



**OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

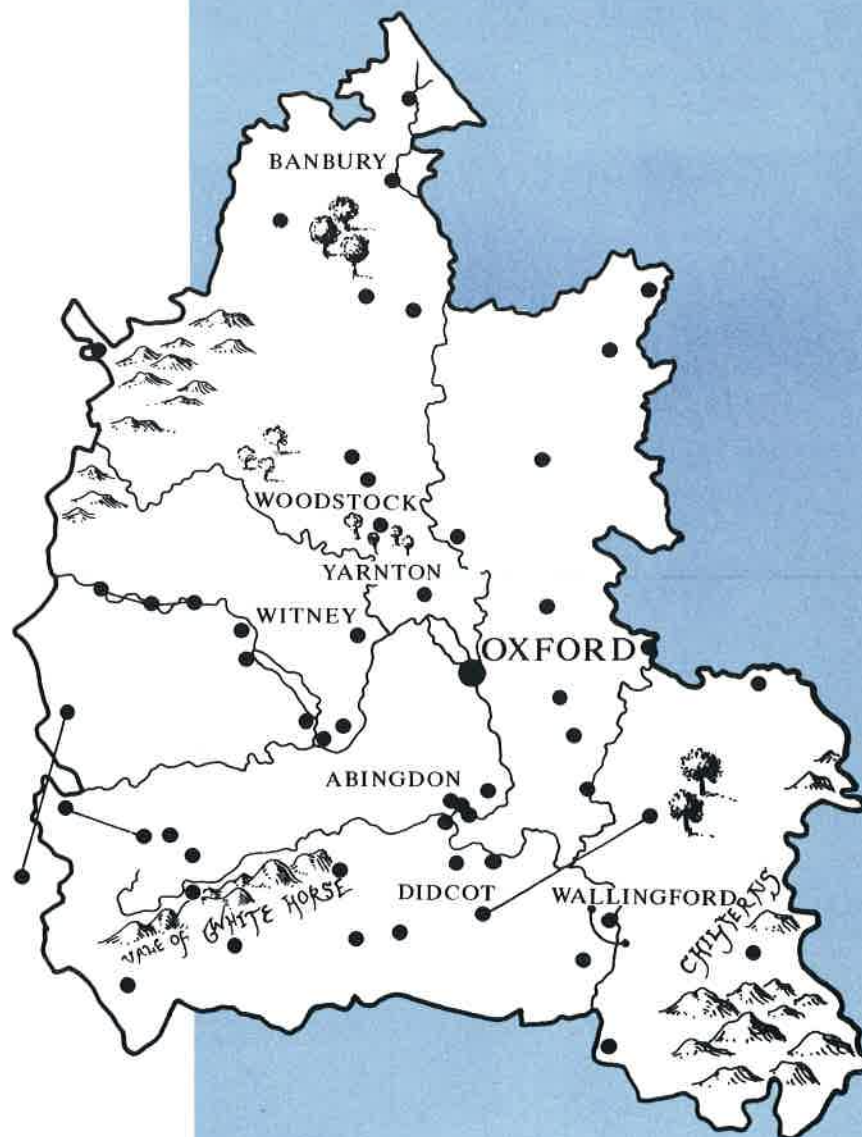
**ANNUAL REPORT 1992-3**

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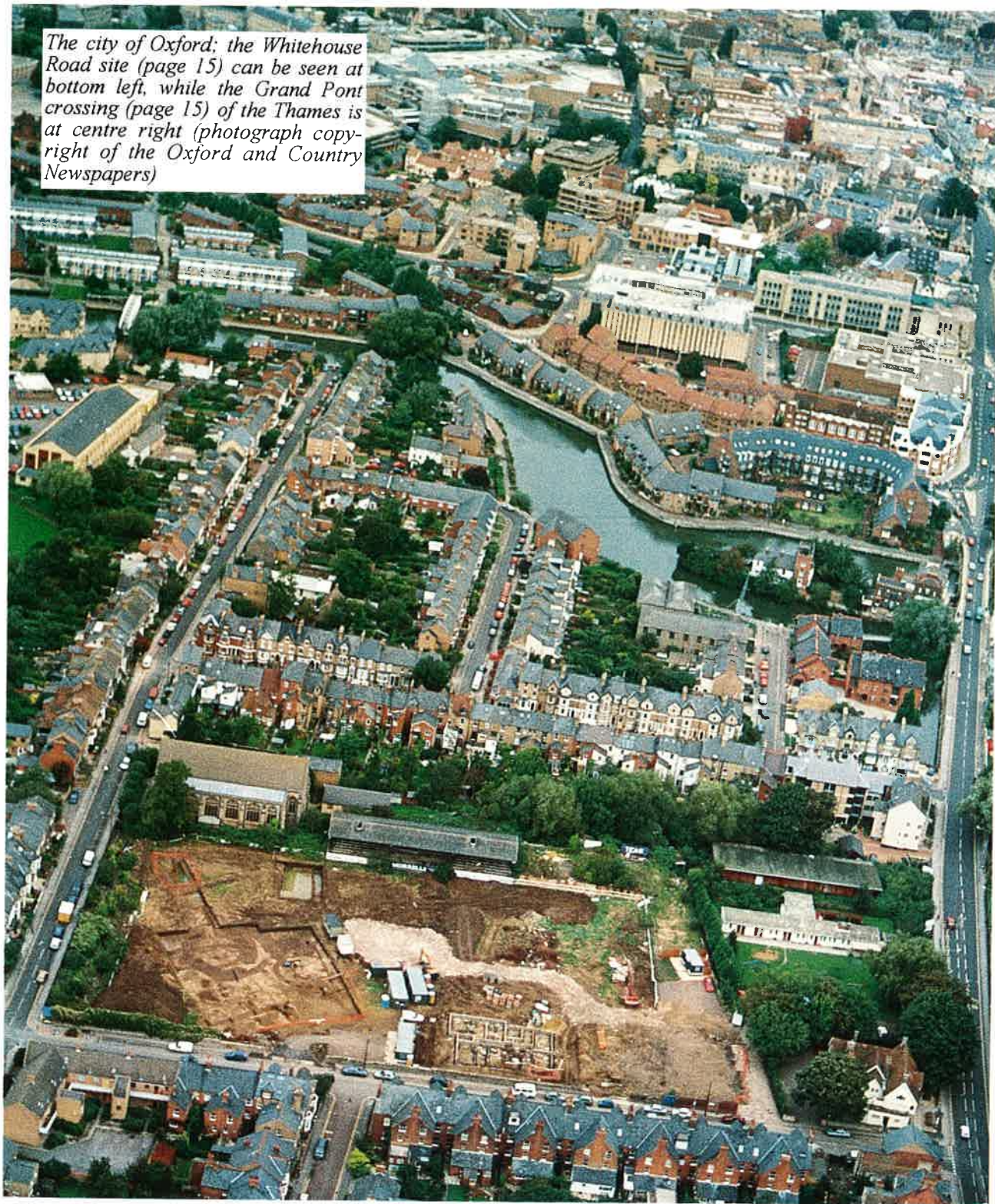




**Location of sites in Oxfordshire investigated by the OAU**



*The city of Oxford; the Whitehouse Road site (page 15) can be seen at bottom left, while the Grand Pont crossing (page 15) of the Thames is at centre right (photograph copyright of the Oxford and Country Newspapers)*





The general election, towards the end of the last financial year, created the expectation in some quarters that 1992 would at last see off the prolonged period of recession. Unfortunately this has not been the case. Because field archaeology has a symbiotic relationship with the construction industry its activities are severely affected by a recession which has particularly hit that sector. This is reflected in the relatively small number of excavation projects which the Unit has carried out this year.

Some archaeologists would argue that a decrease in excavations is beneficial. It indicates that the conservation policies of PPG 16 may be beginning to take effect and also provides an opportunity for stock-taking and synthesis. The OAU, recognising the importance of publishing its excavation reports, has established a dedicated post-excavation department headed by Dr Ellen McAdam. 1992/3 has been its first full year of operation in the new premises at Unit 4, Osney Mead. While it has been difficult to plan resources for unpredictable excavation requirements, the post-excavation programme has had a major boost. This is largely due to English Heritage's support for publication projects such as Devil's Quoits, the Lechlade and Berinsfield Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, and Radley Barrow Hills, all of which are nearing completion.



There has been a more concentrated effort in 1992/3 to clear backlog projects and progress current post-excavation projects than in any previous year. This has been due more to policy and organisational changes than the exigencies of the recession. Archaeological research and public interest, in addition to an archaeological career structure, are furthered by a healthy and coherent programme of analysis and publication.

*David Miles With some bronze axes from the Tower Hill hoard.*

The OAU's policy in these difficult times has been to diversify its activities and adopt to changing circumstances and requirements. The Consultancy Department under George Lambrick has successfully exploited the growing environmental assessment and cultural heritage market and has won major contracts for road schemes, the South West Oxfordshire Reservoir and several strategic studies.

In the past year the OAU has carried out over 250 projects, including post-excavation works, in 22 counties from South Wales and Durham to Kent and Somerset. The Unit has also worked in nine London boroughs. As usual Oxfordshire remains at the heart of the Unit's work with some 160 active projects in 1992/3. Much of this effort has been towards publication, particularly for the City of Oxford monographs and several important Thames Valley

sites. The major on-going excavation by Gill Hey at Yamton has revealed the potential of the Thames floodplain for prehistoric settlement studies.

In Oxford the unit has uncovered the remains of the earliest houses so far discovered under the former Oxford City football ground at Whitehouse Road. More unexpected was the discovery of a Late Bronze Age metal worker's hoard on the Downs above Wayland's Smithy. This chance find by a lady walking her dog provided a relatively rare opportunity to explore a hoard site.

I have referred in previous annual reports to the introduction of the market economy into archaeology as a result of government policies. Although this has led to much debate, and even some acrimony amongst archaeologists, competition is now firmly established. This year has seen growing competition from independent organisations and from newly liberated local authority units. Pricing has been keener than ever before, in a field where rates of pay are low and margins tight.

At the same time the requirements and standards expected by local authority curators are also, quite properly, rising. There are however still unfortunate discrepancies between the archaeological requirements of different curatorial bodies which need to be addressed by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, the Association of County Archaeological Officers and English Heritage. The OAU has responded to the increased competitiveness of British archaeology by constantly monitoring its cost-effectiveness, building up its expertise and investing in its own resources.

The OAU has also looked for new spheres of activity. An interesting development has been the contract awarded by Oxford City Council's Planning Department for the Unit to provide archaeological advice. To our knowledge this is the first time an independent organisation has been employed in this capacity. It has important implications and at the time of writing this report new systems are being put in place with the Planning Department. Another contract has recently been awarded to the Unit by the Historic Royal Palaces Agency to provide archaeological services at the Tower of London, Hampton Court and other palaces managed by the Agency.



The OAU continues to put considerable effort into its educational activities. Staff have given many lectures to local societies, schools and other groups. There has been a series of lunch time lectures at the Oxford Museum on recent work in Oxfordshire Towns and a regular series on local archaeology for Radio Oxford. A travelling exhibition, *Scientific Techniques and the White Horse Project*, funded by the Royal Society, has progressed around the county. A conference organised with the Oxford University Department of Continuing Education on the *Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley* was a sell-out.

The Unit's main contribution to the education of archaeologists over the past fifteen years has been its participation with the Oxford University Department of Continuing Education and English Heritage for the Archaeological In-Service

Training Scheme. This course will come to an end in September 1993 and will be replaced by a new modular Post-Graduate Diploma in Field Archaeology.

This represents a quiet revolution in Oxford as it is the first modular course which can be taken by full or part-time students to be established in the University. It is hoped that this course will be useful for prospective professional archaeologists, and archaeologists already in employment including the Unit's own staff.

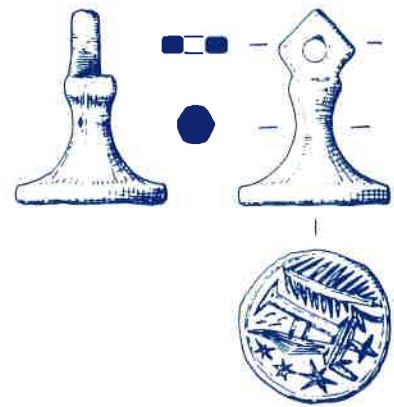
The Unit's links with other bodies continue to flourish. There are ongoing projects with Cambridge, Leicester, Oxford and Sheffield Universities. There have also been seminars and meetings with colleagues from Spain, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Sweden, the USA and Jordan. Elsewhere in this report David Jennings outlines his experience on a major international research project in Turkmenistan.

After the major reorganisation of 1991-2 the past year has seen fewer changes in staff. Dr Jonathan Hunn left on completion of his contract, to join Tempus Reparatum. Marisia Lane, the Secretary in 46 Hythe Bridge Street, left Oxford and has been replaced by Nathalie Haudecoeur. Vicky Crow has taken up the new post of Secretary in the post-excavation department. Dr Frances Healy has been acting head of this department while Dr Ellen McAdam has taken maternity leave. Cathy Underwood-Keever is acting head of the finds section while Leigh Allen is also on maternity leave. Congratulations to Ellen McAdam and Mark Roberts on the birth of their son James, to Leigh and Tim Allen on the birth of their second daughter Harriet, and to Simon and Inga Brereton on the birth of their first daughter Amy.

The sad news this year has been the death of our committee member Professor Martin Harrison. Throughout his prolonged illness Martin Harrison continued to support the Unit. His experience and interest will be greatly missed.

As ever it is a pleasure to record our thanks to many friends, organisations and individuals who have assisted us during 1992-3: our clients and financial supporters; the staff of English Heritage particularly Dr Geoffrey Wainwright, Stephen Trow, Jon Humble and Dominic Perring; Oxfordshire County Council; Oxford City Council; the Ashmolean Museum and Library; the Bodleian Library; Mary Saunders, Secretary to the Oxford Diocesan Advisory Committee; David Viner, Corinium Museum; and many County Archaeological Officers with whom we work, particularly Paul Smith and Hugh Coddington (Oxon), Mike Hughes and David Hopkins (Hants), Peter Fasham (Berks), Alan Hannan, Glenn Foard and Sandy Kidd (Northants), John Williams (Kent), Helen MacLagan and John Hodgson (Warwicks) and Jan Wills (Glos).

I would personally and particularly like to thank our Committee Chairman Professor Peter Salway and Honorary Secretary Louise Armstrong for their support.





OAU's consultancy activity has continued to flourish over the last year. The main core of the Department's work continues to be providing specialist input to Environmental Assessments (EAs) of major infrastructure projects. The Channel Tunnel Rail Link, now the Union Railway under a wholly-owned subsidiary of British Rail, has continued to occupy much of our time. The past year was mainly occupied by a systematic consideration of further route options, in which environmental issues were considered from the outset alongside business and financial considerations.

The OAU has also contributed substantially to the EA of the Birmingham Northern Relief Road, a proposed toll motorway designed to relieve traffic pressure on the M6. The Unit has had further substantial input in the South West Oxfordshire Reservoir Development Study (SWORDS) for Thames Water. We continue to be involved in a variety of other infrastructure projects, notably roads. These have included further work on various schemes reported in last years' annual report such as the A259 at Bexhill, Hastings and Hythe, the A40 North of Oxford Bypass, and the third bore of the Blackwall Tunnel. Additional local road schemes have included the proposed Woodstock Bypass and the Cogges Link Road.

*Plotting fieldwalking plots with CAD.*

We provided specialist input to various other EAs, including mineral extraction schemes at Irthlingborough, Northants, and Bowes, County Durham; a pipeline at Yalding, Kent; a Leisure Complex at Stanmore, Middlesex; a new settlement complex at Fleet, Hampshire; a landfill scheme near Grimsby, Humberside; and continued input to the EA for the Eton College Rowing Lake at Dorney, Bucks.

OAU continues to provide consultancy services in relation to Scheduled Monument Consent cases, this year in Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Dorset and London.

Another repeated theme in our consultancy activity concerns churches. The Director of OAU continues to act in a curatorial capacity as Archaeological Advisor to the Bishop of Oxford, and the Unit has also acted for parish councils at Brackley and Sevenoaks.

The OAU also completed three more strategic studies this year. The first of these was an historic town survey for Tettenhall, Wolverhampton. The second was a study of our own door-step as it were, a constraints analysis of the Thames floodplain between Swinford and Sandford for the Thames Region of the National Rivers Authority. The third was the finalization of our input to Chris Blandford Associates' study of good environmental design for the Department



of Transport, which was published (largely for use by civil servants, engineers, and landscape consultants) in December 1992.

Increasingly, consultancy activity in terms of general advice and EA work involves significant amounts of fieldwork, requiring close liaison between the fieldwork and consultancy departments especially for large EA projects. Considerable progress has been made toward integrating fieldwork results into EA reports. Fieldwalking and geophysical surveying are now incorporated into many EA projects, and computer technology is being used for plotting the results of much of this work.

Several of our projects, notably the Rail Link, the NRA and DoT Studies and SWORDS, have involved further development of ideas for evaluating the overall integrity and diversity of the historic environment as a whole. This approach considers archaeology, historic building and historic landscape features against background of ecological and aesthetic values as well as archaeological research interests. We have also had the opportunity to expound our experience in public. George Lambrick contributed papers on the principles and practice of dealing with cultural heritage issues in EA to the annual IFA conference at Birmingham in April 1992, and to an international conference organised by the Institute of Environmental Assessment in London in October 1992.

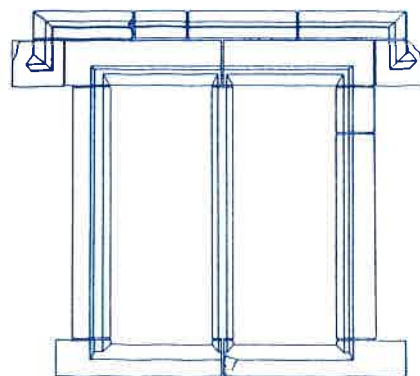
Julian Munby and Simon Brereton continue to shoulder much of the Consultancy Departments' work. Helen Glass, one of our senior researchers, left to join Chris Blandford Associates, with whom we continue to work on various road and other projects, while Laura Green moved on to become a chef. Ianto Wain and Klara Spandl have become regular members of the consultancy team with additional input from Mike Webber, Ric Tyler, Nicky Davison, Rob Early, Rachel Morse and Andy Mudd.

## **Buildings Archaeology**

*Julian Munby*

The archaeology of buildings is increasingly recognised as a specialist field in its own right. Consultancy projects are inherently likely to involve building survey work as an integral part of studying the historic environment. The Unit continues to be at the forefront of such work.

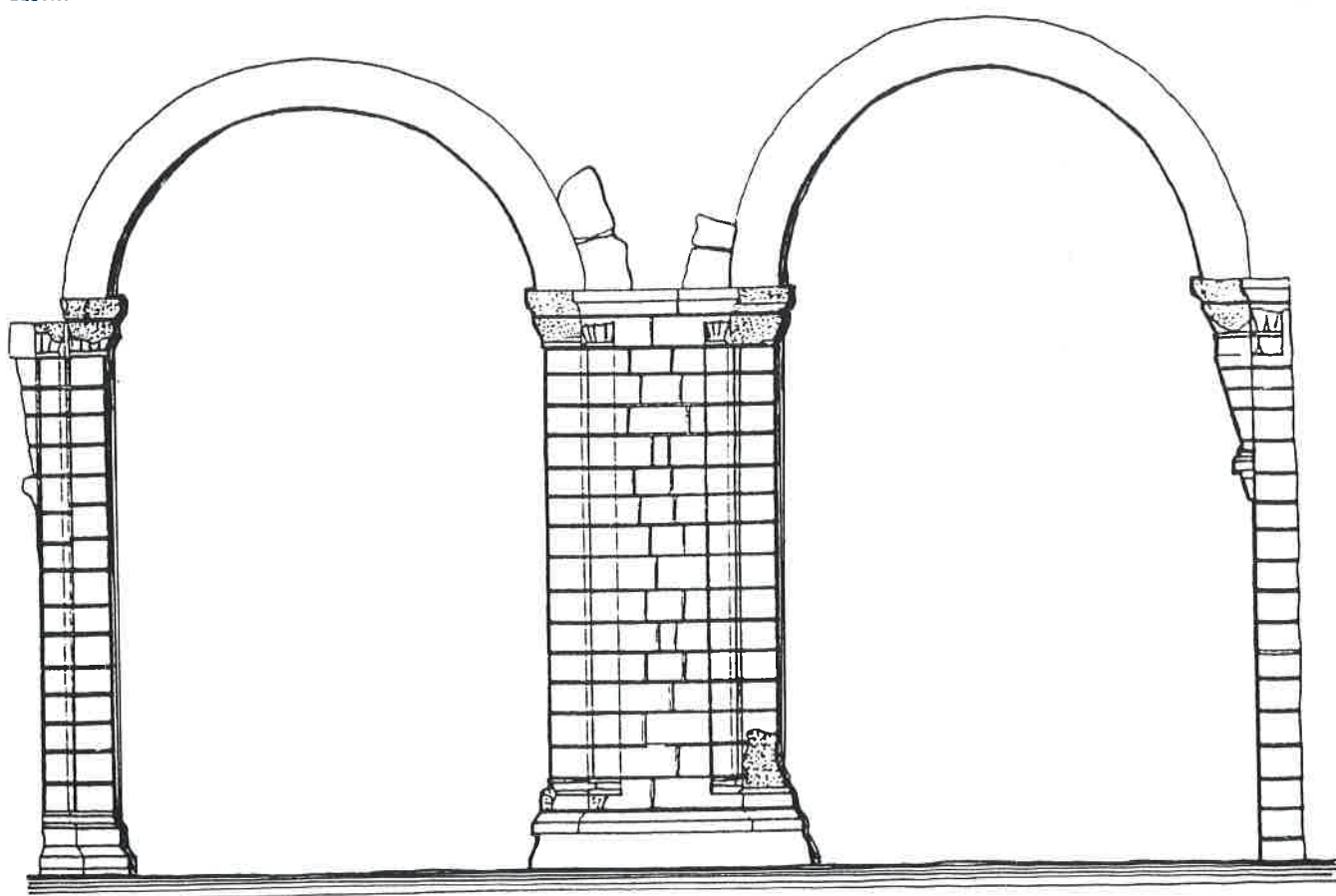
The survey work at Chastleton House for the National Trust on the brewhouse and stables has continued. As with the main house, investigation has revealed to extent of rebuilding and alteration to the brewhouse range. In addition to survey of the above-ground aspects, small exploratory excavations in the area surrounding the brewhouse range have examined the nature of former paving and yard surfaces in the former kitchen and stable yards. Another task for the National Trust, as prospective purchaser of West Kennet Farm, involved a rapid historic appraisal of the farm buildings.



Two investigations as part of the planning process were requested in South Oxfordshire, to discover the age of internal partitions at Lollington House, Cholsey, and to assess the walls of a medieval range at Camoys Court where new openings were proposed. A more unusual request came from an insurance company loss-adjustor to appraise a house in Faversham where subsidence following construction work had been reported. An analysis of the historic development of the house, and an archaeological examination of cracks in the rendering proved to be of assistance to the determination of the case.

The most extensive piece of building recording was on the fine romanesque manorial chapel at Newlands in Charing, Kent, prior to repairs by the British Railways Property Board. For long merely a barn and garden shed, the chapel has some good detailing of the twelfth century in its door and blocked south arcade. A photogrammetric survey undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust was accompanied by our series of elevation and section drawings, which have formed the basis for any analysis of the building materials and history of the chapel.

*Medieval arcade at Newlands Chapel,  
Kent.*





1992-1993 was once again a year of survival with the recession affecting the number and type of projects. The fact that only 13 excavations were undertaken out of a total number of 115 fieldwork projects shows the nature of the market. Major fluctuations in the department's staff below Field Officer level caused problems not only in job uncertainties but for our administration section.

Various long-term research aspects of the Unit's work of the last twenty years were continued by several projects. The excavation by Andy Mudd of the old Oxford City Football Club ground continued the study into the Thames Valley Iron Age sites while Gill Hey's important excavation season at Yarnton continued the comparison of use of floodplains with valley terrace sites. Our river valley studies of the Iron Age and Roman periods have now extended to cover a site in the East End of London at Stratford in the Lee Valley. Here Dave Wilkinson has been undertaking extensive evaluation and limited excavation as part of the proposed Jubilee Line extension by London Underground Ltd.

*A Roman building being excavated at Asthall; walls can be seen in the fore and centre-ground.*

The Unit's concern with landscape studies has been furthered by our involvement in the initial evaluation of the area being considered for the South West Oxfordshire Reservoir. Here Rachel Morse coordinated survey by fieldwalking and magnetic susceptibility testing of an area of 16 sq km. This is one of the largest archaeological surveys undertaken in the country.

Our research into the historic cores of Oxfordshire Villages has been limited in recent times, but this year has seen an increase in investigations. At Fringford, while looking for the medieval origins of the village, remains of a small Roman settlement were located. This led to an excavation by Andy Mudd of c 1600 sq m revealing several phases of Romano-British occupation. The main features were a complex series of ditches and gullies representing enclosures and field boundaries. While the main focus of settlement appeared to lie outside the excavation area, pits, postholes and occupation debris in one part suggested the presence of at least one structure.

At Hardwick, again near Bicester, a small-scale evaluation by Mick Parsons uncovered very well preserved remains of two 11th-12th century buildings comprising walls, mortar floor surfaces, and well-laid cobbled yard surfaces

with drains. Recently an evaluation at Cropredy by Ric Tyler and Greg Campbell produced features dated to the early-mid and late Saxon periods. Later this year parts of this site will be excavated more fully. In Warwickshire two evaluations at adjacent sites by Chris Bell and Mark Roberts in the historic core of the village of Flecknoe uncovered yard surfaces and other features associated with the shrunken medieval village.



Linear projects have included the excavation of Roman buildings at Asthall by Paul Booth for a water pipeline, evaluation of the proposed A40 North Oxford Bypass (Rachel Morse and Miles Russell), and evaluations for the A259 Hastings E and W Bypasses, A259 Dymchurch section (Miles Russell), Woodstock Bypass (Mark Roberts) and Cogges Link Road (Rachel Morse), and a watching brief during the construction phases of the Wallingford Bypass (Mark Roberts).

Chris Bell has undertaken two garden investigations, one at Croome Court in Hereford and Worcestershire where an evaluation confirmed that a demolished church was not located in the area of the proposed development but recovered evidence for an earlier garden layout. The other, within New College, Oxford, is described on page 17.

## The Post-excavation Department

**Ellen McAdam and  
Frances Healy**

*Drawing Roman pottery from the kiln site at Lower Farm, Nuneham Courtenay.*



The early months of this year were occupied by preparations for and then adjustment to the move to new offices at Unit 4 in the King's Meadow Estate at Osney Mead. Moving office may not be quite as traumatic for an organisation as moving house is said to be for an individual, but some disruption is inevitable. On balance, however, the advantages of the clean, new office space outweigh these temporary disadvantages.

Over the last year the Department's work programme has included nearly 40 projects of all sizes and types. As the list at the back of this report suggests, much of the Department's effort is still concentrated on the completion of backlog reports. For instance, *Reading Business Park: a Bronze Age Landscape*, by John Moore and David Jennings, has been published. The Prehistoric Landscape and Iron Age Enclosed Settlement at Mingies Ditch, Hardwick with Yelford, Oxfordshire, by Tim Allen and Mark Robinson, is in page proof. Considerable progress has been made on *Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire, 1983-5. Volume 2: the Romano-British Burials and Anglo-Saxon Settlement* (Ellen McAdam). The text of *Excavations at the Devil's Quoits, Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire*, by Alistair Barclay, Margaret Gray and George Lambrick, has been approved by English Heritage.

New post-excavation projects are already beginning to play a more significant role. These include Whitehouse Road, Oxford, for Pegasus Homes; Eight Acre Field, Radley, for Tuckwell and Sons (Andy Mudd); Halls' Brewery, Oxford, for Grosvenor Square Properties (Brian Durham and Mark Roberts); Dean Court, Cumnor, for English Heritage (Tim Allen); New Plantation, Tubney, for Hills Aggregates (Gill Hey and Pippa Bradley); and the line of the Didcot-Oxford pipeline, for Thames Water (Graham Keevill).

Some areas of the Department's work this year represent new departures. The process of adjustment to MAP2, if not entirely painless, has been approached positively. Research designs have been produced for both backlog and new projects: Barrow Hills, Radley, Volume 1; Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt; Worton Rectory Farm, Yarnton; Eynsham Abbey; Grim's Ditch and sites on the Wallingford Bypass; and Glastonbury Abbey. The preparation of these research designs is no trivial task. The largest, such as Worton Rectory Farm and Eynsham Abbey, comprise several tightly cross-referenced volumes; the project plans map the progress of dozens of tasks undertaken by project teams of 20 or 30 individuals over several years.

Internal monitoring is proving effective in keeping track of progress on projects and of the expenditure of human and material resources. English Heritage-funded projects continue to entail close collaboration with Steve Trow of the Inspectorate, and with the Unit's external Monitoring Officer, Jon Humble of the Central Archaeological Services. The amicable and constructive character of this relationship owes a great deal to both of them.

Post-excavation seldom provides the dramatic discoveries that can enliven fieldwork, and anyone who has ever published knows that the preparation of a report for publication is an endurance test of the most gruelling kind. All those involved in the work of the Post-excavation Department this year can look with pride at the very considerable body of work which has already been produced.

## Archives

*Anne Dodd*

The creation and curation of archives has recently become a national priority, as the archaeological community takes stock of the vast quantity of finds and paper records generated by decades of rescue excavation. Archives generally fall into two distinct halves: the primary data or site archive (excavation records, the finds etc), and all records and reports of subsequent analyses (the research archive). Some projects may only generate a small research archive if the fieldwork results are insignificant.

In the last year, the post-excavation department has concentrated effort on the Unit's own archiving backlog, and an archive storage area has been created at Unit 4. Procedures for the compilation and storage of archives have been developed in conjunction with Oxfordshire's museums and County Archaeologist, and through discussions with many other organisations nationally.

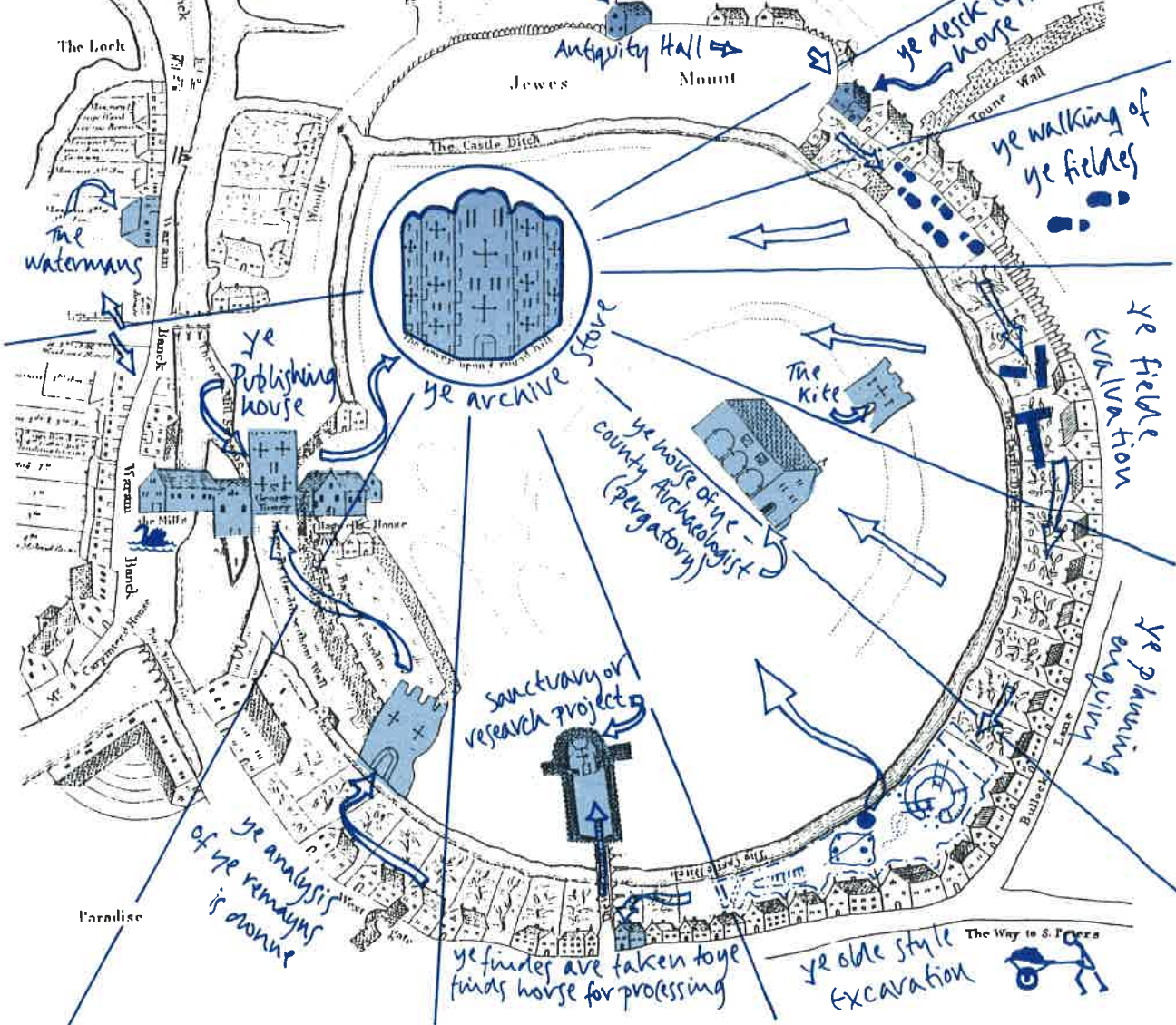
The site records for numerous major excavations have been microfilmed under the auspices of the RCHME, and security copies of the microfilm are held by the National Archaeological Record to guard against accidental short-term loss, and long-term degeneration. Major OAU site archives microfilmed this year include: Abingdon Vineyard, the A421 Wendlebury Overpass, Berinsfield Wally Corner, Cumnor Dean Court, Eynsham Abbey, Glastonbury Abbey, Lechlade Rough Grounds Farm, Northmoor Watkins Farm, Mingies Ditch,





[illegible]

The ultimate aim of the archiving process is the deposition of the completed paper archive and all finds with an appropriate museum, indexed and accessible for future research. During the course of the year, 18 OAU archives have been deposited with museums throughout the country. Although the associated administration is often both lengthy and complicated, especially for older sites, the depositing of archives will continue to be a priority to ensure that the OAU's professional and contractual obligations in this respect are met.



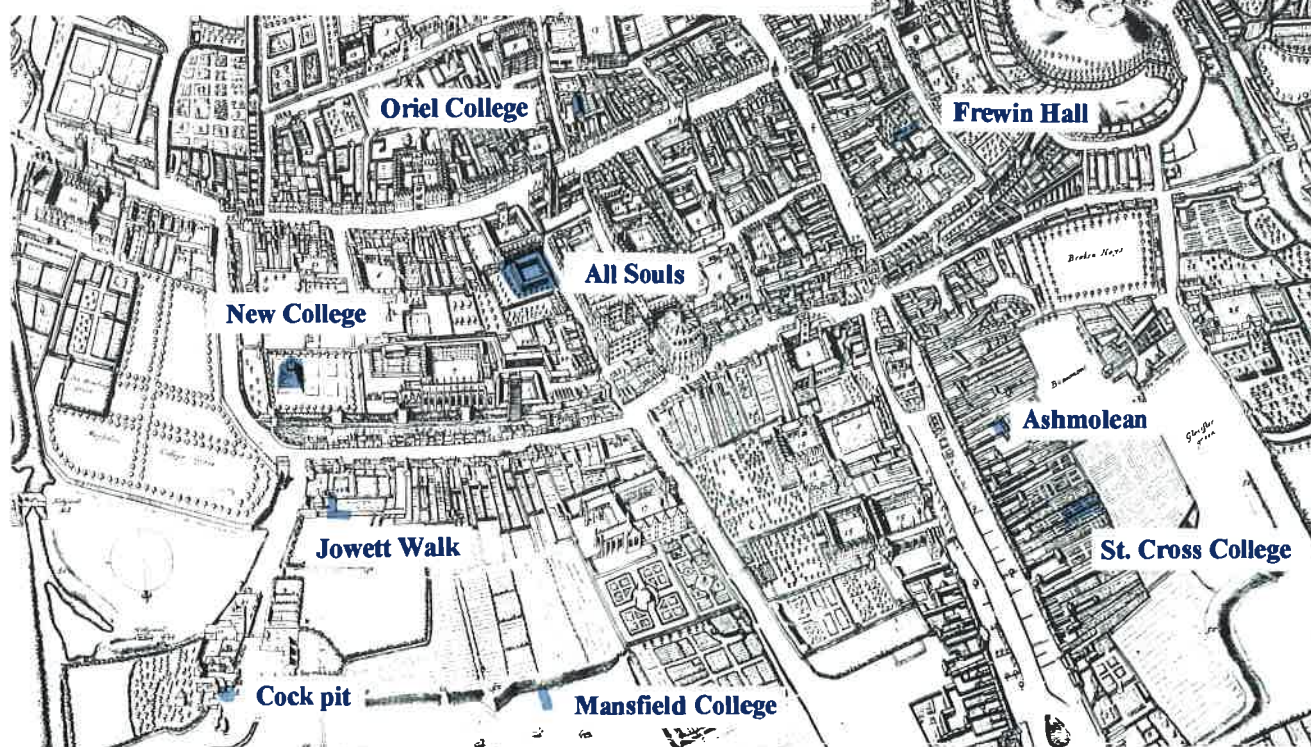


## The City of Oxford

Brian Durham

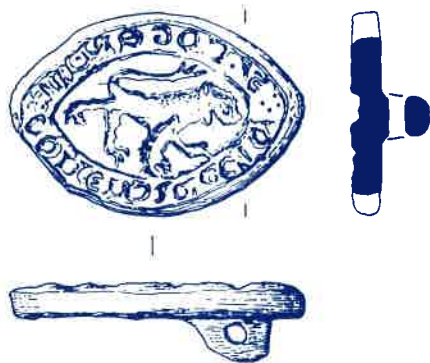
The need for archaeological work before sites can be developed has provided a continuing demand for the Unit's services, even in a continuing recession. The list of projects carried out in the city (p. 35) shows this very clearly. Work has included evaluations, watching briefs, and excavations.

A major excavation occurred on the former Oxford City football ground at *White House Road*. This followed the evaluation done by the Unit in 1991, and again funding was provided by Pegasus Retirement Homes who are developing the site in association with Brasenose College. Part of a middle Iron Age enclosed settlement visible on air photographs was excavated, with pits, boundary ditches, a house and other features being present. The site seems to have been occupied from c. 300 BC, and was abandoned in the mid 1st century AD. As such it is the earliest settlement site known in the city.



We do not know why the site was deserted, but there is no evidence for activity in the following millennium until the site was reoccupied in the 11th century. The stimulus for this was probably the construction of the Grandpont causeway by 1092. Pits, ditches and postholes were found, with activity ending in the 14th century. In the medieval period and later the area was known as Swinsell Farm. Fortunately the construction of the football ground early in this century had left the site as an oasis of undeveloped land while the southern suburbs of the city spread along the Abingdon Road.

*Loggan's map of Oxford, with the approximate location of sites mentioned in the text.*



In the centre of the medieval city two trenches were excavated for Brasenose College at their annexe at Frewin Hall, and revealed massive footings of a previously unsuspected medieval building. The site has been shown by previous archaeological work to have been a large Norman manorial estate, which is set back behind the Cornmarket Street frontage where one Oxford's pioneering excavations was done on the Clarendon Hotel site in the 1950s. Frewin Hall had a large stone undercroft of the period 1090 to 1150, and the new excavations revealed pits and residual pottery of the 13th century which perhaps belonged to a later phase of the urban estate. Much of what is known of the site overall relates to the period 1435 to 1540 when it was occupied by St Marys College, a monastic college for the Augustinian order. The college's chapel was found in 1976, and the new footings are likely to belong to this phase. The building would have continued the line of the present S range of the house, but it does not fit into the cloister shape which was anticipated by John Blair from the previous excavations. It is hoped that as development proceeds there will be a chance to investigate it further.

An evaluation at *Jowett Walk*, in the south of Holywell parish, was carried out on behalf of Merton College. The site lies at the rear of properties facing on to Holywell Street. Medieval features included pits and part of a timber building with an internal floor. The building probably fronted on to St Cross Road. Post-medieval rubbish pits belonging to the Holywell Street properties were found. Holywell manor was independent from the city until 1667, and its inhabitants therefore did not suffer the civic obligations of the city dwellers. Merton College acquired the manor in 1294, and probably used these advantages in developing the settlement. Elsewhere in Holywell, the Unit excavated an 18th century cockpit at *Holywell Manor* for Balliol College. All that remained of the octagonal building was the base of the fighting stage, consisting of a circular, stone-lined trough which had been built over the infilled ditch of the manor house.

Other work for colleges included resistivity and ground-penetrating radar surveys in the medieval cloister at *All Souls*. Both surveys showed discrepancies with the evidence of architecture and contemporary illustrations of the cloister. These have yet to be resolved, but it looks as if the cloister was asymmetrical. At *Mansfield College*, a very large ditch was found during an evaluation of a new student accommodation block. The ditch probably belongs to Oxford's Civil War defences, although only later prehistoric and Roman pottery was found!

A watching brief at *Oriel College* real tennis court provided samples of oak timbers for tree-ring dating. The wall plate came from timber felled in the summer or autumn of 1637, implying that the court was newly built when Charles I and Prince Rupert played there during the siege of Oxford in the following decade. A watching brief for *St Cross College* showed that the Friends Meeting House excavated in the previous year was the second of two Quaker chapels of almost identical plan, on plots only 50 m apart. Both were standing in the second half of the 19th century. The excavated chapel was



demolished before the construction of Pusey House (now the home of St Cross College) in 1912.

At *New College*, the 16th century Mound was examined prior to the proposed building of steps up one face of it. Remains of a Doric temple (known from a painting of 1790) were located at the foot of the Mound. The investigations confirmed that the William Williams print of 1732 is a fairly accurate depiction of how the Mound looked in its original state with three tiers of steps on all sides.

Compiled from information supplied by Alistair Bartlett, Chris Bell, Alan Hardy, Chris Meates, Andy Mudd, Julian Munby, Andy Parkinson, Mark Roberts, and Ric Tyler

## Oxford before the University

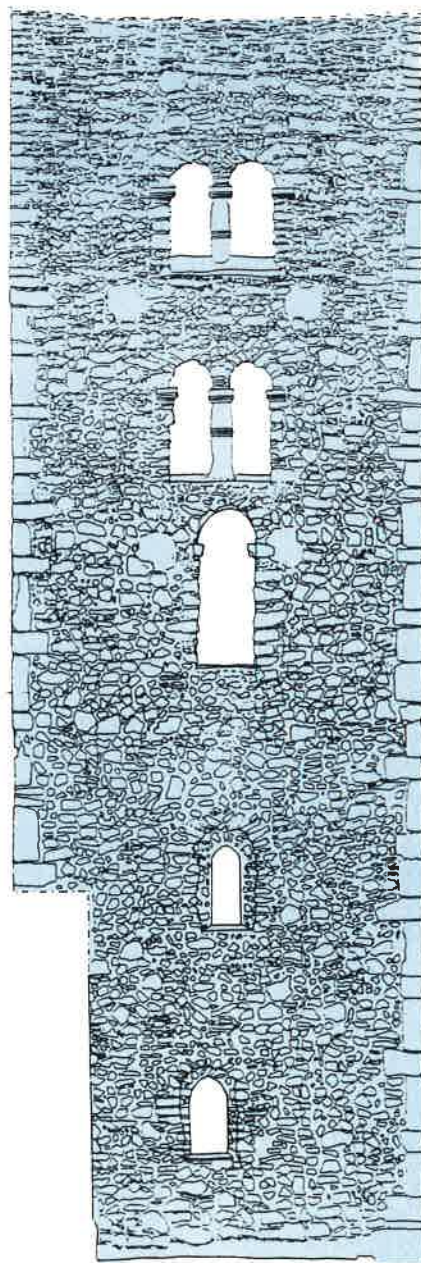
*Brian Durham*

During the past 12 months the Unit has been drawing together the most important evidence for Saxon Oxford for publication. The research relates to sites on the late Saxon Thames, and to sites in and around the defended late Saxon town. It has been possible to study the way in which one of England's first towns was founded, who was responsible, and how responsibility was then devolved to the new occupants.

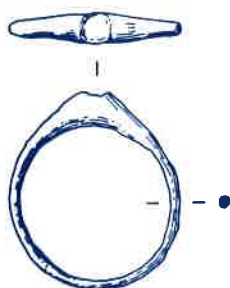
In order to decide who founded Oxford as a town it was necessary to compare its Saxon archaeology with similar towns of Wessex and Mercia, listed in an early 10th-century document known as the *Burghal Hideage*. Most significant of the comparative points was the river crossing, where it seems likely that the Shire Lake channel was formed by amalgamating the numerous smaller channels which form the Thames at Oxford, and diverting them through a pinch-point as close as possible to the site of the middle Saxon minster church of St Frideswides. The scale of engineering makes most sense in the context of the development of river defences in England in the reigns of Edward the Elder (899-924), when the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* records the construction of fortresses at river crossings in the second decade of the 10th-century.

A fortress town at Oxford at this time need not have been West Saxon. Mercia, although no longer a kingdom, was still behaving as an autonomous province under its ealdorman, and the site of Oxford was geographically Mercian. A range of comparative points relating to the rampart and the street plan, however, suggest that Oxford was a Wessex foundation. The street grid and defences were added to the site of St Frideswides in 911, to secure a bridgehead which then enabled Wessex to extend its influence progressively northwards and eastwards and reconquer Midland England from the Danes. Oxford can therefore be seen as one of a series of new town plantations by the West Saxon kings, albeit one with a pivotal role in securing the English kingdom.

How the internal organisation of the town was achieved is hinted at by the pattern of medieval parishes at Oxford, which bear closest comparison with early civil



*The tower of St. Michael's at the Northgate.*



wards in London and Canterbury. One of Oxford's early parishes belonged to St Michael at the Northgate. A survey of the 11th-century tower and the defences which surround it suggest a close liason between the church and some organisation responsible for town defence. This could have been a gild which administered the defence of the town as a whole, but again comparisons with London and Canterbury suggest that individual gates and sections of wall were administered by separate gilds or aldermanries. It is conceivable that gate churches started life as chapels founded by such organisations; at St Michaels this would explain why the tower has a doorway facing the early gatehouse and another at a high level facing the defences, and why the medieval parish seems to preserve the shape of an early generation of wards.

It is now two decades since Martin Biddle and David Hill argued that the replanning of Winchester in the reign of Alfred was part of the Burghal Hideage defence of Wessex against Danish raids. It seems that Oxford on the boundary with Mercia may be showing how, within one generation, the Wessex fortified town had evolved to become a strategic weapon in winning and consolidating new territory.

### **Abingdon and Radley**

*Tim Allen and Andy Mudd*

At Abingdon part of an Iron Age ditch of defensive proportions was found during salvage work N of the excavations beneath the Vale of White Horse Council Offices in 1990. In 1992-3 the opportunity arose to investigate the ditch further, and excavations funded respectively by Servite Houses Ltd and Kimberly Securities PLC were carried out in Areas 2 and 3.

Excavation across the line of the ditch showed that it was more than 12.5 m wide and approximately 2.7 m deep from the contemporary ground level. The ditch had a wide, cupped base and the S side sloped at approximately 40%. The ditch appeared to have been recut to a width of 10 m on the S side.

Excavation of Area 3 to the E revealed two further ditches parallel to and N of the first. The outermost proved to be 6.8 m wide and c. 2.3 m deep, with cupped base and sides sloping at around 45%. The middle ditch, of which very little was seen, was c. 6.5 m wide and at least 1.9 m deep. The outermost ditch was separated from the middle ditch by a berm 2.5 m wide, while the middle ditch was 7 m from the innermost one.

Both the inner and outer ditches were waterlogged at the bottom. Analysis of samples from the inner ditch has shown that it contained up to 1 m of water in winter. The inner ditch was finally backfilled in the late 1st or early 2nd century with a mixture of gravel and soil probably derived from an upcast bank on the S or inner side. The outermost ditch contained Middle Iron Age pottery just above the waterlogging, and the upper fill was a homogeneous gravelly soil, possibly a ploughsoil, suggesting that cultivation extended right up to the defences.



We will have to await the results of radiocarbon dating before the construction date of the defences is established. Their alignment, however, is mirrored by the gullies which divide up the interior of the 1st century settlement from AD 50 onwards, and the site may well have acquired its defences in the Late Iron Age. It is most significant that this thriving native town was allowed to keep its defences throughout the 1st century AD.

Excavations at Tuckwell's Pit, Radley, examined a later Bronze Age settlement on the first gravel terrace S of the Scheduled Romano-British settlement at Goose Acre Farm. The site contained a diffuse rectilinear pattern of shallow ditches, a penannular gully, an area of burnt stones, and two waterholes. The latter yielded important environmental evidence and the later one in particular indicated a strong presence of cattle and pasture. This waterhole also contained a votive deposit of a pot and a cattle skull, and from its base came part of a log ladder. Pottery and radiocarbon dates suggested that occupation started as early as c. 1500 BC and continued into the early Iron Age. There were relatively few finds, and a light or intermittent occupation is suggested. The site is unusual in the Upper Thames region and provides important evidence for late 2nd/early 1st millennium land management.

*Abingdon:*

*The inner defensive ditch during excavation.*





Work at Eynsham Abbey in the past year has consisted of a small amount of fieldwork, post-excavation analysis of the moated site excavated at the beginning of 1992, and the post-excavation assessment of the main excavations for English Heritage. The assessment involved a thoroughgoing review of the site records and finds. It has served to highlight the importance of the site, especially because of the large and rich assemblages of pottery and animal bone. We hope to begin the detailed analysis of the excavation in the second half of 1993. In the meanwhile we are continuing to talk to English Heritage about displaying some areas of the site, while we also hope to have the Scheduled Ancient Monument extended to protect as much of the precinct as possible.

A geophysical survey was undertaken in June 1992 by English Heritage's Ancient Monuments Laboratory in the Nursery Field, the Scheduled part of the abbey precinct to the E of the main excavation. We hoped we would be able to identify buildings to the E of the great cloister, even if their functions could not be determined. A resistivity survey produced good results, defining a rectilinear arrangement of structures broadly on the same alignment as the excavated medieval buildings. Ground conditions during the survey mean that definition is not ideal, but the structures may represent an infirmary cloister. Obviously this cannot be confirmed without fieldwork; the Scheduled status of the area makes it unlikely that such work will occur in the immediate future.

*The kitchen courtyard at Eynsham Abbey; we hope to re-excavate, consolidate and display part of the cellar on the right.*



An evaluation took place at The Shrubbery, on the High Street, also in June 1992. The site lies in the NE corner of the scheduled area, and so a proposal to build a new house needed the Secretary of State for National Heritage's approval. This was conditional on the results of the evaluation. Charlie Chambers had already found evidence for early Saxon activity on the site during a watching brief in 1975. A prehistoric soil layer was cut by several early-mid Saxon gullies possibly relating to 7th-8th century features found on the main excavation during 1990-2. A thick medieval ploughsoil covered the Saxon features, suggesting that this part of the abbey precinct was used for agriculture during the medieval period. The ploughsoil was cut by a late or post-medieval ditch and a Victorian pit.

## Yarnton

*Gill Hey*

Over autumn and winter 1992/3 the Unit has been excavating part of the floodplain at Yarnton. This work has been funded by English Heritage, who have enabled an area of 3.5 ha to be examined. The site is proving to be unique in the region and unusual nationally both because of the presence and quality of earlier prehistoric domestic activity and the unusual nature of the ceremonial component. A wide range of material has been found with all major pottery styles for the earlier prehistoric period represented. The site was occupied from the early/mid Neolithic to the late Bronze Age, and lies on either side of a river channel which flowed across the floodplain in the prehistoric period.

*The floodplain under flood: the excavation site in December 1992.*





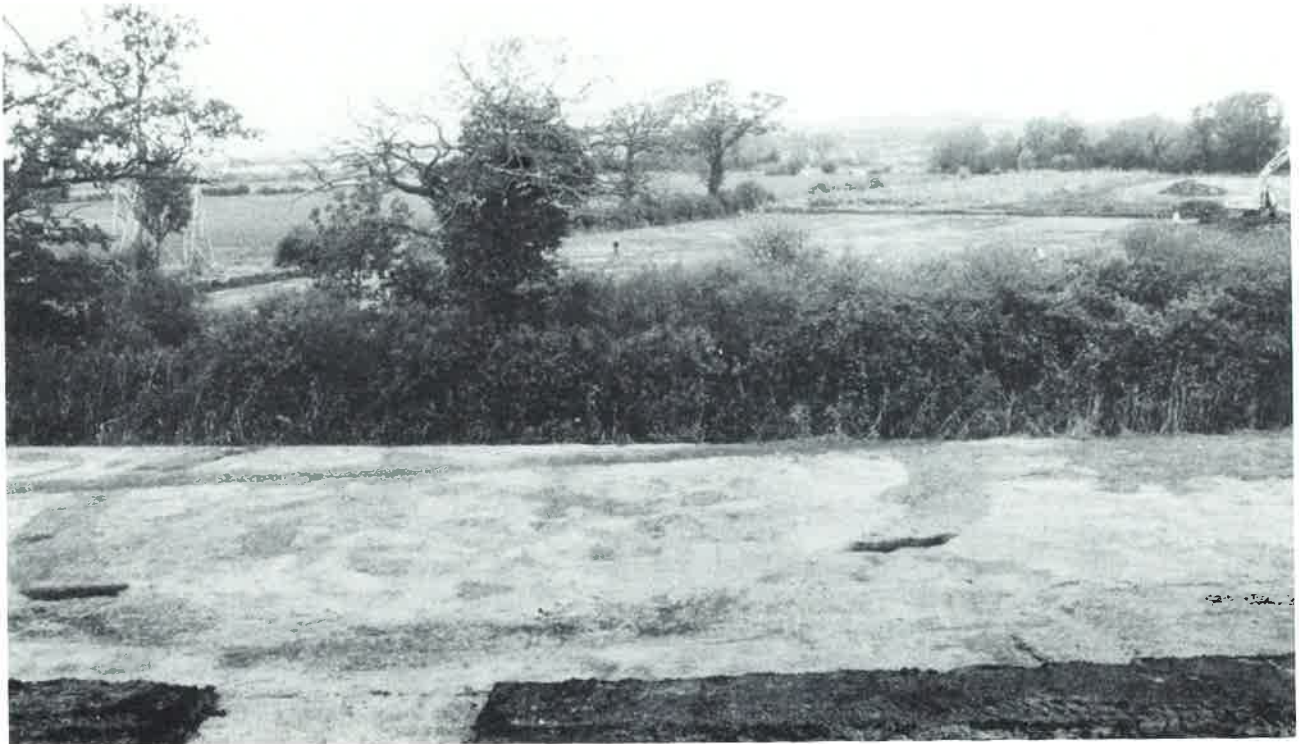
Plans of houses have been recovered on the gravel island to the north of the channel and a range of associated domestic features have been found, including cooking areas and wells. Carbonized plant remains from these features were well-preserved as was contemporary waterlogged material from deeper pits and the adjacent channel.

Some domestic features contained deliberately placed deposits, such as flint knives, which might have a ritual character. Large proportions of Beaker vessels were found smashed in a few pits, for example, with wood charcoal and carbonized seeds and hazel nut shells.

Extensive areas of trampled burnt stone were uncovered all along the north bank of the channel. These surfaces ran down into the channel where stones had collected on the river bed, over which waterlogged silts accumulated through the Bronze Age. Wood debris including worked wood, wood chips and bark chips, indicating nearby wood processing were preserved within these silts, through which the uprights of a small late Bronze Age bridge were driven. Waterlogged wood, insects, pollen and snails have all been recovered from the channel silts.

Activity on the lower-lying ground on the south bank of the channel appears to have been largely ceremonial in character. Two parallel Neolithic ditches ran down to the channel. Rows of postholes were cut adjacent and mostly parallel to the ditches, with groups of slots at right angles. The main posthole rows were

*The ring-ditch.*





aligned upon a penannular ditch on the channel edge and a ring ditch on the opposite bank. Many of the features were very shallow and only survived because they had been sealed and protected by alluvium.

A rising water table in the Bronze Age led to the abandonment of the area for occupation, although evidence of its use in later periods has been recovered. For example, sand and gravel causeways were constructed over the channel, probably in the Iron Age, and Roman field boundaries and ploughsoils survived. In the Saxon period the channel appears to have become a series of ponds and evidence of animal trampling and flax retting has been found associated with these.

Discovering archaeological sites on floodplains is extremely difficult; many standard techniques, such as air photography, are unsuccessful because of the overlying blanket of alluvium which masks features. The problems are compounded by the fact that much of the activity on these low-lying areas is early in date and occupation evidence is often small-scale and scattered. When sites are located, however, they are well-preserved with good associated environmental data. Indeed, it is often only under these conditions that such sites survive.

The presence of early activity on the Yarnton Floodplain site was first suspected when a very thin scatter of flints and burnt stone was located during field walking in 1991. Settlement was then confirmed by trial trenching of a 2% sample of the site. This also showed that the surface flint scatter was caused by Roman cultivation rather than modern deep ploughing. At the same time as the machine evaluation the Ancient Monuments Laboratory carried out a geophysical survey, using magnetometer and resistivity meter. these proved unsuccessful even in locating the Roman boundary ditches. We are now working closely with AML to establish the reasons for the failure of these methods, in the hope of developing new techniques to detect sites on floodplain areas which are sealed by alluvium.



*Cleaning part of the wattle revetment in channel*

Our understanding of alluvial processes in the area has improved as a result of the current excavations, both through examination of sections across the channel and alluvial deposits over and within the tops of the archaeological features. Particle size analysis of the soil and x-radiography of sections in features by AML is helping us to understand the early processes of flood deposition. The

sediments in the channel are being dated by a range of experimental techniques, including optical and magnetic dating.

Paul Booth describes the process of post-excavation assessment in his report below. The large scale of the Yarnton project means that it is involved in several of these processes at any one time and OAU bookshelves are already groaning under the weight its various project designs. The detailed analysis of the Rectory Farm site, for instance, should begin in the very near future. Meanwhile, we are now archiving the site records and finds from the Floodplain. Later, we will embark on the post-excavation assessment of this material. This will lead to proposals for full analysis. The first publication from this welter of industry is not scheduled to hit the expectant public until 1996!

### **Alchester Roman Town: Post-excavation**

***Paul Booth***

Excavation in the northern suburbs of Alchester Roman town in advance of road construction concluded in December 1991. Since then work has been following the path defined by current English Heritage orthodoxy, as set out in *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (known as MAP2). It is normal for EH funded projects to undergo a stage of post-excavation assessment in which the stratigraphic, artefactual and other records are scrutinised to determine their potential for full-scale analysis. Such work is now well-advanced for this project and an assessment report and proposal for further work should be submitted to English Heritage in June 1993.

The philosophy of MAP2 is that excavation, post-excavation assessment and analysis should be linked to a clearly defined research design. This should ensure that resources are targeted at data (site records, artefacts, ecofacts etc) which have the greatest contribution to make to answering questions defined in the research design. This usually involves selection of data for detailed examination in the post-excavation analysis phase. The principal function of the post-excavation assessment is to define the critical units of data which need to be examined in greater detail in the post-excavation analysis.

The assessment usually involves some basic data gathering, particularly on the major categories of finds. The greatest problem is to ensure that the work is effective and does not simply duplicate at a lower level work which will have to be done in the full analysis phase. The problem is especially acute with artifacts such as pottery. Even the low level of recording usually required for assessments can absorb considerable resources with a large assemblage. We have not yet devised a recording system which can simply be upgraded without the need for complete re-examination of the material should more detailed analysis be required.

Despite such methodological problems, several major advances in our understanding of Alchester have already resulted from the post-excavation assessment, particularly with relation to the stratigraphic sequence. Most contexts can now

be assigned to a period, and once finds data are fully integrated with the stratigraphic sequence this process will be even more complete.

It is now clear that there are several distinct elements in the layout of boundaries in the northern part of Roman Alchester. The nature and sequence of the plot boundaries is crucial to understanding the development of this whole area. The principal early Roman ditch alignment, 50 m - 60 m N of and broadly parallel to the line of Akeman Street, did not mark the N limit of plots of land fronting onto the road. This function was fulfilled by ditches 20 m - 25 m further S. The intervening space (reduced to 15 m in width by the 4th century) probably served as a 'back lane' giving access to plots N of the early boundary. These plots were originally 50-60 m E-W by 35 m - 40 m N-S. At least one was subdivided in the 4th century.



*Building A, a late Roman circular structure in the centre of the A421 excavation area B.*

The alignment of the N-S boundaries of these plots is at right angles to the line of Akeman Street but may also reflect the alignment of the N-S Towcester road N of its junction with Akeman Street. One of these boundaries lines up exactly with a ditch found 300 m to the N. In contrast, however, the N-S boundaries dividing the plots adjacent to Akeman Street are less regularly spaced, and are not aligned at right angles to Akeman Street. The two groups of plots were clearly established at a different date.

SE of the Towcester road/ Akeman Street crossroads, and to the S of the walled town, further rectilinear plots located from the air all appear to have been laid out in relation to the N-S road. SW of the Towcester road/ Akeman Street crossroads, however, ditches close to the Gagle Brook do not correspond to with any of the other alignments so far established. The excavations have clearly shown that the evolution of patterns of boundaries around the Roman town is complicated. It is hoped that these problems can be examined further in the post-excavation analysis.



The major Roman settlement at Asthall in NW Oxfordshire lies astride Akeman Street just W of the point where the Roman road crosses the River Windrush. Excavation in the SW part of the settlement was carried out by the Unit in November and December 1992 in advance of the construction of a pipeline from Worsham to Burford by Thames Water, who funded the work. Activity on the site spanned the entire Roman period. Although long known as a Roman site, there was little specific background information about Asthall.

Only one very small-scale excavation has been published. The many chance finds, including many coins, have never been systematically reviewed. Unpublished aerial photographs give an impression of a network of lanes running roughly at right angles to the line of Akeman Street. A geophysical survey carried out before excavation began produced confusing results, particularly towards the central part of the settlement. The quality and complexity of deposits eventually encountered was in fact considerably higher than had been anticipated. This very complexity had caused the confused anomalies located by the geophysical survey.

Two areas were cleaned and partly excavated. Area A was c. 60 m by 6 m - 9 m and ran ESE from the line of Akeman Street. Area B, further SE, was 50 m by 8 m - 9 m. The space between these areas was largely devoid of features. The uppermost features in Area A were cleaned and recorded, after which work concentrated on hand excavation of the pipe trench. Total examination of the stripped area was impossible, as the complex deposits were up to 0.75 m deep.

At least seven successive surfaces of Akeman Street were found at the W end of Area A. These spanned the entire Roman period. Parts of a number of buildings fronting onto the successive roads were found. Timber structures a well were succeeded by at least partly stone-built structures from the 2nd century. Associated ovens may have been internal or external features. In turn the latest stone building was replaced by a post-built structure.

Most of the excavated features in Area B lay within a ditched enclosure, 25 m N-S and at least 40 m E-W. It contained iron working hearths, paved working areas, and a building aligned on the long axis of the enclosure. Two groups of pits and probable wells lay outside the building, and the E side of the enclosure was occupied by burials. There were four adult and seven child inhumations, probably late Roman, and three cremations. The inhumations were mainly extended and the majority (including all the adults) were aligned roughly E-W. Wooden coffins were used and one adult had a copper alloy anklet and a possible iron shroud pin.



*A Sestertius of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161) from Asthall with Britannia on the reverse.*

**Jubilee Line Extension, East London:  
Stratford to Canning Town**

*D Wilkinson*

A team from the OAU returned to East London in November 1992 to carry out further evaluation at Stratford Market Depot, West Ham, on behalf of, and funded by, the Jubilee Line Extension Project. The work concentrated on the Iron Age and Roman site discovered by the unit in the winter of 1991/92 beside the Channelsea River. The new evaluation trenches have shown that the area of archaeological interest covers at least 0.8 ha - the numerous pits, postholes, ditches and gullies are reminiscent of many Oxfordshire gravel-pit sites, but appear both outlandish and striking as they are revealed 1.5 m below the old railway-yard cinders. The evaluation has also produced an assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork, testifying to the early exploitation of the marshes around the River Lea.

*Excavating a stone-floored building  
which formed part of the 19th century  
silk printing works.*





Discoveries from the excavations carried out so far include a second horse burial, probably from the early Roman period, and a second inhumation, to add to those found in 1991. The evidence for ritual/religious activity has thus been strengthened, and this, coupled with the dense Iron Age and Roman archaeology over a wide area, means that the site is of rare potential for the London region.

To work in the East End is to be forcibly reminded not only of its great industrial past, but also that this is a past which is rapidly disappearing. A second aspect of the OAU's work at Stratford was an investigation of the 19th century West Ham Abbey silk-printing works. The sample excavation area included a stone-floored building, a series of wood-lined tanks, and part of a large brick-built reservoir supplying water to wash the silk. Some of the most interesting information gained from the excavation concerns the (evidently huge) engineering operation required to excavate, shutter and construct the reservoirs.

A matter of some interest has always been why the area N of the printworks (containing the Iron Age and Roman site) remained open throughout the 19th century, while factories were built all around? Research into the silk-printing process shows that the silk had to be washed in a mixture including cow dung which, due to its ammonia content, is an effective cleansing agent. John Tucker, who owned the silk works, kept a large herd of cattle on the meadows for this purpose - hence the open ground - and ultimately became a famous cattle-breeder into the bargain. After the printing, done by hand, the meadows were used again, when the valuable silk was spread out to dry under armed guard. Contemporary sources tell us that 'madder-green' silk pocket handkerchieves printed by Tucker were sold in London as 'the latest French goods' and were 'the *beau-ideal* of what a sprightly coster's neck-cloth should be'. The detailed analysis of our excavation, coupled with further documentary research should create a valuable body of knowledge about the construction, use and importance of West Ham Abbey Printworks.

One further aspect of the Jubilee Line extension work concerns the Canning Town area. A single evaluation trench has so far been excavated through the alluvial silts of the River Lea, producing useful information about a possible ancient tidal lake or lagoon within the estuary. Further evaluation is planned shortly, when it is hoped to investigate prehistoric peat deposits within the alluvium. Such deposits sometimes contain plant and animal remains, and have been dated elsewhere in the London area to the middle Bronze Age.

We would like to acknowledge the support and understanding of the Jubilee Line Extension team, particularly Peter Arthey, Huw Edwards and Alf Sibbons, as well as the co-operation of the Passmore Edwards Museum.



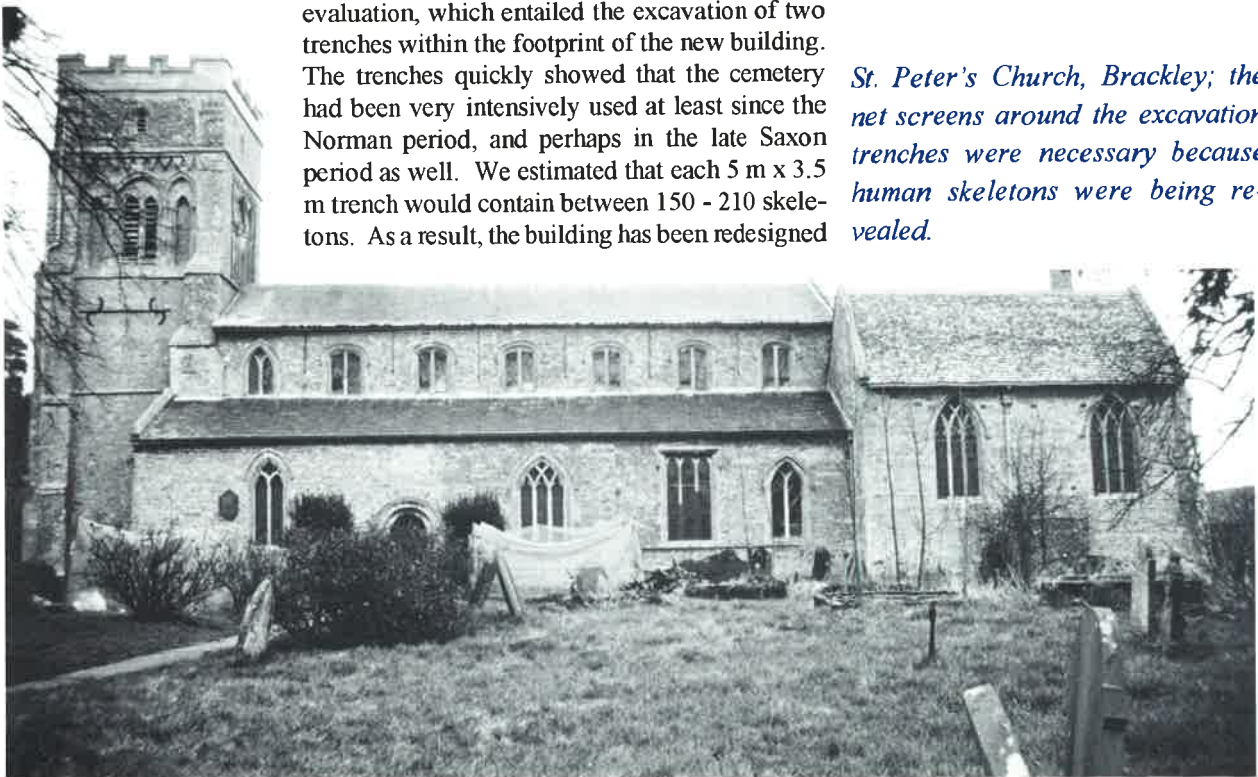


The Unit continues to be extensively involved in church archaeology, especially through the Director's role as Archaeological Advisor to the Bishop of Oxford. Work in the last year has ranged from small-scale watching briefs to evaluations within the Diocese and elsewhere, while we have also been retained as archaeological consultants by a number of churches such as St Peters, Brackley (Northamptonshire), and St Nicholas, Sevenoaks (Kent). An archaeological input is usually dictated by the necessity to upgrade or create church facilities such as drains, toilets and parish rooms. English Heritage has published a set of guidelines, *New Work in Historic Churches* (1992), which addresses these issues.

*St Peters, Brackley*, is a good example of the Unit's archaeological involvement. The Parochial Church Council (PCC) needs to build new parish rooms. No space is available in the church interior, and so a free-standing building was designed, attached to the S side of the medieval nave. The trench foundations, however, would lie within the cemetery and would inevitably cut through graves. The church is believed to have an Anglo-Saxon origin, and as such the site is of prime importance within Northamptonshire. The Unit Director was engaged as the archaeological consultant by the PCC, and a programme of evaluation was agreed.

The Unit was then commissioned to undertake the evaluation, which entailed the excavation of two trenches within the footprint of the new building. The trenches quickly showed that the cemetery had been very intensively used at least since the Norman period, and perhaps in the late Saxon period as well. We estimated that each 5 m x 3.5 m trench would contain between 150 - 210 skeletons. As a result, the building has been redesigned

*St. Peter's Church, Brackley; the net screens around the excavation trenches were necessary because human skeletons were being revealed.*



to use pile foundations, thus minimising both the impact on the cemetery, and the inevitably expensive archaeological work which would have been necessary under the original design.

A similar case occurred at *All Saints, Binfield* (Berkshire). Here, new toilets are to be built outside the E end of the church. The proposed site contained two table-top grave slabs; it was assumed that these marked a pair of 19th century burials. It was agreed that the skeletons should be removed by the Unit, and reburied elsewhere in the churchyard. Excavation, however, proved that the memorials were not in their original positions; they had been relaid over the site of a 19th century brick vault which contained three lead coffins. These were removed and reburied.

An evaluation at *St Nicholas Church, Abingdon* (Oxon), was also related to a proposed new church room. Once again 18th and 19th century graves were found, but on this occasion we were able to leave the skeletons undisturbed. More interesting, however, was the discovery of medieval deposits associated with the Two Brewers. This pub jutted out into Stert Street, straddling the Stert stream on a culvert. Its origin is unknown, although it is documented from 1599 onwards. Other work on churches included evaluations at *Glastonbury Abbey*, and the discovery of a possible Anglo-Saxon predecessor to *Garsington church*, Oxon.

### **Ankerwycke Priory**

*Graham Keevill and Julian Munby*

Ankerwycke Priory occupies a very picturesque location on the N bank of the Thames opposite Runnymede and next to Magna Carta Island. The site was in Buckinghamshire until 1974, but after local government reorganisation it came into the ownership of Berkshire County Council, who want to develop its educational and tourist potential. The priory sits on a small island bounded by stream channels, and containing extensive earthworks, including a pair of fishponds. The County Council commissioned the Unit to undertake documentary research and fieldwork as a first step in the process of upgrading the site.

The priory was a Benedictine Nunnery, founded around 1160 by Gilbert de Muntfichet and his son, Richard. In common with most nunneries, Ankerwycke was always poor and at times contained only six or seven nuns. The priory failed to gain many new benefactors after its foundation, and its portfolio of properties was always predominantly local. It is unlikely that many people would have noticed the dispersal of the abbess and her nuns when the house was suppressed by 1536. Nevertheless at least one man must have known: the last abbess, Magdalen Downes, had the distinction of being the only nun in Buckinghamshire to marry after the Dissolution.

The priory was taken over as a manor house in the 1550s, and continued in use until 1805 when the existing buildings were demolished in favour of a new house was built off the island to the N. The Enclosure Map of 1800 shows that several

outbuildings were present, although unfortunately there is no reference to their functions; traces of the buildings are visible on the ground. It is difficult to tell how much of the priory's structure was retained, as so little survives above ground and there are virtually no contemporary pictorial sources. The small block of surviving masonry comprises at least three conjoining walls incorporating a number of 13th-14th century architectural features. We can be reasonably sure, therefore, that some of the priory survived, perhaps encased in later rebuilding and cladding. Post-medieval brickwork is indeed incorporated into the masonry.

The 19th century saw a transformation of the priory island. The fieldwork clearly demonstrated that the E half of its surface was deliberately raised by the dumping of soil and building rubble up to a depth of about 1 m. A 'Pleasure Garden' was then created by extensive tree planting and landscaping. There are hints in the documents that public trips to the site were organised. Unfortunately, the site has been left unmanaged for most of this century, resulting in clogging of the ponds and streams with leaf mould and the overgrowth of rank vegetation. It will not be easy to restore the site, but the beauty of the setting and the fascinating story of a landscape in miniature will make it well worthwhile.

*The surviving medieval masonry at Ankerwycke Priory*





## The Merv International Project

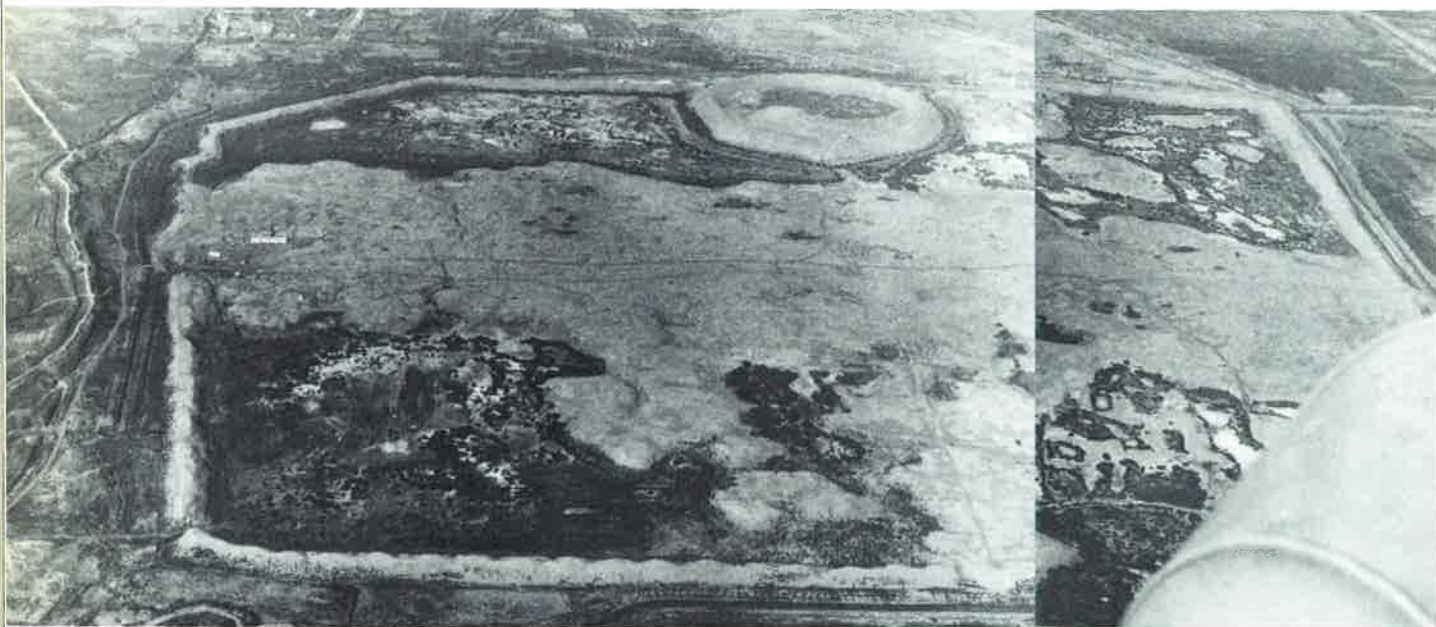
*Dave Jennings*

The successive ancient cities of Merv lie in the newly-founded independent state of Turkmenistan (formerly part of the Soviet Union) in Central Asia. The site is located c. 100 miles W of the Amu Darya river (formerly the Oxus). It lay within the NE limits of the ancient Persian empires.

The earliest city, now known as Erk Kala, was founded in the Achaemenid period (c. 450 BC) and consisted of a settlement of approximately 20 ha enclosed within polygonal walls, which with subsequent additions now stand at a height of more than 20 m. After conquest by Alexander the Great, and formation of the hellenistic states, a larger rectilinear walled city, Antiochia Margiana, was built in the Seleucid period (c. 300 BC). Erk Kala became a citadel attached to the N side of the larger city, which covered an area of approximately 340 ha. This city, was occupied until the early Islamic period (c. AD 700), after which another city developed to the W, Seljuk Merv, which was destroyed during the Mongol invasions of 1220.

*Aerial photograph of Merv: Erk Kala the polygonal citadel, is in the top centre; the rectilinear walls define the hellenistic city. The wall on the extreme left belongs to the later Seljuk Merv.*

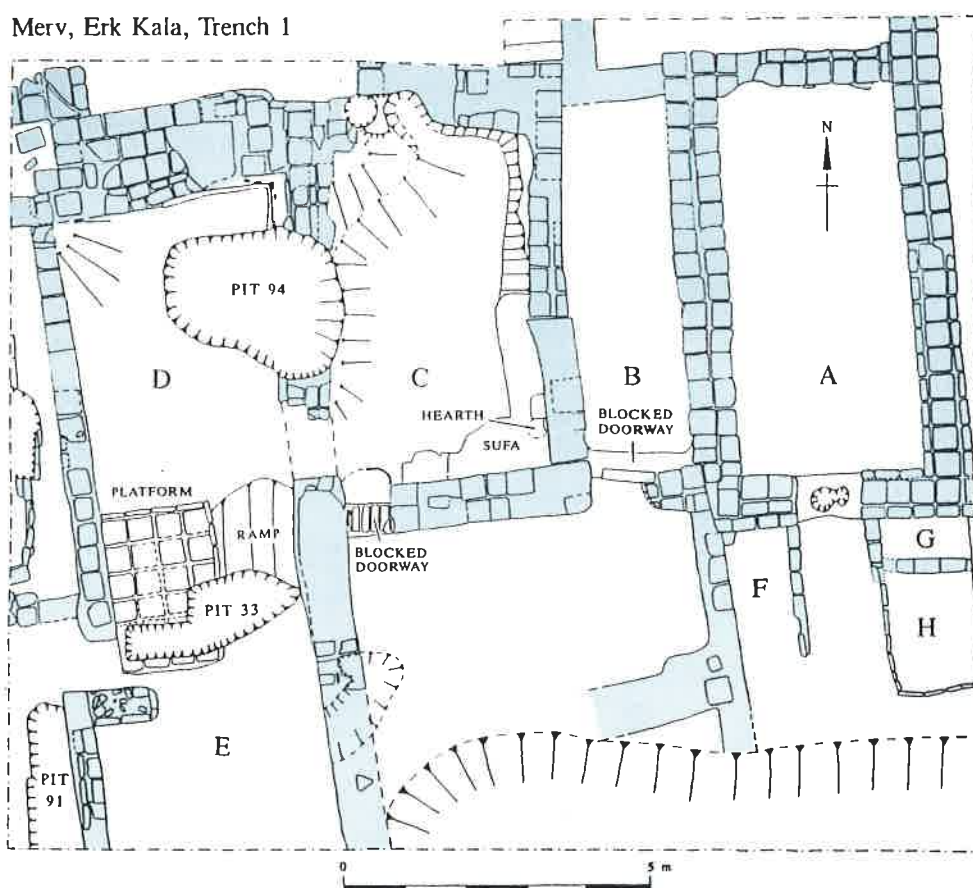
This impressive site is the focus of the Merv International Project, a collaborative venture between University College London, the Turkmen Academy of Science, and the Institute for the History of Material Culture, St. Petersburg. The project aims to map and reassess ancient Merv over a period of three years and involves five teams (excavation, topographic, geo-archaeological, surface survey and Islamic buildings).



The first season was in 1992, and given the difficulty of obtaining even basic items like buckets, trowels and nails locally, the project team had to ferry most of the equipment in to Turkmenistan by air. My role was as a field officer in charge of the day-to-day running of the excavation. The excavation was located in Erk Kala, and uncovered a complex of rooms of late Sasanian date (6th/7th centuries AD). In addition to the detailed information recovered from the site, one of the principal achievements was the introduction and enthusiastic adoption of British methods of recording and excavation, based heavily on the Unit's own recording system.

The concept of open area excavation in conjunction with single context recording, has not been used previously in Soviet Central Asian archaeology, and was considered to represent a considerable advance on previous techniques, which relied heavily on sections and recording in notebooks. As a result the British system is now the subject of considerable debate and is being at least partially adopted by YuTAKE, the Turkmen government archaeological service. The influence was not, however, simply in one direction as it provided British team members with the opportunity to work with and learn from highly skilled archaeologists from very different traditions of archaeological practice.

*Trench plan of 1992 season.*



## LIST OF PROJECTS, 1992-3

† report lodged with County Sites and Monuments Record  
‡ report submitted to South Midlands Archaeology (CBA Group 9)

### BERKS

Ankerwycke Priory † - documentary research and evaluation of Benedictine Nunnery and its post-medieval use  
Binfield, All Saints Church † - excavation, removal of coffins from Victorian vault and removal and recording of the vault

Binfield Exhibition - education

Binfield, Park Farm - post-excavation analysis leading to publication of Mesolithic and Roman site

Winkfield, St Mary's Church - watching brief

Mortimer Bowl Barrow † - damage assessment exercise after illegal excavation by an unknown party

Newbury, St Nicholas Church † - excavation of foundation trench for builders

Old Windsor, Manor House - consultancy, securing scheduled Monument consent for development

Reading Business Park - editing and proof-reading of publication

### BUCKS

Dorney, Boveney Court - consultancy for planning appeal

### CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge Rowing Lake - consultancy for scope of evaluation

### DORSET

Sturminster Marshall, Walnut Tree Field 2 - excavation

Sturminster Marshall, Walnut Tree Field - post-excavation

Sydling, St Nicholas Tythe Barn - building survey for English Heritage and Dorset County Council

### DURHAM

Bowes, Hulands Quarry - desktop assessment, open cast mining

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Cerney Wick - desktop study, gravel extraction

Cirencester, Old Cricklade Road - post-excavation analysis

Claydon Pike - post-excavation analysis

Kempsford, Stubbs Farm - consultancy, agreeing specification for excavation

Lechlade, Butlers Field - post-excavation analysis and preparation of monograph publication

Lechlade, Rough Ground Farm - post-excavation and preparation of publication

Shorncliffe Pit Extension - consultancy, agreement of scope of further works

Shorncliffe - post-excavation analysis of Beaker burials and round barrow

Tewkesbury - consultancy

Thornhill Farm - post-excavation analysis and preparation of monograph publication

### HAMPSHIRE

Fleet, Railroad Heath - environmental assessment of proposed new town

Nursling - consultancy, agreement of specification for excavation

Nursling Phase 2b - consultancy, to determine further archaeological work necessity or otherwise of archaeological implications

### HEREFORD AND WORCHESTER

Croome Court † - evaluation, remains of earlier layout of present garden and of a previous garden located

### HUMBERSIDE

Humberside, Great Coates - desktop study for oil terminal. County Sites and Monuments Records contained a reference to a Deserted Medieval Village on the site. The study showed that this was incorrectly located

### ISLE OF WIGHT

Ventnor † - evaluation, part of Deserted medieval village located

Ventnor, Caravan Park † - evaluation

### KENT

A259, Hythe - desktop study, fieldwalking and geophysical survey of route

Dover, CRS Site - assessment

Dover, Heritage Centre - post-excavation

Faversham, 93 West Street - building survey

Northfleet, Coldharbour Road - excavation, analysis of a late Bronze Age trackway and enclosure

Rail Link Project - assessment

Sevenoaks, Boys Hall Moat - excavation; Iron Age features were found

Sevenoaks, St Nicholas Church - consultancy, for major building works

Sevenoaks, St Nicholas Church 2 † - excavation inside the church; pre 13th century foundations were found

Yalding Water Pipeline - assessment

### LONDON

#### Assessment

Bovis, Governor's Palace - consultancy concerning court case

Department of Transport Consultancy - assessment

London Archives - post-excavation

London Underground Consultancy

#### Barnet

Finchley, Manor House - consultancy, watching brief

#### Greenwich

Greenwich, Blackwall Tunnel - assessment/evaluation; environmental assessment 3rd bore Blackwall Tunnel - monitored geotechnical trenches, and the evaluation found timbers of 16-17th century dock, confirming evidence from builder's records

#### Harrow

Stanmore, King Edward VII Club - assessment



Stanmore, King Edward VII Club 2 † - evaluation, absence of archaeology, cropmark features were natural

#### **Islington**

Islington, 198-208 Old Street - assessment and desktop study in old part of Islington

#### **Kingston**

Kingston, Villers Road - post-excavation analysis

#### **Newham**

Stratford, Canning Road † - watching brief on former chemical works, no archaeology

Stratford, Langthorne Abbey Phase 1, 3 and 5 - evaluation, iron age and Roman settlement

Stratford, Langthorne Abbey Phase 4 - post-excavation

Stratford Market Depot Project Design - project design

Stratford Phase 2 - evaluation

#### **Richmond**

Richmond, Teddington Police Station † - evaluation located Victorian garden structures

#### **Southwark**

Albany Road Archive - post-excavation

Alexander Fleming House 2 - archive report

Southwark, Red Cross Way - post-excavation

#### **Wandsworth**

Wandsworth, Swandon Way † - watching brief during laying of new sewer

#### **NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

Brackley, St Peter's Church † - consultancy and evaluation of part of the graveyard

Ditchford Causeway - watching brief during a gravel extraction

Higham Ferrers, Kings Lane Meadow - consultancy on housing development

Northampton, Kings Heath Whitelands - consultancy

Stanwick, Redlands Farm - post-excavation work on pre-historic and Roman sites

Wellingborough, Ditchford New Causeway † † - excavation of Roman causeway discovered during watching brief

#### **OXFORD**

##### **City**

All Souls College † † - geographical and radar survey of medieval cloister

Ashmolean Forecourt † † - watching brief, medieval rubbish pits

British Telecom Tunnel - post-excavation analysis

Oxford Castle - building survey

City Archive - post-excavation

Frewin Hall - consultancy

Frewin Hall † - evaluation, sequence of pre 13th century features, garden soils from 13th century, later buildings and garden soils of 18th and 19th century buildings

Headington, Ethelred Court † † - evaluation, occupation in 14th - 15th century and 18th century

Holywell Manor † - excavation of cock pit

Lincoln College, High Street - building survey

Marston Road Government Buildings - consultancy

Mansfield College † † - evaluation, civil war defensive ditch

Merton College, Jowett Walk † - evaluation revealed medieval building, and medieval and post-medieval pits

Oxford Monograph - post-excavation analysis

New College Cabling - consultancy, securing Scheduled Monuments Consent

Oriel College, Real Tennis Court † - watching brief

Park End Street - post-excavation analysis

Rewley Abbey 2 and 3 - consultancy

Rural Economy Site † - excavation showed evidence of extensive post-medieval disturbance, perhaps from quarrying

Oxford Shire Lake - post-excavation analysis

St Cross College 2 † † - watching brief on Quaker Meeting House

Warneford Hospital † - watching brief, no archaeology

Whitehouse Road † - excavation of Iron Age and medieval site

White House Road - post-excavation analysis

Zacharias Restoration - post-excavation and publication

##### **County**

Abingdon, Adult Training Centre - post-excavation analysis and publication of Saxon settlement

Abingdon, Booklet

Abingdon, Corporation Farm † - evaluation revealed part of ring ditch

Abingdon, Kibswell Development Radley Road † - watching brief

Abingdon, St Nicholas Church † † - evaluation of later medieval deposits associated with culverting of River Stert, and post-medieval graveyard

Abingdon, Vineyard Phase 2 † † - evaluation and revealed Roman features overlying oppidum ditch

Abingdon, Vineyard Phase 3 † † - evaluation and excavation, double defensive ditch and sparse Roman occupation

Abingdon, Vineyard - post-excavation analysis

Appleford, SAM243 - consultancy

Appleford, Crossing - assessment

Ardington Church - watching brief, no significant archaeology

Ashbury, Tower Hill † - excavation of Bronze Age hoard and building

Asthall † - excavation of part of a Roman small town in advance of pipeline construction

Banbury, Overthorpe Road 1 † † - evaluation, no archaeology

Banbury, Overthorpe Road 2 † † - evaluation, no archaeology

Banbury, Tudor Hall School † † - watching brief, no archaeology

Barford St Michael's Church † - evaluation located a substantial wall footing of medieval or earlier date

Baulking, St Nicholas Church † - watching brief, no significant archaeology

Beckley Walled Garden † ‡ - evaluation located rubbish pits and 14th century date plus some pottery of 11th to 12th century  
 Berinsfield, Wally Corner - post-excavation analysis  
 Bowling Green Farm - excavation of Roman settlement in advance of mineral extraction  
 Buscot-Faringdon Water Main † - watching brief, remains of industrial complex at Buscot weir; little significance elsewhere  
 Camoys Court † - evaluation, sparse medieval finds and features  
 Chalgrove/Didcot Gas Pipeline - consultancy  
 Chalgrove, Hardings Field - post-excavation  
 Chastleton House - building survey  
 Chastleton Yard - evaluation  
 Chesterton, Merton Ground † - watching brief, no archaeology  
 Cholsey, Lolling House - building survey  
 Cholsey, Vicarage † ‡ - evaluation, medieval activity  
 Cropredy, Poplars Farm † - evaluation located linear boundary and features; pottery suggested a mid-late Saxon date  
 Cumnor, Dean Court - post-excavation analysis  
 Deddington Transfer Main † ‡ - excavation, negligible archaeology  
 Didcot/Oxford Transfer Main - post-excavation analysis of various sites, including Roman kiln field  
 Didcot Power Station - post-excavation analysis of Saxon cemetery  
 Ducklington, Gill Mill 2 † - evaluation; finds from tree throw pit  
 East Hendred, Rose Cottage † - watching brief  
 East Hanney Reservoir - desk-top survey  
 Eynsham Abbey - post-excavation assessment  
 Eynsham Abbey, Thames Water Pipeline - watching brief and post-excavation analysis  
 Eynsham, Abbey Park House - consultancy for planning condition  
 Eynsham, The Shrubbery † ‡ - evaluation revealed Saxon features; late Iron Age or Roman pottery also found  
 Faringdon, Fernham Road † ‡ - evaluation, no archaeology  
 Finmere, Town Farm † ‡ - evaluation, no archaeology  
 Fringford, Crosslands † ‡ - evaluation of Romano-British settlement  
 Fringford, Crosslands Phase 2 - excavation of late 1st to 4th century settlement  
 Garsington, St Mary's Church † ‡ - watching brief, two phases of earlier church revealed  
 Glympton Park † - evaluation of Deserted Medieval Village; Roman pottery also found  
 Goring, Gatehampton Farm † - post-excavation analysis  
 Goring, Gatehampton Farm - watching brief  
 Hampton Poyle † ‡ - watching brief  
 Harpsden, Bolney Farm - post-excavation analysis  
 Hardwick, Mingies Ditch - post-excavation analysis  
 Highworth-Broughton Poggs Gas Main - watching brief, one area of Iron Age activity  
 Horspath, St Giles Church † ‡ - watching brief, nothing of significance

Merton Borrow Pit - post-excavation analysis  
 National Rivers Authority Oxford Floodplain Survey - assessment, strategic study for NRA of archaeological evidence of the Port Meadow and other meadows  
 Nettlebed, St Bartholomew's Church † ‡ - watching brief  
 Northmoor, Park Farm † - evaluation  
 Northmoor, Stonehenge Farm - evaluation  
 Northmoor, Watkins Farm - archival work  
 Old Shifford Farm - post-excavation analysis  
 Oxford/Smithsonian Seminar - education  
 Radley, Barrow Hills Volume 1 - post-excavation analysis  
 Radley, Barrow Hills Volume 2 - post-excavation  
 Radley, Gooseacre Farm Eight Acre Farm † - excavation, watching brief and post-excavation analysis of later prehistoric site  
 Shellingford Quarry Phase 2 † - evaluation located flint scatters but no associated features  
 Sparsholt, Church of the Holy Road † ‡ - watching brief and excavation, across demolished north transept for drainage work  
 Standlake, 122 Abingdon Road † - evaluation revealed medieval boundary ditches  
 Stanton Harcourt, Devils Quoits - post-excavation analysis  
 Stanton Harcourt, Gravelly Guy - post-excavation analysis  
 Sutton Courtenay - consultancy  
 South West Oxon Reservoir Fieldwalking - evaluation, fieldwalking and magnetic susceptibility testing over 16 km<sup>2</sup> to determine presence of archaeological sites  
 Swalcliffe Barn - building survey  
 Thame, 17 Buttermarket † ‡ - watching brief revealed late medieval pits and 17th century pathway  
 Thomley - earthwork survey and exhibition  
 Tubney Wood - post-excavation analysis of mesolithic site  
 Wallingford Bypass, Grims Ditch 1, 2 and 3 † - excavation  
 Wallingfoed, Grims Ditch - post-excavation assessment  
 Wallingford, The Keep, 50 High Street † ‡ - watching brief, no archaeology  
 Witney, Mount House Interpretation Centre - display  
 Witney, The Weavers † ‡ - evaluation found two medieval ditches just south of Bishops Palace  
 Wootton, St Mary's Church † ‡ - watching brief, no archaeology  
 Worsham-Burford Water Main - excavation of Roman settlement on Akeman Street  
 Wychwood, Pottery Class - education  
 Yarnton, Flood Plain † ‡ - evaluation, excavation and post-excavation assessment of prehistoric site  
 Yarnton, Worton Rectory Farm - post-excavation assessment  
**Roads**  
 A40, North Oxford Improvement Environmental Statement - assessment  
 A40, North Oxford † - evaluation by field walking, geophysical survey and trenching  
 A420, North Oxford Improvement Testpits - desktop study of road widening  
 A421, Alchester - post-excavation assessment

Woodstock Bypass † ‡ - evaluation by geophysical survey and fieldwalking, one major early and late Roman site, previously unknown  
Witney Cogges Link Road † - evaluation and assessment of route

### **SOMERSET**

Glastonbury Abbey 4 and 5 - further evaluation and excavation in advance of visitor centre development  
Glastonbury Abbey - post-excavation analysis  
Milbourne Port - evaluation, further work on Saxon remains

### **SUSSEX**

A27, Widening - environmental assessment of road widening in Worthing  
A259, Hastings - desktop study, fieldwalking and geophysical survey of proposed routes east of Hastings  
A259, Hastings - desktop study, fieldwalking and geophysical survey of proposed routes west of Hastings  
A259, Rye - desktop study  
A259, Winchelsea Bypass - desktop study  
Icklesham Vicarage † - evaluation; results showed iron working in the vicinity

## **LECTURES AND BROADCASTS**

### **Tim Allen**

15.4.92 Lecture on Abingdon - Kennington Village Centre  
6.5.92 The Iron Age - Advanced Certificate Course, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
12.5.92 The Iron Age - Advanced Certificate Course, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
19.5.92 The Iron Age - Advanced Certificate Course, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
12.6.92 Lecture on Goring - Wallingford Historic Society  
10-14.8.92 Lectures on The Iron Age - OUDCE, Rewley House Summer School, Oxford  
22.9.92 The Iron Age - Advanced Certificate Course, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
29.9.92 Lecture on Goring - East Hannay Village Hall  
29.10.92 The Iron Age - Advanced Certificate Course, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
3.11.92 The Iron Age - Advanced Certificate Course, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
6.1.93 Lecture on Abingdon - Didcot Society  
20.1.93 Lecture on Abingdon - Oxford University Archaeological Society  
14.3.93 Lecture on Abingdon - The Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford

### **Paul Booth**

10.6.92 Excavations at Alchester - Oxford Metal Detector Club  
30.7.92 Roman Pottery and Trade - Pembroke College, Summer School  
18.12.92 Asthall - Central TV and various local radio stations on site  
Misc. local press etc. on site  
2.2.93 Excavations at Alchester - OUAS, Ashmolean Museum

### **WALES**

Cardiff, Thornhill - desktop study

### **WARWICKSHIRE**

Avon Dassett, St John the Baptist Church † - watching brief, nothing of archaeological significance  
Flecknoe, Manor Farm 1 † - evaluation located medieval and post-medieval remains  
Flecknoe, Manor Farm 2 † - evaluation located Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains

### **WEST MIDLANDS**

Birmingham, Motorway Services - environmental assessment  
Birmingham, Northern Relief Road - environmental assessment and field walking of proposed route  
Wolverhampton, Tettenhall Town Survey - assessment, for Wolverhampton Metropolitan Borough, of a village centre, including possible Saxon Minster

### **WILTSHIRE**

Avebury, West Kennet - building survey

11.3.93 The Roman roadside settlement at Asthall - Oxford City Museum lunchtime lecture

18.3.93 Excavations at Alchester - Oxford City Museum lunchtime lecture

### **Angela Boyle**

7.10.92 Didcot Power Station, Anglo-Saxon cemetery - Didcot and District Archaeological and Historical Society  
28.11.92 Bones and Bones; The study of the first English inhabitants of Lechlade - *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Lechlade*, University of Bristol Department of Continued Education, day school at Cirencester

### **Anne Dodd**

15.3.93 How do Archaeologists find out about the Anglo-Saxons? - St Nicholas Primary School, Abingdon (8-9 year olds)

### **Brian Durham**

14.4.92 Oxford Magdalen College and Holy Bush Row - South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group  
27.4.92 Oxford Before the University - Launton Historical Society  
8-16.8.92 Excavation Techniques, Summer School - OUDCE, Cogges  
14.9.92 Witney Palace - Chipping Norton Local Historical Society  
19.1.93 Witney Palace - Witney and District Historical Society  
17.2.93 Pre-University Oxford - Institute of Historical Research  
18.2.93 Witney Palace and Cogges - Eynsham History Group  
10.3.93 Oxford Topography - College of Further Education, Oxford



- 14.3.93 The Oxford Frontier - *The Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley*, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
 15.3.93 Wallingford - Excursion, Kings College, London  
 25.3.93 The Oxen Ford - Museum of Oxford

**Frances Healy**

- 16.9.92 The age of stone and bronze: artefacts and technology - Oxford/Smithsonian Institute Seminar, organised by David Miles, Worcester College  
 7.11.92 The Flagstones enclosure, Dorchester, in its regional context - *The British Neolithic: Regional Dimensions*, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford

**Gill Hey**

- 15.9.92 Yarnton - Spelsbury Womens Institute  
 14.10.92 Yarnton - South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group  
 10.11.92 Yarnton - Oxford Archaeology and History Society  
 19.11.92 Site visit to Yarnton - Oxford Archaeology and History Society  
 28.1.93 Talk on Archaeology - Dolphin School, Henley  
 4.3.93 Early Prehistoric Yarnton - Oxford Museum lunchtime lecture  
 13.3.93 Saxon Yarnton - *The Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley*, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford  
 25.3.93 Yarnton - Kidlington and District Historical Society.

**David Jennings**

- 2.4.92 Sacred or Profane? altars and statuary in Roman Bath Houses - *International conference on Roman Baths*, Bath  
 27.9.92 Erk Kala, Merv, Turkmenistan, Site tour - International conference delegates, Merv

**Graham Keevill**

- 6-8.4.92 The Didcot-Oxford Pipeline - *IFA Archaeology in Britain Conference 1992*  
 21.5.92 Eynsham Abbey - Abingdon Archaeological Society  
 21-24.9.92 The rediscovery of Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire: Archaeological investigations 1989-92, and Saxon-Norman Carlisle: a period of transition?  
*Medieval Europe 1992*, York  
 1.10.92 Eynsham Abbey - Eynsham History Group  
 6.11.92 Eynsham Abbey - Wallingford Historical and Archaeological Society  
 18.12.92 Eynsham Abbey - South Oxfordshire Archaeological Society  
 15.1.93 Redlands Farm, Stanwick - Raunds Area Project Roman Seminar, English Heritage  
 21.1.93 Eynsham Abbey - The Society of Antiquaries of London  
 4.3.93 Eynsham Abbey - Seminar, the Institute of Archaeology, University College London  
 13.3.93 Anglo-Saxon Eynsham - *The Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley*, OUDCE, Rewley House, Oxford

**Ellen McAdam**

- 7.4.92 Why publishing perished - *IFA Archaeology in Britain Conference 1992*

- 18.6.92 Discussion session: feedback mechanisms from post-excavation to excavation - Interpretation of stratigraphy: a review of the art GLAU conference, Lincoln

**David Miles**

- 22.4.92 Archaeologists and Territories : Or Should the Oxford Archaeological Unit Stay in Oxford? - IFA London Area Group, The Museum of London  
 24.4.92 Radio Oxford  
 24.4.92 Radio Oxford  
 30.4.92 The Day Before Yesterday - BBC Radio Swindon  
 1.5.92 Contract Archaeology - Reading University  
 7.5.92 The First Settlements at Oxford (Oxford Beneath our Feet) - North Oxford Hard of Hearing Group  
 8.5.92 Archaeology of the Thames Valley - Institute of Archaeology, London  
 21.5.92 Radio Oxford  
 29.5.92 Radio Oxford  
 6-20.6.92 The Archaeology of the Mediterranean (8 lectures), Cunard Cruise  
 23.6.92 Radio Oxford - Newspapers review  
 26.6.92 Radio Oxford  
 30.6.92 Long Distance and Local Trade in the Iron Age - Oxford/Open University Advanced Certificate  
 16.7.92 Radio Oxford  
 23.7.92 Archaeology of the Thames Valley - University of Texas  
 24.7.92 Radio Oxford  
 22.8.92 Archaeology of Dorchester Tour - Cocked Hat Club, Society of Antiquaries  
 25.8.92 The Archaeology of the Cotswold Water Park - OAU staff  
 28.8.92 Radio Oxford  
 8.9.92 Models in Perspective - Oxford/Open University Advanced Certificate  
 15.9.92 Society and Social Hierarchies in the Iron Age - Oxford/Open University Advanced Certificate  
 16.9.92 Radio Oxford  
 13-25.9.92 The Age of Stonehenge - Smithsonian Institute Seminar  
 30.9.92 Radio Oxford  
 22.10.92 The administration and management of Archaeological Units - Oxford University In-Service Training Scheme  
 22.10.92 Radio Oxford  
 27.10.92 Radio Oxford  
 5.11.92 Radio Oxford  
 7.11.92 The White Horse Hill Project - Cambridge University Department for Extra-Mural Studies, Luton  
 12.11.92 The Archaeology of Oxford - University of London Centre for Extra-Mural Studies  
 26.11.92 The Archaeology of Lechlade - Shrivenham Local History Society  
 27.11.92 Radio Oxford - Newspapers Review  
 28.11.92 Lechlade Anglo-Saxon Cemetery - Day-School, Bristol University Extra-Mural Department, Cirencester  
 8.12.92 Recent Work of the Oxford Archaeological Unit - Oxford Architectural and Historical Society  
 9.12.92 Radio Oxford

21.1.93 Radio Oxford  
 22.1.93 The White Horse Hill Project - Woolstone Local History Society  
 28.1.93 Radio Oxford  
 18.2.93 Radio Oxford  
 4.3.93 The Science of the Past - British Association for the Advancement of Science, Oxford Branch, Linacre College  
 11.3.93 Planning the Historic Environment - The Henley Society  
 13-15.3.93 *The Anglo-Saxons in the Thames Valley* - Oxford University Department for Continuing Education

## PUBLICATIONS

### Booth, P M

1992 Late Iron Age Pottery and the date of Wappenbury camp *Trans Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeology* Soc 96 1989-90

1992 Inter-site comparisons between Pottery Assemblages in Roman Warwickshire *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 4 (1991) 1-10

### Campbell, C

1992 Excavations at Lower Bolney, Harpsden, South Oxfordshire, 1991 *Oxoniensia* LVII, 29-42  
 Chambers R, Whittle, A, Atkinson, J C and Thomas N

1992 Excavations in the Neolithic and Bronze age complex at Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, 1947-52 and 1981 *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* Vol. 58

1992 The Archaeology of the M40 Motorway through Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire, 1988-91 *Oxoniensia* LVII, 43-55

### Healy, F

1992 The worked flint in Butterworth, C A, Excavations at Norton Bavant Borrow Pit, Wiltshire, 1987, *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 85, 24-25

1992 Prehistoric material, in Rogerson, A, and Lawson, A J, The earthwork enclosure at Tasburgh, in Davies, J A, Rickett, R, and Rogerson A, *The Iron Age Forts of Norfolk*, *E Anglian Archaeol.* 54, 47-54

1992 Lithic material, Pre-Iron Age pottery, and Pre-Iron Age activity in Gregory, T, *Excavations in Thetford, 1980-1982*, *Fison Way*, *E. Anglian Archaeol.* 53, 143-54, 188

1992 Neolithic and Bronze Age - a shopping list, *Fenland Research* 7, 3-6

1992 Flint and chert, in Graham, A, and Davies, S M, Excavations in Trowbridge, *Wessex Archaeol. Rep.* 2

1992 Healy F, and Housley, R A, Nancy was not alone. Human skeletons of the Early Bronze Age from the Norfolk peat fen, *Antiquity* 66 (253), 948-55

### Andy Mudd

12.9.92 Whitehouse Road, Oxford - Radio Oxford

### Cathy Underwood-Keevill

20.1.93, 27.1.93 & 3.2.93 The Anglo-Saxons - Stephen Freeman School, Didcot

26.2.93 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery - Students of the Third Age, Didcot

### David Wilkinson

24.3.93 Archaeology at the White Cliffs Experience, Dover - Medieval Archaeological Society

1992 Healy F, Lobb, F, Heaton, M, and Lobb, S, Excavation of a Mesolithic site at Thatcham, Berkshire, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 58, 41-76

1993 Review of Thomas, J, *Rethinking the Neolithic*, *Wiltshire Archaeol. Natur. Hist. Mag.* 86, 175-6

### Keevill, G D

1992 An Introduction to Romano-British Brick and Tile *Journal of the Tiles and Architectural Ceramics Society* 4, 5-10

1992 A frying pan from Great Lea, Shinfield, Berkshire *Britannia* XXII, 231-3

1992 Evaluations and excavations in Northamptonshire by the Oxford Archaeological Unit *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 23, 1991, 99-104

1992 Life on the edge: Archaeology and Alluvium at Redlands Farm, Stanwick, Northants in S Needham and N Macklin (eds), *Alluvial Archaeology in Britain*, *Oxbow Monograph* 27

1992 The rediscovery of Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire: Archaeological investigations, 1989-92 *Medieval Europe 1992 Pre-Printed Papers*, Vol. 6: *Religion and Belief* 195-200

1993 Abbeys and Archaeology in Eynsham, 1989-92 *The Eynsham Record* 10, 5-17

### Keevill, G D with Bradley, P, Underwood-Keevill, C, King, C and Levitan B

1992 An Anglo-Saxon site at Audlett Drive, Abingdon, Oxfordshire *Oxoniensia* LVII, 55-79

### Lambrick, G

1992 The Importance of the Cultural Heritage in a Green World: Towards the Development of Landscape Integrity Assessment, in L Macinnes and C Wickham-Jones (eds) *All Natural Things: Archaeology and the Green Debate Oxford*, *Oxbow Monograph* 21

1992 The Development of Late Prehistoric and Roman Farming on the Thames Gravels in M Fulford and E Nichols *Developing Landscapes of Lowland Britain. The Archaeology of the British Gravels: A review. Society of Antiquaries Occasional Paper 14*, 78-105

1992 Alluvial Archaeology of the Holocene in the Upper Thames Valley 1971-1991: A Review, in S Needham and N Macklin (eds) *Alluvial Archaeology in Britain, Oxford, Oxbow Monographs 27* 209-229

**McAdam, E**

1992 Discussion session: fieldwork mechanisms from post-excavation to excavation *Interpretation of stratigraphy: a review of the art, CLAU Archaeological Report No. 3*, Lincoln

**Moore, J and Jennings D**

1992 *Reading Business Park: a Bronze Age Landscape*  
Thames Valley Landscapes: the Kennet Valley, Volume 1

**Munby, J**

1992 Maps for Catto, J and Evans, R, *The History of the University of Oxford: II Late Medieval Oxford*

1992 Wood, *English Medieval Industries*, (eds) Blair, J and Ramsay, N

1992 Zacharias's: a 14th Century Oxford New Inn and the Origins of the Medieval Urban Inn *Oxoniensia* LVII 245-311

1993 *Stokesay Castle*, an English Heritage Handbook

**Wilkinson, D**

1992 The Excavation, *Excavations at Otranto*, Volume 1, Lecce, Italy





**The OAU publishes three newsletters and  
an annual report each year. Subscriptions  
should be made payable to the Oxford  
Archaeological Unit.**

**Edited by Graham D Keevill  
Design and Layout by Paul Hughes and  
Karen Nichols  
Typing by Vicky Crow and Sara Wallis  
Printed by Twilight Print Services**

**Oxford Archaeological Unit,  
46 Hythe Bridge Street,  
Oxford OX1 2EP  
a Registered Charity**

**ISSN 0966-6141**

