

SOME IRON AGE POTTERY FROM MID AND NORTH BUCKS WITH A GAZETTEER OF ASSOCIATED SITES AND FINDS

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SUMMARY. This paper brings together hitherto unpublished pottery mainly from the Ouse and Ouzel Valleys of North Buckinghamshire. The gazetteer shows for the first time the distribution of Iron Age sites to the north of the Chilterns.

Cultural links between the Chilterns and the Ouse Valley are shown to have existed but the present state of knowledge of sites of the Iron Age precludes discussion. The paper is intended as a basis for future work.

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The paper was originally commenced by Miss Waugh as publication of the Saffron Gardens material. From this the idea of a gazetteer developed and Dennis Mynard joined in, dealing mainly with the Ouse Valley sites. Finally the paper has been edited and updated by Dennis Mynard and Robin Cain. The plans were redrawn by Brendan Murphy; all the pottery was drawn by Miss Waugh.

SAFFRON GARDENS, BLETCHLEY

In 1964 Mr. R. Griffiths partly excavated a site on the west bank of the river Ouzel at Bletchley, known as Saffron Gardens, which the Bletchley U.D.C. was preparing for use as a rubbish tip. The area was at one time part of the manor of Water Eaton, near the site of the medieval Water Hall, Manor House of the Greys, the earthworks of which had disturbed the earlier occupation which Mr. Griffiths's work revealed. He was able to excavate various ditches, gullies, pits and depressions, containing pottery, bones and a few pieces of metalwork, mostly Belgic. The area of occupation lay to the north of an old river bed silted up, but which apparently ran more or less at a right angle to the present course of the Ouzel. On the edge three large post-holes were found, with beam-slots between them; these produced further Belgic pottery, and were interpreted as part of a revetment strengthening the former river bank.¹

¹ An inhumation burial of a headless adult, with some Belgic sherds in the grave fill and on the river bank were also found.

The present paper deals with the Iron Age pottery from this site and includes a gazetteer and other pottery from other Iron Age sites mainly unpublished, from the area north of Bletchley in the neighbourhood of the Ouse, together with a little from the region on or near the Chilterns to the south. Pre-Belgic sites in the Chilterns have recently been published by Saunders² where he puts forward a useful basis for their dating.

The site lies at a point on the Ouzel mid-way between two areas which attracted considerable Iron Age occupation; to the south the Chiltern escarpment, with a number of hill-forts and occupation sites on or near the Icknield Belt.³ To the north, the river gravels of the Ouse attracted some early Iron Age settlement, which had considerably expanded by the Roman Conquest, but much still has to be learnt about the cultural sequence and range of date here.⁴ Danesborough hill-fort,⁵ single-ditched and about 8½ acres in area, lies only some two miles to the east of Bletchley near Woburn Sands; from there the higher ground extends southwards, leading to the Chilterns and the Icknield Way in the Dunstable-Luton area.⁶ Bletchley's link with the Ouse valley is the river Ouzel, which flows into the Ouse at Newport Pagnell, some six miles to the north. Further to the north, along the course of the Ouse and in the tract of country between it and the Nene near Irchester, fieldwork has revealed a good deal of pre-Belgic Iron Age occupation, as well as several Belgic sites.⁷

To the east and west the country was probably fairly heavily forested and less attractive to settlement. There is little evidence for occupation of this area,⁸ but the higher ground nearest the Ouzel produced the Whaddon Chase hoard; and a nearby rectilinear enclosure may have been of the Iron Age.⁹

The hand-made pottery from Saffron Gardens could be of any date between the later third and mid-first century B.C., possibly representing earlier, independent occupation of the site before the arrival of the Belgic culture. The two saucepan rims (Fig. 3, 5 & 6) are of some interest in this region: the nearest examples seem to be one from Cholesbury hill-fort in the Chilterns¹⁰ and one from Aylesbury (see Fig. 11, no. 23).

The wheel-made pottery falls into three main groups: (1) an ungritted ware, with a grey core and usually an orange surface, which varies from a soft and

² C. Saunders, "The Pre-Belgic Iron Age in the Central and Western Chilterns", *Arch. Journ.*, CXXVIII (1971).

³ See Fig. 1. The Hill-Fort on Ivinghoe Beacon attests very early Iron Age occupation. See *Rec. Bucks.*, XVIII (1968).

⁴ See D. C. Mynard, "Excavations at Stoke Goldington", *W. & D.A.S. Newsletter 10* (1966), and "An Iron Age Enclosure at Ravenstone, Buckinghamshire," *Rec. Bucks.*, XVIII (1971), also the pottery published in this present paper.

⁵ Danesborough itself remains virtually unknown. Small excavations in 1924 produced a few hand-made and wheel-turned sherds. See *Rec. Bucks.*, XI, p. 363 (excavation apart), *VCH Bucks.*, 11, 22, and *RCHM Buckinghamshire*, I, p. 311-313.

⁶ An important area including Maiden Bower hill-fort and several occupation sites. See the various *Journals of the Manshead Society*. Between this area and Bletchley are also Egginton, *Ant. Journ.*, XX (1940), and Billington, see *Ancient Dunstable* by C. L. Matthews.

⁷ D. N. Hall and N. Nickerson, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, III (1966).

⁸ The object from Winslow (*V.C.H. Bucks.*, I, 186), seems unlikely to be an Iron Age Torc and does not seem to be traceable now.

⁹ Norbury Camp (SP 799 313), see *Rec. Bucks.*, X, 107, for the results of a small excavation in 1910 which produced no dating evidence. This site is not to be confused with the enclosure of the same name which lies beside the Claydon Brook south of Padbury; here again there is no dating evidence.

¹⁰ *J.B.A.A.*, XXXIX (1934), 187 and Fig. 7, 2.

lumpy paste to a hard, fairly fine, well fired ware; (2) a sandy, granulated ware, sometimes coarse and with grits amounting almost to small pebbles, sometimes considerably finer and cleaner; and (3) chalk- and shell-gritted wares, confined to bead-rim jars, in which a similar contrast between coarser, more friable and finer, better fired wares can be seen. There is nothing which can be classed as a pre-conquest import, nor is there any samian. The range of wares, taken alone, suggests occupation beginning a generation or more before the conquest and ending perhaps about the middle of the first century, at a moment when some improvements in technique had been introduced but local fabrics had not been fully romanised.

The forms include none which is demonstrably early and a few, such as the platters, which are late and likely to be post-conquest; some of the plain bowls, bead-rim jars and storage jars could be equally late. Taking form and fabric together, the first half of the first century A.D. would seem to be roughly the range of date.

The repertory of forms has some points of interest. Some typically Belgic forms are conspicuous for their absence: there are no small cups of Swarling type 22 and 25, no high pedestal bases, no orthodox girth-beakers and no jars with horizontal grooves on the body (Prae Wood 61¹¹). Butt-beakers do not seem to have been very common. On the other hand, a beaker of a different type was relatively frequent: a fairly large vessel characterised by two boldly hollowed cordons which decorate a nearly straight wall, below which the body bulges out, sometimes into a swelling curve, sometimes into an almost right-angled carination (Fig. 4, nos. 17-23). Rim forms vary a good deal. Prae Wood, Fig. 23, no. 3 is possibly a variant, with a pedestal base; better parallels are found to the north, notably at Emberton, Bucks.¹² (Fig. 12, nos. 31 & 32) and at Irchester, Northants.¹³ Although clearly related to girth-beakers they have obvious differences from the classic form (cf. Camulodunum, nos. 82-85) and are therefore treated as a separate type.

Not many published examples have been found. At Wyboston, Beds., where there was an interval of years between the Belgic and Romano-British occupations, the Belgic material included a similar vessel.¹⁴ Others have been found at Harrold, Beds.,¹⁵ and a sherd which appears to be from another at Elstow, just south of Bedford.¹⁶ Two were found at Stocking Close, Hunts.¹⁷ An unpublished pot from Hackleton, Northants., is in a ware almost identical with no. 19 from Saffron Gardens; Duston, Northants., produced another of essentially the same type, though with three cordons instead of the usual two, in a Belgic fabric.¹⁸ In Buckinghamshire, examples have been found at Caldecotte, quite near Bletchley, and further north at Stoke Goldington, in ad-

¹¹ R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, "Verulamium" Society of Antiquities Research Report, 1936, p. 166 and Figs. 19 and 20.

¹² Publication in preparation by D. C. Mynard.

¹³ *Arch. Journ.*, CXXIV (1967), 65, and see note 23 below.

¹⁴ *Proc. Camb. Arch. Soc.*, L (1956), 75 and Fig. 4, 4.

¹⁵ Information from D. N. Hall.

¹⁶ Information from Mr. G. Dring.

¹⁷ *Trans. Camb. & Hunts. Arch. Soc.*, V, p. 94, nos. 7 and 8.

¹⁸ Both the Hackleton and Duston beakers are in the Northampton Museum.

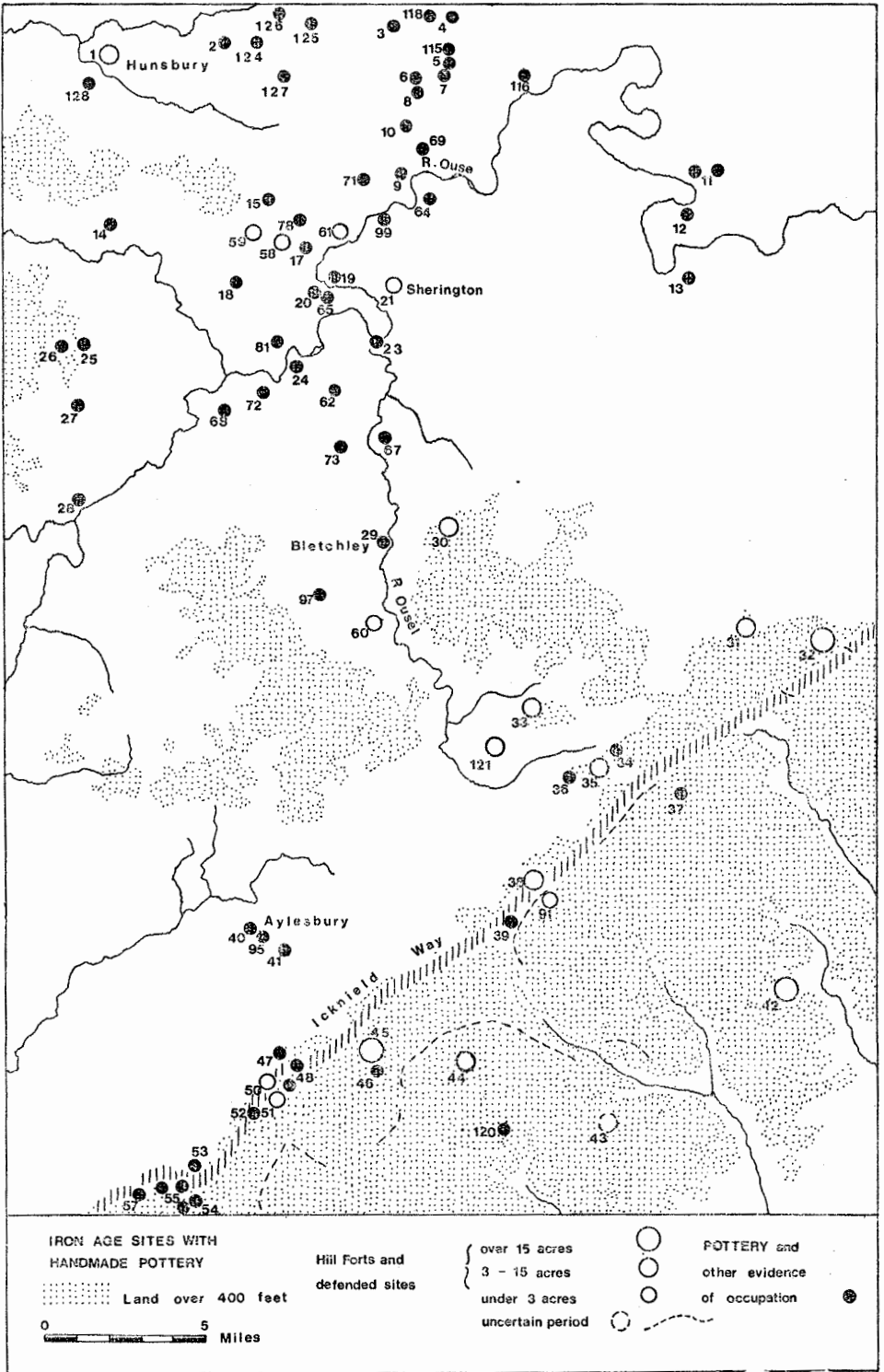


Fig. 1. Iron Age sites with Handmade pottery

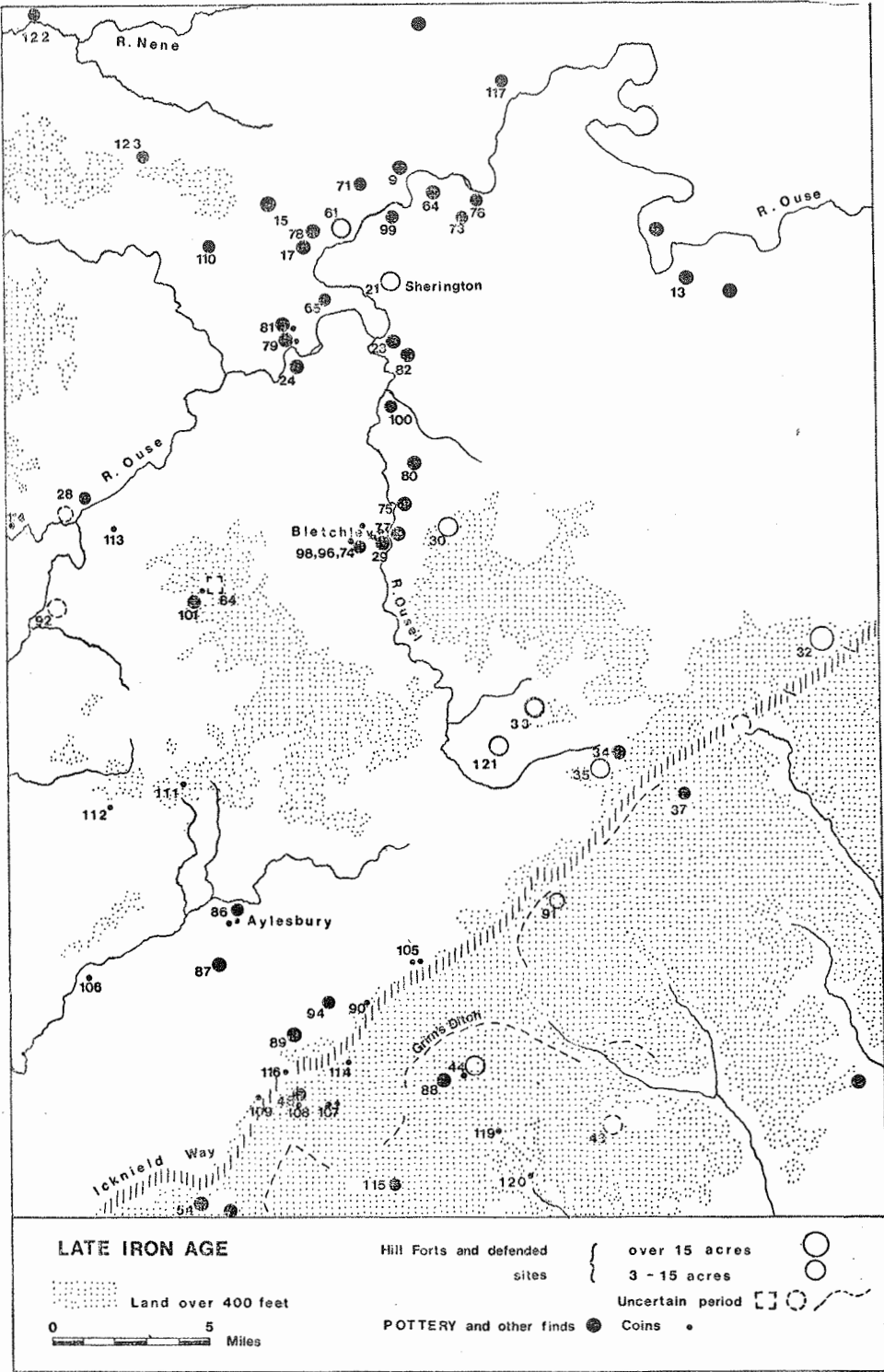


Fig. 2. Iron Age sites with Belgic pottery

dition to the Emberton beakers. Such dating evidence as there is points to late Belgic contexts; whenever the form was introduced, it was current at the time of the Roman conquest. The Irchester material includes a vessel placed, in the classification used in the report, in the middle sub-group of Belgic pottery (Period Cii), another in the later pre-conquest group and a third in the immediately post-conquest group (both assigned to Period Ciii).¹⁹ A romanized version came from the ditch of the earlier fort at Great Casterton²⁰; another was found at Godmanchester, Hunts., in a layer "which probably formed the topsoil during the early Roman period".²¹ The form was produced for some time after the conquest: examples have come from early second-century layers at Verulamium.²²

These examples point to a northerly distribution in relation to Bletchley. Several reservations must, however, be made. Small sherds of these beakers could easily be taken for cordoned and carinated vessels of other types and not recorded separately or published; there are some doubtful cases among published material²³; furthermore, if these vessels were current at the time of the Roman conquest, the movement of the Roman forces in the early years of overrunning and consolidating the lowland zone may have affected their distribution to some extent before fully romanized versions appeared.

In the period immediately preceding the Roman conquest Bletchley must have been within Catuvellaunian territory; yet the pottery is not closely matched at the classic Catuvellaunian sites. The affinities of one of the most distinctive pots appear, on existing evidence, to lie to the north. This suggests a group of separate origin which perhaps pushed south-west from a point of entry on the Wash and was later absorbed in what became the *civitas*. The coin evidence for Belgic immigration and tribal consolidation during the first century B.C. and early in the first century A.D. has of course shown that this is just the process which we should expect to find going on in much of the eastern and part of the central midlands.²⁴

The date and the exact nature of the Saffron Gardens site must remain to some extent in doubt. The early Claudian advance on the line of Watling Street makes Magiovinium a likely site for an early fort, mid-way between Dunstable and Towcester. The small town would then follow naturally—a sequence of events now well attested in general. Nothing has yet been learnt about the early town. The interior is almost wholly unexcavated; a few sherds of Belgic pottery and a crescentic brooch (Camulodunum 172) have been found in the neighbourhood.²⁵ If it had its origin in an early fort, the site at Saffron Gardens could have started as a settlement of local traders outside, on the opposite bank of the Ouzel.

¹⁹ *Op. cit.*, in note 16 above, Fig. 10, 35 and p. 82; Figs. 12, 53 and p. 86; also Figs. 15, 102 and p. 88.

²⁰ Publication forthcoming by the University of Nottingham.

²¹ *Proc. Camb. Arch. Soc.*, LIV (1960), Fig. 5, 2.

²² In the 1955-61 excavations by Professor Frere.

²³ A sherd from a Belgic Layer at Lockleys, Welwyn, Herts., which might belong to a pot of this sort, *Ant. Journ.*, XVIII (1938), 333, and Fig. 5, 2. Also a sherd from a salt industry site in Lincolnshire, *Lincs. Archit. & Arch. Soc. Reports and Papers*, 8 (1959-60), 26, Fig. 3, 2.

²⁴ D. F. Allen, "The Origins of Coinage in Britain, a Reappraisal" in *Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*, ed. by S. Frere.

²⁵ By Bletchley Arch. Soc.

Against this must be set the total absence of samian and the early appearance of some of the wares, in all three main categories. It could be argued from this that the site was of earlier, independent origin, abandoned not long after the Roman conquest, when there was a transfer across the Ouzel to the settlement astride Watling Street which became Magiovinium. Perhaps on the whole this seems the more likely hypothesis.

THE SAFFRON GARDENS POTTERY

A. *Hand-made sherds* (Fig. 3)

1. Fairly hard, fine ware; black core and surface, polished outside and on inner edge of rim. Cf. Barley 80 and 81.
2. Hard, fine ware; grey core, black surface, polished on outside.
3. Hard, relatively fine ware; brownish core, black surface, smoothed at neck (rim abraded).
4. The angle is uncertain; the rim might be more upright, resembling Wandlebury 72. Fairly soft, coarse ware; flint and shell grits; core and surface black, unevenly burnished.
5. Fairly hard, moderately fine ware; black core and surfaces, well smoothed and polished. Cf. saucepan pots without a beaded rim or grooves; e.g. Southcote, Fig. 3, F.2 and D.10.
6. Similar ware, less highly polished on outside, matt inside. Cf. Southcote. Fig. 3, C.3.
7. Fairly soft, moderately coarse ware, brownish-grey core and surface, polished.
8. Hard ware with fine grits; brownish-grey core and surface, uneven, with polished patches.
9. Coarse ware, flint grits; black core and surface, to some extent smoothed but leaving an uneven lumpy surface.

The range of date of these small sherds is roughly the later third to the mid-first centuries B.C. with the possibility of still later survival in a settlement using predominantly Belgic pottery. In the absence of stratification there is no means of determining their relationship to the Belgic settlement.

B. *Wheel-thrown pottery* (Figs. 4-10)

The most common characteristics are a grey core and an orange or dull-orange surface. These features are therefore not mentioned each time in the descriptions; only differences in colour are noted.

I. *Butt-beakers*

Not many sherds of butt-beakers were found, and a nearly complete profile can be restored in only one case. Two small rouletted scraps in a thin, fine, light orange/grey ware (not illustrated) might be discoloured sherds of a beaker of the type of Camulodunum 113; nothing else in this category, or suggesting imported beakers, appears. Four other scraps, all from different vessels, complete the total.

10. Sandy ware, fairly hard; very small, evenly distributed grits; grey patches on orange surface; some traces of polishing survive. For the rim cf. Bagendon, Fig. 50, nos. 5 and 16.
11. Moderately hard, fine ware, patchy orange/brown surface, rather worn; traces of polishing. The rim has some resemblance to Bagendon, Fig. 50, no. 3.
12. Fairly hard, fine ware, orange-brown core and surface, smoothed and polished.
13. Hard, fairly fine ware, surface orange-buff/grey, well-smoothed, matt.
14. Fairly soft, fine ware; surface orange/dark grey, smoothed, soapy.
15. Fairly soft ware; abraded but probably smoothed originally. Cf. Prae Wood, *Verulamium* 1936, p. 160, Fig. 14, no. 31a.

II. *Hollow-cordoned beakers*

These vessels (see above) must have been fairly common: a number of small sherds were found in addition to those illustrated. The base of one beaker has been restored on the analogy of the very similar beakers from Irchester and the Duston beaker. The closest parallels, for the form of the cordons, general dimensions and orange surface, are the Emberton beakers (Fig. 12, nos. 31 & 32 below).

16. Fairly hard, moderately fine ware; surface abraded but soapy.
17. Moderately hard, rather coarser ware; surface abraded but probably rougher and less well finished than nos. 16 and 18.
18. Fairly hard, moderately fine ware; surface considerably abraded but polishing survives here and there.
19. Sandy, moderately fine ware; surface probably smoothed but not highly polished originally.
20. Hard, sandy ware; orange-brown surface: a heavier version of the rim of no. 19.
21. A smaller vessel probably of the same type: fairly soft, moderately fine ware; surface patchy orange/black; soapy.
22. Fairly hard, moderately fine ware; much abraded; surviving surface well polished, soapy.
23. Fairly hard, rather finer ware; outer surface polished and soapy.

III. *Cups*

There are several examples of the common form with beaded rim and cordons on the wall above the carination, which is well-marked but not of the extremely pronounced type of Prae Wood, *Verulamium* 1936, p. 162, Fig. 15, 35a, b and c. No complete profile survives, but no high pedestal bases were found, so the forms were not the same as those commonly found at, for example, Hertfordshire sites (such as Welwyn: cf. Birchall, 1965, nos. 103 and 105).

Cups with a plain, tapering rim and small cordons are also represented; no carinated example survives, but the form seems likely to be that of Swarling, Pl. XI, no. 3; cf. Birchall, 1965, Lexden A, no. 177. One small cup with a plain rim and no cordons was also found. Three rims, and one carinated sherd with

a cordon on the wall above are included, as they appear to belong to this general group, but the exact forms are uncertain.

24. Soft ware, no grits; surface smoothed, soapy; neatly accentuated cordons.
25. Fairly hard, smooth ware, no grits; greyish core, brown surface, polished.
26. Fairly hard, moderately fine ware, no grits; surface abraded, probably well smoothed originally.
27. Out-turned rim, with cordon below neck; the exact form is uncertain. Fairly fine, moderately soft ware; brown surface, well smoothed, soapy.
28. Fine, fairly soft ware, no grits; brown surface, much abraded, smooth and soapy where surviving.
29. Fine, soft ware; much abraded but soapy.
30. Fine, moderately hard ware; greyish-brown surface, well smoothed, soapy. Form and rim diameter doubtful.
31. Ware similar to no. 30.
32. Soft, fine ware, a few very small grits; surface neatly smoothed, matt. Cf. Camulodunum 214Ba; Stone, Fig. 3 no. 4; and, more alike in general proportions but decorated with grooves, a cup from Duston, unpublished, in Northampton Museum.
33. Fairly soft, fine ware, no grits; surface well smoothed and soapy.

IV. *Small bowls*

The general type is Camulodunum 221B, but with a small foot-stand in the one instance where a complete profile survives.

34. Hard, fine, rather sandy ware; some black patches on orange surface, neatly smoothed, matt except for slight polishing on shoulder. Cf. Bagendon 116, and Watlington (*Oxoniensia*, XXIII, 1958, p. 139, Fig. 44).
35. Fairly hard, fine ware; orange-buff surface, smoothed and slightly polished.
36. Ware very similar; rather heavier and thicker in section, but could be part of same pot as no. 35, if it was unevenly made.
37. Fairly hard, fine ware; brownish-grey surface, smoothed and polished on shoulder. Wyboston, Fig. 4, no. 3 probably represents the type.
38. Rather softer, fine ware; orange/grey surface, slightly polished, soapy.

V. *Larger bowls or jars*

In most cases only the rim and part of the shoulder survive, making it impossible to say whether the vessels in common use resembled Camulodunum 221 or a taller jar such as no. 49, complete except for the foot. No. 45, with weak bulge and groove on the shoulder, is in line of descent from Camulodunum 218; several others merely have a groove below the shoulder; neck cordons and pronounced grooves at the base of the neck are absent, and many sherds recall the plain bowls found on Oxfordshire sites, such as Linch Hill Corner, nos. 3 and 14; Callow Hill, no. 6; Grim's Dyke, no. 18; Dorchester-on-Thames, Fig. 12, nos. 4, 5 and 6.

39. Fairly hard, moderately fine ware; surface roughly smoothed, leaving irregularities and lumps.

40. Fairly hard, fine ware; almost black core, brownish-grey, surface, polished soapy.
41. Fairly hard, fine ware; grey outer, brownish inner surface; polished, with tool-marks visible, soapy.
42. Fairly hard, fairly fine ware; surface smoothed.
43. Fairly hard, rather rougher ware; outer surface much abraded, probably once smooth; inner surface smoothed to some extent, soapy.
44. Fairly hard, fine ware; surfaces grey/brown, smoothed, polished on rim and shoulder.
45. Fairly hard, rather rougher ware; outer surface patchy grey/orange-brown, smoothed at rim and on band between grooves on shoulder, left more rough below shoulder-groove. *Cf.* Camulodunum 218 for the general type.

Nos. 46 to 55 are rather heavier, larger jars, intermediate in size between those described above and the large storage jars, nos. 68 to 77 below. Most have simple, rounded rims, too little of the body surviving for certainty about the exact form. Only two pots in this category have a more distinctive rim form and decoration of stab marks below a plain zone on the shoulder (nos. 50 and 51); one of those with the simple, rounded rim form is also decorated. The considerable number of body sherds which probably belonged to medium-sized jars include very few with decoration; on the whole it seems that most such jars were left plain.

46. Hard, sandy ware with grits, mostly fine, a few large; surface smoothed, matt.
47. Very similar ware.
48. Moderately hard, rather coarse ware, without grits; rim smoothed, neck rougher, and pierced by at least two holes.
49. Similar ware; rim less neatly finished.
50. Hard, sandyish ware with grits, some quite large; surface patchy orange/black; roughly smoothed and tooled on outside; decoration roughly done. For the rim *cf.* Salome Lodge, no. 12.
51. Hard, rather coarse ware; surface buff with blackish patches; rim and shoulder above decoration smoothed to some extent; stab-marks roughly done; surface below matt and lumpy.
52. Ware similar to nos. 46 and 47; shoulder has traces of polishing; decoration shallow and carelessly done.
53. Hard, lumpy ware; surfaces roughly smoothed.
54. Hard, rather sandy ware, slightly micaceous; surfaces orange/brown, smoothed, matt.
55. Hard, rather coarse ware; surfaces abraded, with traces of smoothing here and there.

VI. *Bead-rim jars*

All but two of these jars are in a chalk and shell-gritted ware, not used for other wheel-made pots from the site. There is a certain amount of variation in

the rim form, but most show some provision for a lid, though in one or two cases amounting only to a very slight curve (nos. 65 and 66), enough to differentiate the type from Prae Wood, Fig. 21, no. 66 (*Verulamium* 1936, p. 170), the Bagendon bead-rim jars and others from south Buckinghamshire (Poyle Farm, *Rec. Bucks.*, XIV, p. 174) and to relate it to jars from Wyboston, Felmersham, Irchester, and some Hertfordshire sites (e.g. Braughing, Fig. 6, no. 17 and Welwyn Garden City, Fig. 4, no. 13).

The main variations are: (i) an almost flattened rim, with a groove, and small oval depressions on the outer edge: (ii) a taller rim with a ledge on the inner side; and (iii) a devolved version of this with a concave inner slope. Pronounced nicks or rippling on the rim and marked scoring on the body do not appear, but some sherds have slight horizontal rilling on the shoulder and slight brushing on the body.

56. Fairly soft, rather lumpy ware, no grits; patchy grey/orange surface, smoothed to some extent, soapy; slight oblique depressions, recalling cabling, on the rim.
57. Similar ware; brown surface, less neatly smoothed but sherd more abraded; irregularities on rim too slight to be classed definitely as decoration.
58. Soft, rather lumpy ware, presumably calcite-gritted (surface pitted where grits have dissolved out); shallow horizontal rilling below rim.
59. Slightly harder ware; pitted surfaces, black/brown; rather more regular shallow rilling; shallow oval depressions on outer edge of rim.
60. Similar ware; surface smoothed, soapy, almost polished; no rilling.
61. Coarse, lumpy, heavily gritted ware; core and outer surface black, inner surface orange-brown; slight horizontal rilling on body; shallow, roughly-done oval depressions on outer edge of rim *cf.* Stoke Goldington, no. 2.
62. Rather harder calcite-gritted ware; surface patchy orange/grey, shoulder plain and smoothed, slight traces of oblique scoring or brushing on body below shoulder.
63. Similar ware; black core and outer surface, inner surface patchy brown/orange; smoothed, soapy, without rilling.
64. Similar but harder, less soapy ware; grits dissolved out; black core, outer surface brown, inner orange. Rim has some resemblance to Felmersham 10.
65. Lumpy ware with plentiful grits; inner surface much abraded; outer surface patchy orange/brown; horizontal rilling below rim, slight brushing on shoulder and downwards on body.
66. Similar ware, rather more soapy; outer surface dark grey/orange-brown; no rilling.
67. Similar, fairly hard ware; neatly smoothed, soapy.

VII. Storage jars

These account for a fairly high proportion of sherds. Most are too small or uninformative for illustration; no complete form is recoverable. The neck-and-shoulder sherds suggest that the jars were usually decorated below a plain band or slight bulge on the upper part of the shoulder, much as on the medium-sized

jars. Cf. Irchester, Fig. 13, no. 73, also Wheathampstead, Pl. LI, no. 25 and Prae Wood, Fig. 10, no. 2 (*Verulamium* 1936; in contrast with other jars from both these sites and also the Camulodunum jars with decoration immediately below the neck). Below this the body seems to have had a plain, matt surface; no sherds of this type with combing or furrowing appear. A few shoulder sherds have been illustrated to show different types of decoration.

68. Hard, lumpy ware; inner surface brown; roughly smoothed on shoulder.
69. Hard, lumpy ware, badly abraded; patchy brown/buff/light-orange surface.
70. Hard, sandy-ish ware with some grits; patchy orange/brown surface, smoothed on rim and shoulder.
71. Hard, lumpy ware; surface abraded to some extent but soapy.
72. Rather softer, less lumpy ware; inner surface light brown.
73. Hard, coarse ware; considerably abraded; inner surface brown.
74. Rather softer ware, lumpy; smoothed on rim and shoulder above decoration.
75. Hard, lumpy ware; brown surfaces, smoothed above decoration; soapy.
76. Hard, coarse ware with some grits; surfaces brown, smoothed on rim and shoulder; interior much abraded.
77. Similar ware and colour.

VIII. *Platters*

All are native copies of imported forms, and no complete or nearly complete example survives.

78. Fairly hard, fine ware; core brownish, surface black/brown; smoothed outside, polished inside. One of the family of Camulodunum 21, with rather more upright wall.
79. Fairly hard, fine ware; surfaces dark grey/black, neat, well polished, soapy. Cf. Camulodunum 24.
80. Rather softer ware, slightly micaceous; surfaces grey, smoothed, matt. Cf. Camulodunum 24.
81. Hard, fairly fine ware; surfaces patchy orange/black, neatly smoothed, soapy. Cf. Camulodunum 27.
82. Rather softer, fairly fine ware; grey inner surface, perhaps result of abrasion, soapy.
83. Rather soft, fairly fine ware; dark grey surfaces, smoothed outside, polished inside.

IX. *Bases*

There are two examples of the common low pedestal foot. A few bases have a vestige of a foot-ring and a row of small prick-marks on the outer edge of the foot haphazardly done. The majority have no distinctive features and are not illustrated.

84. Fairly hard, fairly lumpy ware; surface greyish-brown, roughly smoothed, slightly soapy.
85. Similar ware, rather finer; surface greyish-brown, neatly smoothed, soapy.
86. Fairly soft ware; surface patchy orange/black, roughly smoothed, soapy.
87. Fairly hard ware, with a few grits; outer surface greyish-brown, polished.

88. Fairly soft, soapy-ish ware; inner surface brown, neatly smoothed and polished; outer surface patchy orange/grey (but very little survives), with irregular prick-marks just above vestigial foot-ring; lower outer surface left rough and lumpy.
89. Fairly hard, slightly sandy ware; outer surface patchy orange/grey, with prick-marks above low foot-ring; smoothed but not polished.
90. Fairly soft, rather lumpy ware; surface patchy orange/grey, with prick-marks above slight foot-ring, roughly smoothed, soapy.
91. Hard, fairly fine, slightly sandy ware; outer surface orange-brown, neatly smoothed.
92. Moderately hard ware, fairly fine; outer surface dull brown, neatly smoothed, soapy.
93. Fairly hard, coarse ware, with sporadic grits, inner surface patchy orange/black; surfaces soapy, quite well smoothed for this type of vessel.

X. *Miscellaneous*

94. Fairly hard, rather lumpy ware, abraded; smoothed. The form is uncertain; possibly a narrow-necked jar or a flask of a type generally similar to Camulodunum 231.
95. Rather harder, finer ware, somewhat abraded, probably smoothed originally.
96. Fairly hard, slightly lumpy ware; smooth, soapy on outside, slightly polished on shoulder.
97. Fairly soft, fine ware, soapy; abraded, the outer surface probably more highly polished originally; lattice decoration lightly incised with a fine point. The form is perhaps not unlike Birchall, 1965, Fig. 21, no. 178.
98. Hard, sandy, slightly micaceous ware; mainly brown, with orange patches on outside; neatly smoothed on shoulder, rougher elsewhere. *Cf.* Camulodunum 231 for the flattened shoulder (but the neck is narrower); *cf.* also 235. Bagendon 91B may have come from a similar vessel. *Cf.* also Birchall, 1965, Fig. 44, no. 390, from Saint Germainmont, Ardennes; the neck, however, is again wider.
99. Fairly soft, fairly fine ware, soapy and smoothed.
100. Soft, fairly fine ware; abraded, the surface probably smoother originally.
101. Soft, fairly fine ware, without grits; outer surface fairly smooth, soapy; inner surface rougher. The classic form is Camulodunum 252, from Braintree, Essex; *cf.* other Essex examples in Birchall, 1965, on Figs. 24 and 25.
102. Hard, sandy, slightly micaceous ware, with sporadic large grits; outer surface fairly smooth at rim, rougher below a clumsy, irregular cordon.
103. Fairly hard, lumpy ware; outer surface smoothed but not polished.
104. Fine, fairly hard ware, buff; neatly polished, and unlike other wares from the site.
105. Soft, fine-granulated ware; buff core, patchy buff/orange surface, matt. No exact parallel has been found for the form; *cf.* Camulodunum 131, 135 and 136B, but none provides a close resemblance.

106. Hard ware, fairly fine; surface dark grey with orange patches, polished. No parallel has been found for the form.
107. Fairly hard, rather lumpy ware; grey/brown core, outer surface blackish, inner surface brown. Inner surface smoothed to some extent; the outer surface has been left with a lumpy appearance.
108. Fairly soft ware, fairly lumpy; brownish-grey core and surface, with small orange patches on outside; surfaces only roughly smoothed.
109. Moderately hard, fine ware; surface much abraded, probably originally orange and smoothed, now a patchy buff, uneven.
110. Fairly hard, fairly lumpy ware; brown core and brown/grey surface; soapy and to some extent polished on outside, rougher inside. The sherd might be from a lid, such as Birchall, 1965, no. 213 (from Heybridge Essex), and has been drawn thus: it has points of resemblance to Felmersham 19. On the other hand it could be from a bowl such as Birchall no. 89 (from Deal, Grave I; Swarling, Pl. IV).
111. Hard, moderately fine ware; grey/buff core, surface patchy dark grey/orange-buff, neatly grooved at rim, polished at bulge.
112. Fairly soft, lumpy ware, surface roughly smoothed and slightly soapy on outside, left with lumpy appearance inside. The form is not easy to parallel; possibly Camulodunum 224 is a version with a much more defined neck and carinated shoulder. Cf. Birchall, 1965, nos. 265 from Presles Saint Audebert, Aisne, and 364, from La Poterie, Ardennes, which is less close. More exact parallels have not been found.

OTHER POTTERY FROM NORTH AND MID BUCKS

Figures 11 to 14 illustrate sherds from sites in Buckinghamshire, to the north and south of Bletchley (also including three from Fenny Stratford, not far from Saffron Gardens) which are hitherto unpublished. Many are chance finds, or were rescued in difficult circumstances, for example during commercial gravel-digging. They are offered not as a representative series of types, but merely as scattered examples which may one day contribute to a fuller understanding of the Iron Age sequence in these two regions.

Fenny Stratford (Fig. 12, 24-26)

The three sherds illustrated were found in excavation at the old Bathing Station on Watling Street, which runs through the site of Magiovinium on the east side of the Ouzel.

24. Fairly hard, rather sandy ware; smoothed except for the decorated band on the body; greyish core, brown surface; lightly tooled zigzag decoration. A very unusual form, for which no close parallel has been found. Birchall, 1965, no. 166 has points of resemblance but is a much larger vessel.
25. Fairly hard, rather sandy ware; grey core and brown surface. Probably from a cup in the Camulodunum 212-216 class.
26. Fairly soapy ware, smoothed surface; grey core, the surface a patchy reddish-black. Cf. Felmersham, no. 15.

Newton Blossomville (Fig. 12, 27-28)

Two pedestal-urn bases, both of "quoit" type; No. 27, in the Cowper Museum, Olney, is not documented, but was picked up in ploughed soil about a half mile south of the Ouse; no. 28, in the County Museum at Aylesbury, was found on plough soil, with other sherds now lost.

27. Grey/buff ware with smooth soapy surface. Cf. Prae Wood, *Verulamium* 1936, 164, Fig. 16, nos. 49a, b and c; Swarling 8 (= Birchall, 1965, no. 38) is similar but less close.
28. Brown ware, with smoothed soapy surface, broken and abraded at the edge.

Clifton Reynes (Fig. 12, 29 and 30)

Nos. 29 and 30, in the Cowper Museum, may be either lids or bowls;²⁶ they were found during limestone quarrying in 1934.²⁷

29. Brownish-black ware, well-smoothed and almost polished on the outside.
30. Greyish-brown ware, smoothed.

Emberton

For some years from 1957 large-scale commercial gravel-digging by the Ouse near Emberton uncovered a wide area of occupation, mostly Romano-British. A complex of ditches, forming both circular and sub-rectangular enclosures and suggesting lengthy occupation of "native" character was photographed from the air by Dr. J. K. St. Joseph when part of the top-soil had been stripped. A Belgic settlement, perhaps of some size, seems likely to have preceded Romano-British occupation; butt-beakers and hollow-cordoned beakers, as well as girth-beakers, were present in some of the ditches. Three small rims are illustrated (Figs. 11, nos. 1-3).

Hand-made sherds

1. Fairly hard, white-gritted ware, outer surface fairly smooth, light buff. Possibly from a jar such as Mount Farm 8 (Fig. 8); cf. also Wisley 49.
2. Moderately hard ware, with small white particles; dark brownish-black.
3. Fairly hard, fine ware, the outer surface smoothed and almost burnished; brownish-black. Cf. Barley 80 and Frilford 66.

Wheel-thrown sherds (Figs. 12 and 13)

31. Fine, well-fired ware, grey core, existing surface bright orange, but original surface has gone. The ware is a fair imitation of *terra rubra*. The rim and part of the wall of the pot have been distorted in firing.
32. Smooth, fine, well-fired ware; grey core, bright orange surface resembling no. 31; the original surface probably worn away.
33. Rather coarser ware, darker orange surface; decoration carelessly incised.
34. Ware similar to nos. 31 and 32 above, but with a polished surface.

²⁶ C. F. Hurstbourne Tarrant, *Belgae*, 304, and Fig. 32, 12 and 13.

²⁷ We are indebted to the Trustees for allowing us to draw and publish them.

35. Fine ware, buff/grey; surface well smoothed; perhaps post-conquest.
36. Fairly hard ware, dark brown; smoothed but not burnished surface and somewhat soapy feel.
37. Soapy ware; grey core, orange-brown surface, rather abraded, with only faint traces of the vertical lines decorating zones above and below cordons on the body.
38. Fairly hard, sandy ware, dark orange, decorated with sets of vertical parallel lines. *Cf.* Camulodunum 84 and 85.
39. Fairly hard ware, grey core with orange surface.
40. Fairly hard, rather lumpy ware; grey core, orange-brown surface much abraded; no surviving signs of decoration.
41. Rather soapy, fine ware; grey core, dark orange surface, smoothed, retaining some burnishing and traces of decoration, now very faint.

Sherington

This site is in a rather different category from the others, in that it lies not beside the Ouse but on higher ground, and may be one of a series of defended hilltops in strategic positions along the river valley.²⁸ The site is now Sherington Churchyard and traces of the defensive ditch can still be seen. The sherds illustrated were found in the spoil of graves dug in the west end of the Churchyard; they include hand-made wares and Belgic pottery.

Hand-made sherds (Fig. 11)

4. Dull brown ware, with a few grits; outer surface roughly smoothed.
5. Soft, rather 'corky' ware; brown core, outer surface black; inner surface reddish brown.
6. Fairly hard ware; black core, blackish-brown surface. The angle is uncertain; it might possibly have come from a vessel resembling Barley 21 and 22.
7. Hard ware; dark grey core, patchy reddish-brown surface, smoothed, matt. The ware resembles some of the Hunsbury wares quite closely. For globular jars of the same general type *cf.* Wilbury Hill 29; also Barley 76.
8. Greyish-brown core, lighter brown surface; fairly hard ware, with smoothed surface. *Cf.* Leckhampstead, (below, List II, no. 16).

Wheel-thrown sherds (Fig. 13)

42. Dark grey ware; smoothed, slightly soapy surface. Exact parallels are not common; *cf.* Tottenhill, Norfolk (*IANS*, Fig. 9, 4); there might possibly be a distant relationship with Wheathampstead no. 8 (*Verulamium* 1936, Pl. XLIX). The cordons are of the same type as those on the hollow-cordoned beakers.
43. Sandy, fine-granulated ware; grey core, reddish-brown surface. The form is probably a variant of Camulodunum 216-217.

²⁸ D. C. Mynard, "Archaeology of North Bucks, The Iron Age," *W. & D.A.S. Journal*, 2 (1969), 18-24.

44. Greyish-black ware, smoothed on neck and shoulder; two matt zones on lower part of body. Cf. Swarling 9 (= Birchall, 1965, no. 35) from grave 18, which also contained a corrugated urn and was assigned by Dr. Birchall to her Kent "Middle" Group.
45. Very soft, soapy ware; grey core and bright orange surface, which has remained smooth though much worn and abraded.
46. Chalk and shell-gritted ware, soapy; grey core, orange/pink-grey surface; very slight downward brush-marks just visible below shoulder.
47. Soft, fine ware, dark grey core, brownish-orange surface, carefully smoothed and probably originally burnished.

Tyringham (Fig. 11, 9-14)

Sherds were found some years ago in gravel pit in the grounds of Tyringham House, not far from the Ouse.

9. Fairly hard ware, small sparse grits; dark brown/reddish buff; outer surface uneven, polished in patches. A widespread type: cf. Barley forms included in type D (Barley, p. 42); Chastleton, Fig. 6; Sandown Park no. 24.
10. Fairly fine ware; small, well-distributed white particles; dark brownish-grey throughout, the surface worked to an evenly smooth finish. It is surprisingly difficult to find close parallels; some rounded bowls have a shorter neck and insignificant rim (e.g. some Hunsbury bowls in Northampton Museum not illustrated in the Hunsbury report); cf. also Breedon-on-the-Hill, Fig. 4, no. 2 *Trans. Leicestershire Arch. Soc.*, XXVI (1950), pp. 17-82, or are of types more like Frilford 77. Cf. a bowl from Burrow Hill, near Hollesley in Suffolk (*Antiq. Journ.*, XVII, 1937, p. 196, no. 2), a pot from Cavenham, Suffolk (*IANS*, Pl. IV, Monograph) appears to be of the same simple type, though taller.
11. Fairly hard ware, brownish-black; the outer surface uneven but polished. The angle is uncertain.
12. Fairly hard ware with fine white grits; brown core, black surface, very smooth and lightly burnished.
13. Blackish ware, matt surface.
14. Fine ware with fine white grits; polished surface, blackish-brown.

Other small sherds, not illustrated, include the smaller type of vertically-set jar-handle.

Gayhurst (Fig. 11, 15)

The sherd described below was found some years ago in a gravel pit near Gayhurst House, about half a mile from the Ouse, almost opposite Tyringham. Others of the same type have since been found nearby by Mr. D. C. Mynard.²⁹

²⁹ *Op. Cit.*, in note 6 above.

Fig. 11

15. Hard ware, matt surface; patchy orange and grey. Finger-tip impressions on the rim; very shallow oblique striations on body, probably a clumsy smoothing of the surface. A well-known, wide-spread form: Wandlebury 57, Cobham B1 and Wisley 54 are comparatively close parallels.

Leckhampstead (Fig. 11)

Sherds were found during ditch-cutting in Wicken Wood in 1962.³⁰

16. Lumpy ware, with a few grits; black core, outer surface orange-brown, inner surface dull brown.

The rim and part of the shoulder do not join the rest, but are of apparently identical ware, though the outer surface has been rather more carefully smoothed; they have been added to the drawing, by analogy with Hunsbury L.7 and L.3; they could, however, have come from another pot.

The handles from Tyringham and Sherington are of the same type: made with a separate core plugged into the side of the vessel, and then given a smooth covering of clay, clearly distinguishable in the fracture.

Newport Pagnell

Iron Age sherds have been found from time to time in the Newport Pagnell area. The exact find-spot of the first two illustrated is not known; the remainder came from the Tickford Estate, found when a pond was being enlarged in 1922.³¹

Newport Pagnell area (Fig. 11)

17. Some chalk grits; brownish-grey core, outer surface patchy orange, well smoothed. Cf. Wandlebury 7 and Wilbury Hill 24.
18. Fairly soft ware; dark grey core, dark orange surface, brown inside; well smoothed and slightly burnished.

Tickford Estate (Fig. 13)

48. Grey/black ware smoothed on outer surface.
49. Fairly soapy ware, a few white grits; dark grey core, orange surface.
50. Chalk and shell-gritted ware, brown/orange.
51. Chalk and shell-gritted ware; grey core, buff-brown patches on surface; soapy feel. Possibly post-conquest; the simple form is indeterminate, and this type of ware, though becoming harder in the Roman period, often retained a soapy feel.

Finds from the Chilterns

More is known of the earlier Iron Age sequence in the Chilterns to the south of Bletchley. Small, scrappy sherds, found on the surface of Chiltern hill-forts, in the ploughing on the lower slopes, or near the Icknield Way, have therefore not been included in this survey. The only chance finds of pre-Belgic pottery

³⁰ By Mr. J. Marchant.

³¹ *Rec. Bucks.*, XI, 218-223.

which it has been thought worth illustrating are a few from Aylesbury, which came to light in 1964. No Iron Age occupation of the earlier periods had previously been suspected there, yet the higher ground on which St. Mary's Church now stands might well have been the site of a hill-fort, entirely destroyed by medieval occupation.

The later Iron Age is a different matter; although the coins attest early penetration and should indicate well-established Belgic occupation in the reign of Tasciovanus, no Belgic settlement of any size and surprisingly little Belgic pottery has yet come to light in the Chilterns immediately west of the Dunstable area or in the vale of Aylesbury.³² The few unpublished sherds or pots in the Buckinghamshire County Museum have therefore been illustrated, though in themselves they amount to no more than scattered hints of occupation, and could be explained by coming and going on the Icknield Way and possibly on the line of Akeman Street.

Aylesbury (Fig. 11, 19-23)

Sherds were found during building work in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Square, but came from disturbed levels which also contained medieval pottery³³; all are hand-made.

19. Hard coarse ware with small chalk grits; brownish-black. *Cf.* Chinnor 8, a close parallel.
20. Hard ware, a few largish shell grits, buff slip producing a smooth matt surface; possibly faint cabled decoration on top of rim, but too little remains for certainty. *Cf.* Mount Farm LCD BVI I.
21. Hard ware, brown throughout.
22. Hard ware, fairly smooth outer surface, black throughout.
23. Hard ware, surface very smooth but not polished; black throughout. Probably a vessel of saucepan type: *cf.* some Southcote forms, e.g., B.3, D.9 and 10.

Other small body sherds, not illustrated, include one in a coarse ware with irregular scratches suggesting scoring or brushing, and several much finer wares, black or brownish-black and with a smooth, almost burnished surface, recalling some of the "medium fine" wares from Chinnor and Bledlow (e.g. Chinnor, Fig. 6, p. 141).

Quarrenden Estate, Aylesbury (Fig. 14, 52-54)

In 1945 work on a new housing estate on the west of the main town of Aylesbury uncovered Belgic pottery in two places, one in Holland Road, the other not far away. No. 52 was found "on burnt earth with bones in it".³⁴

52. Fairly hard, rather gritty granulated ware, brown throughout.
53. Moderately hard ware, with soapy surface, to some extent burnished.

³² Further investigation of the multivallate hill-forts at Cholesbury and Bulstrode Park might throw much light on the period in these areas. The scattered coins of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin from Creslow, Oving (1870), Quainton (c.1862), Fleet Marston (c.1870), and Cuddington are puzzling, except perhaps the Fleet Marston Cunobelin since a Romano-British site, beside Akeman Street, is known there. Do they possibly represent the scattered remnants of an unreported hoard?

³³ Found in rescue excavation by the County Museum in 1964. The sherds are in the County Museum and we are grateful to the Curator, Mr. C. N. Gowing, for permission to publish them.

³⁴ The sherds together with notes on the circumstances of discovery are in the County Museum.

Aston Clinton (Fig. 14, 54)

No details of the find-spot or circumstances of discovery are on record. It is possible that this is one of the pots referred to by Evans in the Aylesford report (*Arch.*, LII, 354). The date of its acquisition by the Buckinghamshire County Museum is not known, but it was before 1880.

54. Smooth, slightly soapy ware, grey/buff. For the general type, *cf.* Camulodunum 212.

Cymbeline's Mount (Fig. 14, 55)

The sherd illustrated here was found on the surface in the area of the motte and bailey³⁵. As very few of the surface finds so far recorded are Belgic it seems worth publishing one small sherd in a Belgic fabric, as a reminder that there may possibly have been a Belgic site of importance here, destroyed by the motte and bailey. This would explain the relatively numerous coin finds in the Ellesborough and Kimble area.

55. Soapy, soft orange ware.

Hartwell (Fig. 14, 56-57)

Several sherds were "found at a depth of about eight feet at the Brickfield, Hartwell" in 1909. These are not to be confused with the "Celtic urn" also recorded from this area; the vessel appears to be in a romanised though rather coarse ware.³⁶

56. Moderately hard, brownish-black ware, with well smoothed surface and shallow tooled zigzag decoration on the shoulder (*cf.* Horndean, Fig. 2, no. 4 and Fenny Stratford, no. 24 above).

57. Rather coarse ware, patchy black/brown throughout. *Cf.* Prae Wood, *Verulamium* 1936, Figs. 19 and 20, forms 61 and 62: "the commonest Belgic type at Verulamium".

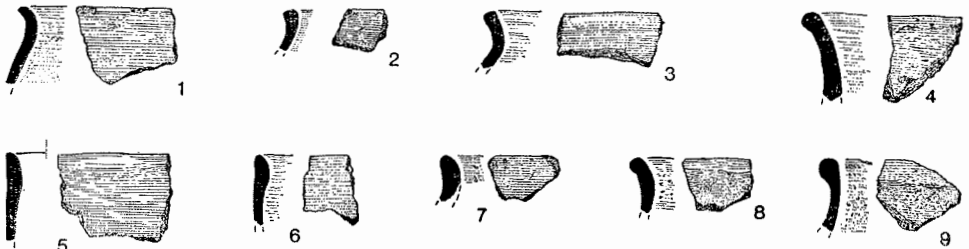


Fig. 3. Handmade pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

Terrick (Fig. 14, 58-59)

A small excavation here in 1858 uncovered the foundations of a building, thought to be Romano-British, and also a rubbish pit which contained the two vessels illustrated here and other material which has not survived. The site

³⁵ Belgic Sherds found on the lower slopes by Mr. R. D. Thomson in 1956-7 are now in the County Museum. Other finds of Hand-made sherds from the surface of the motte and bailey are recorded in *Oxoniensa*, VII, p. 109.

³⁶ The pottery and records are in the County Museum.

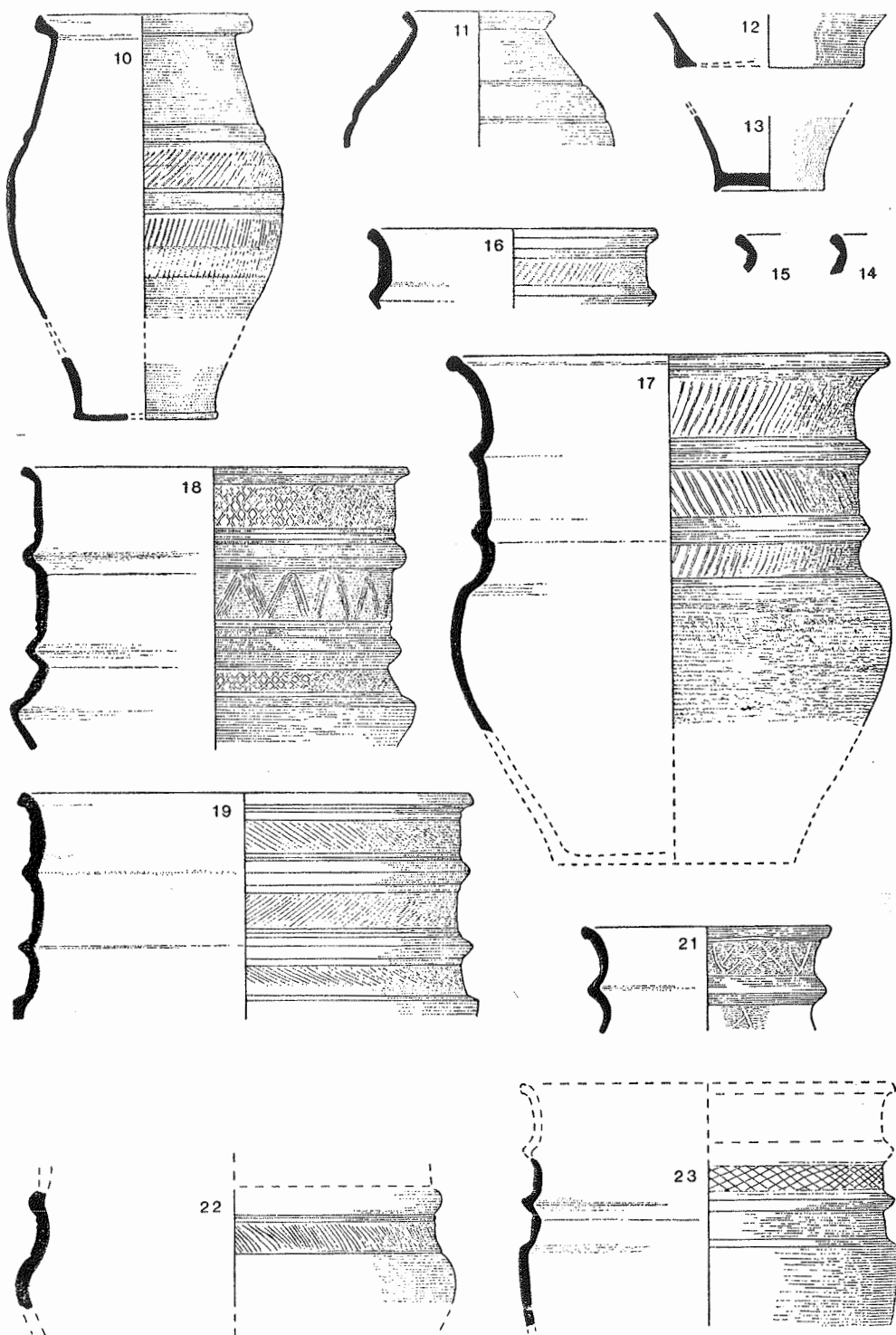


Fig. 4. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

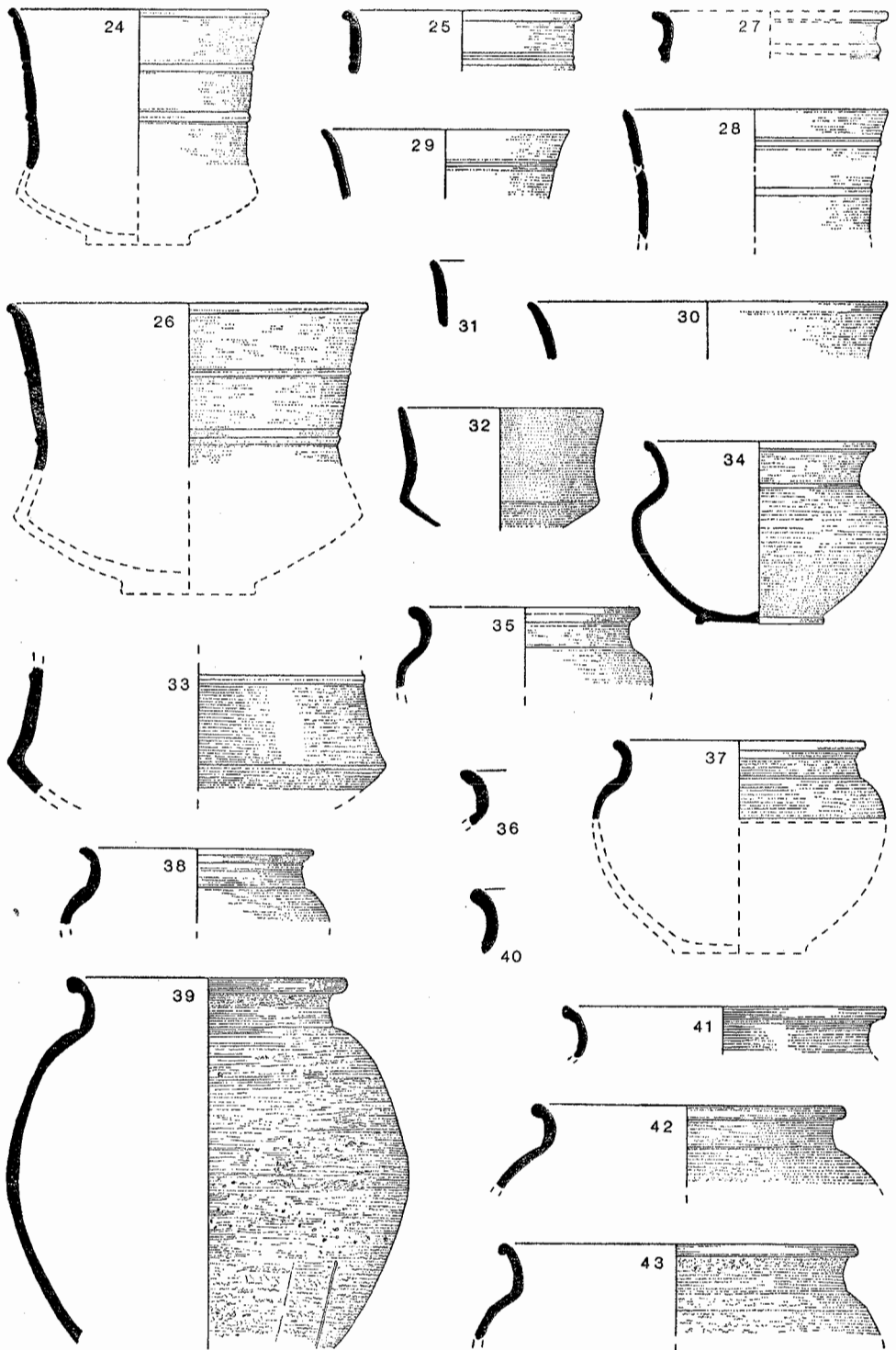


Fig. 5. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

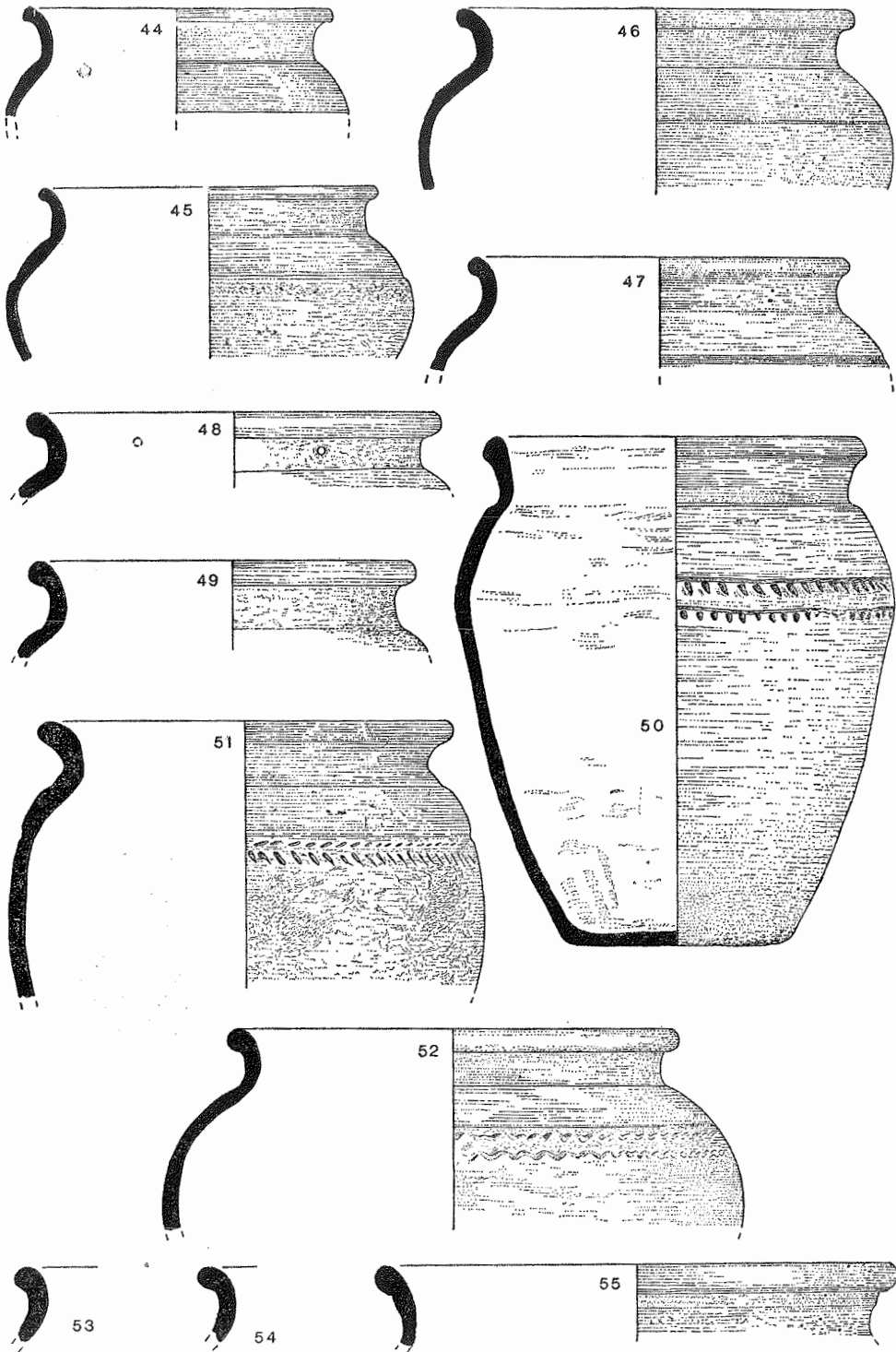


Fig. 6. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

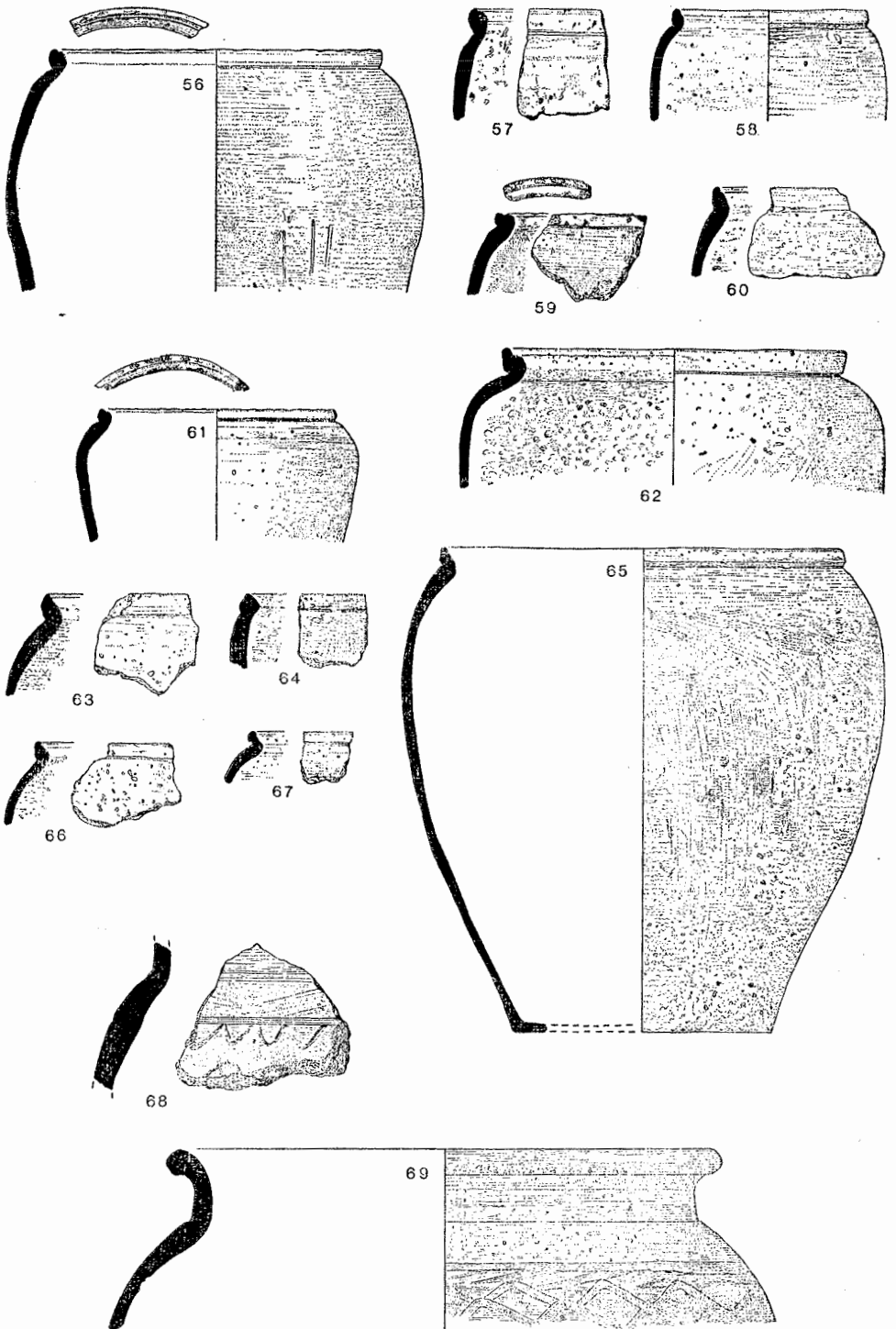


Fig. 7. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

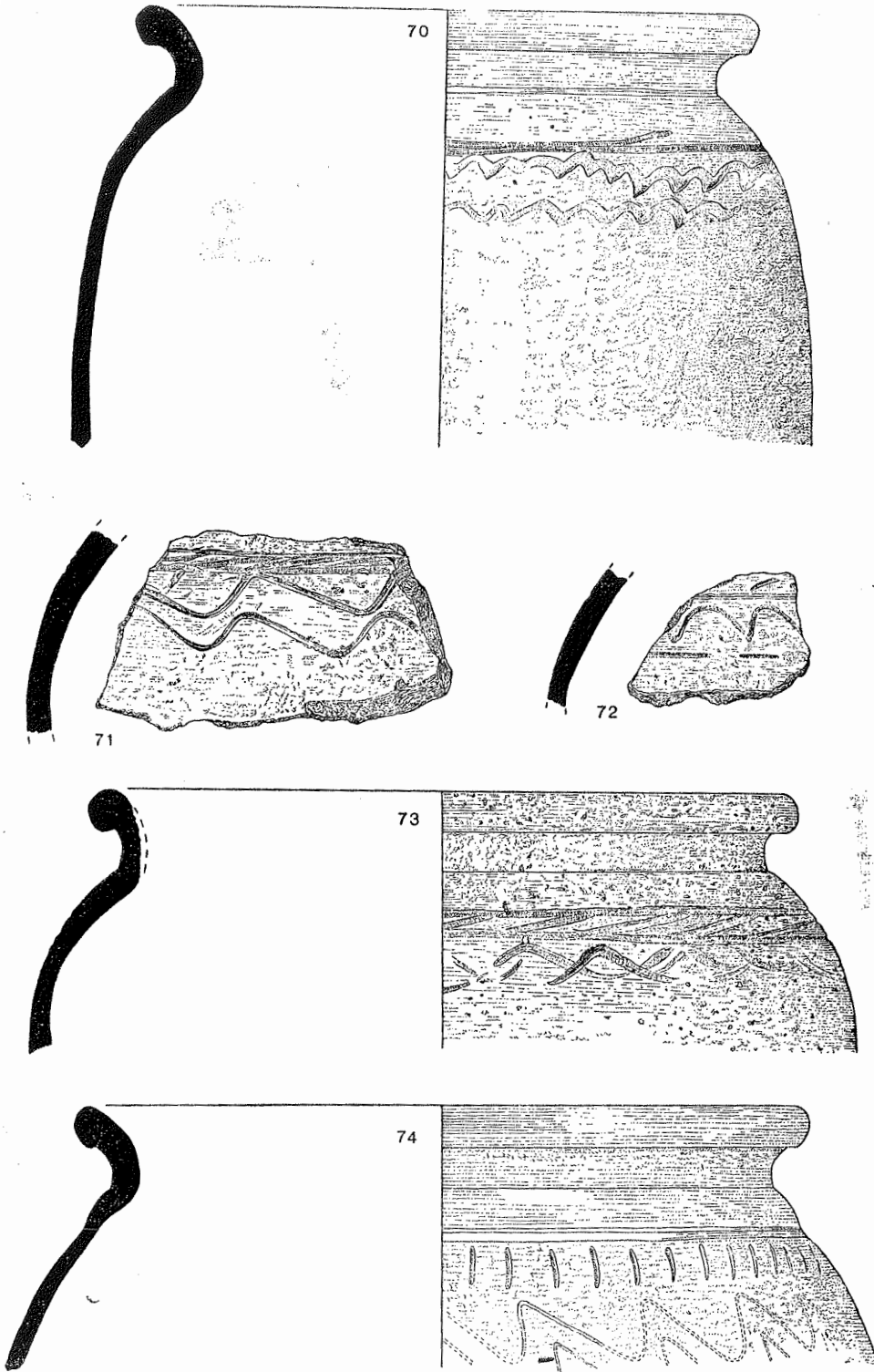


Fig. 8. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

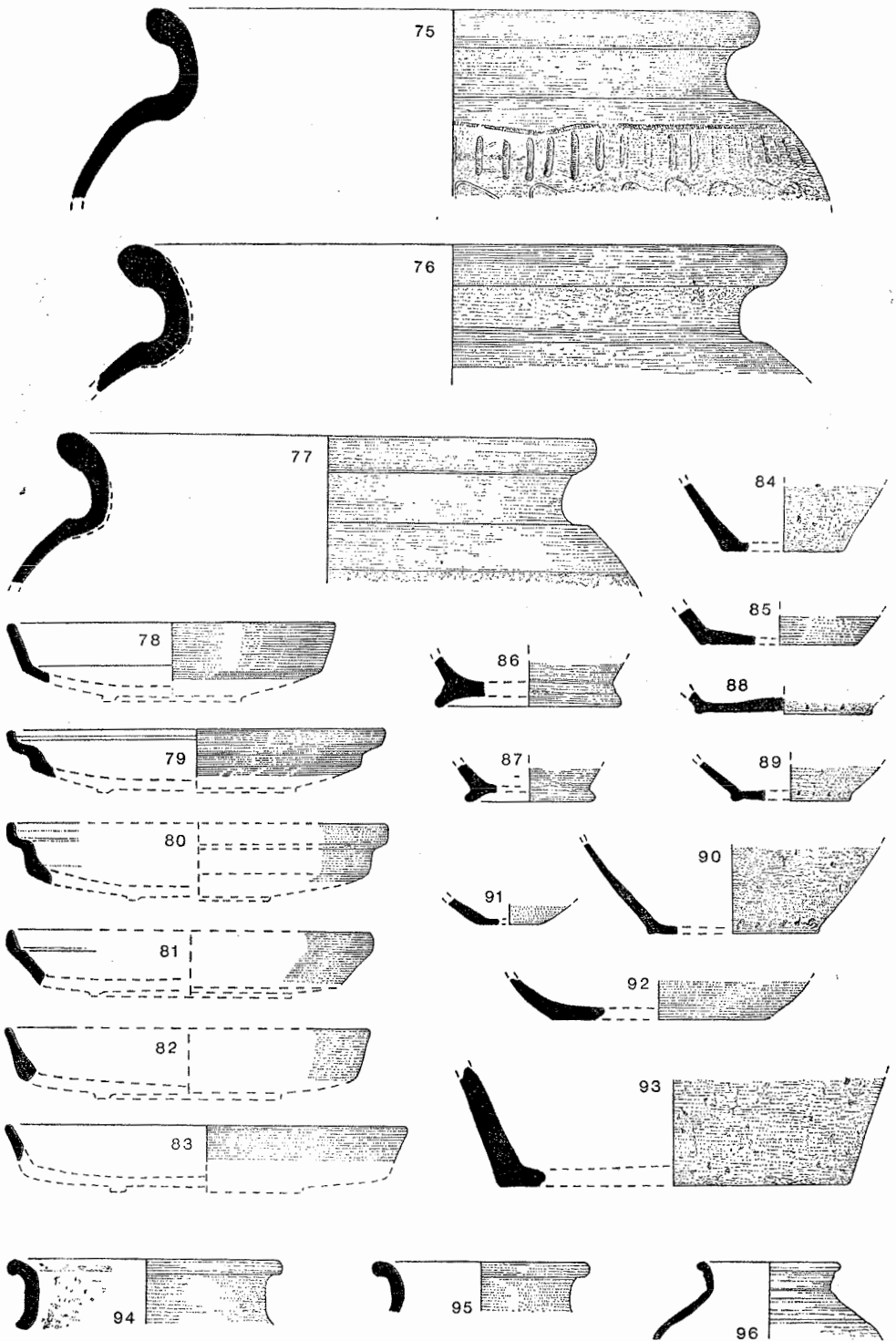


Fig. 9. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

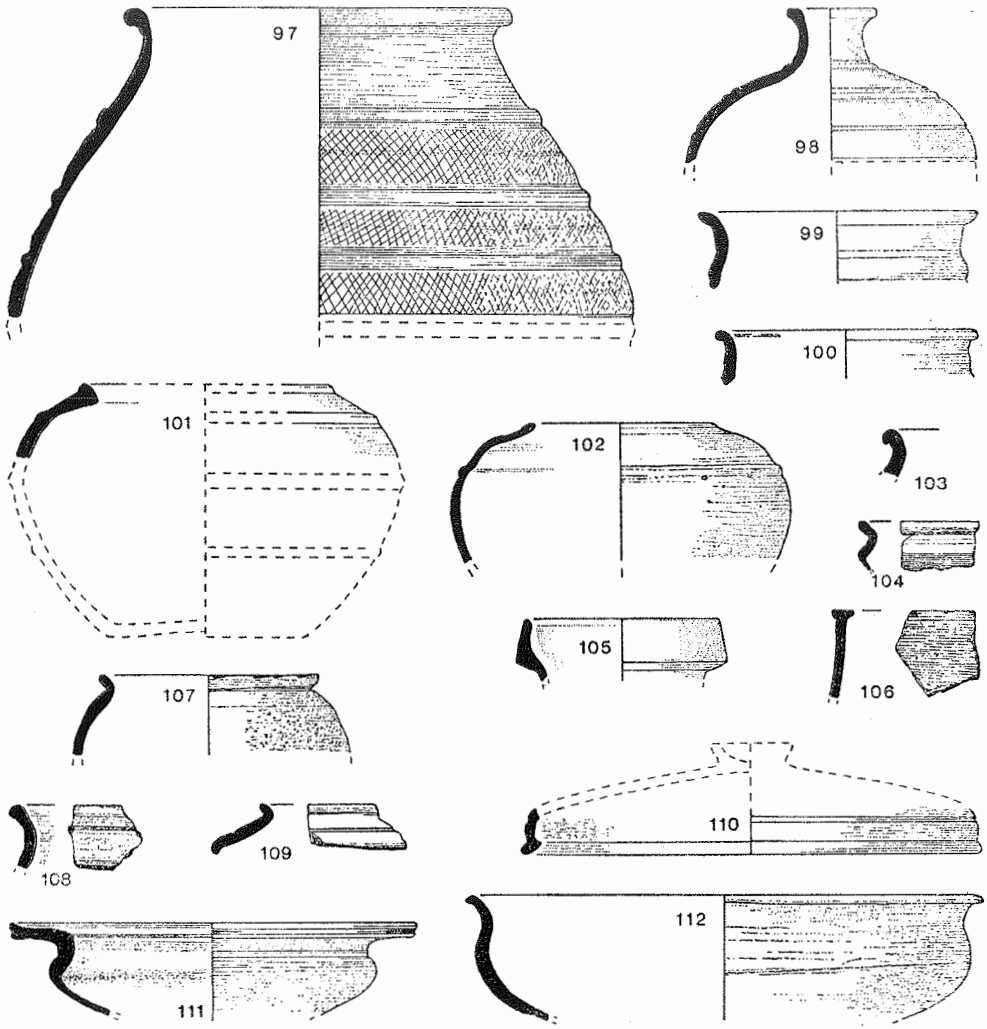


Fig. 10. Belgic pottery from Saffron Gardens. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

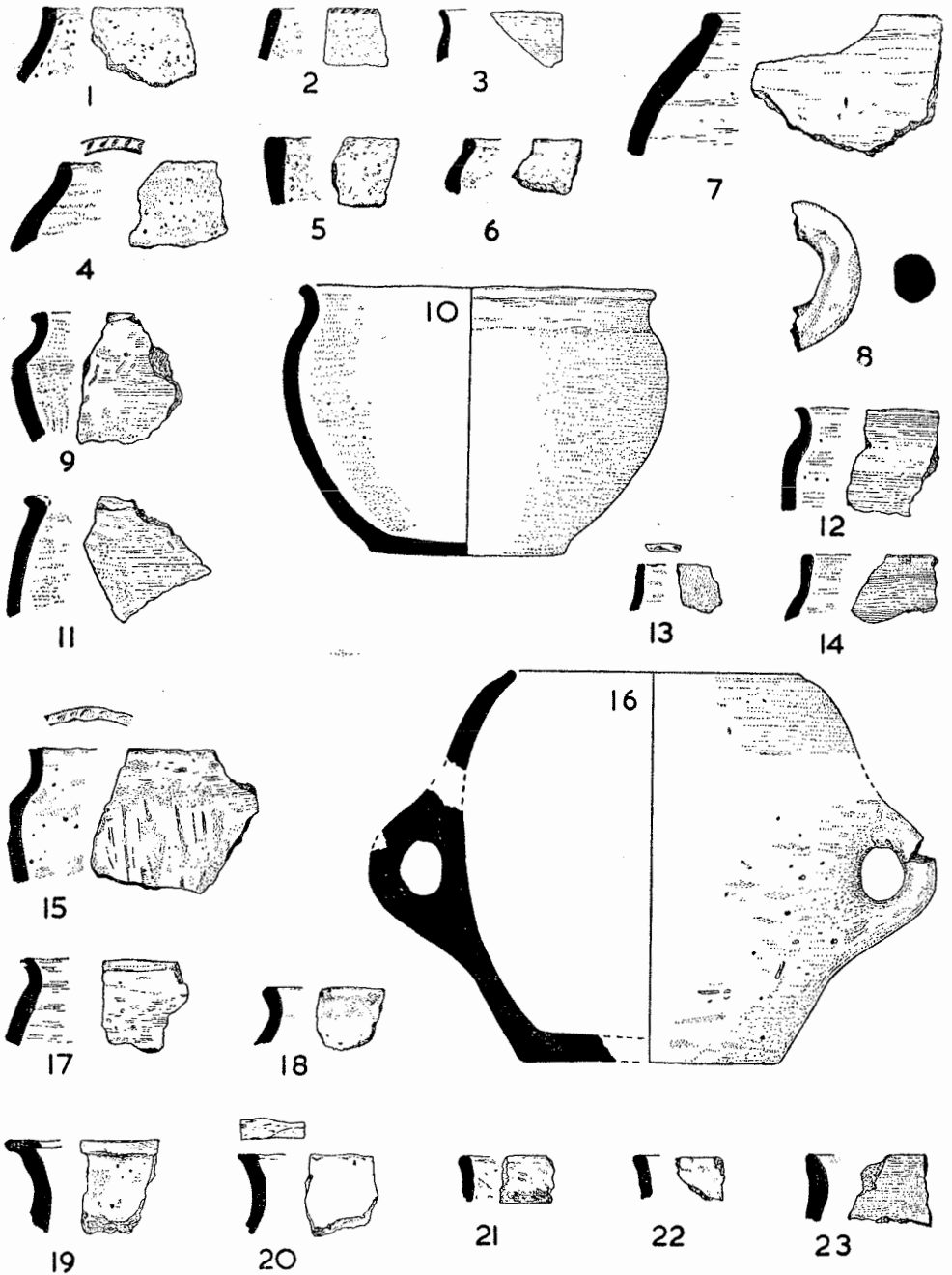


Fig. 11. Handmade pottery from Emberton 1-3, Sherington 4-8, Tyringham 9-14, Gayhurst 15, Leckhamstead 16, Newport Pagnell 17-18, Aylesbury 19-23. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

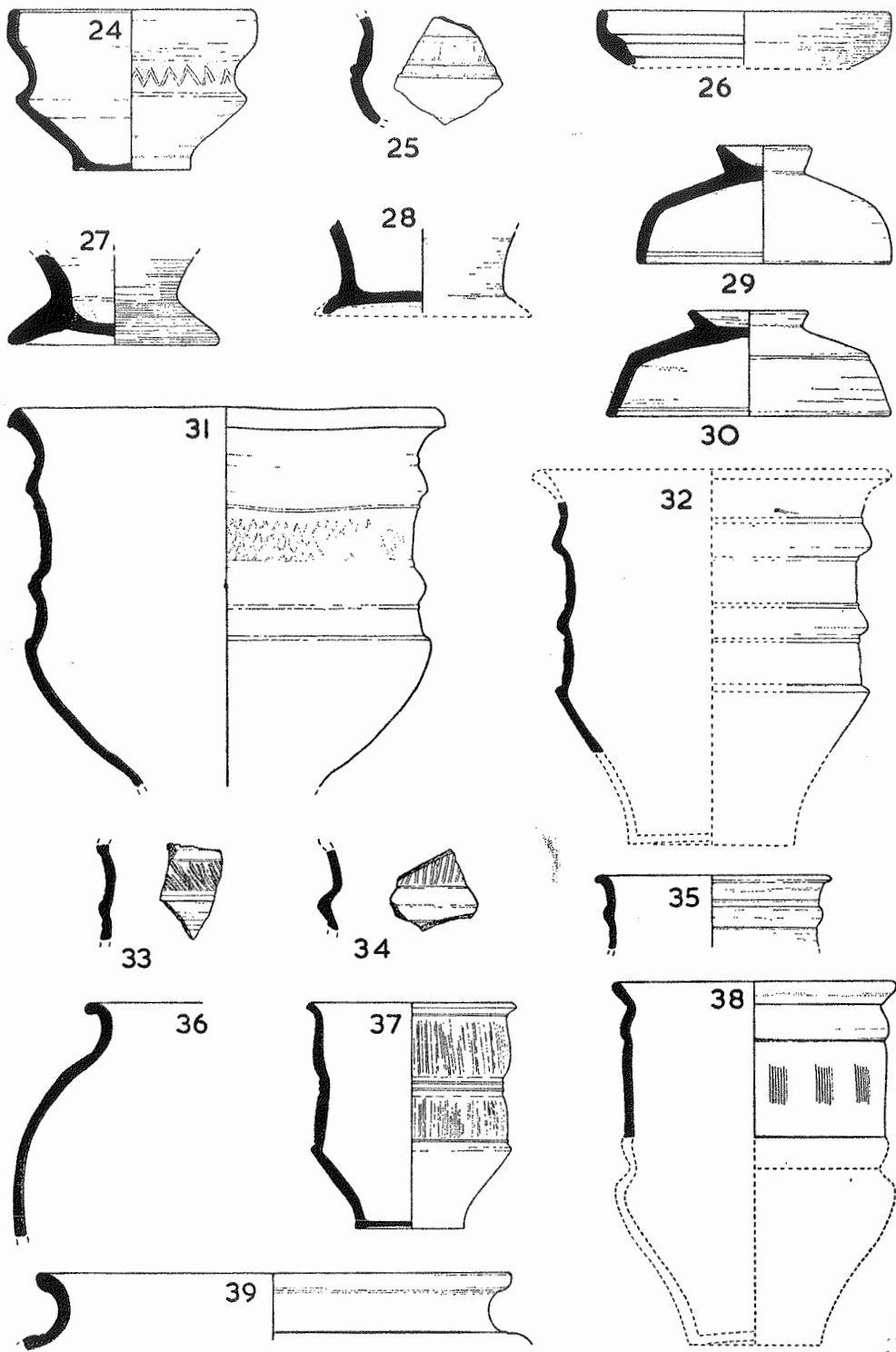


Fig. 12. Belgian pottery from Fenny Stratford 24-26, Newton Blossomville 27-28,
 Clifton Reynes 29-30, Emberton 31-39. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$
 401

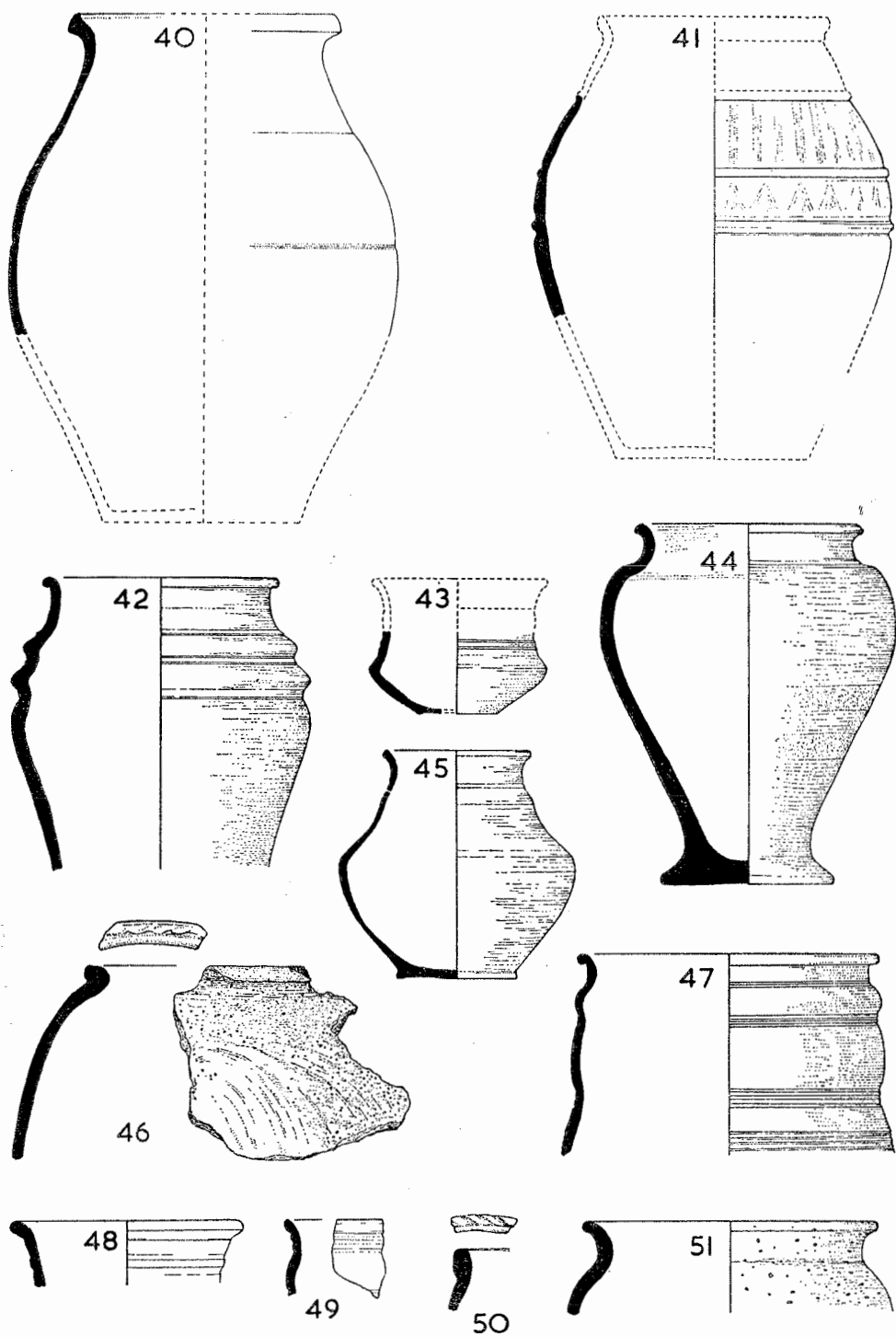


Fig. 13. Belgic pottery from Emberton 40-41, Sherington 42-47, Newport Pagnell 48-51.

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

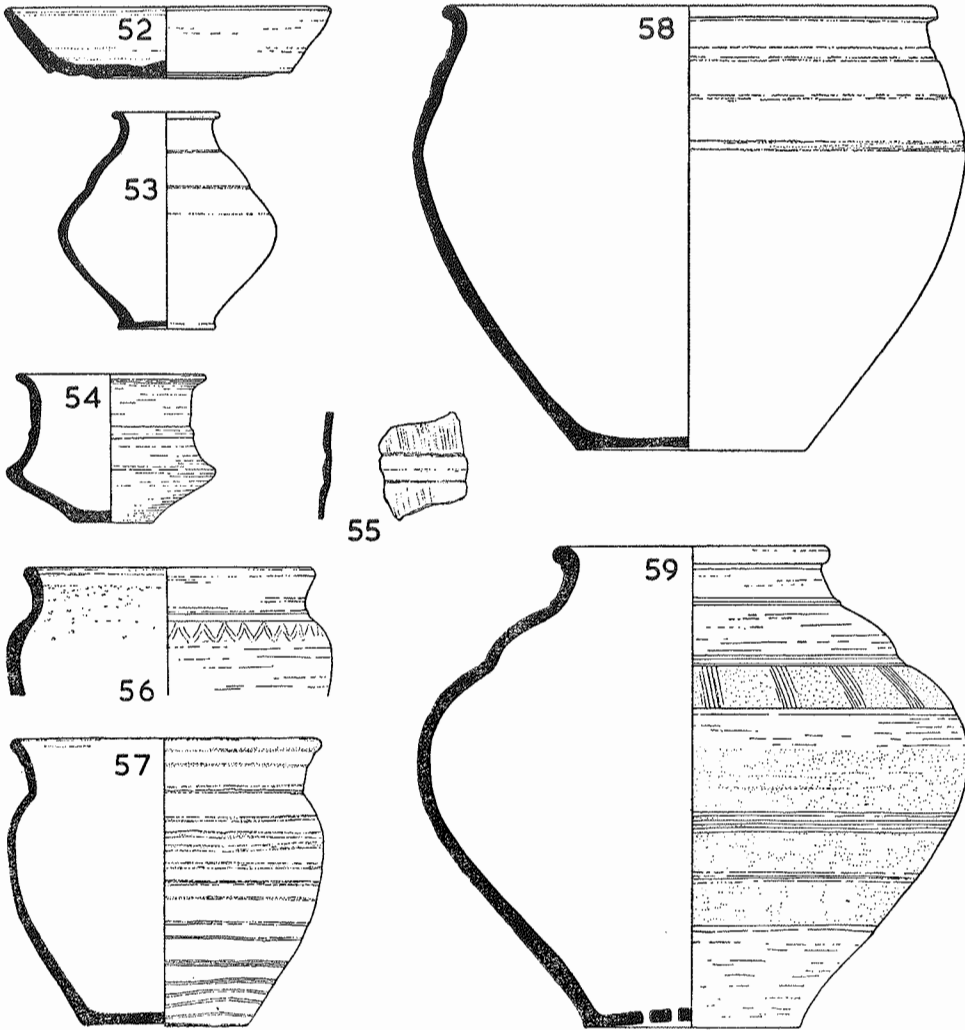


Fig. 14. Belgic pottery from Aylesbury 52-53, Aston Clinton 54, Ellesborough 55, Hartwell 56-57, Terrick 58-59. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

produced later Romano-British objects. From the plan it appears that the building overlay the pit, despite the belief of the excavators that they were contemporary.³⁷ The pots are late and could be survivals; it is unfortunate that more is not known of the contents of the pit; nevertheless they have been thought worth illustrating.

58. Fairly hard ware; grey core, light greyish-cream surface. Possibly a much devolved version of a jar such as Prae Wood, *Verulamium* 1936, Fig. 17, no. 52.
59. Moderately hard, greyish-brown ware; neck, shoulder and part of body smoothed and tooled, slightly soapy, the remainder matt. For the general type cf. Prae Wood, *Verulamium* 1936, Fig. 16, 45a.

GAZETTEER

This is published in the form of five lists:

- I. Earthworks
- II. Sites producing hand-made pottery
- III. Sites producing wheel-turned pottery
- IV. Sites producing other Iron Age finds
- V. Sites producing more than one type of the above finds.

These lists do not include references to the earlier County histories, such as Lipscomb's *The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham*, 1847, and Sheahan's *History and Topography of Buckinghamshire*, 1862, as their accounts of Iron Age sites—mainly hill-forts—add nothing of archaeological importance to the descriptions given in the *Victoria County History of Buckinghamshire* and the *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, Buckinghamshire*, to which references are given in every case. Parish histories, with one or two exceptions, have also been excluded for the same reason.

References to J. F. Head's *Early Man in South Buckinghamshire* are given for the new sites, finds and observations published there for the first time, but not for others mentioned briefly, or included only in the gazetteer, if a fuller account is available.

For Belgic coins, references have been confined to John Evans's *The Coins of the Ancient Britons* and its *Supplement*, and to Mr. B. F. Allen's *The Origins of Coinage in Britain: A Reappraisal in Problems of the Iron Age in Southern Britain*, ed. S. S. Frere.

References to C. Saunders' paper on the Pre-Belgic Iron Age in the Central and Western Chilterns published in *Arch. Journ.* 1971 are given in all cases.

At present it is impossible to discuss Iron Age pottery in Buckinghamshire in any but the most general terms. Efforts to construct working type series have been largely frustrated by a number of factors concerning the very nature of the evidence to hand. Many presumed types and sub-types, for example, exist only in a fragmentary state, whilst a sizeable proportion of the known pottery is comprised of chance finds, unassociated or unstratified or from sites which have not been thoroughly excavated. This means, in effect, that while we possess the artifacts, we lack in many cases the assemblages to which they belong.

Where pottery type-series *have* been constructed, they must remain in many cases subject to considerable alteration. Until there is a lot more proper evidence,

³⁷ *Rec. Bucks.*, 11, 52.

they will continue to give the impression that considerably more is known about Iron Age ceramics than is in fact the case.

The need in Buckinghamshire is for more large-scale excavations of Iron Age sites to produce these assemblages; without them any attempt to order Iron Age pottery in any but the broadest chronological and geographical groups will be largely frustrated.

The recent excavations near the village of Milton Keynes have produced early Iron Age assemblages; material from Ravenstone³⁸ and Stoke Goldington³⁹ appears, by form, to be later. Much work, however, is required before even tentative comparisons with other areas can be made with real confidence. Excavation of such promising large sites as Woolwich Barn Field at Weston Underwood and Ashfurlong near Olney could go a long way to establishing a basis in North Buckinghamshire for such comparisons.

Two maps accompany this gazetteer:

Figure 1 represents the distribution of known sites considered to be mainly early and mid Iron Age, partly on the basis of the form and decoration of the pottery and on the absence of wheel-turned fabrics. Hand-made wares do go on, however, and many of the Figure 1 sites might, on further examination, produce "Belgic" assemblages.

Alternatively, many of them may be dated immediately before the "Belgic" period. But if this is the case, what is the reason for their abandonment if they were abandoned?

Figure 2 is simply a distribution map of sites which have produced "Belgic" finds. Many of these sites have also produced material thought to be "pre-Belgic" and, therefore, also appear on Figure 1. In connection with this it should be noted that the term "Belgic" is used here as an archaeological rather than racial or tribal term, and denotes material usually associated with that particular assemblage of artifacts grouped together under the term "Belgic".

The process of compiling and editing the gazetteer presented here has raised cautious questions about the derivation of some of the place names involved.

In North Buckinghamshire the -ton or -tun place names have in almost every case produced Iron Age pottery: Ravenstone, Wolverton, Woughton, Stantonbury, Milton Keynes, etc. One wonders to what extent this illustrates the essential similarity of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns. It might be convincingly argued that in an area of thick Iron Age occupation, the incidence of Iron Age finds and -ton place names is inevitable.

Another aspect of place names is the incidence of Borough or Bury place names in the gazetteer: Cholesbury, Danesborough, Padbury, Ellesborough, Ravensburgh near Dunstable, contain Iron Age earthworks, as may Aylesbury which has produced Iron Age pottery.

"Stoke" place names derive from the old English Stokes, a stronghold. In the Ouse and Ousel valleys there are only two examples of this element: Stoke Hammond and Stoke Goldington. Both these villages have an Iron Age earthwork enclosing a hill top. In each case the church is on the hill top along with,

³⁸ *Op. Cit.*, in Note 4 above.

³⁹ *Ibid.*

one assumes, the earliest Anglo-Saxon settlement. At several other sites Iron Age pottery and Iron Age sites are quite near to churches: Sherington, West Wycombe, St. Mary's Square in Aylesbury and Stoke Bruerne in Northants.

It is undoubtedly significant that Saxon villages developed in and around Iron Age earthworks, but what is the significance? In many cases simple economics would dictate where a village would go, but it is also the old and much avoided question of the role played by Britons in the Dark Ages in areas being "overrun" by Germanic invaders. It is a question archaeology has a hope of answering. Our gazetteer suggests again the possibility of continuity of settlement in some instances, and points to the need for comprehensive work in places like Sherington and Stoke Goldington, Stoke Hammond, West Wycombe and Aylesbury.

More pessimistically it should be pointed out that Iron Age hand-made undecorated pottery often bears a striking resemblance to similar fabrics of the Saxon period. One wonders how many "Iron Age" chance finds are misdated by half a millenium or more. The case for properly associated and excavated material as a basis for research into the Iron Age could not be stronger.

LIST I: EARTHWORKS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>N.G.R.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Location of finds</i>
ASHLEY GREEN, WHELPLEY HILL 43	SP 996039	Possibly a small plateau fort, but severely ploughed out. No known finds	<i>VCH</i> , II, 26 <i>RCHM</i> , 16 <i>OS Map</i> , Index 40 <i>RCHM</i> , 69	
BURNHAM BEECHES (off map)	SU947846	Small oval enclosure, partly destroyed, on level ground. No known finds.	<i>RCHM</i> , 69	
CHOLESBURY 44	SP 930072	Hill-fort, multivallate. Sherds from excavations by Mr. C. Day Kimball, 1932.	<i>Allcroft</i> , 134 <i>VCH</i> , II, 22 <i>RCHM</i> , 106-7 <i>JBAA</i> , XXXIX, 187 (excavation report). <i>OS Map</i> , Index 38.	BCM 1948-53
FOXCOTE, near BUCKINGHAM 28	SP 725347	Traces of circular enclosure in fields on level ground beside canal, near R. Ouse; also visible in air photograph. This site has produced an Iron Age axe.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> Newsletter 2 (1961) <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII (1967) 167.	
GERRARDS CROSS BULSTRODE PARK CAMP (off map)	SU 994880	Hill-fort, multivallate, about 22 acres. Small excavations by Sir Cyril Fox, 1924	<i>Allcroft</i> , 165 <i>VCH</i> , II, 24 <i>RCHM</i> , 160. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XI, 283 (excavation report). <i>OS Map</i> , Index, 35.	Unknown
HALTON, BODDINGTON HALL 45	SP 882080	Hill-fort, univallate where defences survive, about 17 acres. Sherds, found on surface, some on south bank, 1961. Excavations, 1964.	<i>Allcroft</i> , 79 <i>VCH</i> II, 26 <i>RCHM</i> , 160 <i>Head</i> , 76 <i>OS Map</i> , Index 36.	BCM 14.19. 128.61

HIGH WYCOMBE, KEEP HILL (off map)	SU873920	Earthworks encircling part of the hill have been interpreted both as the defences of a hill-fort, with small ditch and counter-scarp bank, and also as a hollow-way. It is not known where on the hill the hoard of coins of Tasciovanus was found. No other finds are recorded.	<i>Allcroft</i> , 168, 442. <i>VCH</i> , II, 26. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , V, 256 and IX, 211. <i>Head</i> , 76.	
IVINGHOE BEACON 38	SP 960168	Hill-fort, univallate, about 6 acres. Sherds from site of direction dial, 1932; others from interior at various times. Excavations by Mrs. M. A. Cotton and Prof. S. S. Frere, 1963-4.	<i>VCH</i> , II, 34 <i>RCHM</i> , 154. <i>Manshead Mag</i> June 1960. <i>OS Map</i> , Index 40. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII (1968)	BCM 297.32, 299.32, 147.62. Cambridge Mus. Arch. & Eth., 32, 348. Luton Museum Manshead Arch. Soc., Dunstable
IVINGHOE WARD'S COOMBE 91	SP 970158	Horseshoe-shaped earthwork with bank and internal ditch. Excavation 1971 by BCM produced handmade sherds and Belgic wheelturned sherds.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII (1969) 333 and XIX (1971) 92 for interim and XIX (1972) 141-157 report.	BCM
KIMBLE, PULPIT HILL 51	SP 831050	Hill-fort, partly multi-vallate, about 3 acres. Sherds found on surface, 1962	<i>VCH</i> , II, 25 <i>RCHM</i> , 164 <i>OS Map</i> , Index 43.	BCM 146.62
KIMBLE, RAGPIT HILL 50	SP 828060	Probable Hill-fort, univallate defences only partly traceable. Sherds found on outer slope of bank, 1963.	<i>RCHM</i> , 164 <i>OS Map</i> , Index 40.	BCM
LITTLE HORWOOD 84	SP 799313	Sub-rectangular enclosure (also known as Norbury Camp) with passage entrance according to plan made in 1910 during small excavation which uncovered cobbling at entrance. No finds.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , X, 107 (excavation Report). <i>RCHM</i> , 178	
MEDMENHAM, STATES HOUSE CAMP (off map)	SU 807847	Hill-fort, univallate, about 17 acres. No finds of this period recorded.	<i>VCH</i> , II, 34. <i>RCHM</i> , 256. <i>Plaisted</i> , 6 and 8 (plan and profiles). <i>OS Map</i> , Index 36.	
MEDMENHAM, DANESFIELD CAMP (off map)	SU 816846	Hill-fort, univallate, about 20 acres. No finds of this period recorded.	<i>VCH</i> , II, 34. <i>RCHM</i> , 256. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , X, 19 (plan). <i>Plaisted</i> , 3, 4 and 8 (plan and profiles). <i>OS Map</i> , Index 36.	
PADBURY 92	SP 711300	Bank and ditch of circular enclosure (Norbury Camp) beside	<i>OS Map</i> , Index 40	

		Claydon Brook. Bank partly levelled during Second World War. No known finds.		
SHERINGTON 21	SP 890468	A ditch suggesting a possible enclosure of sub-rectangular type, just outside the churchyard on the SW. For sherds found in the churchyard see lists II & III.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i>	Plan made by Wolverton Arch. Soc. in BCM. Sherds BCM 39.56
STOKE GOLDINGTON 58	SP 832492	Remains of ditch around hill-top enclosing Church and Church Farm. Hand-made sherds from churchyard.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal. 2 (1969), p. 21.</i>	With D.C. Mynard
STOKE GOLDINGTON 59	SP 815491	Small oval enclosure, ditch half a metre still visible in ploughsoil. Handmade sherds from inclosure.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Hist. Journal 1 (1970), p. 4.</i>	With D.C. Mynard
STOKE HAMMOND 60	SP 890468	Remains of ditch around hill-top enclosing Churchyard were visible c.1960 but since ploughed out. Hand-made sherds from Churchyard 1966.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal 2 (1969), p. 19.</i> <i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter, 11 (1967)</i>	With D.C. Mynard With D.C. Mynard
WAVENDON, DANESBOROUGH CAMP 30	SP 921348	Hill-fort, univallate, about 8½ acres. Sherds from small excavation, 1924; also some Belgic.	<i>Rec. Bucks., XI, 363 (excavation report).</i> <i>VCH, II, 22.</i> <i>RCHM, 311, 313.</i> <i>OS Map, Index 40.</i>	BCM 409, 73
WEST WYCOMBE, CHURCH HILL (off map)	SU 827949	Hill-fort, univallate, about three acres. Sherds found in grave-digging in interior (now churchyard), some years ago; a few found on the bank, 1963.	<i>Allcroft, 134</i> <i>VCH, II, 26</i> <i>RCHM, 138</i> <i>OS Map, Index 48</i>	Unknown BCM 6, 63 7, 63
HIGH WYCOMBE, DESBOROUGH CASTLE (off map)	SU 847933	Traces of bank and ditch, N. and W. of Desborough ring-work. No known finds. Excavation (1969) but no dating evidence found.	<i>Allcroft, 168, 422, 635.</i> <i>RCHM, 318</i> <i>Rec. Bucks., V, 248, and VIII, 465.</i> <i>Head, 76.</i> <i>Rec. Bucks., XVIII, (1969), 332.</i>	
WESTON UNDERWOOD 61	SP 862491	Traces of a ditch on south side of site on high spur of land overlooking Ouse. Much hand-made pottery and Beehive quern found when site ploughed.		Bradwell Abbey Field Centre BAFC 1973/76

LIST II: SITES PRODUCING HAND-MADE POTTERY

<i>Parish</i>	<i>N.G.R.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Location of Finds</i>
AYLESBURY 40	SP 817139	Sherds, found during building work on Baptist Hall, St. Mary's Square, 1964.		BCM 36.64
95		Sherd found in garden, Bedgrove.		BCM
BLEDLOW, SMITH'S FIELD 55	SP 777006	Occupation site, excavated by Mr. J. F. Head, 1938.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i>	BCM
BLEDLOW, SHIMMELS FARM 54	SP 783002	Sherd and iron hook from cauldron chain, found on surface.	<i>Head</i> , 64-5.	BCM
BLETCHLEY 29	SP 885334	Sherds from excavation by Mr. R. Griffiths, 1964.	Present paper Figs. 3-10.	BCM
BRADWELL 62	SP 843397	Sherds associated with patch of cobbles in ploughsoil, 1972.	<i>M.K.J.</i> II (1973), P. 10	BAFC 1973
BURNHAM (off map)	SU 9382	Small bowl, found before 1920; no details.		BCM 81.20
BURNHAM, LENT RISE (off map)	SU 9281	Sherds, found in gravel pit, before 1939.	<i>Antiq. Journ.</i> XIX, 82.	In possession of Mr. J. G. Marsden in 1939.
CHESHAM 120 (off map)	SP 946041	Sherd	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> XVIII, 332.	
CHINNOR 57	SP 768006	Occupation site, excavated by Miss K. Richardson and Mrs. A. Young, 1947-9.	<i>Antiq. Journ.</i> XXXI, 132.	Ashmolean Mus. BCM 21.54 and 104.62
CLIFTON REYNES 64	SP 902517	Sherds in old quarry, 1961.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> <i>Journal</i> 2 (1969), p. 19	
ELLESBOROUGH, GOLF LINKS 48	SP 8406	Storage pit, sherds, found near green no. 8, about 1907. Other sherds from unknown parts of links.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , IX, 349; XIV, 208 and Fig. V.	BCM 38-48.07 Others in possession of Rev. C. M. White, Ellesborough. BCM 73.61
ELLESBOROUGH, BEACON HILL 48	SP 837058	Sherds, from ploughing on south slopes of hill, 1961.		
ELLESBOROUGH, CYMBELINE'S MOUNT 48	SP 833064	Sherds, found on surface; some by Mr. R. D. Thomson, about 1956-57.	<i>Oxoniensia</i> , VII, 109. Present paper. Fig. 14, 55	Unknown. BCM 410, 73
EMBERTON 99	SP 887508	Sherds, rescued during gravel-digging, 1957-62. Also Belgic and much Romano-British occupation.		BCM 18.61, 41.61
GAYHURST 65	SP 853465	Sherds.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> , Newsletter 10, (1966), 40, also <i>MKJ</i> 1 (1972), p. 6.	
GAYHURST 20	SP 844461	Sherd found in gravel-pit, in 1940.	Present paper Fig. 11, 15.	BCM 2.61
GERRARDS CROSS, BULSTRODE PARK CAMP (off map)	SU 994880	Hill-fort, multivallate, about 22 acres. Small excavations by Sir Cyril Fox, 1924.	<i>Allcroft</i> , 165 <i>VCH</i> , II, 24. <i>RCHM</i> , 160. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XI, 283 (excavation report). <i>OS Map</i> , Index 35.	Unknown.

GREAT KIMBLE (off map)	SP 8205	Part of glass head, blue with white spirals. No details.	<i>Head</i> , 153	Ashmolean Mus. 1927.882
HAVERSHAM & HANSLOPE 81 IVER (off map)	SP 828447 TQ 044796	Sherds in ploughsoil. Associated finds were coin of Tasciovanus Sherds, found in gravel-pit by the Middle Thames Archaeological Society, 1962.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> <i>Journal</i> 2 (1969), p. 20 Publication forthcoming by Mrs. L. M. Burn.	In possession of Middle Thames Arch. Soc.
KIMBLE, CHURCH FARM Near 50 LECKHAMSTEAD 27	SP 827065 SP 727403	Surface finds of sherds about 1961. Sherds, found in ditch cutting in Wicken Wood, 1962.		BCM 76.61 BCM 2.63
MARLOW (off map)		Sherds of carinated bowl from gravel-pit	Publication by Dr. I. Smith forthcoming.	In possession of Mr. M. Underhill, Datchet. BCM, Hambleden Collection. Milton Keynes Development Corporation
MILTON KEYNES 67	SP 881386	Sherds, found c.1937-8. Early Iron Age site excavated 1972 and 1973 by H. S. Green.	<i>MKJ</i> , 2 (1973)	BCM, Hambleden Collection. Milton Keynes Development Corporation
MILTON KEYNES 67	SP 882388	Iron Age site excavated 1973 by H. S. Green	Publication in preparation	
MONKS RISBOROUGH, WHITELEAF 52N EWPORT PAGNELL 23	SP 823040 SP 8743	Sherds found on surface. Sherds, found in building work some years ago; no other details.	<i>Oxonienisia</i> , <i>VII</i> , 109 Present paper Fig. 11, 17 & 18	Unknown. BCM 4.61
NEWTON LONGVILLE BOROUGH FARM 97	SP 855304	Sherds in ploughsoil, 1973. R. W. Griffiths	<i>Rec. Bucks</i> , <i>XIX</i> (1973), p. 328	With Finder
PITSTONE HILL 39	SP 946146	Occupation site, with storage pits, hearths, much pottery, above chalk quarry of the Tunnel Portland Cement Co. Ltd. Excavated by the Manshead Society, 1962.	<i>Manshead</i> <i>Mag.</i> , December, 1962.	In possession of the Manshead Society, Dunstable.
RAVENSTONE 15 78	SP 841501 SP 848490	Sherds, found in trench dug for gas main, 1964. Sherds from excavation of enclosure by D. C. Mynard, 1971		BCM 19.64 BCM. L 197
SAUNDERTON LODGE HILL 54	SP 798998	Sherds found on surface, near Belgic site, by Mr J. F. Head, about 1939. Also sherds found at SP 79629984 in 1972.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , <i>XVIII</i> , 393-413 <i>Head</i> , 67-71	BCM 229, 57 L 140
SAUNDERTON 55	SP 797018	Sherds from farming operations, on site to south of church.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , <i>XIX</i> , 217 <i>Head</i> , 114	BCM 288.72 BCM
SHERINGTON 21	SP 890468	Sherds found in Churchyard from graves dug at west end, 1959-60.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> <i>Newsletter</i> 2 (1957), and present report.	BCM 39, 56 11, 61
SLOUGH, near TRADING ESTATE (off map)	SU 9581	Small jar. No details.		BCM 24.62

STANTONBURY 24	SP 839427	Sherds, from M.O.W. excavations, by Mrs. M. U. Jones, 1957-58. Iron Age comb. See <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII (1969), 335 and XIX (1972), 214-5.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVI, 205 and fig. 4. <i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> 4 (1959).	In possession of Mrs. Jones comb: BCM 253, 68
STOKE GOLDINGTON 17	SP 845486	Ditch, sherds, excavated on verge of disused gravel-pit by Mr. D. Mynard, 1962-3. Also Belgic Occupation.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal</i> 10 (1966).	BCM 85, 62
STOKE HAMMOND 60	SP 879298	Sherds from graves and field surface on north side of churchyard.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> 11 (1967), 7.	D. C. Mynard
STONY STRATFORD 68	SP 807392	Ditches and hut circles found in trial excavation by H. S. Green, 1972.	<i>MKJ</i> 2 (1973)	Milton Keynes Development Corporation
TAPLOW (off map)	SU 9182?	Small jar. No details.		BCM 23, 62
TAPLOW, CRICKET GROUND (off map)	SU 908823	Sherds, found by the Middle Thames Archaeological Society.	Unpublished.	In possession of the Middle Thames Archaeological Society BCM 511.34
TERRICK 47	SP 835077	Sherds, found in the garden of Cartref, Lower Icknield Way, 1934.		
THORNEY (off map)	TQ 041796	Sherds, found in gravel-pit by Mr. C. Stanley, 1963.	Unpublished.	
TYRINGHAM 19	SP 854468	Sherds, found in gravel-pit in grounds of Tyringham Hall, some years ago.	Present paper, Fig. 11, 9-14.	BCM 3.61
WARRINGTON 69	SP 895535	Sherds in ploughsoil.	<i>Beds. Arch. Journ.</i> , III.	
WARRINGTON 10	SP 892550	Sherds in ploughsoil.	<i>Head</i> , 65 and Fig. 21.	BCM 95.46
WENDOVER 46	SP 884068	Small jar, from badger's sett in spinney on Boswell's Farm, about 1946.		
WEST WYCOMBE CHURCHYARD (off map)	SU 828950	Sherds from spoil in graves	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII (1966), 89.	BCM 180, 66
WESTON UNDERWOOD 61	SP 861495	Sherds, ploughed up in Woolwich Barn Field, 1964, 1972, 1973.		BCM 44.64
WESTON UNDERWOOD 71	SP 858510	Sherds in ploughsoil, 1965.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> (1969), 20.	BCM 209, 65
WOLVERTON 72	SP 819408	Sherds in Ring Ditch recut in Iron Age, excavated by E. Cockerill	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal</i> , 1 (1968), 5.	
WOUGHTON 73	SP 863376	Iron Age/Roman finds. Sherds from trial excavation by R. W. Griffiths, 1973.	<i>MKJ</i> , 1 (1972), p. 16.	

LIST III: SITES PRODUCING WHEEL-TURNED POTTERY

<i>Parish</i>	<i>N.G.R.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>References</i>	<i>Location of Finds</i>
AMERSHAM (off map)	SU 947978	Belgic sherds (together with Romano-British and later pottery) found when making road to Shardeletes, 1957.	Unpublished.	BCM 25.57
ASTON CLINTON 90	SP 8712	Carinated cup. No details.	Possibly that referred to in <i>Arch.</i> , LII, 354.	BCM 54.80
AYLESBURY, QUARRENDON ESTATE 86	SP 807148	Sherds, uncovered in two places not far apart during building work on the estate, 1945.	Present paper, Fig. 14, 52-4.	BCM 252.45, 248.45
BLETCHLEY 74	SP 866334	Sherds and coin uncovered during excavation of Sherwood Drive Roman site by Mr. R. Griffiths.	<i>MKJ.</i> 2 (1973)	Milton Keynes Development Corporation
BLETCHLEY 29	SP 885334	Numerous sherds and coin, from site excavated by Mr. R. Griffiths, 1964.		BCM not yet accessioned
BURNHAM (off map)	SU 926836	Sherds, ditch, found by workmen in brickworks, Poyle Farm, c. 1936.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XIV, 174. <i>Ant. Journ.</i> , XIX, 82.	BCM 315.45
CALDECOTTE BOW BRICKHILL 75	SP 891354	Sherds, found 1963 and 1964 and in trial excavation, 1970.		In possession of Bletchley Arch. Soc.
CLIFTON 64	SP 902517	Sherds found during limestone quarrying, 1934.	Present paper Fig. 12, 29, 30.	Cowper Museum, Olney.
REYNES 73	SP 913505	Pedestal Base, found on top of ploughsoil.	Present paper Fig. 12, 27.	BCM 4.63
ELLESBOROUGH, CYMBELINE'S MOUNT 48	SP 833054	Sherds, found on surface by Mr. R. D. Thomson, c.1956-7.	Present paper Fig. 14, 55.	BCM
EMBERTON 99	SP 887508	Numerous sherds, also "Belgic Bricks" rescued during gravel-digging, 1957-1962. There was also extensive Romano-British occupation.	Present paper Figs. 12, 31-39 & 13, 40-41. Publication forthcoming by D. C. Mynard.	BCM 39.61
FENNY STRATFORD 77	SP 8834	Small carinated cup. No details	<i>English Pre-historic Pottery</i> , V. & A. Mus., no. 30.	British Museum
FENNY STRATFORD 77	SP 887338	Sherd from ditch beside Watling Street.		In possession of Bletchley Arch. Soc.
FENNY STRATFORD 77	SP 887338	Sherds, from excavations by the Bletchley Arch. Soc., 1961-62.	Present paper Figs. 12, 24-26.	In possession of Bletchley Arch. Soc.
GAYHURST 65	SP 853464	Sherds from ploughsoil called "Blacklands". Roman site in this field excavated by A. Fleming, 1971.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal</i> (1969), p. 20. <i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> , 10 (1966).	With D. C. Mynard
HARTWELL 87	SP 802124	Sherds, found in "the Brickfield", 1909.	Present paper Figs. 14, 56-7.	BCM 2.09

HAVERSHAM & HANSLOPE 81	SP 828447	Sherds in ploughsoil assoc. with hand-made sherds and coin of Tasciovanus.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal</i> 2 (1969), p. 20.	
79	SP 838437	Sherds and coin of Cunobelinus from exc. by R. Harris.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> , 7 (1962).	
HAZLEMERE (off map)	SU 895954	Sherds, from a ditch in Taplin's brickfield, about 1913.		BCM 297.13
IVER (off map)	TQ 044796	Sherds, found in gravel pit by the Middle Thames Archaeological Society, 1962-63.	Publication forthcoming by Mrs. L. M. Burn.	In possession of the Middle Thames Archaeological Society BCM, Hambleden Collection.
MARLOW	SU 8588	Sherds, from Marlow Bottom, found c.1937-8. Sherds, from Hillside pit, Marlow, found c.1937-8.		BCM, Hambleden Collection
NEWPORT PAGNELL, TICKFORD ESTATE 82	SP 901432	Sherds, found in cleaning out a pond, 1921.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XI, 218, 223. <i>Richborough</i> , II, 89. <i>Ant. Journ.</i> , III, 153.	BCM 400.22
NEWTON BLOSSOMVILLE 76	SP 9251	Pedestal base, ploughed up in field at unknown date.		Cowper Museum, Olney
OLNEY (Ashfurlong) 9	SP 890525	2 brooches (Camulodunum type), sherds, found in excavation by D. Mynard, 1961, on extensive Roman site.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> , 11 (1967), p. 64.	BCM 86.61, 126-27.62, 134.62
RAVENSTONE 78	SP 848490	Sherds from excavation of Iron Age enclosure in 1967 by D. Mynard.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII (1970), pp. 393-413. <i>Head</i> , 67-71.	BCM
SAUNDERTON, LODGE HILL 54	SP 798998	Ditches, sherds, other evidences of occupation; excavation by Mr. J. F. Head, 1939.		BCM
ST. LEONARD'S, DUNDRIDGE FARM 88	SP 917062	Sherds, found near "a hole filled with charcoal", when digging for brick-earth in Baldwin's Field, 1947.	<i>Head</i> , 65-6 and Fig. 22.	BCM 112.47
SHERINGTON 21	SP 890468	Sherds found in churchyard, in graves dug at west end, 1956-60.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> , 2 (1957); Present paper Fig. 13, 42-47.	BCM 39.56, 11.61
STANTONBURY 24	SP 839427	Sherds, near site of MOW excavations on Romano-British site by Mrs. M. U. Jones, 1957-8.	Unpublished.	In possession of Mrs. M. U. Jones
STOKE GOLDINGTON 17	SP 845486	Ditch, sherds, Belgic "brick", excavated on verge of disused gravel pit by Mr. D. Mynard, 1962-3.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> 10 (1966).	BCM. Later finds with K. Field of Olney
TAPLOW (off map)	SU 907824	Sherds, found on Taplow Cricket Field.	Unpublished.	In possession of the Middle Thames Arch. Soc.

TERRICK 89	SP 839085	Sherds, from pit beside foundations of building, apparently Romano-British, found in small excavation, 1858.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , II, 52.	BCM 8.1860
WALTON 80	SP 891367	Sherds from features exposed in road construction.	<i>MKJ</i> , 2 (1973)	Milton Keynes Development Corporation BCM
WAVENDON, DANESBOROUGH CAMP 30	SP 921348	Hill-fort. Belgic sherds from small excavation, 1924.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XI, 363 (excavation report).	BCM
WESTON UNDERWOOD 71	SP 858510	Sherds in ploughsoil.	<i>W. & D.A.S. Journal</i> , 2 (1969), p. 20. <i>W. & D.A.S. Newsletter</i> , 10 (1966), p. 40.	BCM 209.65
<i>Additions</i> BLETCHLEY, SHENLEY ROAD 96	SP 852343	Sherds from Belgic ditch on Roman site excavated 1967 by R. W. Griffiths.		BCM
BLETCHLEY 98	SP 844342	Belgic site found by H. Dubber and seen by R. W. Griffiths during development in 1973. Features included hut-circles and other ditches.	<i>MKJ</i> , 2 (1973), 10.	H. Pengelly, Fenny Stratford
LITTLE HORWOOD 101	SP 793309	Belgic sherds and quern found by E. Bull.	<i>MKJ</i> 2 (1973), 10.	With finder
MILTON KEYNES 100	SP 886408	Excavation of Belgic enclosure in 1971 by Bucks County Museum.	Report in preparation.	BCM

LIST IV—SITES PRODUCING OTHER IRON AGE FINDS

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Grid Ref.</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Refs.</i>	<i>Location of Finds</i>
AMERSHAM (off map)	SU 9597	Stater, Gallo-Belgic BBI. No details; noted at B.M. 1930.	Allen, 153.	Unknown
AYLESBURY 103	SP 8113	Stater, Gallo-Belgic E. Found c. 1902. No details.	Allen, 162.	Uncertain
104		AR, Durotriges uniscribed, Mack 317, Found c.1849. No details.	Allen, 239	British Museum
"BLETCHLEY DISTRICT"		Stater, British LA. Found before 1932. No details, recorded as "Bletchley district", Oxfordshire.	Allen, 185.	
BLETCHLEY 74		AE Tasciovanus Mint of Verulamium, Mack, 172.	<i>MKJ</i> , 2 (1973).	Milton Keynes Development Corporation Bucks. County Museum
BLETCHLEY 29	885334	In excavation by Mr. R. Griffiths, 1964.		Museum
BUCKINGHAM 114	SP 6933	Stater, British I., 1850 (possibly from Whaddon Chase hoard) No details.	Evans, 58, Allen, 181.	Unknown

CHALFONT ST. GILES (off map)	SU 978937	Stater, Addedomarus, Mack, 267. Found in the garden of 3 Bottrells Lane, 1949.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XV, 226. Allen, 217.	BCM 89.61
CHALFONT ST. PETER (off map)	TQ 0189	AE/AU stater, Addedomarus, Mack, 266. Found in levelling cricket ground in Chalfont Park, 1889.	Evans, 578. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , IX, 281. Allen, 217.	British Museum
CHARTRIDGE or CHESHAM 119	SP 9303	Stater, Gallo-Belgic AB1. Found "at Brickkiln Farm" (is this possibly the present "Tile's Farm"?).	Evans, 432. Allen, 149.	Unknown
CHESHAM 120	SP 9501	Stater, Andoco, Mack, 197. No details.	Evans, 218. Allen, 236.	British Museum
CHOLESBURY 44	SP 931072	Quarter-stater, Gallo-Belgic BB2, from roadway to Manor Farm, which lies across destroyed bank and ditch of hillfort, 1953.	Allen, 153	BCM 91.61
CRESLOW (off map)	SP 8121	Two AE, Tasciovanus, Mack, 191 and 190. No details.	Evans, 260. Allen, 220.	British Museum.
CUDDINGTON 106	SP 7311	Stater, Cunobelin, Mack, 203, 210-13. No details.	Evans, 299. Allen, 226.	British Museum
DATCHET (off map)	SU 9877	Brooch, La Tene II. Iron sword in fragmentary iron scabbard. Two currency bars.	<i>VCH</i> , I, 187. Fox, <i>P and P.</i> , 55 and 41, 41a. <i>Arch. Journ.</i> , LXXXVI, 74. <i>PPS</i> , XVI, 26. <i>Arch. Journ.</i> , LXXXVI, 74. <i>Ant.</i> , XIV, 427.	Eton College Museum. London (on loan to BCM) London Museum
DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP 105	SP 9111	Two staters: British LB, Mack, 138, and Addedomarus, Mack, 268. Found in "Stockwell Piece Field", Lower Icknield Way, c.1873.	Evans, 449. Allen, 185 and 217.	British Museum
DUNSMORE 107	SP 858057	Stater of Andoco, Mack, 197. Found on the side of the road from Ellesborough to Dunsmore Farm, 1855.	Evans, 218. Allen, 236.	British Museum.
DUNSMORE, HIGH SCRUBBS 107	SP 858057	Stater, Tasciovanus, Mack, 156. Found 1920. No details.	Head, 150. Allen, 220.	BCM 90.61
ELLESBOROUGH, CHEQUERS 108	SP 8405	Stater, Gallo-Belgic E. No details. Stater, British QB. Found 1853. No details.	Evans, 435. Allen, 162. Evans, 436. Allen, 199.	Unknown
FENNY STRATFORD 77	SP 8834	AE, Cunobelin, Mack, 249. No details.	Evans, 569. Allen, 226.	Unknown
FLEET MARSTON	SP 7715	AE, Cunobelin, Mack, 242. Found c.1870. No details.	Evans, 568. Allen, 226.	British Museum
BUCKINGHAM, FOXCOOTE 28	SP 726356	Upper stone of beehive quern, gritstone, found in gravelpit near Foxcote some years ago.	Unpublished.	BCM 82.61
FRIETH, MOOREND COMMON (off map)	SU 802905	Quarter-stater, British LXI, found in cottage garden, about 1953.		Unknown

GERRARDS CROSS (off map)	SU 0088	Stater, Cunobelin, Mack, 203, 210-13. Noted at B.M., 1934. No details.	Allen, 226.	Unknown
GREAT KIMBLE 109	SP 8205	Stater, Cunobelin, Mack, 203, 210-13. Found in laying telephone wire, 1925.	Allen, 226.	BCM 475.25
GREAT MISSENDEN 115	SP 8901	Enamelled terret (Belgic?). No details.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , X, 198.	British Museum
HALTON 90	SP 876090	Quarter-stater, British Qc, Mack, 65. Found 1941-2. No details.	Allen, 202.	In possession of Mr. R. B. Bell, Manchester.
HAMBLEDEN, YESDEN (off map)	SU 785855	AE, Tasciovanus, Mack, 168, and sherds from excavation of the Roman Villa site, c.1912.	<i>Arch.</i> , LXXI, 189. Allen, 220.	BCM, Hambleden Collection
HANSLOPE 110	SP 8046	Triangular loom-weight. No details, but before 1911.	Unpublished.	BCM 300.11
HAVERSHAM, WOOD FARM 81	SP 828447	AE, Tasciovanus, Mack, 170, found in excavation by Mr. R. Harris, 1960.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> <i>Newsletter</i> , 6 (1961)	Ashmolean Museum
HAVERSHAM, HILL FARM 79	SP 838437	AE, Cunobelin, Mack, 244, brooch (Camulodunum type III), from excavation by Mr. R. Harris, 1962. There is also much Romano-British occupation here.	<i>W. & D.A.S.</i> <i>Newsletter</i> , 7 (1962).	BCM L.43 and 144.62
HIGH WYCOMBE (off map)	SU 8792	Hoard of eleven staters, Tasciovanus: seven Mack, 149-50; three Mack, 154-7; one Mack, 186. Found "on slopes of Keep Hill" in a hollow flint, 1827.	<i>Arch.</i> , XXII, 297. <i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , IX, 210, 281. Evans, 227. Allen, 220.	Five in British Museum; One in Ashmolean Museum.
	SU 8693	Two staters, Tasciovanus. Mack, 184. Found c.1860. No details.	Allen, 220.	One in British Museum
HIGH WYCOMBE (off map)	SU 879923	Stater, Gallo-Belgic C. Found in the garden of Box Tree House, Marsh Green, c.1950.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XV, 280. Allen, 156.	BCM
HIGH WYCOMBE (off map)	SU 871937	Possible burial, at "Malmer's Well", now High Wycombe cemetery. Found 1863.	J. Parker, 4-5. Head, 66.	Unknown
IVER (off map)	TQ 0381	Stater, Addedomarus, Mack, 267. No details.	Allen, 220.	Unknown
IVER (off map)	TQ 815030	AR, Tasciovanus, Mack, 166. Found in the garden of Hilldrop, Love Lane, 1955.	Allen, 220.	Unknown
LATIMER (off map)	SU 995006	Upper stone of Puddingstone Quern.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII, 166.	British Museum; Fitzwilliam Mus., Colchester Museum, BCM, Bureau Num Paris. Several still at Whaddon in private ownership. (D. Mynard)
LITTLE HORWOOD Close to 84	SP 801316	The Whaddon Chase hoard of staters, found 1849.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , I, 15. <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 133, 127. Allen, 169, 176, 181, 184, 199, 288.	

LITTLE KIMBLE 116	SP 826065	AE, Tasciovanus, Mack, 190. Probably found in the garden of house called "The Camp", 1938. (Described as "near Roman villa site", which is SP 827065).	Allen, 220 (map reference not correct).	BCM
MARLOW (off map)	SU 8588	Quarter-stater, British Qc 71. The provenance of this is very doubtful; it was bought from a dealer in Marlow c.1938.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XIV, 447. Allen, 202.	BCM 1403,38
MARLOW (off map)	SU 8486	Potin coin, De La Tour, XXXVII, 9189. Found "in Bovingdon direction", c.1930.	Allen, 279.	In possession of Mr. F. E. Baker, Henley on Thames.
NEWPORT PAGNELL 23 (LATHBURY)	SP 885443	Upper stone of beehive quern, millstone grit; from Hartigan's Gravel Pit, about 1961.	Unpublished.	In possession of Messrs. Hartigan, Newport Pagnell.
OLNEY 9	SP 895527	AE of Cunobelin, Mack, 253. Surface Find by Mr. P. Panter of Lavendon.	<i>MKJ</i> , I (1972).	With finder.
OVING 111	SP 7821	AE Cunobelin, Mack, 221. Found 1870. No details.	Evans, 567.	British Museum
PITSTONE 34	SP 49382155	Saddle-quern, found by Mr. J. Hawkins.	Unpublished.	With finder
QUAINTON 112	SP 7420	Stater, Cunobelin, Mack, 203, 210-13. Found c.1862. No details.	Evans, 300. Allen, 227.	British Museum
STOKE MANDEVILLE 94	SP 8310	Quarter-stater, Mack, 185. Tasciovanus, Found 1865. No details.	Evans, 536. Allen, 220.	British Museum
TAPLOW STATION GRAVEL PIT (off map)	SU 914814	Saddle quern, rubber stone, sherds, from ditch exposed in side of pit, 1947.		BCM 110.47
TAPLOW AMERDEN (off map)	SU 9179	Iron sword in bronze sheath.	<i>VCH</i> , I, 185. <i>PPS</i> , XVI, 8. Fox, <i>P. and P.</i> , 39-41, 49, 56.	British Museum
THORNBOROUGH 113	SP 7433	AE Cunobelin, Mack, 249. No details.	Evans, 335. Allen, 227.	Unknown
TURVILLE (off map)	SU 767912	AE, Cunobelin, Mack, 243. Found in the garden of the Vicarage. Date unknown.	Unpublished.	BCM, Marlow Loan Collection.
WENDOVER 114	SP 8707	Quarter-stater, Gallo-Belgic Ab2. Found 1859. No details.	Evans, 52. Allen, 149.	British Museum.
WESTON TURVILLE 94	SP 858102	Upper stone of Quern found 1969.	Allen, 220.	Unknown
RIVER THAMES At Marlow (off map)	SU 8586	Two currency bars.	<i>Rec. Bucks.</i> , XVIII, 335. <i>Arch. Journ.</i> , LXXXVI, 74.	
At Maidenhead, Berks. (off map)	SU 9081	Seven-eight currency bars.	<i>Ant.</i> , XIV, 427. <i>PSA</i> , XX, 184. <i>Ant.</i> , XIV, 427.	

LIST V: SITES PRODUCING MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF IRON AGE FIND

Parish	N.G.R.	Site No.	Hand-made Pottery	Belgic Pottery	Coins	Querns	Other Finds
BLETCHLEY	SP 885334	29	X	X	1		
BLETCHLEY	SP 866334	74		X	1		
CLIFTON REYNES	SP 902517	64	X	X			
CHOLESBURY	SU 930072	44	X		1		
EMBERTON	SP 887502	64	X	X			
GAYHURST	SP 853465	65	X	X			
HAVERSHAM	SP 838437	79					X
HAVERSHAM	SP 828447	81	X	X	2		
IVER	TQ 044796	—	X	X			
MILTON KEYNES	SP 881386	67	X	X			
RAVENSTONE	SP 848490	78	X	X			
SAUNDERTON	SP 798998	53	X	X			
STANTONBURY	SP 839427	24	X	X			X
STOKE GOLDINGTON	SP 845486	17	X	X			
TAPLOW	SU 907824	—	X	X			
WAVENDON	SP 921348	30	X	X			
WESTON	SP 862491	61	X				X
UNDERWOOD							
WESTON UNDERWOOD	SP 858510	71	X	X			

ABBREVIATIONS USED FOR REFERENCES

- All Cannings Cross*: The Early Iron Age Prehistoric Site at All Cannings Cross Farm, Wiltshire, M. E. Cunnington.
- Allcroft*: *Earthworks of England*, A. Adrian Allcroft.
- Allen*: The Origins of Coinage in Britain: A Reappraisal, D. F. Allen; in *Problems of The Iron Age in Southern Britain*, ed. S. S. Frere.
- Antiq. Journ.*: *The Antiquaries Journal*.
- Ant.*: *Antiquity*.
- Arch.*: *Archaeologia*.
- Arch. Journ.*: *The Archaeological Journal*.
- Bagendon*: *Bagendon, A Belgic Oppidum*, E. M. Clifford.
- Barley*: The Aldwick Iron Age Settlement, Barley, Hertfordshire, Mary D. Cra'ster; in *P.C.A.S.*, LIV, 22.
- B.C.M.*: The Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury.
- Camulodunum*: *Camulodunum*, C. F. C. Hawkes & R. M. Hull.
- Chinnor*: An Iron Age A Site on the Chilterns, K. M. Richardson and Alison Young; in *Antiq. Journ.*, XXXI, 132.
- Evans*: *Ancient British Coins*, 1864; and *Supplement*, 1890, John Evans.
- Farnham*: *A Survey of the Prehistory of the Farnham District (Surrey)*, Surrey Archaeological Society.
- Felmersham*: Belgic Bronzes and Pottery found at Felmersham-on-Ouse, Bedfordshire, W. Watson; in *Antiq. Journ.*, XXIX, 37.
- Fengate*: The Early Iron Age Settlement at Fengate, Peterborough, C. F. C. Hawkes & C. I. Fell; in *Arch. Journ.*, C, 188.
- Fox, P. & P.*: *Pattern and Purpose*, Sir Cyril Fox.
- Frilford*: Excavations at Frilford, Berks., 1937-38, J. S. P. Bradford & R. G. Goodchild; in *Oxoniensia*, IV.
- Head*: *Early Man in South Buckinghamshire*, J. F. Head (1955).
- Hunsbury*: The Hunsbury Hill-Fort, Northants., C. I. Fell; in *Arch. Journ.*, XCIII, 57.

- Hurstbourne Tarrant*: in *The Belgae of Gaul and Britain*, C. F. C. Hawkes and G. C. Dunning; *Arch. Journ.*, LXXXVII, 304.
- I.A.N.S.*: The Iron Age in Norfolk and Suffolk by R. Rainbird Clarke; in *Arch. Journ.*, XCVI, 1, p. 34.
- J.B.A.A. Journal of the British Archaeological Association.*
- Manshead Mag.*: *The Manshead Magazine* (published by the Manshead Society, Dunstable).
- M.K.J.*: *Milton Keynes Journal of Archaeology and History.*
- Mount Farm*: A Prehistoric and Roman Site on Mount Farm, Dorchester, J. N. L. Myres; in *Oxoniensia*, II.
- Num Chron*: *The Numismatic Chronicle.*
- O.S. Map*: *Ordnance Survey Map of Southern Britain in the Iron Age.*
- Parker*: *The Early History and Antiquities of Wycombe in Buckinghamshire*, J. Parker.
- Plaisted*: *The Manor and Parish Records of Medmenham*, A. H. Plaisted.
- P.C.A.S.*: *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.*
- Prae Wood*: in *Verulamium—A Belgic and Two Roman Cities*, R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler.
- P.P.S.*: *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.*
- P.S.A.*: *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.*
- R.C.H.M.*: *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), Buckinghamshire.*
- Rec. Bucks.*: *Records of Buckinghamshire.*
- Sandown Park*: The Occupation of Sandown Park, Esher, during the Stone Age, the Early Iron Age, and the Anglo-Saxon Period, J. P. T. Burchell and S. S. Frere, in *Antiq. Journ.*, XXVII.
- Saunders*: *Arch. Journ.*, CXXVIII (1971).
- Southcote*: Early Iron Age Site at Southcote, Reading, C. M. Piggott and W. A. Seaby, in *P.P.S.*, III, 43.
- Swarling*: Excavation of the Late-Celtic Urn-field at Swarling, Kent, J. P. Bushe-Fox. *Society of Antiquaries Research Report*, V (1925).
- V.C.H.*: *Victoria History of the Counties of England, Buckinghamshire.*
- Wandlebury*: The Wandlebury Iron Age Hill-fort, Excavations of 1955-6, B. R. Hartley, in *P.C.A.S.*, L, 1.
- Wangford*: Combined Early Iron Age and Romano-British Site at Wangford, East Suffolk, Grace Briscoe, in *P.C.A.S.*, LI.
- Wheathamstead*: in *Verulamium—A Belgic and Two Roman Cities*, R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler.
- Wilbury Hill*: Excavations at Wilbury Hill, An Iron Age Hill-fort, near Letchworth, Hertfordshire, 1933, E. S. Applebaum, in *Arch. Journ.*, CVI, 12.
- W. & D.A.S.*: *Wolverton and District Archaeological Society Newsletters*, 1 (1956) to 11 (1967), *Journal*, 1 (1968) & (1969) and *Wolverton Historical Journal*, 1 (1970).
- Wisley*: Iron Age Pottery from Wisley, Surrey, by A. W. G. Lowther, in *P.P.S.*, XI, 32.
- Wyboston*: A Belgic and Roman Farm at Wyboston, Bedfordshire, by C. F. Tebbutt, in *P.C.A.S.*, L, 75.

ADDENDA

Sites not in Bucks. but shown on Figs. 1 and 2.

No. Parish, NGR, details and references

1. Hardingstone, Northants., SP 738583. Hunsbury Hill Fort. *Arch. Journ.*, XCIII, 1936, 57.
2. Great Houghton, Northants., SP 7958. Unpublished pottery in Northampton Museum. Also several sites in Little Houghton SP 811601, 811602, 812603. Sherds found by R. Hollowell.
3. Grendon, Northants., SP 880600. Hand-made sherds. *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 5.
4. Strixton, Northants., SP 913605. Hand-made Sherds. *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 6.
5. Bozeat, Northants., SP 911579. Hand-made Sherds, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 3.
6. Easton Maudit, Northants., SP 897571. Hand-made Sherds, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 3.
7. Bozeat, Northants., SP 909575. Hand-made Sherds, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 3.
8. Easton Maudit, Northants., SP 897566. Bozeat, Northants., SP 900565 and SP 900566. Hand-made sherds, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 3.
10. Warrington, Bucks., SP 892550. Hand-made Sherds, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966), 6.
11. Clapham, Beds., TL 035527 and TL 049529. Hand-made Sherds in Bedford Museum.
12. Bedford. Hand-made Sherds in Museum.
14. Stoke Bruerne, Northants., SP 740497. Hand-made Sherds from Earthwork 1957, now in Northampton Museum. Site reported in Northampton Newspaper *Chronicle and Echo*, 6th May 1957.
25. Potterspury, Northants., SP 729435. Hand-made Sherds, *W. & D.A.S. Newsletter*, 6 (1961).
26. Whittlebury, Northants., SP 720434. Hand-made Sherds found in Old Tun Copse when trees cleared 1956. *W. & D.A.S. Newsletter*, 5 (1960), and 6 (1961).
32. Ravensburgh, Beds., TL 099295. Hill Fort.
33. Eggington, Beds., SP 950250. Hill Fort? Ditch enclosed area of 10 acres. Hand-made—Belgic Sherds, *Manshead Mag.*, 6 (1961).
34. Dunstable, Beds., Puddlehill, TL 006236. Early Settlement, *Arch. Journ.*, CXVIII (1971).
35. Dunstable, Beds., SP 997225. Maiden Bower Hill Fort, *Arch. Journ.*, CXVIII (1971).
36. Tottenhoe, Beds., SP 981221. Early Settlement, *Arch. Journ.*, CXVIII (1971).
37. Dunstable, Blows Down, Beds., TL 034216. Mid-late settlement, *Arch. Journ.*, CXVIII (1971).
116. Harrold, Beds., SP 954573. *Beds. Arch. Journ.*
117. Harrold, Beds., SP 956566. Belgic Settlement, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966).
118. Harrold, Beds., SP 925578. Sherds, *Beds. Arch. Journ.*, 3 (1966).
121. Billington, Beds., SP 940226. Hand-made-Belgic Sherds from Univallate earthwork, *Manshead Mag.*, 2 (1958).

122. Duston, Northampton. Belgic Settlement largely destroyed by Iron Stone quarrying. Unpublished material in Northampton Museum. *VCH Northants I*, 155 and 197.
 123. Quinton, Northants., SP 775535. Belgic Site excavated 1972 by R. Taylor, *MKJ*, 1 (1972), 9-12.
 124. Brafield, Northants., SP 827586 (1962). Hand-made Sherds found by R. Hollowell. Also at SP 830589 (1963), SP 827573 and SP 826567.
 125. Castle Ashby, Northants., SP 858585. Hand-made Sherds found by R. Hollowell (1966).
 126. Cogenhoe, Northants, SP 838599. Sherds found by R. Hollowell (1959).
 127. Hackleton, Northants., SP 813550. Hand-made Sherds found by R. Hollowell (1964).
 128. Milton, Northants., SP 728560. Hand-made sherds found by R. Hollowell 1957 now in Northampton Museum.
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