

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM

THESE NOTES include all new archaeological sites and finds brought to the attention of the Buckinghamshire County Museum during 1972. Short notes on the extensive excavations conducted in the Milton Keynes area are included by courtesy of the two Field Archaeologists of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation. The assistance of a number of other informants is gratefully acknowledged. Where a name is not noted against an item, the discovery was made by Museum staff.

Finds with accession numbers (bracketed) have been presented to the Museum, others remain with the finder, or in the case of Milton Keynes excavations are housed at Bradwell Abbey Field Centre. Where eight-figure grid references are given, these normally refer to the centre of a site. Further details of many sites are to be found on County Antiquities Survey record cards at the Buckinghamshire County Museum.

MICHAEL FARLEY

PREHISTORIC

Bledlow-cum-Saunderton, Lodge Hill SU 79629984

Early Iron Age sherds were collected by Mr. C. King after ploughing had taken place in the vicinity of a scheduled site. (288.72).

Boarstall SP 64551446 approx.

Four flint flakes found a year or so ago by Mr. Hankey were presented to the Museum. (252.72).

Chesham, Thomas Harding School SP 95870115

Flint flakes and scrapers of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were found by Mrs. Rivet of Thomas Harding School in making a new flower bed. The flints are held at the school.

Ellesborough

Further Mesolithic/Neolithic flints were found by Mr. W. Filby and donated to the Museum. Previous material from the site was erroneously noted under 'Great and Little Hampden' (*Records*, 19 (1971), 92).

High Wycombe, Wycombe Marsh SU 89069215

An unpolished Neolithic flint axe was found by Mr. C. King on a ploughed field. Axe retained by Mr. King, drawing at Bucks County Museum.

Little Horwood, Wood End See under Romano-British

Little Missenden SU 89929745

A barb-and-tang flint arrowhead was found by Mr. R. Mason of Holmer Green in an allotment some years ago and is now noted for the first time.

Milton Keynes SP 881386

Excavation of a ring ditch by H. S. Green for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation showed it to have been a ploughed-out barrow 18.5m. in diameter,

surrounded by a ditch 1.75m. wide and 0.50m. deep. Earlier occupation was evidenced by finds of a microlith, a Neolithic laurel leaf, and Beaker sherds (one of an AOC Beaker). The barrow produced a primary unaccompanied cremation of a child aged about twelve years. This burial had been partially ploughed away and it lay slightly west of the ring ditch centre.

An Early Iron Age settlement represented by post holes and pits was found around and within the ring ditch.

Newton Longville SP 84763114

See under Medieval.

Princes Risborough, Whiteleaf

A bronze leaf-shaped spearhead was found by Mr. T. R. Smith of High Wycombe (see note in this issue of *Records*). (190.72).

Seer Green SU 96749180

An Acheulian hand axe was found by Mr. A. Ramage of Seer Green, but in possibly derived material dumped on a trackway. Axe retained by Mr. Ramage, drawing at Bucks County Museum.

Stokenchurch SU 769969

The eroded round barrow noted in the *Records*, 18 (1970), 439, was finally destroyed by a bulldozer in September. No finds were made at the time, but a flint scraper and primary flake were recovered subsequently from the spoil. The centre of the mound seems to have consisted primarily of large flints. (350.72).

Wolverton SP 818421 and 820422

See under Post-Medieval.

Wolverton, Little Pond Ground SP 801406

Excavations on a partially destroyed ring ditch by H. S. Green for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation revealed two phases: 1. Beaker barrow constructed of scraped ploughsoil, unditched with crouched inhumation burial in a shallow rectangular pit, accompanied by a Beaker (?European) by the skull and a copper awl by the knees. 2. The Beaker barrow became the focus of an Early Bronze Age ring ditch 23m. in diameter and 2m. wide by 0.75m. deep. No burials were found but urn fragments lying over the Beaker grave suggest that an inurned cremation may have been inserted into the Beaker barrow.

Wolverton, Warren Farm SP 802407

A ring ditch was shown on excavation by H. S. Green for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation to have been a ploughed-out barrow of Early Bronze Age date. The barrow 20m. in diameter was surrounded by a ditch 1.5m. wide and 0.60m. deep. Molluscan analysis showed the barrow to have been located in an area of disused grassland. A disturbed primary cremation burial was discovered, without grave goods. From the primary silt of the ditch came a chisel-ended arrowhead and fragments of two collared urns. No accompanying cremated bone was found despite sieving and these finds may indicate ritual after completion of the barrow.

Shortly after completion, the surrounding area was cleared by fire and ploughing commenced. After a short interval an unaccompanied crouched inhumation was placed on the ditch silt and covered by a cairn of stones.

ROMANO-BRITISH

Aylesbury, 46 Regent Road

A bronze coin of Constantine I was found by Mr. Towersey in his garden.

Bletchley, Tattenhoe Lane/Shenley Road SP 848342

A ditch and gullies were noted by Mr. H. Dubber during building work. Pottery

found was first century A.D. with a few 'Belgic' pieces.

Bletchley, Sherwood Drive SP 865343

Rescue excavations on a construction site in Bletchley were supervised by Mr. R. W. Griffiths for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation. A ditch, probably part of a villa enclosure, produced a large quantity of finds including stratified Roman ironwork and bronzes.

Bletchley, Windmill Hill (1971) SP 844338

Subsequent to the note on this site published in the *Records*, 19 (1971), 93, further excavations were conducted in 1971 by Mr. H. W. Pengelly on behalf of the Buckinghamshire County Museum and Milton Keynes Research Committee. Two further corn-driers were excavated, two timber outbuildings of the fourth century A.D., and a cluster of stake holes.

Bletchley, Windmill Hill (1972) SP 84303388

Excavations for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation by Mr. H. W. Pengelly located a ditched enclosure area 37 × 25 metres and a range of timber outbuildings cut through by a little used T-shaped corn-drier. The predominantly fourth-century A.D. date for the site was maintained.

Boarstall, Touchbridge Farm SP 64161402 approx.

Three Romano-British sherds were collected from a ploughed field by Mr. Hankey and presented to the Museum. (253.72).

Buckingham, Thornborough Bridge SP 729332

Mr. A. E. Johnson directed an excavation in advance of road construction for the Buckinghamshire County Museum, with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment. A gravel track was revealed associated with several Romano-British building platforms, also a well-preserved road with clay and limestone agger. Below the metalling of the ford for the latter was found a late third century coin, suggesting that the road is probably contemporary with the temple.

Between the roads, beneath heavy river silting, a sequence of ditches and gullies was revealed, the earlier producing pottery of mid to late first century A.D. Two of the ditches enclosed seven urned cremation burials with accompanying vessels, mostly with samian Dr. 36.

Chenies, Mountwood TQ 025988

A training excavation was conducted by Miss R. Dunnett with the Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society on a site previously discovered by field walking (*Records*, 18 (1970), 439 and *Records*, 19 (1971), 94). The site, which lies on a slope, was found to be very eroded. Post holes representing a possible hut were found, also roofing tile. In a gravel floor west of the hut was a large corn-drying oven, tile lined with a long flue. Immediately south of this were remains of an infant burial. Most of the pottery excavated dated from the third century, and coins found were of late third-century date probably representing the period of maximum occupation of the site. Bronze rings and pins were also found, and the site is interpreted as either an outbuilding for the known villa on the opposite side of the Chess, or associated domestic quarters—perhaps a bailiff's house.

A small quantity of Belgic material including a bronze brooch indicate a mid first-century site nearby.

Fenny Stratford, Bathing Station, Watling Street SP 887338

Pottery of second/fourth century A.D. date, building debris, the base of a pseudo-Venus pipe-clay figurine and an inhumation were found by F. Finch and H. W. Pengelly when a sewer trench was dug in 1971.

Foxcote, Hyde Lane Lakes SP 72433530

Mrs. A. Cornwall presented to the Museum seven sherds including one from a late

third/fourth century painted parchment ware bowl, found not far from a known villa. (328.72).

Fulmer, South of 'Fulmere' SU 992867

During May 1972 the area containing a previously excavated kiln (see report in this issue of *Records*) was destroyed by construction of the M40. A watch was kept during scraping, and further pottery was recovered at SU 9915286686 from a burnt area, presumed to be the remnants of the excavated kiln.

Nine metres to the N.E., at SU 9916186697, a 5.0 × 0.80m. trench was discovered, orientated E-W and filled with heat discoloured clay, sparse charcoal and pottery. After scraping, only 0.20m. in depth remained. There was no opportunity to excavate but the feature is presumed to have been the flue of a second kiln. The products of this were very similar to that of the first—mainly jars and bowls, the former being close in form to No. 8 and the latter to No. 4a (see report in this issue of *Records*). Two pieces only had simple decoration.

Despite a careful watch, no other kilns were discovered and as those observed were readily visible in the patchy yellow clay which covers the hill it is unlikely any were missed. A proton-magnetometer survey carried out in 1967 had failed to locate the second kiln, as it would then have lain beneath the junction of two wire fences. The relationship between the second kiln and the material recorded about 1940 (*Records*, 14 (1941-6), 67, 153), cannot now be clearly established. (452.72).

Hartwell, Brick pit SP 804124 approx.

Unpublished material mainly of first and second-century A.D. date, held at the County Museum (Accession nos. 1909.2 and 1936.153) as well as other accession register entries, indicate that the brick pit, now completely filled, was the site of at least one Romano-British cremation burial, and probably of a settlement. Some of the pottery is 'Belgic' in character.

High Wycombe, 29 London Road

The Roman lamp found in 1952 and recorded by J. F. Head in *Early Man in South Bucks*, (1955), 157, has been presented to High Wycombe Museum.

Little Horwood, Wood End SP 79343078

A few Early Iron Age sherds were found by Mr. E. Bull with Mr. R. W. Griffiths on a building site which had also exposed a probable Roman ditch and pit. The Roman material included a fragment of samian Dr. 18/31, and part of a mortarium. Medieval pottery was also found and part of an impressed tile. (235-236.72).

Ludgershall

See Medieval.

Newton Longville SP 835312

A third-century A.D. bronze radiate head coin was found on the surface of a field by Mr. R. W. Griffiths in 1965 and is now noted for the first time. No signs of accompanying occupation were located.

Stoke Goldington, Dag Lane SP 83344908-83404903

The base of a colour-coated beaker and part of a shell-gritted tegula were found in a ploughed field. Medieval pottery, including Potterspury ware, was also recovered. For a further piece of tegula from the same field see *Wolverton Historical Journal* 1 (1970), 5. (259.72).

Stoke Mandeville SP 845094 approx.

Two calcareous rilled sherds, probably third century A.D., were discovered by Mr. A. J. Reed in a ploughed field. (261.72).

Walton SP 887367

An area 20 × 8 metres stripped during the excavation of the Shrunken Medieval Village revealed a Roman yard surface of second/fourth century date. The large

amount of roof tile found suggests a nearby building.

Woughton-on-the-Green, Woughton Playing Fields. SP 88013740

Mr. C. Jubb found a bronze coin of first/third century A.D. date. The find is now at Bradwell Abbey Field Centre, Wolverton.

MEDIEVAL

Bierton-with-Broughton, Barnet House grounds SP 83811559

Medieval pottery, both sand and shell/limestone gritted, was found during work on a new estate by Mr. P. Hammond and presented to the Museum (340.72).

Bow Brickhill, Caldecotte SP 891355

Three areas were excavated by D. C. Mynard for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation in this Shrunken Medieval Village. Excavations in 1967 had produced Belgic, Roman and Saxon occupation—the latter in the form of a quantity of hand-made sherds in a black gritty fabric, and further Saxon evidence was sought.

Area 1 exposed a row of post holes, a cobbled surface, and a ditch of medieval date. In Area 2 several gulleys and a beam-slot of Belgic-Roman date were found, but the 1967 ditch which contained Saxon sherds in its upper fill was not located. In Area 3 a Flavian level lay beneath an intermittent cobbled surface containing pottery ranging from Antonine to mid-fourth century date. This cobbled surface was cut by a thirteenth-century pit and a levelling of the surface with clay patches also produced thirteenth-century sherds. Several small sherds of Saxon pottery were found at this level also.

A fragment of a medieval building jutted into the west side of the third excavated area, presumably contemporary with the thirteenth-century levelling and rubbish pit.

Bradwell Abbey, Priory of St. Mary SP 827396

The proposed restoration of the Chapel of St. Mary necessitated excavation in order to ascertain the original floor and external ground levels, and this was carried out by D. C. Mynard for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation. Excavation internally exposed a pavement of Little Brickhill tiles (Hohler type LB23) beneath a succession of brick, cobble and earth floors. The pavement covered two thirds of the floor from the west end; the floor at the east end had been robbed away.

Excavation externally showed the east wall of the chapel to have been originally the west wall of a substantial building of the second half of the thirteenth century—probably the Priory Church to which the chapel was added in the mid-fourteenth century. A half column and the springing of an arch on the east side of the chapel is now seen as the beginning of the north aisle.

The north-west corner and north wall of the church survived just below ground level and now that an area around the chapel has been excavated down to the sixteenth-century ground level, the walls stand almost a metre high. The south wall of another medieval building was found on the north side of the chapel. Several graves had been cut through the sixteenth-century ground surface, one of these on the west side of the chapel was covered with a re-used coffin lid of Purbeck marble. No graves were excavated.

The church wall had been deliberately levelled. A post socket cut into it suggests some later conversion, as does a garde-robe built into an angle of the chapel and church. This garde-robe contained a group of late seventeenth-eighteenth century glass, porcelain and delft. No late floor levels survived within the small area of the church that was excavated.

Buckingham, East of Parish Church SP 69533381

Medieval pottery was found by Mrs. J. Southernwood and Messrs. R. W. and C. Griffiths.

Chalfont St. Peter, Phillipshill Wood TQ 01189508

The plan of a rectangular enclosure circa 120 × 90 metres, delineated by a low bank and external ditch was found by Mr. J. Bennell amongst the work of past students of Newlands Park College. The enclosure, which has an entrance with inturned bank on the east, was apparently the subject of trial excavations in 1957, although no printed record has been traced. The excavation plan, a copy of which is now in the Buckinghamshire County Museum, shows that at least one building was traced internally and tile found in association with it. No dating evidence is indicated on the plan, but field inspection suggests the work may be medieval.

Chearsley, S.S.E. of Chearsley Furze SP 71251169

Cultivation terraces, assumed to be medieval, were discovered by Mr. M. E. Davies on a north-westerly facing slope. At the foot of the slope, irregular earthworks suggest the site of a building.

Chilton SP 67751048

Vertical air photographs, RAF 1947 and 1957, showed a rectangular enclosure. Field visit confirmed the site to be a small moat with ditches, now less than 0.5m. deep.

Dinton with Ford, N.W. of Aston Mullins (a) SP 76300874 (b) SP 76650850

(a) A small rectangular moat has been found 150m. west of the well known large circular moated site of Aston Mullins.

(b) A large building platform was observed. A ? late seventeenth-century map in the County Record Office (Ma62/1. T) shows buildings still extant.

Fulmer, Low Farm SU 99368623

Excavations in advance of gravel extraction were carried out for six weeks at the suspected site of a medieval chapel, replaced in 1610 by the present church which is 750m. further south-east along the Alderbourne Valley.

The plan of a large thirteenth-century hall of three bays with flint footings and central pitched tile hearth was recovered. The hall was later extended at one end and a dividing wall inserted into the original hall. Traces of at least three other buildings were noted. The hall and other buildings had tile roofs, the relatively early use of tile here being due to the close proximity to the medieval tile producing areas of the Penn/Hedgerley/Chalfont region. Other finds included knives, a stone mortar and bronze buckles.

The site of the chapel was not located and is now believed to lie beneath the buildings of Low Farm. The site as a whole, however, is clearly that of the old village of Fulmer; migration to the present village seems on the basis of pottery evidence to have taken place by the fifteenth century.

An unsuspected feature of the site was Mesolithic occupation represented by a number of cores, flakes and three tranchet axes.

The excavation was directed by M. E. Farley on behalf of the Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury, with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment.

Great Horwood, West of Manor Farm SP 77203156

An unrecorded moat, now bisected by a stream, has been located by Mr. E. Bull.

Great Horwood, The Common SP 77623190

House platforms and streets were discovered by Mr. E. Bull. The site fills a whole field, and its limits are shown by pronounced ridge and furrow.

Great Linford SP 854417

The earthworks of this Shrunken Medieval Village were planned and trial excava-

tions carried out on the site of the new Rectory by D. C. Mynard for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation. A sparse scatter of medieval pottery was found, but no evidence of any building.

Ivinghoe, Ivinghoe Aston SP 95521803

House platforms were noted in a field east of the known moat at Tithe Farm.

Little Horwood

See under Romano-British.

Long Crendon, Manor House SU 69970901

Four fishponds formed by the damming of a small stream were reported by Mrs. J. Donald and further investigated by Mrs. E. Merrington and Mr. M. E. Davies.

Ludgershall SP 660177

Medieval pottery (Brill) was found by Mrs. J. Southernwood and Mr. R. W. Griffiths in spoil thrown out of a sewer trench. A single sherd of imitation samian was also found.

Newton Longville, Cemetery Extension SP 84823136

Medieval pottery was found by Mr. R. W. Griffiths. No medieval features were noted, the ground being very disturbed.

Newton Longville, 19 Stewkley Road SP 84763114

A single house-platform was noted by Mr. R. W. Griffiths. Two flint flakes were found.

Newton Longville, London End SP 84943164

A calcite-gritted clay spindle-whorl was found by Mr. Blake of Cotswold House and is thought by Mr. R. W. Griffiths to be Saxon.

Quainton, South of Finemere Wood SP 72102148 approx.

Whilst levelling some ground about three years ago, Mr. W. Fenemore found an iron socketed medieval spearhead and subsequently presented it to the Museum. (249.72).

Quainton, South of Finemere Wood SP 72282150

A substantial semi-circular earthwork was found, with bank c. 11.0m. wide and c. 2.5m. high at its maximum. In the centre is a low mound. The whole lies beside a watercourse and the earthworks may once have been the dam of a large pond.

Quainton, Lee Wood SP 705213

The site of a substantial embanked fishpond was discovered by Mr. W. George. A small stream had been dammed by a 12.0m. wide bank and the pond further contained by banks to the north and south. The pond may be that shown on the sixteenth-century Doddershall House map (reproduced in Lipscomb's *History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, I, 410-11), as 'Nor Lye Pond'.

Simpson

See under Post-Medieval.

Stoke Goldington, Dag Lane

See under Romano-British.

Stoke Goldington, Church Farm SP 83094930

The probable site of a large stone building has been reported by Mr. Lane of Church Farm. During a dry spell, grass 'burnt off' selectively at the NGR above to reveal the plan of a large building in which individual rooms were said to be visible. A field visit after the drought showed slight ridges which may confirm its existence.

Stone SP 791137

The house platforms and street of an unrecorded Deserted Medieval Village were discovered.

Waddesdon, South of Beachendon Farm SP 75941294

A well preserved moat was reported by Mrs. Hawker of Beachendon Farm. It was

subsequently found to have been previously reported in *The Congress of Archaeological Societies' Earthworks Committee Report* of 1923 but has not apparently been noted in any County publication.

Waddesdon, Eythrope SP 77441390

A Deserted Medieval Village consisting of a number of street and house platforms was discovered from aerial photographs and surveyed by Mr. P. Stevens, Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey.

Walton SP 889366 (centre)

The earthworks of this Shrunken Medieval Village were planned and five areas excavated in advance of development, by D. C. Mynard for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation. The main occupation of the site was twelfth/fourteenth century.

Two buildings were recorded.

(a) An L-shaped building of timber construction on limestone sill walls on pebble footings. The longest range was 12m. × 4m. with an entrance on the east. A four-metre square room on the west side at the north end of the building completed the L. The date was fourteenth century.

(b) A rectangular building 18 × 6.50 metres, aligned east-west with an entrance on the south side. Timber construction on limestone sill walls with an upper storey suggested by a possible external staircase at the east end of the south side. Date: late thirteenth/fourteenth century.

(See also Romano-British entry).

Winslow, Shipton SP 77782730-77712712

Mr. E. Bull has noted five house platforms at Shipton adjoining the old Aylesbury-Winslow road, now by-passed.

Woodham, S.S.E. of Ham Lodge SP 69711823

Mr. W. George noted a number of house platforms indicating the site of the hamlet of Ham/Woodham. Several houses are shown on Bryant's Map of Buckinghamshire of 1824. A fourteenth-century dish side and glazed base sherd of a baluster jug were found in spoil from a re-cut stream running through the site. (238.72).

Woolstone-cum-Willen SP 881408

Moat. A trial trench across the west side of the moat by D. C. Mynard for Milton Keynes Development Corporation showed it to have been originally 6.5m. wide and 2m. deep. No dating evidence was found and further excavation is planned in 1973.

Wotton Underwood SP 68461671

A rectangular moated site was discovered from aerial photographs, with an attached subsidiary enclosure to the south.

Woughton-on-the-Green SP 876376 (centre)

The earthworks of the Shrunken Medieval Village were planned by D. C. Mynard for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation.

POST-MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED

Bradwell Abbey

See Medieval.

Chalfont St. Peter, Churchyard

Two decorated tiles, Hohler types P41 (flower) and either P59 or 60 (fleur de lys), and a plain tile were discovered by Mr. T. Briden in the churchyard.

Chesham, Emanuel Church SP 96210224

After a quantity of seventeenth/eighteenth century pottery, including wasters, had been discovered by Mr. W. Filby in trenches dug south of the church prior to the erection of a Scout hut, the Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society

carried out trial excavations. A quantity of pottery was recovered, including further wasters. No structures were discovered and the whole is thought to be a dump from a nearby kiln, as yet unlocated. Further excavations are planned.

Hartwell, S. of Coldharbour Farm SP 79921320

A depressed rectangular feature measuring approx. 35.0 × 14.0m, was noted on an aerial photograph. ? Fishpond.

Little Missenden, Mill End Cottages SU 92859890

During restoration work, service trenches cut in the front garden of this two-bay hall house exposed several mortared flint walls. The whole formed part of a (?) conduit, one length of which ran parallel to the front of the house and only 1.0m. from its front wall. At 0.90m. below ground level, the 'conduit' was in part floored with bricks on puddled chalk. A clay pipe stem was found sealed by these layers. The 'conduit' had been infilled with brick rubble, which included pottery of late seventeenth-eighteenth century. Plan in Bucks County Museum. (331.72).

Simpson, Rectory Farm SP 883363

The seventeenth-century timber tithe barn was dismantled and found to be of two periods of construction. Initially it was of five bays, 23 × 7 metres, with the north and east walls on limestone footings. Later it was rebuilt one bay to the west, the new barn also being of five bays and 21 × 7 metres. The new western bay was constructed over a filled medieval pit. A small barn 4.5 metres square was built against the west end. The two structures are noted in a 17th-century terrier.

Preceding the barns were several pits of thirteenth/fourteenth century date, one of which, 4 metres in diameter, and 1.50 metres deep, contained wattle work and may have been used for storage of fish.

Wing, School Playing Fields SP 87952247

During earth moving for new playing fields, two short lengths of limestone wall were recorded. No dating evidence.

Wolverton SP 818421 and 820422

On excavation by H. S. Green for the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, one of two adjacent mounds (*Records*, 19 (1971), 93) was found to be of recent construction. The other is now presumed to be of a similar character.

Woodham SP 71571872

A ditched mound was reported by Mr. P. Adams to Mr. W. George. Its diameter is circa 34 metres from the outer lip of the ditch, and there is a slight causeway on the north side. The eastern side of the ditch has been deepened as a pond.

A windmill is indicated in approximately this location on the sixteenth-century Doddershall House map (reproduced in *Lipscomb*).

Wotton Underwood, Windmill Hill SP 68201698

The site of the windmill depicted on a Tudor map of Wotton Underwood was confirmed on the ground by Mr. W. George. The windmill mound is now in woodland.

Addenda to Archaeological Notes.—Records XIX.1. (1971).

Drayton Parslow

Medieval house platform. The finds were made by Mr. R. W. Griffiths and Mrs. J. Southernwood.

Newton Longville, St. Faith's Church

The discovery was recorded by Mr. R. W. Griffiths and Mrs. J. Southernwood.

ERRATUM

A hand-axe from Stantonbury—*Records XIX. 1. (1971)*. The grid reference for the Brickhill road find should read 'SP 884340 to SP 893335'.