

GROUP 9

Council for British Archaeology
Newsletter No.1 February 1971

12/10/40

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Introduction

With the appearance of a new publication it is traditional to set out its aims and this seems particularly necessary in the case of yet another duplicated archaeological newsletter. The Newsletter, which is to appear annually, aims to cover all the other aspects of archaeology not included in the CBA Group 9 Bulletin of Industrial Archaeology. It is intended primarily to establish a better understanding among members of what is going on in Group Nine, but we trust that it will also prove of interest to members of other groups. The contents are what we, or rather you, consider to be of interest at this particular moment. The Newsletter cannot therefore be a journal of permanent record and it must never be thought that any matter has been "published" if it appears only in the Newsletter. Although we include matters of lasting importance such as summaries of excavations we also want to hear about matters of the moment, such as meetings, exhibitions, new appointments etc.

Even a cursory glance at the contents will show that this number has been written by a lot of different people and this is the way we want it to continue. It is up to all of you to keep the editor or the secretary informed of what is going on so that the next number can be an even more comprehensive guide to the activities of the group. Also we will be genuinely interested to hear comments, criticism and suggestions in order to improve the contents and format for the next issue.

Finally, we are not working in a vacuum but in the context of a crisis in archaeology. In this number we preach no sermons and lay down no guidelines but are all the time conscious of the problems that face us now and in the future. The better understanding that we hope for can only be helpful in this context.

Bob Rutland.
Secretary, CBA Group 9.

Editorial

The contributions included in this Newsletter were chosen to give some idea of the range of archaeological work being carried out within the Group 9 counties of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. In no way is the Newsletter intended to be a comprehensive account of work as contained, for instance in the Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies.

Inevitably in a period when an increasing number of archaeological sites

are being destroyed annually many of the accounts concern 'rescue' excavations. Many of you will by now have heard of the new archaeological organization called Rescue which was formed earlier this year. The basic idea of Rescue is to raise funds, largely by subscription, in order that field archaeologists can make an effective response to the destruction of archaeological sites in Britain. Anyone interested should write to the holding chairman of Rescue, Martin Biddle, 13 Parchment Street, Winchester, Hampshire; or better still, anyone wishing to make a contribution (cheques payable to Rescue) should send them to the Manager, National Westminster Bank, The Cross, Worcester.

Trevor Rowley.

PREHISTORIC

Investigations into the Mesolithic around Hungerford

Since 1956 the writer has been systematically investigating a considerable complex of Mesolithic sites in the region of Hungerford. So far about fifty have been located, most lie to the east of Hungerford but a few are found to the west, (SU418671 - SU289715). These sites probably represent several different groups and phases within the Mesolithic period. The close proximity of the sites to each other may enable their relationships to be more precisely determined than is normally possible. In several instances quantities of organic remains have been preserved. A number of these sites are threatened by modern agriculture and indeed one or two have already been totally destroyed.

One site has proved to be of particular interest (Wawcott 111, (SU4000679)) and during July-August (1970) a major programme of excavation was carried out here. It was located in 1960, and has been the subject of several less extensive excavations. The site is unusual in that the artefacts are found in a layer of sandy silt up to three feet in thickness in which the worked flints form a series. This level has been provisionally interpreted as the product of silting around a lake margin.

The technique of excavation was (i) to divide the site using a grid of yard squares, (ii) each square yard was taken out as a vertical series of levels, each two inches thick, the finds from each yard square-level were treated separately. Each square yard produced 10 to 18 groups of artefacts, each group containing anything between

one to 800 flints. The average density per square yard was two/three thousand pieces of worked flint. There were no sterile layers or zones. The find assemblage will involve some 80,000 pieces of worked flint and the analysis is unlikely to be complete before 1972. However, the results of some trial analyses, carried out on a sample of about 40,000 pieces recovered in 1968-9, are available.

(i) There is no significant indication of any break in the industrial tradition. However, there are several significant changes suggesting technological evolution in the industry in progressing from the base of the section to the top.

(ii) The microlith complement in the lower levels is dominated by the obliquely blunted point. Higher up specialised forms begin to appear: Horshan, Points, scalene and isosceles triangles, quadrilateral (often ultra long/narrow) forms and crescents, (possibly in that order). Geometric forms become dominant in the higher levels. Another feature would appear to be decreasing importance of microliths, which become less frequent towards the top of the section.

(iii) Blades constitute more than 2% of all worked flints in the lower levels, while in the top levels less than 1% of artefacts can be classified as blades. An attempt has been made to assess the relative proportions of the blades, and those from the deeper levels appear to be longer and narrower than those higher in the section.

(iv) Blade segmentation, i.e. removal of tips and butt ends to produce rectangular middle sections, is a feature of the industry. It becomes increasingly important higher up the section.

So far reports have been received on two specimens of non local rock, both from about the same depth, approx. one third depth of the section. One is a core of brown chert, most probably from the Mesozoic rocks at the Western end of the Vale of Pewsey. The record is a small artefact of slate, most likely from North Devon - North Cornwall. The identifications are by the Institute of Geological Sciences, London.

The work has been directed by the writer, excavation and laboratory work has been largely by boys of St. Bartholomew's Grammar School Archaeological Society assisted by girls from Newbury Girls Grammar School. Much help and encouragement has been received from Newbury and Reading Museums and, more recently, from the British Museum. To all there the writer is greatly indebted. The willing co-operation of the estate authorities and the farmer should also be acknowledged.

(Reports have appeared in the Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club, Vols. 11, 12).

F.R. Froom

Neolithic Occupation (TL0032 2355)

Along the chalk ridge one mile north of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, evidence of dense occupation during Neolithic times has been found. The crest of the ridge after ploughing is littered with flint flakes and artefacts.

A pipe-line trench exposed three pits containing grooved wares and two more have recently been recorded beneath the Iron Age rampart of Maiden Bower, making a total of 14 pits recorded by the Society.

Manshead Archaeological Society.

Weldon, Northants. (SP922 886)

Burial remains have been revealed by top soil stripping prior to quarrying for iron ore. 4 inhumation and 4 cremation burials have so far been found, three of the latter being accompanied by small Middle Bronze Age cinerary urns. Work on the site is continuing.

D.A. Jackson, for
the Department of the Environment.

Weekley, Northants. (SP874 813)

An area covering 12,000 square feet close to the edge of an iron-stone quarry was excavated after post holes had been revealed by top soil stripping.

97 post holes and 2 small pits were found which appear to date to the late Bronze-Early Iron Age transition. The post holes had a scattered distribution possibly implying agricultural use. 6 four post structures were found, (Granaries?) these being either square or rectangular with an average spacing between the posts of 9 feet, One smaller structure, however, was only 4 feet 6 ins. square. No evidence of any enclosure was found, the full extent of the site could not be determined because of earlier quarrying.

Two shallow ditches, 30 feet apart, which presumably flanked a road or drove-way were found adjacent to the site. These showed several re-cuts, the ditches have been traced running parallel for over 100 yards.

D.A. Jackson, for
the Department of the Environment.

Sinodun Camp (Wittenham Clumps) Berkshire (SU567924)

The site lies immediately outside the ramparts of an unexcavated hillfort. Work in 1947-8 had suggested the presence of an Early Iron Age settlement in this area and the plan to lay out a car-park for the proposed Sinodun Recreation Area made further excavation desirable. Excavations were carried out by Reading Museum in April and July.

Trenches on the west side of the site revealed a layer of black soil about a foot deep sealed by 3 feet of topsoil. This in turn sealed several postholes cut into the natural. This black layer appears to represent a spread of rubbish down the slope extending for at least 80 feet. Finds consisted almost entirely of small sherds and bones plus an iron ring-headed pin.

On the east side of the site, about 100 feet away, the archaeological features were only one foot below the present surface. It was, therefore, possible to open up an area approximately 1200 feet square. This revealed a semi-circular gully of V-shaped section which had its deepest point at one end and petered away to nothing at the other. This may however, be the result of later ploughing. Several postholes in this area made no obvious pattern but four pits may be associated with the gully.

The finds have yet to be analysed but the pottery seems to be largely of A type. Most of the area will be sealed by hard standing for a car park and there are no plans for further work at present.

P.P. Rhodes:

A Prehistoric and Roman Site at Wittenham Clumps (Oxon. XIII 1948 18-31)

M. Aylwin Cotton:

Berkshire Hill-Forts (Berks. A.J. 60 1962 30-52)

R.A. Rutland, for
the Department of the Environment and
Berkshire County Council.

Rushton, Northants. (SP850 837)

A series of late Iron Age ditches was planned and sectioned, but it was found that the area had been too badly disturbed by quarrying to locate either the extent of the site or any internal features.

D.A. Jackson, for
the Department of the Environment.

Warners Pit, Knowle Hill, Berkshire. (SU817796)

Rescue excavation took place on this site during the final part of 1969 and continued into the early part of 1970. This occurred after a mechanical excavation had unearthed large quantities of pottery whilst removing clay for brickmaking.

Part of the site had already been destroyed when excavation began under difficult conditions. A series of shallow pits linked together in a linear fashion were revealed, together with a number of small hearths containing burnt flints. The pit fillings consisted of grey clay with charcoal and shaped flints. The pits did not appear to have any regular shape and can only be explained as rubbish tips. The contents of the pits comprised mainly of pottery and pieces of baked clay blocks, together with a dozen animal teeth. No artefacts of metal or any other material were found.

An examination of the baked clay blocks showed that they were fragments of large rectangular blocks, with pierced holes at intervals, presumably for release of gases. They are now thought to be fragments of a baked clay oven lining.

The pottery appears to be a late Belgic assemblage; parallels have been found at Silchester, Verulamium, Colchester and Bagendon. The majority is coarse ware and colours include brown, red, grey and black. Types include mainly native bowls, cooking pots and storage jars with a few platters. Large pieces of three 'tazza' type cups with pedestal bases have also been recovered.

The most datable piece is part of a 'Hofheim' type flagon, pieces of which were found at the top and bottom of the excavation making all the pit layers contemporary. This is datable to the first half of the first century A.D., and an exact parallel has been found amongst the pottery from Chichester.

A tentative date of A.D. 1-50 has been assigned to the site, and this falls in line with the dating given to another Belgic site, Robin Hoods Arbour, not very far away. Both sites appear to be contemporary with the expansion of the Catevallauni tribe to the South of the Thames.

The site is under a quarter of a mile from a Romanised farmstead, excavated in the 1930's which showed an occupation between A.D. 50-150.

The Maidenhead Archaeological Society.

The Mongewell Grims Ditch, Oxon.

Richard Bradley (*Oxoniensia*, Vol.33 (1968)) refers to the reported discovery in 1937 of '16? Anglo-Saxon skeletons' on the line of the earthwork at SU620878, but at that time the spot was too overgrown for the cemetery to be located. Clearance work by the Footpaths Group of the Chiltern Society and the memory of a member of the South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group, who was there in 1937, have enabled the site to be found again in 1970 and a limited preliminary excavation uncovered two skeletons but showed no evidence of any grave goods.

Road widening scheduled for 1971 on the Crownmarsh-Reading road (B479) should give the opportunity for seeing a section through the earthwork at SU616879 and the possibility of obtaining some firmer dating evidence. In the article referred to above the author shows that while earlier authorities favoured the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. - hence probably the questioned attribution of the skeletons - more recent work, particularly on other Grims Ditches and Dykes, suggests the late pre-Roman Iron Age as a more likely period for their construction.

W.J. Fowler, for
South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group.

ROMANO-BRITISH

Weekley, Northants. (SP 884 818)

Recent aerial and geophysical surveys have located a series of enclosures which have been found to date from the early first century B.C. to the early second century A.D.

The earliest enclosures (Enclosure A) was D-shaped, the straight side being just over 100 ft. long. The enclosure ditch was found to be only 3 ft. deep; pottery from this suggests it was dug in the early first century B.C.

Enclosure B has a 6 ft. deep, re-cut ditch, enclosing an area approximately 210 ft. long by 120 ft. wide. The upper layers yielded large quantities of pottery and kiln debris, probably dating to the first few decades of Roman occupation. Just when this enclosure originated is uncertain because of the lack of dating evidence from the earliest phases, but it was succeeded by a fort-like enclosure (Enclosure C) which appears to date to around the second quarter of the first century A.D. This enclosure (C) is roughly rectangular and covers an area some $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres in

extent. It has an entrance along the east side, and is enclosed by a 10 ft deep, V-shaped ditch.

No work has yet taken place either to the interior or at the entrances to these enclosures.

D.A. Jackson, for
the Department of the Environment

Ashley, Northants. (SP790916)

Excavation to determine the nature of remains struck by the plough in 1969 entailed the stripping in 1970 of an area over 700 square yards in extent. The site, in a field adjacent to that investigated in 1963 and 1966, had been very much disturbed by ridge and furrow ploughing in the Middle Ages; in the nineteenth century land drains had been laid along the furrows.

A strong stone wall footing ran east-west across the site for some 48 feet, with no sign of either ends or corners. The wall overlay a rubble layer containing fourth century material; four feet to the south of the wall and parallel with it ran a ditch which also contained fourth century material. Immediately north of the wall and associated with it was a worn area of finely cobbled flooring laid on a firm foundation of pitched ironstone. This flooring faded away to the north and east without any definite edge; to the west it would seem to have been bounded by a timber wall. Below the foundation of this cobbled floor lay another floor similarly made, containing in it's debris foundation much broken pottery of the late third to early fourth centuries and large numbers of tesserae both fine and coarse, including a small displaced fragment of mosaic bearing a guilloche pattern. Also present was a fragment of an oolite column over one foot in diameter, bearing marks of fire. Below this debris was a cobbled yard extending south under the later stone wall and beyond the area excavated, but coming to a well-defined edge to the north. Beyond this edge there would seem to have been no building in Roman times; over a foot of Iron Age occupation debris remained undisturbed by later features. Below this make-up a few pits and gullies of pre-Roman date cut into the natural subsoil.

No trace was found of the Iron Age defensive ditch located in 1963 and 1966. Although the 1970 excavation obviously covered part of the Iron Age settlement, very little trace of buildings was found, and no querns or rubbers, although large numbers of these had occurred in the earlier excavation. The Roman remains indicate the destruction of a building furnished with a mosaic floor or floors, and perhaps having a colonnade,

early in the fourth century; this presumably took place prior to reconstruction work. The exact nature of the floored areas found remains uncertain, though they would not seem to have been part of a dwelling-house; this may perhaps have been situated slightly to the west. It may be that these cobbled floors belonged to a part-timber building, much destroyed by post-Roman ploughing, adjacent to a late Roman boundary wall. Several unstratified fragments of galena (lead sulphide) may well indicate that lead was smelted on the site; a bronze-working hearth was found in 1966.

Steven J. Taylor,
for the Department of the Environment

Deddington, Oxon.

BANBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY continued its examination of a Roman site at Deddington, Oxon. in August/September 1970. The preliminary work in 1969 (Cake and Cockhorse Vol. 4, No.6 Winter 1969) recorded the existence of a wall at SP470303. This has now been found to consist of three stone courses of the foundations of a circular building about 25 ft. diameter, with only 90° of arc remaining. Other areas of stone rubble, but no remaining structure, were located in areas up to 50 yds yards from the building. One of these could be a pathway towards the spring at SP469303. Work will continue in 1971, after the corn harvest.

J.M. Fearon

Blotsoe, Beds. (TL018586)

The object of the excavation was to date and to determine the relationship of a cemetery, already located by the North Bedfordshire Archaeological Society, to the Roman material discovered over the last thirty years during the building of and modifications to the adjacent house. Forty graves were excavated, containing skeletons of adult males and females as well as of children and infants. The inhumations were extended, with arms resting along the sides of the body or crossed over the waist. The graves themselves consisted of rough cists, which were often made of re-used Roman building materials. In some graves stones were placed only around the heads and feet. Other burials were without stone cists; but wooden coffins and biers were indicated by surviving iron nails. All the graves were strictly aligned with the skulls to the north-west. There were no grave goods, but bronze rings were found with the finger bones of two of the skeletons. The site has also produced pits and gullies of Roman date. One stretch of a gully, producing fourth century pottery and coins, was cut through by the graves. It was also clear that the cemetery was on the same alignment as the gully. Pottery and coins,

unstratified, or in the backfill of the graves, ranged from the first to the fourth centuries, but a general paucity of third century material was observed.

Under the cemetery in the north-westernmost part of the site, a U-shaped ditch, approximately three feet wide and three feet deep, cutting into the natural gravel was excavated. It appeared to have been filled and levelled with dumped clay which produced a few sherds of Roman pottery of probable first century date.

The limits of the cemetery are unknown, but aerial photographs and random digging indicate that it was placed on the fringes of the Roman site. Further excavation is needed to solve the outstanding problems of this complex site.

Christina Colyer, for the
the Department of the Environment

Clapham Kiln, Beds. (TL027523)

Work has been in progress at Clapham Kiln site since the summer of 1968, when a number of ditches were exposed by gravel extraction. The site is on the south bank of the river Ouse, covering some 3 acres of land but owing to the speed of the gravel workings, over half of the site has been destroyed and the remainder is threatened.

To date some 200 feet of ditches and gulleys have been excavated and the remains of 7 kilns have been found. During the construction of one particular ditch an area in the bottom was hollowed out to form a shallow grave in which a burial was found. The burial was sealed by the fill of the ditch which contained a group of pottery dating from late first century B.C. to mid first century A.D. The kilns were constructed at a later date than the ditches as no dating evidence earlier than mid first A.D. has been found in them. One contained a brooch of about A.D. 75, others contained Samian-ware of late first to mid second A.D.

One early find is that of a brooch of the La Tene 3 type found in a gully and probably dates to mid first century B.C.

Occupation continued until the end of the 3 century A.D. when the site was destroyed by floods. This has resulted in a thick deposit of silt covering and sealing the entire site.

The excavations, which are partly sponsored by the Bedfordshire Archaeological Society will continue in 1971.

P.G. Tilson, for the
Bedfordshire Archaeological Society

Harrold, Northants. (SP933553)

The stripping of 250 sq.m. of this pottery manufacturing site revealed twelve large clay pits, containing large quantities of pottery dateable to the fourth century A.D. One, however, yielded pottery similar to that associated with the kilns excavated in 1969 and belonged to the middle years of the first century A.D. and two produced a few sherds assignable to the second and third centuries. Cut into one of the late pits were two kilns, one a well preserved masonry up-draught example and the other a horizontal draught kiln. Both had been filled up on abandonment with large quantities of tiles, including wasters. The manufacture of a wide range of tiles in the pink shelly fabric typical of the site seems proved.

A.E. Brown,
Department of Adult Education,
University of Leicester, for
Department of the Environment.

Cox Green Roman Villa, Maidenhead, Berkshire. (SU865797)

Finds of large quantities of Romano-British pottery were reported by Mr. Dalby of Northumbria Road, Maidenhead. It was then realised that the block of flats in which Mr. Dalby lived was situated on the site of Cox Green Roman Villa which was excavated in 1959 by Mrs. C. M. Bennett (Berks. Arch. J. 60 (1962)). Whilst digging his garden, Mr. Dalby has also found wall foundations on three sides of the building.

Further investigation demonstrated that the walled building was an outhouse found at the time of excavation, but that the majority of the pottery and roofing tiles occurred in an unexcavated area some thirty feet to the east of the building. No other building can be seen on the aerial photograph of the site taken at the time it was exposed, but work will continue in the Spring of 1971 in an attempt to determine the relationship of these new finds.

Maidenhead Archaeological Society

Shakenoak, Oxon. (SP374138)

The Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites at Shakenoak Farm, Northleigh, Oxfordshire, have been under continuous excavation since 1960, with the aim of completely excavating the central area of occupation (c. 100,000 sq. ft.) and investigating all features of possible archaeological interest with a radius of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. This project

is now more than half way to completion.

The villa began as a single stone building in Flavian times, and by the third century had grown to a corridor villa with two subsidiary agricultural buildings. In the middle of the third century, one agricultural building was reconstructed as a small basilican dwelling house and the main villa was first adapted to agricultural uses and later demolished.

The latest occupation of the stone buildings dated from the decade A.D. 420-430, and associated deposits contained three bronze belt-fittings of the type associated with Germanic mercenaries of that period. A late fourth century enclosure ditch surrounding part of the site contained two more belt-fittings, with quantities of wheel-made and hand-made pottery and a small-long brooch dated to c. A.D. 450. Later deposits in this ditch produced several hundred objects of 5th-8th century date associated with agriculture, weaving and iron-working, as well as over 45,000 animal bones. The latest deposits at Shakenoak were dated to the mid-8th century by two silver sceattas.

A.C.C. Brodribb,
A.R. Hands, and
D.R. Walker.

Publications: Excavations at Shakenoak, Vols. I and II, by A.C.C. Brodribb, A.R. Hands and D.R. Walker are available from Dr. A.R. Hands, Exeter College, Oxford.

Latimer Romano-British villa, Bucks. (SU998987)

Supplementary excavations revealed the remainder of a post-villa structure partially discovered in 1969. The building survived as a rectangular arrangement of dry stone sills, 5m. x 4m., with a clearly defined doorway in the south wall and a number of small projecting "piers" subdividing the interior. On the rammed pebble floor were found substantial parts of five vessels of 'Romano-British' type, and a sixth of a very coarse handmade fabric. Other finds from the same deposit included a penannular ring, an iron chisel, and part of a cart fitting, whilst from a contemporary surfacing outside of the building came a further penannular ring and part of a hippo sandal. The excavations were also able to confirm the existence of a southern wing to the villa, although the route of the modern road precludes any hope of recovering further information about it.

Keith Branigan, for the
Chess Valley Archaeological and
Historical Society

Study of the Romano-British pottery industry of the Oxford region continues, and it is hoped to produce a study of the chronology, distribution and importance of the red colour-coated pseudo-sarnian wares and parchment wares of this area. These were widely exported throughout southern Britain.

As a background to this an attempt to work out the earlier development of the Romano-British pottery manufacture in the area is also being made.

C.J. Young.

ANGLO-SAXON and MEDIEVAL

Saxon Huts, Beds. (TL0032 2355)

A pipe line trench dug along the edge of the chalk ridge one mile north of Dunstable showed two sunken-floored Saxon huts, making a total of 10 huts recorded by the Society, spread along $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the crest of the ridge that overlooks the Ouzel valley.

This suggests a concentration of 6/7th century occupation that would well repay wide excavation in the future. Most of the area is scheduled for chalk winning.

Manshead Archaeological Society

Dunstable, Beds. (TL018 216)

Excavation has continued on a timber building 200' 0" long and 100' 0" wide of post-Roman date.

The season's main work was to establish the size of the building but this was considerably slowed by the discovery of human skeletons in the wall footings, apparently massacred and included into the building as foundation burials.

At the close of the season's work it was discovered that there are two of these large buildings only 12' 0" apart and apparently identical.

It is hoped that work next year will throw more light on the structural details.

Manshead Archaeological Society.

Wakerley, Northants. (SP 939 982)

The excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery started in 1968, was completed in 1970 as further top soil stripping took place. A total of 85 burials were found in 72 graves, 2 graves containing 3 burials and others 2, all were roughly aligned E-W.

As no graves had been lost to quarrying prior to the discovery of the cemetery, every effort was made to get a complete plan. The topsoil stripping was carried out carefully, under observation, thanks to the co-operation of the steel company. It is possible that soil erosion had resulted in a few graves being destroyed by ploughing however.

Some 400 objects were found with the burials, including 74 brooches. These consisted of most types usually associated with sixth century burials in the Midlands.

An early Bronze Age pit containing pot sherds, a single post hole, and weathered sherds in the subsoil probably indicate settlement of this period.

On higher ground some 300 yards S-S-E of the cemetery several hundred weights of iron slag was exposed in a pit. (SP 940 980). Excavation has revealed a clay built shaft furnace, the bottom of which is about 2 ft. 6 ins. below the top of the limestone bedrock. No provision seems to have been made for tapping the slag, the west side being dismantled after use and the furnace then rebuilt, major rebuilding occurred on at least three occasions. When the furnace was abandoned the internal diameter of the shaft was only 8 ins. Dating evidence is uncertain but a few small sherds in the top of the pit are of local Anglo-Saxon or possibly Iron Age fabric. Nearby the remains of a hearth produced a sherd of similar type.

D.A. Jackson, for
the Department of the Environment.

New Wintles, Eynsham, Oxfordshire. (SP 432 108)

Further work at the Anglo-Saxon settlement site was carried out in October for two weeks, under the sponsorship of the Upper Thames Archaeological Committee, in order to investigate the palisade trenches encountered in the 1968 excavation, which ran into an area of clay at the South-East side of the site. It was possible, by stripping about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, to investigate the behaviour of these trenches in association with the medieval cultivation furrows. It was found that not only did the trenches cut through the furrows in several places, but also that they contained late medieval pottery. Some of the many trenches encountered

in this area were, in fact, for draining the clay, and others had contained fences of late medieval or post medieval date.

Margaret Gray, for the
Upper Thames Archaeological Committee.

Totternhoe Castle, Beds. (TL 979 221)

This earthwork is a fine example of the early Norman strongholds built shortly after the Conquest.

It occupies a commanding position over 500' 0" above sea level with wide views across Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire.

With the disappearance of sheep grazing the monument had become almost covered with unpenetrable scrub and the Manshead Society spend most winter Sunday mornings cutting and burning.

The motte and inner bailey have been cleared and the defences can now be seen but much work is still required and cutting will re-commence during December.

Manshead Archaeological Society

Bedford Castle, Beds. (TL 953 497)

Rescue excavations were carried out on redevelopment sites N. of the river and E. of High Street. Postholes, and slots with postholes, were found stratified directly beneath Norman occupation layers, and contained middle Saxon pottery. A substantial masonry building (though almost entirely robbed), probably of Castle date, was built over these earlier features. It has a maximum width of 12.5m; its E. end was seen and 39.0 m. of its length. Its NE corner had a small apsidal projection, perhaps for a newel staircase to a first floor hall. Trenches to the N produced many pits sealed by accumulations postdating the 13th century destruction of the Castle by Henry III. A trial trench through the E side of the small mound by the Cecil Higgins Museum, at the traditional NE corner of the Castle showed that it was post-medieval but that an earlier, smaller and steeper mound existed underneath the main earthwork.

Interim Report Beds. Archae J. forthcoming

David Baker, for the
Department of the Environment and Bedford
Corporation.

Elstow Abbey, Beds.

(TL 049 474)

The sixth year of excavations was mainly concentrated on the monastic outbuildings S. of the claustral complex. This Benedictine nunnery was founded c. 1080 and dissolved in 1539. A total of at least 9 buildings, with insubstantial stone footings for a presumably half-timbered super structure have now been distinguished, all probably later than 1200, and most later than 1350. The marshy nature of the area may have prevented earlier buildings, and contributed to the destruction of at least one of them. It is difficult to ascribe a definite function to each. The rebuilding of the structures was particularly complex where they related to the south end of the dorter ranges, which were rebuilt in a slightly different position in the mid-14th century.

Final accessible details of the monastic church were investigated, showing the Norman plan for the E end to be unusual, with a shallow S transept continuing E until it became the S quire aisle.

Bridge or sluice gate abutments in the stream S of the site were investigated, and mechanical trial trenches dug to ascertain the limits of the main site. Work continues in 1971 in March and April.

The third interim report BEDS. Archae. J. is forthcoming.

David Baker, for the
Bedfordshire Archaeological Society
and Portsmouth Polytechnic.

Chalgrave, Beds.

(TL 008 275)

During September 1970 a rescue excavation was carried out on the site of the earthwork castle which lies to south-east of Chalgrave Church. The earthworks were threatened with destruction in the course of farm improvements, and since the excavations have been completely levelled.

Excavation was confined to the low motte, which proved to have been thrown-up in the mid-twelfth century over the remains of the eleventh century manor. Unfortunately, time did not allow for the detailed examination of these earlier features.

The motte itself achieved its final form as the result of two separate phases of construction. First, the site of the early buildings was ditched round, and the spoil thrown inwards to form a low platform 22m. in diameter and 1m. high, surrounded by a ditch 6m. wide and 2m deep. This platform was apparently constructed in order to give stability to a central structure 10m. square, possibly a tower.

This square building was dismantled late in the twelfth century, and

the platform was extended to form a more oval area on which a new single-storied building was erected. At the same time, the motte ditch was re-cut.

The site was finally abandoned in favour of a more convenient site adjacent to the north, early in the thirteenth century.

Brian K. Davison
Inspector of Ancient Monuments for the
Department of the Environment.

Middleton Stoney, Oxon. (SP 534 233)

During June and July four weeks of excavation and field work were carried out at Middleton Stoney by the Oxford Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, in association with the Oxford City and County Museum and the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.

The Site consists ostensibly of the earthworks of a motte and bailey castle lying to the north east of All Saints Church. The castle is recorded as having been destroyed by order of King John in 1216. The irregular earthworks lying to the north and north-west of the castle represent the old village which was abandoned in the early 19th century when the 5th Earl of Jersey extended his park and created the present village which lies on the A43 Oxford to Northampton road. Additionally, there is an extensive enclosure of several acres bounded by a bank and a shallow ditch which includes both the castle and church.

A preliminary survey of the castle earthworks suggested that the square enclosure to the south-east of the motte was not the bailey as had previously been thought, but possibly was the site of the post-castle manor house. Subsequent excavation dramatically disproved this theory.

The Excavation

This season's work had a two-fold purpose. Firstly, to identify the castle bailey, now thought to lie to the north-west of the motte and to investigate any buildings within the defended enclosure. And, secondly, to test the suitability of the site for a research project and teaching purposes. Accordingly, a section across the suspected bailey ditch was opened up between the motte and the church and an area within the square enclosure was excavated.

A) Bailey Ditch Section

This section (18m. by 2.5m.), although not completed, confirmed that the bailey lay to the north-west of the motte. A rock cut ditch 5 metres wide was located as well as robbed medieval stone structures on the inside of

the bailey. The bailey ditch was partially open until the post-medieval period since a comparatively modern stone wall 50 cm. high was contained in the west face of the section. Well stratified levels of stone rubble and turf lines indicated periodic bouts of robbing and destruction. This confirms Leland's observation that there were ruined walls of Middleton Castle standing in the early 16th century. 12th and 13th century sherds were found in the lowest levels of the section.

B) Enclosure cutting

An area 12m. x 14m. was opened up in the centre of the enclosure. Immediately below the turf there was a spread of small stones. In the turf there was only a handful of medieval and post-medieval pottery. The stone base of a rectangular building was identified in the rubble spread. The northern part of this structure was uncovered and found to consist of 3 and 4 courses of flat stone (20-30cms. high). The northern and western walls contained small sections of herring-bone work, possibly related to infilled openings. At the base of the structure there was evidence of a weathered mortar.

Inside the structure there was a flagged gulley (40 cms. wide), at the southern end of which was a large post-hole; an area of pitched stones and a small stone hearth. Outside the building base, a contemporary stone free turf level was stripped and found to contain post-holes. The pottery from within the rubble and on the occupation level was consistently Second Century Roman. Apart from a small percentage of known Oxford forms and fabrics and Samian ware the majority of sherds were hand made shell tempered wares. A 2nd century coin was found in the gulley. The absence of colour-coated ware from the site suggests that it was abandoned by the end of the second century.

The comparatively poor nature of the finds, together with the absence of any identifiable roofing material suggests that the building was not particularly prosperous. It would appear to have been a workshop or an agricultural structure.

Work is to continue on the site in June 1971.

Trevor Rowley,
Don Benson.

Lyveden, Northants. (SP 984861)

Further excavation at this deserted medieval settlement and pottery making site were carried out in 1970.

Below a workshop were a number of features indicating an earlier phase of

occupation with timber buildings. The distribution of the pits around the workshops helps to delimit the area occupied by the earlier timber phases of the building or buildings. A suggested interpretation of the posthole complex indicates an earlier rectangular building 18' x 12' aligned NW-SE with a hearth, a back wall on the line of flat limestones. This was bordered on the South by a group of pits, some of which were filled in, their contents rammed and further postholes cut into them to receive the timbers of a second, slightly larger, 12' x 24' building, aligned NE-SW with a roof held by central post and walls supported by further posts. Two stone lined tanks occupying a parallel position to that of the stone lined pit in the later workshop were found in this building; and a hearth fitted into its South West end.

Most of the 13 pits found in the South yard contained pottery of the kiln D2 type (necked jars with finger pressed rims and bowls with inturned rims, finger pressed), but three large pits contained kiln D1 material as well as fragments of kiln bars (not found in D2).

To the East of the site were three storeheds. The first aligned North South, measuring 13' x 33' with a limestone paved Northern end, had an East wall about 5' thick which survived for 12', with end set limestone rubble on the Western face and herringbone masonry. This was abandoned towards the end of the period of pottery making and two new storeheds aligned East West were substituted.

Below the floors of the two storeheds was a thick layer of sterile clay silt, the result of inundations by the stream. This completely covered to the depth of 2'3" the slag and ash of early 12th century iron smelting dated by over a thousand sherds of Stamford-ware. The levels of iron slag, charcoal and red ash sloped down from the South towards the present stream bed. A well defined circular stone hearth 5'6" in diameter with a surround of large red burned limestones lining it was embedded in an intensely black charcoal layer 9" thick. Close by was a shallow circular pit 3'9" full of charcoal (maple, oak, hazel and alder). To the East of the hearth was a small iron furnace with an oval bowl lined with fireclay reinforced with limestone and a concreted mass of slag remained in the bottom. A trench full of black ash 7' x 1'6" ran up to the bowl on the Southern side. The first feature can be interpreted as a roasting hearth, where the reddish and purple iron rich pebbles (lithonite) were broken up and burned. The enriched material was then broken up and mixed with selected and sieved charcoal (the pit) and screened to create an aggregate through which air can pass which was then loaded into the furnace. No signs of clay tuyeres or a forging floor were noticed.

The workshop, the storeheds and the pits produced a large number of small finds; copper alloy objects included a bronze belt buckle with embossed terminals, a strap end buckle loop in the form of a Lombardic

D, a large belt buckle in the form of a Lombardic C, a handsome double "spectacle" buckle, and numerous bronze plates and buckles and strip. A gilt bronze harness pendant and a honestone with bronze attachment; two lead discs, probably raw material for glazing. Iron objects included a barrel padlock key, two barrel padlock cases and fragments of two more, a rowel spur, harness buckles, rings, a snaffle bit, six ox or broken horse shoes, four knives, two punches, a handle with a hollow seating, possibly a rush light holder. The bone tools were of particular interest and consisted of eleven antler points, sawn off, trimmed, and the points pared down. They would have been useful in pottery manufacture in making holes in jugs to receive handles, for perforating spigots, or bung hole jars, for making slash and stab marks on pitcher handles, or simply as burnishers. Further bone tools were shaped as gouges and burnishers and others could have been used for profiling pottery. Eleven honestones, all of mica schist from Central Norway and several spindle whorls, were found. Seven types of nails were identified and the find spots plotted over the site indicated the presence of a door or porch at the North threshold of the stone walled workshop and a fence running across the South yard. Two stone mortars with four lugs set at right angles, one stone with a circular socket and two blocks with pivot holes (bearing stone for potter's wheel), were found. One coin, a Henry III cut halfpenny of the Long Cross issue c.1250 was found under the South wall of the workshop.

The dating of the iron making levels is placed at c.1100-1150; the pot making c.1250-1350 A.D.

G.F. Bryant and
J.M. Steane, for
Kettering Grammar School and the
Department of the Environment

URBAN and POST-MEDIEVAL

Abingdon, Berkshire.

Work has been concentrated on extracting as much information as possible from the sites of demolition and rebuilding in and around Abingdon. Often the area left to investigate is extremely small, but so much has already vanished it is felt that every scrap of information is of importance.

Tithe Farm (SU 484963)

Excavation in the garden of a house in a new housing estate 120 feet north of the Roman wall found in 1968. The owner of the house Mr. B.D. Jones gave the Society permission for the dig.

This uncovered a short length of stone wall which had been damaged by the recent digging of a trench. At right angles to this wall there were traces of a robbed wall which produced a badly corroded 3rd C. copper coin in the rubble. Five feet south of the wall was a rough hearth with charcoal which contained two 4th C. barbarous radiates. Overlying this area was about three square feet of a pitched stone floor.

This ties in with the dating of the earlier excavation and it is hoped that observation of further building sites in the area will yield further information.

No.3 Stert Street (SU 498972)

This, a 16th C. timber-framed building, one of the oldest houses in Abingdon, situated near St. Nicholas' Church, with one property boundary believed to be on the line of the wall surrounding Abingdon Abbey.

The house is undergoing extensive repairs and the owner, Mrs. J. Ginever, allowed the Society to excavate in a small cellar at the rear of the house.

About 9 inches below the brick and stone floor of the cellar was a rubble stone wall three feet wide. Part of the wall was uncovered to a depth of three feet and it was still continuing down when the dig had to finish. Associated pottery dates the wall to the 14th C.

The wall had cut into an earlier rubbish pit which was found to contain parts of a bone flute which, when put together, was 20.5 cms. long and 1.6 cms. diameter and included the mouthpiece end and three finger holes. Associated pottery dates it to the 13th C.

A trial excavation 20 feet west failed to find any further trace of the wall, the area being disturbed by Victorian rubbish until the Roman level was reached 2 feet 6 inches down. This is at the same depth as found in the excavation of the Abbey in 1922.

It is hoped to do further digging in the area to discover more information about the wall.

Vineyard (SU 498973)

As its name implies this area is supposed to be the vineyard of Abingdon Abbey and before the property in the area was demolished the Borough Council gave the Society permission to dig in the garden of an 18th C. house in the area.

An excavation behind the house revealed an 18th C. rubbish pit which must have been dug early in the life of the house.

Another area at the bottom of the garden to the south showed the soil to be disturbed to a depth of 9 feet.

West St. Helen's Street (SU 497968)

During the digging of a trench to lay an electricity cable, a quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the trench. It is mostly coarse black ware of 2nd - 3rd C. and included two pieces of figured Samian.

The site nearby is being cleared for redevelopment and the area is being kept under observation.

Abingdon and District Archaeological
Society

Oxford

Results of this year's excavations can be summarised as follows:

Greyfriars (SP 511059)

The complete plan of the church has now been recovered. The plan of the building was a remarkable inverted T-shape with a long northern 'transept'. This northern transept was aptly described by William Worcestre in 1480 as the 'north nave'. The extreme northern end of this feature was uncovered by the Westgate contractors and found to be in a good state of preservation. Three of the chapels described by Worcestre were positively identified. One of these still retained the base for an altar flanked on its northern side by a fine moulded 'skirting' while the mortar floor in front retained an almost complete series of tile impressions with one tile in situ. The plan of the Church now corresponds exactly with Worcestre's description of the building. A small statuette, minus its head, was an unexpected find.

City Wall, St. Ebbe's. (SP.510060)

A section of the wall north of Princes Street revealed two phases of construction on fractionally different alignments. No trace of the late Saxon defences was identified.

City Wall, Merton Grove. (SP.516060)

A section carried out at the invitation of the College once again failed to identify the late Saxon defences, but as with the section in St. Ebbe's, two phases of medieval construction were revealed.

34/35 Church Street. (SP.511060)

No further structural remains were found. An early Saxon ditch, possibly of the sixth century was found to run southwards out of the site under the line of Church street.

Church Street: Section. (SP.511060)

Two sections were made during contractor's work. The street surfaces were found to be well preserved and a (?) eleventh century pit appeared to post-date the earliest road surface.

Castle Street. (SP.511061)

A complete section of Castle Street at its junction with Queen Street was made possible during the contractor's excavation. This section, although much cut through by modern services, revealed a build up of over 2m. compared with Church Street's 1m., with 19 distinguishable road surfaces. At least the bottom six had been cut through by a 11/12th century pit which lay in the middle of the road.

The Barbican (SP.510060)

The site of St. Budoc's church was identified in 1969. The church was destroyed in 1215/16 as part of a strengthening of the defences of the main entrance to the castle. The nature of this defence was uncovered by the contractors who unearthed the ditch of a large and unsuspected barbican to the castle. Noteworthy amongst the finds from the ditch were over 1,500 pieces of leather including shoes, belts and scabards. The existence of the barbican implies that Old Castle Street can only have assumed its alignment after the ditch had been filled in and the area became used as the New Market.

Castle Ditch (SP 511061)

Prior to the laying down of a temporary car park on the site of what will be O.C.C.'s Phase II development, a small trial trench was dug to locate the Castle Ditch. This was successful and much information has been handed over to the O.C.C.'s architect's department.

Cadena Cafe: 44/46 Cornmarket (SP.512063)

On this site there was no possibility of prior excavation before the start of the construction, but a continuous watching brief was maintained during new basement work. Nearly all the occupation levels had already been destroyed by existing basements. However the bottom of about three dozen rubbish pits were located. The pits ranged in date from the twelfth through to the fourteenth century, including early pits along the street frontage. Not a large quantity of pottery was recovered, but one interesting fourteenth century stone-lined pit contained fragments of a glass vessel.

79/80 St. Aldate's (SP.514058)

The primary aim of this excavation is to recover stratified structure. A secondary aim is to discover when the St. Aldate's suburb was established. In addition it is hoped to survey the upstanding medieval and seventeenth century buildings adjacent to the excavation site. Unfortunately a three storey seventeenth century structure standing immediately to the north of the excavation site was declared unsafe by the Corporation days before the main season was due to begin and excavation has been restricted to all but a third of the site. Nevertheless the small excavation that is still possible has proved rewarding.

Owing to the low-lying nature of the site no modern basements have been dug and superimposed nineteenth, eighteenth, seventeenth and ? fifteenth century building places have been recovered in part along the street frontage, together with associated occupation levels. The medieval frontage is still intact within the site. The sequence thus recovered is totally unlike anything recovered during the committee's excavation programme so far. In addition documentation for the site is good and the stone building currently being excavated agrees very well in dimension with a shop with a solar above described in a lease in 1439. The documentation goes back to the late thirteenth century but unstratified pottery found in the garden area behind the shop can be dated to the twelfth century and would seem to indicate that it was at this period that the suburb was established on the marshes outside the town. At one time at least the site seems to have been the work place of a bone-worker.

T.G. Hassall, for the
Oxford Archaeological Excavation
Committee

Lilley Farm Moated Site, Oxon. (SU 678768)

This lies on the edge of Park Wood 320m. SSW of Lilley Farm and 640m. NE of Mapledurham House, on the plateau above the Thames valley. A rectangular island 14.5 by 12.5 m., overgrown by trees and bushes, is surrounded by a moat generally 4m. broad, superficially dry until winter rains but soundings indicated some 1m. of soft material in it.

An animal burrow into a possible drain showed the top of a flint capped wall just below the surface near the N.E. corner of the island. Excavation during the Autumn of 1970 uncovered two corners and much of the N wall, 4.5m. long, of a substantial foundation of laid flints above chalk blocks to a depth of c. 40cm. Above this is a firmly laid floor, mainly of brick but containing some flints and chalk blocks, extending southwards under the ground surface of the island, which slopes upwards from N to S.

The bricks, and broken roofing tiles, abundant in the topsoil, are probably 17th or 18th century, while the few sherds to date cannot be more precisely dated than post-medieval. One coin has come to light - an Antoninianus of Allectus, dated c.295 A.D.

Estate maps from 1722, like the 6" O.S. show a pond without any indication of island or structure. The S.O.A.G. hopes during 1971 to continue excavation, for the site is small, to determine its date and use, and also to seek evidence in the uncatalogued estate records, which may be available.

W.J. Fowler, for the
South Oxfordshire Archaeological Group.

SURVEYS

The Mesolithic Research Committee of the C.B.A. is currently engaged in a national survey of sites and material. This will be in the form of a card index as the first stage of the project, the second of which could be the publication of part or whole of the survey in the form of a Gazetteer. Would anyone with information about particular sites, or would like to help in any way with this project, please contact Mr. A.G. Woodcock, Banbury Museum, Marlborough Road, Banbury, Oxon.

M.4 Survey

The Maidenhead Society undertook to survey about eight miles of the route

from Holyport, westwards to Billhill Park. The area is reasonably flat, open farmland with some fir plantations, and is mainly drained by the artificial stream called "the cut" to the Thames. The soils consist of sands, gravels, and heavy clays.

Most of the route was walked before the contractors began operations. Several fields of ridge and furrow were noted at Pondwood Farm (SU851756) and Whitehouse Farm (SU862765). Much of this remains undisturbed.

A series of measurements taken Furrow to Furrow gave varying Ridge widths from 2.30 metres up to 5.0 metres. I would appreciate information on any work done on Ridge and Furrow in the county so that we may obtain some idea of the date of this. We intend to investigate the Pond Wood Farm area more completely in the future as there are several unthreatened features including possible fishponds.

A cutting at Kiln Copse (SU834735) was closely watched, because of the name, but nothing noted.

A careful search was made between Waltham Place and Poley Street Farm at (SU86237730), prior to gravel extraction, for the so-called "Berry Grove" villa, but nothing noted, although a farm worker reported finding foundations of some sort in the vicinity whilst ploughing. Unfortunately a watch could not be kept whilst the contractors were working.

Construction was watched from Frilsham (SU539740) east to the railway line (SU655711). This section is noticeable for its considerable proportion of woodland and the fact that it crosses the untraced section of the Roman road from Silchester to Dorchester on Thames. Nothing was found when the wooded areas were opened up. The poor quality of the soil suggests that these areas must have been unattractive for a long time, whilst the methods of clearance would effectively destroy all except the most robust remains. In spite of a careful search no trace was seen of the Roman road.

Three sites were found. At the western end (SU541740) the rolled spoil from a drainage trench which had been re-filled with gravel contained black material, burnt flints and a few sherds, provisionally identified as Romano-British. Further investigation of this site was impossible as a road embankment was built shortly after. A Romano-British kiln was found in the M4 track west of Dark Lane (SU603738) and at least two more identified in the field alongside. Near Maidenhatch Farm (SU619738) a drainage trench showed a Romano-British building overlying a black layer containing PRLA sherds. The last two sites were excavated by Mrs. Greenaway of Reading Museum.

Surface finds are deposited in Reading Museum.

D. Wilson and
F. Butler.

Oxford City and County Museum, Woodstock

At present this Museum has Education, Conservation and Field Departments and of these the latter is responsible for the collection of information and material relevant to the archaeology and history of the City and County. This involves the collation of data for a Sites and Monuments Record covering the physical remains from the prehistoric period to the early twentieth century. The department's records include card indexes 6", 25" and 50" to mile Record Maps, Aerial photographs, Record photographs, Slides, Plans, and Sections of surveyed and excavated monuments.

The present staff comprises the Field Officer, Don Benson and the Assistant Field Officer, Mick Aston. The department organises two study groups, which meet weekly in the Museum, and carry out field work at weekends.

The Archaeological Study Group is engaged upon bringing up to date the records of archaeological finds and sites in the area, whilst the Industrial Archaeology Group is engaged upon a variety of surveys and projects relating to the later periods. Among these is the restoration of a mid nineteenth century steam driven beam engine at Combe Mill, an undertaking which has been in progress for the last two years. As a result of the activities of the two groups it is hoped that a series of topographical histories of different parishes in the county will be produced.

Other current projects initiated by the department include a survey of archaeological sites recently discovered by aerial survey in the Upper Thames Valley. Interpretation, assessment and eventual publication of these is being undertaken by Mr. Nicholas Clayton.

No organised excavations have been carried out directly by the Field Department this year although it has been involved in the work of the Upper Thames Archaeological Committee.

Surveys have been carried out of medieval earthworks at Toot Baldon, Standlake, Barford St. John and St. Michael.

Mr. Clifford Reeves, a member of the archaeological study group, has completed his survey of the D.M.V. of Broadstone near Enstone, one of the best preserved of its kind in the county.

In conjunction with the County Architect's Department a topographical survey was carried out of the archaeology and history of Dorchester as part of a conservation study for that village.

The department produces a newsletter three times a year as a stimulant to archaeological and historical work in the city and county. This can be obtained on application to the City and County Museum.

M.40 Archaeological Research Group

Following a public meeting at the end of November 1970, a research group was established to identify, record and excavate archaeological sites along the proposed extension of the M.40 from Stokenchurch to Milton Common. Work is due to start early in 1972. The 9 mile stretch was divided into 3 mile sections, each to be looked after by a small group. The whole line of the proposed extension was walked, first by the Field Section of the Oxford University Archaeological Society, and then by the relevant groups. At the same time documentary research was carried out, all available aerial photographs were examined and a number of aerial sorties were made to identify possible sites.

So far an important crop-mark complex at the Three Pigeons has been identified, and late Iron Age, Romano-British and early Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found. A trial excavation has revealed substantial traces of a late Romano-British settlement here. It is hoped more extensive excavations can be undertaken before the site is destroyed. Further east at Tetsworth, earthworks of the old village lie on the line of the motorway - one of the fields adjoining the earthworks has the significant name of 'Oldbury'. Excavations of this site too are planned for later in the year.

Additionally, scatters of Romano-British and medieval pottery have been found, notably near Postcombe. It is hoped that geophysical surveying will be able to identify sites more closely in these areas.

Trevor Rowley.

Milton Keynes, Bucks.

Work is progressing on the identification and recording of sites to be destroyed by the new town. Miss R. Dunnett has replaced Dr. John Evans as Field Officer for Buckinghamshire. Dr. Evans has been appointed to a lectureship in the Archaeology Department at Cardiff.

OTHER NEWSLETTERS IN GROUP NINE

Cake and Cockhorse (Banbury Historical Society)	J.S.W. Gibson, F.S.A. Humber House, Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon.
Newsletter of the North Bedfordshire Archaeological Society	Mrs. E.M. Hope, 126 High Street, Riseley, Bedford.
Newsletter of the Berkshire Joint Committee for Archaeology	Group Secretary
The Scroll (Maidenhead and District Archaeological and Historical Society)	Miss C.A. Browne, 19 Orchard Grove, Maidenhead, Berkshire.
News Bulletin of the Middle Thames Archaeological and Historical Society	Mrs. M.D. Scarr, 38 Elmwood Road, Slough, Bucks.
Bulletin of the Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies	A.E. Brown (see under Leicester)
Oxford City and County Museum Archaeological and Historical Newsletter	Don Benson and Mick Aston (See under Oxford)
Top Oxon (Oxfordshire Archaeological Society and Oxfordshire Rural Community Council)	Bryan Blake, Oxford City and County Museum.

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USEFUL ADDRESSES

OFFICERS OF CBA

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Council for British Archaeology,
8 St. Andrews Place,
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Secretary of Group Nine

R.A. Rutland 0734 55911 Ext.450
Museum and Art Gallery,
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Convenor of Group Nine

James Dyer, FSA 0582 24808
6 Rogate Road,
Cassel Park,
LUTON, Beds.

COUNTIES

Bedfordshire

Group Convenor (see above)

Berkshire

Group Secretary (see above)

Buckinghamshire

Buckinghamshire County Museum
Aylesbury (see below)

Northants

University of Leicester,
Dept. of Adult Education (see below)

Oxfordshire

Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies,
Rewley House,
Wellington Square,
OXFORD.

MUSEUMS and EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS

AYLESBURY

C.N. Gowing, MA, FMA, 0296 2158
Buckinghamshire County Museum,
Church Street,
AYLESBURY, Bucks.

BANBURY

Appointment to be made 0295 2282
Public Library and Museum,
Marlborough Road,
BANBURY, Oxon.

Useful Addresses continued

BEDFORD	F.W. Kuhlicke, BA, FSA	0234 53323
	The Bedford Museum, The Embankment, BEDFORD	
KETTERING	F.V. Lyall, MA	0536 2315
	Westfield Museum, West Street, KETTERING, Northants.	
LEICESTER	A.E. Brown,	0533 50000
	Department of Adult Education, University of Leicester, University Road, LEICESTER, LE1 7RH	Ext. 108
LUTON	P. Smith, FGS	
	Museum and Art Gallery, Wardown Park, LUTON, Beds.	
	Department of Archaeology and History, Putteridge Bury College of Education, (Contact Convenor)	
NEWBURY	H.H. Coghlan, FSA	Newbury 4000
	The Borough Museum, Wharf Street, NEWBURY, Berks.	Ext. 64
NORTHAMPTON	W.N. Terry, FRGS, FRNS	0604 34881
	Central Museum and Art Gallery, Guildhall Road, NORTHAMPTON	Ext. 391
OXFORD	P.D.C. Brown, and D. Hinton, Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, OXFORD	0865 57522
	Don Benson, and Mick Aston, Oxford City and County Museum, Fletchers House, WOODSTOCK, Oxon.	Woodstock 456 and 653

Useful Addresses continued

OXFORD

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University of Oxford.
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and the History of Art,
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T.G. Hassall, 0865 43888
Director, Oxford Archaeological
Excavation Committee,
1 Cambridge Terrace,
OXFORD

University of Oxford 0865 58850
Institute of Archaeology,
35 Beaumont Street,
Oxford.

READING

Reading Museum
(contact Group Secretary)

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD : DELEGACY FOR EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Archaeology Schools and Courses for 1971

- Saturday, 15 May. A day school on Industrial Archaeology at Woodstock Community Centre.
- 5 - 6 June. A weekend field trip to medieval monuments of the Welsh borderland (overnight stay at Ludlow). Inclusive fee: £6.
- 12 June (Provisional). Afternoon school on the Archaeology of Milton Keynes New Town at Wolverton.
- 3 - 17 July. Residential Training School in Field Archaeology at Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire. Fees: Residential £32, Non Resident £12.
- 16 - 17 October. Weekend school on The Roman Army in Britain at Rewley House.
- 20 - 21 November. Weekend school on Science in Archaeology at Rewley House.

Further details are available from the Secretary, Oxford University Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford. Telephone: Oxford (0865) 57203.



