



ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Berkshire Archaeological Society

Summer 2016

Vol.18, No.2

Dates for your diary

Tuesday 31 May to Friday 10 June 2016 Geophysics work at La Hyde

Wednesday 1 June 2016 Anglo-Saxon Berkshire discussion group, Conference Room 3, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt

Tuesday 14 June 2016 Visit to West Stow Anglo-Saxon village organised by Andrew Hutt

Wednesday 6 July 2016 Anglo-Saxon Berkshire discussion group, Conference Room 3, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt

Saturday 17 September 2016 BAS AGM and Lecture Timber buildings: how earlier buildings may be concealed behind later remodelling by Henry Russell, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

Saturday 15 October 2016 Lecture The Ancient Maya: Fact and fantasy by Dr Diane Davies, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

Saturday 19 November 2016 Lecture A Causeway Enclosure and later discoveries at Thame, Oxfordshire by Ken Walsh, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

Saturday 10 December 2016 Lecture The Neolithic by Janet Ridout Sharpe and Anne Harrison. **Crusader Castles in Israel** by John Sargent, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

From our Chairman

Dear Members

It has been great to receive your positive comments about the new BAS website which has incorporated the monthly News Sheet. I hope that you are tempted into sections of the site which you may not have found previously. Thanks go to Tim Lloyd.

The fieldwork season is underway and the Society does rely on Members contacting Andrew or me with offers of help such as excavating, lifting buckets, cleaning and marking finds, carrying geophysics equipment, setting out grids, or moving ropes. Sites are usually on private ground so are never announced in advance to the full membership, however, when the work is completed and entered on the Berkshire Heritage Record access to the information is available then. We are looking forward to hearing from you.

Many of us have just returned from a fantastic Cornish Journey packed with a variety of visits, lovely weather and a cream tea. Many thanks to Ron and Vinny Knowles for their meticulous planning and if you missed it this year, then make it a must for 2017!

Ann Griffin

BERKSHIRE

Archaeology on Saturdays

Settlement and Monumentality in the Avebury landscape

A talk by Dr Joshua Pollard, 20 February

This was a fascinating talk about Josh's search for the routine of daily life amongst the complex of monuments which surround the Henge at Avebury and nearby at Windmill Hill, a causeway enclosure used for large meetings where feasting and goods were exchanged.

Josh had received permission from Historic England and the National Trust to open trenches in The West Kennet Avenue close to the site where Alexander Keiller had excavated in 1934. The Avenue is 2.5 km long and there are 100 pairs of standing stones on either side as it leads to the south entrance of the Henge. It is clearly a processional way but there is evidence of people living on its route in the Mesolithic period where flints of the time were found in pits which were subsequently enlarged and used by the Neolithic population. Dates for the Neolithic period vary from one part of Britain to another but the date for the Neolithic on the North Wiltshire Downs starts at 3900/3800 BC and ends when monument building ceases and the Bronze Age starts at 2300 BC. The site was selected by field-walking and looking for flint scatters and tools on the surface. Unlike most of the Wiltshire Downs where the chalk is immediately below the grass, the site was on good quality loam with no chalk. When the turf had been stripped off flint tools, worked flints, discoidal cores (circular in shape with convex sides and a sharp edge), scrapers, and even an exotic mace head showed up immediately.



Josh Pollard excavating West Kennet Avenue in m squares

Of special interest was a cache of chisel-headed arrowheads. Replicas were used to test the flight characteristics of this type of arrow head and to see what damage they could do. They did not fly well at all due to a tumbling motion and, when they hit a target, did little damage. Their range was limited to 10 m, outside

this range they were useless! (Many of these have been found in southern England and are shown on the PAS website, author's comm.).

There was no evidence for hearths or houses, but Josh did find that people had been living in large tree throws, presumably using the roots to support a cover. He also found a training ground for flint knappers, proven by numerous badly made arrowheads!

The early Neolithic in this area (3953-3767 BC) was a period of immigration from the continent whose people introduced Peterborough ware and mixed farming. Evidence of farming was provided by linear crop marks found in the trenches. At the Neolithic/Bronze Age transition (c.2300 BC) monuments had ceased to be built and arrowheads had changed to the tanged and barbed style, and Bronze Age beakers were introduced.

Uncovering Winchester

A talk by Ben Ford, 19 March 2016

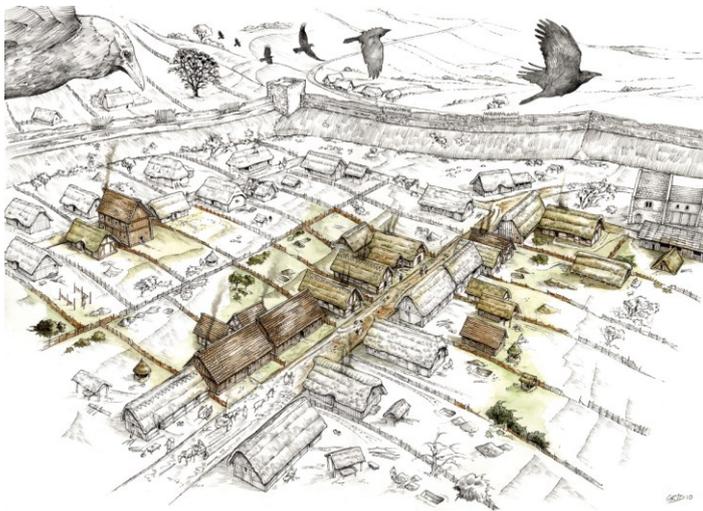
Ben Ford is a Senior Project Manager at Oxford Archaeology, who, for the last 20 years, has specialised in the excavation of urban environments. Ben gave a fascinating talk which characterised the pre and early history of Winchester. He used the evidence found from two adjacent sites in the north west of the town. The sites, known as Northgate House, Staple Gardens, and the Discovery Centre, formerly the Victorian Corn Exchange, offered a picture of life from the Middle Iron Age through the Roman, Saxon, and Mediaeval periods, and the early 1940's.

People of the Iron Age had occupied an enclosure with a north-south holloway which crossed the river Itchen and became a trade route to the south coast, 10 miles away. There were twelve round houses on the site but no grain storage pits. Ben conjectured that grain was being stored in granaries built on piles.

The Romans built their town partly on top of the Iron Age enclosure, providing improvements for living standards in the town. The main street was well metalled and frequently repaired, and beside it ran an aqueduct which brought water from the hills 8 km away. Metal workshops fronted a side lane, one of which was a timber frame building which had caught fire and the timber and plaster had been well preserved. Most houses incorporated a workroom for weaving cloth. Proof of this came from the square, bone weaving tablets used for making multi-coloured braid. The Romans had built a hall with a tower at one end, which survived into the Saxon period. The end of Roman Winchester was marked by a 1 m thick layer of organic 'dark earth' containing evidence of people living in temporary buildings.

In the late Saxon period (AD 900-1000) the roads were in a poor state and were badly maintained, they started

wide and over time they decreased in width. The inhabitants lived in timber houses with multiple floors piled on top of each other during a 150 year period. As the weight increased, the floors slumped into the Roman cess pits below. The Saxon cess pits showed people were eating cherries, fish, horse meat, cattle, sheep, and grain. The town was a hive of cottage industry, where every house did weaving and dyeing of wool. They had used the madder plant to make red dye. The evidence for this comes from the spindle whorls, needles, and panel beaters found amongst the debris. Heavy industry of iron-smithing and bronze-casting had its separate area. By AD 868 money had been found to build the ramparts of the burgh; part of Alfred's scheme to fight the Danes. By this time Winchester had become wealthy, as indicated by the timber-framed burgages and their long gardens for the powerful. Trade and industry further increased in the period AD 950–1050 as barrel locks and their keys, weighing scales, and carved bone spoons suggested.



The site AD 850–934 © Oxford Archaeology

The Norman Conquest and its consequences caused a major increase in wealth as houses each had their own well, with stone well head and steps to reach the water. And, by the AD 1250–1400 period, the rich lived in stone houses. The Arch Deacon built his palace within a walled estate where he enjoyed the flower garden, orchard, kitchen garden and had the benefit of a separate kitchen.

However, it was not to last. Between AD 1406 and 1800 Winchester was abandoned and the place became grassland. The plague events of the 15th and 17th centuries had stopped habitation and life did not re-establish itself until post 1800. The late Georgians and the Victorians created a wealthy town and civic pride caused them to build a classical Corn Exchange with a large dome. It was built in 1836/9 by Owen Browne-Carter and later became the town's library.

World War II air raid shelters had been built on the site and the graffiti on the walls solemnly recorded. It was not all rude, so it was subsequently exhibited along with the rules, 'To those using this shelter' such as, 'do not spit' and 'be nice to your neighbour'.



A chalk lined well © Oxford Archaeology

A book on the Winchester excavation is Ford, B., Teague, S., Biddulph, A., Hardy, A., and Brown, L. (2011), *Winchester city in the making: Archaeological excavations between 2001 and 2007 on the sites of the Northgate House, Staple Gardens and the former Winchester library*. Oxford Archaeology monograph 12.

The enigma of Insula III, Silchester

A talk by Professor Mike Fulford, 16 April 2016

Professor Fulford explained what led him to excavate Insula III after spending 18 years and £5.0m excavating Insula IX. In that insula the building, known as 'house 1', which lay diagonally across the excavation trench, was found to have foundations with recycled monumental masonry in it. There were pieces of roman columns, cornice mouldings, tesserae, and Purbeck marble. Clearly this material had been salvaged from another building which had been demolished c. AD 80. The tesserae were of the same type as found at Fishbourne Palace, Sussex, and some of the tiles had been marked with Nero's official stamp.

In the late 70's AD, it is thought that Cogidubnus died and the Roman administration took over the running of the civitas. The Victorians, who had excavated Silchester for the second time in 1891, had found concentrations of good quality masonry in Insula III, near the Forum site. Their technique was crude compared with that of today. They dug a hole, found a Roman wall and excavated along both sides until they found a joining wall, and repeated the process. It was clear to professor Fulford when looking at the Victorian diagrams of the insula that they did not understand what they were digging. Someone had drawn walls that did not exist and they thought they had found a bath house in the south east corner that is actually a hypocaust. Professor Fulford has been excavating in Insula III since 2013 and has now confirmed that it contained a high status town house with a colonnade fronting at least one of the main streets. Judging by the building quality and its contents, it was the home of a rich person. The building had a hypocaust to heat the ground floor,

although the furnace flue showed no evidence of use. Also, an oven, Neronian tiles, and a piece of high quality inscription with the word, 'Atrebatum' in tall Roman letters. The contents included the foot of a bronze wine warmer cast with the figure of a Romanised Greek god, called Harpocrates (the god of secrets, silence, and confidentiality), made to the same standard as the Roman eagle found in the Forum.

However, the house was short lived. It had been constructed c. AD 50 and by AD 80 it had been demolished and replaced by timber commercial buildings, one of which contained black-smithing debris weighing 12 kg. The demolition took place shortly after

the death of Cogidubnus, the client king, when the Roman administration took over the civitas. At the end of the Roman era, the site was occupied by the Anglo-Saxons whose pottery was found in the topsoil.

In the summer of 2016, Professor Fulford plans to excavate the north east and north west corners of the Insula and find more clues about the person who lived in the high status house. It would be the find of the century to discover the gold ring of Cogidubnus! In 2017 Mike plans to investigate Nero's brick works at Little London, Pamber, Hampshire.

Trevor Coombs

The Society's annual day school

The BAS Annual Conference was held in Newbury on 2 April 2016 and introduced by the Chairman, Ann Griffith.



Phil Harding, Cathy Barnett and Ann Griffith

Sarah Orr outlined some **Recent discoveries in West Berkshire** and described the work of West Berkshire Archaeology, where she is responsible for maintaining the HERs. Recently-investigated sites include a possible Roman settlement alongside the Silchester–Cirencester road at Witches Folly, Wickham; a Tudor mansion at Shaw House, Newbury; and a WWII airfield at Lambourn. A summary of recent work can be found at www.westberks.gov.uk/heritagereport. An online facility for reporting new discoveries and changes to the HERs can be found at www.westberks.gov.uk/reports. Other useful websites include www.westberkshireheritage.org and www.westberks.gov.uk/archaeology. Next Roland Smith from Berkshire Archaeology introduced **Recent discoveries in East Berkshire** with evidence for historic horse-racing, the archaeology of gravel extraction sites in the Windsor area, Iron Age iron-working at Wokingham, Bisham Abbey moat, and an 18th century graveyard in Maidenhead. Berkshire Archaeology is now located in the Berkshire Record Office and open afternoons are held on Thursdays, although prospective visitors should book first.

After coffee, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology) of Time Team fame talked about **Mesolithic flints from Eversley Quarry**. An archaeological evaluation of a gravel extraction site in the Blackwater valley found

surface scatters of Mesolithic flints and cores, which were investigated further by excavation. The flints were present in peat alongside an old river channel and were dated 9800–9400 to 6690–6500 BC, representing the entire span of the Mesolithic. 'Shed loads' of flints were also found on raised knolls and elsewhere, including blade cores, blanks, a tranchet axe, and a few microliths. A hundred test pits were dug and the spoil sieved using a 4 mm-mesh to establish the extent and density of the flint scatters. All the raised areas were sand and they all contained flints. Flecks of charcoal might indicate the deliberate burning of vegetation during the Mesolithic. Neolithic and Bronze Age flints showed the area continued in use, and that the Blackwater valley probably formed a corridor linking the Weald and the Kennet.

The Silchester Environs Project was described by Cathy Barnett (University of Reading). This was carried out in 2015–2016 to investigate the later prehistoric land use around Silchester using excavation and survey techniques to explore the origins of the Iron Age oppidum. Preliminary desk top research was followed by mapping features from aerial surveys over periods of time in order to pick out elusive cropmarks. Lidar was found to be particularly useful. This was followed by geophysics. Pond Farm hillfort was shown to have had a palisade, gatehouse, and entrance causeway, and was radiocarbon dated to 200 BC–AD 20, showing it to be a late Iron Age construction. No artefacts or roundhouses were found and it is suggested that the hillfort was used to protect livestock. There is evidence for further activity in the late Roman period and the site was reused in the early medieval period when the ramparts were remodelled.

Paul Booth (Oxford Archaeology) presented **25 years in the pit: a late prehistoric and Roman landscape in the lower Windrush valley**, describing investigations at Gill Mill, another gravel quarrying site, from 1988–2014. Activity on the flood plain started in the Middle Iron Age with house circles and enclosure ditches. The classic roundhouses with post holes of the Early and Middle Iron Age were probably replaced by cob walls in the Late

Iron Age which left very little trace. Continuity into the early and middle Roman period is shown as boundaries gradually became more linear. A Roman road (Road 1) ran across the valley and a new settlement was established alongside it in the early/mid-2nd century; a second road (Road 2) ran down the valley and formed a crossroads with the first. The settlement included open areas and enclosures at right angles to Road 1 and regular plots either side of Road 2, from which Road 3 led off towards the valley side. A ring ditch surrounded a 2nd century inhumation burial beneath a mound just south of Road 2. There were many ditches and pits and 10–12 stone-lined wells. At least three single-cell stone buildings were built alongside Road 1, one of which contained Roman domestic items. Circular structures with hearths alongside Road 2 were probably used for smithing. There is some evidence of religious activity, with two small altars, pipeclay figurines, and a jet 'horseshoe' pendant that could be priestly regalia. There was probably a temple nearby, such being a regular feature of nucleated and roadside sites 'in our area'.

Large quantities of animal bones were dominated by cattle (75%) and environmental evidence indicated the presence of damp pastures suitable for cattle. This proportion of cattle is only exceeded at specialist butchery centres such as Cirencester. The wider picture suggests cattle were brought in from outside and sent on, possibly as military supplies. The 1,047 coins indicate very little activity in the last quarter of the 4th century and the pottery suggests that all activity at the site ceased before the end of the Roman period, probably as the result of a command coming down the military supply chain.

After lunch Steve Clark (BARG) introduced **Boxford's ancient heritage: results of the 2015 excavations**. Three Roman sites in fairly close proximity have been known here since the 19th century. The Hoar Hill villa is near the Roman road from Silchester to Cirencester. Geophysics has shown ditches and trackways, and a resistivity survey revealed the villa plan which was about 50 m long with two wings. Several trenches were opened and a C-shaped feature was interpreted as a latrine. A separate 'industrial' feature turned out to be a stand-alone bathhouse. The villa reached its peak in the mid-3rd to mid-4th centuries. Lots of CBM was processed and recorded and stone roof tiles, probably from the Purbeck beds near Swindon, were also found. Finds included 52 tiny glass beads. The site at Wyfield Manor Farm appears to have been a complex Roman farmstead but no villa has yet been located.

Circles in the sand: excavations at Thame 2015 by Chris Ellis (Cotswold Archaeology) outlined a seven-month project that uncovered 6,000 years of human landscape use. A Neolithic henge, causewayed enclosure, and flint-filled pits probably had a 'ritual' function. The pit deposits were dated c.3700 BC and included microdenticulates, a fragment of a polished axe, and ammonites. The Early Iron Age was

represented by pits and enclosures, four-post granaries, D-shaped enclosures, and a massive ditch of unknown function. There was evidence for Roman settlement activity with lots of ditches (some pre-Flavian), a droveway and some partial enclosures, six corn dryers and eight other structures. Tile evidence suggested a villa nearby. An adolescent female burial had later been disturbed and a horse's skull placed over her. Anglo-Saxon sunken-floored huts were associated with 6th–7th century pottery and lots of weaving equipment, such as loom weights, suggesting these structures were used for flax weaving. Their suspended wooden floors would have helped to keep the fibres damp and pliable. Thame went on to become an important town in the Saxon kingdom of Mercia and probably had a minster church.

Anni Byard (PAS Officer, Oxfordshire and West Berkshire) presented **Latest findings from the PAS scheme**, concentrating on finds from Berkshire. The bulk of the material (as in Oxfordshire) was Roman and most of the finds came from West Berkshire. Special items included a Roman copper alloy figurine of a winged boy or cupid holding a goose, which was probably of British manufacture. Berkshire 'hollow dome' brooches from the Middle Iron Age, dated c.300 BC are now represented by ten examples, all of which were found either side of the Ridgeway in West Berkshire and the Vale of White Horse; these are also known as '2Bb2' or 'Vale brooches,' and have a very local distribution.

'Treasure' is defined as any item consisting of more than 10% gold or silver by weight that is over 300 years old. More than ten coins are required to constitute treasure. The Bix hoard of Middle Bronze Age (1400–1200 BC) ornaments was the first recorded from Oxfordshire, comprising 19 objects in 85 pieces within a bucket urn, including a bracelet, a decorated razor, pins, a torc, and rapier blades. The Watlington hoard included three complete Viking silver arm rings, 15 silver ingots, and three pieces of hack-silver, together with about 200 silver coins of Alfred the Great and Ceonwulf. This hoard was buried in the 870s as Wessex fought off the marauding Danes and quadruples the number of known coins from the period.

Bronze Age and Roman occupation at Ridgeway School, Reading was described by Steve Ford (TVAS). A trench in the playing field at Ridgeway School, Whitley, revealed a series of Middle Bronze Age pits and postholes radiocarbon dated to 1213–1022 BC. A Late Bronze Age burnt mound consisted of a dump of burnt flints and fire-cracked stones used to heat water in a trough. Burnt mounds are not common in the south-east. This mound probably consisted of a series of filled pits that may have held the trough; it was dated to 1119–919 BC and probably represented a cooking place. Some Early Iron Age pits and postholes were also found, dated to 788–525 BC, and possibly traces of a field system. A tiny piece of Middle Iron Age pot was recovered. There appears to have been continuity from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period from the 1st to 3rd centuries

AD, when the site went out of use. A hoard of 536 coins was found in a 1st–4th century flagon. The coins were dated between AD 238 and 274 and were a mixture of Imperial issues and coins of Gallic rulers. Such deposits are fairly common and they were buried at a time of stress when there were competing emperors in the 270s.

The site is situated on a spring line at the edge of a valley. There was another Roman site at Northcourt Avenue just to the north-east and these sites may have been part of a series of strip parishes/estates crossing

the valley. Dating evidence shows that Roman agricultural sites in the Reading area were all abandoned in the 3rd century. There are lots of early Roman sites but very few late ones – did the Saxons enter an empty landscape?

As always, this conference proved to be a very popular event and our thanks are due to the speakers, the helpers, and especially Trevor Coombs who organised it all.

Janet Sharpe

Anglo-Saxon Berkshire Discussion Group

Meeting March 2016

The meeting started with a brief presentation by Margaret Boltwood and Gillian Jordan of a spreadsheet that summarised the information they had collected on food and agriculture from seven sites, and demonstrated that there were significant differences in the animals, crops, and foodstuffs found on the sites that could imply social differences between them. Nigel Spencer then gave a presentation on Anglo-Saxon buildings. He started with an overview of what was a sunken featured building and then summarised the details of 14 of them including those found at Dorchester, Drayton, Sutton Courtney, Barrows Hills, Barton Court Farm, and Oxford. Next, Gail Eaton gave a presentation of the development of church buildings starting with early minsters and progressing through mid and late period minsters and ending with details of churches mentioned in Domesday. This was followed by a rather theoretical presentation by John Chapman on the development of the church. This focused on the people involved in both pagan ritual activity and Christianity, the places and buildings they used, the social organisation that sustained their ritual activities, and some thoughts on Saxon and Christian beliefs.

Meeting April 2016

The main focus of this meeting was a thought provoking presentation entitled *Two Dorchester Cemeteries* by Toby Bainton and Roger Betts. They summarised the archaeological evidence from the Queenford Farm and Berinsfield/Wally Corner cemeteries. Both had radio carbon dated evidence showing Queenford Farm was used in the 5th and early 6th c. and Wally Corner in the 5th to early 7th c. They then analysed the evidence to develop a narrative about the interaction between the indigenous British population and the incoming Saxon population, where some families lived separate lives and others intermarried across the cultural divide, and over some 4 to 5 generations they developed a culture which by the 6th c. had adopted social, cultural and technical knowledge, and norms from both.

This was followed by a brief presentation by Andrew Hutt on the work using the gazetteer to categorise sites and cemeteries across the study area, and hence identify how the British and Saxon groups shared the landscape in the 5th c.

Andrew Hutt

Fieldwork Projects

Geophysics survey at La Hyde

Last year the Society carried out a geophysics and topographical survey of the suspected site of La Hyde to the east of Sulham Lane between Pangbourne and Purley on Thames. This year we are planning to return to the site to survey two more fields to the east of the field we surveyed last year. We are still discussing the details with the landowner but are expecting to be on site between 31 May and 10 June 2016. Martin Labram has kindly agreed to organise this event so if you would like to help please contact him by emailing Martin@m2cc.co.uk.

The Old Pump House, Bath Road, Kiln Green – interim statement

In 1944, Castleman's, a large house and estate south of the Bath Rd at Kiln Green, became the site of a military camp occupied by the US Army. Two medical units and three casualty clearing units were stationed there before D-Day. The facilities consisted of some 10 Nissen huts and a sewage treatment plant. Since then the Nissen huts have been demolished or moved and the Castleman's estate sold off in lots. One of the lots is the Old Pump House, the site of the sewage treatment plant.

The Society carried out a geophysics survey of the area surrounding the plant. Figure 1 shows that this consisted of a final clarifier, a low structure filled with sand; a trickling filtration plant, a large structure with a circular plan filled with gravel; a primary clarifier, a large

rectangular structure with 4 compartments; and on the extreme right a pump house. The large circular feature in the foreground of the picture turned out to be a pit of buried rubbish.



Figure 1

Ann Griffin, Martin Labram, and Andrew Hutt carried out the survey using the Society's gradiometer. The results in Figure 2 show these features plus an additional filter bed. The gradiometer results show an anomaly centred

on C5, one of a line of concrete bases approximately square, an anomaly at E3 was a dump of rubbish and another at G2 was the pit of rubbish shown in Figure 1. Our detailed knowledge of these anomalies is due to

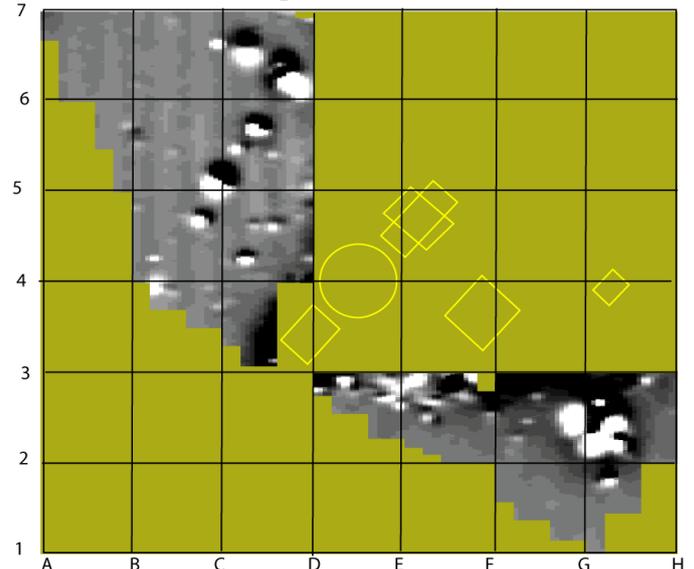


Figure 2

Ann who dug small pits and used a probe. All that remains is to write up the results in a full report.

Andrew Hutt

Walks and Visits

14 June 2016 – Visit to West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village

There will be a day trip to visit the West Stow Anglo-Saxon village on 14 June 2016. This site has reconstructions and remains of hall houses and sunken featured building, plus artefacts so it is well worth the trip. West Stow is near Bury St Edmonds so we will be car sharing. Several people have already agreed to drive

while others have expressed an interest in being driven. I have organised a guided tour at 14:00 p.m. The cost of the site entrance and the guided tour is £6 per head.

If you would like to come along please send me an email or phone me.

Andrew Hutt

West Berkshire Heritage Roadshow

On Saturday 16 April, West Berkshire Museum hosted the West Berkshire Heritage Roadshow; 16 groups and societies put up stands to explain to the public the work they were doing. I went to represent the Society (see below) with a theme that practicing archaeology is a team sport, and pictures of the excavation and the barn survey at Blounts Court, the geophysics at Caversham Park, a new poster advertising the work of the Society, and copies of the last three issues of the Journal.

During the day some 50–60 people came. I was surprised to find myself using the journals to answer people's questions about their local archaeology and as result I have had offers of two new projects and several people expressed an interest in joining us.

Andrew Hutt



Archaeology in and around Berkshire

Henley Archaeology and Historical Group

An outing to Nether Winchendon House, Long Crendon, and Thame has been organised by Henley Archaeology and Historical Group on Wednesday 8 June, 2016. If anyone wishes to go, please contact Cynthia Robinson at mrsscar@sky.com or 01491 572445; mobile on the day: 07747020167.

Berkshire Archaeology Research Group

Wednesday 8 June 2016. The Summer Quarterly Open Meeting and 2016 Annual General Meeting will take place at 7.30 p.m. in the De Vitre room, The Cornerstone, Norreys Ave, Wokingham. The main talk will be Lindsay Mullaney on *Henry I and the Hidden Abbey Project*. The talk will be followed by refreshments and then the formal AGM.

Boxford Roman Project

As part of the Boxford Roman there is to be a series of lectures over the next couple of years, to be held in the new Boxford Village Hall.

On 15 June Dr Sam Moorhead, National Finds Adviser from the Coins and Medals Department in the British Museum will be giving the second talk (title to be announced later but possibly something along the lines of 'Feeding the Rhineland? The Coinage of the House of Valentinian (AD 364–78) in the Thames Valley'). A large turnout is expected so places will be on a first come first served basis; to reserve your seats email Joy Appleton at: parishcouncil@boxford.org.uk.

Input to the Newsletter

If you have an archaeological story which you feel would interest the Society, please send it to Gail Eaton by 15 August 2016 at: gail@eaton37.fsnet.co.uk

BERKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: Professor

Michael Fulford CBE FBA FSA

The Society was founded in 1871 and for over 100 years has encouraged and supported archaeological activities in Berkshire.

Everybody with an interest in archaeology is welcome to attend our meetings and join the Society. It does not matter whether your interest in archaeology is new found or long standing, the Society offers activities from regular lectures and outings to post-excavation research.

All members receive a regular newsletter, full of news about events in Berkshire. The Berkshire Archaeological Journal is also free to members.

Officers of the Society:

Chairman: Ann Griffin

01628 825 288

griffinshiresteps@hotmail.com

Secretary acting: Andrew Hutt

Treasurer: Andrew Hutt

0118 973 2882

andrew_hutt@talktalk.net

Membership secretary:

Anne Harrison 0118 978 5520

anne@jaharrison.me.uk

Programme Organiser:

Trevor Coombs

Day School Organiser:

Trevor Coombs

Tour Organiser:

Ron Knowles 0118 939 4044

ronknowles2@btopenworld.com

Newsletter Editor: Gail Eaton

0118 939 1056

gail@eaton37.fsnet.co.uk

Librarian acting: Andrew Hutt

For more information about the Society and membership details contact the Chairman: Ann Griffin.

www.berksarch.co.uk

email: info@berksarch.co.uk

twitter: Berks Arch Soc