



# ARCHAEOLOGY

The Newsletter of the Berkshire Archaeological Society

Winter 2017

Vol.19, No.4

## Dates for your diary

**Wednesday 6 December 2017 Study Group**, Conference Room 3, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt.

**Saturday 9 December 2017 Lecture** by BAS Members: Tim Lloyd, **European caves**; Mathew Fittock, **RB pipe clay figurines**; Andrew Hutt, **Roman corn mill, Provence**, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

**Wednesday 3 January 2018 Study Group**, Brock Keep, 571 Oxford Road, Reading, RG30 1HL, 12:30 to 14:30 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt.

**Saturday 20 January 2018 Lecture Roman Literacy**, by Hella Eckardt, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

**Wednesday 7 February 2018 Study Group**, Brock Keep, 571 Oxford Road, Reading, RG30 1HL, 12:30 to 14:30 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt.

**Saturday 17 February 2018 Lecture Update from Horton Quarry**, by Alistair Barclay, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

**Wednesday 7 March 2018 Study Group**, Brock Keep, 571 Oxford Road, Reading, RG30 1HL, 12:30 to 14:30 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt.

**Saturday 17 March 2017 Lecture Travel and Communications in Anglo Saxon Britain**, by Stuart Brookes, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

**Wednesday 4 April 2018 Study Group**, Brock Keep, 571 Oxford Road, Reading, RG30 1HL 12:30 to 14:30 p.m., organised by Andrew Hutt.

**Saturday 14 April 2018 BAS Day School**, at St Nicolas Church Hall, Newbury, RG14 5HG, 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

**Saturday 21st April 2017 Lecture Roman Military Activity in the Middle East**, by David Kennedy, Main Hall, RISC, 14.00 to 16.00 p.m.

## From our Chairman

Dear Members

Following the summer investigations at Blounts Court, Cholsey, and Tidmarsh the Society's next venture was a two week display of information, artefacts, and practical activity celebrating Berkshire's Iron Age, at Brock Keep, Oxford Road, Reading. Two lectures and an evening reception were well attended and visitors to the exhibition showed great interest in an era that is rarely demonstrated in such depth. Visiting children enjoyed sculpting a sand hillfort and building a round house. Work is nearing completion on the next edition of the Berkshire Archaeological Society Journal, Land of the Atrebatas, which will take us forward from the Iron Age into the Roman era. This will give a very sound background to all the new Roman age discoveries in which the Berkshire area abounds.

Following the Society's first venture at Brock Keep, the Study Group (previously the Anglo-Saxon Discussion Group) is holding its monthly meeting there for the first time in January. This venue, in addition to being an interesting mid Victorian listed building, which is presently benefitting from a Lottery Restoration Grant, has parking for approximately fifty cars and is on the cross-Reading number 15, 16, and 17 bus routes.

Ann Griffin

BERKSHIRE

## Archaeology on Saturdays

### The origins of Wessex, Long Wittenham and the context of power in seventh century England

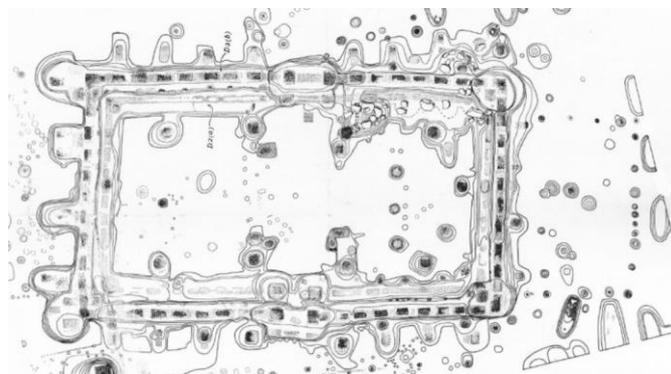
A talk by Adam McBride, Institute of Archaeology, Oxford University, 16 September 2017

Adam came to talk on the rise to power of Saxon kings in the 6th and 7th centuries, mainly along the Upper Thames and even further into Buckinghamshire and Berkshire. His presentation was based on evidence from burials, settlements, and the ultimate early Saxon status symbols, the Great Halls of princes and tribal leaders. Adam had researched a wide area based on the Upper Thames.

Dorchester and Abingdon had the largest number of settlements, but others were found at Sutton Courtenay, Benson, and Lechlade. The river Thames was not the only location for Anglo-Saxon settlements, others were at Compton, Berkshire, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, and Wheatley, Oxfordshire. All of these locations were occupied by the mid sixth century, and contained sunken featured buildings (SFB), used mainly as weaving sheds or workshops. They had a wooden floor and a pole at each end on which to place a ridge pole for the thatched roof. Sometimes humble wooden houses had a Great Hall not far away. Adam mentioned two local sites, Benson and Sutton Courtenay. Others have been documented at Lyminge, Kent, Yeavinger, Northumbria, and Rendlesham, Suffolk.

Adam observed that halls had been constructed on or close to prehistoric burial mounds, and on what is likely to have been the boundary of a tribal area. Associating a hall with an ancient burial site suggests that Anglo-Saxon princes believed that their power was somehow flowing from the important person buried close by. Typical hall dimensions were 20m x 10m and approximately 10m high. The largest hall in England is at Sutton Courtenay which is 30m long, and excavated by E.T. Leeds of the Ashmolean Museum in the 1930s.

The hall excavated by Adam in 2015, with the staff of the Oxford Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, was near Wittenham Clumps. This hall was perhaps the smallest hall in England at 10m in length, but it had been built to impress the locals. The foundations were 1m deep, filled with clay for the vertical wall sawn-planks to be held in place. The settlement had wealth as evidenced from some of the grave goods and a 'pyramid stud' from a sword belt that only could have been owned by a prince. It was similar to the one found in the Sutton Hoo ship burial. Others in the settlement were not so lucky and lived in thatched wooden houses with their SFB nearby in which to earn their living.



Plan of a typical excavated Anglo Saxon Great Hall, showing the substantial construction methods use

Up to the end of the seventh century burials contained rich grave goods notably at Fairford, Lechlade, and Abingdon; all in Oxfordshire. By the time St Birinus was appointed bishop for the see of Dorchester in 635, Christianity spread throughout the population and relatives ceased to put grave goods into burials. By the late seventh century great halls were redundant as power and authority had moved to the burghs.

Trevor Coombs

Shakespeare's London theatre land

A talk by Julian Bowsher, Museum of London Archaeology, 21 October 2017

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth and James I and up to the start of the Civil War, London became alive with playhouses and theatres. No fewer than ten theatres were built on the banks of the Thames, sponsored and built by impresarios to meet the pent up demand for entertainment following the religious mayhem of King Edward and Bloody Mary. Julian gave an excellent round-up of the 'playhouses' (open air sites and 'theatres' roofed and lit by hundreds of candles).

Richard Babbage (1567–1619) is perhaps the most famous playhouse builder, manager, and actor. Richard and his brother Cuthbert owned Blackfriars Theatre known as The Theatre, which was taken down and then re-erected on the South Bank and called The Globe in 1599. Shakespeare owned half of the equity. Burbage was performing at The Globe in June 1613 when it caught fire and was destroyed and rebuilt again. Julian excavated the site in 1989 and found it was a polygonal shape with 16 sides. It had a yard for the groundlings and galleries accessed by an external staircase.

Jerome Savage, 'a verrie lewed fealow', leased the Newington Playhouse in Lurk Lane (!), later the Walworth Road. Philip Henslowe, a fellow impresario, who kept a record of several theatres, their construction, plays, and actors (his documents were put in Dulwich College library in 1619) documented the plays put on by

Savage. In 1594 he put on *Hamlet*, *Titus Andronicus*, and the *Taming of the Shrew*. The theatre was built by two carpenters, James Burbage and John Brayne.

Henslowe and John Chomley sponsored The Rose theatre in Bankside, built by John Griggs in 1587. Plays by Christopher Marlowe were mainly performed here, but bubonic plague struck London in 1592 and most theatres were closed for two years including The Rose. When it was excavated in 1989, staff at MOLA found it was another polygonal theatre of 14 sides with a staircase to the upper galleries. Under the stairs were the remains of fruit seeds and hazelnuts in large quantities, so many that when the yard was extended to accommodate more groundlings, hazel nuts and clinker were mixed with the cement to form the floor.



Illustration by Faith Vardy: A reconstruction of Bankside c.1602 showing The Globe in the foreground and The Rose, behind

Another theatre sponsored by Philip Henslowe and his stepson, the leading actor, Edward Allen was The Fortune theatre. This time it was a square building 80 x 80ft of three stories with galleries at all levels. The galleries reduced in height as they went higher, starting at 12ft high ceilings and reducing to 11ft and 9ft for the top floor. Admittance charges did the reverse, 3d for the lowest, 2d for the middle, and 1d for the top story. In 1623 the theatre burned down and was rebuilt, but it was closed by the Long Parliament in 1642.

Just a few hundred metres north-west of The Globe on the Bank Side, Southwark, Philip Henslowe and his new partner, Jacob Meade acquired an old bear garden and sponsored The Hope theatre. They contracted Gilbert Katherus to demolish the former buildings and build the new theatre for £360. The contract still exists and it specified that the building should be used for '*players to playe in and for the game of Bears and Bulls to be bated and a stage to be carried and taken awaie, and to stand on tressels*'. Animals needed to be quartered there too. It was opened in October 1614 and Ben Johnson's *Bartholomew Fair* was an early production. Johnson described the place as, '*dirty as Smithfield and stinking every whit*'. Other actors agreed with Johnson and stopped performing there in 1619. After that The Hope was used for bear baiting, prize fighting, and fencing. Samuel Pepys records that he went to watch plays and dally with friends and others. The theatre closed along with others in 1642.

Whilst the playhouses mentioned above were not roofed, there were 'indoor playhouses' that were the origin of our modern theatres. For example Middle Temple Hall with its fifteenth century roof and hall put on *Twelfth Night*. There were others at Hampton Court and Greenwich Palaces which were expensive.

Julian found a great variety of artefacts in his excavations. Pottery piggy banks in which to keep money, a cannonball to roll about in a wooden trough to make the sound of thunder, silk bands from shirts, hundreds of bangles, and pins to hold farthingales and ruffs.

The rush to build Elizabethan theatres produced some extraordinary characters, many of them ruthless capitalists who worked hard to become rich. Philip Henslowe was the king impresario and entrepreneur. He had many trading companies, he was a pawn broker, timber merchant, starch maker and dyer and he sponsored The Rose, The Fortune, The Hope theatre, and the bear gardens.

Trevor Coombs

## My work as a dendrochronologist

A talk by Martin Bridge, UCL, 18 November 2017

Martin began his talk by shattering our illusion that all trees lay down one neat and countable growth ring each year: this is dependent on climatic conditions, physical damage to the tree, exposure to forest fires, the presence of insect pests and diseases, and even the species of tree. Rings may run together in some places and not in others, so two samples taken from the same tree could give different results. In other words dendrochronology, the art of dating a piece of timber by counting its growth rings, is not straightforward.

In order to iron out some of this variation, the 'common growth' of trees over a fairly wide area is determined by comparing their ring patterns. Whereas growth is affected by local conditions, major climatic events such as the drought of 1976 will affect all trees in the area and produce a recognisable blip in the ring pattern. A timber sample that represents a fairly long period of growth, say 80 years, will probably show several blips in the ring pattern that can be matched with similar blips at the same intervals in other samples. In this way samples can be overlapped by matching the blips to extend back in time, starting from a sample with a known recent felling date. In Germany the tree ring pattern has now been extended back 10,000 years; in the UK it currently goes back 8,500 years. Oak gives the best results but chronologies are being established for other species such as elm. Quick-growing trees that are used in construction when only 30–40 years old will not present a long enough series of blips to be fitted into the sequence with confidence and therefore are difficult to date. The 8,500-year chronology that has been established for the Californian bristle-cone pine, the world's longest living tree, is so precise that it is used to

calibrate radiocarbon dates. Dendrochronology is now such an exact science that it can date the felling of the Neolithic timbers in a Somerset Levels trackway to the winter of 3,807–3,806 BC!

However, the chances of a single sample of timber providing an accurate date are remote. The dates, of course, refer to the timbers and not necessarily the buildings in which they are found: timbers could have been stock-piled, reused, or added in more recent repairs. Wood distorts as it dries out and it is possible to tell if timbers were used 'green', in which case the felling and construction dates will coincide. Lots of samples are required in order to determine the felling date as the outer pale sapwood must be present: the outermost ring represents the season when the tree was felled. If only dark heartwood is present, it could represent a period some 200 years before the actual felling date. Fortunately, statistical methods can be used to estimate the date of felling if only a small remnant of sapwood remains.

Martin gave us examples of some of the buildings he had worked on, showing how dendrochronology can provide insights into the construction process: dating additions and renovations, and providing exact dates for historic architectural styles and innovations. These buildings included the Pitstone windmill, Greys Court, the Blackmore timber church tower, cruck cottages in the Midlands, vernacular buildings in Snowdonia – and the Mary Rose. By comparing the ring pattern of samples with those from elsewhere in the country and further afield, it is possible to recognise non-local sources for some timbers: most of the Mary Rose timbers were sourced from Hampshire but a later refit at Chatham is reflected by wood cut in Suffolk or Essex. The ability to source timber can lead to some unexpected results: a late 14th century church chest in Suffolk, although carved locally, was made from boards imported from Poland. Dendrochronology has a great deal still to teach us.

Janet Sharpe

## The Society's Iron Age exhibition at Brock Keep October 2017

### Living in Iron Age Berkshire

As one travels along the Oxford Road out of Reading one sees a distinctive red brick building on the left - a tower shrouded in scaffolding. This is Brock Keep, a Grade II historic building dating from 1877. It was used as a military gatehouse and armoury from then until 1979, then as a shelter for homeless people, and from 1980 it has contained artist's studios and exhibition space managed by Open Hand Open Space. OHOS now uses the former guardroom and detention room as an exhibition space. OHOS is an Industrial and Provident Society committed to public education in the visual arts and to restoring and maintaining the Keep. National Lottery funding has now been awarded for capital works to repair the roof and turrets and improve the ground floor access and facilities.



It was in this historic space that BAS put on a two week exhibition 'Living in Iron Age Berkshire' during the first two weeks of October. Included were nine information panels on Iron Age life and a further set of panels on communities in Berkshire and its environs. The posters were largely based on research which was carried out by BAS members and published in BAS Journal Vol 78. Copies of this journal are still available at a cost of £15.



The Museum of Reading kindly loaned a box of handling artifacts for visitors to see up close, and a quern stone, loom weights, and Iron Age pots from Blewburton Hill for a display case, which we supported with posters from the Blewburton Hill geophysics survey. Artists from OHOS contributed contemporary artworks to show beside the Iron Age exhibits, both paintings and sculptures.

At a popular table in the exhibition children (and adults) were able to build their own round house from clay, sticks, and paper. Every completed house was photographed with its proud creator and the pictures displayed on the boards. We had eleven masterpieces altogether. In another area of the space there was a display of the history of the Keep and the plans for improvement.



A Press Release sent to local news outlets resulted in an early morning call from That's Thames Valley TV, which is based in Reading, asking for an interview. Fortunately Andrew Hutt and Jon Lockart from OHOS were available to talk about both the exhibition and the building, and a short item was broadcast that evening.

We had around 100 visitors over the exhibition period. Many dropped in on seeing the A-frame outside, and some had become used to coming in whenever OHOS held an art exhibition there. Many people took leaflets about BAS and our lectures, some bought copies of the journals we had on display, and we gained at least one new member.

There were two evening lectures given by Andrew to good audiences on 'Berkshire's Hillforts' and 'Power and Politics in Iron Age Berkshire'. We also invited guests from the Unitary Authorities, the town councils of Berkshire, and local history groups and societies to a reception on the middle Sunday. With wine and nibbles the conversation flowed - and some guests even looked at the exhibits! OHOS members kindly led tours of the rest of the building, not normally open to visitors, where we could see the artists' workshops upstairs.



This exhibition would not have been possible without the initiative and planning of Andrew Hutt and John Chapman, and the support of many BAS members who helped to install and pack up the posters and provided stewards throughout the two weeks. Special thanks to Ann Griffin and Gail Eaton for bringing delicious canapes for the reception. Lastly thanks to OHOS for allowing BAS to use their space and for the interest they showed in what we were doing.

Anne Harrison

## The Study Group (previously the Anglo-Saxon study Group)

### The 2017 meetings

The September meeting was devoted to a discussion of the essays which members of the group are writing as contributions to a future Berkshire Archaeological Journal devoted to Anglo-Saxon Berkshire. These essays are on a variety of subjects including: *Christianity, Buildings, The eastern hundreds of Berkshire* and *Settlement AD 350 to 500*.

There was no meeting in October.

The November meeting discussed *Settlement AD 350 to 500*. This started with a discussion of gaining status through relationships and working for the state in the Roman period, and led through the Roman legal system, Roman traders, and trading communities and hence into Anglo-Saxon traders and in particular the significance of the site at Upton near Slough.

The meeting on 6th December 2017 will be devoted to a review of ways in which we write field work reports. This is vital to the Society because the faster we can write reports the more work we can undertake in a year. At this meeting we will also review those reports which are still being worked on; they include: Blounts Court, La Hyde, Aberleigh, and Cholsey.

### The Study Group in 2018

At the November meeting it was agreed that the Study Group would move away from its focus on Anglo-Saxon Berkshire and address a number of matters of concern to the Society. Furthermore, from January 2018, these meetings will be held at Brock Keep. 571 Oxford Road, Reading, RG30 1HL. Brock Keep can be reached by bus (15, 16, and 17 alighting at Brock Gardens) and by car.

To access the car park, turn into Brock Gardens and take first left through the double iron gates.

At the meeting on 3 January 2018 we will be learning about the Society application portfolio. If you want to benefit from this session download and install the applications which interest you on to a laptop and bring it with you.

Study group dates:

Wednesday 3 January 2018  
Wednesday 7 February 2018  
Wednesday 7 March 2018  
Wednesday 4 April 2018  
Wednesday 2 May 2018  
Wednesday 6 June 2018.

All these meetings will be from 12:30 to 14:30 p.m.

Andrew Hutt

## Fieldwork Projects

### Geophysics Survey in Arborfield

BAS submitted a proposal to carry out a geophysics survey of the grounds of Aberleigh built by the University of Reading in the 1960s. We are surveying this area because it is believed to be the site of three other buildings: Arborfield manor which probably dates from the 12th or 13th century; a manor house built by Edmund Standen in 1603; and Arborfield Hall which was built in 1832, then rebuilt in 1837.

The RAF and US forces occupied the hall during World War 2 and built a camp of Nissen huts as part of the military base circa 1943. After the war the hall was left in disrepair and demolished in the 1950's. The present Aberleigh house was built in the 1960's. The Arborfield Local History Society has compiled documentary and photographic evidence of the site and Berkshire Archaeology Research Group carried out a short survey earlier in the year. A study of old photographs, including an aerial view from the 1940s, suggests that the 1832 hall was at the front of the current house.

Members of BAS, led by Andrew Hutt and Nigel Spencer, surveyed three areas around the modern house on 18 and 21 September. Unfortunately the resistivity survey produced no clear results, suggesting

that the earlier building was thoroughly demolished and buried under debris and soil.

### Fieldwork in 2018

Sites which are on the agenda for the 2018 fieldwork programme include:

- a geophysics survey of a feature in the fields north of the La Hyde site,
- an excavation on a Roman site in Knowl Hill. This is likely to occur between 9 to 27 April so if you want to participate don't book a holiday in April,
- a geophysics survey and maybe an excavation at Cholsey, and
- possibly, a geophysics survey near Blounts Court.

We are currently working to develop proposals to agree with landowners to give us access to these sites so this list may change. Details of these activities will be made available as and when proposals for the work are agreed by the landowners and the Society's council. However, what is not in doubt is that the number of sites we can work on depends on how quickly we can write up fieldwork reports hence the Study Group meeting on 3 December 2017.

Andrew Hutt

## Visits

### Silchester temple site and Nero's brickworks at Little London

On a wonderful sunny afternoon, 28 members visited the excavation site of the Romano-Celtic temple in Insula XXX at Silchester. Professor Mike Fulford gave a presentation with his interpretation of the history of the site. There were three temples originally, all contained within one *tenemos* (external wall) of which two were found by the Victorians, the third was found by Mike Fulford's team. They date from the later part of the first century and were abandoned by AD 250. All were built in flint and masonry, unlike other buildings of the time in the town, which were constructed of wood, apart from the baths. The temple being excavated had the common style of Roman-Celtic temples found in Britain, France, and Germany. It was essentially two concentric squares



The Group at the temple site

formed by the *ambulatory* (a covered walk way) and the *cella* (a central tower). The temples were positioned close to the east gate carrying the road from London, so

they could be seen by travellers arriving, who might wish to thank the gods for a safe journey. So far the finds have been a threshold stone worn by feet, an articulated cow, and a horse's head. The dates of the two animal remains have yet to be determined; they may be from later centuries. The other major find is that of a grave, probably robbed, but could yet reveal some bones before the end of the dig.



The temple being excavated

Following the temple talk, the group moved to Little London where the excavation on Nero's brick and tile works was underway. Here a very large brick and tile production facility has been found full of rejected overfired or broken items. It was originally found in the 1920's by the Reverend Carslake who found a Roman tile stamped with Nero's name (Nero reigned AD 54–68).



Nero's Brick kiln

The archaeology department has dated it to AD 40–60, which is shortly after the time of the Claudian invasion. We saw a remarkably well preserved kiln and stokehole, but the stokehole arch and flue had collapsed. The way it worked was to burn wood in the furnace and let the heat rise through the raised oven floor and then out through the flue. It would have had a dome to retain the heat. One of Nero's stamped tiles has been found and this makes a total of 14 along with those found in Silchester. The heat in the oven was so great that it formed vitrified glass up to 7cms deep. Surrounding the kiln were clay pits, rafts of charcoal raked out, and 'puddling' pits in which to make the clay malleable. There is evidence for a palisade trench and Iron Age activities on the site.

Trevor Coombs

## Aspects of Archaeology in the Thames Valley

### A U3A Thames Valley Network Study Day, Benson Village Hall, 15 November 2017

This study day, organised by the U3A Thames Valley Network representing members of individual U3As throughout the region, evidently fulfilled a need and demonstrated just how many people out there are interested in archaeology. The event was over-subscribed within three weeks of being advertised. Someone had thought to include information about local societies, including the BAS, among the handouts and so with luck we may acquire some new members as a result.

The day began with a presentation by **Mike Fulford** (University of Reading) on recent research into the Iron Age environs of Silchester, from which he concluded that the later Roman town was probably founded on the arrival of the Atrebates from Gaul in the Late Iron Age around 50 BC. **Anni Byard** (Portable Antiquities Scheme) followed with a round-up of some recent PAS finds in the area, concentrating on non-precious metals in the form of brooches, figurines, belt fittings, horse trappings, and so on. The last speaker before lunch was **Paul Booth** (Oxford Archaeology) who talked

about the late Roman/early Saxon transition at Dorchester, concluding that, for reasons unknown, Dorchester increased in local importance during late Roman times. A uniquely large assemblage of late 'House of Theodosius' coins (AD 388–402) has been found there. The famous military-style Late Roman burials from Dyke Hills dated to c.AD 430 were probably those of the people then 'running the show' on their own terms or on behalf of someone else. The outcome was that early Saxon Dorchester was considered to be of sufficient standing to host Birinus and his church, and later the cathedral that grew into Dorchester Abbey.

After lunch **Jennifer Foster** (University of Reading) described the results of some experimental archaeology she had conducted with students: how to age and sex the Mesolithic footprints at Goldcliff in the Bristol Channel; how to build a Neolithic sweat lodge; and cooking experiments with Neolithic pots – and a whole salmon.

Next **Gary Lock** (University of Oxford) considered the structure and function of three major 'hillforts' on the Ridgeway: Uffington Castle, Segsbury Camp, and

Alfred's Castle, and concluded that they performed different social roles. Finally **Ben Ford** (Oxford Archaeology) presented the main results of the Westgate excavation in Oxford, which centred on the Greyfriars Priory that was founded in the 13th century.

About 100 people gathered in the village hall to enjoy the presentations, a chicken casserole lunch (no sandwiches!) and the pleasure of mingling with others with a shared interest.

Janet Sharpe

## Archaeology in and around Berkshire

### South Oxfordshire Archaeology Group (SOAG)

Goring Heath Parish Hall, Whitchurch Hill, 7.30 for 7.45 p.m.

**Thursday 25 January 2018** Lecture 'The Origins of Wessex: Long Wittenham and the Context of Power', by Adam McBride, Oxford University.

**Thursday 22 February 2018** Lecture 'Excavations at St Aldate's, Oxford', by Carl Champness, Oxford Archaeology.

**Thursday 22 March 2018** Lecture 'Route of the Roman Invasion', by Dr David Bird, retired County Archaeologist, Surrey.

### Archaeology in Marlow (AIM)

Garden Room, Liston Hall, Chapel Street, Marlow SL7 1DD.

**Thursday 15 February 2018**, 8.00 p.m. A DVD presentation illustrating the archaeological discoveries that reveal the story of 4,000 years of occupation of Princes Risborough, from the Neolithic to the end of the Roman period, by Paul Green.

## Input to the newsletter

If you have an archaeological story that you feel would interest the Society, please send it to Gail Eaton by 1 February 2018 at: [georginagaileaton@gmail.com](mailto:georginagaileaton@gmail.com)

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.

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