be of Baltic oak, a common medieval import from the Hanseatic ports.



Figure 14 Detail of smoke louvre

83 Ock Street

Mark Roberts

OAU carried out an excavation on this road-front property in Abingdon following an evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust. A north-south ditch formed a 12th-century property boundary which had the substantial wall of a slightly later house built into it. A similar medieval house adjoined the first. Immediately next to the road the preservation was good with up to 0.5 m of floors and hearths surviving. Only 3–4 m from the frontage the archaeological sequence was truncated in the 15th and 19th centuries. There were remnants

of early post-medieval structures perhaps similar to the standing buildings of The Crown and Mr Warrick's Arms public houses which have their long axes fronting onto the street.

The excavation results are of particular interest as there is no documentary evidence for occupation to the west of Abingdon along Ock Street until the 15th century. The houses uncovered are earlier than this by some 200 years, suggesting that the east-west route which is now Ock Street dates from at least the 12th to 13th centuries.

The Eton College Rowing Lake

Tim Allen

This large-scale project, covering approximately 150 ha on the north bank of the river Thames, at Dorney in Buckinghamshire was first reported in last year's Annual Report. Since last summer a detailed evaluation concentrating particularly upon the palaeochannels has begun, and has so far covered the north-western half of the site. This has shown that the various palaeochannels were active at different dates, and contain waterlogged deposits spanning the period from the earlier Mesolithic (c 8,000 BC) to the late Bronze Age (c 800 BC). The site thus has the potential to provide a long environmental sequence of Holocene activity for the Middle Thames.



Figure 15 All pulling together: Tim Allen (3rd from left) in earlier days at University shows an aptitude for the project

In situ Mesolithic activity has been found on the edge of the oldest palaeochannel, which was a reedswamp at the time. As the artefacts were deposited on the very edge of the swamp they have been protected by later flooding, and the flint tools recovered are in very fresh condition. The Mesolithic site is large; it is estimated that more than 30,000 artefacts lie within the main knapping area, and the preservation of animal bone will allow the study of the settlement's economy. The contemporary waterlogged deposits are important not only for the environmental evidence they contain, but because it is probable that organic artefacts will be found preserved within them once large-scale excavation begins.

In late May, Dr Steve Mithen and undergraduates from Reading University will fieldwalk the south-eastern end of the site, where Mesolithic flints have also been found, to establish the wider pattern of Mesolithic activity in this part of the site. Further evaluation trenching of this area will take place in the summer.

As the oldest channel silted up hearths and flint knapping scatters of Bronze Age date were preserved. It is clear that the silted channel was dry for long periods and was used for a succession of activities, evidence for each of which was preserved by the next phase of flooding. This *in situ* activity is not found on the gravel terrace areas, which have been truncated by ploughing. Across another channel in the north-eastern part of the site, lines of waterlogged wooden stakes together with other worked wood dating to the late Bronze Age were found. The Bronze Age landscape thus includes complementary types of deposits from a variety of environments.

Our strategy is to establish and date the overall palaeochannel sequence and thus reconstruct the changing patterns of landuse over time, providing a framework for the selection of areas for more detailed examination. Further evaluation trenching is already taking place to help finalise the programme for the summer excavation, which will now begin on 2nd July and run until 8th September.

Saxon Yarnton

Gill Hey

Post-excavation work on the Saxon settlement at Yarnton, located approximately 4 miles to the north-north-west of Oxford, has shown how radically interpretations of a site can change during analysis of the evidence.

The Saxon settlement at Yarnton was investigated in 1990/1 and caused great excitement as it was the first middle Saxon site with timber-hall buildings to be excavated in the Upper Thames region. At least four such buildings, up to 17.5 m long and 6 m wide were found, one of which had annexes at each end. Similar structures were suggested by clusters of postholes, and smaller buildings, sunken-featured buildings (grubenhäuser), nine-post granaries, wells, animal enclosures, and a smithy were also excavated.



Post-excavation work is now underway and an extensive radiocarbon-dating programme is changing some of our preconceptions about this settlement. As with other gravel sites there are few stratigraphic relationships to indicate the order in which features were dug by the Saxon occupants. The spatial organization of features and an assessment of the finds from them suggested that there were two phases of Saxon occupation: an early settlement to the west with sunken-featured buildings and a mid-Saxon site (probably 7th century AD) with halls and a very ordered layout. Twenty-two radiocarbon dates have now been received which show that not all the halls are of the same date and that the postulated mid-Saxon site continued into the late Saxon period, being occupied from the 7th to the 11th centuries AD. What probably started as two halls surrounded by fencelines, small pens and pits was by the 9th or 10th century a site with buildings laid out in rectilinear ditched enclosures, resembling medieval tofts. A small group of west-east burials lying adjacent to the Iron Age and late Roman cemetery have been found to be 9th century in date. It is very exciting to be able to explore social and economic development throughout this poorly-understood period.

The settlement lay on the edge of the gravel terrace overlooking the Thames floodplain. The limit of the site to the west, south and east was established. The extent of occupation to the north is uncertain as the Oxford to Worcester railway line cuts across this area, but the presence of the Saxon cemetery found to the north-east (in workings to dig gravel for the railway embankment) would have inhibited its expansion in that direction. Excavations now underway 750 m to the west show that the inhabitants of Yarnton were not the only occupants of this gravel terrace. At least three sunken-featured buildings and two timber halls can be discerned amongst the mass of Iron Age features there!

Figure 16 ?8th-century hall at Yarnton. We hope that further radiocarbon results later this year will resolve its dating

Melford Meadows, Brettenham, Norfolk

Angela Boyle and Andy Mudd

OAU excavated this site on behalf of Abbey New Homes in April and May of 1994. The site is located close to Thetford on the south-eastern bank of the river Thet. Fieldwalking and trial trench evaluation had indicated Romano-British occupation in the northern part of the field and early Saxon occupation concentrated further south. As a result an area of c 1 ha was opened up for excavation between these two foci, leaving the core areas to be preserved *in situ*. A considerable number of features of both periods were nevertheless revealed.



Figure 17 Late Roman decapitated burial

The Romano-British settlement comprised several phases of ditched enclosures, drainage gullies, pits, postholes, beam slots and ovens. The overall size and nature of the settlement is unclear, but it could have been no more than a relatively low status farmstead with outbuildings. An unexpected discovery was a small late inhumation cemetery of 22 graves located on the south-western periphery of the settlement.



Figure 18 Late Roman cemetery under excavation

The early Anglo-Saxon occupation was concentrated in the southern part of the site but was more extensive than expected. It was represented by a scatter of 11 sunken featured buildings of the standard two-post type, pits and hearths. There were a few additional postholes but they did not form any coherent hall plans. The superimposition of these settlements raises many interesting questions about continuity and the relationship of the two phases of activity.

The material from the site is still being analysed but Angela Boyle has examined the late Roman cemetery. Preservation of the bone was extremely poor due to the site's location on Breckland Sand and in four cases only a soil stain remained. In general, where bone survived, only the skull and long bone fragments were present. There was a total of 26 individuals in 22 graves, which were orientated east-west. Ten appear to have been placed in coffins that were indicated by the presence of soil stains and iron nails. There were at least four, and possibly five cases of decapitation. In each case the skull was present but not in the anatomically correct position. Decapitation was a rural practice of native origin that seems to have developed by the last decade of the 3rd century and became increasingly common in the 4th century. Eight of the burials were associated with objects, which included six green glass beads, a copper alloy anklet, a bracelet and an earring. The earring, a class of object not common in burial contexts, comprised a copper alloy ring from which a gold-in-glass bead was suspended. Four individuals were wearing hobnailed footwear, and this practice has a strong association with the practice of decapitation in the later 3rd and early 4th centuries.

Springhead Roman Town, Kent

Simon Brereton and Rob Early

In August 1993 SEEBOARD plc approached OAU for advice as they proposed to insert an underground cable across the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Springhead Roman town, Kent. The Springhead area has been of interest to antiquaries and archaeologists for at least 300 years. Much of the earlier work was related to the recovery of objects including a large number of Roman coins and metal implements although there are several 19th-century references to structural remains being unearthed.

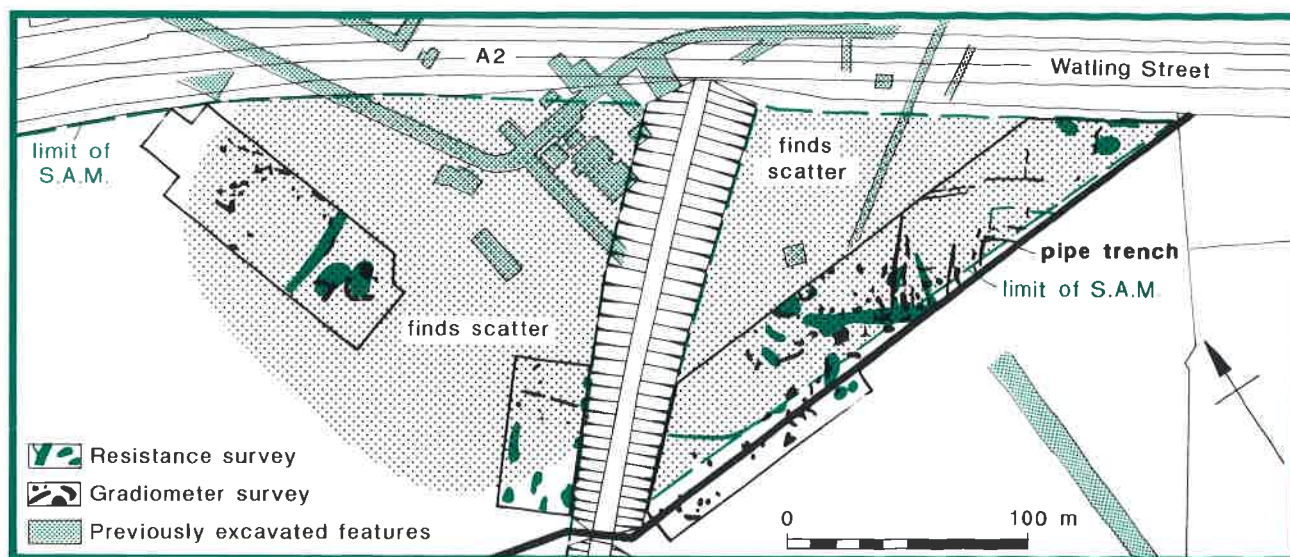


Figure 19 Summary of archaeological work in the core of Roman Springhead

Road works in the 1920s and 30s revealed sections of Roman Watling Street and building remains, while a walled Roman burial ground was destroyed by the construction of a switching station. The site was scheduled in 1954, encompassing the area of known archaeology together with an area to the west where it was thought Watling Street ran, although recent fieldwork has established that its true line runs across the Springhead Nursery to the north.

In the 1950s a local group began the systematic excavation of the town, uncovering six temples, the so-called bakery, a well and a number of smaller features such as kilns and corn-driers. Road widening in the 1960s revealed further archaeological features.

The initial problem in devising an appropriate route for SEEBOARD's cable trench was to establish the true extent of the settlement, particularly on the western side where the SAM boundary is drawn very widely. First, the entire scheduled area was fieldwalked. The eastern field was found to contain a fairly dense concentration of Roman pottery and tile, mirrored by a similar concentration in the north-eastern corner of the larger western field, where 1960s excavations revealed evidence of Roman ritual activity and domestic settlement.

At this stage a route skirting the Roman town and then following the northern edge of the western field

was envisaged. A geophysical survey was undertaken to assess the likelihood of archaeological impacts along this route. Two previously unknown buildings and a trackway were located to the west of the excavated remains, while the southern edge of the eastern field was shown to contain a number of archaeological features including possible buildings, pits and a trackway.

Once the cable's route was finalised, a mitigation strategy was negotiated with English Heritage, providing for full recording of the 1 m wide trench where archaeology was encountered. In the ensuing fieldwork, a high concentration of archaeological features were found in the east-west aligned trench which skirted the edge of the SAM. Notable remains included a trackway running towards the town, boundary ditches and over 50 pits. A concentration of five rectangular pits contained substantial amounts of slag. Large quantities of artefacts were recovered from stratified contexts, producing a dated sequence from the 1st and 4th centuries AD. Over 80% of the pottery groups assessed have been dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

This project does not end OAU's involvement with the site as the Channel Tunnel Rail Link passes close to the town, and evaluations will hopefully be carried out later this year.

Historic Royal Palaces

Graham Keevill

The second year of OAU's contract to undertake work for the Historic Royal Palaces Agency has seen several important projects in progress. Most of these have involved quite small-scale fieldwork, although very useful results have been achieved. Once again the Tower of London has dominated our work, but much more has been done at Hampton Court Palace this year. Several projects at both sites have progressed to post-excavation analysis, and over the next few years we hope to publish the results of most of the completed projects in journals. An archive project at the Tower, meanwhile, represents a new development of far-reaching significance, and Julian Munby has undertaken a major survey of the 17th-century New Armouries building.

Work at the Tower mostly involved the continuation of excavations and a watching brief during the Inner Ring Main project. Jon Hiller and his team spent several months peering down trenches and recording the extraordinary profusion of 19th- and 20th-century services, but they were also able to uncover further areas of the post-medieval Grand Storehouse, enabling us to reconstruct much of its outline with the aid of historic plans. The most

important result, however, came in the area of the Wardrobe on the east side of the White Tower. This early 16th-century structure was built by Henry VIII, the last monarch to reside at the Tower (if only for a few days a year), and was demolished in the 17th century. One of its walls was found during the excavations, and this was the first time that the building had been recorded archaeologically. We were able to have the Ring Main rerouted, thereby preserving this part of an important Tudor building for the future.

The problems of working at such a complex site as the Tower were amply demonstrated by the discovery of human bone in the Ring Main trench to the east of the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula. This extra-parochial chapel has a long history which makes it a particular favourite during guided tours around the Tower. Many people have been buried in and around the chapel: some famous, some infamous, others merely anonymous. The five or more individuals represented by the jumbled bones we found were certainly anonymous, but they caused the Ring Main to be diverted to avoid any further disturbance to human remains. The bones were analysed by Angela Boyle, and were then reinterred in the Chapel with due solemnity and ceremony in November 1994.

OAU are certainly not the first to conduct archaeological work at the Tower of London. Such well-known archaeologists as Peter Curnow, Brian Davison and Geoffrey Parnell have undertaken excavations of varying scales on the site, and Parnell recently published an excellent introduction to the history and archaeology of the site in the English Heritage/Batsford series. Unfortunately several of the past excavations have not been published, and the archives and finds from the work have not been treated consistently. The Agency therefore asked OAU to assist in establishing an archive store at the Tower, and Olivia Pierpoint's collation of project records for microfilming by the National Monuments Record has been an important element of this continuing project.



Figure 20 The Inner Ring Main during excavation, with the White Tower in the background



Figure 21 Brian Davison's 1963-4 excavations at the Tower, Crown copyright

We hope to start an archiving project for Hampton Court soon. We have undertaken several projects for the Agency at this palace in the last year. Chris Bell headed a team excavating a trench in the north arm of the Tudor moat in June 1994. The work showed that there was no brick revetment on the outer edge of the moat ditch, in contrast to the section in front of the Great West Gatehouse. The moat trench produced very useful environmental and pollen samples from waterlogged levels at the base of the ditch, both of which contained evidence for managed grassland consistent with the known

use of the Wilderness on the north side of the palace. More significant, however, was the presence of lime and horse chestnut remains in the samples. Both species were introduced into this country in the 17th century, especially for landscape planting, and limes were used extensively in the great avenues of trees around Hampton Court and in its Home Park. Other evidence for landscaping and garden archaeology comprised the deliberate infill of this part of the moat in the 18th century (also noted during a watching brief by Andy Parkinson in the Mason's Yard at the north-west corner of the moat), and the subsequent laying-out of paths and then hothouse buildings in the 19th century.

A series of projects have studied the Tiltyard, Henry VIII's tournament yard to the north-west of the palace. Five brick towers were built here so that Henry and his court could view the jousting in comfort. Four of the towers were demolished during the 17th century, but one still survives. Our work consisted of survey and watching briefs during groundwork for the rebuilding of existing catering facilities. Unfortunately little or nothing has been seen of the demolished towers, but a series of features and structures have been found which relate to the post-medieval use of the site as kitchen and ornamental gardens. Once again the exercise of careful control over the construction work allowed most of these features to be preserved.



Figure 22 Excavating a trial trench across the Tudor moat at Hampton Court Palace

Channel Tunnel Rail Link

George Lambrick and Julian Munby

In November, after many years of planning and reconsideration of routes and detailed proposals, the Channel Tunnel Rail link (CTRL) Bill was presented to Parliament, together with the Environmental Statement (ES) and supporting specialist environmental reports including OAU's assessment of historic and cultural effects undertaken for Union Railways Ltd. The CTRL will be the first main line railway to be built in Britain for over 100 years. It will be one of the largest transport infrastructure projects ever undertaken, and second only in recent years to the Channel Tunnel itself. OAU have been providing the historic and cultural input to the environmental process since May 1989, and this reached a major milestone with the completion and publication of our four-volume specialist report supporting the ES and two-volume supplementary fieldwork report.



Figure 23 St Pancras from Pentonville Road: Sunset (1881) by John O'Connor

The assessment covers the full range of the cultural heritage: historic buildings, archaeology, palaeoenvironmental deposits, historic landscape and townscape features and the overall character of the historic environment. Systematic criteria were developed for judging the significance of a whole range of different types of effect on the historic environment. Inevitably a massive project of this kind will have a significant effect on the cultural heritage, especially given the engineering alignment constraints inherent in a modern high speed rail system, and a route which passes through a county as rich in history as Kent.

The most significant effects will be at the St Pancras terminal. Both the station itself and its surrounding Victorian townscape will be affected,

though none of the varied industrial, residential, commercial and railway character zones which make up the mosaic of the historic townscape will be entirely destroyed. The necessary alterations and demolitions will be partly offset by proposals to open up and refurbish some of the buildings restoring their historic character, and more generally by turning St Pancras into an international terminus worthy of its magnificent architecture.

Kent has about 24,500 listed buildings and a settlement pattern of early dispersed farms, so it is hardly surprising that some listed buildings need to be demolished, especially where they lie adjacent to existing transport corridors followed by the CTRL. Of the 12 listed structures to be demolished one is a boundary stone which is easy to move, and six form

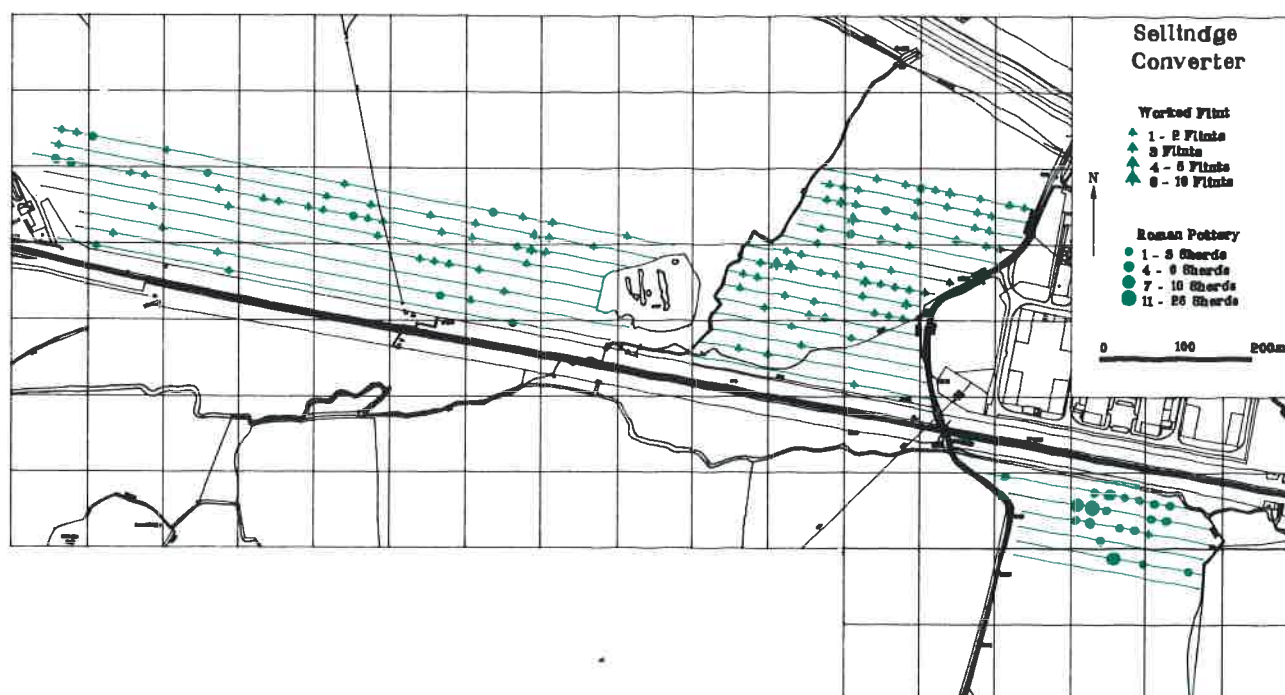


Figure 24 CAD plot of flint and pottery from fieldwalking on rail link route in Kent

a 19th-century farm complex which may be partially saved. Otherwise, five other listed buildings may be at risk because of their proximity to the route, and the setting of eight others will be significantly affected, including Boxley Abbey which is also scheduled and a conservation area. The provision of retaining walls, screening and planting has meant that these and several other buildings will not be as seriously affected as they might have been.

The setting of two other conservation areas in Kent will be affected, but this will be much reduced by provision of cut and cover tunnels. Another tunnel will help to reunite the historic village of Mersham which was severed by the Victorian railway.

Three registered historic parks will be crossed by the CTRL, the most significant being the northern edge of Cobham Park. Chilston and Sandling Parks have already been severed by the M20 and the existing railway respectively. Two other areas of good historic landscape integrity will be affected, most notably the Boxley valley.

The main effects archaeologically will be in Essex and Kent because most of the London route will be in tunnel. Areas of particular interest are the pleistocene deposits with palaeolithic remains at Purfleet and Ebbsfleet; a long sequence of other

prehistoric and Roman features and alluvial deposits in the Ebbsfleet valley; Roman remains in the vicinity of the Roman town at Springhead; the vicinity of the White Horse Stone (one of a group of megalithic monuments either side of the Medway valley); and the Roman villa at Thurnham. Records of previous finds, air photography and OAU's surface collection surveys have revealed numerous other areas of definite, probable or possible archaeological interest. A significant part of the route crosses alluvial deposits, particularly either side of the Thames and in the Stour valley, where well preserved deposits may exist. Although there is some scope for avoiding or reducing the effects on archaeology by good detailed design, much of the mitigation will be through excavations, and the loss of *in situ* deposits will be substantially offset by the gains to knowledge that are likely to arise from an unprecedentedly thorough examination of a transect across south-east England.

OAU's involvement with the project has not ended with the publication of the Environmental Statement; at present we are providing support to the project as the Bill passes through the Commons select committee, and we have been helping to develop the next phases of archaeological evaluation.

A27 Inquiry

George Lambrick

This Inquiry into proposed improvements to the A27 at Worthing and Lancing finished in August having run for almost a year. OAU had contributed to the environmental assessment for Acer Consultants on behalf of the DoT, covering both the preferred scheme and two alternatives. George Lambrick was retained as the DoT's expert witness for the cultural heritage. Over 80 different schemes or modifications were proposed by objectors, each of which was assessed and compared with the published route. This involved consideration of the relative interest and quality of the historic landscape affected by all the various proposals. OAU's evidence concluded that virtually all the alternatives away from the preferred scheme would cut across areas exhibiting a much greater degree of historic integrity and coherence, and this was used as part of the summing up of the DoT case.

The historical and archaeological issues also involved the knotty problem of comparing the effect of the different routes on the setting of two major national monuments. The published route would affect the setting of an important Saxon church at Sompting, while the main alternatives would affect the setting of Cissbury Ring, the site of a major prehistoric hillfort and flint mines. There are no national guidelines or criteria for deciding what constitutes or contributes to the setting of monuments and buildings, nor any guidelines for judging the significance of any intrusion on their setting. The issue was important for both the published and the alternative schemes, and we had to devise a method of rigorously comparing their respective effects on two very different types of monument.

This was done by considering in each case the character and quality of eight different factors contributing to the quality of their setting. These were the nature of the monument itself, its topographical position, buildings and structures in the surrounding area, vegetation in the surroundings, views of the monument, views from it, its general visual ambience (eg approaches to it),



Figure 26 Sompting Church

and the noise environment. The setting of each monument was outlined in terms of all these factors, and for each one consideration was given to aspects which contributed to, or detracted from its historic interest. The potential impact of the relevant road scheme was then considered in relation to each aspect of the setting before being summarised in terms of which impact would be most significant. The evidence put before the Inquiry was that the published scheme past Sompting Church would affect its setting, but that this would be reasonably mitigated, the road and lighting being hidden in a cutting with mounding along its edge, when seen in the main views of the church. By contrast, the intrusion of the alternatives on the majestic setting of Cissbury Ring would be much more serious, and even with some tunnelling could not be avoided because of the dominance of the hillfort over its surroundings, which remain largely devoid of modern roads.

It remains to be seen what the Inspector makes of the evidence; his report is expected later in 1995. In the meantime we hope to explore the issue further.



Figure 25 View from Cissbury with rampart in foreground

Dovecotes and Ice-houses

Klara Spandl

OAU is now in the final stages of completing a study of dovecotes and ice-houses, commissioned by English Heritage, as part of their ongoing Industrial Monuments Protection Programme. The purpose of this study was to assess all the buildings within these two categories and decide which were important enough to be recommended for scheduling.

The work was divided into three stages. First, a document was prepared detailing all of the categories of information that would be required to make an informed assessment of these monument types. The second stage identified and assessed all the dovecotes and ice-houses in the country. A large task when one realises this comprised over 2,000 dovecotes and over 3,000 ice-houses. Finally, the 120 dovecotes and 60 ice-houses identified in the survey as being worthy of scheduling were visited, and a final report was compiled of these buildings.

This has proved an interesting project; both dovecotes and ice-houses come in many forms and the history of each building threw up some interesting details.

Dovecotes survive in this country from the 13th century. Their design has remained basically the same although there is a greater variety after the 17th century when they change from being a functional, prestigious, food-producing building to a more decorative feature.

One of the earliest references to doves being farmed for their meat, is also one of the most disturbing to modern sensibilities. Varro, a Roman chronicler, makes reference to the fact that the best form of dovecote was that of the squabs, birds of about a month old. He recommends that the squab's legs be broken at birth, so they are confined to the nests for their short life keeping the meat tender. Is this an early predecessor of factory farming?

Apart from a few very early examples, ice-houses were first introduced to this country by King Charles II who had seen them while in exile at the court of Louis XIV. The fashion spread and the rich started to build them to keep the ice needed to make ice-creams and to put in their version of gin and tonics. It was only later that the ice from them was used to keep meat and vegetables fresh, firstly on the large estates, and then, as the cost of constructing the ice-house fell, for industry, commerce and by ordinary wealthy individuals. As the use of ice became more widespread the owners of the ice-houses became more selective in

the type of ice used. They preferred ice imported from Norway and America to that produced in ponds locally, which tended to be full of insects, pond weed and other unsanitary objects. Ice-houses could be very elaborate underground structures, all the more impressive since ice could be kept frozen in them for up to three years.

This study provides an interesting commentary on the considerable lengths society went to in order to improve the quality of life, be it through having fresh dovecote or exploiting the versatility of ice.



Figure 27 Tudor dovecote at Hurley Priory, Berkshire

Devil's Quoits: Playing the Devil at his own Game

Alistair Barclay

Tradition has it that the prehistoric standing stones of Stanton Harcourt village were the Devil's creation, the result of a game of quoits played one Sunday from Wytham Hill. OAU is in the process of re-creating the once great late Neolithic monument of the Devil's Quoits stone circle and henge. Today only the henge ditch, the buried Quoit A and a few of the excavated quoit stones survive.

The Saxon place-name Stanton is a good indicator that the stone circle was still standing in the early medieval period, although it is known from excavation that the great bank and ditch had suffered much erosion by this time. In the Middle Ages the stone circle was almost completely destroyed and only one stone, Quoit A, was left

standing. This stone was *in situ* for well over 4,500 years or about 150 human generations, and was observed in the 17th century by the antiquary John Aubrey with two re-erected but displaced stones, Quoits B and C. Quoit A was finally buried in 1940 when the site was excavated by Grimes in advance of the construction of a runway for a wartime airfield. The fate of other stones was revealed in the 1970s, when Margaret Gray excavated the henge interior. This demonstrated that some stones had been carefully buried perhaps to avoid provoking the Devil, while other stones had been deliberately smashed and broken by fire. The Devil's Quoits, like many other stone circles, was probably destroyed for iconoclastic reasons in the Middle Ages, as the Church became actively antagonistic towards paganism and superstitious folklore.

Margaret Gray's work had been precipitated by the threat to the site from gravel extraction and the same circumstances led to a final season of excavation by George Lambrick in 1988. The results of these excavations have just been published as an OAU monograph: *A Barclay, M Gray and G Lambrick, Excavations at the Devil's Quoits Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire 1972-3 and 1988*. The report discusses the importance of the ceremonial complex within the Upper Thames region as well as nationally, and places the monument in its immediate setting by including a gazetteer and review of local Neolithic and Bronze Age sites. It is available from Oxbow Books at a price of £18.

The story of the site is not, however, complete. OAU is advising Greenways Landfill about the recreation of the monument, the first stage of which is already underway. The henge earthwork will be reconstructed using the excavation records of Grimes, Gray and Lambrick. This year will see the restoration of the henge earthwork and in the following year the stone circle, including Quoit A, will be re-erected. This time it will be more than a simple game of quoits as the Neolithic landscape, henge and stones will be carefully restored to their original state.



Figure 28 Quoit A sometime before its removal in 1940 by Grimes. The figure is probably E.T. Leeds, archaeologist and keeper of the Ashmolean Museum. It is thought he recorded the stones for Crawford in the 1920s and from his clothes it could be that the photo was taken during this period.

Gatehampton Farm, Goring

Tim Allen

The results of eight years' intermittent work on this site will be published this summer as the seventh monograph in OAU's 'Thames Valley Landscape' series. The report covers activity from the late Upper Palaeolithic to the medieval period, and includes several major new discoveries, notably a probable Neolithic causewayed enclosure and a Roman villa.

Work began in 1985, when Thames Water began sinking wells to supply water to Didcot Power Station and other parts of South Oxfordshire. Cropmarks on aerial photographs showed that the site, which lies on the north bank of the river Thames just south of Goring, contained a ploughed-out Bronze Age barrow cemetery, and fieldwalking and dredging had recovered Mesolithic flints. Nevertheless the pipeline route did not affect the barrows significantly, and fieldwork was not initially planned to last beyond 1987. However, the unexpected discovery of a Neolithic enclosure ditch, a Roman corndrier and an early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building led to further excavation in 1988 that revealed stratified Neolithic hearths and *in situ* flint knapping debris within a former channel, as well as a Roman cobbled enclosure.

Perhaps the most spectacular discovery was made not by professional archaeologists but by amateurs, when the South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group undertook salvage recording of a late Upper Palaeolithic flint blade scatter that was found during pipeline construction. The application of scientific techniques such as pollen analysis, soil micromorphology and magnetic susceptibility has aided the interpretation of the site as a place where animals, ambushed on their annual migrations through the Goring Gap, were butchered using the large flint blades.

Other analysis led to a re-examination of the cropmarks shown on aerial photographs, and both a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and the field system of a Roman farmstead were tentatively identified. Geophysical survey by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory and fieldwalking were employed to help confirm these interpretations, and the fieldwalking in particular showed a concentration of Roman tile and pottery around the present Gatehampton Farm, which is believed to overlie a Roman villa. In 1992 cable-laying by Thames Water allowed the examination of further parts of the landscape, revealing more Saxon activity and yet another phase of occupation, this time of the later Bronze Age.

The work at Gatehampton Farm was never planned as a large-scale project, but the use of a wide variety of techniques to examine a large multi-period landscape has transformed our

understanding of the site and has set a new agenda for archaeological research in the Goring Gap.

The report: *Lithics and landscape: archaeological discoveries on the Thames Water pipeline at Gatehampton Farm, Goring, Oxfordshire 1985-92* by T Allen with N Barton and A Brown, will be available in the summer from Oxbow Books



Figure 29 Long blade industry: refit group top and side view

Montserrat

David Miles

Montserrat is a small volcanic island in the Leewards Islands, a British Dependent Territory with a population of just over 10,000 people. It is proposed to enlarge the Blackburne Airport to promote tourism and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) has commissioned OAU to act as its archaeological consultants. The site of the airport is the only area of flat land on the rugged and precipitous east coast. Within the proposed runway corridor there is a large prehistoric (Saladoid) settlement recently radiocarbon dated to c 500 BC. This is defined by a doughnut-shaped midden deposit about 400 m across.



Figure 30 Field evaluation at the Trants site, Blackburne Airport, Montserrat

Saladoid sites in the West Indies show cultural affinities with the South American mainland and were probably settled by canoe-borne migrants from the Orinoco delta. The Blackburne Airport site was first noted because of the discovery of beads and pendants manufactured from semi-precious stone imported from South America.

Adjacent to Blackburne Airport is the Trants estate, one of the best preserved colonial plantations on the island. The complex includes a donkey mill from the 17th century, a windmill, steam powered mills with 19th-century machines from Manchester, and a derelict colonial house still clad with cedar shingles imported from Canada. While modern buildings were flattened by Hurricane Hugo the serrated shape of the Trants house successfully

survived the most powerful winds. The Trants land now provides grazing for goats and as a result the relict agricultural remains of cultivation ridges, clearance cairns, hedges and a colonial cemetery are well preserved.

An archaeological field evaluation of the prehistoric site is being undertaken by Dr David Watters of the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh with a team recruited in the USA and Montserrat. Dr Watters is a specialist in West Indies archaeology whose PhD thesis was on the prehistory of the Leeward Islands. OAU is undertaking the survey of the historic sites and also a comparative study of plantations on Montserrat, in order to advise the ODA on strategies for mitigation, preservation and tourism.

LIST OF PROJECTS 1994-5

Written reports of all fieldwork (watching briefs, evaluations and excavations) and consultancy projects are compiled for clients, regardless of scale. In addition summaries are contributed to the relevant regional and national journals (eg *London Archaeologist*, *Britannia*) and to County Sites and Monuments Records.

- † More detailed report in this Annual Report
‡ Report submitted to CBA Newsletter (Wessex)
§ Report submitted to South Midlands Archaeology

INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS

- Montserrat — † environmental assessment at airport in advance of runway construction
Oman — environmental assessment in advance of oil exploration

NATIONAL PROJECTS

- Dovecotes and Ice-houses — † cultural heritage assessment for English Heritage
Historic Landscapes — report on approaches to historic landscape assessment for Cobham Resource Consultants and English Heritage
Settlement Mapping — desktop survey of settlement patterns of England for the Countryside Commission

REGIONAL PROJECTS

- Birmingham Northern Relief Road — archaeological consultancy to Highways Agency for Public Inquiry
East Thames Corridor — archaeological framework for considering the archaeological implications of development within the Thames Gateway, an area designated by DoE

BERKSHIRE

- Binfield, All Saints Church — ‡ watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
Binfield, Park Farm — Completion of editing and publication of report, see M Roberts in list of publications
Brimpton, Larkwhistle Farm — consultation over setting up of WSI
Burghfield, Field Farm, Mill Lane — watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
Hurley, Church House — ‡ evaluation: slight evidence of medieval activity; post-medieval activity, site cleared in mid-18th century
Kintbury, St Mary's Church — watching brief: evidence of earlier subsidence of north aisle
Lambourn, Trabb's Farm, Seven Barrows — ‡ watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
Newbury, Hambridge Road/London Road — ‡ evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance
Reading, St Giles' Church — ‡ consultancy: advice on archaeological impact of reordering
Reading, Shinfield Road — desktop study of proposed housing development
Remenham, Aspect Park — evaluation and watching brief: Iron Age and Roman activity consisting of pits, postholes and ditches associated with large pottery spreads
Slough, Cippenham — ‡ consultation and evaluation: Bronze Age ring-ditch and further late Bronze Age/Iron Age activity
Woodley, Duffield House — ‡ evaluation and excavation: late Bronze Age settlement
Wraybury, Waylands Nursery — ‡ evaluation: late Bronze Age settlement

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

- Biddlesden, Abbey House Farm — § watching brief: evidence of Roman activity
Clivedon House, Taplow — § watching brief: observations of trench dug across South Terrace built 1665-80
Dorney, Rowing Lake — † § consultancy and evaluation for Eton College: extensive Mesolithic and Bronze Age activity, with some Roman and Neolithic activity
Great Linford, Old Rectory — § evaluation: late medieval pond, post-medieval pit and oven
Princes Risborough, Tesco's — § desktop study and watching brief: several possible medieval ditches

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

- Abington, Four Wentways — evaluation of prehistoric ring ditches known from aerial photos
Cambridge, Rowing Lake — consultation over archaeological impact of development
March, Barn Farm — evaluation: Roman field systems

DEVON

- Whitechapel, Barton — specialist evidence and advice to a Public Inquiry on the setting of a listed building

DORSET

- Hambledon Hill — post-excavation assessment of backlog report on Neolithic causewayed enclosure complex

ESSEX

- A27 — † consultation and specialist advice at Public Inquiry

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

- Cirencester Kings Meadow — watching brief and post-excavation work completed on low-intensity extra-mural Roman activity, to be published in *TBGAS*
Condicote, Cotswold Farm — desktop study 200 m from Condicote henge, no recorded archaeology
Fairford, Claydon Pike — post-excavation assessment of major Iron Age and Roman excavations
Fairford, Lady Lamb Farm — consultation over development
Fairford, Thornhill Farm — post-excavation analysis of major late Iron Age and Roman pastoral settlement
Lechlade, Butler's Field — editing the final report of major Anglo-Saxon cemetery
Shorncliffe — post-excavation analysis completed of Bronze Age barrow cemetery, to be published in *TBGAS*
Tewkesbury — consultation over development of Tewkesbury battlefield site

GREATER MANCHESTER

- Manchester, Deansgate — post-excavation assessment of excavations in Roman *vicus*

GWENT

- Undy, Church Road — excavation and watching brief of medieval activity adjacent to moated site

HAMPSHIRE

Basingstoke, east of river Dene — evaluation: prehistoric and early Saxon settlement

HEREFORD AND WORCESTERSHIRE

Alvechurch, Red Lion Street — evaluation: medieval and post-medieval activity

HERTFORDSHIRE

Cheshunt, Hammondstreet Road — evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

Leavensden Aerodrome — consultancy over redevelopment of old Rolls Royce works

Redbourne — archaeological input into an environmental assessment of a housing development

KENT

Colts Hill Bypass — desktop of three alternative routes

Dover, White Cliffs Experience, Heritage Centre — completion of report on excavations at the Roman forts of the *Classis Britannica* and the Saxon Shore, to be published in *Archaeologia Cantiana* in July 1995

East Malling, Bradbourne House — desktop study of archaeological impact of housing development in grounds of Country House

Maidstone, Hermitage Lane — evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

M20 — desktop study of proposed motorway service areas

Northfleet, Coldharbour Road — post-excavation completed on major linear ditch of mid-late Bronze Age date, with associated parallel ditches and gullies, to be published in *Archaeologia Cantiana*

Rail Link Project — † final submission of archaeological reports for environmental assessment, fieldwork continues

Sevenoaks, St Nicholas' Church — consultation, excavation, watching brief, exhibition and beginning of post-excavation analysis of the medieval and post-medieval interior of the church

Sevington, Boy's Hall Moat — excavation and post-excavation work completed on Iron Age features and medieval earthworks, to be published in *Archaeologia Cantiana*

South Thames-side Development Route — environmental assessment into a new road in the Ebbsfleet valley

Springhead — † consultation, excavation and beginning of post-excavation analysis of a trench dug for an underground electricity cable across scheduled Roman town

Wye, Bridge Street — evaluation: one late Bronze Age ditch

LONDON (INCLUDING GREATER LONDON)

A406 North Circular Road — watching brief: ongoing, nothing of archaeological significance

Central Middlesex Hospital — evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

Croydon, Booth Road, Salvation Army — evaluation: post-medieval deposits

35 Essex Street — excavation: medieval remains from the 12th century

Faraday Buildings, Queen Victoria Street — desktop study

Greenwich Palace — historical research into development of Royal Naval Hospital

Hackney, Samuel Lewis Dwellings — evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

Hampton Court Palace — † watching brief in Mason's Yard produced evidence of moat infilling; evaluation in Tudor moat provided evidence of original environmental conditions, infilling and Victorian garden features; series of watching briefs, excavation

and ground-probing radar survey in Tiltyard provided evidence for post-medieval and Victorian kitchen and ornamental gardens

Hampton, Sewage Treatment Works — desktop study of archaeological impact of redevelopment

Ilford, Ilford Lane — evaluation on site of univallate middle Iron Age hillfort, Uphill Camp, medieval ditch found outside ramparts

Islington Green, Tesco's — desktop study in advance of redevelopment

Lyceum Theatre, Wellington Street — desktop study of site in centre of Saxon London

Nottingham House, Neal Street — watching brief: Saxon horizon at the base of trenches, severely truncated by Victorian layers

Osterley Park, Isleworth, Middlesex — watching brief: 17th to 18th-century drainage systems with reused architectural fragments

Pinner Green, Tesco's — consultancy over archaeological issues relating to development

Pinner, High Street — evaluation: 12th to 14th-century ditch overlaid by tenement plots and 19th-century workshops

Romford, 46 Shaftesbury Road — evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

Southwark — study of tourist sites and their potential

Sutton, Vale Road — consultancy over archaeological impact of proposed development

Tower Hill — watching brief on gas pipeline, nothing of archaeological significance

Tower of London — † continuing watching brief on inner ring main of electricity supply, followed by post-excavation analysis; building survey of the New Armouries; archive project involving security copying of pre-OAU projects with the NMR and arranging finds storage at the Tower; watching brief in Mason's Store no significant archaeology; geophysical survey as first stage evaluation of the moat

Tower of London, Pier Approach (not HRP) — building works produced evidence for the Tower Bulwark

Uxbridge, Harefield Road — evaluation, excavation and beginning of post-excavation analysis of Mesolithic flints, late Bronze Age features and several Roman cremations

West Ham, Stratford, Market Depot — post-excavation archiving and assessment begun on Iron Age and Roman rural settlement

NORFOLK

Brettenham, Thetford — † excavation and beginning of post-excavation analysis of late Roman field system and burials, and Anglo-Saxon occupation

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Brackley, 13a Magpie Lane — § watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance

Brackley, Tesco's, Oxford Road — § watching brief: Iron Age features and possible medieval walls/cellars

Higham Ferrars Kings Meadows Lane — § consultancy over development

Naseby, Brookfield, Nutcote — § excavation: late Saxon enclosure ditches on settlement periphery

Stanwick, Redlands Farm — § beginning of post-excavation analysis of Neolithic long barrow, three Bronze Age round barrows, and associated later prehistoric activity; watching brief during gravel extraction

Wellingborough, Ditchford Causeway — § excavation and post-excavation analysis completed of Roman road, to be published in *Northamptonshire Archaeology*

Wellingborough, New Causeway — post-excavation work completed on medieval causeway, to be published in *Northamptonshire Archaeology*

OXFORDSHIRE

City of Oxford

- All Souls College — § survey of medieval remains of front quadrangle
- Blackbird Leys, Windale School — evaluation and watching brief of Roman limestone rubble road
- Bodleian Library, Exhibition Room — post-excavation analysis completed of medieval buildings, to be published in *Oxoniensis*
- BT Tunnel — post-excavation analysis completed and editing of report on floodplain deposits and their relationship to Thames crossings, including mid-Saxon timber bridge trestle
- 18 Broad Street, Flaggs — § evaluation: two phases of structure, predating 17th century, against medieval city wall
- Cowley Works, Garsington Road — § watching brief: nothing of archaeological significance
- Ebor House, Blue Boar Lane — desktop study and ongoing watching brief: no archaeological deposits encountered at present
- George Street, Yates Wine Lodge — evaluation: area of 17th-century gravel quarrying
- Godstow Road — watching brief: medieval buildings (?gatehouse) associated with medieval abbey
- Head of the River Pub — § evaluation and post-excavation analysis completed: sequence of infill and reclamation of Thames' river channels from late Saxon to the medieval period
- Holywell Ford — watching brief and post-excavation analysis of medieval mill buildings and mill pond, future publication in *Oxoniensis*
- Holywell Ford, Squash Court — § watching brief nothing of archaeological significance
- Iffley, St Mary's Church — § watching brief: phases of medieval construction of church and Victorian burial vaults
- Jowett Walk — § post-excavation analysis complete: half-sunken cellars and rear of medieval structures, to be published in *Oxoniensis*
- Jowett Walk, Master's Field — § evaluation probable Civil War defences
- Lincoln College, 114-19 High Street — § building recording of 17th-century timber-framed building
- LMS Swing-bridge — § investigation of swing-bridge revealed 1906 construction date
- Oriel College, St Mary's Quadrangle — § watching brief identified series of medieval pits 11th to 13th-century date
- Oseney Abbey — † § consultation, evaluation and excavation of medieval buildings of outer court of abbey precinct
- Oxford Monograph Final Stage — final editing of *Oxford Before the University Monograph*
- Paradise Square — † § evaluation and watching brief: medieval monastic gardens and post-medieval pleasure gardens
- Park End Street — post-excavation analysis complete on excavation of medieval buildings, to be published in *Oxoniensis*
- Rewley Abbey (Oxford Station) — § evaluation on site of Cistercian Abbey
- Rewley Abbey (Rewley Road) — watching brief: post-medieval walls and other features
- Rewley House, Gardens — salvage recording of post-medieval

burials, probably associated with former Poor House in Wellington Square

- Rex Richards Building, South Parks Road — § excavation and post-excavation analysis of Bronze Age ring-ditch, Iron Age field system, and early-middle Iron Age pits
- St Antony's College — § evaluation: gravel quarrying backfill of which contained large quantities of Roman finds
- St Cross Road, Halls of Residence — § evaluation: medieval gravel quarrying
- 54-6 St Thomas Street — † § excavation and post-excavation analysis of 13th-century cob-walled buildings, medieval orchard and post-medieval buildings
- Temple Cowley, St Christopher's School — § watching brief medieval ditch possibly relating to Knights-Templars manor house
- Tidmarsh Lane, Borehams Yard — † § evaluation and excavation: west gate of Oxford Castle and associated surfaces
- Whitehouse Road — evaluation 2nd phase of work: nothing of

Archaeological significance

County

- Abingdon, Abbey Gardens — § evaluation: remains of abbey located, probably the inner cloister
- Abingdon, Abbey Gateway — § watching brief on gas pipeline trench located foundations of two 19th-century cottages
- Abingdon, Business Park — § evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance, area truncated by MG factory Abingdon, 26 and 26a East St Helens Street — † § building recording of 15th-century timber-framed house
- Abingdon, Ock Street — † § excavation: 12th to 13th-century medieval buildings
- Abingdon, Vineyard — continuing post-excavation analysis of early Iron Age to post-medieval occupation
- Abingdon, Vineyard 2 — § watching brief that revealed tri-vallate late Iron Age *oppidum* defences
- Abingdon, 6 Wilsham Road — evaluation: 18th-century stone-lined pit
- Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — † evaluation, major excavation, and onset of post-excavation analysis of late Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation and Roman and Saxon activity
- Ashbury, Tower Hill — post-excavation assessment and updated research design for Bronze Age site submitted to EH
- Asthall — ongoing post-excavation analysis of Roman small town
- Barton, Bayswater Road — § watching brief: Roman disarticulated human remains next to Roman road
- Berinsfield, Wally Corner — final editing in advance of publication of major early Anglo-Saxon cemetery
- Blackthorn, Royal Oak — § evaluation: medieval pastoral landuse
- Charlbury, St Mary's Church — § watching brief: foundations of Norman church located with earlier remains beneath
- Cropredy, Poplars Farm — § post-excavation analysis of late Anglo-Saxon settlement
- Cumnor, Dean Court Farm — completion of editing of report on Cistercian medieval grange, published in *Oxoniensis*
- Didcot, Ladygrove Estate — § evaluation: Nothing of archaeological significance
- Didcot, Power Station — editing of Anglo-Saxon cemetery report
- Dorchester, Mount Farm — post-excavation assessment of backlog excavation that found activity from the Neolithic to the Anglo-Saxon period

Dorchester, 14 Watling Lane — § watching brief: six east-west late Roman burials observed in trench

Drayton, Highways Depot — § excavation: prehistoric features

Drayton/Lechlade Cursus — post-excavation assessment

Ducklington, St Bartholomew's Church — § watching brief recorded north aisle was part of original church construction

Eynsham Abbey — post-excavation research design revised and approved by AMAC

Eynsham Abbey, Thames Water Pipeline — post-excavation analysis and editing of report on Roman and medieval remains completed, to be published as OAU monograph this summer

Eynsham, 39 High Street — § watching brief: series of post-medieval pits

Faringdon, Bowling Green Farm — § evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

Goring, Gatehampton Farm — † final editing and publication of report on excavations that uncovered occupation from Upper Palaeolithic to the medieval period, to be published this summer as OAU monograph

Henley, Bell Street — post-excavation analysis of Roman and medieval activity

Kidlington, Lock Crescent — § evaluation and excavation: ?Neolithic penannular enclosure and related ditches

M40 — consultancy over options for a motorway service area

North Leigh and Minster Lovell — background research for new visitor display panels at sites of Roman villa and medieval manor

Old Shifford Farm — post-excavation analysis of Iron Age and Roman farmstead

Radley, Barrow Hills, Volume 1 — editing of report on Neolithic and Bronze Age monument complex

Radley, Barrow Hills, Volume 2 — post-excavation analysis of Romano-British cemetery and Anglo-Saxon settlement

Radley, Eight Acre Field — watching brief: 1st- and 2nd-century Roman field boundaries

Sandford, Templars Court — § building survey: recording medieval roof timbers after a fire

Standlake, Sansom's Ford — § evaluation: area of minor Roman paddocks

Stanton Harcourt, Devil's Quoits — † consultation over the reconstruction of Neolithic henge monument; publication of report on excavations, see A Barclay and G Lambrick in list of publications

Stanton Harcourt, Gravelly Guy — post-excavation analysis on middle Iron Age to Roman settlement

Stonor, Stonor Park — § building survey revealed 15th-century timber ceiling of house

Uffington, White Horse Hill — † § excavation of hillfort interior revealing spreads of Roman coins and pottery, and trenching of the horse with OSL dating suggesting date older than 500 BC

Wallingford, Abattoir — evaluation: slight evidence of Roman activity, late Saxon pot, post-medieval pits

Wallingford, Arts Park — consultancy

Wallingford Bypass — post-excavation assessment and updated research design

Wallingford, St Mary's Church — watching brief revealed foundations of medieval south wall; the church was rebuilt in Victorian period

Witney, Cogges Museum — § watching brief: details of attic layout; post-excavation analysis of 1986-92 excavations of Anglo-Saxon settlement, north range of manor house and possible 12th-century castle

Witney, Community Centre — § evaluation: undated ditch

Witney, Kings Field Crescent — § evaluation: nothing of

archaeological significance

Witney, Mount House — post-excavation assessment and updated research design of excavations of medieval bishop's palace

Yarnton-Cassington Project — overall project design approved for further work on Yarnton from 1995-2001

Yarnton-Cresswell Field — large excavation of late Bronze Age, early Iron Age and Saxon occupation

Yarnton-Worton Rectory Farm — † continuing post-excavation analysis of extensive Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon settlement

SHROPSHIRE

Shrewsbury, Ellesmere Road — evaluation: Romano-British ditched enclosure

SOMERSET

Glastonbury Abbey — completion of post-excavation analysis of excavations in abbey, to be published in *TBGAS*

STAFFORDSHIRE

Tamworth, Peel Arms — evaluation, excavation and completion of post-excavation analysis of Saxon finds and medieval moat, to be published in *Trans South Staffs Archaeol and Historical Soc*

Wall, Rymans Land — excavation of footing for new building on scheduled site

SURREY

Guildford, 222 High Street — analysis of historic fabric of building prior to redevelopment

WARWICKSHIRE

Alcester, Stratford Road — excavation and beginning of post-excavation analysis of evidence of Roman occupation and burials on the edge of the Roman small town

Compton Verney — building recording of 17th-century fireplaces prior to redevelopment

Ettington, Hockley Lane — evaluation: medieval occupation from 10th century

Fenny Compton, High Street — evaluation: allotments and Victorian structures

Napton-On-The-Hill, Daventry Road — evaluation: 1st to 2nd-century Roman settlement

Rugby, 18/19 Market Place — evaluation: Victorian walls

Warwick, Heathcote Way — evaluation: nothing of archaeological significance

WEST MIDLANDS

Birmingham Airport — desktop study and evaluation: remains of 17th-century manor house destroyed in 1982

Birmingham, Witten Hall — desktop study of site of possible late Saxon/medieval hall

Penn, St Bartholomew's Church — evaluation: post-medieval burials outside of the church

Wolverhampton, Heritage Surveys — archaeological study of three village centres (Penn, Bilston, Wednesfield) now absorbed in West Midlands conurbation

WILTSHIRE

Calne, Oxford Road — † evaluation: medieval trackway

Bulkington, Lawn Farm — † excavation and post-excavation analysis of medieval village house plots

Wilton, 13a Russell Street — † evaluation: finds suggest medieval occupation in vicinity, but no archaeological features

Lectures and Broadcasts

Tim Allen

- 18.4.94 Excavations and finds from Abingdon Vineyard — Lechlade Archaeological and Historical Society
- 19.4.94 The administrative and economic basis of Britain in the early Empire — Undergraduate Certificate in Archaeology, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 7.5.94 Style zones and cultural identity in the Upper Thames region: new evidence — Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Annual General Meeting
- 18.6.94 Ancient Abingdon — Hendon Archaeological Society
- 11.9.94 Tour of the archaeology of the Abingdon Vineyard — Vale of White Horse Civic Trust, Heritage Day
- 7.11.94 New light on ancient Abingdon — Association of Students of the Third Age
- 9.2.95 Recent discoveries in Abingdon — Wootton, Dry Sandford and District History Society
- 19.2.95 Tour of excavations at Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — Young Archaeologists Club
- 4.3.95 Recent work at White Horse Hill and Eton Rowing Lake — Berkshire Archaeological Society
- 13.3.95 Eton Rowing Lake — Radio Fox FM *Breakfast Show*

Alistair Barclay

- 7.5.94 Yarnton Project: Prehistoric Pottery — Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Annual General Meeting

Paul Booth

- 8.4.94 Early fine ware production in the Oxford region — Study Group for Roman Pottery Annual Conference
- 31.5.94 Roman pottery seminar — Undergraduate Certificate in Archaeology, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 20.6.94 Roman Alchester — Bicester Local History Society
- 13–19.8.94 Roman pottery — Rewley House Summer School
- 13.9.94 Excavations at Asthall — Wychwoods Local History Society
- 7.10.94 Excavations at Tidmarsh Lane, Oxford — BBC Radio Oxford
- 27.10.94 On the road — Akeman Street — BBC Radio Oxford
- 1.11.94 An overview of recent research on Roman Warwickshire — Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society
- 11.11.94 Burial in Roman Britain — Wallingford Society
- 8 & 15.11.94 Introductory course — Undergraduate Certificate in Archaeology, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 8.3.95 The importance of finds in Roman archaeology — Oxford Historical Research and Detection Club

Angela Boyle

- 14.9.94 Human bone from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries — Smithsonian Institute seminar: The Age of Arthur

Anne Dodd

- 7.10.94 Complex linear and large area projects — SMA Joint Professional Meeting on archaeological archives
- 30.11.94 The work of an archaeological unit (lunchtime talk) — RCHME staff

Brian Durham

- 21.5.94 Lecture and tour of Witney Bishop's Palace — Oxfordshire Local History Association
- 6.6.94 Origins of Oxford — Hinksey Park Residents' Association

- 27.9.94 The topography of medieval Oxford — Association for Cultural Exchange

- 5.1.95 Lecture to Chinnor Local History Group
- 10.1.95 Recent archaeological work in Oxford — Cowley Local History Group
- 8.3.95 The topography of medieval Oxford — Oxford College of Further Education

Frances Healy

- 11.9.94 Flint everywhere and still they carried it around. Lithic procurement and use in East Anglia — Lithic Studies: an Irish View, The Queen's University, Belfast
- 6.12.94 Something nasty in the filing cabinet — Management for archaeologists course, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education

Gill Hey

- 22.4.94 Excavating in the Andes — OAU Unit 4 seminar series
- 7.5.94 Excavations at Yarnton — Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Annual General Meeting
- 25.6.94 Romans and early Saxons in the Upper Thames valley: past research and future plans — OAU 21st Anniversary Conference
- 14.9.94 Excavating the Anglo-Saxons: the Yarnton Project — Smithsonian Institute
- 14.11.94 A Neolithic landscape at Yarnton in the Upper Thames valley — Neolithic Studies Group
- 7.12.94 Excavating at Yarnton — BBC Radio Oxford
- 8.12.94 Excavations at Yarnton — Banbury Historical Society
- 2 & 23.2.95 Anglo-Saxon archaeology — Undergraduate Certificate in British Archaeology, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 15.2.95 Evaluating a floodplain landscape: Yarnton in the Neolithic and Bronze Age — IFA South Midlands Group

David Jennings

- 3.6.94 The thorny problems of Thornhill Farm — OAU Unit 4 seminar series
- 6.12.94 MAP2: theory and practice — Management for archaeologists course, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education

Graham Keevill

- 8.4.94 Archaeology and the Historic Royal Palaces — The Henley Society (in the presence of HRH the Duke of Kent)
- 21.5.94 Palaces and archaeology: OAU's recent work at the Tower of London and Hampton Court Palace — Oxfordshire Local History Association day-school
- 16.6.94 Processes of collapse in Romano-British buildings: a review of the evidence — *Interpreting Stratigraphy 5* Conference, Norwich
- 16.9.95 The origins of English Christianity: the Eynsham project — Smithsonian Institute
- 5–6.12.94 Practical session — Project Management in Archaeology course, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 16.1–13.3.95 The archaeology of medieval defences — Newbury College/University of Oxford evening classes with site visits
- 18.2.95 Saxon Abingdon and Eynsham — Berkshire Archaeological Society
- 1.3.95 Romano-British post-excavation meeting — English Heritage, Central Archaeology Service, Raunds Area Project

George Lambrick

- 14.4.94 The Good Roads Guide — IFA conference
- 4.5.94 Protecting historic landscapes — Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies, University of York
- 25.6.94 Later Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement: research past and future — OAU 21st anniversary conference
- 17.9.94 Environmental assessment and linear infrastructure projects — Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 16.2.95 Environmental assessment and linear infrastructure projects — Diploma in Conservation Studies, University of Bournemouth
- 24.2.95 Archaeology and the Wallingford Bypass — Bensington Society
- 8.3.95 Research frameworks — South Midlands IFA

Ellen McAdam

- 13.4.94 Archaeology in the 21st century: a modest proposal — IFA conference
- 30.9.94 The genesis of backlogs — a data management problem — University of Birmingham, Problems and solutions in post-excavation workshop
- 21.10.94 The Anglo-Saxon settlement at Barrow Hills, Radley — Abingdon Archaeological Society
- 3.11.94 The Oxford-Aarhus database project — Imaging the Past conference, British Museum
- 5–6.12.94 Project planning and management: the use of project management software — Project management in archaeology course, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education

David Miles

- 5.4.94 Anglo-Saxons in the Thames valley — Henley Archaeological Society
- 6.4.94 The Iron Age in the Upper Thames valley — Association Française D'Etude de L'Age du Fer, Winchester
- 25.4.94 The White Horse Project — Highworth Historical Society
- 10.5.94 Interview with Robert Key Minister of Transport — BBC Radio Oxford
- 11.5.94 The Work of Oxford Archaeological Unit — Oxford Metal Detector Club
- 2.5.94 Battlefields — Central Television
- 12.6.94 Oxford late prehistoric publications — Tempus Reparatum Conference, Institute of Archaeology, Oxford
- 18.6.94 Tour of Dorchester-on-Thames — Hendon Archaeological Society
- 19.6.94 21 Years of OAU — BBC Radio Oxford
- 25.6.94 OAU 21st Anniversary Conference
- 13.7.94 Local archaeology — Radio Fox FM
- 13.7.94 Highlights of 21 years of OAU — BBC Radio Oxford
- 20.7.94 The archaeology of the Mediterranean — Cunard Cruises
- 4.8.94 The White Horse Project — BBC Radio Oxford
- 18.8.94 The White Horse Project — BBC Radio Oxford
- 4.9.94 The Work of OAU — BBC Radio Oxford
- 6.9.94 Lecture series on Roman Britain — Phillips Exeter Academy
- 11.9.94 Lecture Series on the Iron Age to the Age of Arthur — Oxford Smithsonian Institute
- 20–23.9.94 Induction course — Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 7.10.94 The Thames valley: a human artefact — Garden History Society Conference, Oxford

- 17–18.10.94 Archaeological evaluation — Postgraduate Diploma Course, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
- 18.10.94 The Work of OAU — The Wheatley Society
- 5.10.94 The Greek Pipeline experience — The Society for Landscape Studies, University of Exeter
- 12.11.9 4 Iron Age and Roman pastoralism — Corinium Museum
- 21.11.94 New light on old town — Woodstock Rotary Club
- 9.12.94 21 years of OAU — Charlbury Society
- 10.1.95 Recent work in Oxford — BBC Radio Oxford
- 12.1.95 British Iron Age — Seminar series, Stanford University
- 13.1.95 21 years of OAU — Wallingford Archaeological Society
- 16.1.95 21 years of OAU — The Woodstock Society
- 17.1.95 Iron Age — University of Oxford
- 18.1.95 Local Archaeology — BBC Radio Oxford
- 21.1.95 The archaeology of Oxford — University of Oxford Newcomers Club
- 10.2.95 Local archaeology — BBC Radio Oxford
- 16.2.95 Archaeology and development — Institute of Civil Engineers
- 22.2.95 The White Horse Project — BBC Radio 4 *Mid-week*
- 1.3.95 21 years of OAU — Didcot Archaeological Society
- 2.3.95 The White Horse Project — Radio Wales
- 2.3.95 Finds from the excavation of St Nicholas' Sevenoaks — Society of Antiquaries
- 8.3.95 The archaeology of farming — Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester
- 22.3.95 The White Horse Project — Faringdon Archaeological Society

Julian Munby

- 14.4.94 Research priorities for post-medieval buildings — IFA conference
- 17.5.94 The archaeology of the university — CBA North, Durham
- 10.1.95 Laura Ashley (Zacharia's) — School of Architecture, Oxford Brookes University
- 4.2.95 David Loggan's illustrations to Anthony Wood's *History* — Rewley House Tercentenary Conference on Anthony Wood
- 14.2.95 Recent discoveries in Oxfordshire buildings — Oxfordshire Architectural and Historical Society
- 20.2.95 Investigating old Oxford houses — Senior Wives' Fellowship
- 24.2.95 The German Gymnasium — BBC Radio 4, *Going Places*
- 28.2.95 New discoveries in medieval carpentry: the York Chapter House roof in its setting — Yorkshire Philosophical Society

Mark Roberts

- 15,19,20.1.95 Excavations at Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — BBC Radio Oxford
- 11.2.95 Excavations at Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — BBC Radio Oxford
- 12.2.95 Tour of excavations at Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — Abingdon Archaeological Society
- 13.2.95 Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — Central Television, *Central News*
- 16.2.95 Tour of excavations at Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — St Joseph's Primary School, Headington
- 17.2.95 Tour of excavations at Abingdon, Wyndyke Furlong — Young Archaeologists Club
- 18.3.95 Excavations at Harefield Road, Uxbridge — 32nd Annual Conference of London Archaeologists

Ian Scott

- 2.12.94 Fleet Mill: building record and history — Fleet Historical Society

David Wilkinson

- 2.11.94 Rewley Abbey: an Oxford monastery excavated — Monastic history lecture series, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education

- 5.12.94 Fieldwork project planning — Management for archaeologists course, University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education
18.3.95 An Iron Age and Roman site at Stratford Market Depot — 32nd Annual Conference of London Archaeologists
3.5.95 Archaeological Health and Safety (with J Allan) — University of Oxford, Department for Continuing Education

Publications

Allen, L

- 1994 The small finds, in A medieval grange of Abingdon Abbey at Dean Court Farm, Cumnor, Oxon. (T G Allen), *Oxoniensia*, 59, 358–84

Allen, T G

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Barclay, A

- 1995 Underwood-Keevill, C with Barclay, A, The pottery, in *In Harvey's house and in God's house: excavations at Eynsham Abbey 1991–93* (G Keevill), *Thames Valley Landscapes* 6, 15–19, Oxford

Barclay, A, Gray, M and Lambrick, G

- 1995 *Excavations at the Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, 1972–3 and 1988*, Thames Valley Landscapes: The Windrush Valley Volume 3, Oxford

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1993–4 A Roman burial near Welford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, *Trans Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol Soc*, 98, 37–50
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1994 A Romano-British face pot from Drayton Woods, Banbury, Oxfordshire, *Oxoniensia*, 59, 471–3
1995 Iron Age and Roman pottery, in *Early settlement in Berkshire: Mesolithic-Roman occupation sites in the Thames and Kennet valleys* (I Barnes, W A Boismier, R M J Cleal, A P Fitzpatrick and M R Roberts), *Wessex Archaeology Report*, 6, 106–17, Salisbury
1995 Booth, P and Keevill, G Other finds, in *In Harvey's house and in God's house: excavations at Eynsham Abbey 1991–93* (G Keevill), *Thames Valley Landscapes* 6, 21, Oxford

Bown, L

- 1995 Bown, L with Barclay, A and Underwood-Keevill, C, The pottery, in *In Harvey's house and in God's house: excavations at Eynsham Abbey 1991–93* (G Keevill), *Thames Valley Landscapes* 6, 40–42 Oxford

Boyle, A

- 1995 Human bone, in *Excavations at the Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, 1972–3 and 1988* (A Barclay, M Gray and G Lambrick), *Thames Valley Landscapes: The Windrush Valley Volume 3*, 55, Oxford

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- 1994 The flintwork, in A medieval grange of Abingdon Abbey at Dean Court Farm, Cumnor, Oxon. (T G Allen), *Oxoniensia*, 59, 384
1995 The worked flint, in *In Harvey's house and in God's house: excavations at Eynsham Abbey 1991–93* (G Keevill), *Thames Valley Landscapes* 6, 20–21, Oxford

Dodd, A and McAdam, E

- 1995 L'habitat rural en Angleterre durant la période anglo-saxonne, in *L'habitat rural du Haut Moyen Age (France, Pays-Bas, Danemark et Grande-Bretagne)* (eds C Lorren and P Périn), *L'Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne Volume 6*, 223–34, Rouen

Gledhill, A and Barclay, A

- 1995 Pottery, in *Excavations at the Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, 1972–3 and 1988* (A Barclay, M Gray and G Lambrick), *Thames Valley Landscapes: The Windrush Valley Volume 3*, 53–5, Oxford

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1994 Typology: the maker's or the analyst's?, in *Stories in Stone* (eds N Ashton and A David), *Lithic Studies Society Occas Pap*, 4, 179–81, London
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- 1995 Trying to make it happen, in *Managing Archaeology* (eds M Cooper, A Firth, J Carman and D Wheatley), London

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