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Anatomising an Archaeological Project – Hazleton Revisited

by Alan Saville
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Anatomizing an Archaeological Project – Hazleton Revisited

By ALAN SAVILLE

Presidential Address delivered at Gambier Parry Hall, Highnam, 27 March 2010

Introduction

In revisiting the Hazleton excavation project my address has several objectives, most of which I can cast as a series of questions which will form the headings to the following sections into which the talk is subdivided. Firstly, however, I need to provide a brief summary of the Hazleton North excavation.

Hazleton was an archaeological excavation project, the fieldwork phase of which was spread over the four years 1979–1982. Hazleton is a small Cotswold village close to the main A40 road, just to the north-west of Northleach and of considerable historical interest, as recently recorded in the Society's *Transactions* (Dyer and Aldred 2009). The focus of the excavation was a Neolithic long cairn – known as the Hazleton North barrow (NGR SP 0727 1889) – lying just to the north of the village, an example of a so-called Cotswold-Severn tomb of which there are several well-known Gloucestershire examples, such as Belas Knap and Hetty Pegler's Tump. These tombs belong to some of the very earliest agricultural communities living in the Cotswolds, dating to almost 6000 years ago, and are a truly remarkable survival of ancient architecture.

Barrow Ground Field at Hazleton had two closely sited long cairns, Hazleton North and Hazleton South (Fig. 1). Hazleton North sat in the middle of the field and was under cultivation, the degree to which it was being ploughed-over varying from year to year. In 1979 a rectangular patch had been left unploughed over the highest part of the barrow, though from the contours and the stoniness of the ground it was clear that the underlying cairn occupied a much larger area than this. The project involved the total excavation of the Hazleton North barrow. Apart from the use of a JCB when investigating the flanking quarry pits, the excavation was undertaken completely by hand, beginning with ploughsoil removal and the planning, stone by stone, of the surface of the cairn, before any constructional stonework was removed (Figs. 2–3).

It was immediately clear, after removing all the ploughsoil, that the basic shape of the monument was virtually intact – an elongated, tapering rectangle some 53m long × 19–8m wide – and it was also clear that the eastern tail end had been ploughed away, but there was otherwise no obvious disturbance. We could see that this was an example of a side-chambered cairn, with two opposed entrances and L-shaped burial chambered areas, and with a broad, shallow forecourt at the west end without any terminal chamber (Fig. 4).

It was felt important to record the cairn in detail at this stage, partly for the obvious reason that we were about to destroy it in a physical sense, but also to provide a crystal-clear example of what a Cotswold-Severn tomb looked like below a ploughsoil cover. This could serve as a guide



Fig. 1. Aerial view of Barrow Ground Field, Hazleton, during the 1981 excavation. Hazleton North is in the centre of the field. The position of Hazleton South can be seen at the edge of the field as a patch of rough grass with the two backfilled trenches excavated across it in 1980 clearly visible. (Photo: Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, National Monuments Record, Air Photo Unit, ref. SP0718/14, flown on 10 August 1981. Crown Copyright.)



Fig. 2. Beginning to excavate at Hazleton North, viewed from the east, on 2 October 1979 (Photo: Alan Saville).



Fig. 3. Excavation in progress on 28 October 1979, viewed from the east (Photo: Alan Saville).

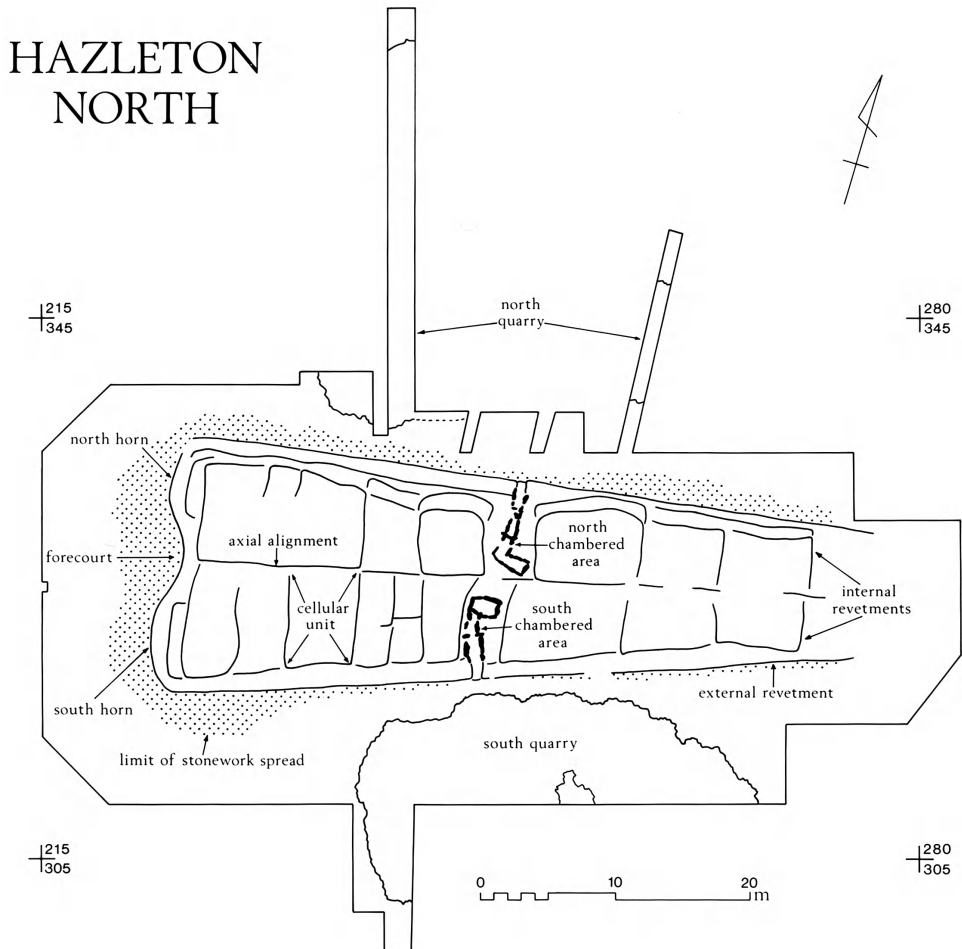


Fig. 4. General plan showing the components of the Hazleton North long cairn (drawn by Jon Hoyle).

for any future excavation projects or possible preservation and/or display initiatives at other such sites. The excavation strategy was, in so far as possible, to dismantle the monument in reverse sequence to the construction – a technique pioneered by Professor W.F. Grimes who excavated the nearby Burn Ground long cairn at Hampnett during the Second World War (Grimes 1960) – until we ended up with a completely bare surface. In the process of unpicking the cairn we learnt to understand the way in which Neolithic people had built their monument, in particular the logical way in which retaining walls or revetments were used to consolidate the mass of the structure, exploiting to the full the inherent properties of the local Cotswold limestone as a building material. That they knew very well what they were doing is made apparent by the fact that much of the structure had survived so well for thousands of years.

The building stone was acquired from adjacent quarries to north and south of the cairn, from which the limestone had been extracted by using picks made from red-deer antlers, many examples of which were found during excavation.

The burial chambers were, understandably, in a semi-collapsed state, having lost their roofing at some stage. Nevertheless, there were still abundant *in situ* burial remains, preserved by the alkaline environment engendered by all the limestone, which allowed us to determine much about the mode of burial and the individuals who were represented, whether in an articulated form or otherwise. Twenty-one adults and 12–19 pre-adults had been inhumed, plus there was one adult and one pre-adult cremation. Thus, apart from the slight evidence for cremation in the latter stages of tomb use, the burial practice was inhumation, and all the evidence points to the introduction of entire corpses into the chambered areas, with progressive disturbance of the earlier remains as the chambers were re-entered and new burials were made. Devices including blocking slabs were used to prevent unwanted access – probably by animals as much as by people – to the burial chambers while they were still in use. A remarkable illustration of this came from the north chambered area, where a collapse of the cairn stonework had occurred preventing further access to the north chamber and leaving the blocking slab in the passage in place. Undeterred, the users continued making burials in the entrance, the last of which was the flint-knapper burial, so-called because this was an adult male buried with a large flint core and a quartzite hammer-stone (Fig. 5).

The chambers were formed in the first instance by erecting large upright slabs of limestone – the orthostats – the largest and most robust of which were not of the same limestone as in the cairn-side quarries, and must have been specially imported from at least a few kilometres away.



Fig. 5. Excavation of the ‘flint-knapper’ burial in the entrance to the north chambered area, viewed from the south, on 1 September 1981 (Photo: Alan Saville).



Fig. 6. Jon Hoyle registering some of the numerous finds from a section of the buried soil preserved beneath the cairn, on 6 August 1982 (Photo: Alan Saville).

Beneath the cairn was a partially preserved former ground surface which yielded information about Neolithic activity, with a small timber structure and a midden immediately preceding the barrow and particularly prolific finds of flints, potsherds, animal bone and teeth fragments and carbonized plant remains, including numerous burnt hazelnut shells (Fig. 6). Also in a separate area there was a quantity of Mesolithic flintwork, indicating some antiquity for human activity at this particular location in the landscape.

How did the excavation come about?

The very brief summary above is all I want to say by way of a conventional account of the excavation, otherwise I will simply be repeating talks I gave about Hazleton to this Society and many other groups locally throughout the 1980s (quite apart from the published accounts, for which see below). I want to turn now to how and why the project came about. For background we could go a long way into previous centuries for expressions of concern about the condition of the Cotswold-Severn tombs – for example G.B. Witts (1883) and perhaps most famously O.G.S. Crawford's monograph (Crawford 1925). However, the more immediate catalyst takes us back some 40 years to the writing of a chapter by John Drinkwater in the Festschrift for Leslie Grinsell (Drinkwater 1972).

John Drinkwater concluded that there was a major and increasing problem of preservation with Cotswold barrows in general – the threat coming mainly from agricultural activity, especially

ploughing. He suggested that, if excavation was to be seen as part of the solution, it would have to be carefully targeted to maximize the return on investment – in other words the barrows to be excavated should not simply be the most threatened, but the best of the threatened examples.

John Drinkwater's work was inspired not only by the pre-eminent field-survey work of Leslie Grinsell (e.g. O'Neil and Grinsell 1960), but was also energized by Peter Fowler, then of the Bristol University Extra-Mural Studies Department, a crusading archaeologist who was the motivator of much that was happening in the archaeology of the South West at the time. Peter Fowler was the founding Chairman of the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset (CRAAGS), the Committee which ran the regional archaeological unit, and he kept the concerns expressed in John Drinkwater's survey very much in mind, so that Cotswold barrows were firmly on the CRAAGS agenda.

Despite what John Drinkwater had said about excavation strategy, an initial outcome of this concern was in fact the excavation of a heavily ploughed Bronze Age round barrow at Cow Common, Lower Swell, over the winter of 1974–75. This was because there was still perceived to be a need to demonstrate that ploughing was indeed very pernicious and actually the Cow Common excavation was, helpfully in this respect, very negatively informative (Saville 1979). The excavation showed that the barrow had been almost completely removed by ploughing and led to the conclusion in my report that if the excavation of other ploughed barrows was to be considered: 'priority should be assigned to the best preserved amongst them ... since the potential information to be gained ... will increase in relation to the degree of preservation' (Saville 1979, 116).

Attention then focused on the Neolithic long barrows, given that these, along with the Iron Age hillforts, were the signature monuments for Cotswold prehistory and represented a heritage asset of high national and indeed international significance. In collaboration with John Drinkwater I produced an internal report for CRAAGS on the Cotswold-Severn tombs (Drinkwater and Saville 1976). This highlighted the fact that there were numerous long barrows in the county which were scheduled ancient monuments, and therefore ostensibly protected sites, but which were nevertheless completely ploughed over and thus highly endangered. The 16 barrows in this category presented a self-selected priority list for action, within which, given the impossibility of resources being available to investigate them all, the two Hazleton barrows were accorded the highest priority as having, insofar as one could predict in advance, the greatest research potential. There were various reasons for this, but one which elevated them above others in the same category was that they were a closely adjacent pair, offering all sorts of opportunities for the comparison of data sets – were these two tombs of the same type and construction, were they of the same date, were they built by the same people or by adjacent tribes and marking a boundary, was one for males and the other for females? These and many more research questions could be asked and perhaps answered by excavating a pair of Cotswold-Severn tombs in this way, something which had never been done before.

Negotiations ensued between CRAAGS and Department of the Environment (DoE) representatives over possible funding for long-barrow excavation. Understandably there was a preference on the DoE's part for taking the Hazleton barrows out of cultivation as the cheapest short-term option, but when the mechanisms for doing this reached what appeared to be a dead end, it was agreed that the DoE would fund the excavation of both Hazleton barrows as a five-year project.

Of course in those days there was no such a thing as guaranteed five-year funding, everything was organized on an annual basis, and even after the first season in 1979 the DoE showed signs of getting 'cold feet' about its commitment and began to renegotiate the arrangements to avoid excavation of the southern barrow, which it would attempt to take out of cultivation (and, to be fair, eventually – in fact many years later – this was achieved). Also, after the 1980 season, it became

clear that the approach of excavating in relatively short campaigns in the autumn following the harvest was going to take very many years to complete the project. Accordingly the DoE increased the funding in 1981 to allow for a longer season starting earlier in the year, with compensation paid to the farmer for taking a quarter of the field out of cultivation while this happened. It was this season in 1981 which demonstrated the enormous quality of the remains we were uncovering, and particularly the hugely impressive and important burial deposits. And clearly there had to be a further season of excavation in 1982 to allow the job to be finished.

How was this major excavation project achieved, and by whom?

The excavation project at Hazleton took place under the auspices of CRAAGS, organized locally by me with a base at Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum. The excavation itself was the achievement of a very large number of individuals who worked on the site. The roll call was extensive: 37 in 1979, 40 in 1980, 65 in 1981, and 52 in 1982. Not all of these were on site at any one time of course; the peak was in 1981 with a crew of about 50 on some weeks, necessitating the help of a visiting wages clerk one day a week courtesy of Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum. With benefit of hindsight I can now realize more profoundly the enormous debt I owe to all the people who collaborated in the Hazleton excavation – it is stating the obvious to say that such excavations are team exercises, but without the collective input of so many people – in many cases contributing above and beyond the call of duty (Figs. 7–8), and certainly well beyond the pay and allowances on offer at the time – the excavation would not have been completed nor conducted to the standard it was. For reasons beyond my control the role call of on-site workers was excised from the published excavation report, so I gratefully take this opportunity of paying tribute by listing their names in the Appendix to the published version of this address.

Looking back through the photographic archive and in the various Hazleton publications I find innumerable images of the cairn, the chambers, the burials, and so on, but hardly any pictures of the people who were doing all the work. (On excavations these days it is often the other way around, especially with the arrival of the digital camera age and the use of excavation web- and video-diaries.) Nevertheless, I can reproduce here three photographs showing some members of the field teams in 1980, 1981 and 1982 respectively (Figs. 9–11), and this address provides the welcome opportunity to include other photographs of excavation work in progress.

Most excavations can only take place really successfully with the co-operation of landowners and land-users, and at Hazleton we had the benefit of excellent benign relations with the farmer David Tongue, who endured the four years of disruption to his field with equanimity. Excavations also need the involvement of experts with particular skills and we were very lucky to have the services of some of the foremost specialists coming to Hazleton to take samples for analyses of various kinds, including bedrock, pollen, molluscs, and soils (Fig. 12).

What happened afterwards?

Following an excavation comes post-excavation. This is a difficult phase with problems all of its own. Excavation, at least an excavation of this nature and complexity, generates a huge amount of data which has to be processed, absorbed, interpreted, and reported upon. And in the 1980s this was a matter, for the most part, of doing everything manually – so all the catalogues were hand-written, all the illustrations were hand drawn, and so on. By the time the final report came to be written I did use one of those early Amstrad word-processors but that was the only technology employed.

I was concerned to engender some publicity for the Hazleton project. During the excavation itself the profile had been kept rather low – we did have open days on site in 1981 and 1982

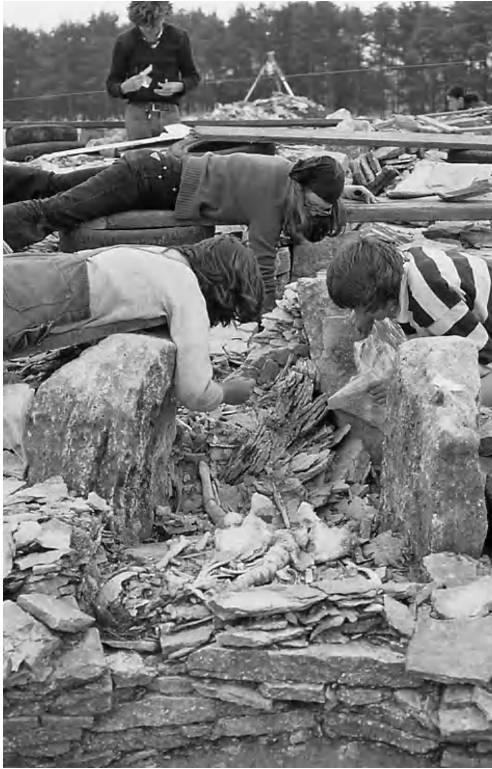


Fig. 7. Excavating in uncomfortable circumstances lying on planks over the burial deposits in the north entrance and passage, on 10 September 1981 (Photo: Alan Saville).



Fig. 8. The excavation crew kneeling while trowelling in the forecourt area to recover artefacts and check for features, on 22 June 1982 (Photo: Alan Saville).



Fig. 9. The 1980 excavation crew pictured in the south quarry area (Photo: Mick Sharp).



Fig. 10. Remaining excavation crew members about to depart at the end of the 1981 season (Photo: Alan Saville).



Fig. 11. Members of the 1982 excavation crew (Photo: Alan Saville).



Fig. 12. Specialists working on site. In the foreground Martin Bell sampling for molluscs, to the rear Rob Scaife taking samples for pollen, on 5 July 1982 (Photo: Alan Saville).

(Fig. 13) – and we did get featured on the BBC Radio 4 ‘Origins’ programme in August 1982 (Fig. 14) – but there was some concern about the vulnerability of the site when we were not there, especially once the burials started to be exposed, so it suited us not to have it too well publicized at the time.



Fig. 13. ‘Open day’ at the excavation on 6 September 1981 (Photo: Alan Saville).

There were excavation summaries in *Glevensis* each year and low-circulation interim reports were issued in 1981 and 1982 by CRAAGS and Western Archaeological Trust successively. The dig was featured in the now defunct magazine *Popular Archaeology* (Saville 1981) and in *The Times* newspaper (10 August 1982), and substantial features appeared in *Current Archaeology* (Saville 1983a) and in the late lamented *Illustrated London News* (Saville 1983b), followed by a fully fledged interim report in *Antiquaries Journal* (Saville 1984a).

In addition the excavation was featured prominently in the ‘Archaeology in Gloucestershire’ exhibition held at Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum in 1984, it was used in the attendant publicity (Fig. 15), and the flint-knapper burial graced the poster and the cover of the associated volume which this Society co-published (Saville 1984b).

Thereafter things went a bit quiet on the surface while underneath, like the proverbial duck, we were, when we could, paddling furiously on the post-excavation for the final report. Essential to the completion of this were the post-excavation assistants: Marion Hoyle in 1983–84, and Elizabeth Hall and Jon Hoyle as the mainstays throughout. We all worked in my office space at the Art Gallery and Museum in Clarence Street, Cheltenham, at least when we had the external funding, which was erratic and involved several occasions when we all signed-on as unemployed because the grant-aid for the project had failed to arrive by the beginning of the financial year.



Fig. 14. Juliet Rogers (human bone specialist) being interviewed on site by Malcolm Billings, the presenter of BBC Radio 'Origins' programme, on 8 June 1982. The man standing is Roy Haywood, producer of the 'Origins' programmes (Photo: Alan Saville).

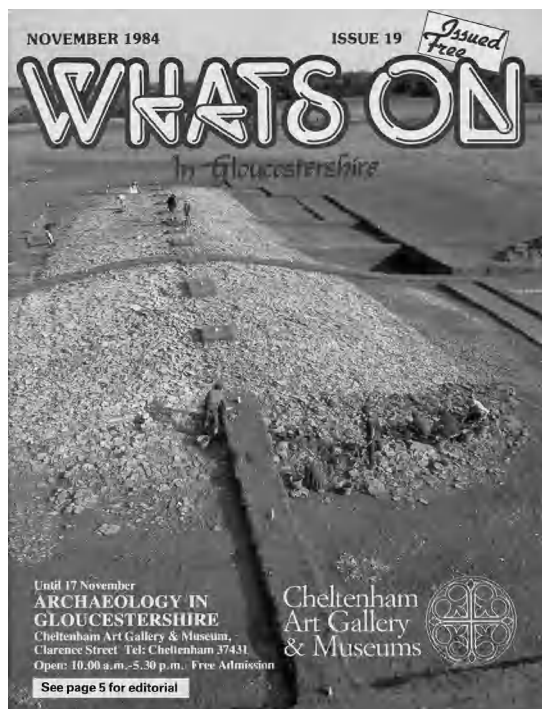


Fig. 15. The front cover of the free magazine *What's On In Gloucestershire* for November 1984, advertising the 'Archaeology in Gloucestershire' exhibition at Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum using a photograph of Hazleton North under excavation in 1980.

A complicating factor was the demise of the Western Archaeological Trust (the successor to CRAAGS) in 1984, with the resultant redundancies, and the negotiation of arrangements for subsequent Government post-excavation funding to be channelled through Cheltenham Borough Council from 1985 to re-employ us.

Apart from the post-excavation team at Cheltenham, there was, of course, a whole host of specialists who took responsibility for various aspects such as the human bone, the animal bone, the pottery, the soils, the snails, the radiocarbon dates, the geology, and so on. I specialize in flint tools, so I did the analytical work on those, which proved unexpectedly informative and really quite exciting, since apart from the Neolithic side of things, Hazleton remains the best known Mesolithic site in Gloucestershire, with clear-cut evidence for *in situ* flint-knapping activity on a hunters' encampment which became preserved beneath the forecourt area of the overlying tomb (Saville 1989).

The post-excavation and writing-up was basically complete by 1988 and handed over to English Heritage, after which I was redundant (again) and looking elsewhere for work while free-lancing; eventually in 1989 I moved to Edinburgh, taking a somewhat different career path by working in the National Museum of Scotland. I was in Edinburgh when the Hazleton report reached proof stage, so I found I hadn't shaken it off completely by moving north, and many further days were spent on the report before it finally came out as a monograph (Saville 1990).

What is the legacy?

In terms of the archive, all the finds and the site records, courtesy of the landowner Mr David Tongue, went to the Corinium Museum in Cirencester as being the relevant archaeological collecting point. We also collaborated with the Corinium Museum staff to construct a public display featuring a recreation of one of the inner chambers, with finds and photos. A reconstruction painting by John Sibbick was commissioned by the Museum as part of the display and this was also made into a popular postcard at the time (Darvill 2004, 13). The display can still, as of 2010, be seen in the Corinium Museum.

I am aware, from letters and emails I have received from students and researchers over the years since 1990, that much use has been made of the archive, and no doubt many others will have gone direct to the Corinium Museum to consult the archive without me knowing. Probably most academic interest has been shown in the human bones, which is significant in view of recent trends for the way in which ancient human remains are regarded. There are voices today which advocate the reburial of all excavated human remains, albeit normally tempered by the leeway to allow for a period of specialist analysis first. But the Hazleton example makes it very clear that reburial would be a mistaken procedure and scientifically inexcusable. The human bones from Hazleton have gone on providing new information as our technology for studying them has advanced, and I have no doubt that they will continue to do so.

In the case of radiocarbon dating, for example, dating techniques themselves have improved, requiring smaller samples producing more accurate, more narrowly constrained age estimates, and statistical techniques for manipulating these dates have developed and indeed have been extensively applied to the data from the Hazleton bones (Meadows *et al.* 2007). Without the bones being available in a museum collection for the new samples to be extracted, it would not have been possible to move forward on this and all archaeologists must resist such misguided anti-science attacks on their data. Applying quasi-religious funerary sanctions to prehistoric human bone assemblages is simply nonsensical. The advances in knowledge which have been possible from the study of the bones from Neolithic long barrows preserved in museum collections have usefully been summarized recently by Martin Smith and Megan Brickley (2009).

I had hypothesized, on the basis of my interpretation of the original radiocarbon dates we obtained and contrary to what was then the favoured explanation of long life-spans for these Neolithic long barrows, that in fact some at least of the Cotswold-Severn long cairns were built very rapidly, were used for burial for a few generations at most, and then were essentially abandoned and ignored, as fashions in funerary practice changed, probably reflecting much broader social changes during the Middle Neolithic period (Saville 1986; 1990, 239, 265–266). I also concluded that, although there were obviously sequential elements to the construction, use, and abandonment of the monument, the overall timespan was too brief for radiocarbon dating to clearly separate events within the apparent 140 years window of 3780–3640 cal BC.

The recent research project to constrain the dating of several English long barrows, published in a supplement to the *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* (Bayliss and Whittle 2007), included re-dating bones from Hazleton and led to confirmation that there was a fairly narrow horizon of tomb building and associated burial practice at the beginning of the 4th millennium cal BC, around 3700 cal BC, and that Hazleton North was indeed a short-lived funerary monument. This does not necessarily imply that such was the case for all Cotswold-Severn tombs, since there are hints that the chronology of associated burials could be of broader 4th millennium cal BC duration (Smith & Brickley 2006).

There are now 44 radiocarbon dates available from Hazleton, including dates on perhaps half of the individuals buried in the tomb (Meadows *et al.* 2007). This still actually leaves some unresolved questions and I am hopeful that future researchers will go back again to the human remains to obtain more samples for further dating to deal with these questions.¹ But it now, from the new dating programme (Meadows *et al.* 2007), appears that the pre-cairn Neolithic settlement activity had begun by 3800 cal BC at the latest, that there is a gap before the cairn was built, but that building had started before 3700 cal BC and the cairn was complete by 3695–3650 cal BC, probably only taking a decade or so to complete. The collapse in the north passage happened in the 3640s cal BC and burials had finished by the 3620s cal BC (i.e. probably after only two to three generations). The new radiocarbon dating procedures, permitting almost decadal analysis, clearly mark a new era in our ability to comprehend developments in prehistoric societies.

Another scientific technique which has come to the fore in archaeology since we did our work has been stable isotopic analysis, whereby the study of carbon, nitrogen, strontium and other isotopes preserved in human and animal bones and teeth has begun to reveal variations in diet and patterns of geographic movement (e.g. Smits *et al.* 2010). In the case of Hazleton some – so far quite limited – analysis has pointed to the human population having a basic and uniform diet dominated by meat and other animal products. This study again involved going back to the archive in the Corinium Museum and re-sampling from both animal and human bones (Hedges *et al.* 2008).

More generally, the results from Hazleton have contributed towards our understanding of the capabilities of early Neolithic peoples, of the organizational capacity of their communities, and of the particular world view as expressed through their burial customs. Hazleton has become a reference point for Neolithic burial in accounts of British prehistory in the more specialist literature, but also in the case of more popular surveys and historical accounts it has made a significant contribution (e.g. Pryor 2003; Ray 1999).

1. Continued sampling will of course need to be done with due care and sensitivity given the importance and finite nature of the sample of skeletal remains from Hazleton North; it cannot be undertaken willy-nilly. Excavation archives require active curation and all requests for sampling must be carefully evaluated and justified, and any actual sampling supervised to avoid damage or mixing.

It would of course be wrong to give the impression that studies of Cotswold-Severn tombs have stood still since the Hazleton project. Tim Darvill's (2004) survey provides the most recent introductory overview of our current knowledge of these monuments, and I have referred above to other works of particular significance (Bayliss and Whittle 2007; Smith and Brickley 2009). Somewhat ironically, however, perhaps the single most important development has been the publication in 2007 of the excavation of the Ascott-under-Wychwood long barrow in the Oxfordshire Cotswolds, actually excavated in 1965–1969, well before Hazleton, but benefiting from renewed post-excavation analyses in the 21st century, using techniques and procedures unavailable to me in the 1980s (Benson and Whittle 2007).

What next?

The excavation of the Hazleton North Cotswold-Severn tomb fortunately proved to be spectacularly successful in demonstrating the hidden potential of otherwise totally unspectacular field monuments in this category. Gloucestershire is blessed with a plethora of these monuments, some of them well known to locals and tourists alike (e.g. Belas Knap), some well known locally as distinctive landscape features (e.g. The Toots, Selsley Common; Darvill 2004, 239), but others, such as those at Hazleton, largely ignored and forgotten, and in many cases still under attrition from the plough (see Saville 1980). With privilege comes responsibility, and since this Society is at the forefront of heritage matters in the County it must have a role in securing, wherever possible, the preservation of these wonderful monuments for the benefit of future generations (cf. MacDonnell 1982). As Hazleton has shown, even beneath the topsoil of ploughed-over humps or ploughed-down bumps in a field there can be unexpectedly well-preserved and revelatory remains which oblige respectful heritage management (Fig. 16). And it must be remembered that – as indeed remains the case at Hazleton North – the quarries associated with these barrows represent reservoirs of high-value archaeological data.

The Hazleton excavation project, in totality from start to final publication, is estimated to have cost in the region of £250,000 of public money at the time, which would in today's terms probably equate to somewhere between £500,000 to a million pounds. So complete excavation of a Cotswold tomb is way beyond the realm of possibility for a Society like ours and, given the current economic state of the nation, way outside the public purse. Only if something such as the line of a new cross-Cotswold motorway or railway (you may say heaven forbid!) could be targeted on a long barrow would the resources become available at the moment for an excavation project like that at Hazleton. In the meantime, until such time as resources may again become available (perhaps even for excavating the Hazleton South cairn), the Society can best serve the future for these monuments by raising awareness of them, by advocating and encouraging least harmful land-use strategies, and by promoting monument protection programmes in conjunction with the relevant agencies, landowners, and land managers.²

2. Subsequent to this address I have been consulted by English Heritage over the plans to restore the Uley chambered tomb (Hetty Pegler's Tump), access to the interior of which had to be halted because of a combination of erosion and vandalism. Preliminary archaeological evaluation has been undertaken successfully. The restoration work, under full archaeological guidance, which should allow public access to this splendid monument once again, is due imminently. If all goes to plan English Heritage will have done an exemplary job, which will be a marked improvement on the shamefully unsympathetic treatment of the Notgrove long barrow when its chambered area was covered over in the 1980s.



Fig. 16. Temple Guiting II (Oak Piece) long cairn, looking east along the spine of the barrow after ploughing in October 1974 (Photo: Alan Saville).

APPENDIX: HAZLETON 1979–1982 STAFF

1979

T. Darvill (assistant director); E. Hall (finds assistant); M. Edgeworth, E. Elias, G. Hey (supervisors/planners); M. Bick, E. Brandwood, E. Gray, N. Greenberry, C. Greensted, T. Hawes, P. Malric-Smith, J. Marsh, N. Oakey, F. Paix, C. Todd, A. Wilson (site workers); L. Cannicott, J. Kinchin, F. Phipps, Q. Procter, A. Shah (temporary MSC team); J. Baker, R. Blewit, Z. Cottle, C. Davis, A. Deibert, J. Drinkwater, T. Fortey, A. Grant, D. Reeve, J. Timby, B. Vandyke, S. Whittick (temporary help); S. Adams, M. Darvill, R. McDonnell (surveyors). Total no. for 1979 = 37.

1980

T. Darvill (assistant director); E. Hall (finds assistant); R. Bryant, J. Cane, M. Edgeworth, C. Haines, M. Sharp (supervisors/planners); H. Artru, J. Auton, B. Bayliss, D. Blake, E. Brandwood, I. Cummings, A.-M. Dabrowska, A. Davill, M. Davis, J. Drinan, T. Hawes, B. Hearne, R. Jameson, H. Lemos, P. Malric-Smith, N. Oakey, E. Roach, A. Simpson., J. Underwood, B. Walker, B. Watson, E. Whiting, B. Willoughby, A. Wilson, H. Wilson (site workers); J. Baker, R. Cole, C. Davis, J. Drinkwater, E. Horne, J. Roles, J. Timby (temporary help); B. Wilson-Copp (JCB) Total no. for 1980 = 40.

1981

R. Bryant (assistant director); E. Hall (finds assistant); J. Bevan, D. Fine, L. Francis, A. Herne, C. Johns, H. Kavanagh, J. Mills, R. Milne, N. Oakey, J. Perry, P. Roberts, B. Smith, A. Stevenson, M. Taylor, J. Thomas, P. Wardle, C. Williams, B. Willoughby (supervisors/planners); M. Adams, O. Bone, E. Brandwood, A. Chapman, P. Chapman, J. Clayton, J. Coule, C. Cox, A. Cross, T. Crump, A. Dent, R. Gann, S. Greenwood, H. Guirr, D. Hosking, J. Hoyle, M. Hoyle, P. Hutchison, D. Johnston, A. Kipp, C. Kiteley, R. Magnusson, J. Maiteny, P. Malric-Smith, D. McIntosh, C. Mitchell, P. Noel, P. Poole, P. Rawlinson, M. Samuels, M. Sharp, J. Simpson, D. Stewart, J. Stone, R. Szur, V. Tanner, S. Vine, R. Wainwright, A. West, D. Williams (site workers); J. Drinkwater, R. Jameson, D. McGowan (temporary help); P. Konig (wages clerk); J. Rogers (bone specialist) Total no. for 1981 = 65.

1982

R. Bryant (assistant director); E. Hall (finds assistant); H. Dalwood, L. Francis, C. Haines, A. Herne, J. Hoyle, M. Hoyle, C. Johns, H. Kavanagh, N. Oakey, B. Smith, B. Willoughby (supervisors/planners); I. Alexander, M. Baker, J. Ball, J. Bayliss, E. Brandwood, M. Broden, R. Butler, T. Dace, N. Davis, I. Forbes, N. Gleeson, K. Gold, A. Gray, S. Greenwood, V. Hall, J. Kuter, S. Larn, K. Lord, K. Major, J. Meredith, R. Montague, P. Morrison, R. Mundy, T. Ray, N. Rombouts-Howitt, W. Shaw, W. Stearn, D. Stuckey, M. Taylor, S. Taylor, A. Tetley, A. Young (site workers); D. Hall, D. Hodges, L. Kolstoe, K. Walker, G. Workman (temporary help); J. Rogers (bone specialist); B. Wilson-Copp (JCB) Total no. for 1982 = 52.

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