

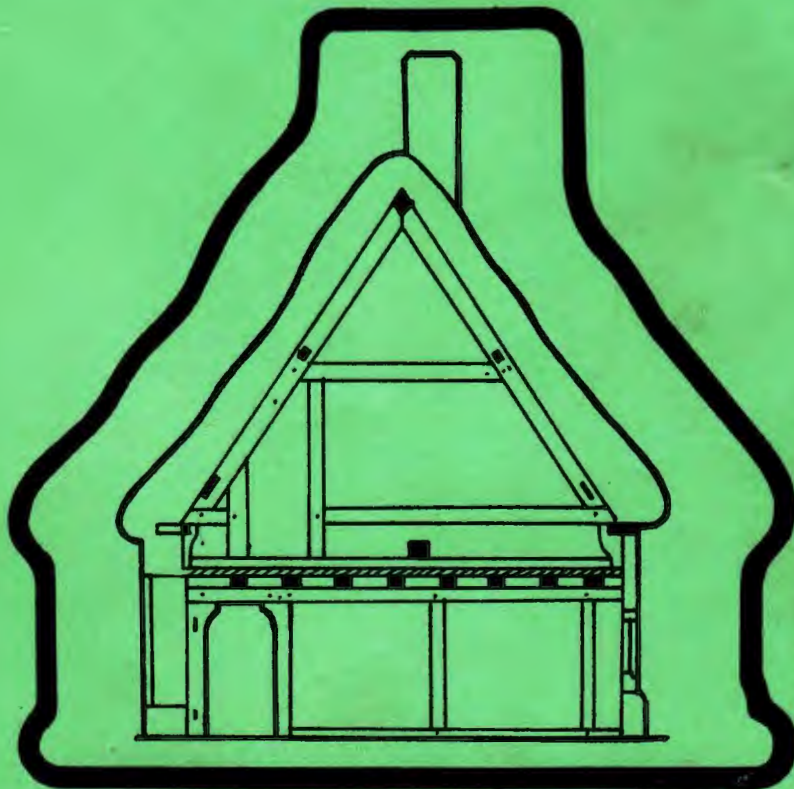


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BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

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REVIEW NUMBER ONE 1980

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The official address of Bristol Archaeological Research Group is:
BARG, Bristol City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol BS8 1RL. Enquiries about
BARG membership should be addressed to the Membership Secretary. Further
copies of this Review can be obtained from the Secretary.

Editorial communications should be addressed to:
R Iles, 46 Shadwell Road, Bristol BS7 8EP

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EDITORIAL

'The purpose of BARG is to carry out archaeological research - and this means fieldwork and research on existing collections as well as excavations - in the Bristol area. Above all we accept the cardinal principle that no archaeological discovery is a discovery until it has been published in the best possible way.' That brief statement, set out in the first BARG editorial, still admirably sums up BARG's purpose today (18 years on). Nothing has changed. Only now that exhortation to publish 'discoveries' is made easier with the introduction of this annual Review. Hopefully it will give encouragement to BARG members carrying out their own researches, especially those who have never published anything before.

For some reason, which I have been unable to discover, BARG Bulletin had always shied away from publishing original material (apart from Parish Surveys) until recently. Until that is our retiring editor, Deirdre Parker, took over some three years ago. Since then a whole series of interesting local studies have appeared in the Bulletin, which would probably not have been published elsewhere. On behalf of all BARG members, I should like to thank Deirdre Parker for her hard work and enthusiasm in producing three Bulletins, often over 30 pages long, each year.

One type of original work, published in the Bulletin from its earliest days, is general discussion papers; these were always novel, often controversial and sometimes amusing. I hope this Review lives up to its name and continues this tradition. Incidentally, if I may be allowed to put in a personal notice here, it would be gratifying to see more research use made of the Avon Sites and Monuments Record, housed in the County Planning Department. Information on the Sites and Monuments Record could be used, with carefully planned fieldwork, to produce valuable syntheses.

Finally I would like to record my thanks to all contributors and reviewers. I also owe a debt of gratitude to all those who have assisted me in the production of this first Review, particularly Pauline Belsey, June Iles, Richard Bryant and David Dawson.

Review 2

Assuming there will be a second issue, it should be published April/May 1981. Articles and reports should be submitted as soon as possible. Material should relate to the archaeology (in the widest sense of that word) of BARG's traditional area of interest ie slightly larger than the county of Avon. Articles should preferably be typed, but if handwritten please write clearly. Anyone new to archaeological writing could usefully consult the Council for British Archaeology's guide Signposts for Archaeological Publication (2nd ed, 1979) for hints on the usual conventions etc.

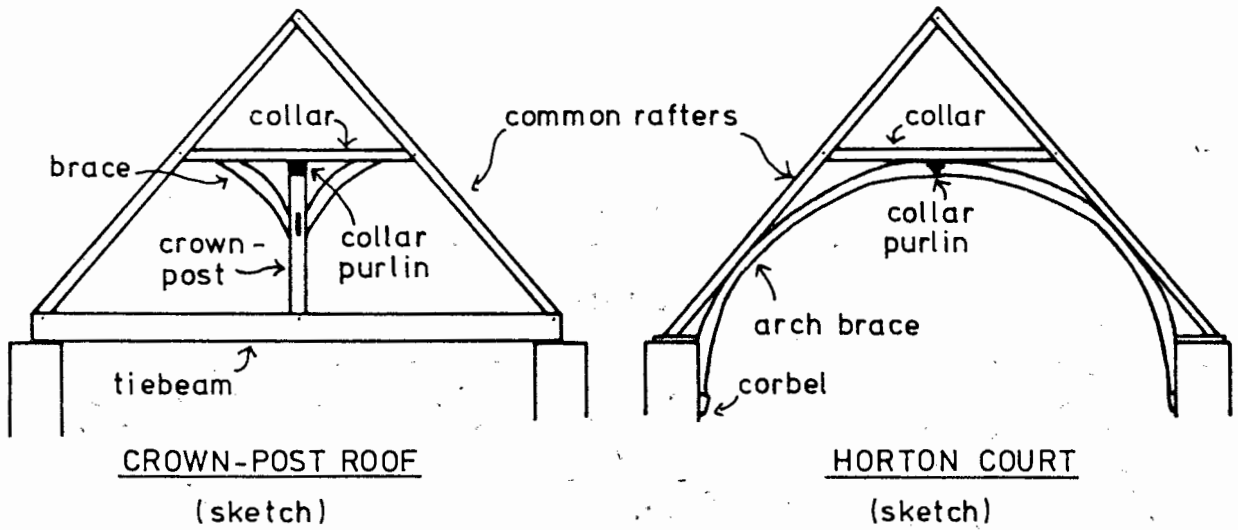
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROOF TYPES
IN NORTH AVON AND SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Linda Hall

Linda Hall started her study of farmhouses in the Vale of Berkeley several years ago as an undergraduate project. She continued this research until the point when it is now to be published by Bristol Museum as a monograph. Entitled Rural Houses in North Avon and South Gloucestershire 1400-1720, it is due out in Spring 1981. Some of the houses mentioned in this article are described in more detail in her book. -Editor.

The simplest and earliest type of roof structure found in this country consists of pairs of rafters, each pair joined either by scissor braces or by a collar. There is no longitudinal stiffening, and the timbers are all of uniform scantling. This type developed into the crown-post roof, which is divided into bays by heavy tiebeams. A crown-post stands on each tiebeam and supports a longitudinal collar purlin, immediately below the collar (fig 1). The crown-post is braced to the collar purlin, and this prevents any longitudinal movement of the structure. Crown-post roofs are common in medieval houses in south-east England, but so far none have been found in domestic buildings in North Avon. The only comparable uniform scantling roof is the 14th century roof over the Norman hall at Horton Court. Instead of tiebeams and crown-posts, it has arch braces which support the moulded collar purlin (fig 1). The roof is divided into bays by trusses of slightly different construction, although all the timbers are the same size. In these the arch braces clasp the collar purlin - in the other trusses they merely abut it - and continue a short way down the wall to stone corbels. The roof was not effectively stabilized, however, and all the rafters lean towards the west. As in all medieval halls, the timbers are heavily blackened by smoke from the former open hearth.

The usual type of medieval roof in the area is based on a totally different concept, in which the roof is divided into bays by substantial trusses with heavy principal rafters. It probably developed from cruck construction, in which the building is constructed around pairs of massive curved timbers, the cruck blades, which continue from the ground to the apex. The side walls of a cruck building are non-load-bearing and were originally of timber. Fine examples of cruck houses exist in Monmouthshire and Herefordshire, as well as in Gloucestershire, but only as far south as Frampton-on-Severn. North Avon and South Gloucestershire is an area where the local rubblestone was used for building from at least the 15th century, and timber-framing is rarely found. Consequently, with load-bearing walls, it was a waste of good timber to use cruck construction. Instead the roof trusses take one of two forms, and consist either of straight principal rafters or of curved raised crucks. The principal rafters are either tenoned into a tiebeam or sit on a wallplate on top of the wall. The raised crucks, by contrast, continue down the wall for three or four feet and gradually die away into it. The foot of each cruck is tenoned into a horizontal template set into the wall (fig 2). These two roof types are functionally the same, in that the trusses carry side purlins which in turn carry the common rafters. Both are found in the 15th and 16th centuries in this area, and are generally the same in their other structural details. However, raised crucks are found only in barns and the houses of the lesser gentry and yeomen, and seem therefore to have had a lower social status.



THE PRIORY, 15 AND 17, CASTLE STREET, THORNBURY
(ST 636903)

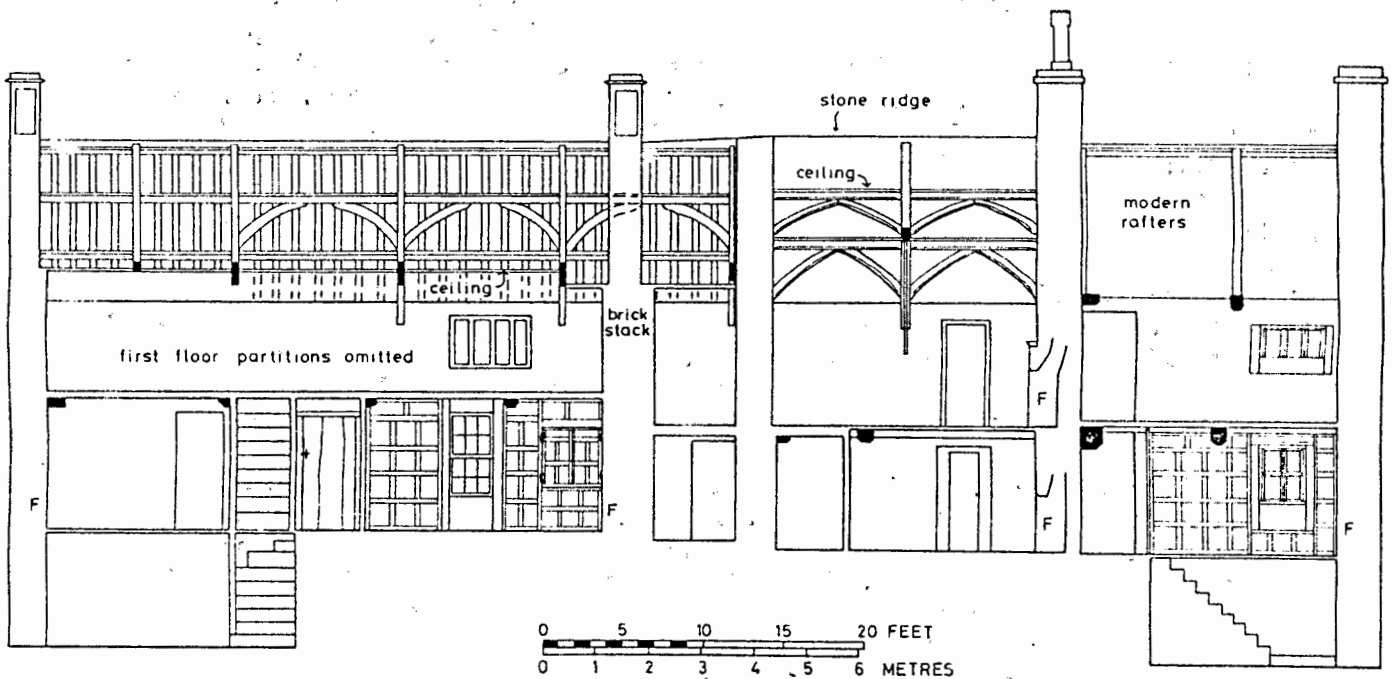
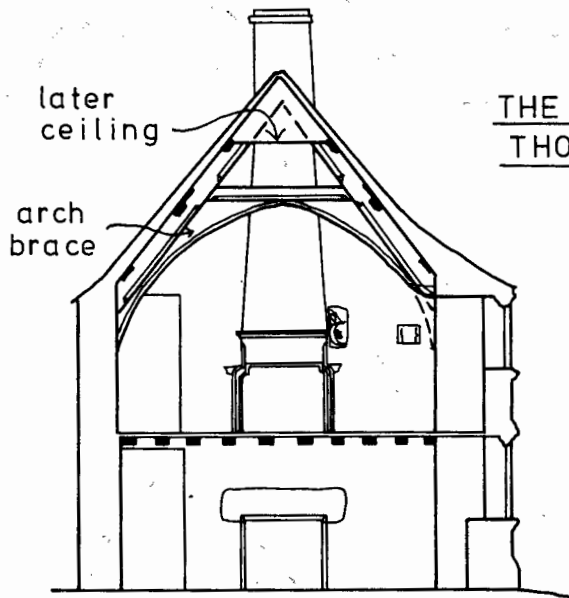
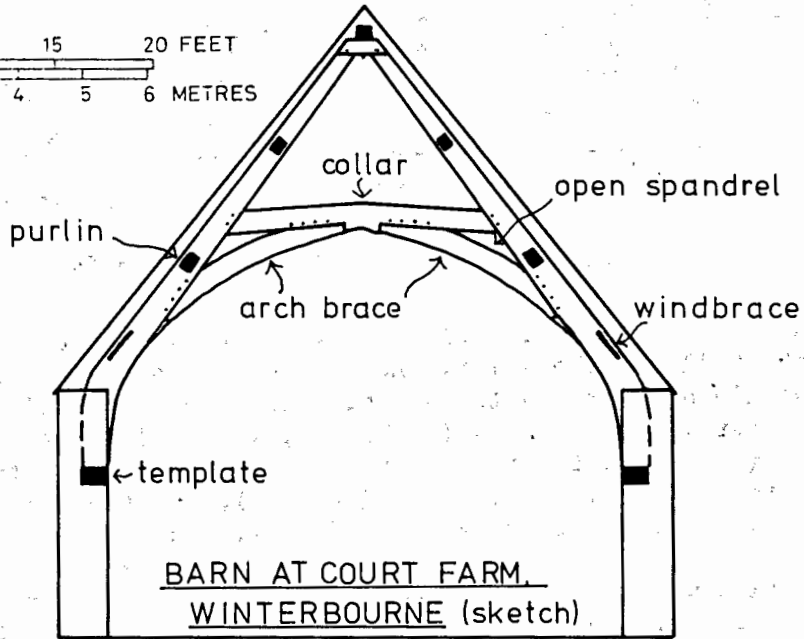
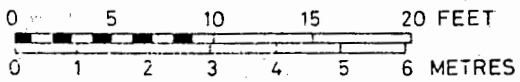
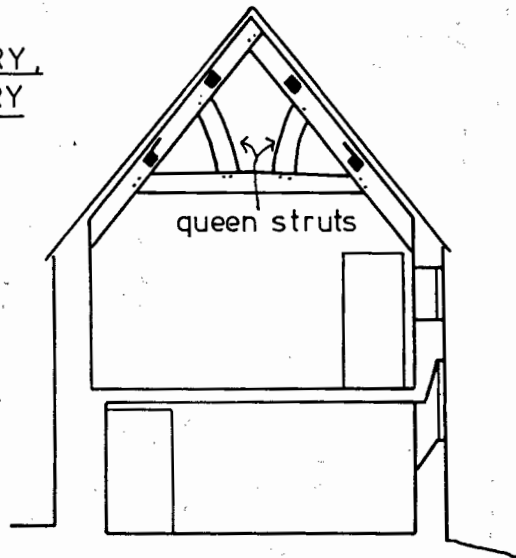


Fig 1 Crown post roof, Horton Court roof, and The Priory, Thornbury

All new types of building appear first in the houses of the most important people, and gradually pass down the social scale. It is therefore appropriate that the earliest rafter roof in the area is in the Great Hall of Berkeley Castle, completed c 1340. (Cooke, 1957, 15-19). Each truss has a heavy collar, tenoned into the principal rafters, with arch braces springing from stone corbels below the wall top. The two pairs of side purlins are tenoned into the principal rafters, and there are three tiers of cusped windbraces (which are, however, restorations). As in most medieval roofs, all the timbers are chamfered and stopped. Similar roofs survive over open halls at Little Sodbury Manor and Wanswell Court, Hamfallow, where their full decorative effect can be seen. Both were built c 1450 (Cooke, 1957, 34-37 and Oswald, 1954), and have respectively four and three tiers of the plain curved windbraces which are the usual type in the area.



THE PRIORY,
THORNBURY



RAISED CRUCK
ROOFS

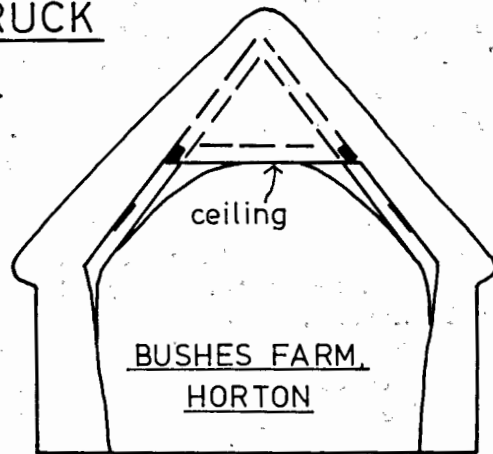
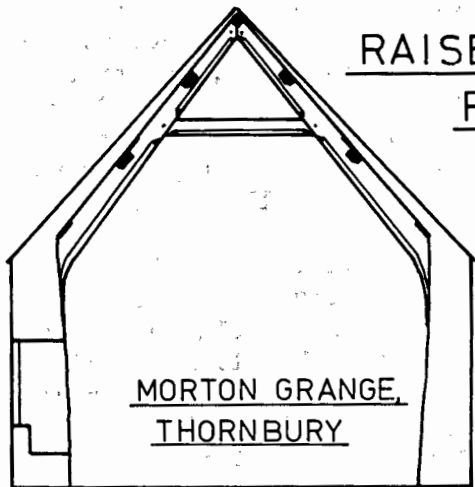


Fig 2 15th century roofs

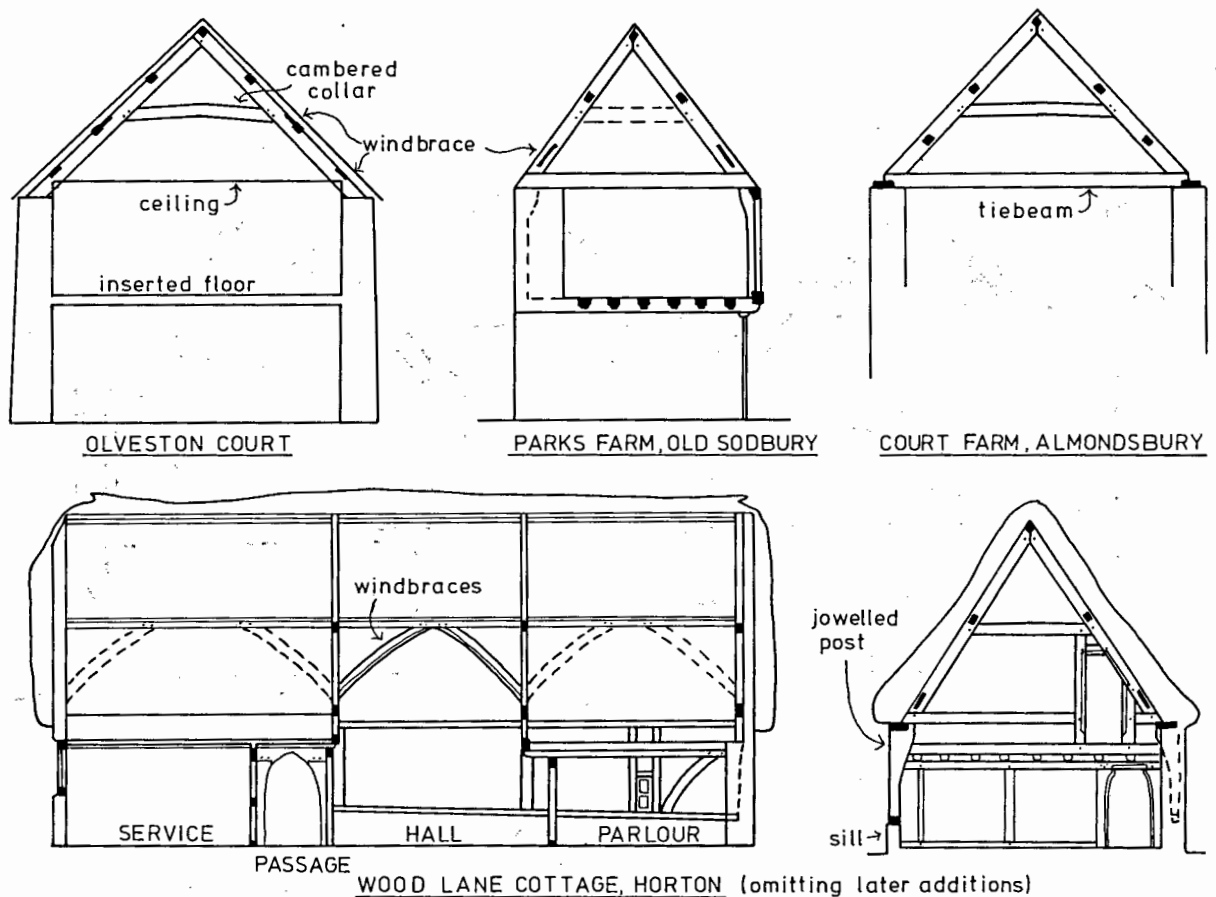


Fig 3 15th and 16th century roofs

Houses of this status invariably have several arch-braced trusses, over both the hall and the solar. Lower down the social scale it was usual to have a single arch-braced truss over a two-bay open hall and plainer trusses elsewhere. One such is The Priory, 15 and 17 Castle Street, Thornbury. The central arch-braced truss was cut short on one side in the 16th century, when a two-storey bay window was added (fig 2), and the parlour end was reroofed. The other end is very long (fig 1), and may have been communal rooms or cells if the house really was a priory. The 15th century roof was left in position when the eaves were raised and a shallower roof added in the 18th century. There are three original trusses, each with a tenoned collar, queen struts from the collar to the principals (the only example of queen struts so far), two pairs of tenoned purlins and one tier of windbraces. The principals are tenoned at the apex with a diagonal joint, and there was no ridge. This is unusual, as most roofs in the area, of whatever date, have a ridge. Two further trusses have been reset, and both contain empty mortises for collars, purlins and windbraces. Their spacing, giving two short bays, suggests that originally one truss was against the end wall (fig 1).

Another 15th century building with a two-bay hall is Green Farm, Olveston which was probably built by the lesser gentry. Each truss has a tenoned collar, two pairs of tenoned purlins, and a diagonal ridge clasped by the principal rafters. The smoke-blackening shows that both hall and parlour were open to the roof, and both had two tiers of windbraces. The roof of the service end is clean, with no windbraces, and presumably had an upper chamber or loft. The same type of roof continues into the 16th century. Ostbridge Manor Farm, Olveston was built in the early 16th century, apparently with an original fireplace in the hall instead of an open hearth. It has windbraces over the hall and service end, but none over the parlour. It is, however, possible that they have been removed.

Other survivals of arch-braced trusses are fragmentary. Lower Coombesend Farm, Old Sodbury has lost the arch-braces from its central hall truss, leaving the tell-tale long mortise and row of pegholes at the foot of each principal rafter. Reused timbers at Horton Farm, Horton and Ivory Hill Farm, Westerleigh also have these long mortises, unmistakable evidence for the former existence of arch-braces. Removed windbraces also leave positive evidence behind them. They were tenoned into long thin mortises in the principal rafters immediately above the lower purlins. Such mortises exist in reused timbers at Hill House, Olveston (fig 5), Poplar Farm, Wickwar and Frith Farm, Yate. Their upper ends were provided with seatings in the backs of the upper purlins. If the windbraces joined to form an arch, as they usually did in the hall, one large seating held both, as at Rock House, Elberton. At the service end they often did not meet, and each had an individual housing in the purlin, as at Wood Lane Cottage, Horton (fig 3) and the Priory, Thornbury (fig 1). Each windbrace was usually fastened by two pegs, but at the Priory only one is used, and at Rock House no peg holes at all are visible. At Moat House, Pucklechurch one complete arch-braced truss and one windbrace survive, embedded in a later chimney stack. It has a chamfered collar, a feature found in many - but by no means all - 15th and 16th century roofs. The apex construction is typical of this period in the area; the principals are joined by a vertical joint and slip tenon, and clasp a diagonal ridge (fig 6). Other examples are at Court Farm, Almondsbury; Rodford Cottages, Westerleigh (demolished) and 42-46 High Street, Wickwar. The other common type of apex at this date also has a vertical joint, but the ridge sits diagonally in a notch (fig 6). Examples are Morton Grange, Thornbury and Nibley House, Westerleigh.

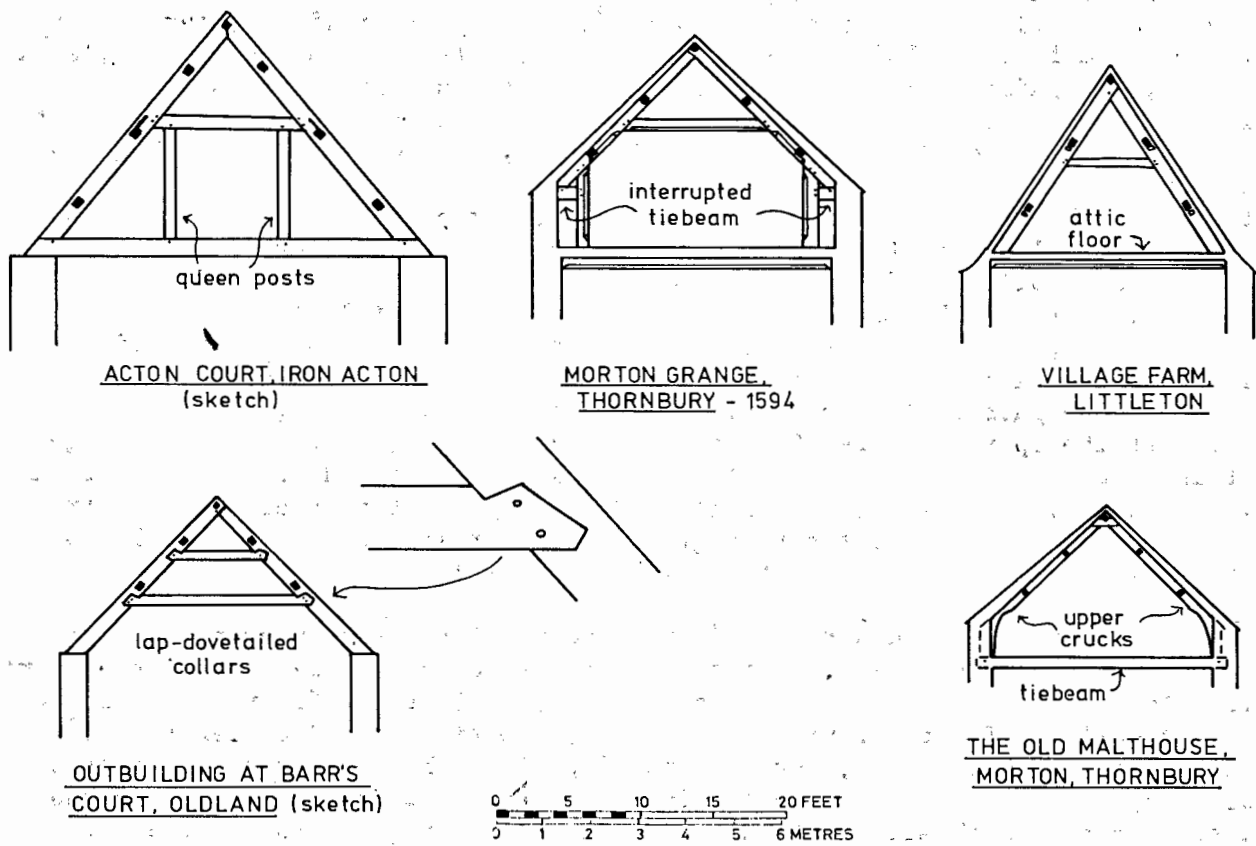
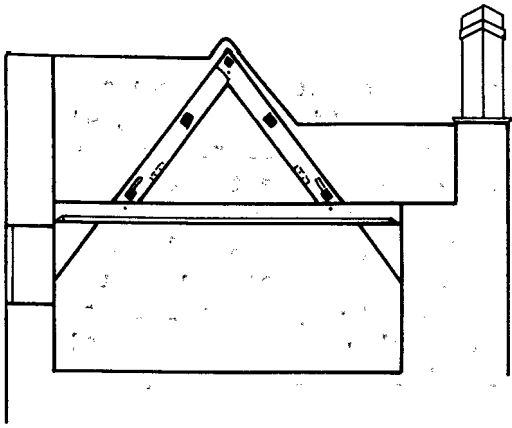


Fig 4 Post-medieval roofs

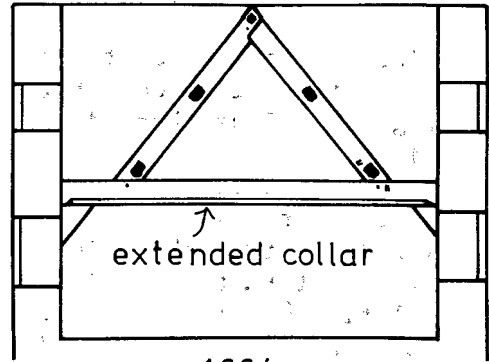
Raised cruck roofs generally have the same structural details as the principal rafter roofs, with arch-braced collars over open halls. Examples are Tudor House, Chipping Sodbury, Bushes Farm, Horton (fig 2) and 42-46 High Street, Wickwar, all of the 15th century. However the finest example, the barn at Court Farm, Winterbourne, has a number of structural differences. It probably dates from the 15th century, but documentary research is needed to verify or disprove this. The six raised cruck trusses each have a tenoned, arch-braced collar, two pairs of purlins and one tier of windbraces (fig 2). Some purlins are tenoned, others are trenched into the backs of the principals. This mixture of techniques also occurs at 42-46 High Street, Wickwar. It was probably done to compensate for slight variations in the shape of the cruck blades, and to keep the rafters in an even plane. The principals are joined at the apex by a short saddle, and the ridge sits squarely on the saddle and is pegged through it (fig 6). The truss at the east end has a slightly longer and lower saddle, with a short vertical strut to carry the ridge (fig 6); presumably the crucks were not quite long enough. The arch braces too are constructed differently. Instead of meeting at the centre, they join a solid block of wood carved from the underside of the collar. The base of each arch brace is formed by a separate block of wood tenoned into each blade, and the arch braces are not solid at the corners, but leave open spandrels. The windbraces do not have seatings in the backs of the purlins, but instead are tenoned into the underside. The porch added on the north side has two tiebeam and collar trusses, with a vertical joint and clasped ridge at the apex.

Not all medieval roofs were as decorative as those described above. The raised crucks at Morton Grange, Thornbury and Nibley House, Westerleigh do not have arch braces, although both had windbraces. The crucks at Morton Grange in fact have a very pleasing shape and further embellishment, beyond the usual chamfering, was probably deemed unnecessary (fig 2). The lack of arch braces at Olveston Court is rather more surprising, although the roof may have had tiebeams instead. This large and important 15th century manor house had a four-bay hall. The principal rafter trusses each have a cambered collar, two pairs of trenched purlins and two tiers of windbraces (fig 3). The apex has a diagonal joint, relatively rare at this date, and a ridge set in a notch. The whole roof is smoke blackened. One of the outbuildings has a very similar roof. The other one and the gatehouse also have tiebeam trusses with cambered collars and windbraces, but both have tenoned purlins and a vertical joint at the apex clasping the ridge. Similar 15th century tiebeam and collar roofs exist at Parks Farm, Old Sodbury and Wood Lane Cottage, Horton. They are the only examples of completely timber-framed houses known, outside the towns. They are of post and truss construction, in which the tiebeam is carried on heavy posts with jewelled heads (fig 3). Each has one pair of tenoned purlins, one tier of windbraces, and a vertical joint at the apex; at Parks Farm the ridge is clasped, at Wood Lane Cottage it is in a notch. Wood Lane Cottage (beautifully restored from virtual ruin 12 years ago) has a single-bay hall, and so no place for an arch-braced truss. The roof has three bays; their lengths vary according to the rooms below and are reflected in the pattern of the windbraces (fig 3).

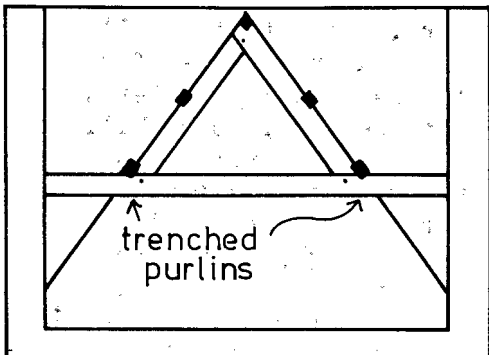
As the open hall was replaced from the mid 16th century by the two-storey house with proper chimneys, so the roof structure became plainer. Acton Court, Iron Acton, a large 16th century manor house, had a first-floor hall which was always ceiled. The roof, hidden from view, has tiebeam and collar trusses with vertical queen posts, three pairs of purlins, but only a single tier of windbraces (fig 4). Similarly the 16th century Court Farm, Almondsbury has a tiebeam roof with slightly cambered collars, but no windbraces (fig 3). The roof space here was not used as an attic, but it was soon realized that this was valuable storage space. The medieval wing of the Manor House, Gaunts Earthcott was given an attic storey in 1603, lit by large dormer gables.



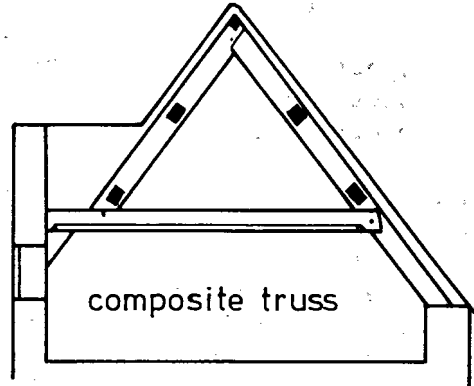
HILL HOUSE, OLVESTON



SOUTH END HOUSE, CHARFIELD

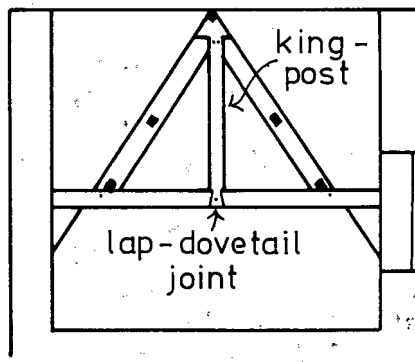


MOBLEY FARM, HAMFALLOW

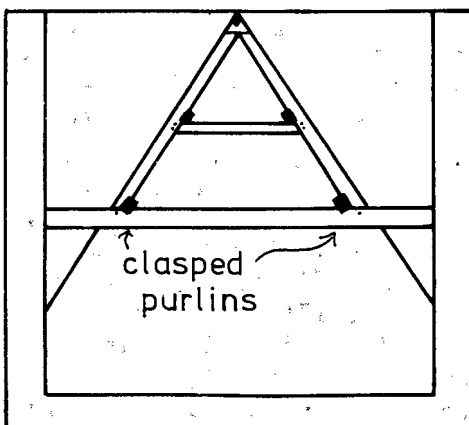


HAMPSTEAD FARM, OLD SODBURY

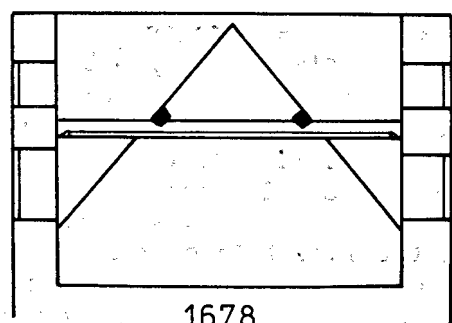
EXTENDED
COLLAR
TRUSSES



GREEN FARM, GAUNTS
EARTHCOTT, ALMONDSBURY



HARCOMBE FARM,
WINTERBOURNE



1678
THE GREY HOUSE,
PUCKLECHURCH

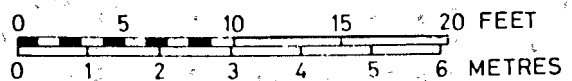


Fig 5 17th century extended collar roofs

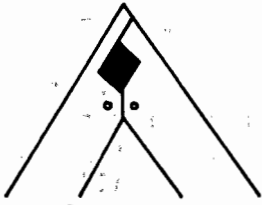
The attic floor is carried on the tiebeams, a type of construction which continued throughout the 17th century, as at Village Farm, Littleton (fig 4). However, it gives a less than adequate headroom below the collar, and a number of alternatives were tried. One was to raise the eaves above the attic floor level and have an interrupted tiebeam. This was used at Morton Grange, Thornbury in 1594 (fig 4) and in a barn at Dibden Farm, Mangotsfield. The tiebeam was reduced to a short length at each end, tenoned into an upright post which was in turn tenoned into the floorbeam and the principal rafter. An easier solution was to abandon the tiebeam altogether and have a simple collar truss - the medieval roof without the arch braces or windbraces.

The fashion for large dormer gables, however, led to the development of a totally new type of roof truss, which is apparently unique to North Avon and Gloucestershire. It is the extended collar truss, which leaves the attic relatively uncluttered by roof structure. Each truss has a massive extended collar beam, between nine and thirteen inches square, set into the walls of the side gables just above the windows. Short principal rafters are tenoned into the top of the extended collar, and the latter is usually chamfered and stopped. The type ranges in date from the late 16th century, as at Hill House, Olveston to the end of the 17th century; South End House, Charfield, dated 1664, is typical (fig 5). The arrangement of purlins varies, although usually two pairs are tenoned into the short principal rafters. Occasionally the lower pair are tenoned into the extended collar. Trenched purlins are sometimes found, with the lower pair resting on the collar behind the feet of the principals, as at Mobley Farm, Hamfallow (fig 5). Often the extended collar trusses alternate with ordinary collar trusses, in which case the lower purlins may be below the collar and supported only by the ordinary trusses and the valley beams of the gables. Some houses are ceiled over at collar level, so the extended collar looks like any other ceiling beam.

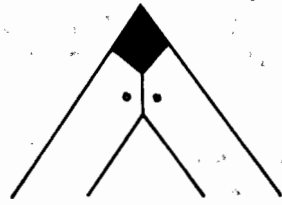
A number of houses have composite trusses, which are used where there are gables only on one side, as at Hampstead Farm, Old Sodbury (demolished), or where they are not directly opposite each other. On one side the collar is extended, with a short principal rafter, while the other side has a full-length principal (fig 5). The extended collar is much wider than an ordinary collar, and a special joint was devised in which the extended collar clasps the principal as well as being tenoned into it (fig 6). Several houses have had gables removed, and the evidence for this is the ragged wall-tops and the alterations to the roof structure. The latter involved sawing off the end of the extended collar and bolting a full-length rafter alongside the original short principal rafter. This can be seen at Street Farm, Alveston, The Swan Inn, Tytherington and Meads Farm, Wickwar.

In all of these roofs, as in the medieval ones, the principals generally measure between 9-12 in by 5-6 in. In the late 16th and 17th centuries they were invariably joined at the apex by a diagonal tenoned joint, with the diagonal ridge either set in a notch or passing right through the apex (fig 6). Occasional variations are found. At Street Farm, Alveston, dating from 1628, one truss has a solid triangular block of wood forming the apex (fig 6). A similar structure occurs in three trusses at Green Farm, Gaunts Earthcott, built in the late 17th century, but here the solid block is the top of a kingpost which is lap-dovetailed to the extended collar (fig 5). Medieval and 16th century purlins measure between 7-9 in by 5-8 in; 17th century ones are smaller, with a range of 5.5-7.5 in by 4.5-6 in. Tenoned purlins are by far the commonest type at all dates and in the 17th century the type of joint used at Newhouse Farm, Tytherington seems to be the norm (fig 6). At Village Farm, Littleton, however, the purlins pass right through the principal rafters, where they overlap (fig 6). In some late 17th and 18th century roofs the purlins are cut back just before the joint (fig 6).

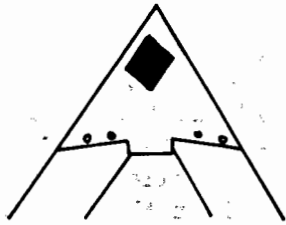
APEX TYPES



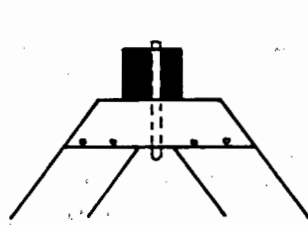
VERTICAL JOINT



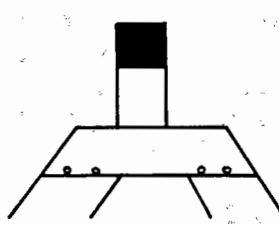
DIAGONAL JOINT



STREET FARM

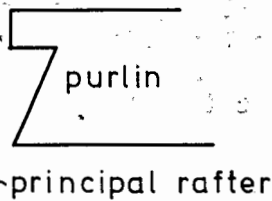
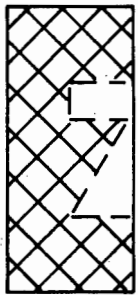


SADDLE - COURTYARD FARM BARN

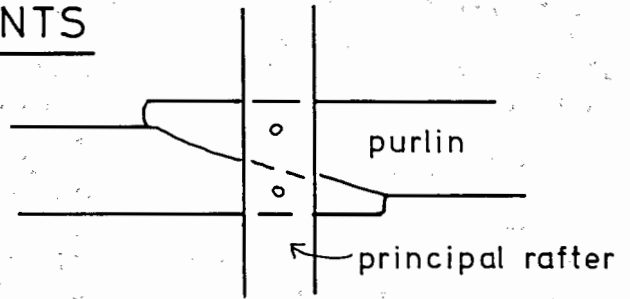


PLATED YOKE

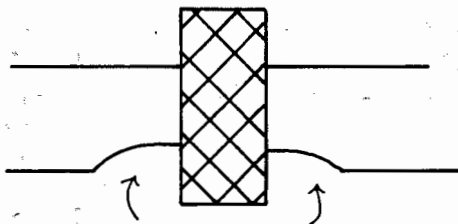
PURLIN JOINTS



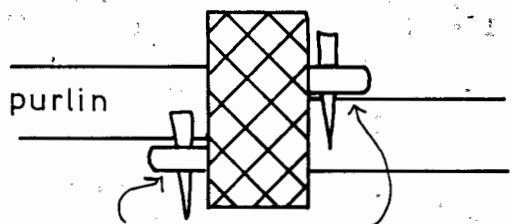
NEWHOUSE FARM



VILLAGE FARM

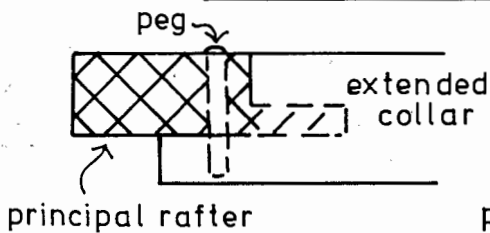


PURLINS CUT BACK

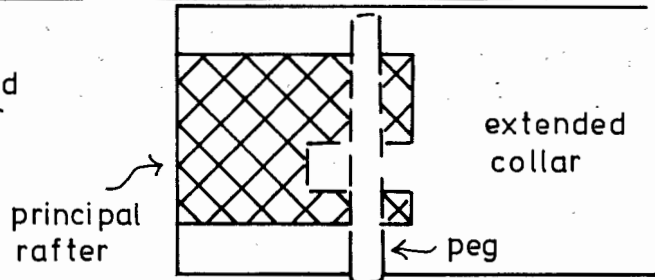


TUSK TENONS

JOINTS IN COMPOSITE TRUSSES



HAMPSTEAD FARM



LOWER HAZEL MANOR

Fig 6 Details of construction

Harcombe Farm, Winterbourne has an unusual variation of the extended collar roof (fig 5). The two trusses have small scantling principals, an upper collar, and two pairs of clasped purlins. This is the forerunner of the late 17th century development, in which the principal rafters were abandoned and the trusses consisted simply of an extended collar, one pair of heavy purlins notched over it, and usually a ridge. The roof of the Grey House, Pucklechurch, built in 1678, does not even have a ridge (fig 5). About twenty examples of this type are known so far, including Clevehill Farm, Downend and Dennisworth Farm, Pucklechurch, and all belong to the last quarter of the 17th century.

The 18th century saw a return to the ordinary collar truss as gables went out of fashion. The usual roof covering now was pantiles, instead of the earlier thatch or stone tiles; consequently the roofs have a shallower pitch. Medieval and 17th century roofs vary between 54° and 57°, with an average of 51°, whereas 18th century and later roofs range between 37° and 54°, averaging 46°. The construction differed markedly from the earlier roofs. The purlins nearly always have tusk tenons, which pass right through the principals and are fastened by wedges or pegs (fig 6). They are much smaller, measuring between 3 and 6in either way, and are often set with the shorter edge parallel to the slope of the roof. Principal rafters too are smaller, 7-12in by 3-5in. They still have a diagonal joint at the apex, but the diagonal ridge is usually supported by plated yokes (fig 6). Tenoned collars went out altogether, and early 18th century roofs have lap-dovetailed collars fastened by a wooden peg, as in an outbuilding at Barr's Court, Oldland (fig 4). The type first appears in the late 17th century at Harcombe Farm, Winterbourne and Green Farm, Gaunts Earthcott. By the later 18th century the wooden peg was replaced by a metal bolt. An unusual early 18th century roof is at the Old Malthouse near Thornbury; its curved principals, with their feet tenoned into tiebeams, are in effect upper cruck (fig 4). This type is apparently well known in the Stroud area in the 18th and 19th centuries (information from Mr L F J Walrond). In 19th century roofs the collar is simple bolted to the principals, with no attempt at a proper joint, and the diagonal ridge is replaced by a flimsy plank ridge. Many late 18th and 19th century buildings have kingpost roofs with struts from the kingpost to the principals. This type is found throughout the country, particularly in farm buildings, and there is no longer any vernacular element at all.

The writer would be pleased to hear from any reader who knows of the existence of any medieval roofs in North Avon only, or extended collar roofs anywhere at all.

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Country Life

THE GRANGE
HIGH STREET, PORTISHEAD (ST 46677557)

R G Gilson and E H D Williams

The authors have been engaged in research on vernacular architecture in Somerset for many years (see recent issues of the Somerset Proceedings). In particular, they have been trying to ascertain the distribution of cruck framed buildings. Until their recent fieldwork there were no recorded crucks in north-east Somerset. The Grange, Portishead, is the most northerly and recent discovery. -Editor.

The present house is almost square in plan but has a variety of roof alignments at different levels, the result of successive alterations and additions ranging in date from the 16th century till recent times. In its earliest form the house comprised a three bay open hall (fig 1, room 1), over 30 ft long including the cross entry, and a solar over service room(s) (fig 1, room 2) below the entry (note 1). All the walls are of stone, 28 in thick, an internal dividing wall, rising only to the first floor, is 26 in.

In the 17th century the solar/service end was extensively rebuilt in the form of a tall block with a forward facing gable on the second floor (attic) level in the Gloucestershire/Cotswold style (note 2). The latter is now roofed with 19th century ornamental tiles whilst the hall roof, at its original level, is still thatched. To the rear are two wings and other later additions; the latter are of no vernacular interest, but wing 1 has a cruck roof and is probably not later than the early 16th century whilst wing 2 is a 17th century addition. This second wing was the new kitchen and the former service room(s) then became the parlour.

That the hall was originally single storeyed open to the roof and heated by an open hearth is shown by the heavy carbon deposits on the roof timbers. Of special interest is the remains of the louvre for the smoke outlet (fig 2); it is set in the centre of the hall roof and is formed by stopping one pair of common rafters short of the apex on a horizontal timber between adjacent rafters on each side, all mortice and tenon jointed; in the space are fitted inclined pairs of timbers as a basis for small open gables on each side of the ridge. This is the first louvre to be found in all the many medieval houses recorded in the historic county of Somerset, evidence for the form of which having been destroyed in other cases. The cruck roof is also only the fourth example so far discovered in what was north-west Somerset, others being Bell House, Worle, Weston-Super-Mare, Coombe Cottage, Backwell and Brimbleworth Farmhouse, St George, Banwell, all true crucks except the last which has jointed crucks (note 3). This is in strong contrast to the area to the south of Mendip where cruck roof houses and barns number many hundreds.

Although dating evidence is lacking it is likely by analogy with other known examples of houses of small manor status, which clearly this one was, that the open hearth was replaced by a fireplace and stack in the late 16th century, but it is not known if the hall was ceiled or remained open until the major rebuilding in the 17th century. The reason for the very unusual siting of the fireplace is not apparent, usually it was placed either backing on the entry, or on a side wall, or less frequently at the gable.

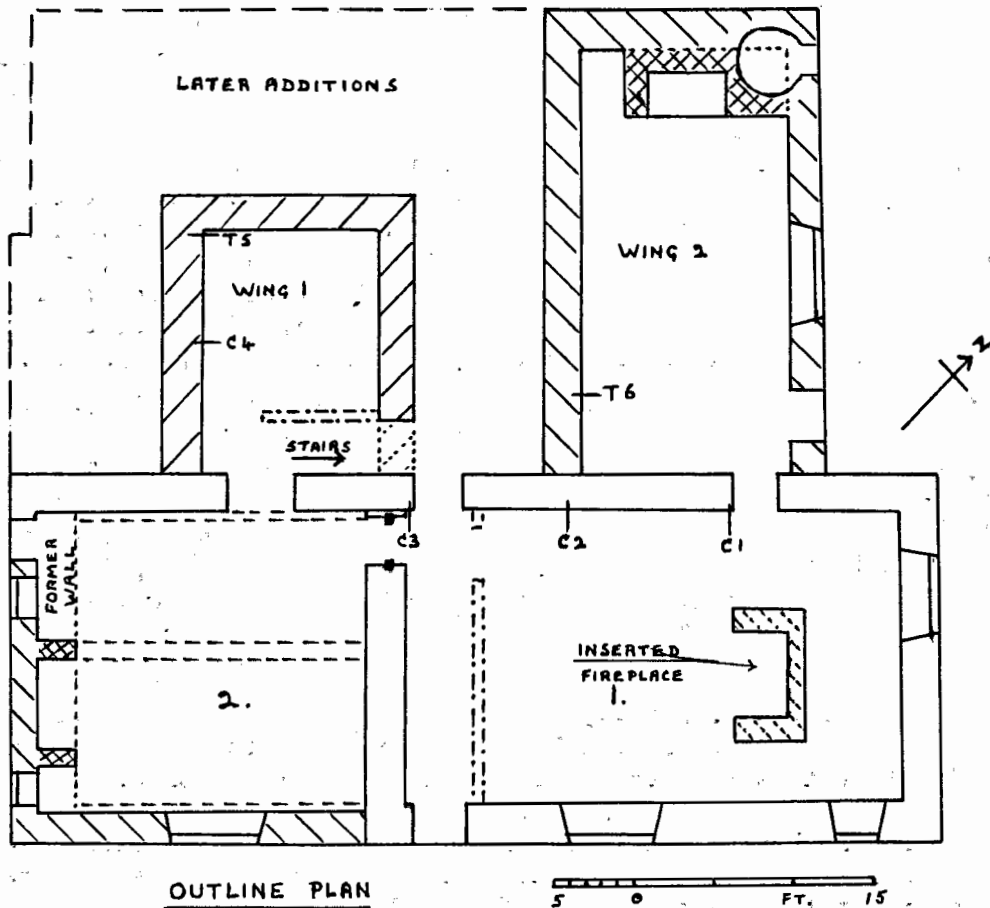
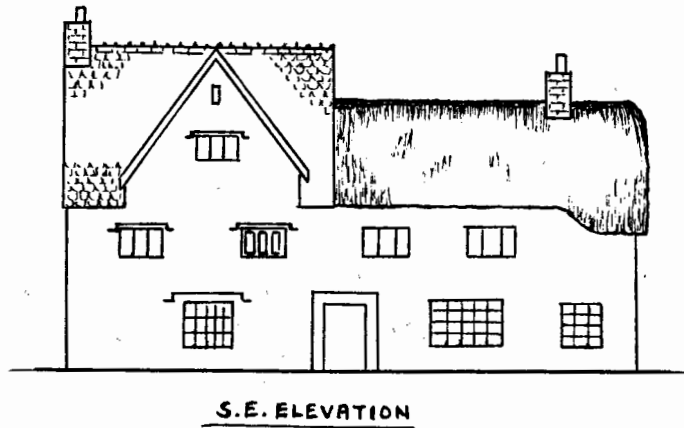


Fig 1 The Grange: south-east elevation and plan

The hall roof consists of three true cruck trusses; it cannot be determined at what height the feet of the crucks are, or were, seated. All timbers are heavily smoke blackened. Crucks 1 and 2 are identical and are archbraced (fig 3), the braces mortice and tenoned jointed to the blades and seated against a piece of brace cut solid with the cruck at the lower end. The braces are chamfered on both sides, the blades are also chamfered with step and run out stops at the ends. The straight collar is tenoned to the blades and has a plain run out to its chamfer. The cruck blades meet on a vertical line at the apex and trap the diagonally set ridge. There is one main purlin chamfered on its lower edge with step and run out stops, the ends cut to a double tenon to joint into the blades. At wall top level is a smaller purlin/cornice plate, its joint form is not visible, it is similarly chamfered and stopped. Seated on the lower purlins and tenoned into both cruck blades and main purlins are large curved windbraces, chamfered on the lower sides.

Cruck 3 is of lighter scantlings but similar form. It has no archbraces and its collar shows holes on both top and bottom for wattle and daub stakes, rather oddly there are no holes in the soffits of the blades. It has four trenches on its upper surfaces which probably carried the purlins of the original solar roof, but nothing further can be said about this roof.

Windows in the hall are sashes but a straight joint in the front wall is evidence of earlier openings; to the south-west of the entry at the front of the 17th century parlour the window is also a sash but under a dripmould that fitted an earlier opening. On the first floor the windows over the hall are horizontal sliding sashes, so called 'Yorkshire' sashes which are not common in Somerset, and over the parlour one 17th century window survives with a wooden, ovolo moulded frame, whilst the others retain ovolo moulded lintels.

In the 17th century parlour the two outer half ceiling beams have step and run out stops, the centre one has scrolls. The outer beams do not reach the south-west wall and are supported on corbels, the centre beam has its stops in line with the outer beams, and the wall is thinner than the rest, all indicating that the south-west gable has been rebuilt; there is however

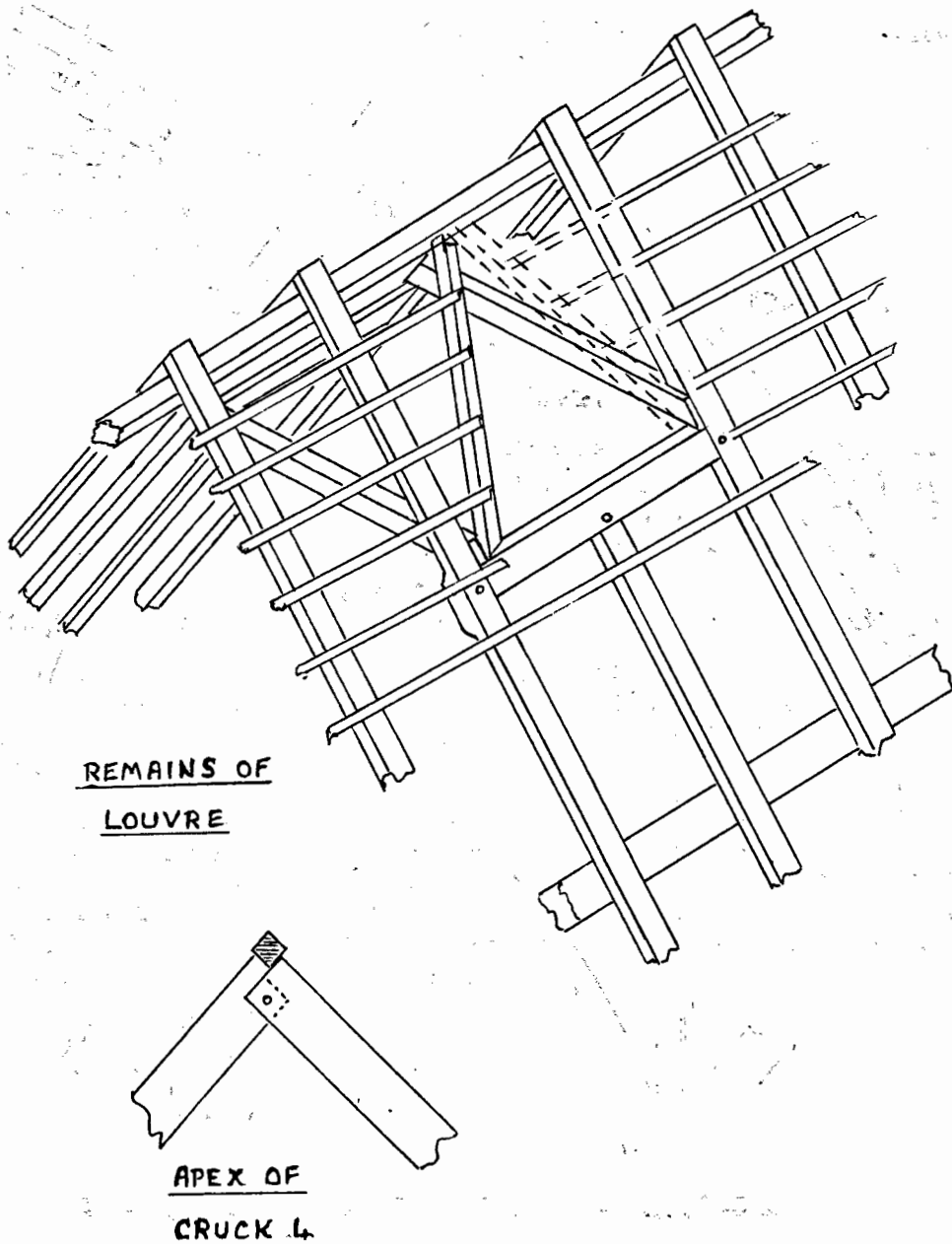


Fig 2 The Grange: louvre and apex (cruck 4)

a much altered fireplace on the first floor which has part of an earlier lintel surviving which has an ovolo moulding ending in a scroll stop; the chimney must therefore be of the 17th century so presumably the ground floor room had a fireplace prior to alterations producing the present 19th century one. In the wall between this room and what is now a cross passage (partitioned out of the hall) is a heavy doorframe, much altered, showing rebate for the door in its lintel of perhaps two centred or similar shape.

By the 17th century the house was undoubtedly of two storeys throughout, but no signs are left as to where the original stairs were located; the existing stairs within the wing are part of the 19th century modifications.

Details of the early wing 1, behind the rebuilt service end are obscured by later buildings surrounding it and the insertion of the stair. Its early date is confirmed by the roof but removal of plaster has revealed that its wall is almost completely unbonded to the house, only two thin, flat stones can be seen bonding the joint on the ground floor indicating it is an addition.

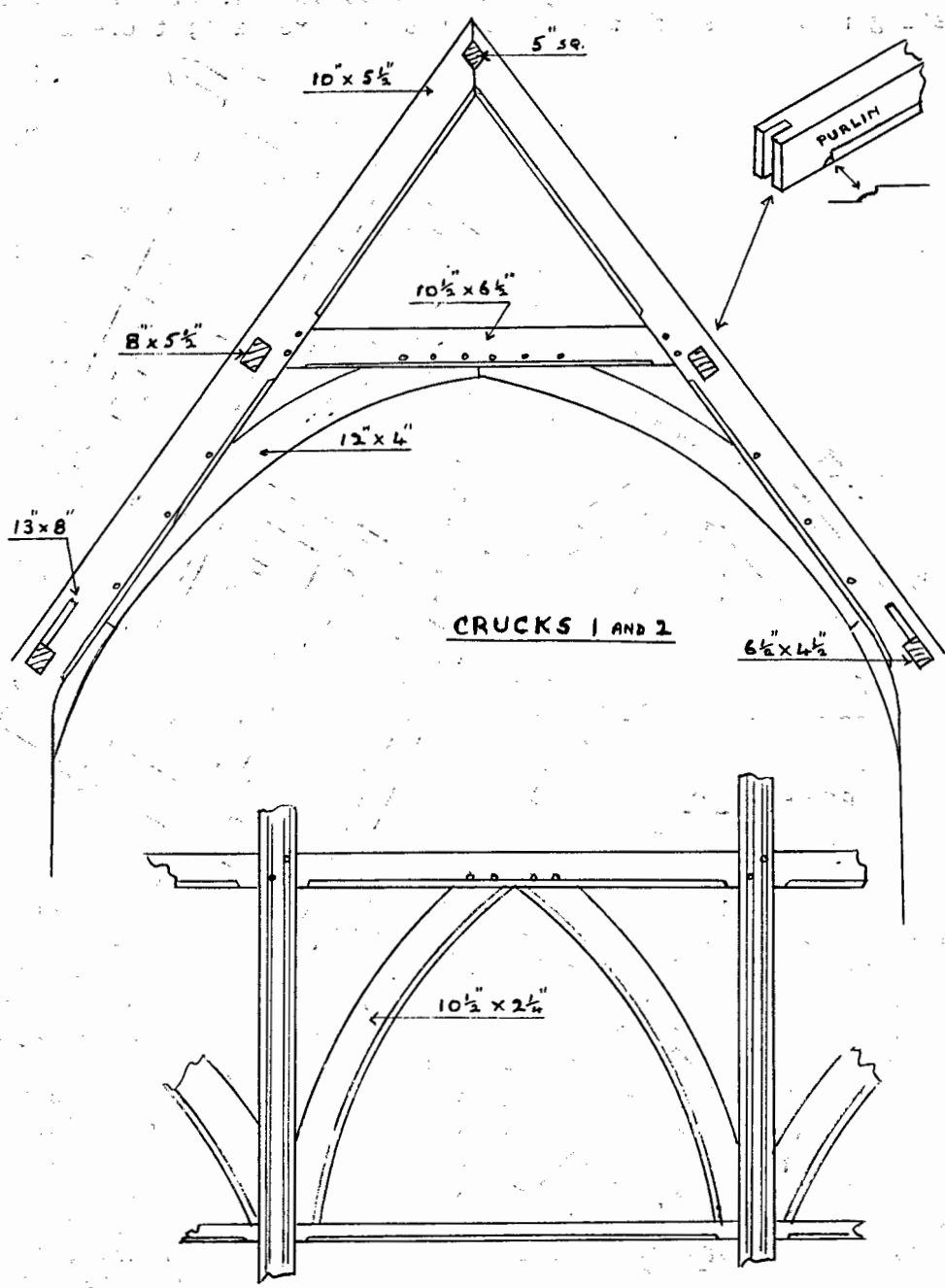


Fig 3 The Grange: crucks 1 and 2

No comment can be made about its original function. It has one true cruck truss (fig 1, C4) with its base c 3 ft below the wall top; it is much altered in the upper room but still with fragments of archbracing similar to the hall roof. It has one trenched purlin each side visible in the roof space and a mortice and tenon jointed apex of unusual form supporting the ridge (fig 2). Truss 5 is not visible below the upper ceiling; set at the gable it contrasts with C4 in having tenoned purlins and a trapped ridge; it cannot be seen if it is a cruck or not.

The wing 2 is also added; no stonework joints can be seen but it has a roof partially of the 17th century which is probably its building date. Although much altered this was a kitchen; at its gable is an altered fireplace with a brick oven in the same block of masonry but opening to the outside, so presumably there was some form of lean-to roof over it. On the first floor it can be seen that the fireplace and its massive stepped chimney are insertions, no attempt has been made to bond them to the wall; the wall has a great deal of soot in its joints which suggests that there was in the first instance a large smoke bay. In the north-east side wall is a horizontal sliding sash window.

The roof of this wing is largely a replacement but one truss survives (fig 1, T6) with mortice and tenon jointed apex and in-line tenoned purlins, typically of the 17th century.

To summarise, the original hall and solar over service room(s) is not later than the early 15th century in view of the form of the cruck apices in the hall; wing 1 was added only slightly later. Wing 2 is part of the 17th century refashioning which involved rebuilding the original service end; by this time the whole house was of two storeys. In the 19th century further modification resulted in the arrangement seen in January 1980; since then the house has undergone modernisation and conversion into three separate dwellings.

Notes

1. The earliest form of the house postulated is based on analogy with other known examples which have retained their original plans, such as Long Sutton Court House, (see Somerset Archaeol Natur Hist, 123, 1979, 33) the one time Manor House at Croscombe and Highchurch Farmhouse, Hemington.
2. The prominent front gabled dormers are to be seen frequently in the north-east of the 'new' Somerset but are not a feature of the rest of the county.
3. There are a number of cruck buildings in north-east Somerset at Norton St Philip and Beckington, also (now Avon) at Englishcombe Rectory Farm barn and (demolished) Manor Farm barn, Weston, Bath. More fieldwork may well fill the gap between the east and west.

Acknowledgments

The authors are most grateful for the opportunities afforded by the owners to examine The Grange, and other houses referred to, and in particular to Miss P Brimacombe, of Woodspring District Council, who first drew attention to The Grange.

A SUMMARY REPORT OF
EXCAVATIONS AT TOWER LANE, BRISTOL 1979-80

Eric J Boore

Excavations, in advance of redevelopment, took place between October 1979 and April 1980; on a site within the oldest walled part of Bristol, situated in the parish of St John the Baptist near the boundary with Christ Church parish. The site investigated was bordered by St John the Baptist churchyard to the north, Tower Lane to the east and Tailors Court to the west (ST 58867317). It covered an area of approximately 150 sq m and, in places, was excavated to a depth of 3 m. The town wall east of Tower Lane was recorded by Pritchard in 1901 (1). Finds date from the Saxo-Norman period onwards and suggest a long period of occupation for this area.

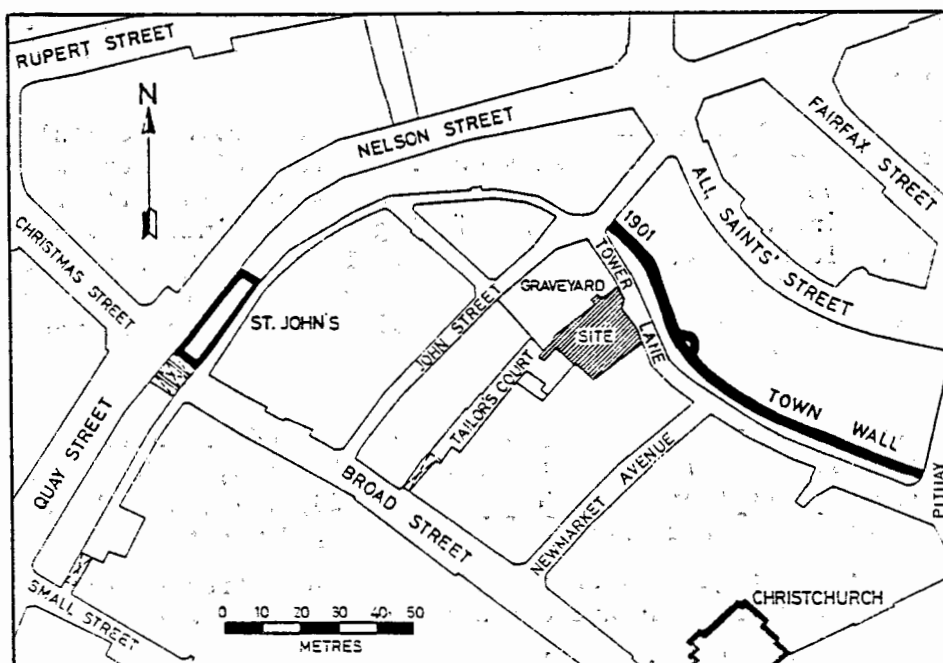


Fig 1 Tower Lane: location of excavation

Tower Lane was originally called St John's Lane but the former name is established by the time of William Worcestre (1480). Direct documentary references to the site are few though references for neighbouring tenements extending from Broad Street to Tower Lane, particularly to the north, have survived. These describe 'gardens, stables and workshops' situated towards the rear end of Broad Street tenements, extending to 'the kings highway next the town wall' (2).

The tenement immediately north of the site is well-documented. Known as Hasardestenment, it belonged to Edmund Arthur who in 1390 gave the garden to the church of St John the Baptist for a churchyard. At number 43 Broad Street, above and around the Beefeater Cafe, is a surviving, jettied, medieval building which was probably part of Hasardestenment and possibly part of the house of Edmund Arthur. The 1390 survey of the churchyard describes it as 'flanked by a garden of John Richard, draper, on the south side' (3). The churchyard of St John the Baptist was consecrated in 1409. Later, Millerd's map of Bristol, 1673, appears to show the area as a 'formal garden'. Nineteenth century maps show the site as built over.

As this was the first opportunity presented to carry out an excavation of an uncellared site within the walls of the early Norman town the main aim of the excavations was to investigate and record all occupation on the site: the lack of known late cellars suggested that the area would be relatively undisturbed in comparison with other parts of Bristol. It was hoped that the development of a single tenement block between Broad Street and Tower Lane, could be traced. Pits and other features might give indications as to the functions of buildings, the diet, social status and generally the life of the inhabitants of this part of the town. Datable structures would help to define the development of the town plan and perhaps provide information on the construction of the town walls. Documentary references might perhaps be related to archaeological evidence. Finally, and perhaps the most important aspect of all, would there be any evidence for Saxon occupation in this part of the 'Norman' town?

Summary of main periods

The site consisted of a complex sequence of structures and features made more difficult to disentangle by other factors which included the presence of a live sewer running the full length of the excavation and difficult weather conditions (ie incessant rain!). The following notes and sketch plans indicate the main periods though both groups of data should be regarded as provisional (fig 2 & 3).

Period I Prehistoric-Roman

The site was situated on the edge of the 50 ft contour on a slope continuing north and east to the river Frome. The natural consists of red sandstone sealed beneath a deposit of dark red clayey sand and orange sand varying in depth from 1-1.50 m. There were some indications in places of a gravelly sand, probably a hillwash deposit, overlying the orange sand layer.

There were no features discovered for these phases though a number of residual finds included flint blades and scrapers and a small amount of Roman coarse pottery. The occupation would appear to have been of a transitory nature.

Period II Late Saxon c 10th-11th century

At the west end of the site (towards Tailors Court/Broad Street) were a number of cess-pits, isolated post-holes and one pit which contained evidence of burning. The features contained animal bone, pottery and metal slag.

Period III c Early 12th century

A large, rectangular, stone building, 16 m x 7 m (internally) occupied virtually the whole area of excavation. This structure (B 1) was of very solid construction. The walls, built mainly of Brandon Hill stone, were 1.23 m (4 ft) thick, the side walls with internal footings as much as 1.60 m (5 ft 4 in) wide. A section through the south side wall revealed footings to a depth of 1.20 m (4 ft). An entrance with two freestone steps was constructed in the east wall leading to St John's Lane. In the south-east corner, attached externally, was a garderobe 3.50 m x 1.50 m x 1.40 m (internally). A number of pits and post-holes contemporary with the building were discovered and are associated with its construction phase.

A stone hearth was partly revealed in the south-west corner. This is assigned to a secondary phase of the building.

A well-preserved coin of Henry I (1100-1135) was found in the south wall. Pottery from the east wall foundation trench is dated to a similar period. The pale yellow/brown sandy mortar in the walls is identical to that of the 'Old Town Walls' and also the western defences of Bristol castle. All evidence of internal occupation had been destroyed by subsequent occupation. The east wall of this massive and prestigious building followed the angle of St John's Lane.

TOWER LANE EXCAVATIONS, BRISTOL 1979-80

PROVISIONAL PLANS OF STRUCTURES & FEATURES

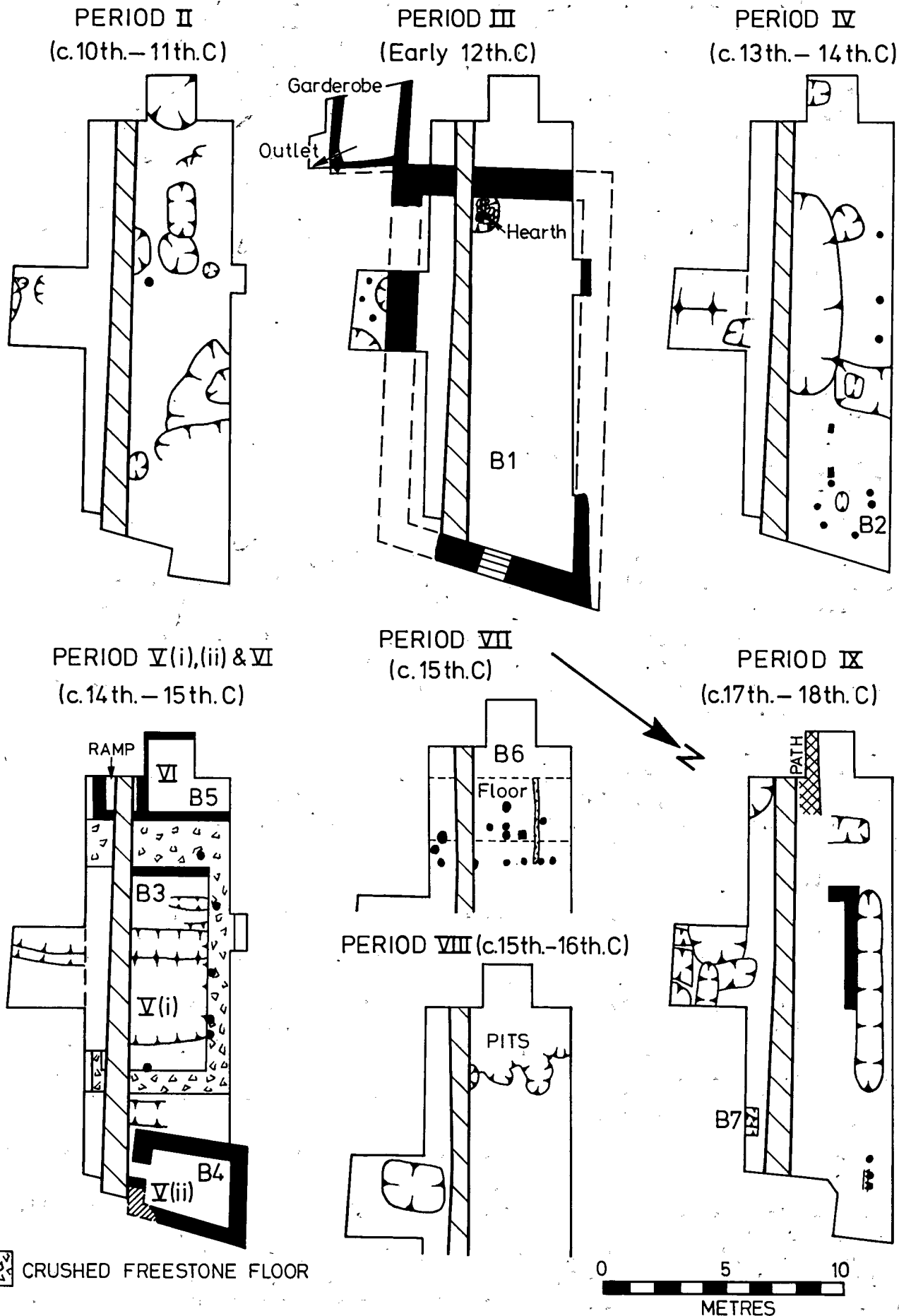
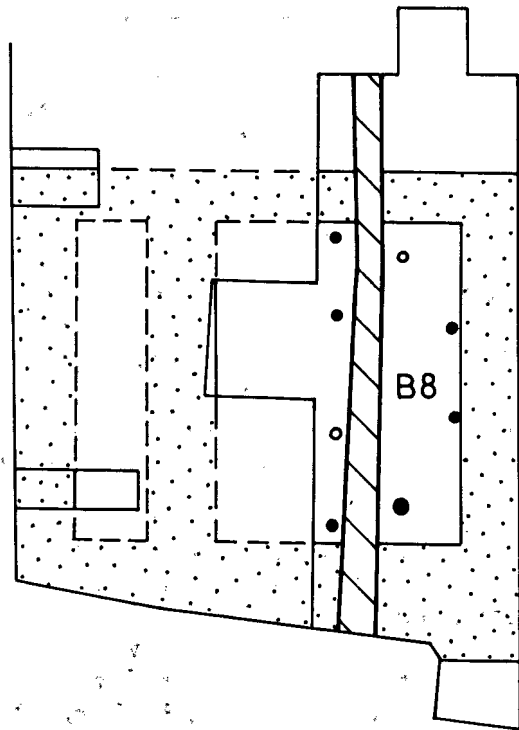


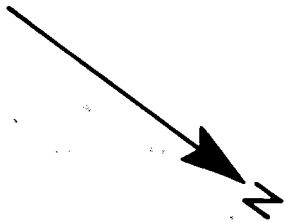
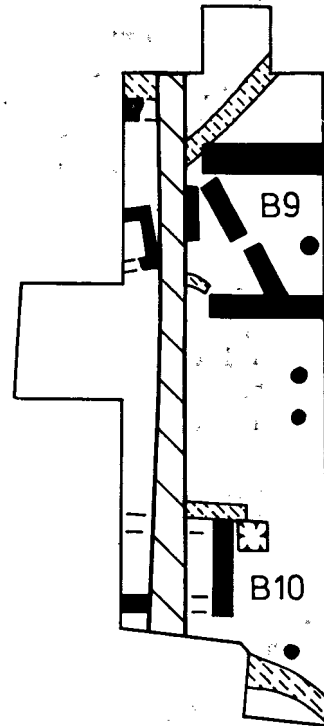
Fig 2 Tower Lane: excavation plans, periods II-IX (for key see fig 3)

TOWER LANE EXCAVATIONS, BRISTOL, 1979-80.

PERIOD X (c.18th.-19th.C)



PERIOD XI (c.late 19th.C)



PERIOD XII (c.19th.-20th.C)

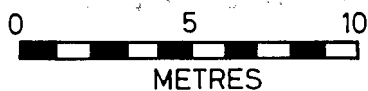
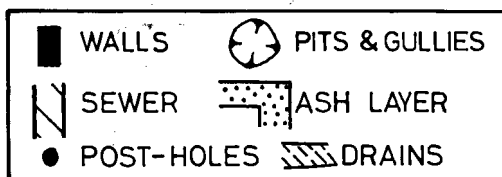
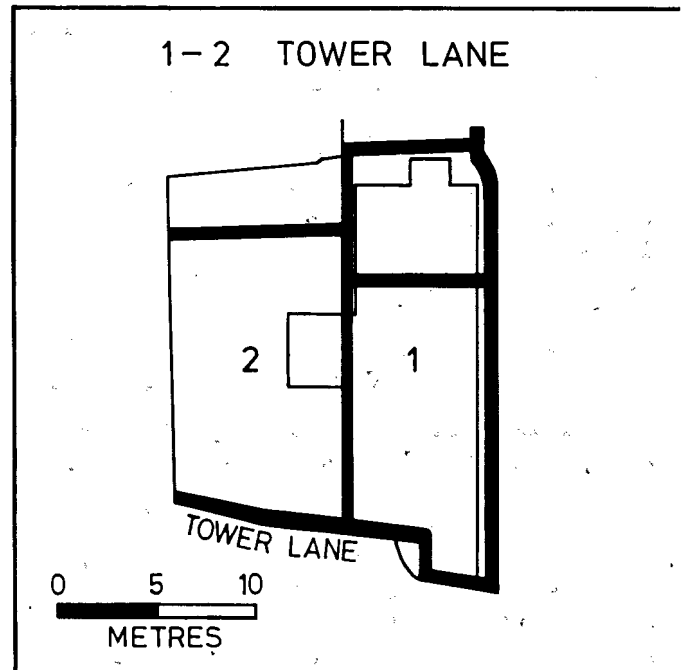


Fig 3 Tower Lane: excavation plans, periods X-XIII

Similar buildings are known in Southampton though slightly later in date. The Southampton structures represent merchants' town houses with facilities (ie undercrofts) for storage purposes. The Tower Lane building is probably a similar type of structure; its ground floor or undercroft was partly below the contemporary ground level.

The nature of the building suggests that the owner was of some importance and distinction. Documentary evidence shows that Robert FitzHarding, a contemporary of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, owned and lived in property in Broad Street in the first half of the 12th century. FitzHarding was reeve (4) of Bristol during this period and subsequently became the first Lord Berkeley. He founded St Augustine's Abbey c 1140 (subsequently Bristol Cathedral) and owned much land in Bristol, including Bedminster and part of the suburb of Redcliffe Fee.

Period IV c 13th-14th centuries

The layers partly sealing the destruction levels of Period III building were mixed deposits of sandy silt and clayey soil layers. Features consisted of shallow gullies, post-holes and rubbish pits. At least one timber building (B 2) was defined and was unusual in that it was circular. This occupation represented a gardening phase associated with slight timber buildings and was probably part of the rear of a tenement block which fronted onto Broad Street.

Period V c 14th century (i)

A large timber building (B 3) succeeded the gardening phase. The area investigated measured 12.50 m x 6.0 m. At the west end there was a room 4.0 m x 2.60 m with a north-south stone partition wall. To the south-east of this room was a ramped entrance leading to Tailors Court. There were at least three successive floors within the building, the earliest consisting of partly crushed freestone. The middle floor level contained much charcoal and other burnt material.

A line of four modest post-holes ran east-west internally along the west floor. A contemporary feature within this building was a large central pit 4.50 m x 3.50 m x 0.60 m. This pit was back-filled with orange mortar and red and grey clay. A considerable amount of burnt daub and antler off-cuts were found in the destruction levels of the structure.

The nature of this building remains unclear at present. The worked antler suggests some form of commercial activity.

Period V c Middle 14th century (ii)

At the east end of the site there was a stone building (B 4) of trapezoid-shape, constructed immediately above the destruction levels of the stone building Period III. The east wall was, in fact, revetted into the earlier wall. The building measured 5.0 m x 4.0 m with a south entrance. The walls were constructed of Brandon Hill and Pennant sandstone and were faced internally and externally with pinkish-buff mortar. The walls were hollow and had been back-filled with a mixed clay and sandy silt deposit. There were at least six successive floor levels inside the building, one of which produced a Venetian soldi, (galley-half-penny) and dated c 1400-13.

This building is interpreted as a shop fronting St John's (Tower) Lane and provisionally associated with Period V (i).

Period VI c 14th-15th centuries

A short length of medieval wall was revealed running in a north-west to south-east direction at the extreme west end of the site. Internal greyish-white mortar partly covered the east face of the wall which was contemporary with an east to west wall which butted on to the former, towards its south-east end. Traces of mortar floor survived. Unfortunately this part of the site was badly disturbed. The structure (B 5) is associated with a stone building continuing west towards Broad Street, beyond the excavation.

Period VII c 15th century

The remains of a timber building (B 6) survived at the west end of the site represented by four massive postholes associated with mortar floors. The postholes were all lined with Pennant stone (some of them were reused roof-tiles) and measured approximately 60 cm diameter by 50 cm depth. One posthole was rectangular, and elaborately constructed. It possibly held a timber for a doorway to the east. An east to west row of smaller postholes occurred 80 cm east of the larger postholes.

This structure similarly represents the east end of a building continuing west towards Tailors Court/Broad Street.

Period VIII c Late 15th-16th centuries

Overlying the destruction level of the Period VII building were a number of shallow rubbish pits containing mixed deposits of mortar, clayey soil, shell, roof-tile, pottery and animal bone. Similar shallow pits occurred to the east. There were also isolated postholes in the general layer which consisted of a reddish/brown clayey soil deposit. Amongst the finds were a penny of Henry VII (1485-1509), a groat of Henry VIII (1509-47) and a Nuremberg jetton.

Period IX c 17th-18th centuries

A consolidation of the gardening phase was now defined by a number of large regular pits and a long, deep gully. Associated with these features were traces of a slight wall and lines of postholes. The general layer was still a rather clayey deposit but more humic in places. Contemporary with this phase was a well made cobbled path of Pennant leading from Tailors Court and continuing east. Unfortunately most of this feature had been destroyed by later disturbance.

A few features may represent robbed structures (B 7) for timber buildings. The long, deep gully contained a fill of pinkish-orange mortar, many fragments of Pennant roof-tile and also fragments of painted worked freestone. This demolition debris perhaps reflects a period of reconstruction in the Tower Lane area.

The features of this phase are seen as indicating something of the 'formal garden' situation depicted for the area on Millerd's map of Bristol, 1673.

Period X c 18th-19th centuries

Industrial occupation now occurred in the form of substantial deposits of black and grey ash. These deposits were deliberately laid out in a rectangular form (fig 3). Associated with the deposits were lines of postholes running parallel to the ash features. The finds from this phase included a large amount of cannon bones (the lower part of the leg or foot bones) of cows.

This material is provisionally interpreted as evidence for the presence of a tannery (B 8). During this period Bristol was the main centre in the west of England for this industry (5).

Period XI c Late 19th century

The industrial character was maintained by the presence of a number of small rectangular buildings (B 9 & 10) approximately 2 m x 3 m. These buildings were constructed of timber and built on simple courses of stone footings or were represented solely by postholes. At least four have been recognised. Associated with these buildings were a number of stone lined pits with stone floors showing evidence of burning.

In addition to the above a complex of stone drains were laid. The main drain ran the full length of the excavation with various side branches extending across the site.

All the above features suggest industrial activity of one kind or another. They may reflect a later development of Period X or possibly soap making or even part of an abattoir, both activities known to have occurred in the Tower Lane area during this period. References for this time describe the area as rather unpleasant!

Period XII c 19th-20th centuries

The penultimate occupation was represented by two properties constructed of Pennant sandstone with later additions of brick. The 1885 1:500 OS map shows the plot as one unit indicating that the subsequent subdivision occurred during the late 19th or early 20th century (6). Prior to their demolition in October 1979 they had been used as office premises. Both buildings (1 & 2 Tower Lane) were fully recorded by J Bryant of the City Museum.

During this phase the main stone drain was replaced by a ceramic pipe. The latter had also to be replaced during the excavation!

The Finds

Substantial amounts of pottery, iron and bronze objects, glass, worked bone and considerable quantities of animal and fish bone and shell remains were recovered.

A number of coins were found ranging from a penny of Henry I (1100-35) to a 17th century farthing of Charles II. Jettons from England, Venice and Germany dating to the 15th-16th centuries were recovered. A groat, minted for Henry VIII was one of the finer examples, most of which were unusually well preserved.

Other metal small finds included a number of medieval buckles one of which still retained fragments of its leather attachment. From the garderobe came a fine annular bronze brooch (fig 4). It was decorated with raised rosettes around the ring. Projecting from the centre of the rosette was a pin which held glass or stone beads, imitating flowers. This brooch is provisionally dated to the early 13th century by representations of similar ones on sculptures at Wells Cathedral.

A few fragments of stained medieval window glass and plain 16th century window glass were found. A fragment of 'wing handle' from a Venetian wine glass, dated to the 16th century was recovered from one of the pits of Period VIII. It is very similar to one from Southampton (7).

The pottery dated from the late 10th century onwards. Post-medieval finds included local products, Somerset wares and imports from Holland, France, Spain, Germany and Portugal. A Spanish tin-glazed rim sherd from a shallow dish contained part of an inscription and is dated to c 16th century.

The medieval pottery consisted mostly of Bristol (Redcliffe) wares, which included two semi complete jugs (fig 5). Pottery from Ham Green, Wiltshire and the Gloucester area was also identified. Part of a Ham Green jug contained small applied faces around the rim and also applied serpents around the neck of the vessel.

Two other interesting medieval ceramic finds were the rim sherds of tin-glazed bowls. One was a lustre ware with white, green and blue banded decoration, the other blue and white with a central 'star' or geometric pattern decoration. Both were imports, the former possibly made in Valencia, south Spain, c 14-15th century.

Other finds included two freestone mortars, freestone architectural fragments and a large number of complete Pennant sandstone roof-tiles.

A number of whetstones were found including schist hones from Norway. A large quantity of antler off cuts were among the worked bone objects.

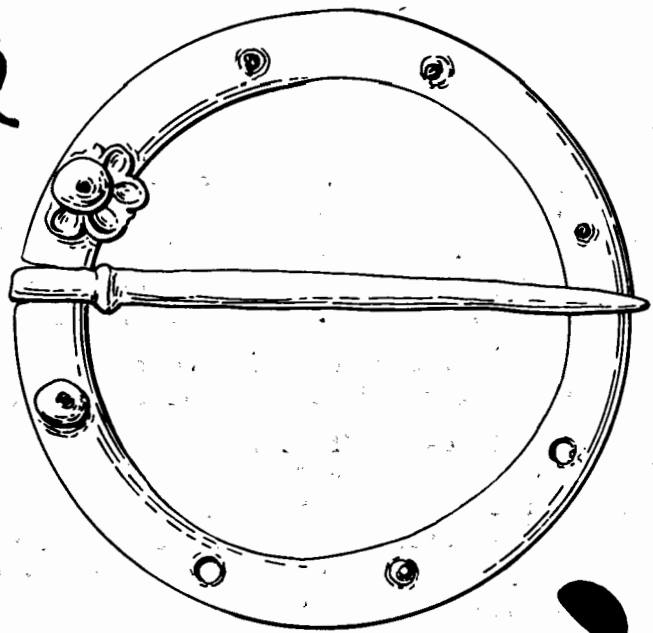
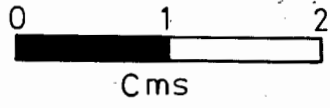


Fig 4 Tower Lane: bronze brooch, c early 13th century

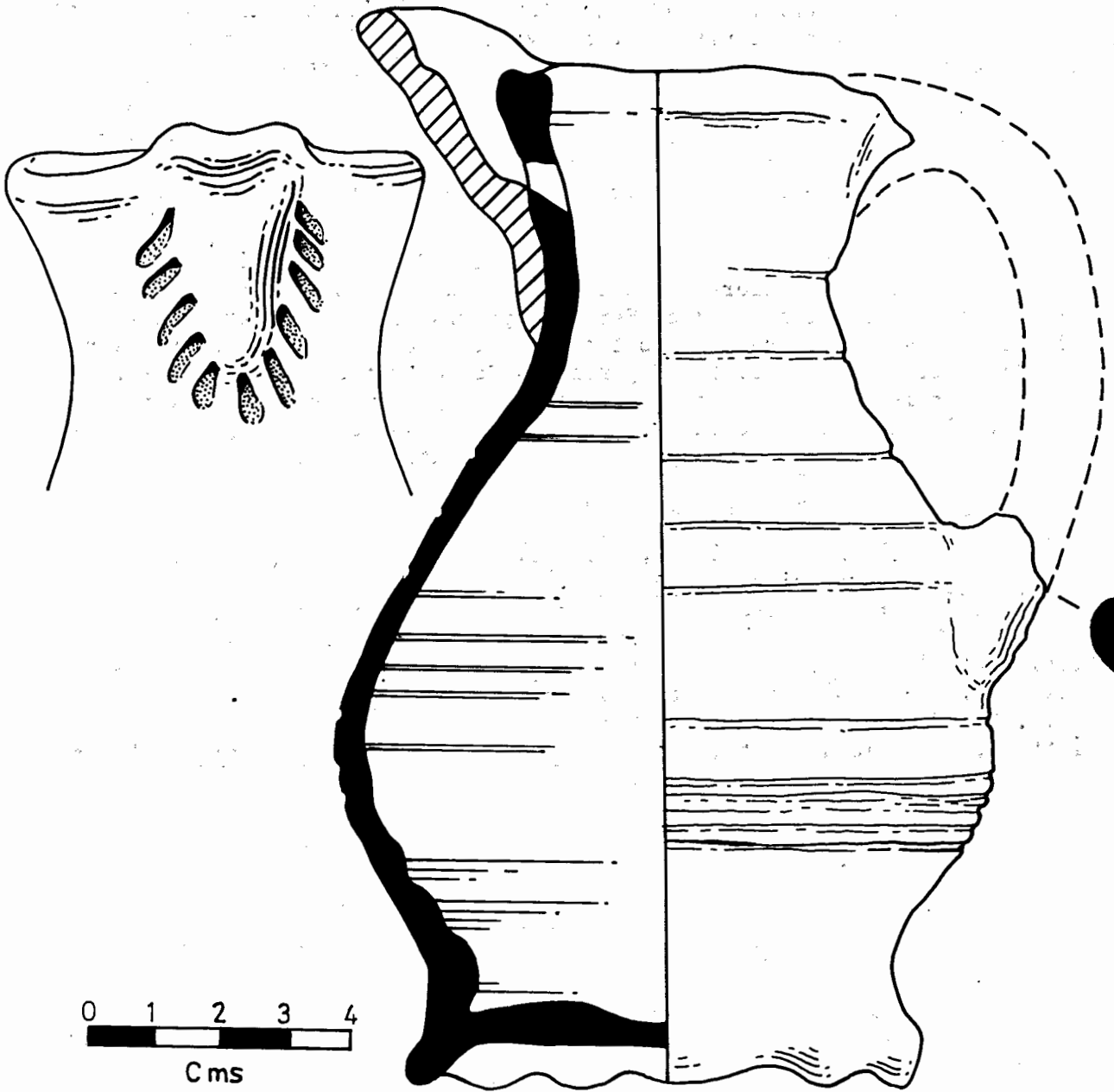


Fig 5 Tower Lane: Redcliffe Jug c late 13th century

Conclusions

The site has been occupied from at least the late Saxon period. The nature of the occupation fluctuating between prestigious buildings (Period III and VII) to buildings of a more modest character (Period V (i) & (ii)). In between these phases, and perhaps during periods of reconstruction, other minor activities have occurred including gardening of one sort or another.

The later periods see evidence for more overtly industrial activity in the form of tanning and other light industry.

The structures and finds, in part, reflect the attitudes and changing conditions of the periods for this part of the city. It is perhaps not insignificant that the next occupation on the site will consist of commercial office premises reflecting perhaps a late 20th century version of the earlier 12th century peak in the site history, represented then by a wealthy merchant's town house.

Acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by the Department of Archaeology and History of the City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment and with support from a Manpower Services Programme, sponsored by Avon County Planning Department.

Messrs Wardvalen Development Limited and Messrs Kenneth Needs Company Limited kindly gave permission for the excavation and gave valuable assistance throughout. Our grateful thanks are expressed to the Grand Hotel Company Limited for the generous loan of their premises, Broad Street Chambers, as a site office.

My personal gratitude is expressed to Frances Neale who again generously supplied all documentary references and background information, and to Rob Iles for administering the Manpower Services programme. I am most grateful to all volunteers and colleagues who took part in the excavation, particularly the site planner John Bryant, the Supervisors Steve Flitton and Sian Williams, the Finds Supervisor Jayne Everton and all the diggers who endured all the extremes of climate known and made the excavation possible. The period plans were drawn by J Bryant and B Cumby and the illustrations by Liz Britton.

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NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FROM
SANDPIT HOLE, PRIDDY, SOMERSET

Brian Hack

During the early spring of 1978 and 1979 stone implements of Neolithic type were discovered on the surface of ploughed land around Sandpit Hole (ST 531299). All of the collected implements will be listed by type classification and a full description will be given of the more significant pieces. A fair scattering of waste chippings, flakes, etc were noted but not collected.

Sandpit Hole is a cliffy sided pit approximately 40 ft deep by 60 ft in diameter (fig 1). It is surrounded by trees and a drystone wall. There are small caves in the sides of this pit, and a certain amount of digging has been carried out here over the years. A general description of the pit and its known history is contained in Barrington and Stanton (1977). The description speculates the possibility of the pit having been formed by the collapse of a cavern at some period.

All of the implements described here were found by the present writer. They were found scattered in a ring encircling Sandpit Hole and within 50 ft of its circumference. The concentration disappearing outside these limits. Sandpit Hole lies in a large field which is regularly ploughed. The whole surface of this field has been walked by the writer and only one other concentration of implements occurred, approximately 400 yd south-south-east of Sandpit Hole. Implements from this other concentration (marked X on fig 1) have been collected but a report has not yet been written.

There is an active badger colony in residence at Sandpit Hole and it may be of interest to mention here the recent appearance of two of their exit tunnels some 80-100 ft to the north-east of the pit.

The implement assemblage may add significance to the tentatively posed question, was Sandpit Hole in existence in prehistoric times and if so was it inhabited, or its features utilised by man at an early period.

The implements are currently in the possession of the writer. Thanks are due to Mr E Masters of Easton, Somerset, for his permission to collect and record implements from the site.

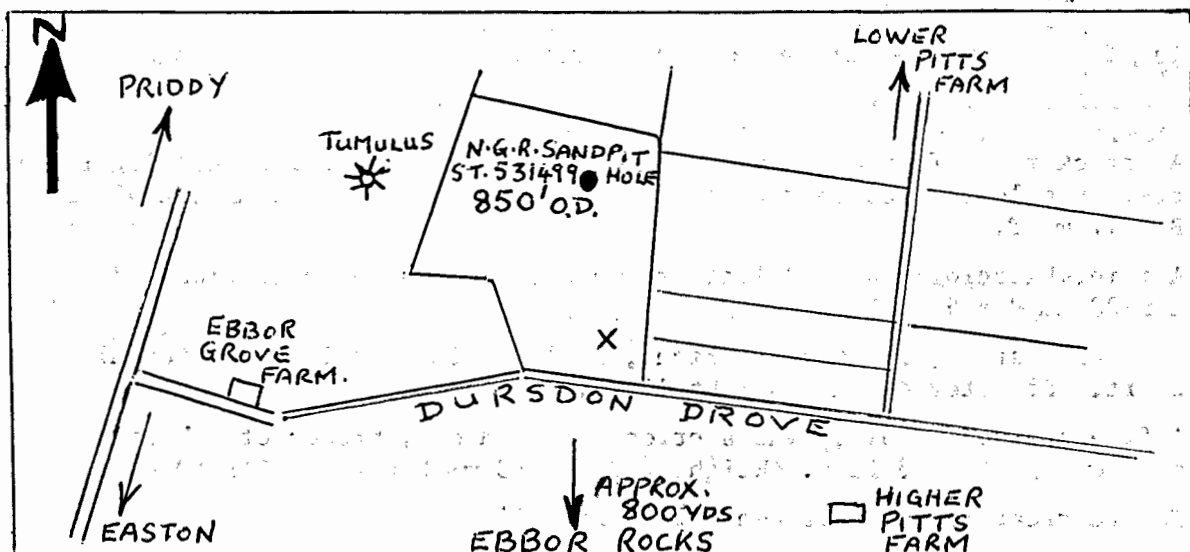


Fig 1 Sketch plan of Sandpit Hole

List of implements collected

1. A greenstone axe - the edge is ground on both faces over approximately one third of its total length, the remaining two thirds of the surface have been left hammer dressed (fig 2). An unusual feature of this axe is the existence of an unfinished hour glass perforation commenced in both faces. It is interesting to note that the perforation centres are 3 mm out of alignment in the lateral plane. Weight 235 g. A similar axe, but without the hour glass perforation attempt, was found at Priddy and is in Bristol City Museum (F 3636).

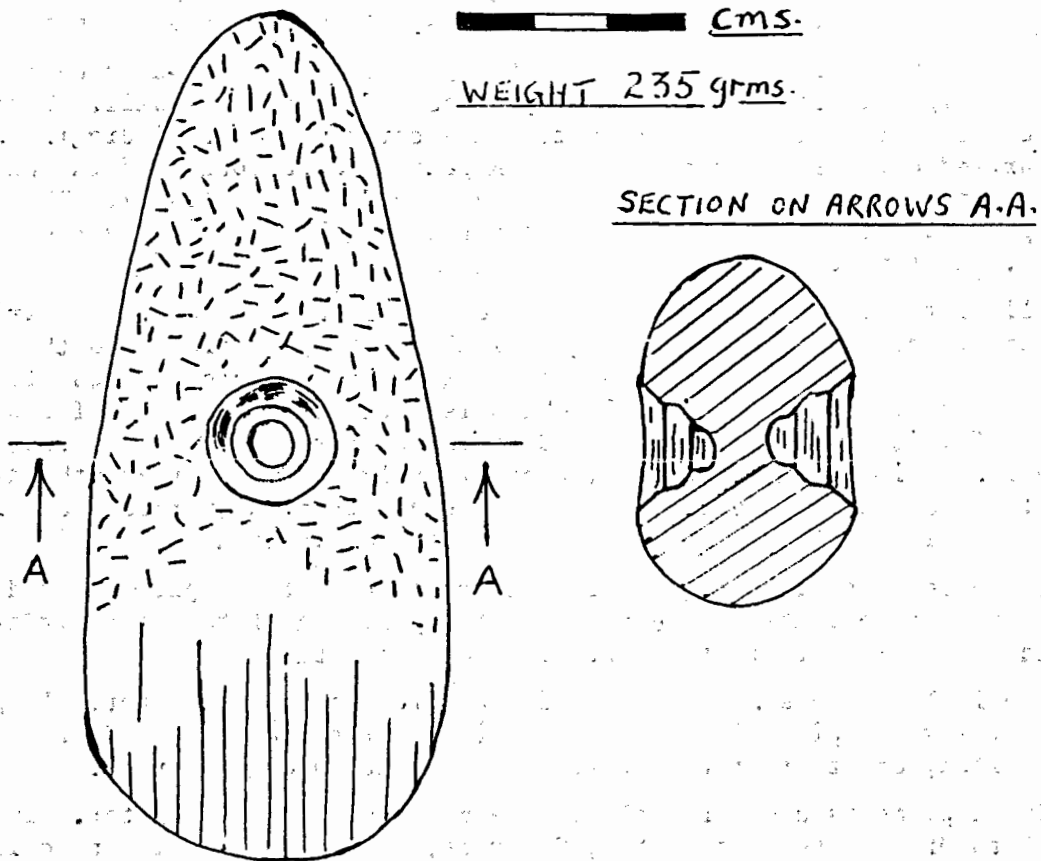


Fig 2 Priddy: greenstone axe with unfinished hour glass perforation

2. A struck flake from a ground stone implement, close grained and light grey in colour. Possibly part of a ground stone axe. 54 mm L x 40 mm B x 17 mm T.
3. A thin, bifacially worked leaf arrowhead, blue/white patination. 50 mm L x 20 mm B x 5 mm T.
4. A pecking stone, roughly spherical, whole surface utilised, material chert. Diameter 48 mm. Weight 140 g.
5. A fine grained pebble, oval section, rounded end, broken off short, some damage to one face. Weight 200 g. 83 mm L x 48 mm B x 40 mm T.
6. Two fabricators, both broken off short, flint.
7. A notched scraper on a thin flake, hinge fractured oblique finger platform, the notch inversely worked, flint.

8. Six irregularly shaped and bifacially worked flint scrapers. These occur as a typical implement on Neolithic sites and are sometimes referred to as 'scrapers with prepared bases'.
9. A finely flaked (low angle) flint knife, point and one cutting edge. 55 mm L x 25 mm B x 12 mm T.
10. Three broken, unidentified implements in Portland chert.
11. A red beach pebble. Weight 80 g.
12. Two fragments, possibly from two separate flint axes.
13. Eight implements with worked points, one having a worked serrated edge. Flint.
14. Ten convex scrapers. Flint.
15. Two cores. Flint.
16. Eight unidentified flint implements, having secondary working.

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BRISTOL BOUNDARY MARKERS - A SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE

John Bryant

Since the publication in the BARG Bulletin* of two lists of boundary markers - for central Bristol, and Westbury-on-Trym parish - further stones and marks have been found. To the list for central Bristol (compiled by David Dawson) should be added two new boundary marks. One has been discovered inside the Theatre Royal, King Street (ST 58797273) by Bryan Little. The second was discovered by Dr Roger Leech in the rear of 51 Broad Street (ST 58847313), and is Christ Church mark no 3, dated 1813. Removed as a result of recent building work, the stone has been recovered by Bristol City Museum for safe keeping.

To the Westbury-on-Trym boundary stones should be added those near Saville Road, Durdham Down, marked I. H., and with Roman numerals, which are buried in the surface of the Down close to Down House. Durdham Down boundary stone number 23A has recently been noted still in situ nearby, also buried in the surface of the Down.

* Bristol (vol 6, no 2, 35-38); Westbury-on-Trym (vol 6, no 3, 59-64). -Editor.

ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY
FROM SALMON LODGE, OLDBURY ON SEVERN

M Green and T W J Solley

Recent fieldwork by M Green along the edge of the Severn, south of Salmon Lodge, Oldbury on Severn, has produced a large scatter of Romano-British pottery. Over 250 sherds have been collected, most of them fairly large and unabraded. They were found below the High Water Mark, just south of the reservoir serving Oldbury Power Station and north of Oldbury Pill (fig 1).

It has been suggested that a considerable change in the level of the land has taken place since Roman times and it is probable that the river banks have altered in prehistoric and more recent periods. The coastal flats in this area have assumed their present appearance from medieval times onwards, with the gradual reclamation and drainage of the Salt Marsh. Prior to the various drainage schemes this area was at risk from severe flooding, especially in the winter; neglect of sea defences led to a great flood in 1607 in which many people perished.

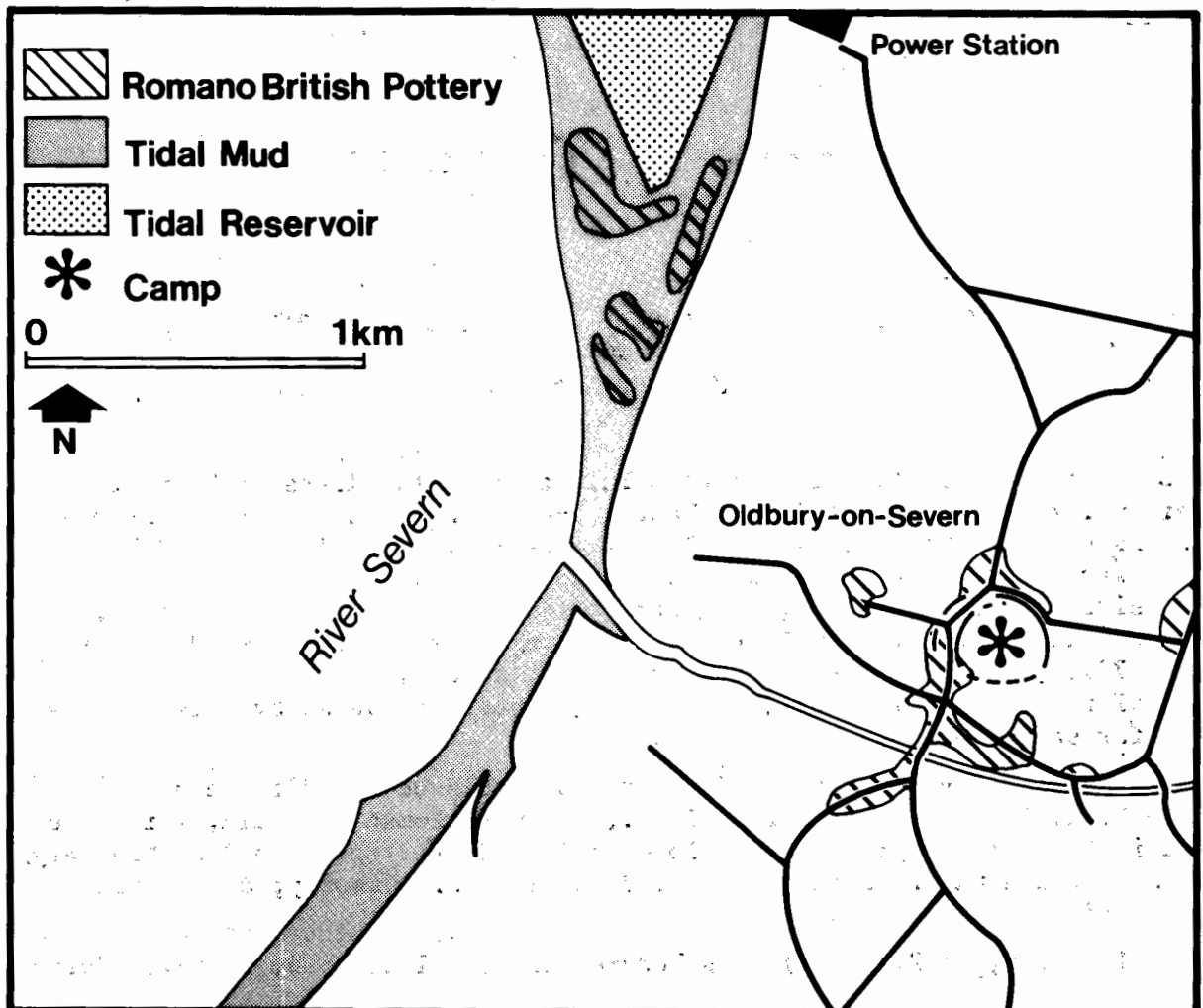


Fig 1 Salmon Lodge: location of Romano-British pottery

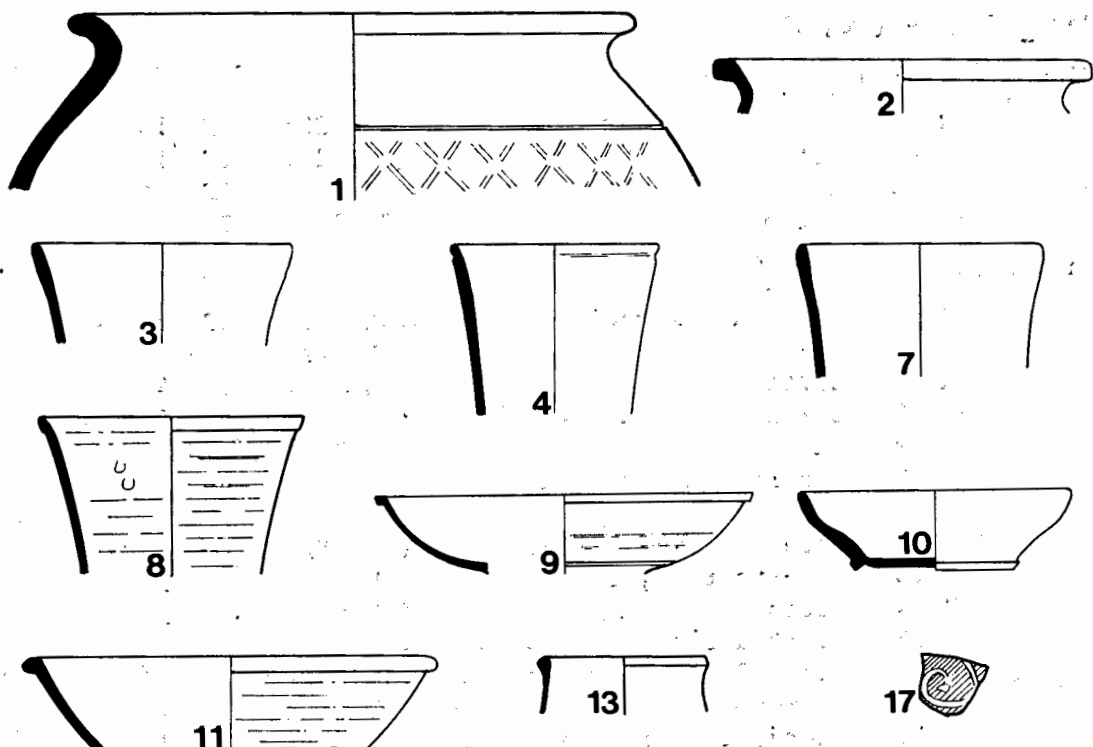


Fig 2 Salmon Lodge: oxidised wares. Scale: 1/4

Pottery Report

The pottery recovered is unstratified, but in view of the unusual position that it was found and the size of many of the sherds a list is provided. The pottery has been divided into two groups: oxidised ware (white and orange); and reduced ware (black and grey). Each sherd is marked SL and numbered consecutively. Sherds listed below marked with an * are not illustrated.

1. Oxidised ware (fig 2)

0	1	Large storage jar	(SL 16)	TF 1	
0	2	Jar or bowl	(SL 146)	TF 2	
0	3	Tankard or straight side bowl	(SL 159)	TF 3	
0	4	ditto	(SL 222)	TF 4	
*	0	5	(SL 200)	TF 4	
*	0	6	(SL 158)	TF 3	
0	7	ditto	(SL 73)	TF 3	
0	8	ditto	(SL 149)	TF 4	
0	9	Bowl, copy of Samian form 31	(SL 11)	TF 6	Colour coated?
0	10	Bowl	(SL 219)	TF 5	
0	11	Bowl, copy of Samian form 31	(SL 144)	TF 7	Colour coated
*	0	12	(SL 12)	TF 7	
0	13	Beaker	(SL 74)	TF 8	Colour coated inside?
*	0	14	(SL 165)	TF 9	
*	0	15	(SL 109)	TF 10	
*	0	16	(SL 199)	TF 8	
0	17	Sherd with white paint	(SL 151)	TF 11	Colour coated
*	0	18	(SL 156)	TF 6	
*	0	19	(SL 150)	TF 12	

In addition to the above there are the following bases: SL 17, 71, 72, 143, 175, 189, 198. A base with Roman-like fabric appears to have some brown glaze inside and is probably of later date. There is also a handle (ribbed) SL 147. The fabrics for these latter sherds are probably repeats of those already listed.

2. Reduced ware (fig 3)

Black burnished

R 1	Everted rim jar	(SL 28)	TF 1
R 2	ditto	(SL 29)	TF 1
R 3	ditto	(SL 215)	TF 1
*R 4	ditto	(SL 210)	TF 1

Un-burnished

R 5	Flanged rim bowl	(SL 46)	TF 2
R 6	ditto	(SL 47)	TF 3
R 7	ditto	(SL 97)	TF 4
*R 8	Straight-sided bowl	(SL 99)	TF 7
R 9	ditto	(SL 216)	TF 8
R 10	Straight-sided dish	(SL 102)	TF 11
R 11	Flanged jar or bowl	(SL 26)	TF 7
R 12	Straight-sided dish	(SL 217)	TF 8
R 13	Cavetto rim jar	(SL 49)	TF 9
R 14	ditto	(SL 191)	TF 7
R 15	Everted rim jar	(SL 142)	TF 6
R 16	Flagon?	(SL 137)	TF 10
R 17	Beaker	(SL 66)	TF 5
R 18	Sherd, combed decoration	(SL 212)	TF 12

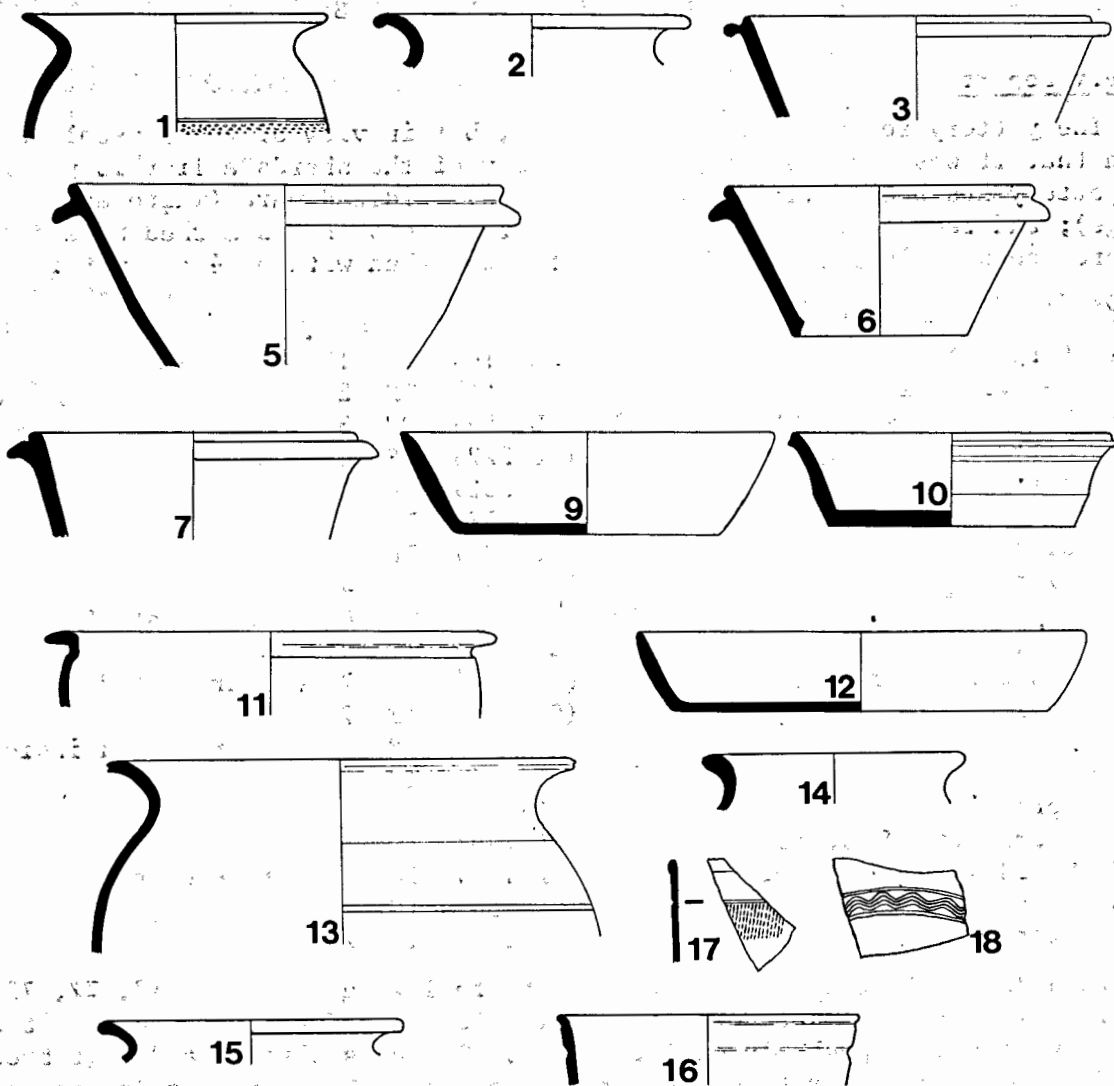


Fig 3 Salmon Lodge: reduced wares. Scale: 1/4

There are also the following bases: SL 23, 30, 33, 35, 37, 38, 42, 44, 103, 116, 102a, 139, 212. Sherds SL 1, 25, and 183 have been assembled. These rims are similar to those described above: SL 27, 48, 98, 100, 101, 104, 196, 211, 213, 218, 221. Body sherds: SL 111, 141, signs of burnishing and top of lattice decoration on unburnished exterior. The latter are not grouped according to type fabrics but appear to be as those listed before.

3. Glazed Romano-British ware

One sherd (SL 12) is of fine, hard, grey fabric. It has an over-all decoration comprising three horizontal bands of circular depressions between which are bands of vertical depressions giving an impression of exclamation marks. The glaze is green, mottled with brown or darker patches. There is a similarity to Paul Arthur's Usk/Caerleon group and he has suggested as an alternative that the sherd could be associated with the Wanborough group. Late Flavian - early 2nd century.



Scale: 1/4

4. Glazed ware - medieval

G 1 Sherd with green/brown glaze over part of outer surface. Remainder buff-brown. Inside glazed. Fabric grey with white inclusions. (SL 166)

G 2 Sherd with glaze which is banded from green through brown to almost black. Glazed inside and outside. Grey fabric with quartz and dark inclusions.

Above are possibly Devon Gravel Tempered ware.

Romano-British pottery type fabrics

An effort has been made to establish a type fabric series but the usual problems have arisen in describing the sherds by colour and identifying the fabric and the grits it contains without access to expert analysis. At a later date when more material has been collected the report will be finalised and the material related to known kilns where this is possible. Some dating will also be provided. Some sherds have a white deposit (marine growth?).

oa = over all or general colour md = mica dust

Oxidised ware

- | | | |
|----|--------|---|
| 1 | SL 16 | oa orange, light grey core, white inclusions, 'iron' spots, hard, md |
| 2 | SL 146 | oa orange, 'brick' core, small white inclusions, md, traces of dark brown coating |
| 3 | SL 159 | oa buff, grey core, black and brown inclusions, md, hard |
| 4 | SL 149 | oa buff-brown, black, grey and brown inclusions, md, hard |
| 5 | SL 219 | oa buff - fine, grey and brown inclusions, md |
| 6 | SL 11 | oa brown, grey core, brown may be colour coat, md |
| 7 | SL 144 | oa orange, core 'brick', quartz inclusions, brown slip, md |
| 8 | SL 199 | oa orange, core 'brick', dark brown coat inside, pronounced turning grooves, rouletting |
| 9 | SL 165 | oa grey-buff, core grey, black and white inclusions, hard |
| 10 | SL 109 | oa off-white, core darker than outer surfaces, quartz inclusions, mortarium - titration grit white to brown and worn? flush |
| 11 | SL 151 | oa orange with red coating, 'iron' inclusions, white scroll painted on |

Reduced ware

- | | | |
|---|--------|---|
| 1 | SL 215 | oa black, dense black fabric with fine quartz, burnished outside, inside smoothed |
| 2 | SL 46 | oa mid-grey, outer faces darker than core, black, brown and |

- quartz inclusions, possible decoration, md, hard
- 3 SL 47 oa light grey with darker core, black or dark brown inclusions which give a speckled effect on surface, hard, md
 - 4 SL 97 oa grey-brown with fine horizontal striations leaving a 'pink' or oxidised appearance. Quartz in the fabric represents a large proportion of the clay, some white particles, md, groove on underside of flange
 - 5 SL 66 oa blue-grey with no obvious inclusions, fairly soft, broad band of rouletting below horizontal groove
 - 6 SL 142 oa grey but brown fabric showing through, grey core, fairly smooth
 - 7 SL 99 oa light grey, almost black core, few inclusions, fairly smooth
 - 8 SL 217 oa grey, grey core, rough feel, few inclusions, md
 - 9 SL 49 oa black outside and dark grey inside, black core within brown layers. Step in profile under rim, 2 grooves on shoulder
 - 10 SL 137 oa dark grey, core mainly brown, groove below rim repeated lower, md
 - 11 SL 102 oa black, grey core, rough surface, burnished? in horizontal band below rim
 - 12 SL 212 oa dark grey, ripple combing

Stop Press

It is impossible to tell what the significance of this material is at the moment. This area has been relatively neglected archaeologically. However, since this report was written two new fieldwork finds have come to light which, along with the material from Salmon Lodge, may appreciably increase our understanding of Roman land use in the district. A few miles from Oldbury, similar pottery has been found on the tidal mudflats; it is hoped to publish a report on this in BARG Review 2. The second recent discovery concerns evidence of Roman land division on low-lying ground near Avonmouth. A short note about this appears in BARG Bulletin 2. -Editor.

EXCAVATIONS AT OLDBURY CAMP,
OLDBURY ON SEVERN, 1978-9

R Iles

The building of a new bungalow at The Toot, Oldbury on Severn provided an opportunity to examine this enigmatic earthwork, also called Oldbury Camp. It is a scheduled Ancient Monument; as it seems unlikely that there will be further development here it was thought worthwhile arranging a salvage excavation. This was organised and directed by Dr R Howell: in 1978 with the assistance of T W J Solley, D Handoll, P Spybee, S Cullen, J Howell, R Iles and members of a STEP team working for Avon Planning Department; and in 1979, with the help of sixth form students and Miss L Beale, history teacher at Marlwood School, Alveston. The excavation records and finds will be deposited in Bristol City Museum.

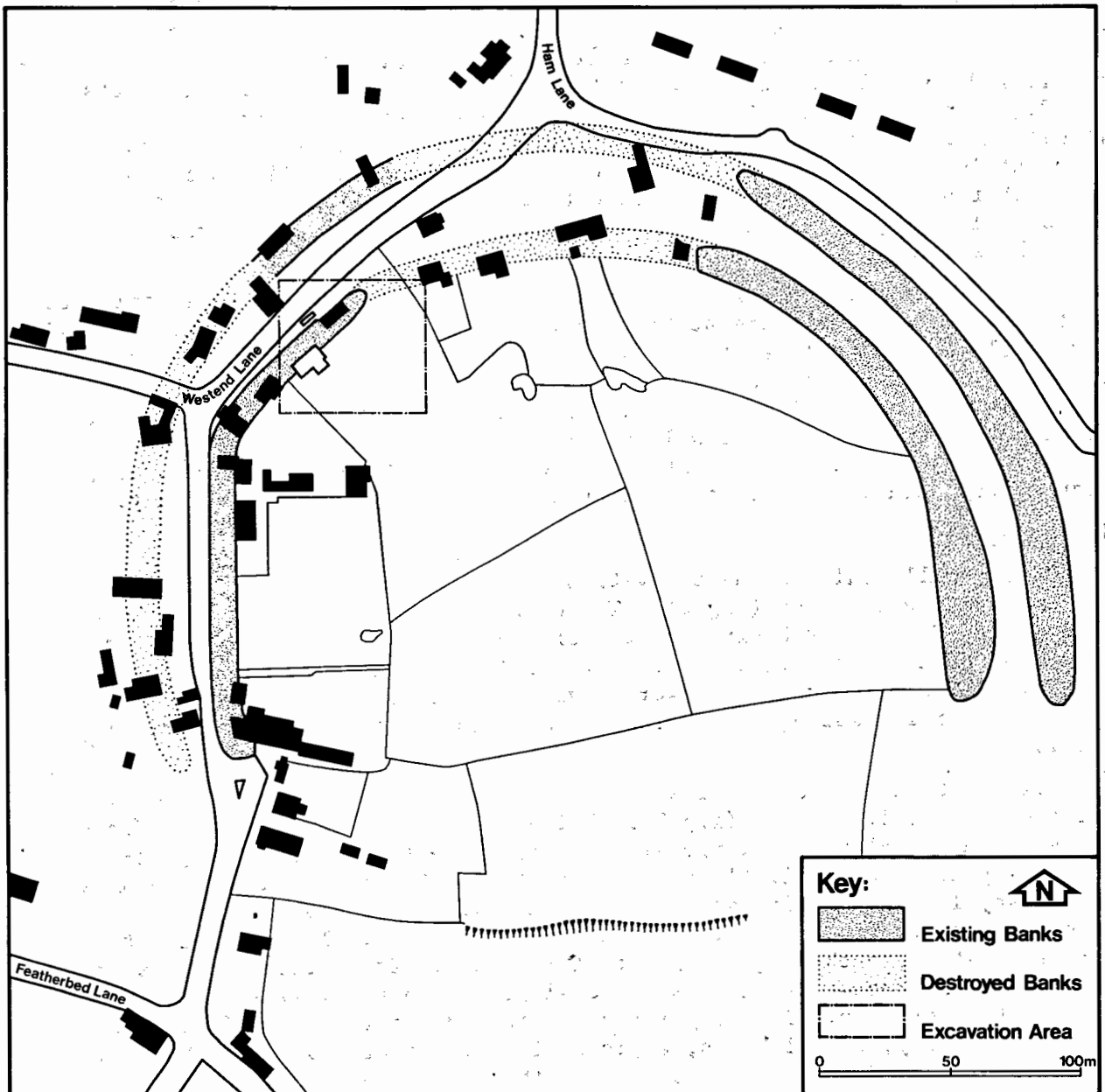


Fig 1 Oldbury Camp: plan of earthworks

Local Topography

Oldbury (ST 6192) lies about 15 miles north of Bristol. Oldbury Camp is situated on a very slight rise in the low lying Berkeley Vale, on the north side of Oldbury Pill, which was formerly navigable. The village of Oldbury lies around the north, west and south side of The Toot. The village church stands isolated, a quarter of a mile to the south, on a slight knoll. This small hill was once thought to be a small camp but is now considered natural (Ordnance Survey Record Card). However it does have two sets of scarps, which may be artificial.

Oldbury Camp is roughly circular in shape, enclosed by two ramparts and ditches, and occupies an area of about 4½ hectares (11 acres). The defences are only complete in the north-east section where the banks are almost 2 m high. The outline of the rest of the Camp can still be traced on all but the southern side, where it is possibly marked by a slight scarp below a hedge. The position of this southern scarp is identical with the southern rampart on the Ordnance Survey (First Edition) one inch map. A village street now follows the line of the inner ditch between the ramparts on the west and north sides (fig 1).

This earthwork has long been the subject of speculation. In the past it has been suggested it is of Roman or post-Roman origin; recently it has been stated that it could be Danish (O'Neill, 1974, 190). It is now generally considered to be Iron Age in date but there are no recorded finds. Witts (1883, 39) mentions many Roman coins found here, but he has probably confused it with a similar reference in Rudder (1779, 755) who says Roman coins were found at 'Campus Minor' (ie the church knoll). Roger Howell has found a few Roman sherds in graves dug there recently. An excavation by a Bristol secondary school took place inside the camp in the 1960's, but no records of it could be found.

Oldbury Camp is one of a neglected group of small hillforts in this part of the Vale, the others are at Elberton, Tytherington, Rockhampton, Cromhall and Little Abbey. Only at the first two has there been any Iron Age finds recorded; and at Little Abbey intensive fieldwork has produced only Roman material (information from Bill Solley). Of all this group of hillforts, Oldbury is the only one on low lying ground. There are two main problems concerned with Oldbury Camp: first when was it constructed; and secondly, what is its relationship to the medieval and modern village of Oldbury?

The Excavation

This small scale rescue excavation consisted mainly of recording hand and machine dug trenches (fig 2). The bungalow was built on the north-west side of the Camp, just behind the top of the inner bank. A deep pit and trench were dug in front, thus providing a long section of the internal bank and ditch (fig 3). Such means were obviously far from ideal, but it was thought a careful salvage operation was more useful than a normal watching brief.

Trench D was cut on the inside of the top of the bank, which at this point was about 1.5 m high (fig 3). Below the surface layer (D1) of black humus was a red clay with large slabs of mudstone (D2) containing post-medieval pottery and a little medieval pottery. Layer D3a was composed of red clayey loam gradually getting darker and with no finds. Layer D3b was made up of soft dark loam with flecks of charcoal; this layer tapered to a very thin strip on the highest point of the bank. It contained pieces of iron slag, and much charcoal was found sloping down the inside of the bank towards the interior. This layer also contained a few pieces of probable Iron Age pottery, animal bones, a piece of deer antler and a goat horn with a series of carved grooves. The core of the bank (D4a) was made up from hard red clay with large lumps of mudstone; within this layer was a lens of yellow sand (D4b).

Trench M, to the north of and almost parallel to trench D, cut through the front of the inner bank. No finds were recovered as it was dug by machine but it provided a section of the outer part of the bank (fig 3). It was also composed of red clay (M4a) and contained a lens of yellow sand (M4b). Deposited on the 3.8 m wide berm were layers of red-brown clay (M2) and firm red clay (M3).

The south-west side of trench K was a continuation of trench M, carrying on into one side of the ditch (fig 3). Layers K1-4 were, in descending order, surface humus (K1), grey-brown soil (K2), grey clay/mixed loam and red loam (K3), and greyish brown loam with charcoal (K4). The latter dated from the 17th century. Layer K5, composed of red clay, seals over the ditch and contained late medieval material. In the west side of layer K5 there was some cobbling. More cobble stones were found in layer K6, a light red/brown loam dating from the 11th-13th centuries. Layer K7 is the fill of the ditch, made up of red/brown clay with lumps of mudstone in the upper part. A few sherds of early medieval date were found in the upper part of K7, but the only finds lower down were two sherds, probably Iron Age. The natural, into which the ditch is cut, consists of alternate layers of Triassic green mudstone and red clay. Even at 2.2 m below the surface the bottom of the ditch was not reached. It is much steeper at the north-east section of trench K (not illustrated) than the south-west side.

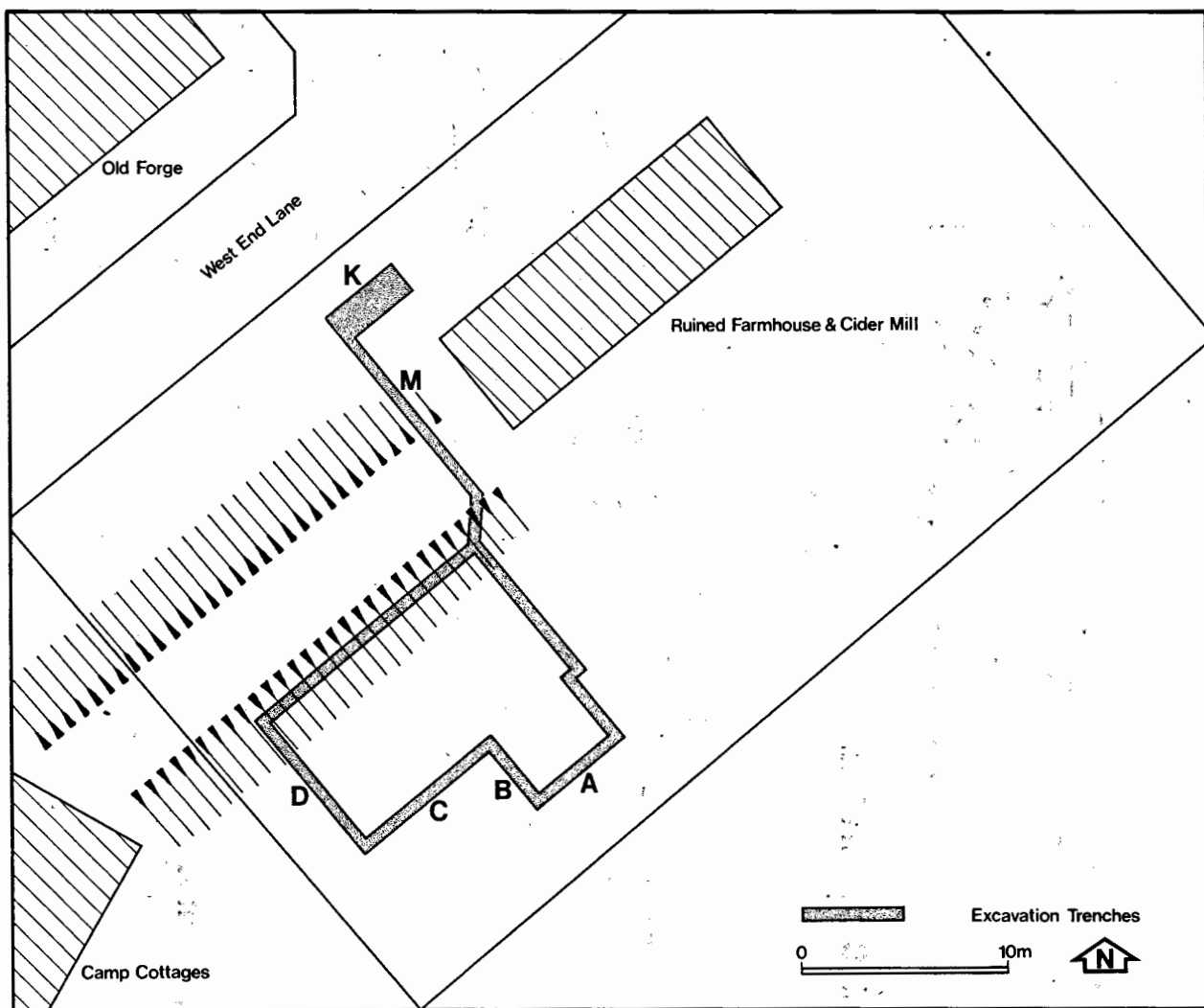
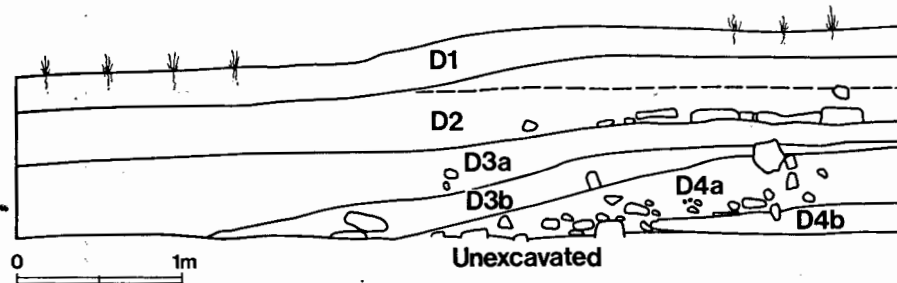
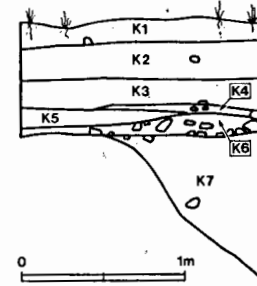


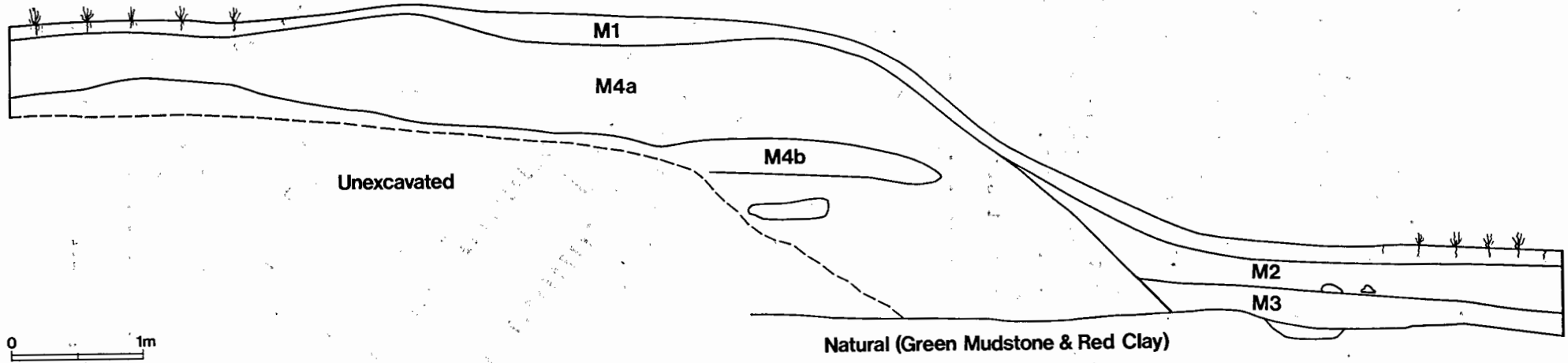
Fig 2 Oldbury Camp: location of excavation trenches



Trench D, South West.



Trench K, South West.



Trench M, South West.

Fig 3 Oldbury Camp: sections

Discussion

It would of course be impossible to draw much in the way of conclusions from such a limited excavation. The date of the Camp's construction remains in doubt partly because of the uncertainty of the date of the earliest pottery and partly because no finds were recovered from the bank. The sherds from the silt of the ditch and others in an occupation layer, inside the bank, are probably Iron Age. A little of the structure of the bank is known. It was built up with red clay and lumps of mudstone and contained dumps of yellow sand. There was a berm in front of the inner bank almost 4 m wide. The ditch was obviously quite considerable and probably extended under the modern road.

A few pieces of flint, in the ditch and elsewhere, seem to indicate activity by man in the area before the Iron Age, though it is possible that flint was still being used by Iron Age people. At a date sometime after the construction of the fort, though how much later is not clear, iron working was taking place in the vicinity, and was associated with a probable Iron Age occupation layer (D3b).

Evidence of Roman activity was represented by only five sherds. By the early medieval period most of the ditch had been infilled with silt. The area seems to have been continuously occupied since at least the 13th-14th centuries, with a little pottery of 11th-12th century date. In the late medieval period a cobbled track was laid over the buried ditch, presumably the fore runner of the modern West End Lane.

A note on the pottery

A dozen possible Iron Age sherds were recovered from the excavation. They are black or grey/black in colour. Neither the form nor fabric seem very distinctive. Some sherds contain lime (or are pitted) and others sand with a few fragments of quartz. One sherd has grass tempering which is unusual for the Iron Age. Some of it is similar to that from the Iron Age and Romano-British site at Hortham Hospital. Overall it does seem that an Iron Age date is acceptable for this very small group of sherds from Oldbury Camp.

About 100 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered and a larger quantity of post-medieval pottery. Most of the medieval pottery can be paralleled with local material from Bristol, Wick (M5) and Hillesley ringwork. There were also six sherds of Minety (Wilts) ware and one Nether Stowey rim. Amongst the post-medieval pottery apart from local wares (Bristol and Falfield), there were examples of white Devon sgraffito, Barnstaple ware and Nottingham stoneware.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Roger Howell for placing all the excavation records and finds at my disposal, Mike Ponsford for his comments on all the finds; and Barry Cunliffe for examining the possible Iron Age pottery. I am also grateful to Andrew Patch for drawing the plans published with this note. Thanks are also due, on behalf of Roger Howell, to the Willcox family, who own the land, and to all the diggers.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE ANCIENT BRONZE FIGURES
FROM AUST CLIFF

David Dawson

BARG readers will be familiar with the copy of a strange bronze figure (BRSMG: F 4144) on display in the Gallery of South-West British Archaeology of Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery. The original was purchased by the British Museum for the sum of one guinea from Frederick Ellis of 109 Egerton Road, Bishopston, Bristol, whose letter head proclaimed 'Museums and Private Collectors supplied with choice Specimens in Archaeology, Geology and Natural History'.

Since Ellis's description of the figure was published in 1900, first in the Proc Clifton Antiq Club, and later with a small amendment at the end referring to Roman finds from the cliffs near the find-spot in the Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc; there has been some controversy over the identification and dating of the figure.

Recently a friend of mine, Dr Colin Shell, discovered in the library of his Faculty at the University of Cambridge, a small volume entitled Bronze Figure Found at Aust, 1900, which contained, bound in with an offprint of Ellis's paper from the Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc, correspondence from Ellis himself. Colin Shell is sure that the letters were most probably written to Spencer George Perceval on the basis of some hints in the letters themselves and that the volume (Haddon Library 607/E) formed a part of the Spencer George Perceval bequest to the Fitzwilliam Museum that was later transferred to the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology. The information these letters impart, whilst throwing little light on the controversy, is not only of academic interest, but also of tragic and mysterious moment. (For those readers of a nervous disposition, I must assure them that what follows is not extracted from an M R James short story.) The letters are dated 29 May, 30 May and 1 June, 1906 and unfortunately have to be read without the benefit of seeing Perceval's half of the correspondence which has not been preserved with them.

The first point of interest is that as a result of what one suspects as the firm prodding of Perceval's letters, Ellis gradually enlarges on the circumstances of the find of the figure then so recently purchased by the British Museum. He reports that 'My brother-in-Law, James Spratt and his little boy of 11 years found it together on the shore' (Ellis, MS 1), evidently not far from the Black Rock (Ellis, MS 2) but it was 'some time afterwards' that James Spratt 'showed me as near as he could remember the spot where it lay' (Ellis, MS 3).

Ellis, enlarging on where the figure was found, mournfully relates that 'some two years later' (1), 'poor little Harold Spratt got out on the Black Rock with his two cousins, the tide cut them off; the two elder boys escaped just in time but for some reason the lad failed to obey their entreaties to leave, the earliest arrivals on the scene failed to save him and of course later efforts failed also ... Aust lost its charm for us somewhat after the occurrence' (2). Harold Spratt had by cruel chance 'perished in the waters of the Severn at this spot' (1) where the figure had been found. For his parents who 'were at tea in the village while it happened' (3), it must have been a terrible blow as Harold was their only child. 'His little grave is in Aust Chyd' (1).

The story however, does not end there. Ellis 'attended the Funeral of the little boy whom Mr Mockler on a visit to Aust and searching the shore for another Figure if there might be one, met accidentally, telling the little boy of the occurrence, he asked him to come to see his dad. Mockler left the day before the child was drowned and sent Mr Spratt the Photo which he still has. Of course I was very much surprised to hear of Figure No 2 four years after the discovery of Figure No 1 especially as it was found first' (3). Perhaps poor Harold, spurred by this encounter, was engrossed in the search for no 3 when the tide overwhelmed him.

What is all this to us as archaeologists? It confirms that the figure now in the British Museum was found in the area of the ledges leading out to the Black Rock (ST 565898). We would also agree with Ellis's conclusion: 'I think there must be a site of habitation on the top where your pottery (ie that in the British Museum) and Mr Selley's was found and my Figure and probably the other one recovered close at hand, that is about the middle or perhaps slightly beyond the middle of the Cliff from the Pilning end' (3). Bill Solley's find of pits and other features associated with Roman pottery during the excavation for the approach to the Severn Bridge in 1962 is further confirmation (Solley, 1966). As to the whereabouts of the second figure which Ellis states as being 'similar' to the first, or even the photograph sent to Mr Spratt, that remains a mystery. 'I never have been able to get to Bath to interview Mockler to find out who his friend is who has the Figure or anything about it unfortunately' (3).

For the record, Ellis also notes that 'Mr Montague Brown of Leicester wrote me about a coin 2nd Brass of Nero if I remember correctly which he bought from a labourer found in one of the Aust fields and of course you have seen the fine stone celt or axe in the possession of the Vicar of Aust. I have not seen it but Mr Spratt and his wife saw it when visiting the vicarage, found in a lane near at hand I believe'.

So when next in Aust, spare a thought for poor little Harold Spratt. His grave, which lies to the north of the church tower is marked by a simple marble cross inscribed 'In Memoriam' and on the base

HAROLD STEPHEN SPRATT
(OF BRISTOL)
BORN MAY 21 1893, DIED AUG 12 1904

The author wishes to record his thanks to Colin Shell for sending the information upon which this note is based.

Bibliography

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Ellis, F, 1900 An Ancient Bronze Figure from Aust Cliff, Gloucestershire, Proc Clifton Antiq Club 5, 35
Ellis, F, 1900 An Ancient Bronze Figure from Aust Cliff, Gloucestershire, Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc 23, 313-5
Ellis, F, MS 1 Letter dated 29 May 1906 bound in Haddon Library 607/E
MS 2 Letter dated 30 May 1906 bound in Haddon Library 607/E
MS 3 Letter dated 1 June 1906 bound in Haddon Library 607/E
Solley, T W J, 1966 Roman Remains from the Severn Bridge Approach at Aust, Trans Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol Soc 85, 36-44.

KEYNSHAM PARISH CHECKLIST

Pauline Belsey

Abbreviations and sources

In addition to those listed in previous Bulletins

Sources

Arch	Archaeologia (Society of Antiquaries)
B & F	Branigan, K., & Fowler, P., The Roman West Country, 1970
BC	Bath Chronicle
BIAS	Bristol Industrial Archaeological Society
BJ	Billingsley, J.A., A View of the Agriculture of Somerset, 1714
CLO & PAT R	Close & Patent Rolls
D & F	Darby & Finn, Domesday Geography of South West England, 1967
DJM(DM)	Day, Mrs J.M., The Last of the Dyewood Mills, Industrial Archaeology, 1966
DR(S)	Dunning, R., History of Somerset, 1978
FHAC	Folk House Archaeological Club, Newsletters from 1962 onwards
GLV(Fry)	Grinsell, L.V., The Roman Remains at Somerdale
GWHP	Greswell, W.H.P., Somerset Forests & Deer Parks, 1905
HK	Hudson, K., Industrial Archaeology of South England, 1965
JBAA	Journal of the British Archaeological Association
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies (Britannia)
KCS	Keynsham Civic Society, Extracts from Survey & Record of Keynsham 1972-3
LB(K)	Lowe, B., Medieval Floor Tiles of Keynsham Abbey, 1978
LJ(AB)	Latimer, J., Annals of Bristol, 1970 edition
LR	Leech, R., Small Medieval Towns in Avon, 1975
M.DB(1769)	Donne, B., Map of the Country 11 miles round Bristol
MID	Margery, I.D., Roman Roads of Britain, 1955
MK(M)1975	Milner, B., Mss Map of Keynsham Central Area
M.KUDC(1946)	Keynsham Urban District Council, Map of Public Rights of way
NSM	North Somerset Miscellany, 1966

Checklist

K	Keynsham
Vb1	Verbal, for details of people who have supplied verbal information, see original slips

All NGRs within Keynsham Parish are prefixed ST.

Introduction

The parish of Keynsham occupies an area of a few square miles between Bath and Bristol, bounded on the north by the River Avon and mostly under the 200 ft. contour. The town is situated at the head of a large loop of the river, just above the flood plain at the confluence of the Avon and Chew.

The Tithe Award maps of 1840 and 1842, followed in this checklist, cover Chewton Keynsham, now in the parish of Compton Dando, and Stockwood. Chewton Keynsham comprises a few farms and dwellings strung out along the road that follows the course of the River Chew and is historically part of Keynsham.

16th. century documents refer to a rectory at Chewton, so presumably the hamlet possessed a church, but the site is now unknown. Hopefully, this will be discovered by research at present being undertaken by members of the local society. Stockwood, once probably just a holding in Filwood Forest, belonged to Keynsham Abbey at least from the early 14th. century. Situated on the high ground to the west and with boundaries difficult to interpret, Stockwood was until recently little more than this, but now that part lying outside the modern parish of Keynsham is wholly covered by new housing estates.

The name Keynsham, previously Caegineshamme, derives according to Ekwall, from the OE personal name plus an allusion to the water meadows along the Avon still called The Hams; or more romantically (but not according to Ekwall) from the virgin St. Keyna who, seeking sanctuary from unwanted suitors in a wild wood, rewarded her saviours by turning an infestation of snakes into the ammonites so commonly found in the district.

Although discoveries of stone axes and flint implements in the river gravels presume a pre-historic occupation of this area, evidence is scarce until to-wards the end of the 3rd. century, when the opulence of the cemetery villa and numerous small finds infer an extensive Roman settlement. There is some documentary and archaeological indication of the existence of a Saxon Priory at Keynsham and a Domesday reference to six mills point to a place of some importance, but the real history of the town and future pattern of field and street starts with the foundation of the Abbey of Augustinian Canons circa 1167. From then until the mid 16th. century, the fortunes of the Abbey and the town growing up about its walls were inseparable. After the dissolution, the Abbey estate, passing eventually into the hands of the Bridges family, remained entire for nearly 300 years, but Keynsham declined into the 'poor town and ruinous' described by Leland. Improved communications in the 18th. and 19th. centuries brought increasing prosperity, the area becoming an important centre for the brass industry. The 20th. century saw the growth of large factories such as Fry's and Robinson's Paper Mills and, following the second world war, a rapid expansion of domestic building to house the overspill population of Bristol and the consequent regrettable destruction of much of mediaeval Keynsham.

Field lay-out is in some cases of definite monastic origin. Pre-mediaeval patterns, which might be expected in this area, do not exactly leap to the eye, though the idea of agrarian continuity is worth consideration. Fields were mostly enclosed by Leland's time, although as late as 1820, stones were being planted in river meads subject to commonable rights. On higher ground south of the town, signs of strip cultivation are fast disappearing under new houses. Keynsham Hundred was once part of a Royal Chase stretching to the Mendips; the Abbey too, had its hunting park. Boundaries are obliterated to-day, but the prevalence of field names such as Lipyat and occasional unexplained ridges on the ground, would make a basis for further study.

This check-list is, most obviously, incomplete; no ecclesiastical records have been studied for example. At least, a start has been made and if those with the knowledge, BARG members or not, will point out the gaps and mistakes without regard to my feelings, a final and more worthwhile survey may one day be achieved. Much help, for which I am truly grateful, has already been given by members of the Keynsham and Saltford Local History Society, Keynsham Civic Society and the Folk House Archaeological Club. Since the KCS has mounted an excellent photographic record of all houses in Keynsham proper, only a few have been included here and only wells not marked on the OS have been listed. The parish of Saltford, covered by the Keynsham Tithe map, is being currently surveyed by a separate group of BARG members.

KEYNSHAM PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BOUNDARY & OTHER MARKERS</u>			
<u>BANKS & HEDGES</u>			
Bank & hedge	65536596		
	to 67356554	Yes	Obs
Triple bank & hedge	63656735		
	to 63856800	Yes	Obs
<u>STONES, BOUNDARY</u>			
A 4	63716984	Yes	OS 6"
Broadmead	664 687	No	OS 6"(1968)
	(wide area)		
County Bridge	65836895	No	OS 6"(1968)
Eastover Farm	76056670	No	OS 6"(1968)
Great Ham	655 698	No	OS 6"(1968)
	(wide area)		
Manor Rd/Longwood Lane	67656680	No	OS 6"(1968)
Packhorse Bridge	65576643	Yes	OS 6"
Parkhouse Farm	64566708	Yes	Obs
Roundhill	76406703	No	OS 6"(1968)
Steadham Common	678 687	No	OS 6"(1968)
	(wide area)		
<u>STONES, COMMEMORATIVE</u>			
The Hams	65806975	Yes	OS 6"
<u>BUILDINGS</u>			
<u>ALMSHOUSES</u>			
Almshouse (LB11)	64996893	Yes	BE(NSB)210; KCSph23c
Milward Homes	65056854	Yes	KCSph21
<u>BARNs</u>			
Rockhill Farm (LB11)	65806774	Yes	KCSph24a; KSLHS(Con)2
<u>DWELLINGS</u>			
Avon House (LB11)	65856876	Yes	KCSph13b
Cottage (Cannock's) (LB11)	65056595	Yes	BE(NSB)210; KCSph23b
Dapifer's House (LB11)	65576809	Yes	KCSph14a
Grange Hotel (LB11)	66166826	Yes	KCSph26c
Hicks Gate House (LB11)	63746980	Yes	LB
Squatters Cottages	65 68	Yes	KCSph20a,b,21a
West End House (LB11)	65356881	Yes	BE(NSB)210; KCSph2a; SANHS(B)
Conservation area (LB11)	65 68	Yes	KSLHS(Con)2
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
Abbey, Augustinian rems. (LB1)	65656878	Yes	AJ <u>61</u> (1884)395, <u>62</u> (1885)460, <u>63</u> (1886)409; BE(NSB)210; FHAC; JBAA <u>31</u> (1875)195-205; 324-5; LB(K); LJ <u>5</u> (1535-43)92; LR 36; NSM 27; SANHS <u>51</u> (1905)160, <u>53</u> (1907)15, <u>104</u> (1959)130-1; VCH(S) <u>2</u> 129-132
ch St. John the Baptist	65456884	Yes	BE(NSB)210212; CJ <u>2</u> (1791)403; SANHS <u>22</u> (1816)64, <u>47</u> (1901)61, <u>72</u> (1926)36, <u>84</u> (1938) 34; SANHS(P)276; VCH(S) <u>2</u> (1911)142
ch Bethesda Methodist fo	65506832	Yes	KCSph5a; OS 6"
ch Ebenezer Baptist (LB11)	65476872	Yes	KCSph1a; TA(K)1840
ch Victoria Methodist	65416868	Yes	OS 6"
ch Wesleyan fo	65456855	Yes	KCSph2a; TA(K)1840
Friends Meeting House	65346885	Yes	KCSph22a

Site NGR Extant Sources

BUILDINGS contd.

FARMS

Broadlands fo	64456855	Yes	KSLHS L2a9; OS 6"
Conygre fo	65556761	Yes	KCSph16c; KSLHS B 2b24; TA(K)1840
Dapps Hill fo	65546812	Yes	KSLHS L 2a9
Downfield	67166813	Yes	OS 6"
Eastover	66976685	Yes	KSLHS L 2a9; SANHS 53(1907)52,55
Folly fo (Rockhill Ho.)	65816784	Yes	DC(76); KCSph24a; MBC(1862)
Garston fo (The Elms)	65546812	Yes	KSLHS L 2a9
Glenavon	67506773	Yes	OS 6"(1968)
Hicksgate	63756975	Yes	KSLHS C 1a3; OS 6"(1968)
Lays	64176778	Yes	OS 6"(1968)
Lodge fo	64676967	Yes	KSLHS L 2a9; OS 6"(1968); TA(K)1840
Manor fo	67166691	Yes	OS 6"(1968)
Park fo (Park Ho.)	65556886	Yes	KSLHS L 2a9; TA(K)1840
Parkhouse	64556710	Yes	DC(76); KSLHS B 2aK10; Vb1(James)
Rockhill fo	65806774	Yes	DC(76); KCSph24a; KSLHS(Con)
Stidham	67696840	Yes	OS 6"; TA(K)1840
Uplands fo (LB11)	66256635	Yes	MBC(1862); OS 6"
Westfield fo	64356828	Yes	OS 6"
Wickhouse (LB11)	67746745	Yes	G(S)
Withies	66606815	Yes	OS 6"

INNS

Black Horse fo (Railway Tavern)	65426886	Yes	KCSph1a; MK(M)1975; TA(K)1840
Crown Inn	64956892	Yes	OS 6"; TA(K)1840
Forester's Arms fo	65446875	Yes	KCSph1a; MK(M)1975
King's Head fo	65096888	Yes	KCSph23b; MK(M)1975; TA(K)1840
London Inn	65426874	Yes	KCSph1a; MK(M)1975; TA(K)1840
New Inn	65756825	Yes	KCSph9a
Ship Inn (LB11)	65546822	Yes	TA(K)1840
Talbot	65816827	Yes	KCSph26a; Vb1(Linfield)
Three Horseshoes fo	65486837	Yes	KCSph5a; MK(M)1975
Trout Tavern (LB11)	65466836	Yes	KCSph5a; TA(K)1840
White Horse (Pioneer) now Fontels	65446889	Yes	KCSph12a; TA(K)1840

MANOR HOUSES

Chewton Place (LB11)	65656696	Yes	DC(76); HAL(1905)201; KCSph18
Manor House (LB11)	67176691	Yes	KSLHS M 2a2, P 3b5
Old Manor House (LB11)	65306896	Yes	KCS ph22a

PARSONAGES

St. Dunstan's Presbytery R.C. (LB11)	65156893	Yes	KCSph22c
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POORHOUSES & WORKHOUSES

Swan River Poorhouse fo	65656804	Yes	KCSph5a; KSLHS 1 1ak; KSLHS(Con)3
Union Workhouse fo now Hospital	65556795	Yes	TA(K)1840

SCHOOLS

Bath Hill Parochial Sch.	65556854	Yes	KSLHS E 1a2; OS 6"
Temple Junior Sch.(LB11)	65566816	Yes	KSLHS E 1a2; OS 6"

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>BUILDINGS contd.</u>			
<u>BUILDINGS, SITES OF</u>			
<u>Barns</u>			
Barn (Abbey)	? 654 689	No	BRO No 12
Culvers Barn	64296879	No	DC(76)
<u>Country Houses</u>			
Mansion House (Keynsham Abbey)	65656878	No	SANHS(P) CJ <u>2</u> (1791)403; JBAA <u>31</u> (1875)199;
<u>Courthouses</u>			
Courthouse (LB11)	65536853	No	KCSph7a; KSLHS B2b33; KWC(21.11.74)
<u>Ecclesiastical</u>			
Abbey of the Blessed Virgin, St.Peter & St.Paul			-see- Buildings, Eccles.
Hospice of St. John	65356881	?	KCS 2; LR 38; SANHS <u>22</u> (1876)65; Vb1 (Lowe)
Priory (Saxon)	? 656 687	No	LJ <u>4</u> (1535-43)139; LR 35; JBAA <u>31</u> (1875)324-5; Vb1 (Lowe)
ch of Zion	65606814	No	KWC(13.9.79); OS 6"(1968)
<u>Farms</u>			
Easton & weston	?	No	HAL(1905)408; SANHS <u>53</u> (1907)52,55
Greenhill	64176735	No	KSLHS B 2a14; OS 6"(1968)
Hams	653 694	No	KSLHS L 2a9
Pool or Mere Barton	654 689	No	KCS 12; Vb1(Lowe)
<u>Inns</u>			
Beer House	658 687	No	TA(K)1840
Fox & Hounds	65696842	No	TA(K)1840
Lamb & Lark (LB11)	65466851	No	KSLHS 1 lak; NRIM 120201; TA(K)1840
Kings Arms	? 656 685	No	B.C.(5.8.1773); KSLHS 1 lak3
London Inn	65546829	No	MK(M)1975
Rising Sun	? 656 685	No	TA(K)1840
Victoria	652 689	No	TA(K)1840
Wheatsheaf	65496845	No	MK(M)1975
Wingrove	65356886	No	MK(M)1975
<u>Parsonages</u>			
The Vicarage (LB11)	65366886	No	SANHS <u>53</u> (1907)41
<u>Poorhouses</u>			
The Batch	655 686	No	KSLHS 1 lak
Coles Lane	?	No	KSLHS 1 lak
Drapers	652 687	No	KSLHS 1 lak
The Kings Arms	656 685	No	KSLHS 1 lak
<u>Schools</u>			
British School	65456868	No	KSLHS E 1a2
Free School	65466890	No	KSLHS E 1a2; SANHS(P) 5.190
National School	65586815	No	KSLHS E 1a2; TA(K)1840
<u>Villas, Roman</u>			
Villa (Cemetery site)	64546930	No	Arch <u>75</u> (1925)109-135; B&F 131; BARG FG <u>2</u> (1968)18; BE(NSB)210; BK 19; JRS <u>14</u> (1924)233; OSAD; SANHS <u>72</u> (1926)38
Small building (re-erected)	65606935	Yes	Arch <u>75</u> (1926)136; B&F 131; BARG FG <u>2</u> (1968)18; BK 19; CRG(1926)135; GLV (Fry)136-8; JRS <u>11</u> (1921)210.14(1924) 234; SANHS <u>70</u> (1924)34. <u>77</u> (1931)136

COMMUNICATIONS

BRIDGES

Dapps Hill Bridge(LB11)	65696805	Yes	KCSph15b; KWC(2.10.69)ph
County Bridge (replaced)	65836895	Yes	CJ <u>2</u> (1791)404,408; LJ <u>5</u> 102; LJ(AB) 429.430; NRIM 126123; SANHS <u>33</u> (1887) 130; VCH(S) <u>2</u> (1911)222

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>COMMUNICATIONS contd.</u>			
<u>BRIDGES contd.</u>			
Bridge (Chewton Place) (LB11)	65586698	Yes	OS 6"
Downe (Chew) Bridge	65646846	Yes	DR(S)42; KSLHS C 1a5
<u>CANALS & RIVER TRANSPORT</u>			
Lock	64657009	Yes	HK 185; OS 6"
Lodge Wharf	658 689	Yes	NRIM 126302; TA(K)1840
Wharf (Fry's)	65996960	Yes	Obs
Wharf (Polysulphin Works)	66586928	Yes	TA(K)1840
Wharf (Turnpike)	64756995	No	KSLHS 12 all; TA(K)1840
<u>FERRIES</u>			
Ferry Slipway	64756993	No	OS 6"(1968)
<u>FORDS</u>			
Ford (River Chew)	65696794	Yes	KCSph15c; KSLHS 1 2a15, (Con)3
? Roman river crossing	64 69	No	MID 1(1955)128; SANHS 22(1876)16; SCM (1864)108; SS 1(1821)83; TBGAS 3(1878)88
<u>GREEN LANES & PATHS</u>			
Back Lane fp	65486877		
	to 65506865	Yes	KCSph1c; MK(M)1975; LR 37
Breaches Lane/Eastover	66306780		
Farm fp ? fo rd.	to 66876697	Yes	KSLHS P 3b5; M KUDC(1946)
Dury Lane fp	65596806		
	to 65466804	Yes	KCSph14b; OS 6"
Field Lane(Courtenay	65936679		
Rd) fo Greenway	to 66976698	Yes	OS 6"; Vb1(Milner)
Keynsham/Queen	63806733		
Charlton fp fo rd.	to 63856738	Yes	DC(76); D&M(1792); M KUDC(1946); TA(QC)1848
Parkhouse Lane	65566751		
	to 64566708	Yes	OS 6"
Pogham's Lane fp	65726802		
	to 65756825	Yes	MK(M)1975
Pool Barton Lane fp			
(part destroyed)	65456888	Yes	M KUDC(1946)
Workhouse Lane	65626804		
	to 65256756	Yes	KCSph17b; OS 6"(1968)
Wynards Hill	65296755		
	to 65436691	Yes	OS 6"
<u>MILESTONES</u>			
Milestone Bristol 4	? 64726903	No	BIAS 5(1972)20; OS 6"(1968)
" Bristol 5	65886825	Yes	BIAS 5(1972)20; KSLHS C1a3; OS 6"
" Bristol 6	76356779	Yes	BIAS 5(1972)20; KSLHS C1a3; OS 6"
<u>ROADS</u>			
? Roman (continuation	65306941	No	MID 1(1955)128; OSAD Linear 540;
of Stratford Lane)	to 65636961		UBSS 9(1961)no 3 163
Roman (Wellsway)	65876690		
	to 66406589		OS 6"; UBSS 9(1961)no 3 163
Turnpike fo, now A 4	63726983		
	to 67836730		BIAS 5(1972)20; CJ 2(1791)400

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>FIELDS contd.</u>			
<u>RIDGE & FURROW</u>			
Long Greenway	665 669	Yes	Obs
Plaishet	665 675	Yes	Vb1(Browne)
<u>VINEYARDS</u>			
Abbey vineyard	?	No	SANHS <u>53</u> (1907)42
Vineyard - see Field Names - Winnards			
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>BREWING</u>			
Old Malt House	65706835	No	TA(K)1840
<u>LIMEKILNS</u>			
Keelings Limekiln fo	65906810	Yes	KSLHS L 1a3; OS 25"(1904); TA(K)1840
16 limelins, Dapshill	654 676	No	KSLHS 12 all; NRIM 127401; Vb1(Day)
Limekiln, site of	65666838	No	KSLHS 12 all; TA(K)1840
" "	65906799	No	KSLHS 12 all
" "	67656743	No	KSLHS 12 all; TA(K)1840
" "	65326780	No	Vb1(Day)
Limekiln & quarry site	65406748	No	KSLHS 12 all; TA(K)1840
" " (GWR)	652 689	No	KSLHS 12 all
" "	64346798	No	KSLHS 12 all; OS 25"(1904); TA(K)1840
<u>METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES</u>			
Brass Battery Mill	see Mills, Water	-	Avon Mill
" " " " " "	" " " "		Chew Mill
Copper smelting, site of	? 658657	No	BJ(1714)22; DJM(1973)66
Steel Mills - see Mills, Water			
<u>MILLS, WATER</u>			
Albert Mill fo (LB11)	65656792	Yes	B&C 70-73; BIAS <u>7</u> (1974)10; BJ 22; CJ <u>2</u> (1791)400; D&F 193; DJM(DM); M.DB (1769); HK 139; NRIM 121701; KCSphlc; KSLHS 12c1,12c3,12c4; VCH(S)418,421
Avon Mill (LB11)	65856885	Yes	B&C 118,122-3,245-6; BIAS <u>1</u> (1968)17; CJ <u>2</u> (1791)400; D&F 193; DJM 65-7,114, 115,136-43; NRIM 123601; SANHS <u>53</u> (1907)48; TA(K)1840
Chew (Colour) Mill, site of	65656885	No	B&C 246; DJM 206-7; GRO D 1628; HK 121, 268; M.DB(1769); NRIM 125602; TA(K)1840
Logwood Mill fo	65606690	Yes	B&C 269; BIAS <u>3</u> (1970)17; NRIM 125702; SRO DD/Pot 151,c/68; TA(K)1840
Milward Lodge fo	65036886	Yes	TA(K)1840; Vb1(Milner)
Steel Mills fo (LB11)	65656785	Yes	CJ <u>2</u> (1791)400; KCSph16b; KSLHS(Con)3; M.DB(1769)
<u>MINES, COAL</u>			
Durley Park	64606960	No	KSLHS 12a5; KWC(19.10.68); TA(K)1840
<u>QUARRIES & GRAVEL PIT'S</u>			
Gravel pit, site of	- see -	Surface Finds	- Stone Axe.
Bristol Turnpike Quarry	65056874	No	KSLHS 12 all; TA(K)1840
" " " "	679 673	No	KSLHS 12 a 11
Fox's Wood Quarry (disused)	64056500 to 64206530	Yes	OS 25"(1904)
Durley Lane Quarry (disused)	64556937	Yes	KSLHS 12 all; OS 25"(1904); TA(K)1840
Winnards Hill (disused)	65306695	Yes	TA(K)1840

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>INDUSTRIAL contd.</u>			
<u>SMITHIES</u>			
Smithy	653 687	No	TA(K)1840
Smithy fo	65716823	Yes	KSLHS M1a,P3a; KWC(11.11.76); TA(K)
Smithy (Abbey)	?	No	SANHS 53(1907)42 1840
Smithy (Albert Mill)	65656792	Yes	TA(K)1840
Smithy (High Street)	65456865	No	TA(K)1842
<u>TANNERIES</u>			
Tan Yard fo	64546894	Yes	DC(76); NRIM 120504; TA(K)1840
Tannery (Abbey)	?	No	SANHS 53(1907)42
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Polysulphin Works fo	66586928	Yes	KCSphs28
Tramroad (Quarry)	635 704	No	TA(K)1840
Weighbridge	65486852	No	KSLHS 12 a16
<u>PARKS ETC.</u>			
<u>FISHPONDS</u>			
Abbey fishpond	65656875	No	JBAA 31(1875)201; OS 25"(1904); TA(K)1840; Vb1(Lowe)
<u>PARKS</u>			
Durley Park	645 695	No	B(S)1762; M.DB(1769); KSLHS 2 1a7;
Abbey Deer Park	? 65 68	No	C1o.R(1285)312; KSLHS M2a3; SANHS 33(1887)130,53(1907)34; VCH(S)2 566
Royal Chase	?	No	CJ 2(1791)399; GWHP 18; Pat.R(1223) 419,429; SANHS 33(1887)130,53(1907) OS6" 34; VCH(S) 2 566
Memorial Park	656 676	Yes	
<u>WARRENS</u>			
Warren - see Field Names, Warren			
Warren (? Conygre Farm)	655 676	No	Pat.R(1272-81)371; SANHS 53(1907)21; VCH(S) 2 129
<u>SETTLEMENTS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES</u>			
<u>SETTLEMENT SITES</u>			
Tagbury, neo/IA/RB	673 663	No	Arch.R 2(1967)17,4(1969)46; OSAD; SANHS 95(1950)106-11
<u>SURFACE FINDS</u>			
Axe head, stone	64406950	Yes	OSAD
"	64746810	Yes	BCM 3076; GLV(PB)9
"	67606837	Yes	VA
Axe hammer	67496767	Yes	BCM 3601; GLV(P)1965-6; OSAD
Axe, stone	?	Yes	BCM 3730
Axe, hand	63587043	No	OSAD; UBSS 7(1955-6)121-9
Beads, Roman	69956725	?	Arch.R 2(1969)46; OSAD
Book clasp & strap end (saxon)	656 688	Yes	FHAC; LB(K)10
Brooch, roman	641 692		BCM
"	65086844	Yes	BCM 3901 (1950)106-11
Burial, roman	67276637		Arch.R 2(1950)17; OSAD; SANHS 95
"	65256920		Ant.J 2(1922)371; DPD 135; OS(BCM)7 SANHS 68(1922)87

Site NGR Extant Sources

SURFACE FINDS contd.

Cross shaft, saxon	636 687	Yes	FHAC; LB(K)10; LR 35,37
Fibula, roman	652 693		VA
Figures, med. stone	65426773	Yes	Vb1(Lowe)
Flint flake	639 693		VA
" scatter	673 663		Arch.R 2(1967)17; OSAD; SANHS 95 (1950)106-11; VA
Gravestone fragment, saxon	655 689	Yes	DPD 189; Med.Arch 16(1972)147-212; OS(BCM)7; PC(1871)29-30; Vb1(Lowe)
Hearth	64546930	No	Arch 75(1925)124; B&F 139-40
Pedestal, roman	65686837	Yes	GLV(Fry); VA; Vb1(Browne)
Potsherds, R/B	652 693		VA
" "	643 681		VA
" med.	665 683		AAC 1(1979)
'Remains', roman	65136891	No	OSAD
Signet ring, roman	? 645 692	Yes	BCM 1251; JRS 38(1948)102; OSAD

WATER SUPPLIES

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Drinking fountain 65716823 No KSLHS B 2c43

PONDS

Tannery pond 64546895 No TA(K)1840

Greenhill Farm pond 64276722 Yes Obs

PUMPS

Bath Road Bridge pump 65656848 No KSLHS M 1a5; KWC(2.11.68); NRIM 120301

Public Pump 649 684 No TA(K)1840; Vb1(Fairclough)

Pump Court 65456722 No KCS ph1a; KSLHS C 1a6, V 1a1

WEIRS

Weir for Albert Mill 65656788 Yes KCS ph16a; OS 6"

" Avon Mill 65656855 Yes DJM 141; HK 265; OS 6"

" Coal Pit 64326981 No OS 6"(1968)

" Milward Lodge 65036883 No OS 6"(1968); TA(K)1840;Vb1(Milner)

WELLS & SPRINGS

Abbey site, spring 65506885 No JBAA 31(1875)199; Vb1(Lowe)

Chalkswell, spring 66786736 Yes CJ 2 400; KSLHS P 3b5; TA(K)1840

Greenhill Farm, well 64166736 Yes Obs (Fairclough)

Hawkswell, spring 65256914 Yes KWC(9.11.72); TA(K)1840; Vb1

Trout Tavern, well 65466836 No KSLHS 1 1a; KWC(10.9.66)

Somerdale roman site, well 65716939 No GLV(Fry); VA (Milner)

Vicarage Green, 5 wells 653 688 No KSLHS M 1a5; KWC(9.11.72); Vb1

MISCELLANEOUS

BURIAL GROUNDS

Burial ground, meth. 65606875 No NQSD 264(1956)118-9; Vb1(Lowe)

FOLLIES ETC.

Archway (LB11) 65506875 Yes BE(NSB)210; KCSph12b; KWC(10.1.80)

Folly, Bristol Rd(LB11) 65186893 Yes LR 37; SANHS(P)5.191

Gothic windows LB11 64556947 Yes LB11

(Durley House)

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>MISCELLANEOUS contd.</u>			
<u>FOLLIES contd.</u>			
'Gothic' window, Old Manor House	65306896	Yes	Vb1(Fairclough)
Obelisk, (The Owl House) LB11	65646693	Yes	KSLHS B 2a3 + ph
<u>POUNDS</u>			
The Pound	65716823	No	KCS ph9b; KSLHS M 1a19, M 1a7; KWC (11.11.67); OS 25"(1904); TA(K)1840
<u>RECREATIONAL SITES</u>			
Bowling Green	65306853	No	TA(K)1840
Cockpit (Kings Arms)	? 656 685	No	BC(5.8.1773); KSLHS 1 lak

KEYNSHAM PARISH CHECKLIST (STOCKWOOD)

BOUNDARY & OTHER MARKERS

BOUNDARY STONES

Stockwood Vale	63416911	Yes	Obs
Stockwood/Whitchurch by.	62356766	Yes	KSLHS 2 1a4
"	62356748	Yes	KSLHS 2 1a4

BUILDINGS

BARNs

Barn, rems.	62926849	Yes	OS 6"
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DWELLINGS

Stockwood Cottage	62956853	Yes	DC(68)
" House	62986857	Yes	DC(68)

ECCLESIASTICAL

The Chantry fo	62956855	Yes	TA(K)1840; Vb1(Sheppard)
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FARMS

Grove Farm, site of	62606865	No	TA(K)1840
Stockwood Farm	63016884	Yes	CJ 2(1791)404; Pat.R(1317)114; SANHS 53(1967)47,52; TA(K)1840

COMMUNICATIONS

GREEN LANES & PATHS

Greenway fo	63356827		
	to 62946846	No	DC(68); OS 6"; TA(K)1840

EARTHWORKS

MISCELLANEOUS

Circular earthwork, rems.	635 692	Yes	TEK (Mss)
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FIELDS

FIELD NAMES

Blackers Ash	632 682		TA(K)1840
Boiling Well	638 687		TA(K)1840

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>FIELDS contd.</u>			
<u>FIELD NAMES contd.</u>			
Coalpit Ground	637 684		TA(K)1840
Harris's Lipyeat	633 688		TA(K)1840
Quar Ground	628 681		TA(K)1840
Scotland Bottom	633 695		TA(K)1840
Well Ground	627 678		TA(K)1840
<u>FIELD SYSTEMS</u>			
? 'Celtic', Stockwood Farm	631 685	No	Vb1(Ponsford)
<u>FIELD SYSTEMS, OPEN</u>			
Harris's Lipyeat	633 688	No	TA(K)1840
Scotland Bottom	627 678	No	TA(K)1840
Withy Mead	624 675	No	TA(K)1840
<u>RIDGE & FURROW</u>			
Stockwood Farm (wide area)	63 68	Yes	Obs
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>MINES, COAL</u>			
Coalpit Ground	637 684	No	TA(K)1840
<u>QUARRIES</u>			
Quarry, site of "	636 691	No	TA(K)1842
	see Field Names - Quar Ground		
<u>PARKS ETC.</u>			
<u>WOODS & FORESTS</u>			
Ilsyngrove	628 689	Yes	CJ 2(1791)404; OS 6"
<u>SURFACE FINDS</u>			
Bronze buckle, roman	63566920	Yes	BCM
Coin, roman	62986857	Yes	Vb1(Sheppard)
Potsherds, R/B & med.	63056859		BCM
<u>WATER SUPPLIES</u>			
<u>PONDS</u>			
Pond, Stockwood Farm	63016882	Yes	Obs
Pond	62956946	No	TA(K)1840
<u>CHEWTON KEYNSHAM CHECKLIST</u>			
<u>BOUNDARY & OTHER MARKERS</u>			
Stone CK/QC psh by	64426666	Yes	OS 6"
<u>BUILDINGS</u>			
<u>BARNs</u>			
Barn (LB111)	65386676	Yes	LB 111
<u>DWELLINGS</u>			
Cottage, Red Lynch (LB111)	65246646	Yes	LB 111
Pitt Cottages	64936585	Yes	OS 6"

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
<u>BUILDINGS contd.</u>			
<u>FARMS</u>			
Elm Farm	65156595	Yes	OS 6"
Manor Farm (LB 111) fo	65356665	Yes	OS 6"
Red Lynch Park Farm	65276637	Yes	OS 6"
Warners Farm	65206610	Yes	OS 6"
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
Mission Chapel, now ch	65246631	Yes	OS 6"
Rectory	?	No	Pat.R Ed V1(1549)
<u>INNS</u>			
Sheppey's Cider House (site of)	65366674	No	KSLHS 1 1a9; Vb1(Paget)
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>			
<u>BRIDGES</u>			
Bridge & sluice gates	see Communications, Bridges - Keynsham		
Packhorse bridge	65486647	Yes	MOW (AM); SANHS 75(1929)95
<u>GREENWAYS & PATHS</u>			
Chewton Keynsham to Wellsway, fo rd	65266640 to 66176634	Yes	OS 6"
Pensfordway	64886653	Yes	OS 6"; TA(K)1840
	to 63456598		
? rd, Roman, Compton Martin to Bitton	?	No	MID 1(1955)128; OSAD Linear 540; UBSS 9(1961)166
<u>CROPMARKS</u>			
<u>CIRCULAR</u>			
Three circles	654 664	No	Vb1(Browne, Findlay, Paget)
<u>EARTHWORKS</u>			
<u>LINEAR</u>			
Bank	64656548	Yes	OS 6"
Bank & platform	65066626	Yes	Obs
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Harvey's Ditch	64856619	Yes	OS 6"
Red Ditch	64936650	Yes	OS 6"
<u>FIELDS</u>			
<u>FIELD NAMES</u>			
Coalpit Ground	654 659		TA(K)1840
East & West Field	?	No	DD/PO 58(1763)2
Herriets Heap	650 658		TA(K)1840
Millhouse	653 657		TA(K)1840
Stonehouse	647 657		TA(K)1840
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>MINES, COAL</u>			
Chewton Colliery	65206567	No	B&C 96,242; DC(76); KSLHS H 1a8,L 2a4;
Shaft	65206620	No	OS 6"; SRO DD/PO; TA(K)1840; Vb1(Warren)
Slag heap & ? shaft	64956585	Yes	Obs
<u>MILLS, WATER</u>			
Grist mill; site of	? 654 676	No	SRO DD/PO C/68, DD/Pot 151; TA(K)1840

<u>Site</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Extant</u>	<u>Sources</u>
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MISCELLANEOUS

Pound	65206650	No	TA(K)1840
Drystone structure, rems	64996559	Yes	Obs

WATER SUPPLIES

PONDS

Pond, cattle	64426603	Yes	OS 6"
"	64606619	Yes	OS 6"

WEIRS & SLICES

Sluice gates for
 Logwood Mill - see Keynsham - Communications, Bridges.

BOOK REVIEWS

Earlier Medieval Sites (410-1066) in and around Bristol and Bath, the South Cotswolds and Mendip (BARG Field Guide 3A, Bristol 1980), 36 pp, refs, 95p.

This, the most recent of the successful BARG Field Guides, follows the general format of its predecessors. Its subject matter lying, as it does, in a partially documented period, the range of material is wide, from battle sites and Anglo-Saxon Charters to earthworks and towns. Leslie Grinsell, Frances Neale and Michael Ponsford have contributed substantial sections, while Elizabeth Fowler has written the introduction and chapters I and II, dealing with the Celtic aspects of this area which loom so large in its first post-Roman centuries, and the continuing enigma of the Wansdyke.

The central western parts of England have at many periods been a cultural border zone between an 'Atlantic' west and a 'Continental' east, and in some senses this remains true in the Bristol Region throughout the period of this guide. The scanty documentary evidence, backed up by the physical reality of Wansdyke, suggests that by the sixth(?) century at least there was a political and cultural divide roughly along the Avon. In its early stages this divide can be characterised as between a 'Celtic' west and a 'Saxon' east, although here more than anywhere in Southern Britain these terms are shorthand expressions concealing mongrel complexities only partially understood. After the seventh century Anglo-Saxon political units - Mercia, with its Hwiccian sub-unit, and Wessex - continued the dichotomy. Control of the Severn shoreline, with its implications for contacts of all kinds with Wales and Ireland, must have been a factor here. The development of Bristol at the end of the period is perhaps yet another symptom of this 'border' character. While the Viking contribution to its establishment is still unquantifiable it is noteworthy that its location in a long-standing boundary zone compares with those chosen for contemporary Viking towns in Ireland, all located on significant political boundaries. Further research will doubtless illuminate all these problems in the future.

The format of the guide is logical and clear, with interesting sections on such topographically neglected subjects as Anglo-Saxon Charters and Saxon quarrying and mining. It is clear that the study of Saxon Charters as sources for landscape history is still full of potential.

In a compressed guide of this nature it is impossible to convey the tentative nature of many of the interpretations of excavated data. This is especially true in chapter I, where the very purpose of 'reoccupied hillfort' settlements like Cadbury Congresbury remains unclear. The 'penannular stony area' at this site should be more properly described as a penannular rock-cut gully with large associated entrance post holes, and was clearly a building or enclosed area of some kind. Similarly, Glastonbury Tor may well now be seen not as a 'defended stronghold' but as part of the early monastic community. There is no evidence of artificial defences here.

Wansdyke is in many ways the most important field monument of this early period and has much to tell of political and social developments if we could but understand it. The crucial point as far as West Wansdyke is concerned is its relationship to the Fosse Way. If it did not cut the road south of Bath (p15) then it is much more likely to have been a political boundary than an implacable military 'Iron Curtain', and this has wide-ranging implications. But what date is it?

The guide gives admirable coverage of Anglo-Saxon architecture and sculpture, and although this is selective no worthwhile pieces seem to have been omitted. Even the towns, for all their lack of visual excitement in terms of physical remains, are given a concise treatment which summarizes well the evidence as at present known. Finally there is a useful summary of local museums containing relevant material.

This little guide is a worthy successor to the earlier BARG productions, which all seem to have judged their market well. The only general query that may be raised concerns editorial policy over illustrations. A useful locational map, perhaps as a centre page spread, could provide not only useful locational information but also add to the interest of the publication. That said, the booklet is bound to be a popularizer of local archaeology, and deservedly so.

Ian Burrow

Rescue Archaeology in the Bristol Area: 1 (Monograph no 2 of the City Museum Bristol 1979), 123 pp, 35 figs, 4 pls, 4.95.

This is the second monograph of the City Museum's Monograph Series, the first being on Bristol Clay Pipes. They represent the results of a determination on the part of the staff of the City Museum to make the results of Bristol archaeology available to other scholars. Although Bristol has been the scene of considerable archaeological activity since the second war, little has been published by comparison with that emanating from other cities such as Gloucester, Winchester, York, London or Northampton. We must, therefore, give a warm welcome to this volume, the first of several projected to remedy this state of affairs.

It must be said at once that the City Museum, the editor (the Director, Nicholas Thomas) and the City's Printing Department have set a very high standard of design, typography and production, making this an attractive volume to read and handle - there are even five blank sheets at the end for the reader's notes.

Reservations may be made about some of the contents, not of their quality, but the philosophy behind their inclusion. They represent some uncertainty on the part of the Museum whether these monographs are meant to be data banks or whether they are to be read.

In this reviewer's opinion, the Museum would do well to keep these monographs readable (and therefore saleable), and adopt a different system for making raw data available in a form in which it can be cited, both in papers in these monographs and by other scholars. There is an increasing move towards the use of microfiche in this way, available not only in central libraries or record offices, but to all readers. The practicability of doing so, and the enormous economy gained, has been shown in the latest number of Northants Archaeology which gives every reader two fiches (which equals about 150 pp) in a folder on the end page - all he or she has to do is to find a microfiche reader, nowadays an easy task.

Most of the papers in this Bristol monograph are indeed highly readable, in that they use the meagre results of a very small excavation or a new find to discuss general problems of the subject. Excellent in this respect are the sections on the Tickenham Mars relief, on Bristol's Town Wall (but too much detail here), Bristol Bridge, St Peter's Church, the Wedmore Jug, Bristol potters and the Acton tiles. The other two papers are, however,

quite out of place. The biological report on the Portishead cemetery skeletons (and only some of them at that) is of no value without its archaeological report, but might have been put out as a fascicule in fiche. Most frightening, however, is the catalogue of gravestone inscription data from the churchyard of St John the Baptist, Bedminster, which takes up over a quarter of the pages of the monograph. Though this reviewer has been active in promoting the study of this neglected body of material, the prospect of hard-print publication of all the detail of the c 10 million stones in Britain is appalling. As the writer says this is but raw data, and only of the inscriptions. It lacks all but the barest synthesis (lists of persons and occupations) which, together with that of location analysis and iconography, is essential to a considered discussion of its historical importance. Graveyard data is vast in quantity, and should be on fiche or in local record offices. Short summaries of the significance of the results would be wholly appropriate in monographs of this kind.

Having said this, it must be stressed that the rest of the volume has material of lasting value, advancing understanding of the subjects discussed. One point may be made about the stone wall on the north side of Baldwin Street - the so-called Inner Town Wall. Ponsford follows earlier writers in assuming it to be defensive, and to be of a date earlier (ie 12th century) than that of the outer walls (Portwall etc). My excavation in Baldwin Street in 1957 convinced me that it was neither, and I have had no reason to think otherwise in the years since then. That it was not defensive at that point at least, was shown by the deep recesses (really cellars in the thickness of the wall) which would afford useful cover for any attackers. The evidence of 1957 suggested that the wall here belonged to a time when some outer defence was already in existence (in the later 13th century or later), and that its function was wholly as a revetment for the unstable and eroding cliff behind it, at a time of urban development south of the wall. It seems likely (until proved otherwise) that Bristol's earliest defences were of earth and timber (the term mures is not necessarily a stone wall) and that this was on the crest of the cliff, not on the lower level of Baldwin Street.

Editing has been thorough, and there are very few errors. It should be noted (p 4) that Rahtz 1958 does not refer to Henley Wood, (p 31) that William of Worcester is not a Dark Age historian writing in c 480, and the ?title for fig 18 'Holes in freestone' presumably refers to a key with a missing symbol. It is not specified who the Barbara Cumby is who 'produced most of the final drawings' (p iv), but the results, however neat, should have been checked by an archaeologist. This is especially true of those in the section on the Town Wall. The shape and size of Trenches B and C are not the same in fig 6 as in fig 7 (which is correct?); the whole significance of fig 7 is lost because it does not actually show the standing wall which was the reason for the excavation. This is indeed shown in fig 6, but by a line identical to that used for the edges of the trenches.

Finally, and in a more flippant vein, may one enquire about what (p 1) Police Constable D Lowe of Nailsea was doing, lying on the inner ditch of the defences of Cadbury Tickenham?

Philip Rahtz

John Aubrey, Monumenta Britannica, c 1665-1693 (1980). Vol I (comprising Parts 1 and 2). Edited by John Fowles; annotations by Rodney Legg. Dorset Publishing Co, Knock-na-cre, Milborne Port, Sherborne, Dorset. 600 pp, £42.50.

This work, which has been in the Bodleian Library for very many years, is at last being published and in a form that is extremely well edited and annotated. Aubrey's manuscripts (by no means easy to read) are here reproduced in facsimile with a printed version on the opposite page, and where the manuscript is in Latin or any other foreign language the printed version is in English. National Grid references are supplied for all known sites and the name of their traditional county is followed, where necessary, by that of the post-1974 county in brackets.

As Aubrey was born at Easton Pierse near Chippenham and had a grandmother living at Burnett near Keynsham, references to sites in the BARG area are frequent. There are detailed descriptions of the Stanton Drew stone monuments (under standing corn at the time of his visit) including Hautville's Quoit (pp 65-9). His chapter on Campes (pp 236-396) includes short notes on those of Clifton, Burwalls, and Blaise Hill; also Stantonbury with a plan showing the course of Wansdyke to the east. He includes information on Brent Knoll and Maesbury provided by Colonel John Morgan of Wells. Details of Sodbury, Horton and Dyrham hillforts were supplied by his brother William Aubrey and his cousin Christopher Webb of Ashwick, Glos. His descriptions of Bratton Castle, Battlesbury and Scratchbury are likely to have been first-hand. His chapter on Castles and Military Architecture (pp 413-433) includes references to Chepstow Castle and the City Wall in King Street, Bristol, the latter including a plan.

Volume II, which will include his chapters on chambered barrows and round barrows, is in preparation.

L V Grinsell

Andor Gomme, Michael Jenner and Bryan Little, Bristol: An Architectural History, (1979). Published by Lund Humphries, in association with Bristol and West Building Society. 450 pp, £28.

This monumental work on the architecture of Bristol is the product of three writers, two of whom live in the city. Each writer has been responsible for one section of the book. Some 450 pages in length, the volume consists of 19 chapters with 4 appendices, and more than 300 illustrations. The largest and most important appendix contains brief biographies of the principal architects, together with lists of their known work in the area.

Four chapters are given over to the medieval period. The paragraphs concerning the types of stone available for building purposes mention Pennant sandstone and Dundry limestone (freestone), but not the local quartzitic sandstone known as Brandon Hill Grit. A strange omission, one feels, since it was the stone most easily to hand in medieval Bristol, outcropping very close to the city on the west side, and extensively used in building from at least the 12th century until the 18th century or later. Ecclesiastical buildings dominate this section of the book, since they are the best surviving structures from that period. Domestic buildings are dealt with more briefly, all those mentioned now being destroyed. Yet there are surviving houses of the period, which receive no attention. What about 43 Broad Street, 14th century in date, or The Priory, Shirehampton, with its fine 15th century roof with decorated windbraces?

For the period c 1550 to 1800, there are eight chapters. Here the emphasis is on domestic architecture, though not to the exclusion of church architecture. Vanbrugh's Kingsweston House gets its own small chapter, which it rightly deserves. An admirable addition to one chapter is an account of

the details uncovered during the restoration of 7-8 King Street, now the offices of Moxley, Jenner and Partners, local architects. Too few Bristol buildings have undergone such intensive investigation, although the position is now improving. Fears are expressed over the future of some of Bristol's buildings, yet there are also signs of hope in that direction. An unfortunate omission is 10 Lower Park Row, whose full importance has only recently been discovered. One of only a handful of stone-built town houses surviving from the 17th century, it retains many of its original fixtures and fittings.

Seven chapters form the third section of the book, covering the period c 1750 to 1939. This is the period where most is known about architects and their work, but it is also the one whose structures are most liable to destruction, and indeed some of those named in the text have since gone. Other architecture of the period is under threat, and again fears are expressed concerning the future of some buildings. All Saints, Pembroke Road, by Street, receives the attention it deserves. The loss of this fine church is considered a catastrophe. Other examples of vandalism are noted in these pages, with the most criticism reserved for the demolition of the remains of Colston's House. Modern restorations and renovations receive their share of criticism in this book. Bristol's building boom of the 1860's and 1870's is considered. Some houses were erected so rapidly that they later collapsed overnight. The so-called Bristol Byzantine style is discussed. Is it really Byzantine in style? Is it just peculiar to Bristol? Bristol's architecture - with one exception - is not covered after 1939.

Little of the book is given over to interiors, which are as much a part of architecture as are elevations. Such omission is perhaps understandable in view of the already large size of the volume. Could we see a future volume dealing with the interiors of local buildings? Errors have inevitably crept into the text, particularly with regard to house numbers.

Illustrations throughout the book are excellent, a credit to John Trelawny-Ross and the other photographers. Excellent is not the word to describe the quality of the binding, which has begun to fail in the reviewer's copy after only a few months on the shelf. For all its shortcomings, however, this book is by far the best available history of Bristol's architecture. Bristol has long required a publication of this quality. It is unfortunate that many who would care to own a copy will not be able to afford the price.

John Bryant

BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

Publications

Field Guides, edited by Leslie Grinsell

- 1a. Prehistoric Sites in the Mendip, South Cotswold, Wye Valley and Bristol Region, by Leslie Grinsell. 1970. Price 50p.
- 2a. Roman Sites in the Mendip, Wye Valley and Bristol Region, by Max Hebditch, Leslie Grinsell and others. 1974. Price 50p.
- 3a. Earlier Medieval Sites (410-1066) in and around Bristol and Bath, the South Cotswolds and Mendips, by Elizabeth Fowler and others. 1980. Price 95p.

Special Publications, edited by Leslie Grinsell

1. The Mendip Hills in Prehistoric and Roman Times, by John Campbell, David Elkington, Peter Fowler and Leslie Grinsell. 1970. Price 50p.

BARG BULLETINS, issued in Spring, Autumn and December between 1962 and 1979. Price 30p each.

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