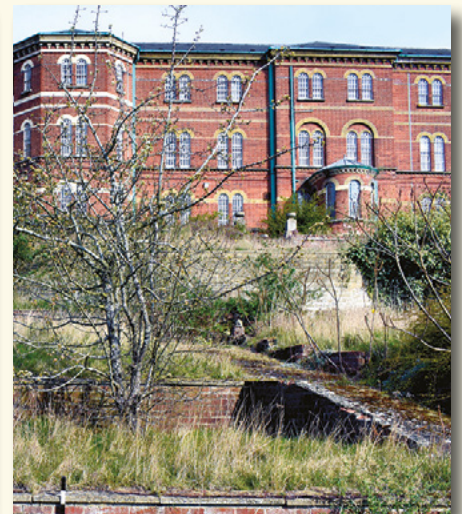


IN TOUCH

Review 2019/20



Excavations at
Stoke Quay, Ipswich
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Anglian Archaeology 172

Delivering our 2020-25 Strategy in a year of Coronavirus

Gill Hey

When we launched our new OA 2020-25 Strategy in February of this year, COVID-19 was something happening far away, thousands of miles to the east. The strategy was developed following widespread consultation with staff and discussions with Trustees and other key stakeholders in OA, and there was a consensus that it should be our mission 'To lead and To innovate', 'To create knowledge' and 'To share'.

As one of the longest established independent archaeological companies, OA has always been at the forefront of the discipline but, as a charity set up to 'advance the subject of archaeology for the public benefit' and 'to promote and undertake archaeological research', it is more important than ever that we make our voice heard clearly. On the one hand, there are potential threats to the legislation that ensures that heritage is dealt with appropriately in advance of development, and we have been working with ClfA, FAME, our sister charities and the Society of Antiquaries to lobby on behalf of our sector to retain these safeguards. But on the other hand, there are increasing demands on developers to demonstrate that they are delivering social benefit in their programmes of work. We can and should be an important part of that process, enabling the public to gain understanding and pleasure from our work and helping to create a strong sense of place and identity for the future occupants and users of the sites we work on.

Maintaining and promoting the highest archaeological and business standards is central to our professional approach, illustrated by our active role in ClfA's Registered Organisations scheme. We will continue to provide excellent client service; being in close contact, listening and being attentive to the needs of our customers and logging and rectifying any problems. And we will continue to promote a positive and inclusive environment for all staff, with robust health, safety and environment systems and a strong focus on physical and mental wellbeing.

Innovation through our digital developments is an important part of the Strategy, and the OA DRS (digital recording system) has now been adopted on all our sites and has been a huge boon through these challenging times: enabling Project Managers and in-house specialists to maintain an



active input to projects from a distance, but also allowing clients and curators to view progress on projects and sign off on satisfactory completion. The DRS also promotes a question-led approach to investigations and analysis. Every day we go into the field or into the office and we undertake research – archaeology is not an esoteric pursuit that can be advanced without fieldwork. It is one, though, that is enhanced by the engagement of everyone in project teams and through collaboration with others.

The case studies presented below demonstrate that, despite the pandemic, we have continued to undertake projects that have created new understandings of our past and contributed to knowledge in many fields. But it is no use creating knowledge if we don't share it. OA has an unrivalled record of publishing our results, and you will be able see below the bumper harvest of publications from this year. We will continue to publish widely but develop web-based systems to share this output and linked research data, and to make our grey literature even more accessible.

We are sharing our expertise with our clients, our results with the communities in which we work and our knowledge with staff by improving digital communications internally and extending our training programmes. OA is built on its staff and they have demonstrated hard work, flexibility, loyalty and resilience over the last nine months. For this we owe them a huge debt of gratitude.

Having launched our strategy in February, let us see how we managed to continue to deliver our strategic objectives in a time of COVID-19.....



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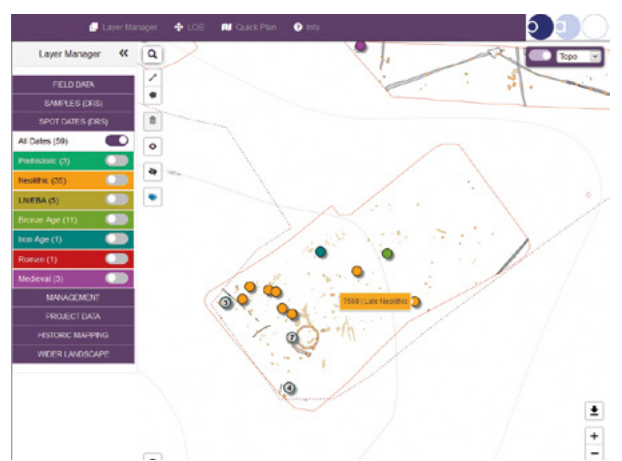


LEADING AND INSPIRING

Being at the forefront of the archaeological profession, promoting the social value of heritage and the application of the highest archaeological standards;

Providing excellent client service, healthy and safe working and environmental sustainability through our Quality and Environment Management Systems;

Promoting a positive and inclusive environment for all and a culture internally that is enabling, empowering and encouraging.

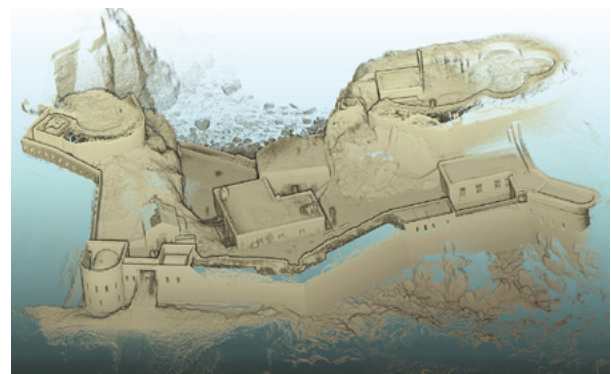


INNOVATING

Building on our digital recording and web-based systems;

Continuous questioning, evaluation and improvement of our processes;

Being imaginative and radical.



STRATEGY 2020-25

LEADING AND INNOVATING; CREATING AND SHARING KNOWLEDGE

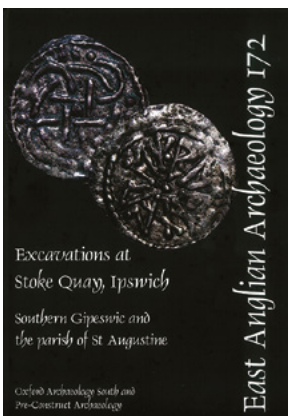


CREATING KNOWLEDGE

Using a research, question-led approach to investigations and analysis;

Synthesising the results of our work effectively, within projects and in collaboration with colleagues locally, regionally and nationally;

Encouraging intellectual engagement amongst our highly-trained and multi-skilled workforce and the public at large.



SHARING

Externally:

Sharing our results as widely as possible, with archaeologists and non-specialists alike;

Assisting our clients to use our work to demonstrate the social benefits they deliver;

Building bridges with our local communities and organisations, and with the academic communities in our areas.

Internally:

Improving methods of communication across our offices;

Extending our training programmes, and improving mentoring and line management support at all levels; and

Providing fair terms, conditions and remuneration.

A585 WINDY HARBOUR TO SKIPPOOL ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: THE TRANSITION TO FARMING IN NORTH LANCASHIRE

Fraser Brown

An exciting major programme of research is being undertaken by OA North looking at late Mesolithic and Neolithic activity next to Poulton-le-Fylde near Blackpool as part of improvements to the A585. This scheme by Highways England and Kier Highways provides an important opportunity to investigate the knotty question of the transition from hunting and gathering to farming in the area around 6000 years ago.

The project design allows for a flexible and iterative strategy, enabling resources to be targeted to greatest effect, and digital technologies are facilitating the rapid turnaround of information. In addition, we were able to share our research and expertise with students from the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan, based in Preston) over August, after their planned field school was disrupted by COVID-19. Collaboration between our staff, the students and their academic supervisors was a positive and memorable experience, enhanced by results which have so far exceeded the high expectations raised by last year's evaluation.

This part of the Lancashire coastal plain is characterised by lowland wetlands ('mosses'). Studies that we undertook (as the Lancaster University Archaeological Unit) for English Heritage in the 1990s demonstrated the area's rich archaeological and palaeoecological potential, but this resource has remained largely untapped and is poorly understood. Since June, we have been examining the confluence of two river valleys. The larger of these, the Lytham-Skippool Valley, would have been tidal and, at times of higher sea level, a marine environment, forming a fertile ecotone attractive to late Mesolithic hunter gatherers and early Neolithic farmers.

Background: Aerial view of the site.
Right: UCLan students working on site





Top left: The Beaker period pyre. Top right: Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. Below: Timber structure



Initial excavations have concentrated on a spit of land jutting out into the smaller valley which was flanked by two springs. This was a focus of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, some of it directly superimposed one on top of the other. The Mesolithic sites appear to comprise small camps, whereas the Neolithic activity seems to be votive in nature with little evidence for settlement in the traditional sense. Instead, an elliptical enclosure might have been a funerary monument like those often found beneath long barrows; it was formed of short segments of ditch with intense burning around it. The ditches contained numerous charred cereal grains, an incised plaque was retrieved from the base of one segment, and associated pits yielded early Neolithic Carinated Bowl pottery. Quantities of struck lithics, coarse stone tools and more Carinated Bowl pottery were retrieved from waterlogged peats surrounding the spit. These objects appear to have been cast out into the wetlands, and they include more incised stones, polissoirs and polished stone axeheads that had been burnt and broken.

Organic preservation is splendid and the potential for environmental remains and radiocarbon dating is excellent. There is well-defined stratification too.

For example, a Mesolithic camp with lithics associated with hearths and charcoal was sealed by clean flood-deposited sands and then peats. Within the peats were more diagnostically Mesolithic tools, including microliths, but these were associated with numerous large sherds of Neolithic Carinated Bowl. The evidence should enable us to pinpoint the date at which Neolithic culture and farming first appeared at the site.

Further up this valley was a substantial burnt mound with a timber-lined trough, and on the higher ground above were several post settings, often forming rings, that were probably funerary monuments, as they were associated with cremation burials and a Beaker-period pyre. The latter contained a near-complete but broken vessel and the end of an archer's bracer made from Lake District tuff.

Excavations have just started in the Lytham-Skipool Valley itself where another waterlogged, transitional late Mesolithic/early Neolithic site was identified by the evaluation. A giant tent has been erected to protect the site and the archaeologists against the vicissitudes of winter. More exciting finds are anticipated! ■

VIP ARCHAEOLOGY

John Boothroyd

Since August 2019, a team from OA South has been working on behalf of National Grid and Morgan Sindall along the route of 9km scheme to underground 400kv overhead cables. Located in the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the VIP scheme lies approximately 3.5km to the west of Maiden Castle and OA's previous excavations along the route of the Weymouth Relief road. In this case, VIP stands for Visual Impact Provision, the project aiming to improving the beauty of this fantastic landscape with the removal of the overhead lines and associated pylons. In terms of archaeology, the project provides an exciting opportunity to investigate one of the richest prehistoric landscapes in the UK.

Since commencing work on the site, the team has excavated 10 round barrows, an earthen long barrow, over 300 Neolithic and Bronze Age pits, 23 Bronze Age cremations, five Bronze Age inhumations burials, and numerous Bronze Age and later field systems. All these data will enable us to shed light on the evolution of the landscape.

The most recent prehistoric activity under investigation includes several pits containing large

deposits of fire-cracked flint and charcoal. Two of the more substantial pits, one of which measures over 14m by 16m, are believed to natural sink-holes, a common feature in the landscape, that have been exploited opportunistically as troughs as there is no water source in the local area. Located on a high point in the landscape, the features appear to be fairly isolated with no evidence of associated settlement activity in the area. One advantage of features of this size is the ability to have a couple of people working on them while maintaining social distancing!

The focus of our excavations over the last six months has been a small Roman settlement located on a rather exposed hillside. The site was identified via a trial trench evaluation back in 2018, when small enclosures of late Roman date, a corn-drier and several large millstones indicating crop processing were recorded. Subsequent investigation began in earnest in June and so far we have identified eight rectangular stone-built structures and a whole palimpsest of quarry pits, far exceeding our expectations. Most of the structures are fairly simple in their form, being terraced into the hillside. There is limited evidence of floor surfaces and an absence



The OA team excavating a burnt mound



of ceramic roof tiles, suggesting alternative roofing materials, such as thatch. In addition to the previously identified corn-drier, a large malting oven has been exposed on the exterior edge of one of the buildings. Unfortunately, the building itself is poorly preserved but it is from this location that the large millstones were recovered during the evaluation, leading us to believe the structure to be a mill. The size of the millstones would require either cattle, water or people (slaves?) to work them, indicating a relatively sizable output.

A flagstone floor has been identified in one structure. This overlies an earlier feature which extends beyond the limits of the building. Excavations of this feature are still ongoing and it is something of a mystery. The only thing we know for certain is that the feature has been utilised for dumping or targeted deposition with the recovery of three inhumation burials and the remains of three sheep or goats. A further 24 inhumations have been recovered from across the site with the vast majority either cutting into backfilled quarry pits or located within the structures. The burials range from neonates to adults. Artefacts recovered include complete pottery vessels, a bead bracelet (glass, metal and shale) and a number of hobnail shoes. The neonates and juveniles have been predominately buried in stone-lined cists, or at least under a capping stone, while the adults are predominately within coffins. Pottery from the graves has been dated to the early Roman period, and some

of it is possibly of Durotrigian origin, suggesting the activity within the site covers a broader period than previously thought.

Baring a small stand-down for the revision of health and safety policies and practices, OA, National Grid and Morgan Sindall have had a team on site throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. The Dorset VIP project affects a key part of national infrastructure that keeps the lights on. We continued with time-critical construction activities that must happen before construction activities begin. We made sure that our people who need to continue working on site and in the community are doing so under stringent health and safety measures. This is to protect not just themselves but also the communities in which they operate. The site team has demonstrated great resilience and adaptability as working practices have changed to maintain everyone's safety. OA's digital recording innovations have eased this process, with all staff having easy access to the latest survey and digital context data, and stakeholders and internal specialists able to review progress, provide spot-dating and advise on excavation and sampling strategies. All of these measures have ensured that OA is able to continue to maintain the highest archaeological standards despite the current circumstances.

My thanks go to the team for all their hard work during this difficult time and to National Grid and Morgan Sindall for their support. ■



Top from left: A bone pin; A burial under excavation; A bead from a burial. Bottom: A Roman building

INVESTIGATING A ROMAN SITE IN SOMERSET

Stuart Foreman

Max Mill Lane is a part of a Roman nucleated roadside settlement, known in the archaeological literature as 'Wint Hill, Banwell'. We have been excavating the site in phases for National Grid and Balfour Beatty Power Transmission & Distribution since October 2019. The development is the Hinkley C Connection Project, a series of underground and buried cables that will link the new Hinkley C nuclear power station to the national grid. As a high priority infrastructure project, work has continued almost unabated through the Covid-19 pandemic, with only a two-week shutdown in March.

Creating knowledge

Somerset has a greater concentration of Roman nucleated roadside settlements than almost anywhere else in Britain. By the time we finish our excavation, Max Mill Lane will be among the most intensively explored and most thoroughly recorded examples in the region. Even so, our excavation is a small slice through a settlement that seems to have extended over at least 20 hectares. Perhaps the most impressive thing about Max Mill Lane is its stratigraphic complexity. In the best-preserved sequence, there is about one metre of stratigraphy which has as many as ten distinct phases stacked on top of each other.

Some of the roadside settlements in the region were specialist production centres, while others were local market centres and trans-shipment ports. Charterhouse-on-Mendip, a few miles to the east of Wint Hill, was a lead and silver mining settlement. Crandon Bridge, a few miles to the south, was a small port established on the estuary of the River Parrett. In the early decades of the Roman occupation, these nucleated settlements may well have been established along the Roman road network to help supply the legionary fortress at Gloucester,

later replaced by Caerleon. The Mendips were an important source of lead and building stone, both key resources in the construction of the burgeoning towns and cities in the region. Bath, Gloucester, Cirencester, Dorchester and Winchester all lay within a few days' journey by road or by boat along the Bristol Channel.

Our excavations at Banwell, in contrast, have not uncovered any clear evidence for extractive industries. The evidence from our narrow slice through the settlement, located beside the Lox-Yeo River, is firmly domestic and agricultural in character: a large half-timbered barn, crop-dryers and ovens, stone-lined wells, houses, yards and roadways. The discovery of six neonatal burials tends to confirm the domestic character of this part of the settlement. Food supplies would have been even more important than stone or lead for the maintenance of the large urban and military populations in the region. The Lox-Yeo valley, where the settlement is located, would have been a comparatively rare island of permanently dry, good quality farmland amidst the extensive wetlands of the Somerset Levels.

We are still picking apart the chronological sequence, but from current evidence, the settlement seems to have been in existence in the late Iron Age, as a few features of that date have been found underlying an extensive early Roman buried soil horizon. The pottery dating so far suggests that the main flourish of the settlement was in the middle Roman period. Most of the coins are of 3rd-4th century date, however. Discoveries of post-Roman burials in the 1950s in the northern part of the settlement suggest that the settlement continued into the post-Roman period, although we haven't found any such traces in our part of the site to date. Wint Hill is one possible location of a monastery at Banwell, granted to Bishop Asser by King Alfred in AD 886.



The OA team uncovering a stone surface



Top left: Recording one of the well; Bottom left: Structure under excavation; Right: Aerial view of the excavation at Max Mill Lane, showing the Roman roadside settlement

Innovation

We are using cutting-edge technology to record the site. In the last few years, photogrammetry and drone flights have become standard features of archaeological fieldwork, and at Max Mill Lane, photogrammetry has entirely replaced detailed manual planning of stone structures and surfaces. Our geoarchaeological team has been working on a transect of deep boreholes running from Bridgwater to Avonmouth through some little-studied parts of the Somerset Levels. We have also recovered window-sample cores from four locations in the Mendips, which will provide environmental information for the main prehistoric and Roman archaeological sites in the Lox-Yeo Valley.

Public engagement

We have been working with National Grid to ensure that the results of our work are shared with the public. We had intended to hold a series of site open days, but these were cancelled owing to the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic. However, the BBC's

Digging for Britain team got in touch, and they were able to supply cameras and allow us to 'self-film' our work over the last few weeks. This footage will be essential in bringing the film together, as much of the most visually impressive archaeology will have been dug away by the time the Digging for Britain team eventually gets to visit in the New Year.

Sharing

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the OA field team has thankfully remained busy, but this has meant that we have had to take on colleagues from companies we would normally regard as our commercial competitors. This arrangement was mutually beneficial. Companies were able to retain staff who would otherwise have been put on furlough or made redundant, while we were able to maintain staff levels on urgent projects. We have welcomed teams from AC Archaeology, Trent & Peak Archaeology and Cotswold Archaeology, whose experienced archaeologists have made a great contribution to the success of the project. ■

TYE GREEN, CRESSING, ESSEX: AN IRON AGE VILLAGE WITH EVIDENCE OF BOUDICCAN REPRISALS?

Andy Greef & Pat Moan

They say timing is everything. Two weeks after a team from Oxford Archaeology East began an excavation on a site south of Braintree, the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown hit. Despite the growing pandemic, we continued to work throughout thanks to the sterling efforts of the team. Working under the new COVID-19 health and safety requirements has been tough, but everyone has worked together to achieve the impressive results seen on the site.

The four-hectare area was being investigated for Countryside Properties with RPS Consulting, ahead of residential development. Initial stripping of the topsoil revealed the remains of a large late Iron Age settlement built on a prominent ridge overlooking the Brain Valley. From an early stage of the fieldwork, stratigraphic and artefactual evidence suggested that the settlement was of some importance within the region during the late Iron Age and early Roman

periods.

A large defensive enclosure was dug in the late 1st century BC, within which remains of over 17 roundhouses were located alongside other semi-circular structures representing screens or wind breaks. Several of these smaller structures are associated with hearths, with artefacts including a tiny crucible, fragments of copper tap slag and a lead casting sprue. The substantial enclosure ditch and the roundhouses themselves were clearly built to impress; many of the roundhouse gullies are over 0.5m deep and would have enclosed buildings of some size (up to 15m in diameter). The enclosure itself has an avenue-like entrance leading up to the enclosure, aligning with the central roundhouse within, which hints at its prominence within the local landscape.

Following the Roman conquest of AD 43, the settlement continued to expand, with an enlargement



Left: Aerial view of the site showing the roundhouses during excavation. Above from top: View across the site; early Roman granary

Background: Overall plan of the site Below, from left: A tankard handle; a late 2nd century silver coin from the possible shrine area; a cockerel figurine



of the main enclosure and an increase in activity to the east. At some point during the later 1st century AD, the main enclosure was cleared, while a number of the larger roundhouses were burnt down. It is difficult to be certain prior to further analysis, but there is potential that this represents evidence for reprisals on local important families following the Boudiccan uprising. Alternatively, and somewhat less dramatically, this abandonment of the main enclosure could represent the local elite moving to nearby villa sites and the Tye Green settlement devolving into smaller farmsteads.

The newly dug large enclosures, which were the main settlement focus during the 1st and 2nd centuries, contain evidence for crop processing and storage. This includes the remains of two granaries, one of which is atypical in form, being constructed of 12 large posts (c 0.8m in diameter) with the charred post remains surviving in the base of several of the post pits. The structure has more similarities to medieval granary stores than a Roman building. It is located at the entrance to the enclosure and could have been built as a storage for grain taxes.

One of the more intriguing aspects of the site is a discrete area at the western end of the original enclosure, which sees activity throughout the life of the settlement and beyond. Here, a mix of intercutting gullies and pits truncate an infilled

section of the original enclosure ditch. These pits and gullies contain assemblages currently interpreted as feasting deposits, including large amounts of animal bone and oyster shell, alongside numerous votive offerings. In total the discrete area has produced over 100 brooches ranging in date from the 1st century BC to 3rd century AD, ten Iron Age coins (including a gold stater), dozens of Roman coins, hairpins, beads, finger-rings and a copper alloy cockerel figurine. The assemblage is yet to be analysed by specialists but initial interpretations include the potential for a link to the Cult of Mercury, the Roman god of communication and commerce, among other things. The gully features themselves could represent the remains of a multiple variations of a shrine built over two centuries, suggesting that the area was held in special regard by its inhabitants well into the mid-Roman period.

The site work was completed in October, following eight months of hard work in difficult conditions by the team on site. Assessment work will be ongoing for the next year but we can already see that the site has produced one of the most significant assemblages of late Iron Age pottery from Essex in recent years, along with the important metalwork assemblage. The site has also been filmed for next year's Digging for Britain BBC TV series, so stay tuned for further details! ■

NEW VISUALISATIONS, SAME DATA

Gary Jones and Ken Welsh

Data are at the core of what we do as archaeologists, so facilitating the effective interrogation, interpretation and understanding of those data is vital. As part of a new digital strategy, Oxford Archaeology has overhauled core internal workflow systems by developing a series of digital modules designed to enhance the value of its large range of field data.

OA WebMap

The OA WebMap module was envisaged as a means of providing a modern yet familiar interface to the spatial and contextual data collected within our fieldwork projects. A web-based approach was chosen to reduce the need for specialist software.

In the field our survey methodology was adapted to a more attribute-driven approach, allowing more consistency in data capture and quality control. The underlying data schemas are more tightly defined as the data moves from GPS to GIS to WebMap. This means that survey data sent back from the field can be uploaded into the WebMap database as soon as it is processed and checked, often before the surveyor is back in the office.

There are many benefits once a site is uploaded into the OA WebMap system. Current site survey and related information can be easily viewed on any internet-enabled device by any member of staff. Site information is presented as categories of styled layers which can be turned on and off as desired to allow the user to visualise just the data they need.

The WebMap interface also allows for a more intuitive way to view site data, putting sites into wider landscape contexts and, with future development, allow easy comparisons with other sites. The user can overlay the data onto aerial photographs, LiDAR, data relating to designated sites, and other publicly available datasets. We can even overlay features onto site-specific datasets such as geophysical survey results and orthomosaics generated through drone and photogrammetry techniques.

Further value is gleaned through giving access to clients and members of other teams. This allows clients, consultants, and curators to keep up to date and obtain a much clearer understanding of the site than can be achieved through conventional means.

Its true benefit, however, is how it provides visual access to site context information gathered using the accompanying Digital Recording module.

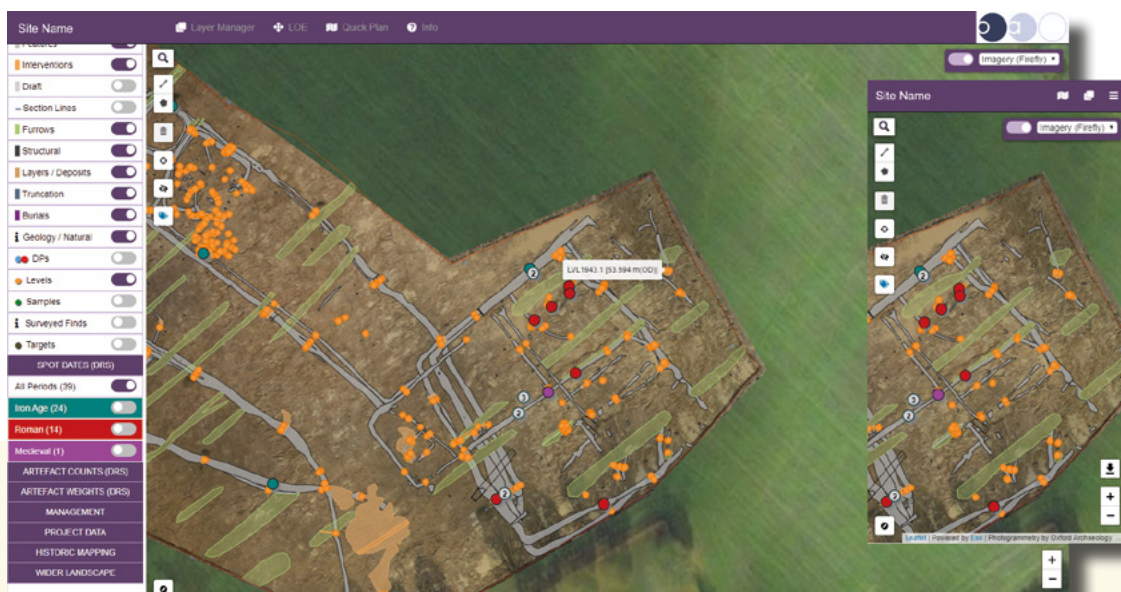
The OA Digital Recording System

The OA Digital Recording System (OA DRS) module was conceived to gather the core context data and to allow a number of useful tasks to be completed. It allows site index data to be entered into a web-based database, directly from site, using an interface optimised for tablets, mobiles or chromebooks. It can be used off-line with the data syncing once connections are re-established. Data such as trench descriptions, environmental sample data, and pottery and context spot dates can all be entered rapidly by an authorised user on any web-enabled device. The database validates entries and provides common filters and export functions, allowing staff to access their data from any device.

The benefit of the system is that contextual information is automatically linked in real time to spatial data collected by our survey department, which can then be interrogated via OA WebMap. When a site has data entered into both modules it opens up new avenues of interrogation, and new data management options.

Within WebMap, each trench can be clicked to view the current trench data, which will reflect the final trench table used in any report. The presence and absence of archaeology and the current field status of the trench (opened, recorded, backfilled) can be displayed using distinct colours to aid in site management.

Context information becomes accessible through the WebMap by simply clicking on a feature. Any associated record will be retrieved and shown in a pop-up. This information can also be used to



search the map for a feature using the context number, group number, or feature category.

The system will automatically match registered environmental samples and artefact spot date entries to features. Using the context relationships, it will auto-generate a point at the centre of the corresponding feature, providing real-time point distributions.



The environmental sample points are automatically coloured based on the sample type and detailed sample information to be viewed with a click. Individual sample types can be displayed.

Spot dates offer more display options, allowing the records to be displayed and coloured by period, or sized dynamically based on their count/weight values as entered into the OA DRS.

Conclusion

The creation of a new system allowed us to evaluate what core data was needed in order to provide a more dynamic field methodology. The new systems provide a higher level of data validation and integrity during the fieldwork phase, removing some of the delays usually seen in projects. Survey becomes an integrated part of a wider system, which pushes data to the forefront. The platform also provides the basis for future refinement and expansion, allowing a much greater range of information to be made accessible through OA WebMap.

Whilst these developments may not be groundbreaking in terms of technological advancement, they do represent an internal paradigm shift within the company, adding extra value to any project for both our own staff and for external parties. ■

This is an edited version of an article that first appeared in the ClfA Yearbook and Directory 2020.

FORT CLONQUE SURVEY *Andy Phelps*

A team from OA North visited the remote Fort Clonque on Alderney in the Channel Islands to carry out a survey that proved to be anything but routine.

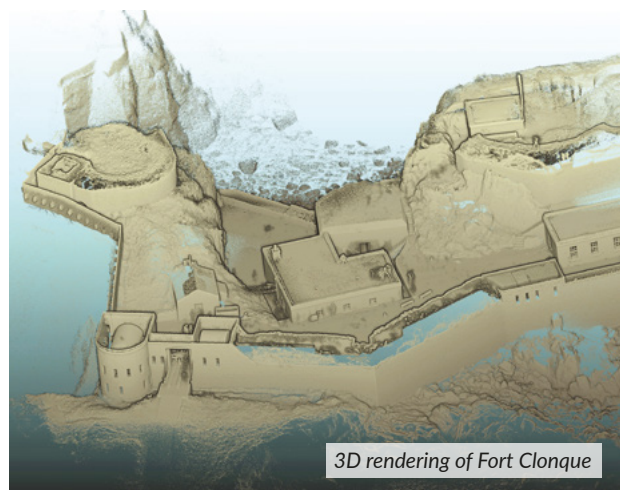
The survey, funded by the Landmark Trust, was to be an extensive one, with plans for a laser scan of the interior and exterior of the building, rectified elevations, and a drone survey, all to be completed in two days. This was no mean feat even for an ordinary building, and Fort Clonque is certainly no ordinary building.

Fort Clonque is located on a small rocky peninsular, which at high tide is separated from Alderney, so effectively is an island cut-off from an island. It stands upon an irregular broken mass of granite, with a barrack block, gun batteries, a Second World War gun bunker, officers' quarters, guard towers, artillery magazines and a curtain wall, set on two precipitous outcrops.

Carefully timed to arrive at low tide, the team established a base in the former barracks block and began work immediately, scanning as much of the fort as possible. Unfortunately, a ferocious storm before the team's arrival had damaged the services connecting the fort to the island, leaving the fort without light, power or heating. Luckily, a generator

had been provided, giving the team lighting and a handful of sockets to charge the survey kit. The survey was undoubtedly challenging even with our hand-held scanner, as much of the external parts of the fort could only be surveyed at low tide and some parts were not accessible even then.

After two busy days, the survey was complete. But that was not the end of the adventure, as a thick sea mist delayed the team's flight home. Fortunately, the fog cleared as quickly as it had descended, allowing the team to head home. ■



3D rendering of Fort Clonque

GAYTON, NORFOLK

Aileen Connor

It is not often that we at OA East get an opportunity to investigate an earthwork site, so we were very pleased that we were able to carry out an earthwork survey and evaluation for Norfolk County Council with NPS Property Consultants, in the small village of Gayton near King's Lynn in Norfolk.

Access to the site for both the earthwork survey and trial trenching proved challenging, but the results of the survey were worth the effort, as visible and subtle signs of earthen banks, mounds and ditches that form a network of small enclosures across much of the site were identified and recorded.

Subsequent trial trenching targeted the earthworks and areas where no earthworks were present. The results were interesting, as they demonstrated that there were at least two phases of activity. The earliest phase dates to the late Saxon period and consists of an alignment of ditches that is distinct from the extant (and later) earthworks.

Pits associated with this earliest period include one with a charcoal-rich layer containing fragments of burnt worked wood and peat ash, along with germinated grains and possible 'beerstone' (calcium oxalate), which forms when a vessel has been used for brewing. Environmental samples were especially productive and include waterlogged as well as

charred remains. Cereals and weed seeds were found, along with shellfish, fish bones, ostracods (tiny crustaceans) and bird bones.

Shifts in alignment that took place in the 11th/12th and 12th/13th centuries suggest that the site was subject to some major redevelopment or perhaps even a change of ownership or use. The final alignment became fossilised as earthworks, which continue to influence the village to the present day. ■



Trial trench under excavation

NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

Ian Smith

Analysis earlier in 2020 of the animal bones from OA South's excavations at New College, University of Oxford, revealed fascinating insights into the rich and varied diet of the college's fellows between the late 14th and late 17th centuries.

Before the 16th century, a wide range of species was consumed. Cattle bones were well represented. Large numbers of lumbar vertebrae and pelvic bones were present, pointing to the consumption of highly prized, adult-sized, and expensive cuts of beef. Less expensive parts of the carcass were missing or very rare. In addition, whole calf carcasses were

represented, indicating that the fellows had a taste for veal.

The fellows also ate large amounts of mutton. Pork was on the menu, too, and almost half of the pig bones were from piglets. It is possible that these were reared nearby or on college-owned estates. Apart from these domesticated species, the fellows feasted on choice cuts of venison, reflected in recovery of meat-bearing deer bones. A range of smaller animals also reached the table. These included cranes, snipes, chickens, pigeons, geese, ducks, hares and rabbits. The discovery of crane bones is particularly significant, as this was a highly prized item at medieval banquets, so its presence emphasises the high status and wealth of the college.

Outside the kitchen, however, conditions were less refined, as dumps of kitchen and table waste built up. The waste attracted scavengers, including red kites.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, consumption of mutton, often the 'best joints', increased. Huge numbers of rabbits were also eaten. There was also evidence for swans, turkeys, chickens, geese, ducks, woodcocks, plovers, snipes, pigeons, larks and herons – all offering unambiguous evidence of high-status dining. ■



The excavated medieval kitchen floors

BUCKDEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Aileen Connor

Excavation by OA East for RPS Consulting on behalf of Bloor Homes of an Anglo-Saxon site in Buckden drew to a close in late 2019. Earlier work had uncovered the remains of a middle Saxon estate centre, but in the final stages, the focus was on the earlier features, including a well and several sunken featured buildings (SFBs).

One of the SFBs was possibly the largest example ever found in Britain, measuring 11.6m long by 6.8m wide and over 1m deep. Inside were layers of beaten clay overlain by thin layers of finds and charcoal-rich silts. Structural evidence comprised a wide beam-slot around the internal perimeter of the feature at its base and, within this, over 50 postholes. On one side was a sloped and stepped 'entrance', which may have been cut to help access the pit during the initial digging. Other evidence included two possible hearths, various small pits of indeterminate function, a collapsed stack of unfired loom weights in one corner, and large numbers of finds.



Various coins found on site;
Below: Large SFB or cellared
building, under excavation.



Top: Well under excavation Bottom: Collapsed stack of loomweights



The faunal remains included the bones of cattle, sheep or goat, pig, and domestic fowl, and small numbers of fish, horse, dog, rabbit, hare, fox and frog or toad. Other objects include glass beads and vessel fragments, coins, bone combs, knives, loom weights, spindle whorls, bone needles, pins, a needle case, a pair of shears, toiletry implements, a short length of gold thread. Numerous iron objects have also been recovered, including a rare plough coulter and many nails. Among the pottery collected were Bronze Age cremation vessels.

Post-excavation work has begun, and this is likely to reveal more secrets. ■



PRIORS HALL, CORBY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Paddy Lambert

In 2020, OA East completed a six-month excavation for Urban&Civic of a late Romano-British industrial landscape within the estate of a Roman villa ahead of development at Priors Hall Park. While many Roman villas have been investigated, comparatively little is known about the sourcing and manufacturing of materials used to construct them and about the people who built and maintained them. Our work at Priors Hall went some way to redressing the balance.

The excavation revealed two large tile kilns, a large lime kiln, five pottery kilns of varying sizes, and large stone and clay quarries. Unusually, one of the tile kilns had been built within the shell of a former temple or mausoleum structure. These features were linked by a metalled surface across the site to facilitate the movement of materials required to construct and operate the villa, located approximately 300m away.

The organisation and finance required to build a villa would have been considerable. The archaeology at Priors Hall shows evidence for numerous specialist tradespeople, such as carpenters, potters,

tilemakers, stonemasons and builders, and shone a light on the backbreaking work required to quarry stone, chop wood, mix mortar and so on before transporting it to where it was needed. One tile fragment included the partial inscription of the name of the maker.

A rich finds assemblage gives a rare insight into the lives of the estate workers. Finds included coins, animal bones, pottery, and metal items, among them a copper-alloy buckle decorated with two flanking dolphins. A large proportion of the coins had been 'clipped', a common practice in the later Roman Britain during a time of economic turbulence. One coin was issued by the rebel emperor Allectus (AD 293-96). The coin has been pierced with a single hole, and so it may be worn as a fashion item, suggesting that its value was beyond just monetary.

Post-excavation work is now underway, and in due course a report on the findings will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record for Northamptonshire and added to OA's online library for public access. ■



A zoomorphic buckle; Below: A large stone-built tile kiln



M4 SMART MOTORWAY IMPROVEMENTS

John Boothroyd

Much of 2019 saw teams from OA South monitoring construction works along the route of the M4 Smart Motorway improvements between junction 3 (Hayes) in west London and junction 12, near Reading, for Highways England and Balfour Beatty Vinci JV. This mainly comprised watching briefs and evaluations, but two larger excavations were carried out, and these revealed some interesting archaeology.

Investigation of one site near Reading began with trial trenching, which identified ditches dating to the Iron Age. The trenches were expanded to reveal a small Iron Age settlement, comparable with two other examples known in the area. Settlement remains included at least one roundhouse and potentially up to eight more. The ditch and postholes of the main roundhouse contained early and middle Iron Age pottery and evidence of possible industrial or agricultural processing. The other roundhouse gullies contained little or no material culture and most had no internal features, suggesting that they were stock pens rather than domestic structures.

The second site, near Datchet in Berkshire, contained remains dating from the Bronze Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. Archaeology of later Bronze Age date

comprised two sequences of ditches, several small pits, two probable waterholes and a probable well, which contained the butchered remains of a cow. The ditches appear to form a trackway crossing the site towards an area of alluvium, where extensive prehistoric remains have previously been recorded during gravel extraction. An unurned cremation of probable Bronze Age date was also excavated.

Another pit was provisionally dated to either the Iron Age or the Saxon periods, while two Roman ditches appear to represent boundary and enclosure ditches. ■



Trackway ditches under excavation

NERROLS FARM, TAUNTON, SOMERSET

Alex Davies

Residue analysis of pottery from a middle Bronze Age settlement in Somerset has shed light on the use and storage of dairy products in prehistory.

In 2019, a team from OA South excavated a site at Nerrols Farm on the edge of Taunton for David Wilson Homes with RPS Consulting. One of the more surprising discoveries was a group of seven pits, all of which contained snugly fitting pottery vessels. The lower walls and bases of these pots survived, and the base of one was also internally decorated with strips of clay that had fingertip impressions.

Initially, it was suspected that these sunken pots were used as storage or cooking vessels, particularly as one was filled with fire-cracked 'pot-boiler' stones.



Recording a possible middle Bronze Age storage/cooking pot

To learn more about the vessels' use, samples were sent to the University of Bristol for a programme of residue analysis during the subsequent post-excavation phase of the project. Residue or lipid analysis is used to detect fats, waxes and resins absorbed by and preserved within pottery fabrics during use, offering insights into what food was cooked or how the vessels were otherwise used. Fragments of the sunken pots, as well as a selection of other vessels from the site, were analysed.

It was evident from the analysis that nearly half the vessels contained lipid residues. Although these provided some evidence for the cooking and/or storing of beef, mutton or goat, and in one instance pork, most of the lipids or fats related to dairying. Indeed, lipids from dairying dominated the results from the sunken pots, and the base from one of these vessels had very high dairy lipid readings, with less concentrated readings from its sides. Importantly, this seems to imply that, this pot at least, was used to store dairy products, which resulted in the base of the pot absorbing more lipids than its sides.

The results suggest that the sunken pots from Nerrols Farm were used to store milk, butter or yoghurt. The vessels would have kept the dairy products cool and fresh and provided some measure of refrigeration. ■

SUTTON COURTENAY, OXFORDSHIRE

Carl Champness & Lee Sparks

In 2019, a team from OA South completed a two-month excavation at Sutton Courtenay near Didcot for RPS Consulting. The work followed an earlier evaluation that identified a large and dense rural settlement spanning the late Iron Age and Roman period.

The fieldwork uncovered an enclosed late Iron Age settlement of over 30 roundhouses, enclosure ditches, four-post structures, storage pits, and the remains of hearths or midden deposits. Most features contained a rich assemblage of pottery, animal bone and charred plant remains. Large boundary ditches



A Saxon comb

were used to enclose the settlement and waterholes were dug for cattle.

The site continued to flourish during the Roman period, with multiple phases of reorganisation. Roundhouses continued to be the main form of structure, although a possible post-built rectangular structure may date to the later Roman period. Over forty Roman coins, two enamelled brooches, two ear scoops, a copper alloy necklace/bracelet and other metal objects were recovered from the site.

Evidence of Saxon activity was limited to two sunken-featured buildings, which produced a small assemblage of Saxon pottery. The only other feature of note was a partially truncated grave found within the subsoil. The individual was buried with a small dagger and pin, which dated to the 6th/7th century AD.

More burials were found within the silted-up Roman boundary ditches. One female individual exhibited signs of defensive wounds from a bladed weapon and two other male burials had evidence of blunt force trauma. It is not currently clear what these remains may represent, but certainly some of these individuals experienced acts of violence or met a rather sticky end. ■

CROSS LEVELS WAY, EASTBOURNE

Carl Champness & Mike Donnelly

This year, a team from OA South has been at Cross Levels Way in Eastbourne, excavating a site that has turned out to be an important Bronze Age settlement in East Sussex. The work was commissioned by Morgan Sindall Group.

An evaluation late in 2019 revealed a rich prehistoric landscape with large concentrations of worked flint. Based on these results, in early 2020 we began a full excavation, and it soon became clear that we were uncovering a large enclosed middle to late Bronze Age settlement, situated on the wetland edge. Among the discoveries were the remains of at least six post-built roundhouses, a potential droveway running NE-SW, and a large sub-surface hollow. What was more, the remains of two four-post structures were present on the western edge of the site, along with further ditches that form part of a later field system.

Worked flint was found across the entire site – not only in the features associated with the settlement, but also in the subsoil. While the flints in the subsoil were redeposited from surrounding areas, during the stripping of the site we did identify three large in situ artefact scatters containing dense concentrations of worked flint and Bronze Age pottery. These scatters were gridded out with 1m squares and were excavated to reveal any patterns in the artefact

distributions. One of the scatters was nearly 500 grid-squares in size and preliminary investigations revealed dense concentrations of both flint and pottery.

Further exciting discoveries are expected as excavation of the site continues. ■



Bronze Age flint and pottery scatter under excavation

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

Louise Moan & Andy Greef

October 2019 saw the start of two excavations by OA East in Bishop's Stortford, both for East Hertfordshire District Council with RPS Consulting.

At Whittington Way, where a school was to be built, features ranging in date from the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period were uncovered. The main excavation area contained an Iron Age settlement, which comprised pit and posthole groups surrounded by a very large enclosure ditch containing assemblages of pottery and animal bone. A network of cobbled trackways was also revealed.

Roman remains were present in the form of a cluster of nine urned cremation burials and two inhumation burials, and a satellite cluster of at least three further urned cremations. Another burial was more intriguing: a large pit with a skeleton sitting in the base of it, leaning against the near-vertical sides with legs outstretched. No pottery was recovered from the backfill, and so at the time of excavation, its date was uncertain. Quite a large part of the site is dominated by cultivation rows. The type of crop being cultivated is still much debated, as is the precise method of cultivation represented, but the recurring theory was that they related to early Roman viticulture.

Late Saxon pottery and a middle Saxon knife blade were collected from deposits over one of the



Top: A Samian pottery vessel, Whittington Way. Bottom: Aerial view of the Whittington Way site



A sunken-featured building under excavation at Grange Paddocks site

cobbled trackways. A series of rectangular posthole buildings was also been uncovered, and while no datable finds were collected, the buildings were given a preliminary Saxon date.

The second site is the Grange Paddocks leisure centre site. Bishop's Stortford is known to have its origins in the Roman period and cropmark data show that this site is located immediately adjacent to Stane Street, very close to the crossing point over the River Stort. A number of probable sunken-featured buildings were identified along the street frontage. Although more commonly associated with the Anglo-Saxon period, these appear to be 2nd century in date. They were very well preserved, featuring the remains of a series of clay floors and occupation layers, and were densely packed with environmental and artefactual remains. Within these structures were no less than ten infant and neonate burials.

An extraordinarily large amount of domestic material was recovered from the site. Approximately 200kg of pottery, including amphorae and high-status fine wares, was collected. In addition, over 600 metal objects have been recovered, including coins, brooches, hairpins, mirror fragments and furniture fittings, as well as more utilitarian objects such as knives, tools, needles and fishing hooks. Early indications are of an intensive period of occupation at this site from the 1st to 4th centuries, with a possible focus on trade and commerce. ■

ALICE HOLT FOREST, HAMPSHIRE *Rachel Legge*



A Roman sherd. Right: A potential post-medieval sawpit

Earlier in 2020, OA South was commissioned by Forestry England to complete an archaeological assessment at Alice Holt Forest. The woodland contains an array of archaeological sites, and with these in mind, our assessment aimed to identify the archaeological resource, and flag up any sites that might be at risk from forestry-management works.

From a range of survey techniques – desk-based research, analysis of LiDAR data and a walkover survey – it was evident that much of Alice Holt has been continuously wooded since at least AD 1600, although some parts are likely to date back to the late Mesolithic to Neolithic periods. During the Roman period, the woodland became the centre of an extensive pottery production industry. Some 95 kilns and waste heaps have been identified within the scheduled monument and its environs. But while these features were clearly defined by LiDAR data, they proved difficult to distinguish during the walkover survey, although occasional pottery sherds and areas of dark earth were noted.

During the later medieval period, Alice Holt was used as a royal hunting ground. Remnants of the deer park pales survive as bank-and-ditch earthworks, which in some cases had been incorporated into later drainage systems and boundaries. One of the more substantial features was an earthwork platform and the possible site of a hunting lodge built for Edward I.

Our survey identified numerous earthwork features associated with the post-medieval use of the parks. These included sawpits, ponds, an extensive drainage network, numerous quarry pits, viewing mounds and the remains of two wells on the site of a verderer's (forestry official's) lodge. Many of the earthworks related to forest management. The assessment also recorded modern archaeology, including First World War practice trenches.

Based on the results of the assessment, an archaeological risk map was created. Our report provides an important reference for Forestry England's future planning and management of archaeological features across this archaeologically rich woodland landscape. ■



ANGLESEY ABBEY, CAMBRIDGE

Aileen Connor

Anglesey Abbey is the site of a medieval hospital and Augustinian priory, which were later replaced by a post-medieval house, and is now managed by the National Trust. Recently, the Trust's archaeologists approached OA East for help with an excavation at the site. They wanted professional archaeologists working on the project and were also keen to link with Operation Nightingale as a way of involving the local community. A community excavation and public events were planned.

Unfortunately, the Covid-19 pandemic put paid to most of the planned activities, but it was possible to conduct a limited excavation of two trenches in a lawned garden area over the footprint of the priory church, as revealed by geophysical survey by Staploe Archaeology.

Both trenches uncovered complex archaeological remains. In the trench at the eastern end of the church, the most recent remains dated to the 18th century and included a garden wall built from reused stone. We soon discovered that the garden wall used the demolished eastern wall of the priory church as its foundation. This earlier wall, dating to the 13th century, was substantial, being made of chalk clunch and supported by two large buttresses. It seems that a medieval stained-glass window lay



Above and top: Trenches under excavation. Right: Skull from burial of large dog, possibly a family pet

at this end, since large amounts of painted glass fragments, lead, iron nails, and possible window tracery were recovered.

The other trench exposed the remains of the cloister walkway and the north wall of the church. Intriguingly, a curving wall and a possible pillar base were also revealed, and these possibly relate to a night-stairs, used by the friars to enter and exit the church from their dormitories.

Although the excavation was not the public-engagement project we had all initially hoped for, the excavation results showed that the site would certainly merit a return visit. ■



BROADMOOR HOSPITAL, BERKSHIRE

Deirdre Forde

Broadmoor, a name synonymous with high-security psychiatric hospitals, was built immediately following the passing of the Criminal Lunatics Act, or Broadmoor Act, of 1860. The asylum, situated in Crowthorne, Berkshire, is the oldest of its type in England and was built to contain, segregate and treat the criminally insane, or those who had become insane whilst undergoing sentence of punishment.

The buildings team arrived early in 2020 to survey three of its hospital buildings scheduled for demolition and redevelopment for the Kier Group on behalf of the West London Mental Health Trust. It became clear that various alterations had been made to the hospital buildings throughout the 20th century, as treatment for the mentally ill was updated, but the Victorian structures retained much of their austere character. Several marks left by some of the patients were also recorded, which included occasional graffiti, and in one room a very unusual decoration formed from fruit stickers, plastered around a doorway.

Terraced gardens and airings outside the Victorian hospital buildings additionally formed part of the survey. These were designed with the patients'

therapeutic needs in mind and were very similar to those found in country houses, having an ornamental character and pleasant views. One garden terrace had a swimming pool, which had been filled in at a later date.

During the investigation, the survey team located evidence relating to one of Broadmoor's more famous patients: W C Minor, an important contributor to the Oxford English Dictionary, who following conviction for murder, was held at Broadmoor for 28 years. Our survey suggested that his comparatively 'luxurious' rooms, once were filled with his books and other personal belongings, overlooked an ornamental terraced garden, with views of the countryside beyond. ■



View of Broadmoor Hospital

TALKING ABOUT OUR WORK

Normally, many of our staff speak about our work at conferences, meetings of local archaeological societies and other events. Inevitably, however, the onset of Coronavirus in March meant that most engagements had to be cancelled.

The year began well enough. Recent excavations and discoveries by OA East were showcased at the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's annual conference last November, and staff from OA North spoke about Preston Friary and fieldwork in the Lytham-Skipool Valley at the Annual Archaeology Forum at Lancaster University in March. Attendees at the



Cambridge Antiquarian Society's annual conference

Current Archaeology Live conference in February learnt about two Oxford sites investigated by OA South – Oxford Castle publication and St Aldates – which had been nominated in two categories (Best Book and Best Rescue Project, respectively) of the Current Archaeology awards.

Staff also gave talks to the Historical Association, the Warboys Archaeology Group, the Bartlow Lunar Society, and the North Hertfordshire Archaeological Society. Gill Hey delivered the Tom Hassall lecture on the 'The Prehistory of the Upper Thames Valley' to the Oxford Architectural and History Society in the middle of March.

Most events scheduled from April onwards were cancelled, but thanks to technology, that was not completely the end of our public engagement. For example, a seminar via the video conferencing platform Zoom on the outreach programme at Westgate Project for built-environment students in Oslo went ahead, and a talk about the archaeology of Berryfields, near Aylesbury, was given, also via Zoom, to the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society.

When it comes to talking about our work, OA, like nature, finds a way! ■

ADVOCATES FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Advocacy for good archaeology is key to our strategy. Here we acknowledge how our staff are contributing both in the archaeological community and beyond.

Martyn Allen - Formerly on Council for British Archaeology (CBA) South; East Committee; member, Britannia editorial board

Katrina Anker - Member, ClfA Registered Organisations Committee

Edward Biddulph - Committee member and Trustee, Study Group for Roman Pottery; Leader, Aylesbury Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC)

Rachel Clarke - Hon. committee member, Tilty Archaeology and Local History Group

Aileen Connor - Deputy Chair, CBA East

Clem Cooper - Special Adviser to ClfA Voluntary and Community Archaeology Group committee; Has leading role in Jigsaw network of community archaeology societies, and works closely with CBA East and Cambridgeshire Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC)

Anne Dodd - Committee member, Abingdon Area Archaeological and Historical Society

Helen Evans - Archaeology editor of Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; Member of the general and publications committees, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; Committee member and website officer, Cumbria Vernacular Buildings Group

Carole Fletcher - Committee member, Medieval Pottery Research Group

Ben Ford - OA/University of Reading liaison

Gill Hey - Member, Society of Antiquaries Policy Committee; Council and research committee member, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; Board member and Hon. Secretary, Rollright Trust; Member, Society of

Antiquaries Kelmscott Committee

Steve Lawrence - Member, CBA South Midlands Committee

Louise Loe - Member, ClfA Osteology Special Interest Group

Stephen Macaulay - Council member, Cambridge Antiquarian Society; Member, ClfA Community Special Interest Group; Has close involvement with Cambridgeshire local societies and YAC

Rachel Newman - Council member and Trustee, Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; Past Chair of Lancaster Archaeological and Historical Society; Trustee, Senhouse Roman Museum; Member, Carlisle Diocesan Advisory Committee for the care of churches; Member, Hadrian's Wall Management Plan Advisory Committee, Research Delivery Group and Pilgrimage Committee; Member, Steering group for NW Regional Research Framework

Dan Poore - Director of FAME and Chair of FAME Health and Safety Group; Until recently, member of ClfA Registered Organisations Committee

Liz Popescu - Secretary, Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England; Member, Academic Advisory Board for Norwich Castle Museum Redevelopment; Committee member, Cambridge Antiquarian Society

Jamie Quartermaine - Treasurer, ClfA International Practice Special Interest Group

Nicky Scott - Until recently, long-serving committee member of Society of Museum Archaeologists and Archaeological Archives Forum

Leo Webley - Council member, Prehistoric Society



OA IN THE NEWS



Still from BBC Travel Show 'Saudi Arabia's lost city'. Jamie Quatermaine explains to Rajan Datar the importance of the discoveries made in Al Ula.

JAMIE QUATERMAINE
Archaeologist

Oxford Archaeology's work is invariably of local interest and not infrequently of national interest. Occasionally, though, news travels around the world, demonstrating that OA has a global reach.

A review of OA's publication on Oxford Castle appeared in the November 2019 edition of Current Archaeology. This was the lead review for the issue and was very positive. The results of Oxford Archaeology's work at Al Ula in Saudi Arabia also grabbed the headlines towards the end of the year. The project's manager, Jamie Quatermaine, was interviewed for the BBC's Travel Show about the amazing discoveries, and this followed a piece about the survey on the BBC News website.

Press coverage of OA's work was dominated, however, by the publication of the Berryfields monograph, more specifically, the recovery of the intact Roman-period egg. Starting with a piece on the BBC News website, the story was very quickly picked up by national papers before attracting the interest of media outlets around the world. Judging by the number of news organisations, the story was especially popular in China, Turkey and France. The story was also covered in archaeological and science magazines in Britain, France, Denmark and the US. News of a 6000-year-old leaf and other discoveries from the Windy Harbour to Skippool road scheme excavation, carried out by OA North, was covered widely, appearing in national and local press, as



"Arkeologlar yanlışlıkla 1700 yıllık yumurtaları çatlattı"
Gazete Duvar

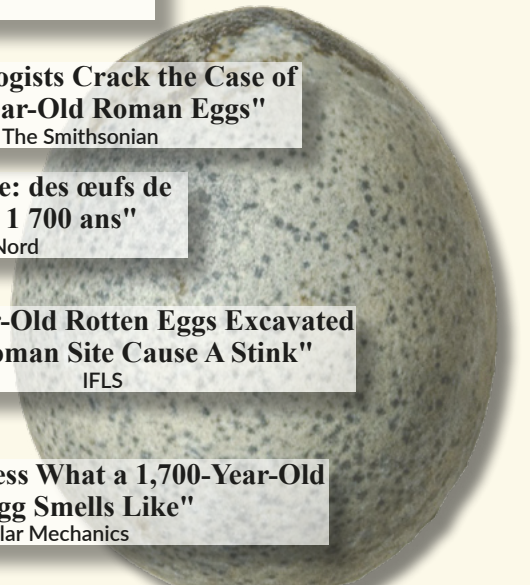
"Archaeologists Crack the Case of 1,700-Year-Old Roman Eggs"
The Smithsonian

"Découverte insolite: des œufs de poule vieux de... 1 700 ans"
La Voix du Nord

"1,700-Year-Old Rotten Eggs Excavated From Roman Site Cause A Stink"
IFLS

"Bet You Can't Guess What a 1,700-Year-Old Rotten Egg Smells Like"
Popular Mechanics

"Actual Eggs from the Roman Empire Found Complete with Rotten Stench"
The Vintage News



well as on the Gov.uk website. The Lancashire Post and the Westmorland Gazette published pieces about the display of the Silverdale Viking hoard. Both mentioned OA North's role in the creation of a virtual landscape of the period.



The Silverdale Viking hoard.

Several OA East projects attracted the interest of local and regional news organisations. The excavation at Grange Paddocks, Bishop's Stortford, featured in the Hertfordshire Mercury and the Bishop's Stortford Independent. News of medieval discoveries at Common Staithe, Kings Lynn, appeared in the Eastern Daily Press. The Hunts Post ran a story about an Iron Age and Roman site at Gidding Road, Sawtry. Confirmation of the use of birch bark tar in the Saxon cemetery at Cherry

Hinton was covered more widely, with items on the discovery featuring in international science news outlets.

A press release prepared for OAE's site at Priors Hall, Corby, was picked up by regional and national media, with the site grabbing headlines in the Northants Telegraph, the Daily Mail, and on the BBC, Brinkwire, and Ancient Origins websites. Staff gave an interview on BBC Radio Northampton's drivetime show. An article about OAE's work at Wintringham, St Neots, appeared in the Hunts Post, while the 'Archaeology' website and the Cambridge Independent published items about Waterbeach Barracks. A piece about Palace House in Newmarket appeared on 'The Leader' website.

An article on the osteological evidence from the skeletons of seafarers in the Herald Times Reporter, also in May, mentioned the work carried out by OA South on the human remains from the Royal Hospital, Greenwich. At the end of March, the BBC News website reported that the famous 'Give peas a chance' graffiti on a bridge crossing the M25 has been replaced by a thank-you to the NHS. Item included a reference to a report on the bridge written some years ago by the buildings team at OA South. ■

...The words "give" and "a chance" were added later, with the amended graffiti thought to refer to his [the artist Peas] frequent arrests, according to an historic building report by Oxford Archaeology...
BBC



OA IN PRINT

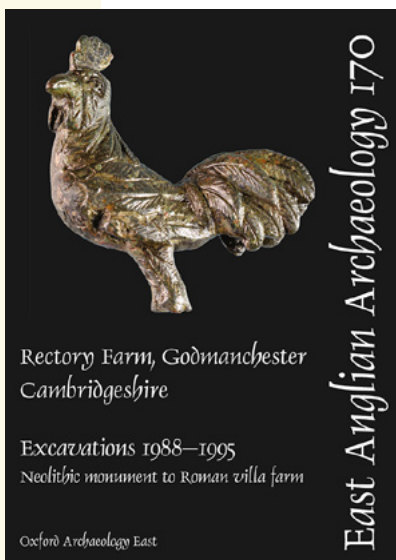
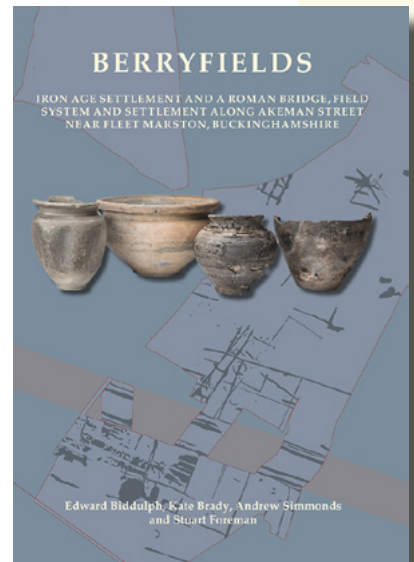
The past 12 months have seen the publication of books that report on some remarkable archaeological discoveries that range in date from deep in prehistory to modern times. Here are just some of the highlights.

The remains of a wooden basket, chickens' eggs and a bridge, all dating to the Roman period, are just some of the extraordinary discoveries made at a site near Aylesbury and described in **Berryfields: Iron Age settlement and a Roman bridge, field system and settlement along Akeman Street near Fleet Marston, Buckinghamshire**, published as an Oxford Archaeology monograph in November 2019.

The volume describes the results of the fieldwork and analysis of an exceptional range of the artefactual and environmental evidence, much of it having been ritually deposited into a waterlogged pit in the late Roman period.

The book also presents evidence for a long-lived late prehistoric territorial boundary, Roman malting and brewing and other roadside trades and crafts, and funerary activity, comprising roadside burials and a possible pyre site. It also reveals the importance of livestock, especially horses, in the middle Iron Age and Roman economies.

Crucially, the volume draws on the findings of the analysis to shed light on the character of Roman Fleet Marston, which hitherto has been known only from chance finds. Evidence from Berryfields and other sites in the area shows that over time, Fleet Marston found itself at the intersection of several routeways that took travellers into the countryside and on to major towns. Its position at this important crossroads, together with hundreds of coins and other finds, potentially identifies the settlement as a market-place or administrative centre with extensive trade connections, a role that would be continued in Aylesbury in the medieval period and into modern times.



December 2019 saw the publication of **Rectory Farm, Godmanchester, Cambridgeshire: Excavations 1988-1995** in the East Anglian Archaeology series. OA East had been commissioned by Historic England to produce the report on the excavations, which had been undertaken by English Heritage's Central Archaeological Service.

Dominating the site was a large early to middle Neolithic trapezoidal enclosure, located on the gravels of the broad flat River Ouse Valley – an area rich in archaeological monuments. Within the enclosure, a series of 24 large posts were arranged with great precision. This enclosure appears to be unique in the archaeological record and is thereby of national and international significance: it has been interpreted as a place for people (perhaps dispersed family groups) to gather at significant times of the year. The publication contains a major new analysis of its archaeoastronomical significance.

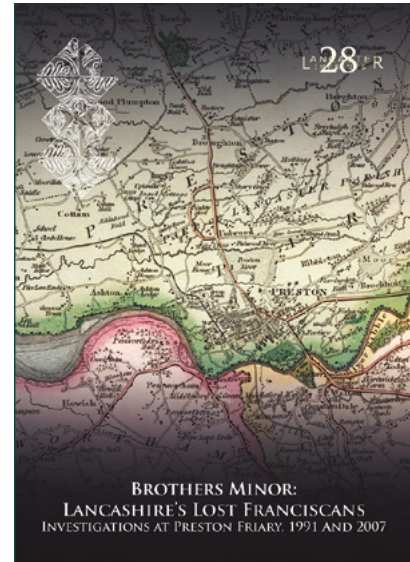
This part of the Ouse Valley suffered regular flooding throughout the later Bronze and the early to Middle Iron Age, but prehistoric remains nevertheless influenced subsequent reoccupation of the landscape. A Roman villa farm complex developed in three identifiable phases, linked by a road to the Roman town of Durovigutum (Godmanchester). Notable remains included a furnished

cremation cemetery, set within a complex of gardens. One of these contained plant and tree species reminiscent of the Mediterranean style, while close to the cemetery and a possible triclinium (a dining area) was a kitchen courtyard garden with nearby beehives. Among the significant finds was a finely made cockerel figurine which was probably associated with the god Mercury.

Brothers Minor: Lancashire’s lost Franciscans was published in February 2020, as part of OA North’s Lancaster Imprints series. In 1991 and 2007, excavations close to Preston’s historic centre revealed significant medieval remains. Although badly damaged, these included the foundations of a substantial stone building with cobbled footings and corner buttresses. Several burials, some with oak coffins, lay inside and around the structure, their presence, together with finds of painted window glass and line-impressed floor tiles, indicating an ecclesiastical origin to the building.

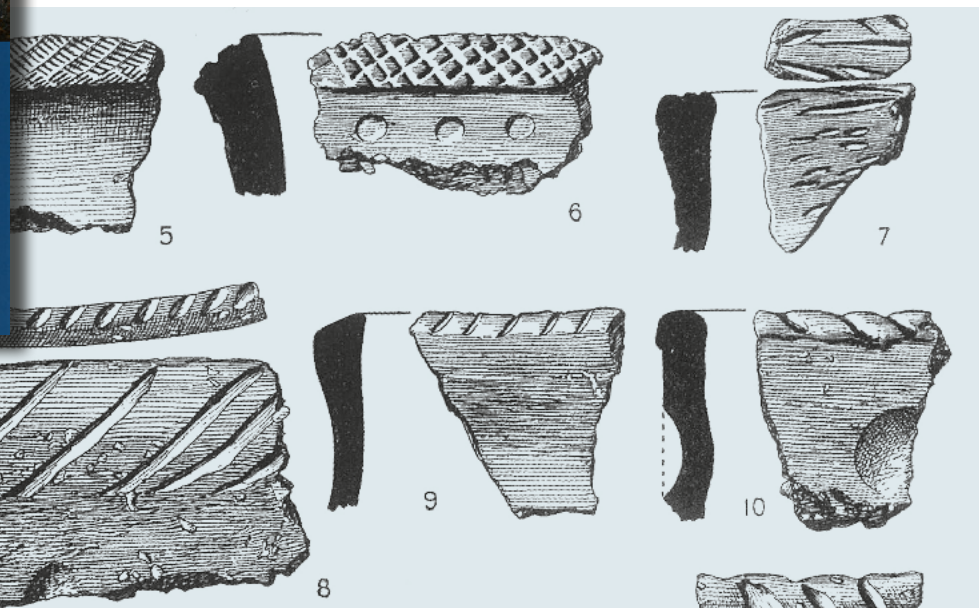
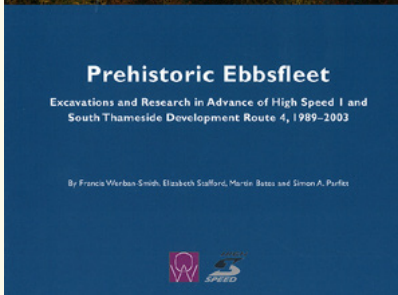
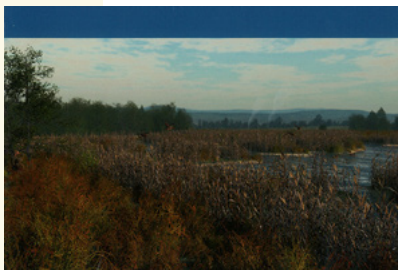
Post-excavation analysis, funded by Historic England, included scientific dating of human remains and organic materials, which suggested that burial took place between the 13th and 16th centuries. This matched the occupation of the Franciscan Friary of St Clare, founded in the locale in c 1260, dissolved in 1539, and subsequently lost to Preston’s industrial development. The intramural burials comprised men, women, and children, and are likely to represent members of benefactory families interred within a chapel on the north side of the Friary church. Environmental evidence from a ditch that skirted the chapel implied that the area was rather damp, and it is possible that subsidence related to such conditions led to alteration of the building.

Traces of other parts of the church and conventual areas were identified from the investigation in 1991, and, coupled with comparative analysis, allow tentative reconstruction of the wider precinct. The friaries of the North West have seen little detailed study, and this rare discovery of once-lost remains has greatly enhanced an understanding of the organisation of mendicant houses and the lives of their communities in the region.



Prehistoric Ebbsfleet: Excavations and research in advance of High Speed 1 and South Thameside Development Route 4, 1989-2003 was published in July 2020 as an Oxford Wessex Archaeology monograph. This volume concerns the HS1 study theme defined as 'Prehistoric Ebbsfleet'. It focuses on landscape development and human occupation from the Palaeolithic to the early Iron Age, a span of around 300,000 years.

This period incorporates fluctuating extremes of climate between harsh sub-arctic conditions when southern Britain would have been a frozen and uninhabitable treeless waste, and Mediterranean conditions when luxuriant forest was interspersed with grassy plains, rich in what we would now regard as tropical fauna such as lion, hippopotamus and hyaena. A reappraisal of the important Palaeolithic flint artefact collections from Baker’s Hole and the Ebbsfleet Channel is also presented.



Excavations at **Stoke Quay, Ipswich: Southern Gipeswic and the parish of St Augustine**, which was published in September as an East Anglian Archaeology monograph, provides crucial new evidence about one of England's oldest urban centres in the Saxon and medieval periods.

Ipswich rapidly emerged in the 7th and 8th centuries as one of the first post-Roman settlements which could truly be described as a town. It was a specialised trading place within the eastern kingdom with royal input into trade and with commercial and diplomatic relations with the Frankish empire on the continent. The Stoke Quay excavations, carried out by OA and Pre-Construct Archaeology, revealed burials associated with the middle Saxon trading centre, extensive remains of the middle to late Saxon settlement, as well as the later site of the lost medieval church and cemetery of St Augustine's.

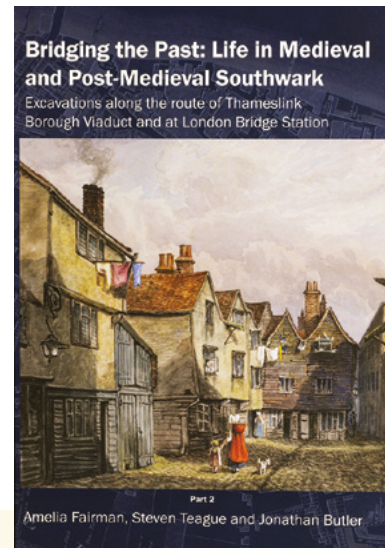
An entirely unexpected discovery was the late 6th to early 8th-century barrow cemetery. This consisted of burials interred beneath round mounds of earth that stretched along a high steep bank facing towards the river, reminiscent of prehistoric and Scandinavian influences. A middle Saxon settlement of 8th to 9th century date overlay the cemetery. The remains showed the setting out of plots, streets, and buildings similar to other Saxon trading centres, known as wics, at London, Southampton and York. The town's industries, such as pottery production, led to substantial trade links with the Continent and it produced the first kiln-fired pottery made in Britain since the Romans on a quasi-industrial scale.

During the late Saxon and medieval periods, the site was dominated by the church and cemetery of St Augustine's, the precise location of which had been lost for 500 years. The cemetery contained over 1,100 burials spanning the late Saxon to late medieval periods. Scientific analysis suggests a population that was highly mobile and comprised local and non-local individuals of mixed ancestry, unlike populations in other non-port towns.

Once the church had fallen from use, the building appears to have survived by being reused as part of a cooperage making barrels during the 17th century. By the 18th century, this was replaced with a shipyard on the northern edge of the site and orchards to the south. These remained in place until a maltings was established at the beginning of the 20th century.

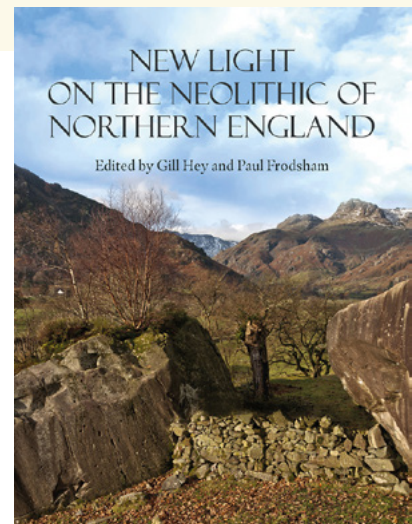


Excavations for the Thameslink project at Borough Viaduct and London Bridge Station, published in a two volume set, **Bridging the Past: Life in Medieval and Post-Medieval Southwark**, have provided important new insights into the development of Southwark from the Saxon period up to the 19th century. A substantial ditch identified at Borough Market, and contemporary late Saxon features, may relate to Southwark's Saxon burh defences. Occupation increased throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, and this publication charts the development of the network of property boundaries, streets and alleys associated with that occupation. Evidence for almshouses and St Thomas's Hospital were also revealed. Historically a focus of craft and industry, the site yielded evidence for bone working, tanning, leather working, pin making and clay tobacco pipe manufacture. Timbers reused in channels revetments excavated beneath London Bridge Station provide evidence of woodworking techniques used in timber-framed houses and boats of the 12th to 18th centuries.



Recognised as leading scholars in archaeology, some of our staff have also made major contributions to other publications. Leo Webley, Head of Post-excavation at OA South, is the co-author, along with Sophia Adams and Joanna Brück, of **The Social Context of Technology: Non-ferrous Metalworking in Later Prehistoric Britain and Ireland**. The book explores non-ferrous metalworking in Britain and Ireland during the Bronze and Iron Ages, focusing on metalworking tools and waste, such as crucibles, moulds, casting debris and smithing implements. The contexts of these objects are examined, both to identify places where metalworking occurred, and to investigate the cultural practices behind the deposition of metalworking debris.

Finally, Oxbow books has just published **New Light on the Neolithic of northern England**, edited by OA's CEO Gill Hey, along with Paul Frodsham. Gill organised the conference on behalf of the Royal Archaeological Institute that provided the catalyst for this volume in order to highlight the exciting new work that was being undertaken in the region and that was not receiving the attention it deserved. This first volume on the Neolithic of the North for nearly 25 years includes chapters by our very own Fraser Brown on the Stainton West site (Carlisle Northern Development Route) and by Helen Evans, Antony Dickson and Denise Druce, on the Neolithic of Cumbria and North Lancashire. There is also a chapter reviewing Langdale and the northern Neolithic by the Chairman of our Research Committee, Richard Bradley, with Aaron Watson. ■



All these books are available to buy from Oxbow Books
(<https://www.oxbowbooks.com/oxbow/>).

BUILDING BACK BETTER WITH OUR COMMUNITIES

As with so many aspects of our lives, the past year has been a tale of two halves for our work engaging the public. Our programme last autumn was packed with events held and attended by staff in person, and it makes you realise and appreciate the extent of our reach with local communities and organisations.

Despite some very wet ground conditions, we held open days at Sawtry and at Grange Paddocks and Whittington Way in Bishop's Stortford. Initial finds from the A585 Windy Harbour to Skippool bypass road scheme went on display at two Highways England public information events to update residents and drivers.

In March 2020, OA East was working with the National Trust to investigate the site of an Augustinian Priory at Anglesey Abbey. The scope of the project had to rapidly adapt as the coronavirus escalated. Nevertheless, a community archaeology group undertook a geophysical survey, and a small number of volunteers took part in the excavation during the first week, with additional safety controls. Members of the public were able to view the excavations at a distance until the grounds were closed by the National Trust.

Sadly, many of the projects which were in the pipeline for 2020 have had to be postponed. It has been incredibly disappointing to be unable to offer our usual range of opportunities for volunteers and work experience students, and we have especially missed the company of our loyal and long-standing volunteers in the finds and archives departments in Cambridge and Lancaster.

We have, however, been adapting our working practices and devising innovative solutions to keep our audiences involved and informed, at a time when the benefits of archaeology to society are important to demonstrate and people are looking for optimism and a sense of connection with others, past as well as present.



Background: Park behind Oxford Westgate Centre with interpretation board; Left: One of the interpretation board inside the Westgate Centre; Right: Bone Detectives, Channel 4





Filming on site at Windy Harbour for Digging for Britain

OA North hosted 15 archaeology students from the University of Central Lancashire (UCLan) for their four-week summer training excavation on the A585. COVID-19 precautions were in place to maintain social distancing and hygiene standards, and the students were living and working in support bubbles.

We have been sent cameras to self-film footage for the flagship BBC archaeology series, Digging for Britain, at the following sites: Hinkley C in Somerset, Windy Harbour in Lancashire, Cressing in Essex and Trinity Burial Ground in Hull. There is no guarantee that the OA sites will be profiled but the teams have been honing their filming and editing skills and captured some of our exciting discoveries. As part of a revised plan for public engagement a video has been produced to accompany a pop-up exhibition of finds and information for Whittington Way, which has gone on display at Bishop's Stortford Museum and will be transferred to a secondary school relocating to the site.

In lieu of an open day in Linton, we have created a 'virtual tour' of the site on Sketchfab, consisting of a 3D model with illustrated annotations, which has

been circulated and well received locally. We are also updating and expanding the online interactive map, 'Unearthing the Past', for recent excavations at Cambourne West and Warboys, which will be re-launched and promoted locally later in the year. We partnered with Oxford Preservation Trust to share self-guided tours of Oxford city walls, historic churches and castle perimeter, and the final interpretation boards were installed at the Westgate shopping centre in Oxford.

Our projects have received a lot of attention in local and national media coverage in recent months, and particularly the spectacular findings at Priors Hall in Corby and the promotion of our publication of Stoke Quay, which featured in an episode of the second series of Channel 4's Bone Detectives. We have contributed to two podcasts to promote the archaeological findings at Wintringham and at Alconbury Weald.

We don't know what the next year will bring but we will be taking forward the lessons we've learned in recent months to continue sharing the results of our work as widely as possible, building bridges with our local communities and maximising public benefit. ■



Cambourne online interactive map

WHO IS OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY?

OUR CLIENTS

Our clients in 2019/20 have included multinational and national companies, planning consultancies, government bodies, charitable organisations, educational institutions, and many private individuals. Whether large or small, your business is appreciated.

A.T. Consultants & Builders Ltd - A2 Dominion Homes Ltd - Abingdon School - AECOM Ltd - Amey Defence Services - Anglian Water Services Ltd - ARC Farming Ltd - Archaeo-Environment Ltd - Aspen Build (East Anglia) Ltd - Austin Newport Group Ltd - Australian Army - Unrecovered War Casualties - B L Acton Ltd - Balfour Beatty Ltd - Banbury Ornithological Society - Barings Core Fund Keel Property II SARL - Barnfield Investment Properties Ltd - Barratt David Wilson Homes - Barwood Development Securities Ltd - BDB Design LLP - Beard Construction Ltd - Bellway Homes Ltd - Berkeley Homes East Thames Ltd - Beyond Retail Property Fund Ltd - Bicester Heritage - Blenheim Palace Heritage Foundation - Blink Entertainment Ltd - Bloor Homes Ltd - Bovis Homes Group plc - Bridgwater Gateway Ltd - Brinkley Bollington Ltd - British Pipeline Agency Ltd - Broadland Development Services Ltd - Brockwell Energy Ltd - Buckinghamshire County Council - Burwood House - Cambridge Housing Society Ltd - Cambridgeshire County Council - Canal & River Trust - Carlton Hall Gardens Ltd - CEG Land Promoiion II Ltd - Cemetery Development Services Ltd - Charterhouse Strategic Land Ltd - Chequers Trust - Cherwell District Council - Cheshire West & Chester Council - Chorus Homes Group - Christopher J Wilmshurst Ltd - Clarion Housing Group Ltd - Collington Winter Ltd - Cotswold District Council - Countryside Properties (UK) Ltd - Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP - Cranbourne (Weymouth) Ltd - CRD Little Thetford Ltd - Create Reit Ltd - Crest Nicholson - Cross Keys Homes Developments - Crown Estate - Culturatrúst - Dacorar (Southern) Ltd - Dako Construction - Danescroft (PCDF IV Swindon) LLP - David Wilson Homes - Department of Infrastructure - Derby City Council - Devonshire Metro Ltd - Diageo Pension Trust Ltd - Donald Insall Associates - DP World - Drax Generation Developments Ltd - Dunedin Haden Cross Ltd - Dunsfold Airport Ltd - DWH South Midlands - Earsham Gravels Ltd - East Sussex County Council - ECUS Ltd - Ely North Consortium LLP - ENGIE Regeneration Ltd - English Heritage Trust - Enterprise Property Group Ltd - Environment Agency - Environment Partnership - Environmental Resources Management Ltd - Equites UK SPV16 Ltd - ES Nottingham Ltd - Everton Football Club - Excelsior Land Ltd - F K Coe & Sons Ltd - Finchatton - Forestry England - Forterra Building Products Ltd - Frankham Consultancy Group Ltd - Fusillers Museum of Northumberland - Futures Homeway Ltd - Gallagher Estates - Galliford Try Infrastructure Ltd - Gatwick Airport Ltd - Gladman Developments Ltd - Gloucester City Council - Govericks Ltd - Grafton Ventures Ltd - Graham Anthony Associates - Graven Hill Village Development Company Ltd - Greenfield Associates - Greyfriars PCC - Grosvenor Developments Ltd - Grove Developments Ltd - Hanson UK - Hanwood Park LLP

- Harrow Council - Harworth Estates Investments Ltd - Havebury Housing Partnership - Haylink Ltd - HCC Heritage Conservation Consulting Inc - Henry Swailes Ltd - Heyford Park Settlements LP - Hill Residential Ltd - Historic England - Historic Royal Palaces - Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Ltd - Hopkins Homes Ltd - Hull City Council - Humboldt-Universitat zu Berlin - Identified Developments (Cambridge) Ltd - Identified Developments (Cambridge) Ltd - ISG plc - JBM Solar Projects 1 Ltd - JCAM CREP XV111 - John Graham Construction Ltd - John Turner Construction Group - John Young's Ltd - Jones & Sons Environmental Sciences Ltd - Keble Homes - Kemble Farms Ltd - Kent County Council - Keys Pce Ltd - Keystone Estates - Kier - Kingacre Estates Ltd - Kingerlee Ltd - Laing O'Rourke Services Ltd - Lake District National Park Authority - Lancashire County Council - Land Use Consultants - Landmark Trust - Laragh House Developments Ltd - Leven Holdings Ltd - LIDL GB Ltd - Lightsource Renewable Development Ltd - Lioncourt Homes - Location 3 Properties Ltd - Lodge Park Ltd - Lovell Partnerships Ltd - Low Carbon Farming 6 Ltd - Luton Borough Council - M M Developers Ltd - M.C.I. Developments Ltd - Manchester Metropolitan University - Manor Oak Homes - Manual Investing Ltd - Manx National Heritage - Martin Grant Homes Ltd - McAleer & Rushe Contracts UK Ltd - McLaren Construction Ltd - Melton Meadows Property Ltd - Mersea Homes - MICA Architects Ltd - Mid Constructing & Consulting Ltd - Midway Devco Ltd - Miller Homes - Milton Garden Machinery Ltd - Milton Keynes Council - Montagu Evans LLP - Morgan Sindall Construction & Infrastructure - Museums Northumberland - National Grid plc - National Trust - Netherhall Education Association - Network Rail - Network Space Developments Ltd - Newbottle Investments Ltd - Norris Museum - Orion Heritage Ltd - Oxford Castle Ltd - Oxford City Council - Oxford Diocese Board of Finance - Oxford Health NHS Foundation Trust - Oxford Preservation Trust - Oxford Science Park Ltd - Oxfordshire County Council - PEARL Together Ltd - Pegasus Group - Persimmon Homes Ltd - Pigeon Ltd - Prime Crest Homes Ltd - Prologis UK - Ramboll UK - Ramsey Abbey Community Project - Redrow Homes Ltd - Renew Planning - Repairbrook Ltd - Restoration Projects - Ricardo Energy and Environment - River Thame Conservation Trust - Robert Hitchins Ltd - Roxhill Ltd - Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead - Royal Commission for Al-Ula - Royal Household - RPS Consulting Services Ltd - RSK ADAS Ltd - RSPB Leighton Moss - Russell Homes (UK) Ltd - S J Farrant & Son Ltd - Sandwell Council - Seddon Construction Ltd - Segro Ltd - Senhouse Roman Museum - Senior Living (Sonning Common) Ltd - Severn Trent Water Ltd - SH Reading Master (LLP) - Sibelco Europe - Skanska UK plc - SLG 2017 Ltd - SMBJV - Smiths & Sons (Bletchington) Ltd - SOCOTEC - South Downs National Park Authority - South Midlands Newt Conservation Partnership - Southway Plus Ltd - SSCL - St Edwards Homes Ltd - St Modwen Developments - St Modwen Homes - States of Jersey Planning & Environment Dept - Steven J Sensecall Ltd - Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council - Story Museum - Stowmarket Town Council - Stroud District Council - Surrey County Council - Swanee River Ltd - Swinton Shopping Centre Ltd Partnership & - T. J. Morris Ltd - Taylor Wimpey - Tern Television Productions Ltd - Thames Water Utilities Ltd - This Land Development Ltd - Thomas Homes Ltd - Threadneedle Pensions Ltd - Tullie House Museum & Art Gallery - UNEX Group - University of Cambridge - University of Leeds - University of Oxford - University of Reading - Upper Heyford LP - Urban & Civic Ltd - Vinci Construction UK Ltd - VolkerStevin Ltd - Warneford Park LLP - Waterman Infrastructure & Environmental Ltd - Westgate Oxford Alliance Ltd Partnership. - Weston Group Plc - Whitbread Group plc - Willmott Dixon Construction Ltd - Winslade Investments - Wintringham Partner LLP - WSP UK Ltd - Wycombe District Council - WYG Planning & Design - Yellow Door Lets - Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority - Young & Co.'s Brewery Plc

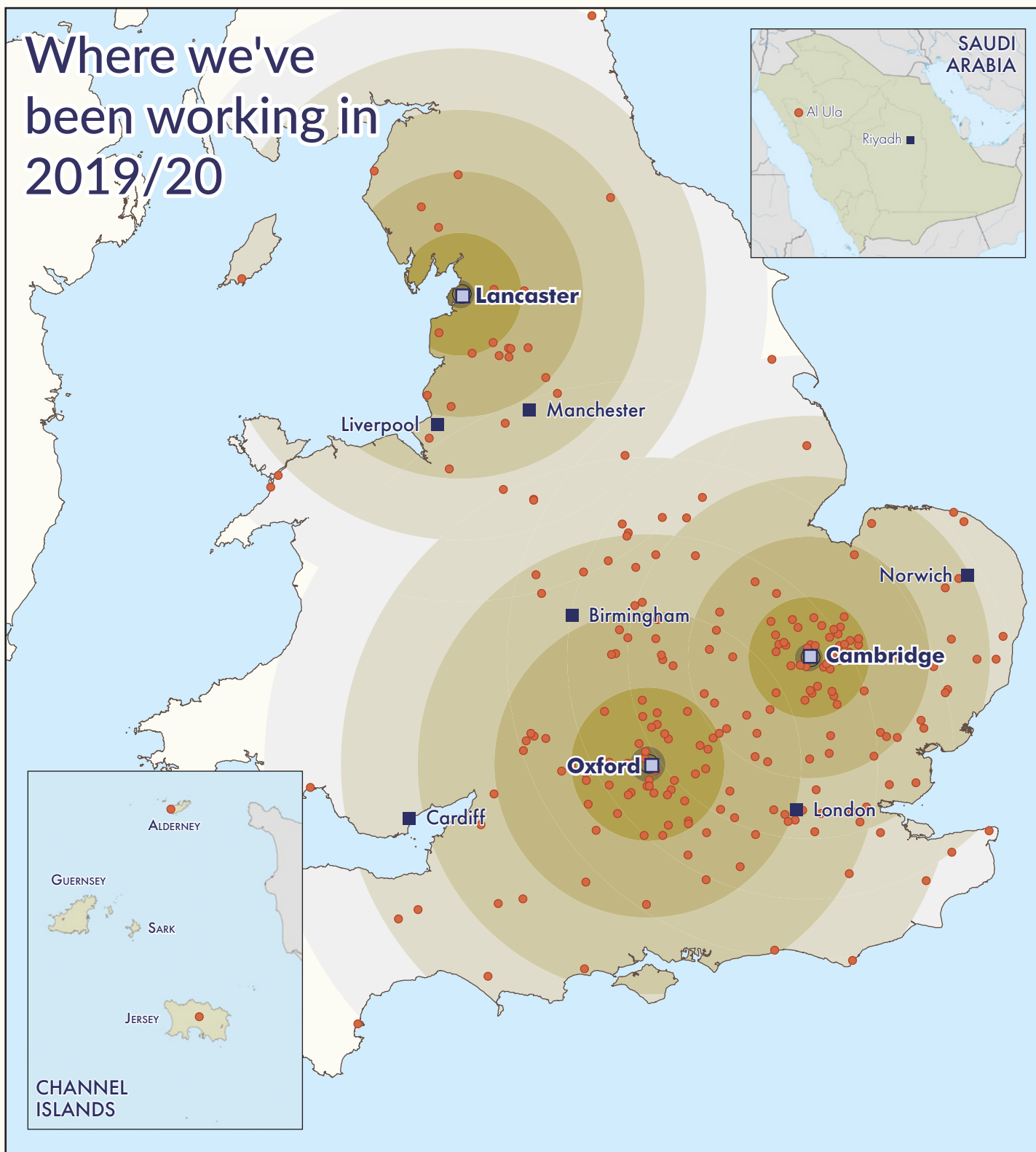
OUR STAFF

Over the past year, Oxford Archaeology has employed some 492 staff across its three offices. The success of the company depends on every member of staff, and we would like to thank them for their hard work and dedication.

Emily Abrehart - Haaron Ahmed - Sara Alberigi - Arthur Alberti - Leigh Allen - Martyn Allen - Rebecca Allen - Tim Allen - Russell Almond - Mary Andrews - Kat Anker - Bryan Antoni - Steve Arrow - Ben Atfield - Robert Backhouse - Waltraud Baier - Amy Baker - William Baker - Andrew Baldwin - Narita Banks - Mariah Barclay - Karen Barker - Lauren Basnett - Simon Batsman - Danika Beale - Heather Beckitt - Nicholas Beddoe - Liberty Bennett - Nathan Berry - Lianne Bettis - Severine Bezie - Edward Biddulph - Lawrence Billington - Charlotte Bishop - Stephanie Black - Thomas Black - Kathryn Blackbourn - Hannah Blannin - Jody Bloom - Harriet Bloore - Solange Bohling - Anne-Laure Bollen - Rona Booth - John Boothroyd - Graeme Botham - Matt Bradley - Katherine Bradshaw - Kate Brady - Daniel Bray - Rose Britton - Andrew Broadley - Lee Gregory Broderick - Benjamin Brown - David Brown - Ellie Brown - Fraser Brown - Richard Brown - Lisa Brown - David Browne - Thomas Bruce - Matthew Joseph Brudenell - Charlotte Daisy Brunt - Phoebe Burrows - Annalise Byard - Sergio Alfonso Cabello - Florencia Cabral - Benjamin Camp - John Carne - Lauren Carpenter - Martha Carruthers - Carl Champness - Samuel Chapman - Diana Chard - Christopher Clark - Graeme Clarke - Rachel Clarke - Stephen Clarke - Zoe Clarke - Florence Clifton - Rory Coduri - Richard Coe - Edmund Cole - Tom Collie - Mark Collins - Elizabeth Connelly - Aileen Connor - Sharon Cook - Rebecca Coombes - Anne Cooper - Clemency Cooper - Alastair Cooper - Faye Corbett - Samuel Corke - John Cotter - Jonathan Cousins - Charlotte Cox - Nicholas Cox - Thomas Cox - Geraldine Crann - Martha Craven - Lorna Critchlow - Brenton Culshaw - Brenton James Culshaw - Mark Curtis - Adrianna Cysarz - Rachael Daniel - Megan Daniels - Alexander Davies - Alexanne Dawson - Alison De Turberville - Brian Dean - Selina Dean - Peter Dearlove - Matthew Devine - Greer Dewdney - Antony Dickson - Anne Dodd - Mark Dodd - Natasha Dodwell - Jessica Domiczew - Katharine Donaldson - Mike Donnelly - Alison Doughty - Denise Druce - James Drummond-Murray - Paul Dunn - Markus Dylewski - Jack Cameron Easen - David East - David Eastham - Vedika Eastwood - Matthew Edwards - Jessica Elleray - Thomas Elliot - Hannah Epicheff - Gary Evans - Helen Evans - Matthew Evans - Jack Everett - Hannah Everett - Thomas Evershed - James Fairbairn - Cassandra Fallowfield - Aiden Farnan - Stacey Farrell - Adam Fellingham - Daniel Firth - Daniel Firth - James Fish - Emma Fishwick - Carole Fletcher - Rosemary Fletcher - Emma Forber - Ben Ford - Deirdre Forde - Stuart Foreman - Andrea Forresu - Rachel Fosberry - Hayley Foster - Stephen Foster - Katie Fox - Josie Francis - Yeraí Francisco Benet - Hazel Fransch - Lucy Gane - Grant Gardner - Zoltan Gester - Mark Gibson - Nicola Gifford-Cowan - Jon Gill - Holly Fleur Gillingham - Nicholas Gilmour - Curtis Goldstraw - Marta Golebiewska - Alice Goltan - Francesca Gordon - Mariusz Gorniak - Melody Gosling - Steven Graham - Jason Graham - Andrew Greef - James Green - Victoria Green - Gillian Greer - Richard Gregory - Kelly Griffiths - Camille Guezennec - George Gurney - Guillaume Gutel - Tamara Hadnagyev - Paul Hales - Neil Hall - Katherine Hamilton - Naomi Hann - Matthew Hargreaves - Anthony Haskins - Paul Haugh - Christopher Hayden - Alice Hayes - Megan Healy - Jack Heathcote - Dominic Hegarty - Christof Heistermann - David Henderson - Barry Hennessy - Taran Hennessy - Russell Henshaw - Laura Herradon - Gill Hey - Paul Hickman - Philip Hill - Helen Hill (Webb) - James Hirst - David Hitchen - James Hodgson - Sasha Houghton - Thomas

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Where we've been working in 2019/20



In Touch was edited by Edward Biddulph.

Layout and design was by Charles Rousseaux and the issue was printed by KMS Litho Ltd.

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