

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES FROM BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM

These notes include archaeological discoveries reported during 1996, and a few earlier finds. The assistance of several informants is gratefully acknowledged. More detailed information on sites investigated by BCMAS will be found in J.Parkhouse's report on fieldwork in *South Midlands Archaeology* 27 1997 as will a fuller account of the Eton Rowing Lake excavation. The accounts of work on the Maidenhead-Windsor Flood Relief Scheme are based on an OAU post-excavation assessment report. All of the air photographs referred to in this year's Notes, unless otherwise stated, are by BCMAS.

The compiler would be pleased to learn of any errors or omissions. Findspots are recorded under

civil parish. Some selection of material has been necessary: single struck flakes for instance have not been recorded, nor single Roman coin finds, nor field scatters of medieval pottery unless of sufficient quantity to indicate settlement. Bracketed numbers indicate that the material is with the County Museum (BCM). The County Museum Archaeological Group is abbreviated CMAG and Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeological Service as BCMAS. Abbreviated grid references have unfortunately had to be given for several sites in order to reduce the risk of looting. The use of these Notes as a guide for metal detecting inhibits future publication of information, something that is in nobody's long-term interest.

Michael Farley

PREHISTORIC

Aston Clinton

see Saxon and Medieval

Bierton

SP 835153

An evaluation by trenching was undertaken by R Roseff of BCMAS adjacent to Church Farm on a new housing development. Evidence for Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and Medieval activity was uncovered which led to a fuller excavation, see below

Bierton

SP 835153

A full excavation was undertaken by Ms P Fenton for Tempus Reparatum following the evaluation noted above, and an interim report was produced. The organisation subsequently went into liquidation but site records and finds are now at BCM. The site lay on Portland limestone and sand. The excavation revealed a Beaker burial accompanied by a barb and tang arrow and a strike-a-light within an annular ditch. A second denuded penannular ditch, of prehistoric date, contained no burial. Pottery of ?mid-Bronze Age date came from pits nearby. It was apparent that the 'Belgic' settlement partially excavated in 1979 in the former vicarage

garden nearby, did not extend this far. No Roman features were recorded although pottery and tile were recovered. A number of Saxon pits were identified and two sunken-featured buildings. Loomweights, bone pins and vegetable-tempered pottery were found. A raised platform, visible as an earthwork, proved to consist of a considerable build-up of soil bounded on the south and west by a series of gullies and ditches and, on the east by a probable trackway and later a wall on the same alignment. Three possible post-built medieval buildings were identified within the enclosure and traces of other buildings outside. Several medieval pits were present. The site was clearly intensively utilised in this period. (1996.129)

Bletchley

see Roman

Broughton

see Roman

Dinton with Ford

SP 7711

An enclosure, possibly prehistoric, showing as a cropmark, was photographed from the air.

The second season of excavation by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on the site of the *Eton Rowing Lake* took place under the direction of T. Allen. Seven areas totalling 3.4 hectares were excavated together with watching briefs. For details see *South Midlands Archaeology* 27, 1977, 25–34). The brief summary of results which follows utilises the excavator's area codes. **EX2**, an area including the bank of the former Thames channel, produced two fallen oak trees from the channel and, from the bank, a few flint clusters, part of a Neolithic Peterborough ware vessel and an early Bronze Age urn. In **Area 9/10** the upper fill of a former glacial channel contained 2,260 struck flints and 2,000 sherds of early-mid Neolithic pottery together with animal bone. The flint included polished axe fragments, leaf-shaped arrowheads and concentrations of cores and flakes that may refit. Five animal burials probably of mid-Bronze Age date were excavated and pits and waterholes of similar date. A plank-lined well was probably Saxon. In **Area 15** an Iron Age boundary ditch was recorded parallel to a peat-filled channel. An adjacent occupation site, principally of mid Iron Age date, was partially examined. Machine stripping in **Area 4** failed to reveal the anticipated Mesolithic activity; however an amber bead, probably of Bronze Age date, was recovered. **Area 6** covered five suspected ring ditches and a further part of the glacial hollow encountered in Areas 9/10, 15 and 4. One of the barrows was not identified, however a late Roman inhumation with silver ring and amethyst pendant was found in the area. Of the remainder, one had cremations associated, one had a central pit with scraps of Beaker pottery but may have been robbed, and one of the two others – both of which had shallow ditches, had two external crouched inhumations. The glacial hollow proved to contain an extensive in-situ deposit of Neolithic date consisting of 9,000 struck flints, 4,000 sherds of pottery including 100 sherds from Early Neolithic plain bowls, some carinated, and 2,600 fragments of animal bone. The flint included polished axe fragments, flaked axes, and leaf shaped arrowheads. Quern fragments were also present. **Area 5** crossed the former Thames channel and part of its southern bank near to an area where preserved vertical timbers had been discovered during the 1994 evaluation. The timbers were found to be from a footbridge or jetty of later prehistoric date

and consisted of two parallel lines of stakes running for 10–15m into the channel and were associated with another line of uprights around which horizontal withies had been woven, the whole later being replaced. A few metres downstream the head of a wooden plough was found. A *watching brief* was then carried out between Area 5 and the downstream timber remains of Area 3 examined in 1995. The latter have been radiocarbon dated respectively to the earlier mid Bronze Age and the later early Iron Age. During the *watching brief* four further wooden structures were discovered consisting of two or more lines of upright piles in pairs. Between one set, after silting had taken place, a hurdle trackway had been laid supported on large horizontal timbers. Some of the structures are associated with human bones and other deliberate deposits. In **Area 1**, within the former Thames channel, one further post was found adjacent to two previously discovered on a sandbank. Two adjacent complete Bronze Age pots suggest deliberate deposits. *Watching brief Areas 1/2* covered a further part of the Thames channel. No significant wood structures were found; however, a 2m long section of oak tree trunk with a large square mortice hole was discovered. The piece could have been used as a pile driver.

Several excavations (see other entries for Dorney and Taplow below) were carried out by Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Environment Agency in advance of construction of the Maidenhead-Windsor-Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme, a major new channel. The largest was at *Lots Hole* south of the M4 where an area c. 80 × 250 m was stripped. One pit contained Neolithic pottery and an assemblage of struck flints and charred plant remains. A number of other pits and postholes contained a considerable quantity of pottery of Bronze Age date, much of it late Bronze Age, and one a copper-alloy pin. Several contained large deposits of burnt flint. There were also good assemblages of charred plant remains. The next phase of activity was of the mid-late Saxon period. Several large pits contained organic tempered pottery. Finds included shears, a thread picker and loom weight fragments. A series of rectangular buildings indicated by post holes or beam slots were built in the Late Saxon period. Subsequently a curving enclosure ditch was constructed and later

modified, and a driveway defined by ditches. By the mid thirteenth century occupation appears to have ceased.

North of the M4 the site known as *Marsh Lane East 2* lying adjacent to a NW-SE palaeochannel (see Taplow) was excavated. Two ring ditches were examined. The southern oval ditch may be Neolithic but contained no useful dating material. The northern contained a central cremation in a collared urn of early Bronze Age date.

Ellesborough SP 8408

A copper-alloy torret ring of Iron Age date was found by Mr A Irvine.

Fleet Marston

see Roman

Great Missenden SP 8701

A small Bronze Age copper-alloy dagger with two incomplete rivet holes was found by Mr T Clark. (1996.82.1)

Great Missenden

see Hughenden

Halton SP 882079

A survey of Boddington hillfort was carried out by BCMAS on behalf of BCC's Chiltern Project and Forest Enterprise. A geophysical survey on the predicted course of the levelled ditch, near the former site of Calloway Farm, tentatively confirmed its presence.

Hartwell SP 806 136

Investigation of an area of approximately 1.8 ha was undertaken by D Bonner of BCMAS in advance of development at Coldharbour Farm. The work was supported by Fairford Leys Consortium. The site, principally Iron Age which lies adjacent to a stream, had been identified in 1990 during trial trenching. An unexcavated area is to be preserved as open space. Although full investigation was not possible, extensive machine stripping revealed several hundred features, most of early to middle Iron Age date. A sequence of boundary ditches defined enclosures. Two complete annular ditches were probably buildings. Some four-post structures were also identified, as well as pits. A small number of Neolithic and Belgic features were also recorded. Environmental samples were taken. (BCM)

High Wycombe SU 8324 9535

A blade and two flakes (Neolithic) were picked up by Mrs J Chaffey

Hughenden SU 8709 9714

During a watching brief following topsoil stripping on a new pipeline, RPS Clouston recorded nineteen struck flints of Neolithic-early Bronze Age date along a 150m length. Other struck flints, but dispersed and lacking any clear focus were recorded at seven other locations in the parish; also at two locations in Great Missenden parish.

Hughenden SU 8823 9555

A double platform flint core and two flakes, of Neolithic early Bronze Age date, were found by Mrs J Chaffey. (1997.129)

Hughenden SU 8806 9586

Eight flint flakes of ?Neolithic-Early Bronze Age were found by Mrs J Chaffey. (1997.129)

Hulcott SP 8516

A pit alignment was photographed from the air, also a rectangular enclosure.

Little Marlow SU 871 878 (area)

Following an evaluation in advance of gravel extraction, P Kiberd of Tempus Reparatum carried out the excavation of three areas. **Site 1**, positioned over the previous discovery of features containing Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery and loomweights, revealed only six post holes and natural features. **Site 2** revealed a series of pits and post settings of similar date to Site 1. **Sites 3 and 3a** investigated prehistoric spreads of burnt flint, respectively north and south of a stream, and likely to be of Bronze Age date. The Site 3 deposit covered 10 x 5m and was associated with a few post holes and slots. A second spread was discovered adjacent to the stream. At Site 3a post holes and pits were also present and the deposit was delimited on the south by an E-W ditch. Peat layers between the burnt deposit on the south and the stream were sampled. A radiocarbon date for the base of the peat gave a date of 6130 plus or minus 60 BP (Beta-101166). A trench positioned over an earlier discovery of a Palaeolithic piece in brick-earth found no further evidence. [Information based on an interim report. Tempus Reparatum has gone into liquidation, but it is hoped that a final

report on the work may yet be produced]

Long Crendon SP 701 094

A previously unrecorded ring ditch was photographed from the air.

Lower Winchendon SP 7313

Two ring ditches visible as cropmarks were photographed from the air.

Milton Keynes SP 8983 3578

The cutting edge of a Late Bronze Age socketed axe was found by D Harling on a spoil heap associated with a development.

Newport Pagnell SP 854446

A pit alignment, close to a group of previously recorded ring ditches and adjacent to an area of quarrying, was photographed from the air.

Princes Risborough SP 8032 0444

An unpolished Neolithic flint axe, roughly flaked, was found in a garden by Mr P Lunnon.

Soulbury SP 8924

Following a geophysical survey, trial trenching by D Bonner of BCMAS on the proposed line of a bypass revealed a late Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure and pits possibly of the same date.

Stoke Hammond SP 8831

A site located by geophysical survey, on the proposed line of the Stoke Hammond bypass, was evaluated by D. Bonner of BCMAS. This produced evidence of an enclosed Iron Age site consisting of two possible round houses, gullies, pits and an inhumation.

Taplow (1) SU 9183 7997

An excavation by OAU (just west of Dorney (2) see above), examined the peat-filled palaeochannel previously noted, and part of its north bank. Three ditches crossed the channel. One, which contained early and middle Bronze Age pottery, a late

Neolithic edge-polished chisel and a retouched spearhead of Beaker date, was cut by another. Ritual deposition is suspected. An unurned cremation was found on the bank. Samples from the site indicated that fen woodland including oak had been established by the mid-Flandrian but by the mid-Bronze Age this had been cleared and replaced by grassland.

Taplow (2) SU 9067 8104

An excavation by OAU (Amerden Lane West Site 2) south of the railway, recorded a NW-SE palaeochannel. A later hollow within this contained tree-throw holes but also concentrations of Neolithic Fengate Ware, mid-late Bronze Age pottery and a flint assemblage. Prehistoric ditches were also present.

Taplow (3) SU 9049 8149

An excavation by OAU (Taplow Mill Site 1) identified six pits, two tree-throw holes and a grave. Three pits contained Neolithic Peterborough ware and one also a flint chisel arrowhead. The other three contained flintwork of similar date. A crouched inhumation adjacent to one of the Peterborough ware pit might also be Neolithic.

Taplow (4) SU 9053 8170

An excavation by OAU (Taplow Mill Site 2) in the same field as the entry above, was sited on a palaeochannel at the base of the hill below Taplow Court. Seven pits/hollows which may have been tree-throw holes contained struck and burnt flint of mixed date: late Mesolithic to later Neolithic/early Bronze Age. Four layers of colluvium covered the site and some discrete layers of struck flint of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date were contained within them. In total some 1,539 flints were retrieved but only five sherds of prehistoric pottery.

Tingewick SP 6533

A ringditch visible as a cropmark, not previously recorded here, was photographed from the air in 1994.

ROMANO-BRITISH

Bletchley SP 88402340

Monitoring of an area of the former pigment works adjacent to Watling Street close to Magiovinium was undertaken by R Roseff of BCMAS for Golder

Associates during a programme of ground decontamination. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

- Bletchley* SP 884 347 area
Following an evaluation, an excavation was carried out at Fenny Lock by S.Ford of Thames Valley Archaeological Services for the Commission for New Towns in advance of a warehouse development on an area which had previously produced Roman material. Four areas (A–D) were examined; A and B are described together. Neolithic pottery and a leaf shaped arrowhead was present, also an early Bronze Age collared urn. Post-structures indicated occupation of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. Circular ring gully houses of mid-late Iron Age date were present. There was extensive Roman period use of the site indicated by pits, ditches and gullies, also a stone built structure. One notable feature was a probable barrel made of fine wooden staves. A Saxon sunken-featured building was also found. Area C produced additional Roman material including ring-gully houses. No archaeological features were found in Area D. (Based on an interim report by TVAS).
- Broughton* SP 9040
Evaluation by trenching of a proposed mineral extraction site at Broughton Barn by Northamptonshire Archaeology, revealed three zones of activity. In **Area 1**, an enclosure produced quantities of mid-late first century AD pottery and pieces of rectangular clay bar; **Area 2**, field boundaries with fills dating mostly to the first-second century and one substantial pit including Nene Valley colour-coated ware dated third-fourth century; **Area 3**, a second possible enclosure, contained small quantities of third-fourth century date pottery. It is of note that these features had not been manifest on available air photographs.
- Burnham* SP 922809
Whilst monitoring a pipeline Wessex Archaeology recorded two ditches. An almost complete Late Iron Age pot was recovered from the fill of one.
- Fleet Marston* no NGR
Investigations by Mr T Clark have assisted in defining the extent and character of Roman-period activity in the vicinity of Akeman Street. Unexpected finds from the area include the tip of a Bronze Age spearhead and an Anglo-Saxon button brooch.
- Haddenham* SP 7209
An enclosure, possibly of Romano-British date, was photographed from the air.
- High Wycombe* SU 8740 9240
Monitoring by J Parkhouse of BCMAS during refurbishment of the swimming pool resulted in identification of some of the robber trenches of the Rye villa, excavated by B Hartley in 1954. Plotting these features has helped in pinpointing the precise position of the villa which was not very clear from the published account.
- Quarrendon*
see Fleet Marston.
- Soulbury*
see prehistoric
- Stone* SP 778120
An evaluation by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit was carried out on the former site of St John's Hospital in order to check for Romano-British occupation first recorded in the mid-nineteenth century during construction of the hospital in the reported form of a cremation cemetery and well. A single Neolithic pit had also been found during an evaluation by BCMAS in 1992. Not surprisingly the whole area was found to be extensively cellared and disturbed by footings etc, however from sixteen trenches only six Roman sherds and four undated handmade sherds were recovered and no associated archaeological features.
- Stoke Mandeville* SP 8310
Following the discovery of a single Romano-British sherd by AJ Reed, further sherds were discovered by E.Kendrick
- Tingewick* SP 6632
A dozen sherds of Romano-British pottery, also third-fourth century coins, were found by D.Shelley during construction of the bypass.
- Lavendon*
see post-medieval
- Weedon* SP 8015
Thirteen Romano-British sherds were found by G.Lamb. (1996,119)

- Wendover* SP 8509
During construction of the Wendover bypass several metal detector users discovered an occupation site. Some of the finds were shown to BCM. Material subsequently recovered from the spoil heap etc included several pieces of imbrex and pottery including samian and an Oxford mortarium rim. (1997.115)
- Winslow* SP 7827
Seventeen Romano-British sherds including an Oxford ware colour-coat rim were found by E.J.Bull. (1997.152)
Wolverton SP 8041
A copper-alloy bow brooch with empty cells which would formerly have contained enamel was found by M.Billingham

SAXON AND MEDIEVAL

- Aston Clinton* SP 8910
A fourteenth-century seal matrix with motto translated as 'give me faith' was found by A Irvine, also a Trinovantian quarter-stater of Van Arsdell type 2038-3, an ancient forgery.
- Aylesbury* SP 8165 1378
A group of medieval pottery sherds was found by Mrs J Strong in a back garden.
- Bledlow-cum-Saunderton* SP 7899
A late Saxon copper-alloy strap end was found by H.Robinson.
- Bletchley*
see Roman
- Cuddington*
A watching brief carried out by J Parkhouse of BCMAS at the parish church when a service pipe was being laid, revealed nothing of archaeological significance.
- Dorney* SU 9294 7960
An excavation was carried out by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on the line of the MWE Flood Relief Scheme at Lake End Road (East). Slight prehistoric activity in the form of gullies and tree-throw holes were recorded. Sixteen pits of mid-Late Saxon date were present – the largest being 3.3m wide, and some of eleventh to thirteenth century date. There were a number of boundary ditches of the later medieval period. In one area of the site adjacent to the road, a concentration of postholes, two wells, pits etc, provisionally dated between the mid-sixteenth and nineteenth centuries indicated a settlement.
- Dorney*
see Prehistoric
- Fleet Marston*
see Roman
- Hambleden* SU7989
A hoard of 59 medieval annular brooches of similar size and pattern, probably of late thirteenth-century date, was found by R Piercey. Only one, of slightly different pattern to the others, showed traces of wear. (BCM)
- High Wycombe* SU 867932
A Watching brief was undertaken by J Parkhouse of BCMAS at Wycombe Museum during rebuilding of the stable block and close to the base of the motte. No trace of a ditch around the motte was found.
- Lavendon*
see post-medieval
- Little Kimble* SP 827063
A survey of a mainly medieval earthwork complex near the church, was carried out by BCMAS for BCC's Chiltern Project
- Little Marlow* SU 874877
The initial stages of construction of a kitchen on the NW corner of the parish church were monitored by J Parkhouse of BCMAS. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered. The insertion of a doorway in the tower revealed the presence of a massive boulder of Denner Hill stone c.850 × 500 × 600 mm.

Loughton SP 8338 3787

An evaluation by the Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust adjacent to Little Loughton Manor found no trace of the church or burials suspected to exist near the manor. A substantial medieval pit was recorded and limestone wall footings, possibly post-medieval.

Marlow SU 8499 8637

Excavation of part of the High Street frontage was undertaken by D Bonner of BCMAS for Whitbread Development Ltd in advance of development. The earliest features were pits of eleventh-twelfth century date and traces of a timber structure of medieval date. The remains of a substantial chalk-walled cellar with tiled floor was present, and also wells of thirteenth-eighteenth century date. Pottery included parts of stoneware tankards with emblems indicating the Three Tuns.

(BCM)

Medmenham

see post-medieval

Shenley Brook End SP 8333

A late Saxon copper-alloy strap end and openwork stirrup mount plate of the same date, were found by Mr D Harling, also a medieval lobed enamelled plate depicting a shield – perhaps from a casket, and other items.

Soulbury SP888276

Mr D Periam of BCC's Planning and Transportation Dept noted Saxon artefacts on a routine visit to a sand quarry. Human skeletal material was retrieved from spoil heaps as well as Saxon artefacts including parts of a comb and two iron knives. Subsequent excavation exposed parts of five extended inhumations but no in-situ grave goods survived. Some prehistoric material including struck flints and a few sherds of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age date were also recovered.

Steeple Claydon SP 70442662

A St Neots ware sherd also medieval sherds were found in an allotment.

(1996.51)

POST-MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED

Aylesbury SP 8226 1348

A trial trench was machine excavated by R Roseff for BCMAS in advance of development on the former brewery site in order to examine the alluvial sequence adjacent to the California Brook. The 14m long trench was dug in part to a depth of 2.5m. At 1.9m lay the Kimmeridge Clay, and above it various alluvial deposits, the most notable being a peaty soil of gleyed clay between 0.3–0.55m below ground level with occasional charcoal flecks. Although undated this indicates the potential for survival of archaeological waterlogged deposits in the vicinity.

Bow Brickhill SP 8933

Two enclosures were photographed from the air.

Burnham SU 955839

A small excavation was carried out by BCMAS for the Corporation of London in advance of repairs to the eighteenth-century cattle pound. This exposed a contemporary brick culvert beneath it.

Drayton Parslow SP 8373 2848

No archaeological features were observed during a watching brief undertaken by BCMAS adjacent to the parish church.

Edlesborough SP 9618

Possible enclosures showing as cropmarks were photographed from the air.

Great and Little Kimble SP 8205

Cropmarks indicating an enclosure and trackway were photographed from the air.

High Wycombe SU 8647 9358

An evaluation was carried out by R Regan for the Cambridge Archaeological Unit on a proposed supermarket development site at Temple End, the suspected site of Temple Manor. The site was formerly a farm. Brick foundations indicated a seventeenth-century structure and chalk blocks may indicate an earlier building. An extensive area of chalk yards of seventeenth-century date was en-

countered. However, only four medieval sherds were recorded. (A full excavation subsequently took place in 1997).

Lavendon SP 9231 5360

An evaluation by means of two hand-dug trenches was undertaken at Uphoe Manor Farm by D Bonner of BCMAS as a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent, to assess the impact of proposed underpinning of one of the buildings on the moated site. An eighteenth-century cobbled yard surface was uncovered above the natural boulder clay. Quantities of Romano-British pottery in the topsoil were likely to have been imported during rebuilding work ten years previously.

Long Crendon SP 6909

The corner of an enclosure visible as a cropmark was photographed from the air.

Marlow SU 848 863

A large area of the former Brewery site, apart from that part of the High Street frontage excavated by BCMAS (see Medieval), was evaluated by trial trenching by the Museum of London Archaeology Service. A deep soil (up to 0.6m) and other features indicated eighteenth and nineteenth century horticulture on the site. The well-preserved footings of part of an eighteenth-century building of brick and flint on chalk foundations, part of the early brewery complex, were also uncovered. No evidence for medieval or earlier land use was recovered. (1997.10)

Marlow

see medieval

Medmenham SU 8071 8612

A watching brief carried out by J Pine of Thames Valley Archaeological Services whilst footings were being dug for a conservatory on the east side of Bockmer House (formerly the manor house), revealed the walls of a detached flint-founded structure adjacent to the house, also flint footings beneath and parallel to the east wall of the house which might predate the present structure. Four medieval and some post-medieval sherds came from deposits which could not be directly related to the structures.

Middle Claydon SP 719253

A watching brief by G Marshall of the National Trust at Claydon House during repair of deeply cut brick culverts provided information about the former west range of the eighteenth-century house, which stood where the north front car park is now sited (*South Midlands Archaeology* 27, 1977, 23–25).

Milton Keynes SP 8894 3911

A watching brief was undertaken by J Parkhouse of BCMAS at 22a Willen Road during the initial stages of construction of a house close to number 22, a hall house of c.AD 1300. No features of archaeological significance were noted.

Newport Pagnell SP 855 447

Monitoring of topsoil stripping in a quarry by BCMAS continued but no archaeological features were recorded.

Newport Pagnell SP 888 431

An evaluation undertaken adjacent near to Renny Lodge by the Museum of London Archaeological Service did not identify any significant archaeological features.

Newport Pagnell SP 883440

A watching brief was undertaken by BCMAS during the early stages of a small housing development adjacent to Tickford Priory. No archaeological features were observed.

Soulbury SP 8945 2715

BCMAS carried out the evaluation of a potential site identified by geophysical survey west of Chelmscote Manor Farm on the proposed line of the Stoke Hammond bypass. No archaeological features were found and it was concluded that the anomalies were due to geological variation.

Soulbury SP 8726

A rectangular enclosure with adjacent linear feature showing as a cropmark, was photographed from the air.

Stewkley SP 8526

A rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark was photographed from the air.

- Stoke Hammond* SP 8831
A rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark was photographed from the air.
- Stowe* SP 676 373 area
The restoration and exposure of eighteenth-century and later paths at Stowe was monitored by G Marshall of the National Trust. Footings were encountered in several trenches adjacent to Stowe church – the site of the former village. The substantial stone footings of one building south of the church may be identified as the vicarage which may have remained as a folly throughout the nineteenth century. At a separate location on the north edge of the Octagon Lake further substantial footings associated with stone tiles were recorded (*South Midlands Archaeology* 27, 1977,20–23).
- Wendover* SP 8730 0796
BCMAS was called in by police to investigate a burial discovered in a back garden in Hampden Road. The burial was supine and orientated E–W. Sufficient of the skeleton remained to establish that the burial had taken place in antiquity although no direct dating evidence was recovered. Subsequent study of the bone showed that part of a second skeleton was present. A Saxon or prehistoric date may be suspected.
- Water Stratford* SP 6535
A sub-rectangular enclosure visible as a cropmark was photographed from the air.
- Weston Underwood* SP 8750
Geophysical survey by the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, commissioned by BCMAS in connection with the proposed Olney bypass, recorded irregular ditched enclosures with pits and other settlement features at two locations.
- Wing* SP 8523
A single ring visible as a cropmark near the former Wing airfield might either be prehistoric or the site of a searchlight battery.
- Wing* SP 8623
A rectangular and a sub-rectangular enclosure visible as cropmarks were photographed from the air by J Milln.
- Wing* SP 8623
A circular cropmark was photographed from the air by J Milln