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BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

C/o City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol, 8.

Vol. 4 No. 7

Spring 1973

BULLETIN

180

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This bulletin is issued in Spring, Autumn and December

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MEMBERSHIP

The Annual Subscription for the current year is:
£1.00 for members aged 18 or over
£1.50 for husband and wife
£0.25 for Associate Members (aged under 18)

The Subscription is payable on 1st January except for members paying by Bankers Order, who pay on 1st March. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to Bristol Archaeological Research Group. All subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Membership Secretary.

EDITORIAL

The compilation of the Spring Bulletin each year starts long before the A. G. M., and is only completed after it; so this is an Editorial contributed by the outgoing Hon. Editor at the kind invitation of her newly-elected successor.

It seems a good time for change. Over the past six years and 18 issues, the Bulletin has grown as B. A. R. G. has grown. It has been a most worthwhile and rewarding experience. Now, with the increasing size and scope of B. A. R. G. itself, with the changing demands and emphases of regional archaeology, with the imminent local government re-organisation and its many repercussions: it is time for the Bulletin to have a fresh mind behind it. Joyce Popplewell is already known to many of our more local members. I am sure she will continue to receive the splendid backing and co-operation which I have so enjoyed from everybody who has, over the past years, voiced opinions; passed on ideas; helped to stack and sort, staple and envelope; and most of all those who have actually sat down and written - whether a paragraph or a page, full-dress article or vital while-you-wait filler; a first effort or - they will recognise themselves - those noble regulars who always respond with good humour to one more request for a contribution. Without all these people there would be no Bulletins; the Editor is the go-between, from B. A. R. G. writers to B. A. R. G. readers. If an ex-editor is permitted a parting hunch, it would be that the next eighteen months or so offer exciting and progressive times for local archaeology, for B. A. R. G. and, in the capable hands of a new Hon. Editor, for its Bulletin.

We are off to a good beginning, for the most important feature of this issue is the first interim Parish Survey Unit List. The whole aim of the undertaking has been explained by Elizabeth Adams, Peter Fowler and Charles Thomas in past Bulletins, and is summarised in the Introduction to this first list (p. 186). Interim it may be, Bulletin vol. 4 No. 7 may well mark the beginning-of-the-beginning of a new era for B. A. R. G. and its work.

In this issue, appearing just after the A. G. M. the Annual Report for the past year (p. 198) takes the place of "Your Committee at Work". New members are included in the complete Members' List, issued separately with this Bulletin.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE BULLETIN'S RETIRING EDITOR

Frances Neale took over the editorship of the Bulletin in 1967, and the first issue for which she was responsible was Volume 2, No. 8 (Autumn 1967). Her predecessor, Mr. L. V. Grinsell, had edited sixteen issues over five years. Now Frances has retired, having seen through the press eighteen issues over six years.

In her first editorial she defined succinctly the aim and function of the Bulletin "to act as a convenient and, it is hoped, stimulating guide which correlates and brings to members' notice forthcoming events, new publications on local archaeology, and current ideas and developments both within and outside the Group". Members will know full well how admirably this aim has been attained consistently over the years. This consistency itself is no small achievement.

A notable feature of her editorship has been her success in persuading so many people with such varying interests and expertise to contribute articles and reviews. The wide range of the contributors reflects her own, almost unique, status in combining archaeology and documentary history in one person. This has given the Bulletin a breadth of vision which is refreshing in an archaeological world too much dominated by narrow specialisation and by specialists unable to communicate outside their own field.

Frances leaves the Bulletin in order to concentrate more on her own historical research. We wish her well, and look forward to seeing the results which we know will be presented in the skilful prose which has made her editorials a pleasure to read as works of art.

For the production of the Bulletin, as distinct from the purely editorial work, she has established a loyal and efficient team of helpers to assemble and mail each issue. This is not the least valuable innovation that she hands on to her successor, Joyce Popplewell.

Charles Browne. Chairman.

This is an appropriate place to pay another tribute to Frances Neale; this time for the brilliantly polished work she has put into the presentation and layout of the Parish checklist, ensuring that it is academically sound and also readily usable by non-professional workers. P. S. U. owes much to Frances, who has been an inspiration from its inception and at all stages in its steady progress towards publication.

J. M. P.

THE GREYFRIARS EMERGENCY

The Museum has been looking at these possible ways of improving the excavation situation in Bristol: (1) closer contact with the Planning Department is essential; (2) some means is required of ensuring that time is made available for excavation and recording between demolition and development; (3) adequate financial support must be made available from local sources.

A recent rescue excavation was carried out on the site of the Bristol Greyfriars in Lewins Mead. This was successful in terms of archaeology; several walls of the friary were located, some only centimetres below modern ground level. Chancel and cloister were identified, and there were plentiful finds. All this was nearly lost in re-development schemes without any opportunity to excavate, because of confusion of time schedules, and lack of finance.

The contractors have allowed us the month of May to excavate the eastern part of the friars' cloister; some work may also be possible in April on the north side of the site. This excellent degree of progress, all due to co-operation between various bodies, is extremely encouraging.

Now a final, and vital step needs to be taken. Local people, especially archaeologists, are particularly needed to help; to excavate; to check planning registers; to assist with publicity work and general administration. What more appropriate time than Charter Year for B.A.R.G. members to make their mark by helping in any of these ways, and what better place to start than at Greyfriars during the month of May?

Mike Ponsford, Hon. Fieldwork Adviser

YOU ARE NEEDED

You have read Mike Ponsford's account of the state of affairs; all B.A.R.G. members should ask themselves what help they can offer. During May, Mike will need help all day, every day and at weekends too, from 9.00 a.m. - 5.30 p.m., and Thursday evenings while light lasts. We must show Bristol Corporation that the UNPRECEDENTED CONCESSION of a PENALTY-FREE POSTPONEMENT of BUILDING is used to the utmost.

Let Mike know at the City Museum when and how much you can help. He would like to know these details:

- NAME..... ADDRESS.....
- AVAILABLE TIME..... (no matter if this has to be changed later)
- EXPERIENCE..... (if none, training can be given)

It will be worthwhile; it will also be vastly interesting, and you will enjoy yourself whilst making a vital contribution to a new chapter in Bristol's re-discovered history.

RESCUE - URGENT APPEAL

For those who have not yet come into contact with RESCUE, I would like to use this space for an appeal on its behalf; perhaps more correctly, on behalf of all those who wish to see as much as possible done to preserve or salvage those sites which are being swept away by town development, motorways and so on.

RESCUE is THE TRUST FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY, and aims to bring to the notice of all concerned the serious situation which exists, and to assist in a number of ways in resolving the problems. The main problem at the moment is MONEY; no doubt you will say 'It is mine as well'. Even so, remember that we are trying to save those things which money can never buy or replace once they have gone.

RESCUE needs subscriptions; for £1.00 a year, you receive four issues of RESCUE NEWS. Another £1.00 donation will bring you eight copies to distribute. Please send NOW, before you put away the Bulletin. The address is RESCUE, 25A The Tything, Worcester. If you have any queries or items to report, please contact me.

Bill Solley, RESCUE Liaison Officer

A NEW LIBRARY SERVICE IN SOMERSET

Address: Local History Library, The Castle, Castle Green,
Taunton, TA1 4AD. Tel: Taunton 88871.

Hours: Tuesday to Saturday 9.30 - 12.30; 2.0 - 5.30.

This new reference library, opened on 4th January amidst a blaze of publicity from the Somerset County Council P. R. O., is based on a reading room stocked with a selection of books, periodicals, microfilm newspapers, maps and illustrations provided by the County Library, and backed up by the much larger and older collections belonging to the Somerset Archaeological Society. Non-members may request individual items from these, but do not have direct access to the shelves.

My main responsibility as Librarian is to be on hand to supervise the library's use, and to deal with enquiries from personal users, and from letters, phone calls and other libraries; while to fill in the intervals, there is a lifetime's cataloguing to be done in the Society's library.

David Bromwich

We offer our congratulations to B. A. R. G. member David Bromwich on this appointment. This important new service should be of great value to P. S. U. and other archaeologists in Somerset.

PARISH CHECKLISTS

PREFACE

For many years, and in particular recently, the C. B. A. has tried to encourage fieldwork as an important activity of its constituent members. The increased awareness we all now have of the need for basic information for academic purposes, for policy-making, for practical assessments in the face of development proposals, and for educational reasons, underlines the essential validity of the C. B. A. policy. Excavation and other archaeological activities must of course continue, but it seems that the art of field survey is something peculiarly appropriate to the skills and resources of a local archaeological society. Certain it is that unless such societies undertake to survey their own area and to publish the results, no-one else will do it for them. There is therefore a real element of responsibility in undertaking such work, not least since the present and predictable rate of archaeological destruction means that what is not recorded now may well not be recorded at all. Even though much of the work will be undramatic, some of it even superficially trivial, there can be no doubt of its basic value, particularly as the project develops and the area covered increases. In adopting its policy of checklisting as a priority over the next decade, and now publishing its first tentative list, B. A. R. G. joins a growing number of enlightened societies who have recognised where, in the long run, they can make their most signal contribution to British archaeology in the later 20th century.

P. J. Fowler, Hon. Sec. C. B. A.

INTRODUCTION

This issue of the Bulletin marks the first published results of the work of the B. A. R. G. Parish Survey Unit, in the form of an Interim List for the parish of Mangotsfield. Members responsible for this work include Mrs. S. J. Beare, J. Drinkwater, Mrs. Esme Jenkins and Mrs. Joyce Popplewell. The Group Leader is Joyce Popplewell, to whom considerable credit is due for her unflagging enthusiasm and hard work without which Group A could not have retained its alphabetical right to be first in the field. Now that a beginning has been made, it is hoped to print further lists in each future Bulletin.

At this stage it may be as well to reiterate the purpose behind these lists, to explain what they are intended to contain and how they can be used. The writer is indebted to Professor Charles Thomas and the Cornwall Archaeological Society, whose Notes on the Compilation of Parochial Check Lists have been freely used in describing our purpose and scope.

Purpose

- (a) to provide as complete a record as possible of antiquities
- (b) to provide as reliable and comprehensive a basis as possible for analytical studies of distribution, density, land usage and historical demography
- (c) to provide evidence of archaeological sites for use by planning authorities and developers
- (d) to develop a worthwhile, positive and non-destructive expertise in field archaeology, in which all members can join and to which everyone can contribute

Scope

The Cornish example has been followed by including

- (a) visible and recorded monuments
- (b) visible monuments not shown on O. S. maps
- (c) recorded monuments no longer visible by reason of destruction or other forms of erosion
- (d) suspected monuments, inferred from documents, place-names, or scatters of archaeological material.

Types of Sites

The decision on what to include must of necessity be partly subjective, but it is the general intention to include any sites, houses, farms or industrial remains which appear to be of intrinsic interest or which have a bearing upon the past history or development of the parish, particularly where unrecorded destruction might otherwise occur. It should not, however, be assumed that, where a building has been recorded, a full survey has been made of it.

In addition, it is planned to preface each list with a short introduction to the parish, on the lines of that which follows (p. 189) for Mangotsfield. In this way the reader can be given some idea of the background to the listed sites, and the reasons for local predominance of one site over another.

End Product

Eventually, it is intended to publish sets of Parish Lists in book form for all the parishes in the B. A. R. G. area. The completion of such a task

would occupy the full membership of B. A. R. G. for only a few years; but with less than 10% of the membership participating at the moment, we have set ourselves a huge, daunting and long-term task. We feel strongly that in order to give impetus to the project and to provide earnest of our intentions, we should not delay publication of what has been done so far.

We do not claim that the Interim Lists now printed in the Bulletin are definitive. Even now there are sites which Joyce Popplewell could add to the Mangotsfield List, but a line must (for the sake of publication) temporarily be drawn at some point. No list will ever be guaranteed complete. Nonetheless, we hope that the publication of interim lists as soon as enough material is available, without waiting for an ever-receding "finishing point", will on the one hand boost the morale of other parish groups; and on the other, stimulate those of you who know of sites omitted, to send details straight away to the group leader or to the writer. Supplementary Interim Lists, containing these addenda, are an intrinsic part of the publication plan, gradually building up towards the final, separate publication of the finished lists.

Form

In carrying out the survey, the standard C. B. A. Record Card has been used, showing Type of Site, Period, Parish, Locality, NGR, Description of Site, Location of Finds, and Bibliography. The cards are linked by reference numbers to a 6" O. S. base map on which the corresponding numbers are marked in the appropriate position. The completed cards and map will ultimately be deposited in the Bristol City Museum, where they will be available for reference.

In the Interim Lists now published, only the basic information is included, i. e. Parish, Generic Site Type, Specific Site Type, Locality within parish, NGR, whether extant, and Sources. No attempt is made to divide sites into periods, in view of the dangers inherent in allocating a period to unexcavated features. Any clue to dating is of course recorded on the master card.

Elizabeth Adams, Co-ordinator, P. S. U.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Parish Boundaries

All lists will conform with existing Civil Parish Boundaries.

Grouping of Sites into Categories

The grouping chosen is an empirical compromise between morphology and function, primarily to reduce interpretation to a minimum.

THE ABBREVIATIONS AND SOURCES GIVEN BELOW WILL RELATE TO ALL LISTS, WHERE APPLICABLE, AND ADDENDA WILL BE ISSUED AS NECESSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SOURCES

General

- by boundary
- ch B Church or Chapel, Baptist
- ch C ditto, Congregational
- ch M ditto, Methodist
- ch RC ditto, Roman Catholic
- ch W ditto, Wesleyan
- ch X ditto, Church of England
- G Gloucestershire
- ho, Ho house, House
- NGR National Grid Reference

Sources

- AR Atkyns, R., The Ancient & Present State of Gloucestershire, 1712
- BA Braine, A., History of Kingswood Forest, 1891
- BE(G:V) Verey, D., Buildings of England: Gloucestershire: The Vale, 1970
- BR Bigland, R., Gloucester, 1791
- CBA(AB) C. B. A. Archaeological Bibliography, with year
- DC() David & Charles 1" 1st edn. OS reprint, with appropriate sheet No.
- JAE Jones, A. E., Our Parish, 1899
- LJ Leland, J., Itinerary of 1535-43
- Obs Observation in the field, where this is the only source. It is taken as read that other sources are supported by fieldwork.
- OS Ordnance Survey map, with scale and date; where no date is given, the latest edition has been used.
- PN(G) Smith, A. H., Place Names of Gloucestershire, 1964.
- RS Rudder, S., A New History of Gloucestershire, 1779.
- TA() Tithe Award, with appropriate parish abbreviation and date.
- TBGAS Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society.

Mangotsfield Parish Checklist

All National Grid References (NGR) within Mangotsfield are prefixed ST, and these letters have been omitted to save space.

D Downend
M Mangotsfield

MANGOTSFIELD : INTRODUCTION

The parish consists of 2610 acres, and is divided into Urban and Rural Districts. The western part, contiguous with Bristol, is heavily built up, whilst the eastern and somewhat larger part is still open and attractive, although sheared by the M4 and menaced by imminent re-development.

A year's work has produced sites for listing which reflect the geology, geography and history of the area. Generally rather flat, with the River Frome forming one boundary and many small streams threading through it, the parish must have been damp, heavily wooded and unattractive to most prehistoric peoples, although the lesson of M5 infers that many sites still await discovery. It was mentioned in Domesday Book as having six ox-ploughs, early documentation of farming activity which continues today, albeit on an ever-diminishing scale. Later, it lay within the bounds of Kingswood Forest. As part of the south Gloucestershire coalfield, easily accessible coal and the accompanying pennant sandstone account for medieval and later industrial workings. "Lost" shafts appear from time to time in unlikely and inconvenient places. A surprising number of "Gentlemens' Residences" attest the popularity of Georgian Mangotsfield. These, and the large, formerly wealthy farms, with their interesting houses and handsome barns, are vulnerable places today. A vast housing scheme is to engulf much of the peripheral farmland, and at least three of the associated farmhouses are worthy of detailed surveying and recording.

Much remains to be done; cottages, coalpits and wells have only been sampled. Anomalies in the Tithe Map still await explanation which in turn would solve problems in the field patterns. Boundary changes, both civil and ecclesiastical, add to the problem. Yet the hundred-plus sites listed here are enough to afford a tantalising glimpse of losses sustained, and to provide a spur for further effort. A supplementary list for Mangotsfield, although it must take its turn for publication, is already in hand.

Joyce Popplewell

MANGOTSFIELD PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BUILDINGS, DOMESTIC</u>			
<u>LESSER</u>			
Cleeve Hill Lodge (1)	64847710	no	OS 6" 1895
" " " (2)	65617789	yes	OS 6"
" " " (3)	64757656	yes	OS 6"
" " " (4)	65147687	no	OS 6"
Cleeve Wood Lodge	64477767	yes	OS 6" 1895
Cottage	67197722	yes	Obs
Ham Cottage	66627658	yes	OS 6" 1895
Hill Ho Lodge	65397591	no	OS 6" 1895
Windsor Place M	66187618	no	OS 6" 1895
<u>MAJOR</u>			
Cleeve Dale D	64667737	no	DC(68);JAE142;TA(M)1845
Cleeve Hill Ho D	64887722	no	BA143;DC(68);JAE114,115;TA(M)1845
Cleeve Lodge Ho D	65357690	yes	DC(68);JAE 166
Cleeve Wood Ho D	64487750	yes	BE(G:V)172;DC(68);JAE144
Downend Ho D	65117661	yes	BE(G:V)172;JAE 168
Grange D	64407675	no	JAE 172
Hermitage D	64967615	no	JAE 175
Hill Ho Staple Hill	65707605	yes	BA200;DC(68);JAE173;PN(G)iii99;RS537
Lincombe Lodge D	65087669	no	JAE 160
Mangotsfield Ho	66457607	yes	JAE 168
Marigold Court Moorend	64587882	yes	JAE 148
Moorend Ho Moorend	64787898	yes	OS 6" 1895
Overnhill Ho D	64647646	no	BA207;JAE183;PN(G)iii 99
<u>MANOR</u>			
Putot's Manor Ho	66427623	no	JAE30;RS536
Rodway Hill Ho	66357583	yes	BA199;JAE101;PN(G)iii99;RS536
<u>MISC.</u>			
Dovecotes Rodway Hill Ho(2)	66357583	yes	JAE 102
" Moorend Farm	65127899	yes	Obs
Orangery, Cleeve Hill Ho	64997748	yes	OS 6"
Stables, " " "	64917714	yes	OS 6"

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BUILDINGS, OTHER</u>			
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
ch X(M) Parish. St. James	66457618	yes	AR286; BA197; BE(G:V)296 BR(ii)182; CBA(AB)1959; JAE34; TA(M)1845; TBGAS32, 205, 211(1908) 59, 114(1937)60, 242(1938) and many others
ch X(D) Parish. Christ Church	64977650	yes	BE(G:V)171; JAE63; TA(M)1845
ch B(D) Nunnery	65147658 -	yes no	JAE165; OS 6" 1895 LJiv131; RS536
<u>FARMS AND BARNS</u>			
Baugh (Bath) D	65407834	yes	DC(68); JAE151; PN(G)iii99; TA(M)1845
Blackhorse M	66437752	no	JAE172
Bromley Heath D	64647802	yes	DC(68); JAE144; TA(M)1845; PN(G)iii99
Church M	66907661	yes	JAE172
Cleeve Hill D	64997746	yes	JAE172; PN(G)iii99
Dibden D	66707734	yes	DC(68); JAE170; TA(M)1845; PN(G)iii99
Downend D	65327714	no	JAE156
Hallen M	67467765	yes	DC(68); JAE172; PN(G)iii99
Ham M	66577660	no	JAE173; PN(G)iii99
Hill Ho Staple Hill	65657585	yes	OS 6" 1895
Hooper's M	66327688	no	JAE173; OS 6" 1895
Lincombe D	64727678	no	JAE159
Lincombe D Barn remote	64627698	yes	JAE160
Moorend	65127899	yes	DC(68); JAE152; PN(G)iii99; RS536; TA(M) 1845
New England M	67007765	yes	DC(68); JAE170
Oaklands M	66457671	no	JAE172; PN(G)iii99
Pomphrey M	67057605	yes	DC(68); JAE173; PN(G)iii99; TA(M)1845
Rodway Hill M	66427585	no	DC(68)
Yinny Green M	66497730	yes	DC(68); JAE275; PN(G)iii100
Wick Wick D	66087854	yes	DC(68); PN(G)iii99; RS455
Yew Tree D	65767815	no	DC(68); JAE154; PN(G)iii100
<u>INNS</u>			
Beaufort Arms. Follybridge	66857825	yes	Obs OS 6" 1895
Crown M	66407615	no	JAE240
Green Dragon D	65227696	yes	JAE183; GRO D421 E 61 (1734-37)
Horseshoe D	65157670	yes	JAE217; TA(M)1845
Salutation M	66207610	yes	BA197; TA(M)1845
<u>INSTITUTIONAL</u>			
Old School M	66397628	yes	JAE69
Workhouse M	66227648	no	JAE206

Site

NGR Extant Sources

FIELDS

NAMES

Furland. Blackhorse Rd. M	66307698	no	TA(M)1845
Old Lane. Nr. Church Farm M	67257583	no	TA(M)1845

RIDGE AND FURROW

Hallen Farm M Indistinct	67507758	yes	Obs
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VINEYARDS

Moorend Farm. On S-facing slope	65127899	yes	JAE96
Rodway Hill Ho M. On SW-facing slope	66257583	no	JAE96;SR537

SETTLEMENTS AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES

(see also WATERSUPPLIES:PONDS)

POUNDS

D. Westerleigh Rd. E side	65227674	no	OS 6" 1895
M. Richmond Rd. E side	66397631	no	OS 6" 1895

SETTLEMENTS

Bury Hill, D $\frac{1}{4}$ ml S from I/A hillfort	65617894	?	Obs
Emerson's Green M ? shrunken village	66877688	yes	DC(68);JAE275;OS 6"1895
Vinny Green M	66367739	yes	DC(68);JAE275;PN(G)iii 100

VILLAGE GREENS

Emerson's Green M Remote fr. village	66857685	yes	DC(68);JAE275
Common, M $\frac{1}{4}$ ml NW of ch X	66207644	yes	DC(68);JAE275;OS 6"1895
Vinny Green, M Remote fr. village	66367739	yes	DC(68);JAE275;PN(G)iii 100

COMMUNICATIONS

BRIDGES

Folly Brook M/Westerleigh by	66867829	yes	DC(68); OS 6" 1895
R. Frome M/Winterbourne by	64417770	yes	OS 6" 1895
R.Frome M/Winterbourne by	64007723	yes	OS 6" 1895
Leap Brook D	65747793	yes	DC(68);OS 6" 1895

STILES

Bromley Heath Farm, D Stone 'walk thro'	64707803	yes	Obs
Frenchay Rd/Oldbury	" "	yes	"
Village M Stone 'step over'	66597618	yes	"
Village M	" "	yes	"
Village M	" "	yes	"
New England Farm M	" "	yes	"
Pomphrey Farm M	" "	yes	"

Site NGR Extant Sources

COMMUNICATIONS cont'd

TURNPIKES

Boundary Post, Cleve Wood Rd. bridge	64417770	yes	OS 6" 1895
Milestone 'Bristol 4' plaque missing D	64817655	yes	OS 6" 1895
Milestone 'Bath 11' M	66427594	yes	OS 6" 1895

INDUSTRIAL

BRICKYARD

Frenchay Rd/Gill Av. junction D	64277681	no	OS 6" 1895
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MINES AND WORKINGS (COAL)

Four Acre D 'Open seam'	652781	no	JAE 218
M. Village	664765	no	JAE218;OS 6" 1895
	668764	yes	JAE218;OS 6" 1895
	667763	yes	JAE218;OS6" 1895
Pomphrey Farm M	67347620	no	TA(M) 1845
Soundwell Pits	numerous	no	JAE223;OS 6" 1895
Teewell Hill Staple Hill	654759	no	JAE230;OS 6" 1895

QUARRIES (PENNANT SANDSTONE)

	general		JAE216: SR 536
Blackhorse Lane D	66167810	no	OS 6" 1895
Cleeve Wood, E. bank of R. Frome	64507776	yes	OS 6" 1895
Frenchay Br. S. bank of R. Frome	64097718	yes	OS 6" 1895
Hill Ho Farm Staple Hill	65637576	yes	OS 6" 1895
Horseshoe D	65107672	no	OS 6" 1895
Rodway Hill M Along W. edge	662755-	yes	OS 6" 1895
	663757		
Stanbridge Rd. D	65757675	yes	OS 6" 1895

MILLS

WATER

Frenchay Iron Mill	64437780	yes	DC(68);JAE215;OS6"1895
Rodway Hill:manorial corn mill M	66207568	no	JAE 107

MISCELLANEOUS

BOWLING GREEN

Rodway Hill Ho	66357583	yes	Obs
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BURIAL GROUNDS

ch B (D)	65147658	yes	OS 6" 1895
Quaker D	65147817	yes	JAE259; OS 6" 1895

MOUNDS

MISCELLANEOUS

Rodway Common ? Long Barrow/ Pillow mound	66327575	yes	Obs
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Site

NGR Extant

Sources

WATER SUPPLIES : PONDSPONDS

Dibden Farm D ?old coal shaft	66917726	yes	OS 6" 1895
Emerson's Green M	66847683	no	OS 6" 1895
Lincombe Pools D. Series, desc. to Frome	64407718	no	JAE142;OS 6" 1895

WEIRS

Cleeve Wood Iron Mill, R. Frome	64407783	yes	JAE214;OS 6"1895:PN(G)iii123
Frenchay Flock Mill R. Frome	64137726	yes	PN(G)iii 123

WELLS

Baptist Chapel D. Served wide area	65147658	yes	OS 6" 1895
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SURFACE FINDS

Flint scatter, some worked pieces In field $\frac{1}{4}$ ml S. from I/A hillfort	65617894	yes	Obs
Flint nodule In field N. of Vinny Green Farm	66477740	yes	Obs

MONARCHY 1000

Elaborate preparations are under way at Bath to commemorate Edgar's coronation there on 11th May 973. A comprehensive programme caters for all tastes and interests, from ballet to bowls, horse riding to history; and a wealth of elegantly produced informative literature is available on request.

World of the Saxon Kings, an exhibition featuring the 9th-11th centuries, will be on display at the Holburne Museum from 22nd May-29th Sept. Mon-Sat 11.00-1700; Sun 14.30-1800 hrs.

June 8/9 Weekend course. Northgate House. 60 p. 5 varied lectures investigate Edgar as King, his coronation and aspects of architecture, religion and literature during his period.

Lectures at Holburne Museum, starting at 20.00hrs. 20p. each. 23rd June Coronation of Edgar, its significance in the development of the English monarchy and constitution, by Prof. C. Brooke, University of London. 21st July The artistic achievement of the 10th century, by Prof. D. M. Wilson, University of London. Sept. 22. Some aspects of the history of medieval Bath, by Prof. E. Carus-Wilson. General information and tickets for course and lectures, all of which are presented in association with the Extra-Mural Dept., University of Bristol, are obtainable from Monarchy 1000, Grand Parade, Bath.

Mr. M. Owen, curator of the Roman Baths Museum, is currently directing a rescue excavation which may locate the site of the Saxon church in which the ceremony, prototype of English coronations, was performed by Dunstan.

IRON AGE POTTERY SYMPOSIUM - 27th JANUARY, 1973

A major obstacle to the progress of archaeological research is a lack of sufficient communication between workers in the same fields of study. This Symposium succeeded in surmounting the obstacle for the local study of Iron Age ceramics. A formidable amount of both material and talent was assembled, and the result was a strikingly clear impression of the present state of the subject.

Despite its limitations, pottery remains one of the archaeologists' basic tools because of its durability, and because of its immensely wide range of forms and fabrics. It provides a variety of information about technology, cultural affiliations, and artistic achievements of past communities. The large amount of material on display, including pottery from classic Wiltshire sites such as All Cannings Cross and Fyfield Bavant, enabled the immense variety of Iron Age ceramics even from such a limited area as that covered by the Symposium to be readily appreciated. The visual and tactile contrast between those fabrics, such as the Glastonbury types, still ascribed (for want of better terminology) to 'Iron Age B', and the coarse gritty fabrics of the Iron Age 'A' material is far more marked than any amount of written description can bring out. Even within these two basic divisions the variety is immense; Crickley Hill and Leckhampton Hill, for example, sites only $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart, produced pottery series that are very different from each other. The pottery from Combe Hay, Near Bath, thought on excavation to be of general Iron Age 'A' type, stood out as being markedly coarser than the majority of the material, and the suggestion that it should be shunted back into what Leslie Alcock termed the 'Younger Bronze Age' clearly demonstrates the value of this type of display for the advancement of study. The variety within these early fabrics is such as to suggest that the earlier part of the Iron Age is both a very complex and a very long period about which we as yet know very little.

The ascription of any sherd to an 'early' or 'late' stage depends on the recovery of material from sealed contexts in controlled excavations. Philip Rhatz, discussing pottery from Pagan's Hill and Kings Weston, stressed that it was not yet possible to suggest schemes of ceramic development applicable over a wide area; only by the study of detailed sequences from individual sites could progress be made. This emphasized the fact that until recently no such satisfactory sequence had been known in the area. Many Iron Age sites, for various reasons have been sampled on too small a scale. That the potential for larger scale investigation existed on several sites was clearly demonstrated during the day, but it was evident that only South Cadbury has as yet been studied on a scale large enough for its ceramic sequence to be reasonably apparent.

Leslie Alcock's paper 'Towards a Culture Sequence for Cadbury/Camelot' was a masterly exposition of the problems involved in working out such a sequence. After outlining the difficulties of using 'extrinsic typology' (i. e. the use of material from other sites in the construction of a typological scheme), he reviewed the quality of the evidence from two main contexts at the hillfort; pottery groups from pits in the interior, and the sequence from sections across the inner rampart. Both of these had their attendant problems. It was quite clear that pit-groups, although superficially they appear to provide sealed, contemporaneous assemblages, were of dubious value because of the tremendous amount of residual material always present. The rampart sequence presents similar problems but it was plain that both were needed to provide a reasonably full picture. This does emphasize the value of detailed examination of hillfort defences at a time when the emphasis is on the investigation of the interiors of these sites. When fully published, the South Cadbury sequence will affect Iron Age studies considerably over Southern Britain, but Mr. Alcock stressed the difficulties of applying such sequences ad hoc over wide areas.

The Symposium clearly showed how embryonic is the study of Iron Age ceramics, and how open the whole problem remains. The arrangement of the programme successfully combined opportunity to inspect the displays with many short papers, and will, it is to be hoped, be repeated on succeeding occasions. If one minor criticism may be made, the lack of a location map for the many sites was keenly felt by benighted foreigners like the writer, stumbling in from post-Roman ignorance. As one concerned with ceramic problems of the latter period I now feel more competent to identify some sherds as 'Iron Age', and therefore to disregard them! The organisers are to be congratulated on a most successful and useful occasion.

Ian C. G. Burrow

A welcome innovation was the provision of refreshments during morning and afternoon breaks. Whilst undertaken on this occasion by Mrs. Neale, it was so much appreciated that provided a team can be assembled for the purpose, future occasions could be similarly enlivened. Would anyone interested let the Editor know?

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

My 'term' as Hon. Sec. for Associate Members has now ended, and a successor, Steve Cogbill, has been appointed in my place. I would like to take this opportunity to say how much I have enjoyed the past two years, and to thank everyone who has been involved with the Associates' programme for their help and support and for making it such an interesting experience for me. Personally, I have revelled in

arranging the activities. These have developed powers in the administrative field which I had no idea I possessed! The trips, and indeed the office of Secretary as a whole, have brought me into contact with many enthusiastic archaeologists who have provided me with "life and food for future years" (Wordsworth).

The number of Associates at present is at an all time 'high'. Interest in archaeology is generally on the increase, if Tutankhamun and reports on T. V., notably 'Blue Peter', are a guide. This promises well for Steve and his friends, who will, I am sure, build on the foundations which Mike Durham and I have tried to lay. I give him the aim of a strong, practical and active research unit of young aspiring archaeologists. You give him your support, please.

Christopher Brain

WINTER EXCAVATIONS 1972-3

Excavations this year have been carried out by a small group of regular volunteers, mainly Associates, under the guidance of Museum staff, on several sites in the centre of Bristol.

On Temple Back a date of 1780 was obtained from ceramic material in a large pit. This merited full excavation of the pit, which was carried out thanks to the co-operation of the contractors. Delft ware found included plates and bowls, a few polychrome vessels, and many ointment jars manufactured in a number of fixed sizes. Other material consisted of combed and feathered slipware posset pots, decorated slipware plates and dishes, and lead and salt-glazed tankards. The top of a delft flagon with (?) ALE painted on it was found and also an unglazed cobalt-painted delft tile.

The make-up of Petticoat Lane between Temple Church and Water Lane contained pottery dating from c. 1685, including Bristol delft, Staffordshire slipwares, German and local sgraffitto, various coarse wares and delft wasters from a nearby kiln. Part of a Dutch delft tile was also found, depicting a merchant or seaman sitting on a Quay. A cess-pit cut into this layer contained tin-glazed and polychrome delft, press moulded slipware, stoneware, and kiln wasters dated c. 1700-40.

Also bordering Petticoat Lane was a stone lined rubbish pit containing late 18th century cream-ware wasters and kiln furniture, including several complete plates and cups. Other pits on Temple Back have produced cream-ware, possibly from Temple Back Pottery c. 1780 and also late 18th century salt-glaze wasters and kiln furniture.

In front of a new office block on Redcliffe Hill excavations have revealed a small depth of medieval deposits. Quantities of 14th and 15th century wasters were found. At Lewin's Mead, construction work revealed an ash layer which, when excavated, was found to contain clay pipe wasters and kiln debris. The majority of pipes found carried the mark of James Jenkins, working in Bristol between 1700 and 1738. At the site of St. Peter's Church, parts of a substantial merchant's house of the 15th century, built beside the church tower were uncovered. Documentary evidence still exists for this building.

The tiny workforce continuing to excavate in the Temple and St. Peter's Church areas belies the size of B. A. R. G. membership. A school of the same size in which sportsmen are in the minority can expect to turn out as many as six separate football teams at this time of year on a Saturday afternoon. On pages 183 and 199 Mike Ponsford poses the archaeological challenge of Bristol 600. We need your help to answer it.

O. Kent

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1972

Membership

At the end of the year membership of the Group stood at 291 ordinary members and 89 associate members; 22 institutions and agencies also subscribe to the Bulletin; 6 bodies exchanged publications.

The work of the Committee

The full Committee met on 7 occasions. The Policy Statement re-defining the Group's area of influence, aims and objectives was brought out during the year. A new position of Hon. Membership Secretary was established leaving the Secretary free to attend to other matters. Application was made to the C. B. A. for National Affiliation, enabling the Group more easily to keep in touch with national problems. The adoption of the C. B. A. Insurance Scheme has given the Group cover of £100,000 for public liability. B. A. R. G. has become a Subscribing Society to RESCUE, with M. T. W. J. Solley as RESCUE Liaison Officer. A number of lectures and events took place during the year.

The Bulletin

Three issues of Bulletin have appeared this year. Two new regular features are lists of new members and "Your Committee at Work". Special features, regular P. S. U. reports and "Personal Viewpoints" have been included. The active part Associate members play in the Group is reflected in the expansion of their page. Having edited Bulletin for over six years the present Hon. Editor will not be standing for re-election in 1973. This is therefore an appropriate occasion to thank most warmly

everybody who has contributed to this and previous Bulletins either by providing material or as part of the invaluable production team. It would also be fitting to wish Bulletin and its new Hon. Editor a thriving future,

F. A. N.

Field Adviser's Report

During 1972 B. A. R. G. members have taken part in
(1) training excavations at Butcombe (2) Sea Mills rescue excavations
(3) P. S. U. work (4) Axbridge emergency excavations
(5) work on the Temple Back pottery, and several other activities.
Although impressive it is noticeable how few members are actively involved. Are the 400 or so members largely armchair archaeologists or would they prefer to take a more responsible role in 1973? Threats to our precious sites become larger than ever. Volunteers are always welcome whatever their interests and the Fieldwork Adviser looks forward to hearing from them.

M. W. P.

Associate Members

The 1972-3 programme included five excursions each preceded by a talk and attracting an average of 20 members, and four lectures. Associates have also participated in excavations and have helped in the Museum Finds Processing Group. Membership has risen by 50%.

C. R. B.

Parish Survey Unit

During 1972 the bulk of the documentary work on the selected parishes was completed and fieldwork continued. There has been some wastage of workers and volunteers are urgently needed to assist the leaders in the Keynsham and Stoke Gifford areas.

E. A.

Special Publications

The first publication of your new Hon. Editor has been a policy statement for the 1970s, with sections dealing with the scope, activities and rules of B. A. R. G. This will be issued free to new members. A new edition of Field Guide No. 2 (to be known as 2A), "Roman Sites in the Mendip, Cotswold, Wye Valley and Bristol Region", has been completed and it is hoped to publish it this summer. Currently work is being pursued on a volume devoted to a particular aspect of Jim Hancock's collection of air photographs for publication in 1973 or 1974. Our plan is to concentrate upon the Iron Age period and the Mendip region including a series of his best work of outstanding sites, with a commentary. It is hoped to publish an "Index to Museum Checklists", which appeared in previous numbers of Bulletin, during 1973. "The Mendip Hills in Prehistoric and Roman Times" has received a favourable review from Professor Barry Cunliffe in Britannia Vol. 2.

N. T.

Hon. Treasurer's Report

The expenditure for 1972 has been comparatively heavy, the main reasons being a carry forward figure for 1971, the printing costs of the Policy Statement and the net loss on the 10th anniversary party, resulting in a deficit of income over expenditure. The sale of the special publications enables us to keep the subscriptions at the same level for the time being. Will members recommend the Group's publications to interested friends in order to increase sales?

A. C. S.

Finally we congratulate Mike Batt who has retired from the office of secretary to take up a RESCUE Scholarship which has been awarded to him for 1973. We all wish him the very best and we thank him for his past work for the Group.

R. J. D.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The eleventh Annual General Meeting of B. A. R. G. was held on Saturday 24th February, 1973 at 2.30 p.m. in the City Art Gallery. The minutes of the last A. G. M. were read and approved. Officers presented their reports for 1972 and these were discussed and accepted. Officers and Committee for 1973/4 were elected as they appear on p.180. Mrs. Neale was presented with a Laxton Superb Apple tree, in appreciation of her six years of devoted work as Editor of Bulletin.

Peter Fowler and Philip Rhatz described, using slides and plans, work at Cadbury Congresbury 1965-72. This was presented as a two-part exposition of the structures and the finds, with the emphasis on complete archaeological objectivity; and showed the application of advanced recording techniques.

SUMMER EXCAVATION COURSES

BUTCOMBE

26th May - 9th June

Fine weather has been ordered for this, the eighth, season's training excavation at Row of Ashes Farm, Butcombe, starting as usual at the Whitsuntide weekend. An Iron Age/Romano-British site.

BARNESLEY PARK

7th - 28th July

Residential training course in fieldwork and excavation on the site of a Roman Villa and Field System.

CADBURY CONGRESBURY

21st July - 20th August

This is to be the final season in the current series of research excavations at this complicated site; the directors intend to compile their report of work done during 1968-73, before continuing there in 1975. The OPEN DAY, therefore, on 12th August, starting at 2.30 p.m. is an occasion not to be missed.

B.A.R.G. MEMBERS' SYMPOSIUM - NO. 8

18th November, 1972

An encouragingly wide range of aspects in local archaeology has been studied by our members recently. We heard from seven of these at our Autumn Symposium; brief abstracts of five talks are given here, and sincere apologies are offered to all contributors for the drastic but unavoidable reductions which had to be made.

1. R. B. Ward Bleadon Parish: A Preliminary Survey and
College of Consideration of Evidence for its Development
St. Matthias prior to the 15th century

This exceptional paper could not be condensed satisfactorily; it is hoped to include it in our Autumn Bulletin.

2. J. Bennett Excavation at Nazareth House, Sea Mills

Redevelopment enabled a sequence of site usage to be established. Traces of I/A occupation were followed c.AD70 by a cremation cemetery. Quarry scoops suggest town rebuilding, after c.AD90 and earlier than had been thought. Position of Abonae may be re-adjusted slightly as a result of this extra-mural demarcation, and the linear pattern of quarrying suggests a northward extension of the town. Finds included a fine sequence of brooches from La Tene 11 onwards. Three later burials, post AD 150 but otherwise undateable, were of a decapitated child, and two adults with (ritualistic?) nails in their mouths, one of whom was wearing hob-nailed boots.

3. R. Leech Recent excavation at Bradley Hill and Catsgore

Both these sites were excavated totally, thus yielding a great quantity of reliable information for statistical analysis. At Bradley Hill a time span from I/A-5th century was found, the main occupation being dated to 325-370 AD, when two dwellings, each with three rooms, an annexe, byres, boundary walls and cemetery were all perhaps part of the Villa estate at Pitney nearby. Stock-raising seems to be implied here; whereas at Catsgore, corn-driers, drying floors, and a granary with a quern in situ indicate a cereal-producing farm.

4. D. Blackman Legislation to Protect Wrecks

This Bill received an unopposed Second Reading on 2nd March (See p. 209).

5. M. Batt Recent Fieldwork in Vernacular Architecture

Two Somerset Buildings were described and illustrated by excellent slides. Marchey Farm is a remote riverside site; it has produced R. B. pottery, and has a lengthy documented history.

Basically a pre-1500 longhouse, it has a cruck roof, rare in N. Somerset, and 17th century additions. Constructional details in wood and brickwork were shown. At Theale, a cob cottage, built by enclosing successive layers of mud between wooden shuttering, was examined. This is a rare survival of a somewhat ephemeral technique used to provide labourers' cottages, cheaply.

6. Mrs. A. Everton Rescue Excavations at Axbridge

Mr. Batt read a short account of this emergency dig, on the site of a 16th century town house near to the centre of this former Saxon burh. Occupation has been traced back to 12th/13th centuries, and work is continuing apace.

7. N. P. Spry Excavation of Medieval Houses in St. Mary's St. Gloucester

The street dates with certainty to the 15th century. A site fronting it has been shown by GDARG's excavation to have been occupied continuously to the present day, and the rear building line, in its first stone phase, is 14th century. Principal remains were 16th century, and included hearths, square slab-lined holes and a culvert. A sequence of 6 or 7 floors, and remains of 13th century ovens, on the site but as yet unrelated to a particular building, await interpretation. A sterile layer, possibly flood-deposited, underlay the medieval remains; below this again was Roman material. Work will continue in 1973.

WINTER EVENTS IN AND AROUND BRISTOL

The autumn 1972 - Spring 1973 season has seen a remarkable number of really worthwhile symposia and conferences. The large and appreciative audiences attracted by these intensive inter-disciplinary meetings, involving archaeology and archaeologists, with short papers and plenty of discussion, suggests growing appreciation of the value of such gatherings.

At Wells in November 1972 there was "Farmhouses and Cottages: A symposium on Vernacular Architecture". The controversial work of Dr. A. B. Hawkins and its implications for local archaeology were the subject of "Glaciation in the Severn Estuary" in December 1972. The main point for archaeologists in Dr. F. H. Perring's lecture on "Hedgerows as Habitats and History" in February 1973, was the possibility of 'dating by species'. In addition, there was the specifically archaeological Iron Age

Symposium (p.195) in which B.A.R.G. has had a special interest and which was the culminating success. It is noteworthy that over 50% of the applications for this one day course - which was over-subscribed - came via our Bulletin.

WOODCHESTER - THE ORPHEUS PAVEMENT (see p.208)

This summer will afford a rare opportunity to see a notable Roman mosaic floor, which has been uncovered only six times since 1793 when Samuel Lysons excavated and recorded the Woodchester Villa.

Orpheus is depicted with his lyre surrounded by concentric circles of birds and beasts. Dated on stylistic grounds to the first half of the fourth century, it is the most evolved example so far known of the important school of mosaicists based on Cirencester.

Its admixture of homely with exotic subjects executed in colourful tesserae and incorporating a wide variety of classical patterns has a particular fascination; in its delightful setting and with such moderate admission charges, this will surely be a most popular site to visit during July and August.

REVIEWS

Field Survey in British Archaeology, ed. Elizabeth Fowler (Council for British Archaeology, 1972). 77 pp., £1.00

The C.B.A. conference on "Field Survey in British Archaeology" held at Southampton University in 1971 put a new impetus behind the movement to promote fieldwork as one of the most important activities of present-day archaeology. The papers read at the conference have been published in book form by the C.B.A. and should be essential reading for any archaeologist working on parochial surveys and the related documentary research or any form of field survey. It is impossible to review the collection of papers fully in the space available, therefore those contributions which seem most relevant to the interests of the part-time field-workers have been selected for comment.

In his introduction Prof. A.C.Thomas states frankly that the aim of the conference was to promote fieldwork and survey at the expense of other types of archaeological activity. He presents a convincing argument that, in the face of modern development, with the future of archaeological research in acute and increasing jeopardy,

fieldwork is an effective, cheap and non-destructive way of increasing archaeological knowledge. The total archaeological environment can be studied by field survey - a technique which produces fresh information at a faster rate, and for a fraction of the cost of excavation.

The main part of the book is divided into two sections, the first on "Organisation and Methods" describes the way in which local problems are being tackled. Every paper in this section is full of valuable information and practical suggestions. L. V. Grinsell's paper on "The Individual Fieldworker" surveys briefly the long tradition of fieldwork in this country. He describes his own methods and reminds the reader of the discipline and humility with which a project should be approached.

Peter Sheppard describes the work of the Cornish Archaeological Society and the pioneers surveys done by Miss Vivian Russell and others which have led to the publication of forty-three parochial checklists. The inclusion of a specimen page of a checklist and a detailed description of working methods made this a valuable contribution for workers on local surveys in other areas. Sheppard ends with two questions which we would do well to ponder: "without surveys such as these, how can we properly assess priorities before digging, or correctly evaluate the results of an excavation; and do these Cornish lists offer the correct formula for the rest of the country?". In regions of more rapid development than Cornwall, it may be that basic interim lists, less complete, but giving the overall picture, should be published so that Planning Authorities and others can be made aware of areas of archaeological sensitivity.

Perhaps part of the answer to Sheppard's second question is given in Don Benson's paper on the work of the Oxford City and County Museum. Since its establishment in 1956 the Museum has had a positive policy of serving as a centre for the initiation, stimulation and co-ordination of fieldwork. The field department has two full-time officers and an informal museum study group, who are working on the compilation of a comprehensive Sites and Monuments Record; studying the documentation, air photographs etc. and processing information. This seems to be an ideal set-up and has accomplished a great deal. However it depends on considerable financial support and Benson feels they are not keeping up with the pace of development. In Northumberland, where the pressures are not so great, as George Jobey describes, the enthusiasm of extra-mural students has been used to achieve significant results at small financial cost, thereby proving once again the value of voluntary effort.

The second section on "Analysis and Interpretation" includes a paper on 'flinting' by J. J. Wymer. He emphasises the necessity for clear, accurate and transmittable recording. A first-class article by H. C. Bowen defines the nature of air photography and illustrates ways in which air photographs can be used to illumine the ancient landscape. He gives a necessary warning against too-facile interpretation of features, and underlines the need for co-operation between archaeologists and workers in other fields, such as geology. In his paper C. C. Taylor gives several practical examples of how a combination of fieldwork with the use of maps and documentary research can elucidate an archaeological problem. An appreciation of the fieldwork done on the M5 and a provisional assessment is given by P. J. Fowler. He also summarises the conference. He hammers home the urgent need for more fieldwork and makes several suggestions which should be considered by local societies; for example, that a fieldwork project may be more valid for a local society than an excavation in present circumstances.

A useful appendix describes the State organisation of field archaeology - the responsibilities of the Ancient Monuments Inspectorate, the Ordnance Survey Archaeology Division, the various R. C. H. Ms etc. An excellent bibliography of publications useful to fieldworkers completes the book. It is unfortunate that the binding is so poor, giving it a minimum 'shelf-life'. (However, this may be an advantage in use as a loose-leaf folder in the field!) This volume of papers is an indispensable acquisition for the field archaeologist, cheap at the price, and giving not only practical suggestions by experts in the field, but also emphasising the vital necessity to gather the data now, before it is too late.

B. Rawes

The Bristol Clay Tobacco Pipe Industry. I. C. Walker. 40 pp. 14 figures 6 plates. (Bristol City Museum, 1972) 35p.

The clay tobacco pipe is now recognised as one of the most valuable artefacts in the dating of post-medieval material in archaeological excavations. Bristol, at one time the major clay pipe manufacturing and exporting centre in the country, is particularly fortunate in that much documentary evidence survives, and a study of the industry provides a fascinating blend of research into the written sources and examination of excavated material. Since Pritchard's masterly work on the subject in 1923 it has unfortunately been neglected and a re-appraisal of the evidence has long been desired.

This booklet by Walker, giving a short history of the industry, will certainly whet the appetite of the general reader, being excellently written.

However, it must be said that this paper, as no doubt the author is only too well aware, merely breaks the surface of the subject. Pipes made by only 36 makers are illustrated. Compare this figure with the total of almost 700 makers known to have been working in the city and it becomes clear that the possibility of being able to identify any pipe found on an excavation, or even in the backgarden, by comparison with the published material is still remote indeed.

Walker all too frequently gives dates to show when a maker was definitely known to have been working without a source of this information being provided, and I feel they should be treated with caution for some of these dates are certainly incorrect. For example, James Abbot was dead in 1718 (not 1722) when his wife Katherine is described as a widow in the Apprentice Rolls; Edward Reed is still recorded in 1731 when he rented premises in Lewin's Mead; Isaac Evans was working until at least 1710 when he became Master of the Pipemakers Company in the city, his Will being proved in April 1713.

I am disturbed that so many of the illustrations should have been taken from Marx's paper on the Port Royal excavations in Jamaica, when Walker admits that the original drawings "are consistently larger than life size" and are drawn inaccurately. Surely such drawings should not be 'rehashed' particularly when there are large numbers of unpublished pipes from Bristol in the City Museum.

In summary this paper has many shortcomings, not least of which is the lack of any direct evidence for the professional, but it forms an admirable introduction to the subject for the general reader.

R. G. Jackson

NOTICES OF RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Acute shortage of space in this issue enforces brevity, and makes selection a difficult problem. Virtually an Investment at £16.00 (£18.50 in July 1973), Models in Archaeology, edited by D. L. Clarke, consists of 26 papers by distinguished contributors; it is a major study, of considerable significance for the professional archaeologist.

Leslie Alcock's title By South Cadbury Is That Camelot (Thames and Hudson, cloth £4.75, paper £2.50, pp. 224, 95 monochrome, 15 colour plates, 36 line drawings), will doubtless capture and convert many non-archaeological readers. Based on 4 seasons' excavations and with Mr. Alcock's recent exposition of Cadbury pottery fresh in our minds, this will complete the picture and recall visits to Cadbury during 1966-70.

Two C. B. A. publications have been remaindered recently and both are of real value. Handbook of Scientific Aids and Evidence for Archaeologists,

50p., now reduced to 35p., and Site Index to Radiocarbon Dates, 65p. reduced to 35p. Obtainable from C. B. A., 8 St. Andrews Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4LB.

L. V. Grinsell's The Bath Mint, (Spink, 90p.) is expected in May; no doubt it will be a running partner for The Bristol Mint by the same author.

Another worthwhile 90 p. booklet is Maps for the Local Historian, by J. B. Harley, Blackfriars Press (1972) pp. 86, 8 plates. Sub-titled A Guide to the British Sources, it would be invaluable for planning a research campaign, for P. S. U. work or simply to discover what there is and where to find it, in the world of maps. The Guide is a collection of reprints from The Local Historian, which itself is making a laudable attempt to keep its price unaltered by increasing circulation. At £1.05 a year, for four issues, it is extremely good value for money. A trial copy costs 28p. from The Local Historian, N. C. S. S., 26 Bedford Square, London W. C. 1.

LUNDY ISLAND 1973

Increasing popularity year by year has prompted the organisers, **Lundy Field Society**, to arrange two visits this summer. The first is Sunday 10th June; the steamer 'Balmoral' will leave Ilfracombe Pier at 10.30 a. m., returning soon after 7.30 p. m. Fares will be £2.25 for adults, £1.50 for juniors (under 16). Early application is essential; latest date for this is 30th April. Another visit is arranged for 9th September. Details for B. A. R. G. members may be obtained from: Organising Office, 27 Princes Rd., Clevedon. BS21 7SY.

CALENDAR OF FORTHCOMING EXCAVATIONS, COURSES, MEETINGS AND VISITS

(For abbreviations, see previous issues)

April

- 12 B. A. R. G. LECTURE: NEOLITHIC RESEARCH ON THE SOMERSET LEVELS, by C. F. Clements. City Art Gallery, Bristol. 7.30 p. m.
- 13 EARLY MENDIP ARCHAEOLOGY by Dr. N. C. Cooper. Banwell Society of Archaeology, Village Hall, Banwell. 7.30 p. m.
- 13-15 ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHURCHES. University of East Anglia, Norwich. Application forms from Cambridge University Board of Extra-Mural Studies, Stuart House, Mill Lane, Cambridge CB2 1RY.
- 17 THE KENNET AND AVON CANAL: S. A. N. H. S. Weston Branch. The Museum, Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare, 7.00 p. m.
- 24 FIELD MONUMENTS IN THE BRONZE AGE by L. V. Grinsell. Course of 5 meetings, starting with Lecture at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 30/32 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol BS8 1HR. and followed by four field meetings. 75p. Details from Extra-Mural Dept.

- April
27 VERNACULAR ARCHITECTURE OF NORTON ST. PHILIP. P. Coad
Keynsham & Saltford L. H. S., Ellsbridge House, Keynsham. 7.30 p. m.
- 30 ROMAN COLCHESTER IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS.
G. M. R. Davies, Colchester Museum. Old Crypt Schoolroom,
Southgate St., Gloucester. 7.30 p. m. G. D. A. R. G.
- 28-29 ARCHAEOLOGY FROM THE AIR. W/e. Weston-super-Mare (U) (P)
- May
GREYFRIARS EMERGENCY EXCAVATIONS. Bristol. See p. 183.
- 15 S. A. N. H. S. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. Weston Branch. Public
Library, The Boulevard, Weston-super-Mare. 7.00 p. m.
- 18 INTRODUCING CHURCH & VILLAGE RECORDS. G. Davies, B.A.,
Meet at Newton St. Loe Parish Church at 7.30 p. m. Keynsham and
Saltford L. H. S.
- 19 LULLINGTON, STON EASTON HOUSE & CAMELEY. B. G. A. S.
Spring Meeting. Details from meetings Sec., Miss D. Bailey, Garth,
West Hill, Wraxall, Nr. Bristol.
- 26-
9 June ROW OF ASHES FARM, BUTCOMBE, IA/RB SETTLEMENT.
Eighth Season of Training course in excavation and fieldwork,
directed by P. J. Fowler (U) (P).
- June-
Sept. MUSEUM EXCAVATIONS Information from M. Ponsford, City
Museum.
- 4 June STOURHEAD. B. G. A. S. Bristol Section. Evening Meeting. Details
from R. G. Knapp, 9-Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- 10 LUNDY ISLAND TRIP. Lundy Field Society. Details from
Organising Office, 27 Princes Rd. Clevedon BS21 7SY.
- 23 ARCHITECTURE, REGISTERS & MONUMENTS. Leaders:
Rev. J. Burgess, Vicar, Mrs. C. Smith, Mr. J. Hannam. Meet at
Keynsham Parish Church at 2.30 p. m. Keynsham & Saltford L. H. S.
- July
7-28 BARNSELY PARK, Nr. CIRENCESTER: ROMAN VILLA & FIELD
SYSTEM. Training course in excavation and field work, directed
by Dr. G. Webster and P. J. Fowler. (U) (P).
- 21-
20 Aug. CADBURY CONGRESBURY: I/A POST-ROMAN HILLFORT.
Research excavation, directed by P. J. Fowler, P. A. Rhatz and
K. S. Gardner. (P) (U).
- 12 OPEN DAY AT CADBURY CONGRESBURY; Starting at 2.30 p. m.
- 10-
27 Aug. WOODCHESTER ROMAN PAVEMENT. Open to view daily,
including Sundays, 11.00 a. m. - 8.00 p. m. Adults 10p.;
Children 5p.

HISTORIC WRECK PROTECTION : PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

by David Blackman

After the pessimistic note of my earlier article, it is gratifying to be able to record that on March 2nd, 1973, the Protection of Wrecks Bill received its Second Reading in the House of Commons. It was introduced as a Private Member's Bill by Mr. Iain Sproat, M.P., and was welcomed by the Government and Opposition spokesmen. This Bill thus has a very good chance of becoming law this session.

The Bill enables the Secretary of State to protect wreck sites in U.K. waters from unauthorised interference on account of their historic, archaeological or artistic importance, by designating an area round the site as a restricted area. It will be a criminal offence to tamper with such a site, dump material there or carry out diving or salvage operations there without a licence. Licences to do salvage work on such sites will only be granted to those who are considered competent and equipped to work in a manner appropriate to the importance of the wreck; it will be an offence to obstruct the work of a licensee. The Secretary of State will have an advisory body to consult about designation of sites; an emergency procedure will enable rapid protection of important new discoveries. The number of sites likely to be designated is small and a designation can be revoked.

This is only an interim measure, and there are promising signs that the need for more fundamental changes is now generally accepted, involving a thorough review of salvage law. Two types of site cannot be covered by this Bill: submerged land sites (e.g. harbour-works) and wreck-sites now lying above high water mark. These, it is hoped, will be protected by amendments to the Ancient Monuments Acts.

It has been represented to me that my remarks in the final paragraph of P.128 of my article in the Sept. 1972 issue of this Bulletin could have been understood to reflect adversely on Mr. Rex B. Cowan, the salvor of The Hollandia. I am pleased to record in clarification that Mr. Cowan presented to the Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Trade & Industry a memorandum (the contents of which were not known to me at the time of writing in July) in which he outlined certain objections to the draft legislation prepared in the Spring of 1972: above all, that the Bill's provisions would be difficult to enforce without a ban on unauthorised diving on a designated wreck site. The ridiculous state of present law and the need for a change in it were stressed by Mr. Cowan in the discussion at a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on May 3rd 1972, published in the Journal of that Society, October 1972, P.734. The need for restrictions on diving is a valid point which has been accepted by the D.T.I. Committee on Wreck, and the new Bill includes such a safeguard, while allowing for navigation and bathing within the designated area.

My remarks in my earlier article were not intended to imply that Mr. Cowan is hostile to effective legislation or that his objections to the earlier draft legislation were commercially motivated; nor were my remarks intended to imply

that in them he put considerations of commercial gain above scientific archaeological and historical requirements and in so doing removed objects found from the wreck site of The Hollandia without preparing adequate records or any plans. If any such implication could have been understood from my remarks, then I wish to make clear that they are unreservedly withdrawn and I offer my apologies.

I am happy to record also that, as Mr. Cowan says, "for some while a survey has been in the course of preparation by an experienced former naval officer under contract to us for this particular purpose and that the site plan and a pre-disturbance plan have been prepared and will shortly be available for publication"; also that the recording of artifacts on the surface has been under the supervision of Mr. Peter Marsden.

The September 1972 number of Antiquity contains a valuable article by Mr. Marsden on the subject of wreck protection. He and Mr. Cowan have with justification pointed out the lack of provision for conservation of underwater finds in almost all British museums, and the need to produce more diving archaeologists. These are two of the principal problems which will face us if the bill becomes law. The problem of museum involvement in conservation of finds from wrecks is complicated by the existing provisions of salvage law, which will continue to operate, and which make the sale and dispersal of most of the finds almost inevitable.

A ship conservation unit is being developed at the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich and the national museums receive government aid to acquire and conserve objects (whether from underwater or from land sites). This, however, is not a total solution. What is needed is the development of special maritime sections and special conservation facilities at a number of major provincial museums.

The big problem here is that provincial museums are under the control of local authorities. They lack direct government aid and are, as we know in Bristol, a frequent and easy target for economy cuts. The solution must be direct government aid, and one hopes that the Eccles Committee report on aid for provincial museums, due to be published soon, will recommend greatly increased aid for conservation departments, and that this will lead to the development of maritime conservation centres. Bristol is an obvious site for such a centre, and this is one of the arguments for the development of a maritime museum in the City Docks area.
