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WEST MIDLANDS ANNUAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS-SHEET NO. 2, 1959

Edited by Brian Stanley, 34 Babbacombe Road, Coventry

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FOREWORD

Our modest venture started last year seems to have met with universal approval and copies have been requested from distant parts. There was a useful discussion on it at the Droitwich Conference and the opinion was expressed that we ought to include only work done under the aegis of the University. This would, however, introduce an artificial barrier and, with the extension of field work and excavation generally, it is difficult nowadays to know what strictly comes within the framework of the University organisation and what does not. My services in the way of help and advice are available to all and it does not seem to me to matter a great deal whether the work springs from a class organised by the University, an independent society or a research group as long as the work goes forward in a competent manner. We have therefore included once more brief reviews of work carried out by other bodies in the field. All this does however raise the question as to whether the present arrangements for the compilation of the News Sheet are satisfactory, it might be better for example if it was done through the Regional Group of the C.B.A., and this is a point which we hope to discuss at our next conference. This will be held once more at Droitwich, on March 12th and 13th.

We have tried very hard since last year to find a central place in the area large enough to take our conference, but without success. We have decided therefore to go back to the Worcestershire Hotel, where we were all very comfortable, but we hope that those who feel they are unable to afford this luxury will be able to make alternative arrangements.

One of the most encouraging features of our work recently has been the increasing number of published accounts in our local transactions. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating those who have succeeded in bringing their work to this happy fruition and I hope that it will act as a stimulus to them and an encouragement to others. A list of these articles appears at the end of this News Sheet.

I should like to thank all the contributors to this News Sheet and wish you all a good digging season.

Graham Webster

IMPORTANT DATES FOR 1960

<u>Annual Conference, at Droitwich</u>	March 12th - March 13th
<u>Wroxeter Summer Courses</u>	
Elementary	July 16th - July 30th
Intermediate	Aug. 13th - Aug. 27th
Advanced	Aug. 27th - Sept. 10th
Iron Age Archaeology and Excavation, directed by Mr. Nicholas Thomas (City of Birmingham Museum)	July 30th - Aug. 13th
<u>Week-end Schools</u>	
Samian Pottery and Associated Wares, directed by Mr. Brian Hartley (Leeds University)	May 13th - May 15th
Roman Coins and their Archaeological Value, directed by Dr. John Kent (British Museum)	May 27th - May 29th
<u>Weoley Castle, in association with the City of Birmingham Museum</u> Medieval Excavation, directed by Mr. Philip Rhatz	July 23rd - Aug. 6th

AERIAL SURVEY

This season's work has revealed, in greater detail, a complex of native and Roman sites in the West Midlands area. The general pattern of survey work was followed, as in previous years, with particular emphasis on the Watling Street south of Wroxeter. A new Roman fort was found near Leintwardine, where the crop-mark showed stone walls and a nearby auxiliary camp. New features showed up at Wroxeter, especially the Forum and the town defences. The Severn Valley, particularly north of Worcester and around Bredon, showed many new sites but Kenchester, Ariconium and Alcester were disappointing.

Arnold Baker, 5 Clerkenwell Crescent, Gt. Malvern

The street system of the small town of Chesterton-on-Fosse, together with a road leaving the town to the east, showed very clear. A further road, leaving the Fosse at Princethorpe in the direction of Daventry, has been photographed together with a complex of ditches and palisade trenches at Snowford Bridge (SP 396668) - the site of a Roman building.

Phil Walker, late of Coventry.

ALDRIDGE

Loaches Banks (SP 072998) These earthworks were known 200 years ago but were lost site of until recently found on a tithe map. Examination showed two banks, across which a section was cut. This showed that they were of stacked peats, covered with sand and gravel and separated by a shallow ditch. There was no sign of a revetment and the whole seemed too slight for defensive purposes. A 10 ft. square was excavated and revealed a series of ruts and shallow holes, forming irregular curves, the whole covered by charcoal. The complete absence of small finds, apart from one worked flint, shows that this was not an occupation site while the shallow turf suggests that it had previously been stripped. This, together with the lines of holes and the charcoal, points to the activities of charcoal-burners who were active here in the thirteenth century.

J. Gould, 307 Erdington Road, Aldridge, nr. Walsall.

DEPT. OF ARCHAEOLOGY, CITY MUSEUM, BIRMINGHAM

Dane's Camp, Bredon (SO 971383). A second season of three weeks. The history of the ramparts has now been worked out and the two main gates cleared. It appears that in Period 1 the maximum area of the present hill fort was enclosed by a bank and ditch with simple entrances at the north and south. In Period 2 a new rampart was thrown across the spur, the southern entrance abandoned, an inturned entrance built through the new rampart and inturns added to the Period 1 rampart at the north end. High quality stone walling was a feature of this rebuilding which was reflected also in the heightening of the rampart in certain places. Inside the earthworks, two large huts - which apparently belonged to the last phase - were excavated. Both were found to overlie a series of earlier storage pits. The majority of these pits had timber linings - a feature hitherto unrecorded in Iron Age Britain. The stamped and incised pottery recovered connects the builders of Dane's Camp with the people of the large hill fort on Bredon Hill. There was some evidence that the camp was evacuated, presumably a short time before the Roman conquest.

Nicholas Thomas, City Museum, Birmingham.

Shareshill (SK 948067) Excavation for the Ministry of Works. Despite few small finds, it was possible to plan three periods of occupation. The first in the twelfth century, consisted of a timber structure which was surrounded by a reveted bank and a slight ditch. In the thirteenth century a formidable moat and rampart, with an enclosing stone wall, was erected together with a timber-framed hall. At the end of the thirteenth century this rampart was slighted and a chapel, a hall and a house were built. Occupation ceases around 1450 A.D.

Weoley Castle (SP 022828) Only limited work was possible due to the dry weather. A timber building, dating to c. 1280, with painted glass windows and plaster floors occupied the north-east corner. Finds include a strap-work cooking pot of this date and a fifteenth century acorn-topped spoon.

Adrian Oswald, City Museum, Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM RESEARCH GROUP

Roman Alcester (SP 090573) A demolition site, south of the Droitwich-Stratford road, produced a late third century well (stone-lined and 14 ft. deep) and several late first to early second century rubbish pits. To the west of Bleachfield Street, clay floors with post holes having a seven foot spacing were found together with dry-stone walling. Below this were traces of a first century occupation. A further large rubbish pit contained much coarse pottery of late first - early second century date. Further excavation on nearby allotments found more of a wall discovered in 1958 and the concrete floor found in 1928, all aligning with the known road system. Slowly the plan of the town is being built up.

Richard Horsfall, 152 Tamworth Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warks.

Birchfield (SP 067908) Quantities of Romano-British pottery were found by a householder in his garden in Wellington Road, and were passed to the City Museum. Excavation, with the help of the Museum staff, has recovered more pottery, fire-bars and kiln debris showing that a kiln must exist in the immediate neighbourhood though it has not yet been found. The main type of vessel produced was a handled, buff-ware tankard with a hatched decoration of late second century date.

H.V. Hughes, 4 Turville Road, Birmingham 20.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY, THE UNIVERSITY, BIRMINGHAM

Caynham Camp (SO 545737) In conjunction with the Shropshire Archaeological Society. A section cut through the southern defences of the hill fort showed four stages of construction.

- i. Defences of wall and berm type, the rampart being reinforced with timbers. A single ditch.
- ii. A low rampart of dump construction, surmounted by a palisade. Two ditches.
- iii. A much larger rampart, of dump construction. Inner ditch recut.
- iv. Rampart again heightened.

The chronology of these periods remains to be clarified. An interim report will appear in the next volume of the Shropshire Transactions.

Peter S. Gelling, The University, Birmingham.

BREDENBURY W.E.A. LOCAL RESEARCH GROUP

Hampton Wafer (SO 577570) Work on this deserted village site has now been concluded and a final report is being prepared for the Woolhope Transactions.

S.C. Stanford, Brockington Grange, Bredenbury, Bromyard.

CHIRBURY (SO 258986)

A fine axe-hammer of Pembrokeshire blue-stone - Group XIII - was found in use as a door-stop and is now in Shrewsbury Museum. It has a straight perforation and three broad grooves, running longitudinally along the sides. The exact discovery site is not clear but is thought to be local.

Lily F. Chitty, Ingleside, Pontesbury, nr. Shrewsbury.

CLIFTON-ON-TEME (SO 703635) WR6779

Excavation for the Ministry of Works. The defences of this ridgeway outpost were of two periods, the earlier enclosure being of 1.3 acres and the later one of 0.7 acres. Second and fourth century types of pottery were found.

S.C. Stanford.

COVENTRY & DISTRICT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Hartshill (SP 337936) A trial trench, on a site threatened by quarrying and surveyed with a proton-magnetometer, confirmed the presence of a kiln producing hammer-headed mortaria and coarse grey wares. A full-scale excavation is being planned by the Ministry of Works.

Muriel and Brian Stanley.

Princethorpe (SP 400703) A section across the line of the Fosse Way, where it passes through a Romano-British settlement, showed the early road here cut through by a Trajanic rubbish pit. The later Roman road is here fifty yards to the west.

Muriel and Brian Stanley.

Snowford Bridge (SP 396668) Trial trenches have shown very few remains of buildings - apart from Roman roofing tiles - and it seems that they have been destroyed by ploughing. Pre- and post-Roman material was also found on the site, but it appears to have been principally a fourth century farmstead.

Rosemary Hemsley, 188a Prince of Wales Road, Coventry.

Wappenbury (SP 381693) Four kilns, previously pin-pointed with the magnetometer, were excavated. Two were pear-shaped with no definite flue and had three clay pedestals arranged laterally across the kiln. The third was very small, with a long flue and three pedestals arranged in a triangle. The fourth, which had a common stoke-hole with the third, was very fragmentary. Also partially excavated was a clay-walled hut. The pottery is in a uniform hard, grey, often gritty fabric. The forms are very elegant for the fourth century, which the study suggests as the probable date of manufacture.

Muriel and Brian Stanley.

MEDIEVAL COVENTRY RESEARCH GROUP

Medieval Coventry Work has continued on redevelopment sites and trial holes have produced some interesting information. Some work has also been done on the City wall and defences. Photographic and other records are being made of the old town before it is finally sealed over.

St. Mary's Priory Cathedral (SP 335791) With the help of a mechanical excavator two trenches were cut across the east end of the building. The finds were of sufficient importance to rouse interest in professional circles where the fight is being taken up for facilities to carry out more excavation work. Since the closure of this first site work has continued on private sites in the body of the cathedral. These deep excavations have revealed an exciting amount of early masonry which has obviously not been disturbed since the building was destroyed.

Rosemary Hemsley.

VALE OF EVESHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY

New road works at the crossing of the Badsey Brook, Wickhamford (SP 065414) revealed further traces of the Romano-British settlement known to exist here. A watch was kept on the works and pottery etc., collected.

p.p. B.G. Cox, Fairways, Bengie Hill, Evesham.

HEREFORD RESEARCH GROUP

Breinton Camp (SO 473396) This has previously been thought to be either an Iron Age or a Saxon Camp but is now known to have been built in the twelfth-thirteenth centuries and is primarily domestic in character. There were two ditches, a larger one cutting into a smaller and earlier one, together with traces of two boundary walls of different periods. Remains of a cellared building were found in the south-east area, with walls 3 ft. thick and 6 ft. deep. It is proposed to examine this in more detail later. To the north-east and north-west it is thought that there was an open courtyard. The only stratified pottery came from the earliest occupation and was coarse and unglazed, but fragments of thirteenth century roofing tiles were plentiful. It is hoped that a search of the documentary evidence, which is now proceeding, will throw some further light on these buildings and their final abandonment which cannot be later than the sixteenth century.

Mary Thomas, Hillside, Abbeydore, Hereford.
F.G. Heyes, 28 Hinton Road, Hereford.

SOUTH HEREFORDSHIRE

Huntsham (SO 565175) Pottery and tiles found on the surface of a ploughed field led to a trial excavation. This has shown a complicated water-disposal system which must be associated with a substantial building, probably of second century date. Aerial photographs have also shown a large enclosure to the north of this building.

Wallingstones (SO 503222) This is a moated site, on which there were at least three separate periods of occupation. The mound is built of loam containing thirteenth century pottery, on top of which is a building with dry stone walls and buttresses - probably fourteenth century. At the foot of the mound is a late medieval building which was probably destroyed by fire.

Norman Bridgwater, Tre-Evan, Llangarron, Ross-on-Wye.

KIDDERMINSTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Larford (SO 812691) This, the second site at Larford Farm, was rapidly destroyed by gravel working and it was possible only to examine two small areas in detail and to empty a short length of ditch. The ditch was similar in character to those on the first Larford site and the pottery suggests a third - fourth century date for them.

Kidderminster (SO 830770) The area between Hall Street and St. Mary's Church is believed to have been the site of the Manor House of the Blount family. Street widening has provided a chance for excavation, which has revealed a brick-faced, sandstone-backed wall up to 5 ft. high. Twelfth century pottery from a hearth which was cut by this wall, fits in very well with the likely thirteenth century date of the Manor. It is hoped to carry on this work in the neighbouring properties.

Ian Walker, Larford, Caldwell Crescent, Kidderminster.

LITCHFIELD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Roman Wall (SK 101066) The large ditch, found last season, was sectioned and revealed the following sequence. A deep 'V' ditch, cut into the rock and associated with a turf bank, which had afterwards been pushed into it to form the foundation of a later turf rampart. The ditch associated with this later rampart had two palisade slots cut into its inner slope while a further outer ditch has been found but not yet investigated. Between these last two ditches was a revetment of timber overlain by clay floors and an oven. Yet another ditch, found last year, can now probably be associated with these defensive systems. A survey by the Geophysical Department of the Birmingham University using a resistance meter, shows that our sections appear to be near the corner of the

enclosure. A study of the pottery shows, at the moment, nothing earlier than Flavian and nothing later than Antonine - when huts were occupying the site of the ditches. In fact, it points to military activity in early Flavian times, followed by a demolition of the defences at the turn of the century, with no occupation in the third and fourth centuries.

Frank Lyon, 27 Lyn Avenue, Litchfield, Staffs.

MALVERN RESEARCH GROUP

Dymock (SP 700312) The Rector has recovered a considerable quantity of Roman pottery from the site of the modern village. It is too large a spread for a single building and may represent evidence for the presence here of a small town on the line of the known Roman road between Gloucester and Stretton Grandison. Most of the pottery is second century and later but earlier material has been recovered from a section of the road to the east of the village, work on which has been continued during the summer by members of the group.

p.p. R. Marks, 20 Guarlsford Road, Malvern

ROWLEY REGIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Upton Warren (SP 911712) Due to the dry conditions and the heavy clay of this site it was only possible to work up to the end of May. The excavation of sections at selected points has now given almost the complete plan of the second period defences, which consist of a well-cut 'V' ditch in front of a low clay rampart. Traces of post holes, on the inner slope of the rampart, suggest the presence of a timber structure associated with this rampart. On the outer side of the rampart traces of a revetment of timber stakes were found. The picture of this second period (c. 1150 - 1300 A.D.) is therefore of an irregular enclosure (160 ft. x 100 ft.) defended by a ditch and stockaded rampart. Excavation in the interior has revealed a large hut, indicated by post holes, which was partially excavated before work was stopped by the dry weather. The purpose of this hut is not at present known, but from the pottery recovered, was in use from c. 1300 - 1400.

G.S. Taylor, 5 Greenside Road, Erdington, Birmingham 24.

SHREWSBURY RESEARCH GROUP

Brockhurst Castle, Church Stretton (SO 447925) The purpose of this excavation was to obtain stratified datable pottery of the period 1150 - 1250. A section of the ditch between the baileys showed that it was 'V' shaped, 40 ft. wide and 14 ft. deep, and that it had been recut and then filled with massive debris and burnt timber. The violent destruction of the castle is the obvious interpretation but more work is needed here. The southern, main bailey had a 6 foot thick curtain wall built of Longmyndian shale which had been robbed away. Two post holes, presumably for the bridge, and post holes for a timber palisade on the rim of the outer bailey, were found.

Thirteenth Century Well, Loppington (SJ 469294) This was discovered by a farmer who fell into it. The well, little more than 3 ft. deep from a layer of pebbles which adjoined it, had been lined with a hollowed out oak tree. Thirteenth century pottery was found in the bottom together with fourteenth century pottery from the vicinity. Also found was a wooden shovel. It seems likely from this that there is a nearby thirteenth century house, which went out of use in the fourteenth century.

P.A. Barker, Church House, Annescroft, Shrewsbury.

Roman Roads The road from Wroxeter to Whitchurch has been traced, with the exception of a two mile gap near Moston, and has been sectioned at Papermill Bank. The Watling Street West has been sectioned at Brompton and a branch road, leaving the Street at Wistnastow towards Strefford - Ludlow - Ariconium, has been sectioned. A further alignment crosses Watling Street West north of Craven Arms going towards Forden

Gaer and Castell Collen - this has been sectioned at SP 259897. The road Forden to Meole Brace has now been fully mapped. The five marching camps in the Affcot (SP 445864) area have been studied and quantities of late first century pottery have been found at Whitchurch.

Dr. A.W.J. Houghton, Wren Cottage, Pulverbatch, nr. Shrewsbury.

WELLINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Atcham Airfield (SJ 571099) This site is a ditched enclosure, three sides of which, together with a possible entrance, were shown on an aerial photograph by Arnold Baker. A section through the eastern defences showed a ditch with a slot in the bottom. Unfortunately the rampart has been destroyed at this point and no dating evidence was found. The crop mark and section raise the possibility of the site being a marching camp.

Redhill (SJ 728109) This, the probable site of Uxacona, shows as an enclosure on a photograph by Dr. St. Joseph. The first trench revealed the foundations, 14 ft. wide, of a structure which has been heavily robbed. No direct evidence of date was obtained though sherds of Romano-British coarse pottery were found in the filling over the foundations. A second trench traced these foundations 12 ft. to the south, where a gap was followed by a mass of sandstone - the purpose of which has not yet been found. Dr. St. Joseph's enclosure ditch has not yet been found. It seems possible that the remains so far found are the foundations of the wall of the settlement possibly associated with a gateway.

John Pagett, 48 Park Road, Donnington, Wellington.

WOOLHOPE CLUB

Leintwardine (SO 403742) The timber lacing of the Antonine fort rampart was shown to be a regular feature of the rampart and not limited to the corner. Late second, third and fourth century military occupations were found. No Flavian levels or other features associated with the pre-Antonine ditch were found.

Buckton (SO 392733) A trial trench across the east defences of this new fort, discovered by Arnold Baker, indicated a one period occupation in the first half of the second century. The 5 foot stone rampart wall was demolished at an early date, presumably when the garrison was removed to the Leintwardine fort, one mile to the east, in the middle of the second century. The area of the fort is approximately 6 acres.

S.C. Stanford.

WORCESTER, SEVERN VALLEY STUDY GROUP

Martin Hussingtree (SO 890592) An aerial photograph by Dr. St. Joseph shows a complex rural site with a series of irregularly shaped enclosures and a central complex. Two ditches were sectioned and found to contain Romano-British pottery of the second century, but the rest of the ditches are still to be examined.

Town Defences, Worcester In search of the Roman defences, a section was cut in the cellar of Dent's Glove Factory, near the river, but the heavy foundations had removed all earlier levels. A further section was cut near the City Wall at Sidbury. Here the medieval wall had been built into an earlier clay ramp, dated to the second half of the twelfth century. An occupation layer below this was associated with a timber building and contained exclusively Roman material. The search for the Roman and/or Mercian defences continues.

Donald Macnair, Firlands Close, Fernhill Heath, Worcs.

SUMMER SCHOOLS

More, Shropshire (SO 346915) A week's training course in medieval archaeology, directed by Mr. Brian Hope-Taylor, was based on the motte and bailey at More. In the time available only a preliminary investigation could be made but it revealed a complicated history of the site. This includes some form of ring-work, pre-dating the motte and at least one substantial stone building in the inner bailey. Some useful dating evidence in the form of pottery was obtained.

Whitchurch, Shropshire (SJ 555383) During a field course, based on Preston Montford, directed by Mr. A.L.F. Rivet and arranged by the Department, a partial section was cut across the agger of a Roman road. The bank is running parallel to the modern road and the section was cut to the north of the Raven Inn. Only the western edge of the Roman road, together with a marginal ditch, was found and it is clear that the modern road has removed much of the original agger.

Wroxeter (SJ 565086) During the course of the excavation schools a further investigation was made of the large plunge-bath, found in 1958. It now appears that the bath went out of use in Roman times and some of the flagstones were robbed. The area was then used as a rubbish tip, through which were cut the later robbing trenches. The walls are 2 ft. 6 ins. thick and, unless there are buttresses so far unfound, it seems likely that the building was not roofed. Excavations were also carried out on the eastern range (i.e. east of Rooms 9, the eastern part of Rooms 11 and 12) which showed that the plan of the west range with its flue and external steps (Area 7) are repeated on the east side. The River Severn was very low this year and a search among the many dressed stones on the river bottom revealed a much-battered male head and torso in relief, probably from a tombstone, which may have been used in rebuilding the wall near this point.

Graham Webster

USEFUL ADDRESSES:

C.B.A., 10 Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.5. (Individual subscription 25/- p.a., brings the Annual Bibliography, Current Offprints, News of Excavations and Lectures etc.)

Royal Archaeological Institute, c/o The London Museum, South Kensington Palace. (Brings Archaeological Journal and permission to use the library of the Society of Antiquaries.)

West Midland County Societies:

Birmingham Archaeological Society (for Warwickshire and South Staffordshire)
(Hon. Sec. Mrs. M.G. Sanders, 9 Victoria Road, Harborne, Birmingham 17.)

Shropshire Archaeological Society
(Hon. Sec. H. Beaumont, Esq., Silverdale, Severn Bank, Shrewsbury.)

Woolhope Club (for Herefordshire)
(Hon. Sec. c/o City Museum, Hereford.)

Worcestershire Archaeological Society
(Hon. Sec. Clifford Baylis, Esq., Tintagel, Thorneloe, Worcester.)

1959 PUBLICATIONS OF LOCAL WORK NOT UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE EXTRA-MURAL DEPARTMENT

	Title	Transactions	Author
Birmingham	The Ryknield St., from Streetly to Wall	<u>Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> lxxv (1957) 30	J. Whiston
Droitwich	Excavations in Bays Meadow	do. lxxv (1957) 1	P. Gelling
Leintwardine	Excavations at the Roman Camp at Leintwardine	<u>Woolhope Club Trans.</u> xxxvi (1958) 87	S. Stanford
Worcester	Excavations at Little Fish Street	<u>Worcs. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> xxxv (1958) 67	P. Gelling
West Midlands	New Petrological Groups based on Axes from the West Midlands	<u>Prehist. Soc. Proc.</u> xxv (1959) 135	F.W. Shotton

The Staff Tutor has a few copies of the Catalogue of Prehistoric Finds from Worcestershire, by C.N.S. Smith, from the Worcs. Arch. Soc. Trans., xxxiv (1957), price 2/6d. post free.

RETROSPECTIVE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF WORK, CARRIED OUT UNDER THE
ÆGIS OF THE UNIVERSITY, UP TO AND INCLUDING 1959

Group or Society	Title	Transactions	Author
Hereford	A trench across the Roman Fort at Tedstone Wafer	<u>Woolhope Club Trans.</u> xxxi (1952) 284	Staff Tutor
	Excavations on the Defences of the Romano-British Town at Kenchester 1956	do. xxxv (1956) 138	" "
	Excavations on the Defences of the Romano-British Town at Kenchester	do. xxxvi (1958) 100	F.G. Heys & M.J. Thomas
	Excavations at the Romano-British Site at Putley	do. xxxvi (1958) 84	V.H. Coleman
	Excavations on the supposed line of the King's Ditch, Hereford	do. xxxvi (1958) 117	F.G. Heys & J.F.L. Norwood
Coventry	Two Romano-British Rubbish Pits at Baginton near Coventry	<u>Coventry & Dist. Nat. Hist. & Scientific Soc. III</u> (1957) 25	B. Stanley
Lichfield	A Section through the Romano-British Defences at Wall, Staffs.	<u>Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> lxxv (1957) 24	Staff. Tutor
Kidderminster	Excavations on a Romano-British Site at Astley 1956-58	<u>Worcs. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> xxxv (1958) 29	Ian Walker
Worcester	A Note on the Discoveries at the Market Hall Site, Worcester, 1955-56	<u>Worcs. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> xxxiv (1957) 54	David R. Shearer
	A Note on Roman Finds at the Old Palace, Worcester, 1957	do. xxxiv (1957) 81	do.
Stamfordham	Excavation at Fladbury, 1955	<u>Worcs. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> xxxii (1955) 36	B.G. Cox
	A Lime-Kiln at Fladbury	do. xxxiii (1956) 45	T.J.S. Baylis
Birmingham	Further Excavations at the Roman Fort at Metchley, Birmingham, 1954	<u>Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> lxxii (1954) 1	Staff Tutor
	Further Excavations at the Roman Fort at Kinvaston, Staffs.	do. lxxiii (1955) 100	" "
Wolverhampton	Road widening at Pennocrucium in 1956	<u>Birm. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> lxxiv (1956) 10	Staff Tutor
Shrewsbury	Acton Burnell Roman Road and Bridge Site	<u>Shrops. Arch. Soc. Trans.</u> lv (1954) 38	Evelyn Sladdin
	An earthwork at Linley Hill	do. lv (1955)	Staff Tutor
	A Moated Enclosure at Watling Street Grange, Oakengates	do. lvi (1957-8) 21	P.A. Barker
	A Note on Excavations at the Roman Villa at Lea Cross during 1956-57	do. lvi (1957-8) 26	A.W.J. Houghton

A general review of the Archaeological Developments in the West Midlands through the work of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies, by the Staff Tutor, appeared in Adult Education, xxxii (1959) p. 166.