



CLASP

Community Landscape & Archæology Survey Project NEWSLETTER

Website: www.claspweb.org.uk

Charity No 1111667



February 2013, Issue 17

From Dave Hayward, your Organising Committee Chairman Research and Project Management

My contribution for this edition is related to one topic only. The Trustees of CLASP are currently finalising a strategy document that will enable us to see where CLASP is heading and how we get there. In conjunction with the principal document there will be a series of Sub-Strategies that will cover various specific aspects of our activities. Two have already been adopted, the Metal Detecting Sub-Strategy and the Research and Project Management Sub-Strategy. I will discuss the latter.

To be successful CLASP has to encourage its membership, both Individual and Societies, to be proactive in identifying and undertaking research work. However it is essential that before any project is undertaken, proper consideration is given as to its viability and relevance. This Sub-Strategy has therefore been designed to manage both of these aspects and also to ensure that work is carried out to an agreed time-scale and that the results are properly disseminated and archived.

The Strategy is now included on the CLASP web site www.claspweb.org.uk and can be downloaded as required. I would ask however that all members do look at the document to understand not just the procedure but as importantly the *raison d'être* behind it. It is also perhaps appropriate for member societies to discuss the document within their own membership, not forgetting that they are all associate CLASP members and therefore hopefully engendering

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enthusiasm to consider undertaking projects.

The document consists of four parts. Firstly there is an outline of the thinking behind the strategy, the need for it and its parameters. Following this there is a list of various external strategies and standards that, where relevant, should be considered when composing an application. Appendix 1 is the Proposal Form itself which needs to be completed by applicants. Lastly, Appendix 2 provides Guidelines to assist with the completion of the Proposal Form. Completed Proposal Forms should be submitted to The Secretary of the Organising Committee, Norman Garnett.

All we have to do now is hope that we have significant improvements in the weather during the forthcoming months to enable us to carry on with our fieldwork, things have been very bleak because of the weather in recent months.

From Steve Young, Archæological Director

The ploughing of long term pasture on the site of the Roman Posting Station and 'small town' at Bannaventa has enabled us to widen the scope of the limited fieldwork carried out on this extensive settlement. This has mostly been focused on an officially sanctioned and organised metal detecting survey by members of our associated clubs NNPast and NARC with positional recording of the finds supported by other CLASP volunteers. The area involved includes part of the scheduled zone of the site for which we were successfully granted scheduled monument consent. As an archaeological charity we should be justifiably proud that English Heritage are prepared to grant us official access and that they have such confidence in our ability to deliver a professional standard of work. Bannaventa is registered on the sites at risk schedule and is of national archaeological concern; obviously our work can help inform their understanding and conservation policy for the future. The survey was undertaken in tandem with a continued geophysical investigation being carried out across the wider area and a limited field walking reconnaissance.

Nearly seven hundred contacts were located and recorded with an electronic theodolite establishing an extremely high level of provenance accuracy. Many of the finds were small un-diagnostic fragments of lead and bronze

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which is part of the general archaeological debris of the site. Several iron nails were retrieved whose overall spread should help in locating the general position of internal buildings within the fortified area across the settlement. Twenty six small finds of more considerable interest in outlining social aspects of daily life in the town were also identified. These included six brooches of late



1st to 3rd century AD date, one of which was complete with its original iron fastening still intact and ready to wear. In addition we found an element of a key from a door lock, a ring and two fragments of bronze bracelets, one of which is probably medieval judging by the decorative design. A lead weight possibly from a

pair of scales or a steelyard weight was recovered and a piece of horse harness and other small bronze fittings and mounts.

A total of 358 coins were retrieved and of these, two were Victorian and one was a hammered silver coin of the medieval period. The rest of the assemblage is made up of coins from the Roman period although one or two may turn out to be bronze coins of the late Iron Age: a fact which harks back to the hypothesis concerning an Iron Age origin for the settlement as opposed to any early Roman military establishment of the settlement. The vast majority of the coins as one would probably expect date to the 3rd and 4th century AD although a silver denarius of the emperor Domitian (81-96 AD) and two very badly worn sestertius are indicative of the earlier Roman occupation. The collection is currently being conserved and identified by our resident coin expert Dr Mark Curteis of the Essex Museum Service.

Unfortunately the poor weather and circumstance have conspired against us in terms of an extensive field walking exercise but hopefully a small scale investigation will prepare the way for a larger investigation next year depending on the success of the lottery application for funding. However the limited work undertaken has produced an unexpected but interesting bone small find. Its



survival in the top soil is quite staggering considering the ephemeral nature of the material involved. The piece is an exquisite 2cm diameter decorated bone gaming counter which demonstrates the place of leisure activities in the daily grind of everyday life. Apart from the social aspect indicated by the find

it also has graffiti inscribed around the edge. Three letters are discernible but whether these represent a personal name or are to be associated with the name of the game only further research will tell.



The extensive geophysical survey is allowing us to understand the general layout of the site and the rationale behind its location and development in this area. An examination of the wider hinterland of field systems and enclosures will be quite constructive in the future interpretation of Bannaventa and will help explain its evolution during the Roman period. Somewhere between 20 and 30 hectares have been explored so far in the geophysical survey, this equates to about a quarter of the total area which needs to be investigated at Bannaventa. Of great interest in the interpretation of the field data from the geophysical survey to the north and west of the north gate through which Watling Street emerges is the role played by the Posting Station in the local and regional economies.

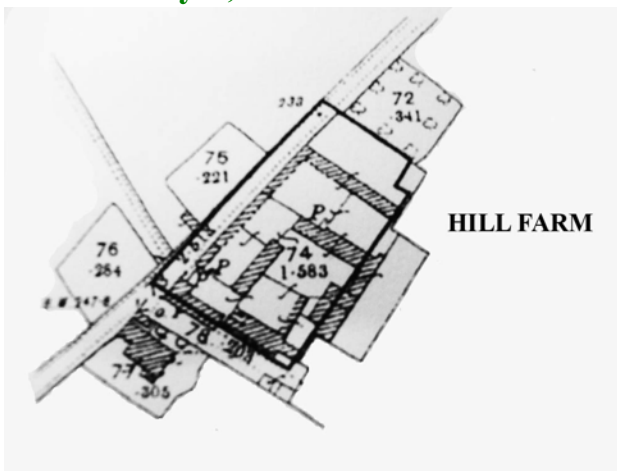
Work by our resident geophysicist Fred Kay and his team have established the alignment of two new route ways connecting the site to other settlements in the immediate area and providing evidence of communication links to further afield. One track way heads NE towards another Roman settlement which later became the deserted medieval village near Thrupp Farm whilst the other road way strikes west towards an extensive 'villa complex' site near Borough Hill which itself may have been the intended overall destination. We can now see that Bannaventa was a very important transport node not only for the main north/south traffic and commercial network but also that it played an important role in the facilitation of the west/east road layout.

At Whitehall Farm the volunteers have continued to process and record the material from last year's season of excavation on the initial bath house of the villa complex. However during September before the site was back filled two wooden piles that supported an enlarged addition to the exterior wall of Room 5 were excavated and removed. Their function was to provide support to the masonry superstructure in order to avoid the possibility of Room 5 subsiding into the main drainage channel that bisects the bath house in this area. This is a useful piece of archaeological evidence in the context of sorting out the different chronological phasing of the structural element of the bath house

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layout before its demolition in the Roman period. The timbers were part of an extensive line of wooden pile foundations under the north wall of that room. Each pile is about a metre long and 12cm in diameter with pointed fire hardened ends to assist insertion into the ground. An examination of these timbers should help supplement the general understanding of carpentry techniques and timber management issues already extracted from other finds on the site. York Archaeological Trust is also making progress with their conservation of the timbers previously excavated from the bath house and these could be ready for display in another six months.

From Rick Whyte, A Roman Site at Hill Farm



OS Grid Ref NGR SP 837437

We moved to the village of Haversham about 6 years ago. I had lived in the village briefly as a child and had read about the possible site of a Roman villa in some old newsletters from the Wolverton & District Arch Soc. After the winding down at Whitehall I felt the urge to turn my attention to something local to me. Trying to find out more about this site seemed to be the logical thing to do. It is mentioned on the internet and other reference works consistently, but apart from the old newsletters which were scant on information, there was little else. When I first started to look at this site in Autumn 2012 I wasn't prepared for the series of surprises along the way. I have only just started on this project and there is a lot to it, so consider this the first instalment.

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The site of Hill Farm in Haversham commands a dominating view towards the south overlooking most of north Milton Keynes. It is situated on a ridge approximately 75 metres high atop a steep slope which runs down to the bank of the Ouse. The area surrounding the farm has long been known to be rich in Roman finds. In the mid- nineteenth century, a coin hoard was ploughed up by the locals near an old path known as Freeboard. According to stories, there were so many coins that the farmhands were using them to pay for their ale in the village pub. Other finds such as brooches, building material and pottery have always been known from here.

In November I managed to catch up with the farmer and, after a quick chat, he gave me permission to fieldwalk his fields. After dropping the sprogs off at school one morning I took the opportunity to stretch my legs with one eye on the ground and brave the exposed fields. Within an hour I had half a carrier bag of potshards, tegula, imbrex and box flue. Clearly neither me or my sad looking carrier bag were quite expecting the amount of finds lying on the surface. With a few more opportune visits it became clear that while some fields were abundant in goodies, others were completely barren and the finds weren't concentrated around the farm. It was obvious I was going to need a strategy, as the available flat surfaces in the conservatory at home were diminishing under a steady stream of washed pot. And as we all know, a big pile of nicely washed ancient crockery is useless unless you can attribute it and give it some sort of context. It doesn't add anything to the archæological story. I decided that I would like to try and establish the location/presence of a main villa range, if there is one. Secondly to try and establish how extensive the finds were scattered over the fields and why.

Fortunately I have known Bob Zeepvat for many years, who is well known for his work on Bancroft Villa and other sites in the area. He mailed me with the watching briefs that his company has done in the village especially at the farm. There was nothing which could give me any guidance in any of the reports other than various ditches. I then obtained a report from Northants Archæology by Andy Mudd from an excavation 2002-2004. This was a lot more productive and unusual. A 10 m x 26 m excavation took place in advance of some building work and several features were noted. The first thing which caught my eye was a large and deep right angled ditch which contained an assemblage of Late Iron Age and early Romano British pottery dated to the

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3rd quarter of the 1st century. The second phase of the trench dated 1st to 2nd century contained a large amount of pottery. No surprises so far maybe, not until you look at the profile of the assemblage.

A few years ago a monograph was produced by a chap called Steven Willis. He had looked at all the samian from a lot of UK sites and came up with an invaluable resource for anyone looking at the red stuff. It is considered one of the most important resources for samian and its relevance to archaeological sites. One of its most practical features is it gives a “percentage map” for want of a better term, for samian, for given types of site. In layman terms you can extrapolate the purpose or status of a site by the amount and types of samian vessels.

Now, back to the assemblage from the excavation. From the large amount of sherds from this area, 17% in weight was samian, compared with approximately 2% from Whitehall estimated. This was represented by approximately 22 cups, 5 bowls and 30 plates/dishes. This is extremely high for a villa. That percentage is more akin to the profile of either a military or an important civic centre/settlement.

So let's recap. A large right angled ditch, early RB pottery, large amount of samian and a commanding position overlooking the Ouse valley. That ticks the boxes for a possible military site, a possible fortlet? Military sites are a rarity in this part of the country as in the whole of Bucks there are thought to be only 3 sites which are related to the military. This has been attributed to the fact that the local tribe assimilated well into Roman rule. It is also worth mentioning at this point that there is a Roman road which runs directly to Piddington from Hill Farm, still visible on Google Earth.

I needed to look at the earlier work which was done in the 1950s and 1960s for which I didn't have any info. Fortunately I've known Nick Crank at MK Council's archaeology and planning dept for many years and he invited me up to have a look at the H.E.R. (Historic Environment Records) for Hill Farm. I was presented with 3 large folders of handwritten and typed notes from the 1950s done by a chap called Robert Harris. The notes (although I say notes, it does not do them justice) were very detailed and extensive. Harris had inten-

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sively fieldwalked the area. There were maps of the fields showing the concentrations and type of pottery. Also Distribution maps of the coins he found lying on the surface and without the aid of a metal detector. All identified and recorded. Boxes and boxes of pottery, all identified, drawn, dated and catalogued. The samian was identified, drawn and dated by a local specialist at the time. Nothing unusual in that you are thinking, that is what any self-respecting archaeologist would do. Indeed, but in among these highly detailed notes was a newspaper cutting from 1954 with a story about how Robert Harris had identified the Roman site at Haversham. Robert Harris was a 14 year old local schoolboy.

In 1962 permission was given to dig two trenches 8 ft by 6 ft to the rear of the farm granary (Cockerill and Harris 1962), as signs of a Roman wall and floor appeared during some alterations a couple of years earlier. This excavation exposed a spread of 2nd to 3rd century material, pottery, roof tiles, glass vessels and oyster shells. Under this was a layer of 1st century material on a floor surface, and beneath the floor a coin of Cunobelin and a mid 1st century fibula.

So there is evidence of a Roman building, the purpose, character and plan being unknown. Hypocaust, tesserae and wall plaster have been recovered from fieldwalking Mill Field next to the farm. So, assuming there is a villa under the farm buildings, does any of it lay outside the perimeter of the yards and buildings? Andy Mudd seems to think so. Given the pottery scatter over the fields, does that indicate service buildings for a main villa range or is it indicative of a settlement?

I will continue my findings in the next issue (if I get a reminder!) and introduce you to the site on the other side of the river from Hill Farm, Stanton Low. Part of the same site or separate? A tantalising inscription in the wall and the stone columns holding up a barn roof.

The image on the next page, courtesy of MK Heritage website, shows a most unique row of stone columns supporting the roof of a barn at **Hill Farm**. The fabric of each column is cut and shaped stones built in a buff mortar, and of a very early date.

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These columns stand over the site of a proved Roman Villa of some extent. They have not been dated accurately but Dr Graham Webster of Birmingham University Archæology Department stated after a visit that "the base of these columns could well be of Roman construction". He did not disprove the fabric as of Roman date.

Samian references:

http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue17/willis_toc.html

Website on Hill Farm

<http://www.mkheritage.co.uk/hav/docs/property/hill>

[farm.html](#)

1962 Excavations

Cockerill, E G & Harris, R G , 1962 "Hill Farm, Haversham. Excavation No.1" Wolverton and District Arch. Soc. Newsletter No.7 (Dec 1962)

Acknowledgements to: Bob Zeepvat Archæological Services Consultants
Nick Crank MK Council and Pat Chapman, Northants Archæology.

From Gren Hatton, An Update on Work around Barby Hill

The unprecedented wet weather has left the entire area of Barby Hill totally waterlogged – pasture and arable alike are a morass in which one sinks almost to the knees in mud. No ploughing or sowing has been possible, and at present we do not know when the situation will improve. We have attempted both magnetometry and metal-detection during the winter months, but had to abandon both.

Our intent is still to continue with magnetometry as there is much basic surveying and mapping still to be done – we have not yet reached the limits of the settlement on the hilltop as you will see from the summary of work to date in Fig 1. This shows what appears to be a medium-sized LIA roundhouse settlement, overlaid by a probable RB field system with what look like stock-management pens. Trial trenching by Cotswold Archæology on a small part of the site confirms the LIA and RB dates. At a site near the foot of Barby

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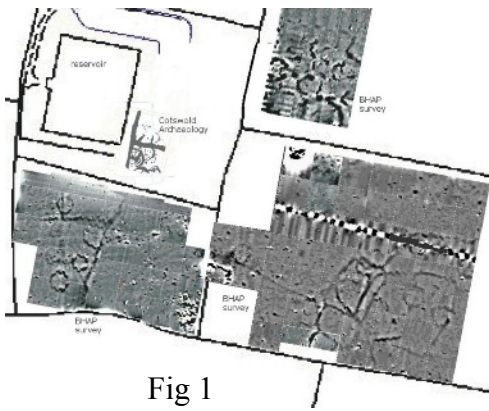


Fig 1

Hill on the north side, a localised cache of potsherds was discovered a few years ago – our analysis of about half of this cache (72 sherds) indicates a range of dates, from LIA through to late C3, with the main focus in the period C2-C3; most of the fragments are well-finished Nene Valley wares, no Samian ware has yet been seen there. This seems to indicate an RB-period dwelling somewhere north of

Barby Hill and overlooking Onley Lane, and we will extend the search area to follow this up, as soon as the land dries out sufficiently to allow work to continue.

King Street

The initial trigger for the work at Barby Hill was the realisation that the adjacent road (Onley Lane) follows the course of a much older route known as King Street, well documented under that name in medieval deeds, and that this ancient route, which continues up and over the hill directly adjacent to the Barby Hill settlement, appears to follow a ridgeway route directly to Borough Hill at Daventry. It has been suggested that King Street might be part of a long-distance route dating back at least to the Roman period, with possible extensions to meet Watling Street at Towcester to the SE and Mancetter to the NW, though this is highly speculative. What is more certain is that development work at Middlemore, Monksmoor and Borough Hill have all revealed traces of RB activity, and that all these sites lie directly adjacent to the line of King Street.

Crematorium Site

The plans for a new crematorium serving the Rugby/Daventry area have involved a preliminary archaeological survey of the site which also borders King Street and is 1.5 km NW of Barby Hill (see Fig 2 over page). A magnetometer survey plus trial trenching have so far revealed, below the medieval layer, traces of an RB farming system and at least one iron age roundhouse. Work on the site is continuing, and we are maintaining contact with this. A comparison with the 172 sherds so far analysed from the crematorium site

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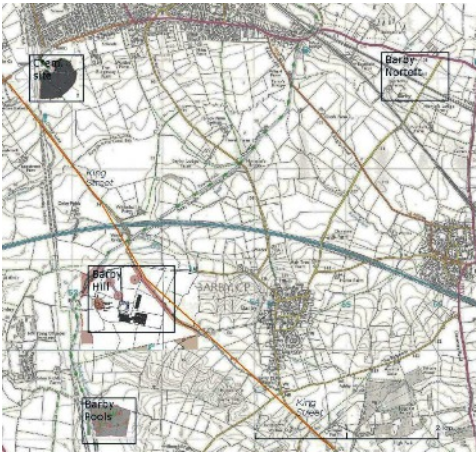


Fig 2

including a single sherd of Mancetter ware (which may perhaps be significant as the site lies alongside the line of King Street).

Barby Pools

Meanwhile, at a site directly adjacent to Barby Hill on the SW, a private developer is constructing a new canal marina and the preliminary archæological survey for a part of this site (again by Cotswold Archaeology) has revealed clear evidence of a substantial Roman-period

Settlement extending over at least 6-7 hectares (see Fig 3). This appears to consist of a series of enclosures or paddocks, arranged around a linear pattern of what appear to be streets of access ways; closer examination of the traces show a number of smaller structures that are probably buildings. As yet there has been no trial trenching in this part of the site, and the only sherds (9 in total, all Nene Valley wares, C1-C4 dates) come from trial trenching on adjacent parts of the site where magnetometry has revealed no significant archaeology.



Fig 3

Towards an Overall Picture

When we add into the picture the archæology from the DIRFT 1 and DIRFT 2 sites that revealed a large LIA site at Barby Nortoft (2km NE of Barby Hill) partly overlaid by RB farming systems and with evidence of a few RB buildings, it becomes clear that this whole area was densely settled in the late Iron Age and through the RB period. It is impossible that these various communities can have existed in isolation and our ongoing work will aim to survey as much as possible of the area ourselves, and to continue to liaise with the groups from Cotswold Archaeology and Warwickshire CC who are working

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on the sites close to our own. As CLASP's work at Bannaventa proceeds, it will also be interesting to evaluate possible links between these neighbouring areas, and the ways in which Watling Street, King Street and other early routes may have developed. Barby Hill Archaeological Project (whose active committee are all CLASP members) will be continuing to help at Bannaventa whenever time allows.

From Alan Standish, Northampton Artefact Recovery Club

It was indeed a pleasure to being invited to speak to the Tuesday Whitehall gathering at their last event of 2012. We were able to present the work of NARC and inform those present how the club members attention to detail in the plotting of the recovered finds, had led to some major discoveries of long lost footpaths across certain fields in the West of the county. A recently recovered coin of Cunobelin was on show for all to see. It has now been published on the Portable Antiquities Database.

<http://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/542461>

The location of possible mediaeval trading rings, now needs to be backed up with documentary evidence from the archives. That is on the list of things to do throughout 2013. Since Christmas, it has been very difficult to work the fields due to the poor weather conditions. We did manage to do a presentation to 134 members of the U3A in Rugby, about our work, which was very well received.

Finally, we wish everyone a Happy New Year and if your projects require our support, please get in touch.

From Jenifer Smith Harpole Heritage Group

We have had several interesting speakers over the last few months: Ray Wake talked about his connection with a railway family and brought a collection along. David Adams gave a presentation of the History of Canons Ashby and the Drydens. At our annual dinner, several members recalled some of the celebrations in Harpole over the years from Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee up to the present time; after all it was a year of celebrations. This year we have heard about Unmentionables - a history of underwear when Victoria Davies from Northampton Museum, an amusing talk and how it has changed over the years.

From Fred Kay, CLASP Geophysical Surveys

Despite the very difficult weather conditions a small but dedicated team is continuing surveying with the gradiometer.

A total of 25 hectares (60 acres) has now been surveyed at Bannaventa including 4.5 (10 acres) hectares of the site of the town and surrounds with permission from English Heritage. We are hoping to complete the survey of the town area before the crop height stops work.

Results so far show considerable agricultural activity on the flat area North of the town, over-lapping field systems, large and small enclosures, several possible round houses, and a well defined track heading North-West. Two, possibly three, series of ridge and furrow possibly pre and post enclosure.

The area to the West, which has fairly steep slopes, is not so far producing much early archaeology but there is evidence of a spring which has been collected by modern land drains and a probable gravel quarry no longer visible on the surface.

If any members would like further information or are interest in taking part contact Fred Kay at fkay@mingus.plus.com

From Andrew Shaw, Brington History Society Outing

The Society has the rarely granted opportunity to visit the **Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, on Sunday June 9th**. The plan is to arrive at 10.30 am for coffee and refreshments followed by a series of conducted tours, including visits to the Old College with its Wellington and Marlborough Rooms, also the Royal Memorial Chapel. Afterwards there will be a picnic by the lake. Providing we have sufficient interest we intend to hire a coach, leaving Great Brington at 07.45 am, returning at about 17.30 pm. The cost of this trip will be about £25 comprising the £12 entrance fee plus about £13 coach fare. CLASP members are welcome to join this trip. If interested please contact Andrew Shaw, tel: 01604 770668.

From Julia Johns, The Royal Ordnance Depot Weedon

There is nothing to report on the Iron Age for Weedon, but hopefully good news for the Royal Ordnance Depot and it will not become archaeology!! It has new owners who are responsible for the restoration of the officer's quarters at Shoeburyness Garrison. Their project manager at Weedon is Tim Morris of Piece-Regen who is a member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation and a former Building Conservation Officer of the Pembroke-shire National Park Authority. He describes the Depot as of national importance and it is intended to seek Heritage funding for the project.

List of Contacts for CLASP Associations

Organisation	Contact	Tel
Norton, Northampton PAST	Bill Wiggins	01327 843469
Weedon Bec History Society	Julia Johns	01327 341729
Flore Heritage Society	John Smith	01327 340387
Brington History Society	Andrew Shaw	01604 770668
Harpole Heritage Group	Jennifer Smith	01604 831294
Whitehall Farm Roman Villa Landscape Project	Brian Culling	01327 340504
Towcester & District Local History Society	Gina Boreham	01327 352687
Bugbrooke History Society	Alan Kent	01604 830518
Friends of Daventry Museums	David Adams	01327 704928
Blisworth Heritage Society	Jim Aveling	01604 859109
Friends of Alderton Monuments	Derek Batten	01327 811304
History of Tiffield Society	Steve Jowers	01327 350292
Northampton Artefact Recovery Club	Alan Standish	Not available

Table of Events for CLASP Groups

Date	Time	Event	Location	Group
Meet every 2 months. See www.bugbrookehistory.co.uk/history or contact Alan Kent, tel: 01604 830518				Bugbrooke History Society
Mar 6	7.45 pm	'Northampton General Infirmary 1744-'	Chapel Schoolroom, Chapel Lane	Flore Heritage Society
Mar 12	8.00 pm	'Back to the Future'	Top Room, The George Inn	History of Tiffeld Society
Mar 14	7.30 pm	'Overlooked Northampton'	Methodist Chapel School Lane	Harpole Heritage Group
Mar 18	8.00 pm	'Northamptonshire & the War of the Roses'	The Reading Room, Great Brington	Brington History Society
Mar 22	7.30 pm	'Blisworth & its People 1841 - 1901'	Blisworth Village Hall, Stoke Road	Blisworth Heritage Society
Mar 25	7.30 pm	'Bad Beds & Worse Eating'	Chapel Schoolroom, New Street	Weedon Bec History Society
Mar 27	7.45 pm	'Sex, Drink & Death in the 17 th Century'	Chapel Schoolroom, Chapel Lane	Flore Heritage Society
April 9	8.00 pm	TBA	Top Room, The George Inn	History of Tiffeld Society
April 10	7.30 pm	'The Culworth Clock'	Riverside Centre, Islington Road	Towcester & District Local History Society
April 11	7.30 pm	'Police Archives'	Methodist Chapel, School Lane	Harpole Heritage Group
April 12	7.30 pm	'Pigeon Racing, the History, Stories and How it's Done'	The Abbey, Abbey Street	Friends of Daventry Museums
April 15	8.00 pm	'The Industrial History of Long Buckby'	The Reading Room, Great Brington	Brington History Society
April 26	7.30 pm	'100 Years of Gardening'	Blisworth Village Hall, Stoke Road	Blisworth Heritage Society
April 29	7.30 pm	'Royal Bastards'	Chapel Schoolroom, New Street	Weedon Bec History Society
April 29	TBA	'A Conducted Tour of the Battle of Northampton Site'	Meeting place TBA	Brington History Society
May 1	7.45 pm	'The History of Borough Hill'	Chapel Schoolroom, School Lane	Flore Heritage Society

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Table of Events for CLASP Groups

Date	Time	Event	Location	Group
May 8	7.30 pm	'The Story of the Can Can'	Riverside Centre, Islington Road	Towcester & District Local History Society
May 9	7.30 pm	Annual General Meeting & 'The Kitchen Front'	Methodist Chapel, School Lane	Harpole Heritage Group
May 10	7.30 pm	'The Great War Tommy'	The Abbey, Abbey Street	Friends of Daventry Museums
May 14	8.00 pm	TBA	Top Room, The George Inn	History of Tiffield Society
May 20	TBA	A Conducted Tour of the Historic Sites of Long Buckby	Meeting place TBA	Brinton History Society
May 23	2.30 pm	'My Life in Farming'	The Abbey Abbey Street	Friends of Daventry Museums
May 31	7.30 pm	'What's Hiding in your Fields'	Blisworth Village Hall, Stoke Road	Blisworth Heritage Society
June 5	TBA	A Visit to Borough Hill	Meeting Place TBA	Flore Heritage Society
June 9	TBA	A Visit to the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst (see page 13)	Meeting place TBA	Brinton History Society
June 11	8.00 pm	'The History of Pub Skittles'	Top Room, The George Inn	History of Tiffield Society
June 12	8.00 pm	'30 Years as a Free-lance Photographer'	Top Room, The George Inn	Towcester & District Local History Society
June 14	7.30 pm	'Sculpture for the Royal Diamond Jubilee Barge'	The Abbey Abbey Street	Friends of Daventry Museums
June 28	TBA	A Visit to the Milton Keynes Museum of Country Life	Meeting place TBA	Blisworth Heritage Society
July 30	TBA	A Visit to the John Clare Cottage	Meeting place TBA	Brinton History Society

Deadline for the August Newsletter will be Sunday, August 11. All photos please at approx 300 dpi and separate from the text with indications of their positions.