



Bristol Archaeological Research Group

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

Bristol
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ARCHAEOLOGY AND PLANNING

by K. H. Cox

HALT! WHO GOES THERE? These words might well be the cry of the Archaeologists and the Conservationists as the massive pieces of modern machinery pound on to sites, levelling everything in their path or excavating holes in the ground, the very size of which miniaturizes the machinery.

There is no doubt that there has been a sudden awareness of what is happening in our historic cities and countryside. The catalogue of destruction is grim, to say the least, and people are becoming extremely sensitive to the need to preserve our heritage; but how do we attempt to bring this about when we are dealing with developments which include motorways and the redevelopment of our cities: where speed, and greater speed, is the order of the day? What steps can be taken in this climate to give the Archaeologist a chance to dig, draw, photograph, X-ray and catalogue his finds?

One might well pose the question - what is the purpose of Archaeology? I take my answer from a report 'ARCHAEOLOGY AND GOVERNMENT', a plan for archaeology in Britain, published jointly by 'Rescue' and 'The Council for British Archaeology' - "The purpose of Archaeology is the re-creation of the past for the benefit of present and future generations".

Herein lies a responsibility: but upon whom does it rest?

Local authorities are continually being requested and encouraged to do as much as they can in relation to archaeology and I understand that it has been suggested that anticipated legislation will soon require them to investigate areas and sites that are being threatened.

With archaeology one cannot stand still: rescue operations must be mounted, particularly in the light of the recent pace of modern re-development, otherwise what is here today will be gone tomorrow.

The urgent requirements to mount these rescue operations are:-

1. Qualified staff
2. Finance
3. Suitable premises for storage and processing finds
4. The means to publish the results in book form

One of the most heartening statements on rescue operations was undoubtedly the Ministerial statement in May 1974 regarding the establishment of thirteen regional archaeological advisory committees to advise the Department of the Environment on policies and priorities for surveys and excavation, and also applications for grants.

During 1974/75, £1,063,000 was being made available for rescue excavations and post excavation work. Although this figure was an increase on the 1973/74 figure of £250,000, inflation is taking its toll on the effectiveness of the available monies.

Although the financial situation gives cause for concern, there is at least one ray of hope, and I refer to the Universities' Council for Adult Education who recently published some encouraging statistics about the interest being displayed in archaeology, namely that in 1972/73, archaeology moved into sixth place as the most popular subject for classes and courses. The number of students now taking the subject has risen to 15,500; but in spite of this considerable improvement, there appears to be a serious shortfall to cope with the demand for trained personnel.

I feel that in rescue operations planning departments can play an important role. The redevelopment of sites of great archaeological potential often provides the first ever opportunity of examining the remains of the various periods in history. It is in the early discussion stage with developers that the archaeologist can be alerted to formulate his programme, and the developer encouraged to co-operate. Ultimately it is only by the co-operation of the architect, the developer and the contractor that any worthwhile and productive excavation work by the archaeological groups can be achieved without disrupting the building programme once demolition work has taken place - and, as we all know, in these modern days speed is the essence of the exercise. This latter point has taken on greater significance during the past months, due to the escalation of building costs: and how often has the archaeologist been considered a nuisance and a hindrance on site in spite of it containing a wealth of archaeological material.

The City Museum and Art Gallery, controlled by the Arts and Leisure Committee of the City Council, has a Department of Archaeology and History. The department has a Field Archaeology section under the direction of Michael Ponsford, the Field Archaeologist, with a team consisting of site directors, draughtsmen and diggers. It was due to his liaison with the City Planning Department that the insertion of an Advice on appropriate Planning Certificates takes place where permission is granted. This Advice reads "Your Committee would request that the Director of the City Museum should be contacted at the earliest opportunity before development takes place to afford the facility of examining the site in order to record features of archaeological importance. A minimum period of three months after site clearance is desirable but it is not intended to delay development".

It is interesting to note that in a recent report by the Field Archaeologist he stated that since the above Advice had been added to planning permissions, developers had now contacted him at an early stage in the development process. There has also been a marked improvement in the relations on both sides since the Advice paragraph was introduced.

A further instance of co-operation between the Planning Department and the Field Archaeologist is that a copy of the planning register of applications is forwarded to the Museum Director every week. This enables the Field Archaeologist to be alerted on new developments as soon as they are registered in the Planning Department.

Another development is that the City Planning Department is now asking the City Museum and Art Gallery to carry out historic surveys on threatened buildings and sites. Equally important, the City Museum and Art Gallery may take the initiative in reporting to the City Planning Department when they consider aspects of our heritage are being threatened.

Developers and architects, if they are not local, are very often not aware of the archaeological potential of the sites they wish to develop, and on being made aware of the situation, become extremely interested, to the extent that they become much more co-operative. Contractors likewise. One such instance in Bristol is at Greyfriars, where grateful thanks are due to the Laing Development Company who have already donated £800 towards publication costs and are financing a booklet about the excavations on their site. Furthermore, they have expressed their willingness to assist with the final publications. They are also planning a small display area in their completed building to illustrate the early history of the site.

If planners, museum authorities and archaeological groups can convince development teams of the importance of permitting excavation work to be carried out; the interesting historical information and exhibits which can be collected, together with the assistance of the experts, can enhance entrance halls of the new developments by the erection of panels of historical information and display cases full of items of interest.

If archaeology is to have a brighter future, then co-operation must be the order of the day, and perhaps the present lull in the development of numerous cleared sites is an opportunity, staff being available, to catch up on what must be a very serious backlog of work.

A NEW APPOINTMENT

Miss Georgina Plowright has been appointed Assistant Curator in Archaeology and History at the City Museum, Bristol. Miss Plowright has spent four years working as Antiquities Assistant at the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham. She has been actively involved in the field archaeology of her area and has submitted her M.A. thesis on Later Prehistoric and Romano-British 'native' pottery in North Britain.

Erratum A transposed date appeared in Bulletin vol. 5 No. 3, p. 63. The Editor regrets this mistake and any confusion which arose therefrom.

AVON ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

by Roger Leech

The Avon Archaeological Council was formally established in January 1974. It was the intention of its founders that it should become the new County Archaeological Society for Avon but that at the same time it should not overlap with the existing Gloucestershire and Somerset societies. Whereas these had a large individual membership, a yearly Transactions/Proceedings and their own headquarters or libraries, the new Avon Archaeological Council was to have none of these. The Council was to consist of representatives from the existing archaeological societies, museums and other institutions. Its aim was "to promote for the public benefit the study of archaeology in the County of Avon".

A year has now passed, and we may ask whether the Avon Archaeological Council has justified its existence. Conscious of its aims, various conferences and seminars have been held. A one-day conference on the Archaeology of Avon was intended for the general public and gratifyingly succeeded in attracting a large number of unfamiliar faces. In October a one-day seminar was held in conjunction with the Bath Preservation Trust on "Presenting the Conservation Case at Public Enquiries". This was a most successful occasion and emphasised the growing links between archaeology and concern for the environment. In February a one-day seminar on "Recording Buildings" was held, this time in conjunction with the University of Bristol Extra-Mural Department.

On the debit side the Executive Committee of the Council has suffered a falling attendance, recently dropping to ten. No such committee could possibly claim to "act upon behalf of archaeology in Avon". The Hon. Secretary's personal view is that the Council should perhaps abandon the idea of an Executive Committee and simply meet as the full Council. There are 19 constituent bodies with 42 representatives and the likely attendance at quarterly meetings would probably make for a very workable meeting.

Looking to the future the Council is planning a one-day meeting to be held in one district of Avon during the summer with visits to sites, monuments and historic houses in the area. It is also expected that the Council will shortly be able to send a representative to the two-monthly meetings of the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset. In the meantime Bill Wedlake has kindly agreed to go as an observer. It is likely that the Council representative will be the means by which the constituent bodies can convey their views and wishes on 'Rescue Archaeology' matters to C. R. A. A. G. S.

The Hon. Secretary sees no overlap between C. R. A. A. G. S. and the Avon Archaeological Council. In contrast to C. R. A. A. G. S., A. A. C.

burials, possibly of plague victims, in the sub-Roman period; and slight medieval traces conforms to a more typical pattern.

After the A. G. M. our B. A. R. G. skittles team travelled by coach to Hucclecote near Gloucester, in reply to a challenge by G. A. D. A. R. G. The home team won on this occasion; but a return match is to be played in Bristol after Easter, with, we hope, a different outcome.

ANDRÉ ROOS

André Roos, who died on 10th November 1974, will be remembered for his untiring efforts to promote Anglo-French understanding and co-operation.

He was a Civil Engineer by profession. During the Second World War he was a parachutist carrying out liaison with the French Resistance, for which he was awarded the Medaille Militaire. On retiring he settled in England, and came to Bath to enjoy the English life and countryside which he had come to love when, as a schoolboy, he was sent from France to the West Country to learn English during the First World War.

His life-long enthusiasm was prehistoric archaeology. On settling in England he immediately joined the Prehistoric Society, the Bath and Camerton Archaeological Society, and B. A. R. G. In France he had done a great deal of fieldwork, which was carefully documented. His collection of flints was meticulously labelled and organised. We shall greatly miss the privilege of studying this material, and the ready access to his large library. He was always prepared to go to any lengths to help in tracing a reference or finding some obscure fact of French aracheology.

He knew most of the major figures in French archaeology, and was ready with letters of introduction or help in gaining access to the many rich private collections of archaeological material in France.

Some B. A. R. G. members will particularly remember his gay enthusiasm for archaeology and good food and wine on a memorable trip to Brittany one Easter.

His death leaves a void which cannot readily be filled.

Charles Browne

CITY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

The City Museum and Art Gallery have regretfully decided that it is no longer possible to send copies of 'Mosaic' and 'Abstract' entirely free of charge. People wishing to receive these quarterly publications are asked to send their names, addresses and 30p. as a contribution to printing and postage costs, to The Director, City Museum, Queens Road, Bristol BS8 1RL.

ACTION GROUP FOR BRISTOL ARCHAEOLOGY

1. Tailors' Court

Survey work has begun on No. 1 Tailors' Court by kind permission of Gabb & Co. This part-timberframed structure adjoins Merchant Tailors' Hall and forms part of the row of buildings along the side of the tenement between the main frontage and St. John's Churchyard.

2. The Grove (see B. A. R. G. Bulletin 5, 3 p. 67)

Although the area to the west of the property boundary, which we proposed to examine, had been heavily disturbed by modern i. e. post 1918 building work, the area to the E was well preserved. The front portion was occupied by a structure with well built pennant rubble foundations dating to c. 1700. This was presumably a warehouse. N of this the boundary had been defined very soon afterwards by a stone wall, enclosing the backyard. A complex series of drains dating from 17th-20th centuries crossed this part, but fortunately had not obliterated a line of postholes apparently 17th century in date. The underlying complex sequence of tipped rubbish layers associated presumably with reclamation of the Marsh has produced a series of marked clay pipes and ceramics. The most exotic finds are pieces of a 17th century chafing dish made in SW France.

3. St. James' Horsefair

By kind permission of the Vicar of St. James we had the opportunity to excavate part of the area beneath the former Benedictine Priory church, founded 1140. Although only burial vaults were recorded below the south aisle, late medieval demolition rubble was found below the Victorian north aisle. This was associated with a stone foundation (possibly a buttress of the south cloister wall). The ducting of the heating system had completely disturbed the area where we hoped to detect traces of the W range of the claustral buildings where we surmise it abuts the church.

4. St. Thomas'/Redcliffe G. P. O. pipe-line

A. G. B. A. and City Museum have been watching progress of operations from Bristol Bridge to Pump Lane. At the junction Bristol Bridge/Baldwin Street was a large dump of 19th century stoneware wasters akin to others previously found at Temple Back, which may be part of the make-up for the mid-18th century street improvements and rebuilding of the Bridge. About 4 m. down was a substantial stone foundation, unfortunately without any associated dateable material, which appears to be a very early N abutment for the Bridge. We are eagerly awaiting the appearance of the Portwall.

5. Nos. 62-66 Temple Street

Preliminary survey of this block of sub-medieval building has been completed and submitted to the Planning Department. We are grateful to J. P. Sturge & Sons for allowing us to have access.

6. Work in Hand

- (1) Tailors' Court
- (2) The Grove, including finds processing.
- (3) G. P. O. pipeline.

David Dawson (Chairman)
Roger Price (Secretary)
Reg Jackson (Treasurer)

NYMPFIELD CHAMBERED TOMB

Shortly before Mr. Alan Saville took up his appointment as Field Archaeologist at Cheltenham Museum in June 1974 he was retained by the D. o. E. to direct an excavation at Nympsfield. Mr. Saville has most kindly allowed this edited version of his Interim Summary to be included in Bulletin; for this we are most grateful.

Nympsfield chambered tomb has been excavated before, notably by Mrs. E. Clifford in 1937. It is now to be taken into guardianship by D. o. E. and a picnic area made in its vicinity by Gloucestershire C. C. Clearance of undergrowth, to be followed by some structural restoration and banking up of the mound to preserve the monument, afforded an opportunity for a limited excavation and for detailed planning of specific features.

Objectives were two-fold: removal of backfill from previously excavated areas, and investigations of some areas not as yet examined in detail.

A quantity of skeletal material, mostly human and some of it calcined, and several sherds of Neolithic pottery were found in backfill derived from the forecourt and area within the orthostats. The S chamber floor yielded one in situ sherd. Surviving forecourt blocking material contained many more sherds and a leaf-arrowhead fragment, in a stratified context. Limited examination of orthostat sockets was unrewarding: N and S horns with their extra-revetment material were partly uncovered and recorded but left undisturbed; N horn walling survived to 39 courses at one point.

Mound structure was investigated on S and SW aspects, a total area of 63.75 sq. metres being uncovered. The S revetment wall was found, corresponding, though somewhat tenuously in construction, with that found by Mrs. Clifford on the N side. Attempts to define the relationship between the tail of the mound and its neighbouring revetment walls led to the interesting hypothesis that the S wall at its W end at least may have antedated the mound's construction and perhaps influenced its form which is shown by

recent contour survey to be round or oval rather than trapezoidal, as are the walls. Some pre-mound features were located; one, a possible post-hole with fragments of burnt bone, and two others, depressions containing charcoal and molluscs in their fill.

Laboratory examination of the uniformly underlying red clay and other soil samples may explain the apparent absence of a buried soil surface below the mound; fossil pollen, molluscs and stratified charcoal, although found in somewhat small quantities, also await appropriate examination and processing.

OFFICERS' ANNUAL REPORTS

Hon. Secretary

Details of the Group's publications have been sent for inclusion in 'The Archaeologists Year Book' and Whitakers 'British Books in Print'. A Carnegie (U. K.) Trust's grant helped to defray expenses of the Knole Park surveying weekend in November. Our extended lecture programme was published in 'Civic News' and 'Event'; B.A.R.G. now has a permanent entry in the latter. Oliver Kent's imaginative poster has been widely displayed in Bristol. Close links have been established with the Action Group for Bristol Archaeology.

Hon. Membership Secretary

There have been some resignations following the increase in subscription rates. 14 recent applications to join have been received. Membership now stands at 225.

Hon. Secretary for Associate Members

Increased costs of petrol and minibus hire curtailed excursions, and transport difficulties had an adverse effect on lecture attendances. Members continue to take an active part in Bristol excavations; many are members of D. O. G. and A. G. B. A., and also meet weekly with the Finds Processing Group.

Hon. Treasurer

Recent sales of 1000 copies of 'Mendip' to Cheddar Caves Museum gave a welcome filip to the Group's current account. £50 has been received from the Margary Trust for the Parish Survey Unit. New terms of group insurance are still under negotiation. Our aim now must be to build up B.A.R.G. finances to prepare for further reprinting of Field Guides and publication of Jim Hancock's Air Photography book. Costs of reprinting 'Mendip', and the revised edition of Field Guide 2A(Roman) in 1974 amounted to £714.08.

A recommendation was made that the Annual Balance Sheet should include details of B.A.R.G.'s Deposit account in future.

Hon. Editor (Bulletin)

Priority was given to news of archaeological reorganisation; articles by leading members of, and a list of officers in the new groups were published. A new series of occasional articles designed to bridge any gaps between archaeologists and practitioners of related disciplines was introduced by a Forestry Commissioner. Three more Parish Checklists were produced. All who helped in any way with Bulletin production and distribution were warmly thanked.

Hon. Editor (Special Publications)

Stocks of Field Guides 1 and 2 A (Prehistoric and Roman), were satisfactory; the market for these appears to be fairly saturated. The text of Field Guide 3 is seriously out of date, and Field Guide 4 is virtually out of stock. The former must be extensively revised. Some financial collaboration with B. I. A. S. for a new Field Guide 4 may be possible. Jim Hancock's book on Air Photography awaits an improvement in our financial position.

Hon. Fieldwork Adviser

B. A. R. G. members took part in Bristol excavations at Victoria Street: watching the G. P. O. pipeline as it crossed the city: locating an early Bristol Bridge abutment: 'hole-watching' for the Development Observation Group: and a training weekend in surveying techniques at Knole Park. B. A. R. G. members, knowing the area as they do, have a great contribution to make to local archaeology, and it is important that they should not feel discouraged from this by the emergence of the large new organisations.

P. S. U. Co-ordinator

Interim checklists for Loxton, Oldland and Hanham Abbots were published during the year. A new group led by Arthur Barker has been started at Whitchurch. P. S. U. needs a complete re-appraisal of purpose, and the present co-ordinator, who is resigning, suggests that this is a suitable time for this to be implemented.

Rescue Liaison Officer

Copies of Rescue News were sold at B. A. R. G. lectures and committee meetings. Archaeology and Government was discussed at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, and recommendations were drawn up by the committee. No further information was forthcoming about sites submitted to RESCUE by B. A. R. G.

It is exactly seven years since Bulletin last changed its cover. Oliver Kent, who produced an arresting B. A. R. G. poster to advertise the winter programme has designed our new cover, incorporating the Celtic scroll pattern found on a glass stud in excavations at Westbury College and subsequently adopted as our B. A. R. G. symbol.

PARISH CHECKLISTS

ABBREVIATIONS & SOURCES

In addition to those listed in previous Bulletins:

General

rems remains

Sources

ANT Antiquity
APs Air Photographs (for details see original slips)
BARG BARG Bulletin
BM British Museum, with reference numbers
CB Cunliffe, B. , Roman Bath Discovered, 1971
CDH Compton Dando: History of the Parish Church 1951
CH Colt Hoare, Sir R. , History of Ancient Wiltshire, 1812
CR Church Rambler
DJM Day, Mrs. J. M. , Bristol Brass, 1973
FOX(W) Fox, A. & C. , Wansdyke Reconsidered, Archaeological Journal
 115, 1958
GLV(W) Grinsell, L. V. , Archaeology of Wessex, 1958.
GM Gentleman's Magazine
KSLHS Keynsham & Saltford Local History Society
KWC Keynsham Weekly Chronicle, with date
MA(S) Mee, Arthur, The King's England: Somerset, 1940
M&B Major, Albany and Burrow, E. J. , The Mystery of Wansdyke, 1926.
MOW(AM) Ancient Monuments of England & Wales, Ministry of Works, 1958
NQSD Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset
NRIM National Register of Industrial Monuments
OS(FA) Ordnance Survey, Field Archaeology, 1973
SHM Scarth, H. M. , Aquae Solis, 1864

Compton Dando Parish Checklists

CD Compton Dando
Vbl(Betty) Verbal report from J. H. Betty, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies,
 University of Bristol.
Vbl(Day Mrs) Verbal report from Mrs. Joan Day
Vbl(Kinnersley) Verbal report from Mrs. Kinnersley of Compton Green
 Farm.
Vbl(Light) Verbal report from Mr. Light of Woollard.
Vbl(Miles) Verbal report from Mr. Miles of Bell Farm
Vbl(Warren) Verbal report from Mr. A. Warren of Wick Farm
Vbl(Warren, Mrs) Verbal report from Mrs. Warren of Windyridge

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

COMPTON DANDO : INTRODUCTION

The civil parish of Compton Dando contains the hamlets of Queen Charlton, Burnett, Chewton Keynsham and part of Woollard. Except for Woollard, the hamlets have not been included in the present checklist, nor have farms, as such, been mentioned.

The ancient parish of Compton Dando itself is large and roughly square in shape, lying south of Keynsham. It is an agricultural area of rounded hills dissected by deep valleys through which run the River Chew and its tributary streams, two of which form part of the northern and western boundaries. The river provided power for the two Domesday mills and for later industries along its course; on either side were rich meadows for the Commoners of the village. There were arable strips on the hill slopes: pannage in Pigsmoor, steep woodland above the river; and pasture on Compton Common and Compton Green. Woollard and Compton lie on river bends, but the overall picture is of scattered communities originally settled in thick woodland.

Compton was the Contone of Domesday, held by the Bishop of Coutances. The suffix was added when the Manor was granted to Alexander de Alno in the 12th century. The Manor of the Parish Church held land there until 1925; many of its boundary stones still remain, though few in their original position. Two small and somewhat mysterious manors of Sewardswick and Grubbeswyck are referred to but not delineated in manorial documents.

Wansdyke bisects the parish from east to west, crossing the river by the village. The southern parish boundary can be linked with that of the Anglo-Saxon Marksburly Charter, and Saxon remains have been found near the church.

There has been little recent development in the area; its population has declined progressively since the beginning of the 19th century. Brass and fulling mills, and fleeting industries along the coal measures to the south have all come to an end. The district reverted to agriculture long ago and still presents a pleasantly wooded and pastoral appearance, but a recent change from permanent pasture to cereal growing, entailing the use of heavy modern machinery has destroyed many remains of open fields. The quiet erosion of Wansdyke itself continues.

Thanks are due to members of Keynsham and Saltford Local History Society and others, within B.A.R.G. and without, who have helped with this initial checklist for Compton Dando. The mistakes are my own.

P. M. Belsey

COMPTON DANDO PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BOUNDARY & OTHER MARKERS</u>			
<u>BOUNDARY DITCHES</u>			
CD psh by & Saxon "Holendich": ? two gullies	63656310	yes	GGB 187; OS 6"
<u>BOUNDARY STONES</u>			
'CC' stone	64176305	yes	Obs
ditto (two)	64366310	no	OS 6"
ditto	64406308	yes	Obs
ditto	65836394	yes	OS 6"
ditto (two)	66646360	yes	OS 6"
ditto	65906456	yes	OS 6"
ditto (two)	64506470	yes	CDH; obs
ditto (made into seat)	63926388	yes	Obs
ditto	63336432	yes	Obs
'CP 1732' stone	66396364	yes	OS 6"
'EWL 1811' stone	65746368	yes	OS 6"
'EWLP 1841' stone	65456315	yes	Obs
stone	65776481	no	OS 6"
stone	63736374	no	OS 6"
stones (5 made into steps)	64746261	yes	Obs
stones (two)	63656477	no	OS 6"; Vbl (Light)
stones (two)	64366310	no	OS 6"
<u>BUILDINGS, DOMESTIC</u>			
<u>MANOR</u>			
Court House, The	64536435	yes	CDH; Vbl (Betsey)
Wick Farm	65036286	yes	OS 6"; Vbl(Warren)
<u>BUILDINGS, OTHER</u>			
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
ch X, CD Parish, St.Mary	64576466	yes	BE(NSB)174; CDH; LB(G I)
ch M, fo: site of	64526439	no	OS 6"
<u>FARMS & BARNES</u>			
barn, fo	65996458	no	Obs
Tuckingmill Farm	65776371	yes	LB(G II); OS 6"
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>			
<u>BRIDGES</u>			
Bridge over R.Chew	64716468	yes	KWC 10.5.73; LB(G II)
Woollard Bridge rems only	63216449	no	KWC 11.6.70
<u>FORDS &c.</u>			
River crossing, reputed	652643	no	M&B 49-50
<u>ROADS</u>			
fo main road	65036286-	yes	OS 6"; SRO:DD/PO.82;
	65656244		TA(CD)1842; Vbl(Warren)

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>STILES</u>			
Stone slab stile	64576464	yes	Obs
<u>UNDERGROUND PASSAGEWAYS</u>			
? reputed	645646	?	KSLHS(MS.H1 a8); MA(S) 139-140; Vbl(Mrs.Warren)
<u>EARTHWORKS & MOUNDS</u>			
<u>HILLFORTS & RELATED EARTHWORKS</u>			
The Tump: large bank	65056320	yes	Obs
<u>LINEAR EARTHWORKS</u>			
Wansdyke	63536536/64456496-66856399	yes	ANT32 (1958)89; ARCH.R 2(1967)20; BARG 2,107; CH 2,21; CJ 2,279,423,438-9; FOX(W),28-30; GLV(W)283; MOW(AM); OS(FA)154; SANHS 7,14; 70,22; TBGAS 8,17; VCH(S)1,371,374;2,530.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Bank, large	64236537-64766546	yes	Obs
Bank, semicircular	66356415	yes	M&B 51; OS 6"
Rampart, ?associated with coalworkings	64536470	yes	Obs. Vbl(Light)
<u>FIELDS</u>			
<u>ASSARTS & SMALL ENCLOSURES</u>			
Small irregular fields	63706203	yes	APs ; Obs; Vbl(Light)
<u>LYNCHETS</u>			
Lynchets	64986545	yes	OSAD; TA(CD)1842
Contour lynchets	654 634	yes	SRO:DD/PO 82
Lynchets	658 644	yes	TA(CD)1842
Up-and-down lynchets	63706203	yes	Obs
Lynchets	63556541	no	OSAD
<u>NAMES</u>			
Barrow Close	654 644	yes	TA(CD)1842
Black Ground	643 634	yes	TA(CD)1842
Black Wells	657 633	yes	TA(CD)1842
Blackmoor	657 634	yes	TA(CD)1842
Callydown (Saxon Kalwendoune?)	665 635	yes	TA(CD)1842
Clayley Quar Ground	641 630	no	TA(CD)1842
Claypits	654 634	yes	SRO:DD/PO 82
Cocks Gate	635 649	yes	TA(CD)1842
Conygre	662 634	yes	TA(CD)1842
Culverhay	647 647	yes	TA(CD)1842
Field Land	653 644	yes	TA(CD)1842
Grays Pond	635 634	yes	TA(CD)1842
Great Ring als. Ring Cross	643 633	yes	SRO:DD/PO 82; TA(CD)1842

Site	NGR	Extant	Source
<u>NAMES cont'd</u>			
Limekiln	64036500	yes	SRO:DD/PO 87
Limekilns	66486870	yes	TA(CD)1842
Little Thongs	65756461	yes	TA(CD)1842
Sedge Gate	653 649	yes	TA(CD)1842
Stumps Cross	667 639	yes	TA(CD)1842
Wallage, Walledge, Wallenge	649 654	yes	OSAD; TA(CD)1842
Weavers Field	639 641	yes	TA(CD)1842
Whitewalls	64526323	yes	TA(CD)1842
<u>OPEN FIELD SYSTEMS</u>			
?Headland	64156316	yes	Obs
Headland, Saxon ?	655626 or 663632	no	GGB 187
Strip system layout	659 645	no	TA(CD)1842
Strip system layout	64176305	no	APs; TA(CD)1842
<u>RIDGE & FURROW</u>			
Atgrove Wood, near	65406275	yes	Obs
Long Hill, near	663 640	yes	Obs
Lye Hill, near	65506476	yes	Obs
Roundhill Wood, near	657 641	yes	Obs
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>BRICK & TILE WORKS</u>			
Tile yard, fo	65156436	yes	TA(CD)1842; Vbl(Kinnersley)
<u>CLAYPITS</u>			
depressions, reputed claypits	65256318	yes	Vbl(Warren)
<u>LIMEKILNS & LIMeworkINGS</u>			
?Limekiln	66446385	no	Obs
<u>MILLS, WATER</u>			
Grist mill, fo	64546470	yes	B&C 269; KSLHS(MS. H1 a8); KWC 10.5.73
Tucking mill, fo	65786370	no	B&C 136,248; KSLHS(MS. H1 a8)
Woodborough Mill, Woollard	63566413	yes	B&C 119; DJM 209; KSLHS(MS. H1 a8); OS 6"
<u>MINES & WORKING (COAL)</u>			
Earthwork, ?associated with coalworkings	64536470	yes	Obs; Vbl(Light)
Workings, pits, slag tips and slag patches	65306437	yes	M&B 51,55; OSAD; Vbl(Kinnersley)
ditto	63406475	yes	SRO:DD/PO 6/68 22 p.17; TA(CD)1842; Vbl(Miles)
ditto	649639	yes	Obs; Vbl(Kinnersley)
ditto	65656436	yes	Obs
ditto	65526244	yes	Obs

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>MINES & WORKINGS</u>			
Pit	65756461	yes	Obs
Workings associated with watercourse	63926388	yes	Obs
<u>QUARRIES (STONE)</u>			
Quarry, disused	643630	yes	OS 6"; TA(CD)1842
?Quarry, disused	64856368	yes	Obs
Quarry, extensive and disused	66446385	yes	OS 6"
<u>TANNERIES</u>			
Tannery Farm	63336432	yes	Vbl(Day); KSLHS(MS.H1 a8); KWC 28.6.73; NRIM 120501; TA(CD)1842
<u>SETTLEMENTS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES</u>			
<u>POUNDS</u>			
Manorial pound	64646455	yes	SRO:DD/PO.C/68.18; Vbl(Light,Betty)
<u>SETTLEMENTS, HAMLETS & HOUSE SITES &c.</u>			
Building, site of	65196270	no	SRO:DD/PO 64;TA(CD)1842
Buildings, site of, rems	64846400	yes	TA(CD)1842
Buildings, site of	64256425	no	TA(CD)1842
Buildings, site of	64806412	no	TA(CD)1842
Building, site of	63856388	no	TA(CD)1842
Cottage, site of, rems	64526323	yes	SRO:DD/PO 64;TA(CD)1842
House sites	c.64056380	no	TA(CD)1842
House platform	65686366	yes	Obs
Warren House, site of, rems	63696283	yes	OS 6"; TA(CD)1842
<u>WATER SUPPLIES</u>			
<u>PUMPING WORKS</u>			
Hydraulic ram, rems, with small dam and cistern	64246540	yes	Obs
Hydraulic ram associated with wells (q.v.)	63996343	yes	Obs
<u>TANKS & CISTERNS</u>			
see hydraulic ram (above)			
<u>WEIRS & SLUICES</u>			
Sluice, ?rems	65876436	yes	Obs
Weir, ruinous	64546470	yes	B&C 269; KSLHS(MS.H1 a8); KWC 10.5.73
Weir, sluice and mill leat	63686428	yes	Obs
Weir and sluice	64436323	yes	Obs
<u>WELLS</u>			
Well, dry stone surround	64256425	yes	Obs
Well, stone shaft	64846400	yes	Obs
Wells, line of 12 with ram (see also Surface Finds)	63996343	yes	Obs

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
<u>BURIAL GROUNDS</u>			
Burial ground, disused	65706377	yes	KSLHS(MS.H1 a8); LB(G); Vbl(Betty)
<u>SURFACE FINDS</u>			
Altar stone, RB	64576466	yes	AJ2(1869), 272; ANT 40(1966), 199-204; BE(NSB)174; EM:Add. MSS.33663, 108; CB 23; GM 1(1846), 78; OSAB; SHM 41
Coffin lid, Saxon	?c.64576466	yes	CR(1878)1, 2; KSLHS(MS.H1 a8); MA(S)140
Cross, Saxon, fragment	64526463	no	BM:add.MSS.33692 ff.133-9; OSAB; NQSD 16, 260; 19, 36; 21, 82
Wellhead: stone slab and winding gear rems	63776318	yes	Obs

'BUTCOMBE FORTNIGHT' 1975

Same time - starting Spring Bank Holiday weekend, 24th May.

Same place - West Mead, Row of Ashes Farm, Butcombe.

The difference? There will be NO EXCAVATION THIS YEAR, and the 'fortnight' is not being advertised. Former 'friends of Butcombe' will be invited to help with preparing material, drawings and so on for publication as the Third Butcombe Report: a small number of volunteers may be accepted. Anyone wishing to come for all or part of the fortnight (24th May-8th June) should apply in advance to P. J. Fowler, 32 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol.

REVIEWS

Peter Timms, Flint Implements of the Old Stone Age (Shire Publications 1974), 55 pp., 32 figs., 75p.

The difficulty of simplifying the old stone age in a text so obviously designed for a pre-University audience is appreciated by any teacher of the subject. The title suggests solely a description of tools, but the author quite gamely provides a setting to man's technological achievements. Alas, he fails to define his geographical area: Britain or Western Europe? At times, retreating to Britain, he leaves the reader hanging, particularly in his Lower and Upper Palaeolithic sections. Neither the Clactonian nor the Acheulian industries arrived in Britain by the grace of God, and the reader is left to his own devices to sort this out. It seems appropriate, even if the author fears it will confuse, to offer the point of view that the Clactonian might have an eastern origin and the Acheulian a south-western, if not an African beginning. Certainly no harm would befall the reader if he were warned also that

controversy rages over the southern limits of the British glaciations and that Co. Kerry may have been covered with ice.

Although this author appears to prefer the French school of thought originating all Upper Palaeolithic industries in France it does seem neglectful, if not confusing to readers who might pursue the subject, not to warn of other points of view; namely that the Gravettian and the Aurignacian possibly arrived in France from the east. It will sadden readers of this review to learn that Cheddar, albeit with its meagre amount of Upper Palaeolithic art, gets not a mention! In an area too which now claims man in his earliest British appearance at the Cromerian site of Westbury-sub-Mendip.

Two trivial points remain. One, the choice of words which might mislead an acolyte into thinking that all negative scars of percussion or previous flake scars should be referred to as 'removals'. And two, Figure 2 has half its figure the wrong way round: C. = Würm 111 and D. = Würm 11.

Apart from these minor points of chafe, this book serves admirably to give a simple impression of how man developed in Britain to the mesolithic.

J. J. Taylor

Brian S. Smith, Gloucestershire: A Local History Handbook (Gloucestershire Community Council, 1975) pp. 48, 4 plates, 50p.

B.A.R.G. members will already be familiar with the 1968 edition of this very useful publication by Alan Jamieson and Brian S. Smith. Now, in 1975 Brian Smith has produced a second, updated edition which reflects not only the effects of Local Government reorganisation on the County boundaries, but also the development and new emphases of local history studies during the past few years.

The new edition, which deals specifically with the new county of Gloucestershire, follows the same format as before, but contains extended lists of books and new journals such as "Local Population Studies" and "Urban History". Certain sections are enlarged such as the information on the Gloucester Diocesan Records, and there is a completely new section on Geneological Research. New local history societies are also listed.

There is much which is new and valuable in the way of information, advice and services for teachers and schools, including the Signals series of archive teaching aids for schools and the Archives for Schools photocopy collection at Gloucestershire Record Office; and a section on Schools Archives (i. e. material relating to schools). The important liaison work between museums, record offices and teachers' centres is also stressed.

Among new museums and display areas listed is the Temple Guiting Cotswold Farm Park for rare breeds of farm animals; and in Gloucester, St. Mary's Gateway, College Green, where there is an exhibition of historical manuscripts from Gloucestershire Record Office. It is a pity that the section on "Neighbouring Museums" should have omitted the new St. Nicholas Church Museum in Bristol.

This new edition of the Gloucestershire Local History Handbook is an outstandingly good, useful and concise reference for those working on the local area, and particularly so in a region where there is so much material both on the ground and in different repositories; and an author with the wide and up-to-date knowledge of Mr. Smith, the Gloucestershire archivist must surely be an encouragement to those working in the field.

Victoria Airey

Leslie Grinsell, Philip Rahtz, David Price Williams, The Preparation of Archaeological Reports (John Baker, 1974, 2nd (printed) edition). 105 pp., 16 figs. £2.75.

The pleasure of welcoming this book (B.A.R. G. Bulletin 2, 6, 1966, 80-82) can now be repeated and indeed increased. This second printed edition of a book which began life in 1962 as a University Extra-Mural course for B.A.R. G. and first emerged as duplicated booklets in 1962 and 1963, much improves rather than just updates the smaller, 1966 first edition.

This edition contains a new first chapter by P.A.R. on 'The Form of Publication'. It goes much further than that, not least in overtly admitting for the first time that, whatever the moral and academic obligation to publish it may no longer be practical to publish in the way that basic archaeological research in Britain has hitherto been presented. All responsible archaeologists will read and ponder especially on these four seminal pages written, let it be remembered, by one whose own publication record is second to none and who until now was the great advocate of total data publication. Let three disconnected quotes pinpoint the dilemma, the resolution of which will largely determine the nature of archaeology-as-she-is-known in 20 years time: 'Paradoxically the more important the site, the less detail can be published because of length and expense... the difficulties of publication apply more to the evidence which is unique and unrepeatable than to the interpretation and discussion which could be done at any time... the next generation may see the end of the printed, bound journal with which we are familiar today.' Rahtz continues (and the whole chapter is potentially one long quote): 'Will the future report be a set of colour slides with a sound tape which takes the reader step by step through the whole excavation and its interpretation? Or might it be a videotape which combines both?' Surely the answer is another question, 'Why isn't this being done already?' - though think of the implications, inter alia, for our publishing societies. Think of the answer(s) too to a more basic question: 'Who is the report, whatever its form, being prepared for?' - the general interest subscribing member of a county society, the undergraduate facing his compulsory 3rd year extended essay, the Professor of Old World

Material Culture on a Mid-Western campus or for persons (and uses) unknown in the 21st century?

Meanwhile, whatever the media, the message remains clear-cut and cold-comfort for we sinners all: 'The would-be excavation director should reach for Prep. Archaeol. Rpts. BEFORE grasping his spade; if he is unprepared or unable to emulate the standards set out here, then both spade and site would be better left untouched.' Granted that was written before M5 and 'rescue archaeology' were conceptualised, the fact remains that since 1966 our two local county journals (discounting interims, short notes etc.) have carried but 40 excavation reports i. e. an average of 5 per year (incidentally in a 2:1 ratio B. & G. : S. A. N. H. S.) during a period when the number of excavations has increased dramatically and the complexity of and data from many has simply exploded. Where are their reports? If and when ready, where and how are they to be published?

This book is overtly about preparation for publication. It really skirts the basic question simpliciter throughout: not just how to present excavations x and y but whether they should have been done at all; not just why site z rather than sites a - w were excavated, but why the excavation of z was started in the first place. If you have sinned like me, read this book and follow its precepts to help you out of your hole; if you are inviolate, read this book, follow L. V. G. through the field to a non-excavational report (Chap. 5) and live happily.

P. J. Fowler

P. A. Rahtz, ed., Rescue Archaeology (Penguin Books 1974), pp. xii, 299, 34 pls., 8 figs., 90p.

I was asked to review this book from the standpoint of someone outside the mainstream of practical archaeology - an interested spectator - and as such I found Rescue Archaeology of considerable interest. The main impression that emerges from this very readable collection of essays by a wide variety of archaeologists is one of dedicated (almost fanatical) enthusiasm for getting to grips with the problems of tearing knowledge from the jaws of the bulldozer.

I was a little concerned, however, that its format might not appeal to those who could most benefit from reading it; politicians, developers, farmers etc. For instance I felt that the first group "Background to the Crisis", was a little dry to capture the imagination of the uncommitted, whose interest might well have been aroused more effectively by the chapters which follow them. In these Philip Rahtz and Brian Philp, among others, highlight the conditions under which rescue digs are carried out, and include some hair-raising adventures.

Special mention must be made of Cecil Hogarth's awe-inspiring survey of the human predicament as related to archaeology. To cover

this and to establish archaeology as an ecological science in fifteen pages is no mean feat, and one can forgive his dogmatism on certain controversial issues.

Martin Biddle and Peter Fowler on urban and motorway archaeology respectively demonstrated the frightening amount of destruction which must have occurred already. With an average of two sites a mile on a motorway, what must be awaiting us under every field! As Philip Barker, in another contribution, says, "It can be argued that Britain is one great continuous archaeological site".

I was disappointed in the essay on ancient mining by Barri Jones and Peter Lewis, which I felt read like an academic review paper and presupposed more knowledge than I had. Professor St. Joseph's chapter on the aerial viewpoint was also disappointing, consisting as it did of a restatement of destruction problems already given plenty of scope elsewhere. His photographs were, however, most informative, especially those taken before and after the work of the plough.

Iain Crawford's forceful account of the problems of reforestation and sand drifting in the N and W of Scotland was an interesting highlight on a neglected aspect of 'Rescue'. Kenneth Barton ("Rescuing Museums") could have said more, I thought, about the problem of old-fashioned displays and store rooms full of decaying relics, ground covered rather better by David Leigh ("Rescuing Finds")

The last section of the book is devoted to encouraging us, as 'interested spectators' to take a more active part. The article on public relations by Graham Thomas and Graham Arnold should be read by anyone running a business or a charity, and Robert Kiln's practical - often hilarious - guide to 'doing it yourself' is enough to get anyone out of his armchair. This is followed by a sting in the tail as the editor steps in to outline the problems of supervising volunteers. I must have been the bane of the existence of the site directors that I have come across!

The whole message of the book is - 'Join "RESCUE"' - and it certainly convinced me.

Philip Culver

ADDITION TO RECORDS AT TAUNTON

Taunton Local History Library (Librarian: David Bromwich) holds a set of O. S. archaeological records which now includes those for Bath, Wansdyke and Woodspring in addition to its County of Somerset (new boundaries) collection. Any of these may be consulted at the Local History Library, The Castle, Castle Green, Taunton. Tel: Taunton 88871. The library is open Tues-Sat. 9.30 - 12.30, 2.0 - 5.30.

RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, vol. 40 (Dec. 1974), pp. 79-112.

"Disc-barrows" by L. V. Grinsell is a detailed inventory of the known c. 170 disc-barrows in and around Wessex, written with impeccable precision and authority. Mr. Grinsell classifies this less common form of barrow, thought to mark female burials because of the lack of warrior equipment, into 'normal' i. e. of the Wessex culture of the E. B. A. (155), 'Dorset' (13) and 'exceptional' (2) according to the relationship of bank to ditch, and to aberrant positions and numbers of the normally central mound.

Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society vol. 93 (1974) includes "Archaeology and the M5 Motorway, Third Report" pp. 101-130 ed. by P. J. Fowler and J. Bennett. Continuing S from the Little Avon river and ending at Alveston this report describes 7 sites, 2 of which were excavated. (RB and post-med. at Heneage Court, Falfield).

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset vol. 30 pt. 300 (Sept. 1974) p. 67 "A Viking Burial in a stone coffin in Bath", by L. V. Grinsell. In The Runes of Sweden by S. B. F. Jansson (1962) pp. 52-3 a reference occurs to a stone memorial at Navelsjo, Smaland, bearing a runic inscription which names one Gunnar, with accompanying familial details, and stating that he is 'laid in a stone coffin in England in Bath' (Badum). Mr. Grinsell points out the improbability that this coffin still awaits discovery, but that other, future Viking finds may perhaps corroborate or extend the information.

Five recently published new books and one revised classic are reliably recommended: Landscape Archaeology by Aston and Rowley, (David and Charles 1975), £5.50. Landscapes and Documents ed. Rogers and Rowley, (Standing Conference for Local History, National Council of Social Service, 1974). £1.50. It is hoped to include these two books in the Autumn Bulletin's review section. Fieldwork in Medieval Archaeology by Christopher Taylor, (Batsford 1975), pp. 176. Illustrated. £2.75 (paperback). British Prehistory ed. by Colin Renfrew (Duckworth 1974). Original Parish Registers in Record Offices and Libraries (Local Population Studies, Tawney House, Matlock, Derbys. DE4 3BT), pp. 128. £2.25. A revised edition of Bones for the Archaeologist by I. W. Cornwall (Dent 1975), £4.50.

In preparation: Folklore of Prehistoric Sites in Britain by L. V. Grinsell. By the same author, a new title in the series of West Country monographs, Legendary History and Folklore of Stonehenge (Toucan Press: Guernsey), is expected shortly.

CALENDAR OF
EXHIBITIONS, COURSES, MEETINGS AND VISITS
Summer 1975

- March 31 Brass Rubbing. Exhibition at St. Nicholas Church Museum,
- Sept 27 BRISTOL.
- April 2 Clay Pipes. Exhibition at City Museum, BRISTOL.
- May 31
- April
28 Medieval Moated Dwelling at Much Marcle, by A. M. Hunt,
G. A. D. A. R. G. Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street,
GLOUCESTER. 7.30 p.m.
- May
2-17 Visit to France and Spain: Dordogne, Ariege and Altimira.
Information from John Collins, Warden, Litton Mills Field Studies
Centre, Litton Mills, BUXTON, Derbyshire. Please send s. a. e.
for reply.
- 2-4 Hedges, History and Archaeology, by P. J. Fowler, Mrs. Neale and
others. NR w/e at The School of Veterinary Science, LANGFORD.
University.
- 16-18 Soils for the Archaeologist, by E. Maltby and L. Curtis. NR w/e
at Geography Dept., University Road, BRISTOL. (P) University.
- 17 Milborne Port and Venn House. B. G. A. S. Spring Meeting.
Details from Meetings Secretary, Miss D. Bailey, Garth, West Hill,
Wraxall, Bristol.
- 24 Row of Ashes Farm, Butcombe. A non-excavational fortnight for
- June 8 'Friends of Butcombe' to assist with preparations for publication
of the Third Butcombe Report. A few volunteers only may be
accepted, after prior application to P. J. Fowler, 32 Tyndall's
Park Road, Bristol.
- June
1 Lundy: day excursion from Ilfracombe by steamer 'Balmoral',
leaving pier at 10.30 a.m. Cost: adults £3.00, children under
14 £2.00. Applications to A. F. Langham, 1 Furze Field Road,
Reigate, Surrey.
- 4-28 Victorian Buildings in Bristol. Exhibition in the Banking Hall,
Bristol & West Building, Broad Quay, BRISTOL.
- 5 Spirit of the Middle Ages. A series of 7 City Museum lunchtime
lectures, all to be held at St. Nicholas Church, BRISTOL at
1.15 p.m. No. 1: Poet and Mason, by Arnold Wilson.
- 11 Castle, Church and City, by D. P. Dawson and M. W. Ponsford.
City Museum conducted walk. Meet at 7.00 p.m. at St. John
The Baptist Church, Broad Street, BRISTOL. City excavations
will be visited.
- 12 Spirit of the Middle Ages. No. 2: Medieval Stonecarving and
Sculpture in Bristol, by Clare Crick.

June

- 13 Mendip Beer, by R. Atthill. B. S. A., Village Hall, BANWELL.
7.30 p. m.
- 19 Spirit of the Middle Ages. No. 3: Paintings and Medieval
Pottery, by M. W. Ponsford.
- 26 Spirit of the Middle Ages. No. 4: Gothic Survival-1700, by
D. P. Dawson.

July

- 3 Spirit of the Middle Ages. No. 5: Gothic Revival in 19th
century Furniture, by Karin Walton.
- 10 Spirit of the Middle Ages. No. 6: Bristol High Cross, by
Francis Greenacre.
- 11 More about the Woollen Industry, by K. Rogers, B. S. A.
Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p. m.
- 15-18 Wrexham and neighbourhood. B. G. A. S. Summer Meeting.
Details from Meetings Secretary, Miss D. Bailey, Garth, West
Hill, Wraxall, Bristol.
- 17 Spirit of the Middle Ages. No. 7: William Morris, by
Cleo Witt and John Griffin.

August

- 3-9 Parish Churches of Somerset, by J. H. Bettey. R course at
The School of Veterinary Science, LANGFORD. (P) University.
- 17 'The Changing Past'. Radio 4. 6 weekly programmes by
- Sept 21 P. J. Fowler. Subjects: London, Archaeology of Gravels, Saxon
Towns, Villages, Death, Money.

September

- 13 Temple Guiting and neighbourhood. B. G. A. S. Autumn Meeting.
Details from Meetings Secretary, Miss D. Bailey, Garth, West
Hill, Wraxall, Bristol.
- 24 Exmoor - a regional study. A week's course arranged by the
- Oct 1 Field Centre at Nettlecombe Court, Williton, TAUNTON,
Somerset. All applications to attend this and/or the under-
mentioned course should be addressed to the Warden at
Nettlecombe Court.
- 27-28 Exmoor Symposium. R and NR w/e at Nettlecombe Court,
Williton, TAUNTON.

An exhibition, 'The Archaeology of Churches' will shortly be on display at the City Museum, Bristol, and will be well worth a visit: date is yet to be announced.

C. B. A. GROUP 13

The Spring Meeting will be held on 19th April 1975 in the Chemistry Lecture Theatre, Cantocks Close, Woodland Road, Bristol. Details may be obtained from C. R. A. A. G. S. Office, 9 Park Place, Bristol 8.
Tel: Bristol 34530
