The Institute for Archaeologists

Finds Group Newsletter
Spring 2011

Welcome to the new look Finds Group newsletter. It has been a while since the last one, which was mainly due to changes on the committee. I hope you find it of interest. If you wish to comment on any issue, or have suitable material for publication in the next edition, please send them to me. My contact details are on the back page. Finally, I would like to wish readers a Happy 2011, and hope the spending cuts are not felt too deeply. Stephen Brunning - Editor.

Chair's report

As with everyone else the activities of the finds group has been affected by the uncertain economic climate with which we are all operating. Our last few training events have had to be cancelled because not enough people could spend the time, so I am glad that we are able to bring the newsletter back to regular circulation. It is important that communication within the group is facilitated and a regular newsletter is one obvious proof that we are still here, and looking out for ideas about what the finds group should be doing from every member.

In addition to the newsletter we are still committed to providing regular training events, migrating the list of specialist to the new IfA website, and keeping it up to date; producing a model contract for specialists (currently being redrafted following legal input); providing an evidence base about actual finds practice in the UK (A copy of the 2008 survey of finds practice is available from me at cbmphil@aol.com), as well as developing best practice for finds work and promoting it within the historic environment community in general and the IfA in particular.

As ever please don't hesitate us to contact us with suggestions for training events and areas where you think we should be getting more involved.

Dr Phil Mills MIfA
Chair IfA Finds Group

Secretary's report

First of all, many thanks to Stephen Brunning for volunteering to take charge of the newsletter.

Belated apologies for the minor hiccups that occurred during the initial set up of the new email mailing list for the Finds Group (ifa-finds-group@googlegroups.com). It took me a while to figure out the different program and its requirements. The mailing list should be set up correctly and it has been operating successfully for the last few months. It has made life significantly easier for communication and announcements to be sent out to the

membership. Please let us know if your email address needs to be changed or if you wish to opt in or out of the mailing list.

The community archaeology session put on at Leicester University was a huge success with the individuals present. The osteology session is currently still on hold but we aim to run it in the near future. The Iron Age training session in October equally proved very popular. If there is interest, I am happy to arrange for future sessions with the British Museum curators. Please drop me a line at t.y.gilmore@googlemail.com if there are any particular areas or subjects that you would like us to focus on. It is only with feedback from members that we can provide successful training sessions that fulfil your needs.

Thanks to Andrew Jones, we had a successful CPD session at the IfA conference in Reading. A summary will be published in the conference edition of *The Archaeologist.* A joint session with Bradford University will be run later on in the year on the basics of Animal bone identification.

I would like to pay tribute to two well known and incredibly experienced archaeologists. They may not have been members of the IfA or the Finds Group, but their untimely deaths will be a major loss to British Archaeology as a whole and they will be missed by many members

1. William (Bill) White, retired osteologist from the Museum of London, who died on 14th November.

2. Geoff Egan, of the British Museum (formerly Museum of London) and Medieval and Post Medieval Finds Advisor for the Portable Antiquities Scheme, who died over Christmas.

I had the pleasure of meeting both Bill and Geoff several times, and always found them very friendly, eager to share their knowledge and help out anyone with an interest. The loss to both of their areas of specialism will be keenly felt by all archaeologists. The best way to honour their memories is to not let their work and enthusiasm die with them. This is something that the Finds Group can help with, as our remit is to promote finds work & research, and provide support for all our membership.

Teresa Gilmore
Secretary IfA Finds Group

Notices and events

University of Sussex Artefact Courses 2011

Drawing Archaeological Artefacts (Course X9548; 4 Saturdays: 7 May; 4 & 1 June; 2 July 2011; tutor: Jane Russell) Learn how to draw archaeological artefacts to publication standards and conventions. Covers pottery, flint and stone, metalwork, organic material, problem solving and publication.

Summer School
Ancient Crafts and Technologies (Course X9006; 11-15 July 2011, 10am to 5pm, venue: Michelham Priory, near Hailsham; lead tutor: Ian Dunford). This course will give you the opportunity to explore ancient crafts and technologies from a hands-on point of view. We will cover: pottery, wood working, textiles, building technologies, boat building and flint

knapping.

Applications for F/T or P/T MPhil or DPhil archaeology research degrees are welcome.

Contact: Centre for Community Engagement, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9RF; T 01273 678300; E cce@sussex.ac.uk; www.sussex.ac.uk/cce

---

List of specialists

The Finds Groups is considering the setting-up of a list of specialists which will be available online for all interested: archaeological units, contractors and other specialists. If you are interested in being listed in the directory, please email groups@archaeologists.net

---

Finds Group committee

Chair: Phil Mills. Secretary: Teresa Gilmore. Treasurer: Birgitta Hoffmann. Committee: Stephen Brunning, Helen Fowler and Andrew Jones.

Event Reviews

From millstones to gemstones: objects of Stone
Teresa Gilmore

Museum Resource & Learning Centre, Hereford
Saturday 16 October 2010

The autumn meeting of the Finds Research group was held in Hereford, at the spacious Museum Resource & Learning Centre. This gave us the chance to look around a modern museum store (figure 1), explore the collections and enjoy some informative lectures by a variety of speakers.


Figure 1: Museum store (photo by the author)

The day started with tea and coffee down in the atrium, where we all milled around catching up with old friends. Then it was a large scale adjournment upstairs into the meeting room, to be welcomed by Judy Stevenson, our host for the weekend and Collections and Access Officer at Hereford Museum. The task of keeping the morning speakers to time fell to John Clark, of the Museum of London.

The first paper of the day was given by Martin Watts and was titled “Millstones: Introduction to types and stones’. Martin introduced us to the basics including that millstones operated in pairs, and are generally larger than 60 cm in diameter, and if a solitary one is found, then it can be very hard to determine what its original use was. The style of the dressing indicated the last use of the millstone, but not that of all of its useful life. Edge runner mills and grindstones were briefly touched on as different types but he didn’t have time to go into them in more detail. The zoning and dressing of a millstone can be very subtle but it has been done since Roman times. Few early medieval millstones have been identified, and those that have been, just seem to exhibit a roughening of the surface, probably using a sharp pick. Later millstones can be fairly hard to date, as little change in style occurs. The type of dressing, i.e. how far apart the furrows and lands are, depends more on the type of grain being ground and the final result, than chronologically. There are four common types: millstone grit, red sandstone, imported French and German stones. I was intrigued to learn that the imported French millstones, came in sections, and consisted of a different rock type in the centre, compared to the outside of the millstone. All the sections then got cemented together to form the complete millstone, finally bound by an iron ring to prevent them separating. Martin finished his talk with lovely slide exhibiting a pair of reused millstones as grave markers for a wheelwright and his wife, found in All Saints Churchyard in Hertford.

The second talk of the day was *The rotary quern, c.700 to c. 1700* by Susan Watts. Querns or handmills are generally smaller than millstones, as in less than 60 cms in diameter, but made from a similar stone type. They have the main use of grinding grains into flour, but can equally be used for non-food stuffs such as paint ores or pot temper. Lavastone, the

favoured material for Roman querns, is highly prone to fragmentation, and pieces of it are often found in Saxon contexts as well. These Lavastones were frequently imported from the Rhineland as blanks to finishing workshops in places such as Portsmouth, York and London. Excavations at the Thames Exchange site in London found 250 blanks on site. Other interesting side points included the development of the pot quern in the mid twelfth century and that it occurs most often in an imported stone type. Also the pot quern spout, on the lower half of the quern are frequently decorated to look like human faces, that then will 'vomit' out the flour. The structured deposition of reuse of rotary querns can be highly significant, for instance confiscated querns placed in the paths leading up to the Abbot's lodgings.

Aleksandra McClain followed Susan's talk with *Carving out identities: stone grave monuments in Northern England*. Aleksandra's research has focused on several different types and has been exploring the continuity of decoration and motifs throughout the centuries from the early Anglian (8th century) up until the Late Medieval period (15th Century). The changes in style went from stone crosses with religious ideals to ring headed crosses (Anglian 8th Century AD) to hogback monuments (Anglo-Scandinavian 10th Century AD), and finally into the cross slab (Anglo-Norman 12th to 15th Centuries AD). With regards to cross slabs, other symbols (shears, hammers, swords etc) appearing alongside the main cross appear to be a more northern tradition than elsewhere.

Prior to breaking for lunch, Geoff Egan, now of the British Museum, took centre stage for a short note on a couple of subjects. The first was the subject of Hone making workshops, as post excavation work he was involved with was suggestive of one in London, and he was after other parallels. Following that, he enlightened us with talk of the popular childhood game, marbles. Relatively few marbles have been confidently identified in the archaeological record, despite being such a simple toy. The earliest known examples are glass ones from Roman Egypt. Some green glazed ceramic ones were found at Old Sarum, Wiltshire and dated to 13th to 14th centuries AD. It is only from 1650 that we start getting more items that we can identify as marbles. The early ones are formed of ceramic or stone, but then stoneware examples appear. The source of the stone appears to be from the Alpine area. Early marbles tend to have a relatively dull appearance, but you do get ones made from real marble, plus those with natural streaks of red were highly sought after. Geoff did give us a word of caution, to be aware that paint grinding balls were around as well, so those with traces of paint could be mostly those.

A quiet lunch break was enjoyed by all, some disappearing to a nearby Church cafe, others back to the atrium for their packed lunches. A store tour was offered to anyone who was interested, which several of us accepted. Judy Stevenson took us through to their main store, so that we could see what they had done with the lottery grant they had been awarded. I was most impressed by the use of drawers, and open boxes to exhibit some of the nicer finds from different sites. The large gypsy caravan kept in a separate store was equally impressive.

John Cruse, Coordinator of the Yorkshire Archaeology Society Quern Survey, chaired the afternoon session. The first paper was Hazel Forsyth's *Gemstones from the London Cheapside Hoard*. This hoard is a fantastic assemblage of 16th to 17th century jewellery, consisting of both finished and unfinished items, not to mention knife handles and tankard fittings. Hazel took an interesting approach and spelled out 'FINDS RESEARCH GROUP' using the first letter of the different gemstones. Feldspar, Iolite, Nephrite, Diamond, Sardonic, Ruby, Emerald, Sapphire, Enamel, Amethyst, Carnelian, Cristobel, Heliotrope, Garnets, Rock Crystal, Opal, Ultramarine and Periodot were all covered in this manner. We all gained a good insight into the wide variety of gemstones, and their origins, present within the hoard.

Keeping with the theme of semi precious stones, Nicky Rogers was next with a session on *Amber: Source, manufacture and products*. Nicky kindly took the place of Ian Panter as last minute family ill health meant that he could not attend. Amber is a fossilised tree resin, with the majority of UK finds the main original source is the Baltic. It can come in a wide variety of colours from yellow to orange to red to brown, even a 'black' (actually a very dark red). Geologically speaking, it is hard to distinguish amber that has been imported from the Baltic from pieces that have been collected from UK beach sites. Amber working residues were encountered at two sites at York: Coppergate and Clifford Street. Over 400 fragments were found of 11th century dating, of which 70% were waste items. Amber is an easy material to work, either worked by knife or by lathe. Examples of the waste from all stages and finished items were recovered and made for a very interesting assemblage.

Following a recess for tea and coffee, helpfully prepared by David Stevens (Social History Curator, Herefordshire Museums), we had a double act done by Amanda Forster. To start with, she presented a short note on a recent site close to Coventry city centre, with 15th Centuries activity, of which Birmingham Archaeology was currently in the middle of post excavation analysis. On site, they noted a black deposit from a pit fill, and a 100% bulk sample of the material was taken. It was only during processing of the sample that the nature of the material was identified. The entire sample consisted of jet working waste, from the initial blanks, through to partially finished and polished beads. No finished beads were present. The initial conclusion is that jet beads for rosaries / paternosters were being manufactured on the site, which is consistent with the site's proximity to the Priory. If anyone has dealt with similar assemblages, then Amanda would be interested to hear of them.

Amanda's second talk was titled *New analysis on old rocks: Anglo-Scandinavian objects made from Steatite*. She presented both material from her PhD thesis plus some new scientific testing that she was undertaking with fellow researchers to identify the original quarry source of the steatite vessel. Steatite vessels are a typically Anglo-Scandinavian object. They do not appear in the UK archaeological record until the first Norse settlers appear. Steatite, like Amber, is an easily worked stone and can be used to construct bowls, warming plates and loom weights. The new area of research involves testing Amanda's typology of the different vessels against different quarry sources and therefore different dating.

The final talk of the day was presented by Jacqui Keily and the subject matter was "Starry Lamps and Blazing cressets: Medieval stone lamps". Jacqui presented some research that she's done on items in the Museum of London collection, to build up a corpus and to develop an understanding of medieval lamps. Glass and ceramic lamps are common finds but stone lamps do appear more frequently than was originally thought. The earliest identified is Saxon, and came from the Lundenwic area. An interesting small example was found at Bishopsgate, dating from 12th to 13th century and is the only one so far with dot decoration around the edge.

The day went all too quickly and I, for one, have acquired a new appreciation for stone artefacts. Many thanks to Judy Stevenson and David Stevens of Hereford Museum for the kind use of their Resource centre, and thanks again to Quita and Geoff who did the hard work of organising the day.

Finds research group
Teresa Gilmore
Sunday 17 October 2010

Early Sunday morning, back at the Museum Resource Centre, 20 or so of us and Tim Bridges (Architectural Adviser for the Victorian Society), were ready for our exploration of the Hereford School Churches. Separating in several cars to form a convoy, we disappeared up to Abbey Dore about 15 miles west of Hereford.

Prior to exploring the interior of the abbey, some of us went for a wander round to admire the exterior of the building and the surrounding orchard, with a minor degree of scrumping for apples taking place. Abbey Dore was originally a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1147 AD and with the present stone structure being consecrated in 1275 AD. The main phase of construction was in the Early English style, with the characteristic pointed arches. It remained relatively unchanged until the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1537, when the property was sold to Lord John Scudamore. Unfortunately Scudamore didn't share our appreciation of the building as he sold off most the property, land and stone, leaving the Abbey as a roofless ruin until the mid17th century. Archbishop Laud decided in 1634, that the Scudamore family should pay a penance for profiting out of the dissolution, requiring that the Abbey should be turned into a parish church. Around the current church are plenty of signs of Archbishop Laud's involvement; his arms are displayed proudly above the screen alongside those of the King and Scudamore. Existing 17th century wall paintings cover a large number of the walls, and remind us of our religious morals.

The convoy continued to St Michael's Church, Rowlestone (figure 2). This church was much smaller than Abbey Dore but just as nice. It was full of surprises, in particular the 15th century candle brackets with gilded cockerels, (recently restored with help from the V&A); the tympanum of Christ in Majesty as we entered the church through the porch door; the beautiful carved chancel arch, including two angels upside down as a reference to the cruxification of St Michael. The carvings of the Tympanum and the chancel arch are in the same style as those at Kilpeck, the church we were to visit next. To please some members, there were a large number of carved birds in the chancel arch, believed to be a reference to the cockerel, a symbol of St Michael.

Figure 2: St Michael's Church Rowlstone
(photo by the author)

Figure 3: Kilpeck Church
(photo by the author)

Our stop before lunch was Kilpeck church (figure 3). It was built about 1140, and in 1143 was given over to the diocese of Gloucester. There are plenty of signs that an earlier church was present on the site with it having an oval churchyard and the circular apse. What is impressive about this church is the large number of Hereford School carvings. The corbels, present on the eaves of the church illustrate both scenes from daily life and heraldic beasts. The tympanum illustrates the Tree of Life, with the South door featuring double columns, one side with two warriors and the other with snakes. The keystone in the apse features four lion's heads and there is a lovely carved stoup with a pair of hands clutched around it. It was

hard to know what to look at next, and the light was just right to get good photographs of the carved stonework.

Prior to disappearing to the pub, a few of us decided to explore the remains of Kilpeck castle. A motte, with surrounding ditch and a few pieces of upstanding masonry are all that remains, so it did not take too long. Unfortunately the slow colonisation of trees on the site hampered the view back towards the church and of the surrounding hills.

A welcome break was needed in the form of the Black Swan in Much Dewchurch, mainly for refreshment. We were very impressed by how easily the staff there coped with a reasonable sized party descending on them for Sunday lunch, one of their busiest times. After a hearty lunch, we wandered down the road to the final church of the day, St David's in Much Dewchurch. Unlike the previous ones visited, the plaster render had been removed from the interior walls, making it appear much harsher. It was larger than both Kilpeck and Rowlstone, but similar in style. The memorials to the Pye family left some members debating shoe fashion styles.

Following this church, several members went their own way, heading back home after an enjoyable day. A hardcore group, reduced to four cars, continued to the final stop of the day at the Black Mountains Quarry shop. Despite the shop being closed, we were able to examine the displays of stone types, both local and imported. It was interesting to note the variations in colour that could be present from the same seam, just quarried several years apart. It could be a good warning not to use the colour of stone as a way of working out the original stone type.

Thanks are extended to both Tim Bridges and Judy Stevenson for organising an enjoyable and informative day out.

Iron Age handling session
Cass Soilleux-Till
20 October 2010

The British Museum handling session at Orsman Road was very informative and the relaxed delivery by Jody & Sophie Adams made it a delight to attend. Sophie's session was followed by a wider exploration of 'Personal Adornment' lead by Jody, in whose expert hands we were able to explore the worlds of jewellery, harness fittings & weaponry. There was an open invitation to photograph the finds at the end of the day. I think we were all stunned by the artistry & skills involved. The beaten & cast metalwork, with some beautiful embellishments (in particular a lovely bovine head) illustrated the magic of these magnificent artisans. Equally stunning were the incredibly light 'cauldrons' - beaten within an inch of their lives to unbelievably featherweight vessels.

As a member of both the Association of Archaeological Illustrators & Surveyors (Lic) & IfA(Affiliate), my favoured brief is to encourage communities to engage with their cultural past via current art. Consequently, I knew I would be coming from a slightly (if not hugely) different angle from the rest of the members present. The other attendees covered a wide range, both in terms of geographical & experiential positions. The room was populated by very highly skilled professional archaeologists and/or enthusiasts.

To me the session seemed to operate on a healthy dynamic that generated an extremely useful exchange of knowledge, sometimes sparked by the artefacts and/or by discussion arising from their display & handling. There was a very sociable lunch which offered further networking opportunities - so contact details were exchanged and more knowledge & in-

depth discussions flourished!

The photograph below shows the waste handling gloves from the session, by kind permission of Dr Jody Joy.

Articles and research

Reflectance transformation: an approach for imaging archaeological finds

Graeme Earl

Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) is a technology that uses conventional digital photographs to derive detailed surface information (Figure 1). It is a digital, interactive version of the raking light photography commonly used in finds photography. The University of Southampton is currently leading a project in collaboration with Oxford University to further develop and promote the RTI technology. We have for the past year been working with a range of institutions in the capture of RTI data. This has included extensive work recording rock art, stone, graffiti, wall paintings and a host of artefact types including cuneiform, lead and wood tablets, inscriptions, amphora stamps, statues, wood, bone, metal, lithics, ceramics and glass. We have worked with the Portable Antiquities Scheme, English Heritage, British Museum, British Library, Ashmolean Museum, Fitzwilliam Museum, Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology, Carlsberg Glyptotek amongst others, and on projects in Pompeii, Herculaneum, Çatalhöyük, Portus, Medieval Southampton and Winchester.

Figure 1: A series of screenshots from an RTI file showing a Roman brick stamp from the AHRC Portus Project

The RTI tools are accessible to a wide range of users and due to their comparative low cost we also hope that there can be widespread adoption of them by the archaeological community. The software is all free to use for non-commercial purposes. There are two possible setups to capture reflectance transformation images: dome and highlight based. In the first scenario we use a lighting dome (Figure 2) to capture a series of images. Every image is taken with a different light switched on while object and camera position remains the same. As the lights' locations are known, post processing does not require much human input. In highlight based RTI (Figure 3), a handheld light source (flashgun or torch) and reflective sphere (snooker ball for example) is used. As with the dome setup, the camera and artefact remain at the same position. The reflective sphere is used to capture the light location, which is then used for post processing. Highlight based RTI is more laborious but it is inexpensive, more portable and very flexible in terms of the size of objects that can be captured.

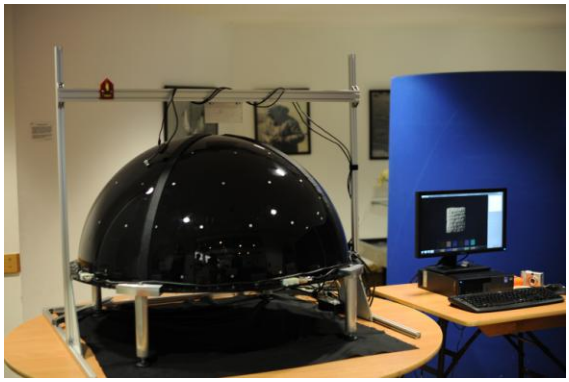

Figure 2: RTIdome setup in University of Oxford, Wolfson College. Lighting dome contains 76 LED lights.

Figure 3: Setup for highlight-based capture of small finds (Hembo Pagi and Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek).

In terms of the IfA Finds Group's work we see three potential areas of benefit

1. increased recording of surface details of objects.
2. enhanced visual dissemination of objects to scholars and the general public
3. mechanism for annotation of surface details

Examples of our work are presented in a Journal of Archaeological Science paper available from: http://eprints.soton.ac.uk/156253/

Current research on early Iron Age brooches
Sophie Adams

This research focuses on Iron Age brooches in Britain from c.800-100BC, with the aim of updating the existing typology (see Figure 1) and publishing an accessible new version suited to field staff and finds recorders (e.g. Finds Liaison Officers). Other topics I am looking at include manufacture and deposition, and dress and identity. The project is a collaboration between the University of Leicester and the British Museum, supervised by Professor Colin Haselgrove (UoL) and Dr Jody Joy (BM) and funded by the AHRC.

Research aims

My aim is to re-examine the earliest brooches used in Britain using the many new finds recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme and archaeological excavations since the last detailed studies by Hull and Hawkes (1987) and Richard Hattatt (1982, 1985, 1987, 1989). My study focuses on brooches from c.800 BC to c.100 BC, mostly bow forms but including some plate forms. Over 700 are now known, enough to identify regional patterns and for statistical analysis. In the first century BC brooches became more common - christened the 'Fibula Event Horizon' by JD Hill (1995) - and recent studies have tended to focus on these Late Iron Age types. My research aims to redress the imbalance and explore the origins of brooch manufacture in Britain.

A selection of brooches in the British Museum is being analysed by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence, on drilled samples, to determine their composition. This will be compared to continental brooches to explore the question of imports versus insular manufacture. Although recognising ore sources is problematic, patterns in the alloy trace elements could potentially indicate production groups and regional workshops. If the initial results are promising, I plan to undertake non-destructive XRF analysis on further brooches using equipment at the University of Leicester.

Information request

I have so far recorded brooches from published sources, some museum collections, HERs and some recent excavations. To complete the dataset I am looking for any unpublished Hallstatt and La Tène I-II style brooches (including ones found in later contexts). Where possible I would like information regarding the findspot including context type, location and site type. Photographs or illustrations of the brooches will be particularly helpful.

If anyone wishes to contact me to discuss this research and my methods, or to inform me on brooch finds please email: saa34@le.ac.uk.

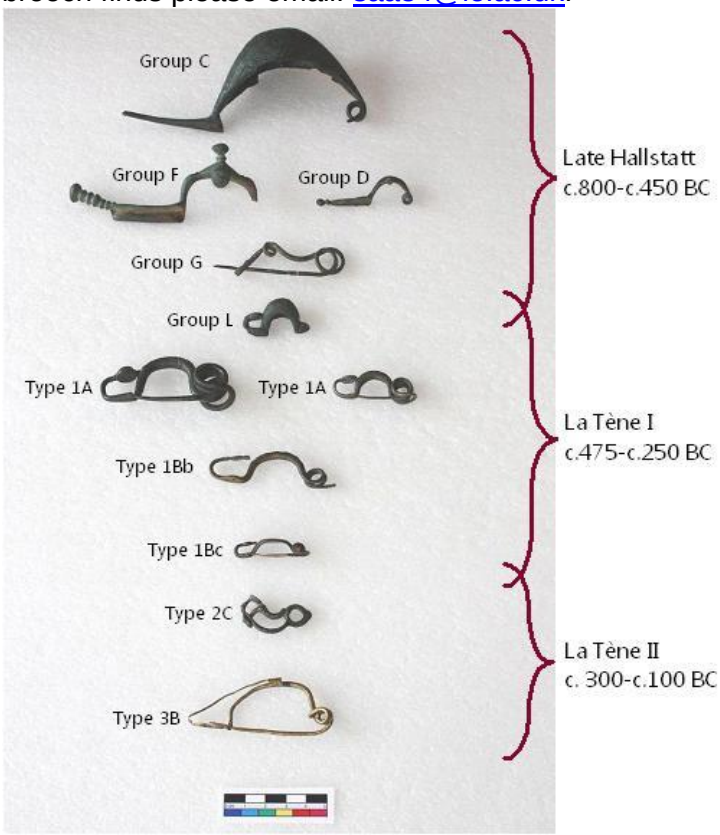

Figure 1. Illustrative examples of Hull and Hawkes' typology of pre-Roman brooches (1987) from the British Museum's collection.
© Trustees of the British Museum

Note the use of the term 'Group' instead of 'Type' for the Hallstatt brooches to denote the uncertainty of the typology for this earlier period.

Recovery procedures
Andrew Jones

How do archaeologists recover finds from archaeological sites?

In the 1970-1980s there was a flurry of interest in the recovery of finds from archaeological sites triggered by the development of the sieving tanks and frames, and Sebastian Payne's & Bruce Levitan's startling work recovering bones, pottery etc. This elucidated the inherent biases in hand collected assemblages of bones, pottery and small finds recovered from archaeological sites.

As a result sieving and sampling became routine on many archaeological sites.

We have now over 30 years of experience of this work. Our museums and stores are bursting with boxes of bones, sieved soil residues etc, many of which remain unstudied. Archaeological reports (grey literature and full publications) detail lists of seeds, bones etc usually based on tiny samples that are routinely assessed.

As a fish bone worker since the mid 1970s I have a strong interest in ensuring that sampling and sieving procedures continue. However, the pressures of modern archaeological projects, especially in time of economic recession, mean that efficiencies must be made. Furthermore, many of the questions that were being asked in the 1970s and 80s can now be answered with reasonable confidence.

Is it time for a review of what we are actually doing and carry out an analysis of the efficiency of current procedures?

Is anyone else interested in finding out the following:

What sieving and sampling procedures do people follow in 2010?
How does this relate to the published English Heritage guidance notes?
Does sieving produce useful assemblages of artefacts and well as animal and plant remains?
Do we really need more hand collected assemblages of animal bones from medieval urban sites?

If you have experience of what is going on now, and are interested in forming an informal group to research these and similar questions, email: Andrew K. G. Jones, at the York Archaeological Trust, bone@yorkat.co.uk or phone 01904 6630.

Many thanks to contributors: Sophie Adams, Graeme Earl, Teresa Gilmore, Andrew Jones, Frances McIntosh, David Rudling and Cass Soilleux-Till.

The Editor was Stephen Brunning, 1 Reddings Close, Mill Hill NW7 4JL.
Email stephen_0902@yahoo.co.uk.