



Bristol Archaeological Research Group

City Museum,
Queens Road,
Bristol, 8.

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BULLETIN

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE 1975/76

- Chairman: M. W. Ponsford, City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL.
Tel: Bristol 299771
- Hon. Secretaries: Georgina Plowright, City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL.
(acting) Tel: Bristol 299771
Angela Sandalls. Address and telephone as below.
- Hon. Membership Secretary: Angela Sandalls, 41 Marling Road, St. George,
Bristol. Tel: Bristol 558144
- Hon. Secretary for Associate Members: P. F. Maggs, 5 Lansdown Terrace,
Kellaway Avenue, Bristol BS6 7YW.
- Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Selway, Flat 1, 25 Combe Park, Bath BA1 3NR.
- Hon. Editor (Bulletin): Joyce Popplewell, Waterley Bottom Cottage,
North Nibley, Dursley, Glos. GL11 6EF. Tel: Dursley 2514.
- Hon. Editor (Special Publications): N. Thomas, City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL
Tel: Bristol 299771
- Hon. Fieldwork Adviser: M. W. Ponsford, City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL.
- Hon. Auditor: R. R. J. A. Nesbitt, 66 Kenilworth Road, Solihull, Warwickshire

COMMITTEE

- Elected: J. Bennett, 14 Victoria Walk, Cotham, Bristol (1974)
J. H. Drinkwater, 44 Oakdale Court, Downend, Bristol (1974)
J. E. Hancock, 26 Woodstock Road, Redland, Bristol (1975)
J. M. Pullan, Badger's Wood, Chelvey Batch, Brockley,
Bristol (1974)
- Ex Officio: Dr. K. Branigan, Dept. of Classics, The University, Bristol
D. P. Dawson, City Museum, Bristol.
P. J. Fowler, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University,
Bristol.
- Co-opted: Pauline Belsey, Appleacre, Queen Charlton, Keynsham,
Bristol. (Co-ordinator, Bulletin Production Team)
Dr. R. H. Price, 620 Long Cross, Lawrence Weston, Bristol.
(Representative of Action Group for Bristol Archaeology)

A new appointment as Co-ordinator, Parish Survey Unit, is about to be made
The post of RESCUE Liaison Officer is vacant

MEMBERSHIP

The Annual Subscription for 1976 is due on 1st January. Current rates are:

- £2.00 for members aged 18 and over
- £3.00 for husband and wife
- £1.40 for Senior Citizens and special cases on application
- £0.40 for Associate Members (under 18 years)

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to Bristol Archaeological Research Group and sent to the Hon. Membership Secretary. Will members who pay by Bankers Order on 1st March annually please check that theirs has been amended to the new subscription rate.

EDITORIAL

FIGHT BOREDOM WITH B. A. R. G.! This rousing slogan was coined at a recent meeting called to discuss the future modus operandi of the Parish Survey Unit. Most members will know that this has been the Group's major activity since 1971; and its mammoth task of compiling lists of archaeological sites, parish by parish, has proceeded steadily, with publication of an interim list in each of the last nine Bulletins as visible evidence of progress. Participants have been much encouraged by commendation from the past-President of the C. B. A. himself who helped to launch our Unit.

Now, five years on, changes in local archaeological organisation and the lamented loss to Cardiff of our able Co-ordinator require a complete reappraisal. Two considerations predominate: that such invaluable work must continue as expeditiously as may be, and that an abundance of energetic volunteers join in this expanding enterprise. Every single member of B. A. R. G. should attend the Extraordinary Meeting arranged for March 1976 and thereafter help to speed production of these checklists so urgently needed by C. R. A. A. G. S. and Local Planning Departments.

If postal charges reduce this year's Christmas mail we hope that Bulletin will provide consolation and ample food for thought in its two main articles. Dr. Hawkins is Extra-Mural Staff Tutor in Geology, University of Bristol, and impressed our Group with his dynamic if near-heretical lecture to us some time ago. We became convinced, albeit unwillingly, that glacial action rather than prehistoric man transported the stones used to build Stonehenge to Salisbury Plain. In this issue of Bulletin he brings us right up to date with recent work on glaciation in North Somerset. Nearer to our own day by several thousand millennia Philip Masters sums up the achievements of two active Extra-Mural weekends spent studying hedgerows in the Vale of Wrington, and writes of his own researches in Glamorgan. Mr. Masters is now Wildlife Conservator for Tyne and Wear. It will be seen that graphs and histograms are used to illustrate this article. Future contributors please note this innovation.

Associates have been given an inspiring lead by David Preston, one of their newest members. We should like to have many more contributions from this section of B. A. R. G.; so Associates, bring out your new bios during the Christmas holidays and let us know about your archaeological interests and activities in time for the Spring Bulletin.

RESCUE NEWS No. 10 WINTER 1975 An important issue which concentrates on Air Photography today: its failures vis-a-vis archaeology, and especially the current bottleneck of communication exacerbated by this summer's flood of information. Other features include 'C. R. A. A. G. S.' by Warwick Rodwell and 'Better from America' by Peter Fowler. In brief, this is essential reading; non-members should borrow a copy, or better still join RESCUE.

QUATERNARY GEOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

By Dr. A. B. Hawkins

The current study of glaciation in the Bristol area began during the Autumn of 1969, when observations were made along the sewer trenches being dug in the Kenn area. In 1907, Harmer had put forward the suggestion that the Flax Bourton Gap had been blocked by ice, resulting in the formation of the Clifton Gorge, and Joshua Trimmer, as long ago as 1853, had referred to Pleistocene deposits in the Clevedon area. However, it was not until April 1970 that an examination of the Court Hill motorway sections proved Trimmer's identification to be correct. Thus, despite evidence put forward by Trimmer and the theory by Harmer, it was not until five years ago that anyone took seriously the idea that the area had been glaciated.

The Kenn deposits were indicated on the Geological Map (Sheet 264) as Burtle Beds, and consequently correlated with the Burtle Beds of South Somerset. The digging of the sewer trenches, however, allowed a detailed examination to be made of the Kenn deposits, and it was found that they consisted of relict patches of glacial till and fluvio-glacial outwash, veneered in part by a marine gravelly sand, the latter resembling the Burtle Beds. It is now known that these deposits rest on a buried mound of Keuper Marl and consequently have persisted while the deposits around them were removed during a buried channel phase of low sea level. From the village of Kenn the glaciogenic deposits were found to extend, with occasional breaks, southward to the northern end of the Yatton ridge. It was here, in 1919, that Greenly recorded:

"In fact, the formation recalls the true boulder-clays, but the extreme rarity of striated stones, the feebleness of the striations, and the almost total absence of erratics, forbid us to regard it as such".

It was the discovery in 1970, however, that the motorway excavation at Court Hill was partly through a 25 m deep channel, with a base at about 50 m O.D., infilled with till, fluvio-glacial gravels and cross-bedded sands, that convinced even the most sceptical that the area had been glaciated.

North of the Mendips, it is now generally established that ice extended at least to Severn Beach, to Bristol and into the Chew area. It is confidently believed that the Gorges at Henbury, Clevedon, Clifton and Rickford, had an origin associated with the glaciation of the area.

South of the Mendips, the extent of the glaciation is not so well established. It undoubtedly went as far as Frome in the east and the Taunton area in the south.

Whether or not the Burtle Beds have a glacial origin has not finally been solved; Kellaway arguing they are glaciogenic while Kidson originally stated they were inter-glacial sandbanks, but more recently conceding that

they may rest on glacial deposits at least in the Weston Zoyland area.

The age of the glaciation is not known. Shells obtained from the marine sands and gravels at Kenn have been dated as $33,750 \pm 1750$ (I-4850). This date is outside the acceptable maximum C^{14} date obtainable on shell material. Hence, the true date is probably older, and Gilbertson and Hawkins have suggested the marine sands and gravels are Ipswichian in age. If this is acceptable it implies the glaciogenic deposits must be Wolstonian or older. The author in 1972 concluded that the Lowestoftian (Anglian) was the most likely stage of the Quaternary.

The fact that the geological evidence indicates the area has been glaciated should have an influence on archaeological thinking. If, for instance, one considers the Stanton Drew stone circles, an examination of the rocks indicates the stones consist of silicified Dolomitic Conglomerate (probably from Broadfield Down), Old Red Sandstone, Dundry Freestone and sarsen. The lithology of the stones indicates a general westerly source. Although the largest glacially striated stone seen in the Kenn deposits was approximately 12 cwt, i. e. small compared with the stones at Stanton Drew, it is quite possible that the stones now seen at Stanton Drew were transported to the area by ice. When early man decided to build an impressive monument it is understandable that he would use the largest stones available. After that, as man began to build stone houses etc. he would be expected to use the smaller stones - such is the case if one looks at some of the older dwellings in the Chew Valley.

It is quite possible that the same basic story may be true for Stonehenge. Kellaway suggests that the various stone types in the Stonehenge Monuments could have come to the area we know as Wiltshire by ice transport. This would account for the appearance of other stones than the famed sarsens and the blue stones. It is now known that many of the blue stones were previously utilised in the construction of earlier structures - as indicated by their carvings. Therefore, the idea that the builders of Stonehenge obtained them from the Preseli Mountains is not only surprising on geological grounds, some of them are not of Preseli material, but also the archaeologist must accept that if they were brought in by early man, then it was not to build the Stonehenge Monument.

Another significant event in local archaeological thinking was the abandonment of the concept of a Romano-British transgression as suggested by Godwin in 1943. Godwin's thesis rested upon the finding of Roman remains, datable up to 250 A.D. beneath the upper clay layers of the Levels and the finding of 400 A.D. remains on top of the estuarine alluvium in the Comwich area.

Godwin suggested that the landscape of the Levels became fairly static from about 5000 yrs B.P. until 250 A.D. followed by a 10-15 ft transgression within 150 years. As a geologist, therefore, it was reasonable to expect

a break in the accretion of the deposits would produce a soil layer in the areas exposed for 3000 yrs or so. However, to the author's knowledge, no soil layer has ever been reported or seen in Somerset. Despite many eminent archaeologists referring to the Romano-British transgression, obviously none had been to the Huntspill Drainage ditch specifically to check on the evidence. When the author did this, it was found that the Romano-British remains were within 1 m of the surface, and not 3 m as suggested by Godwin. More recently, a detailed study has been made of the microfossils above the upper dated peat band in various places. The result of examining samples every 0.1 m proved that there was no apparent break in the stratigraphy during the Roman period.

The author was naturally grateful that Sir Henry Godwin accepted the evidence put forward and agreed that there was no longer any support for the Romano-British transgression.

Geologically, one would expect the sea level curve and the diagrams put forward by Hawkins 1971 to suggest that early man, pre say 8000 yrs B. P., would probably have inhabited Lundy Island, followed by a break in the habitation due to the area being cut off by the advancing sea level, until man again re-inhabited the island. Does the archaeology support this contention?

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DATING HEDGEROWS IN THE VALE OF WRINGTON

Some comments on the "Archaeology, History and Hedgerows" Extra-Mural courses, by Philip Masters

The second hedge-dating weekend in the Vale of Wrington on May 3/4 1975 was both informative and enjoyable for those who took part. The problem now is to assess the large amount of data collected in 1974 and 1975, and at Row of Ashes Farm in 1973 (Fowler, 1974). This article offers some suggestions on possible ways of processing and interpreting the information obtained.

Max Hooper's "Hedge Hypothesis" (Hooper, 1971) is that the number of shrub species in a hedge increases with age, and this increase is roughly one species per 100 years in each 30-yard length. Many people have tried hedge dating, but there is no agreed standard procedure. In the Wrington study 30-yard lengths on the two sides of a hedge were counted, and all the counts summed to give an average for the hedge. In all, we counted 189 hedges in a belt of land from Worships Farm to Bicknell Farm in Butcombe parish.

RESULTS The preliminary conclusions can be summarised as follows:

1. There is no significant correspondence between documentary and shrub-count age for those few hedges with documentary evidence. For example, the Saxon boundary hedge has an average count of 5.4
2. The same distribution of shrub counts was apparent in each of the three years. Most field hedges had counts of 4-6 species, indicating that they were constructed between 1325 and 1625, a conclusion broadly acceptable in the light of evidence from other sources (Fowler, 1974). No pattern could be discerned by mapping the counts. Results for all hedges are presented in Fig. 1, counts having been rounded off to the nearest whole number.
3. Roadside hedges have higher counts than average, generally 7 species.
4. Farm boundary hedges did not have exceptionally high counts, although this might have been expected since the farms are of some antiquity. Several hedges around Rusling Farm did have higher counts than average (6). Some around Worships Farm were lower (4): these may be part of a phase of hedging associated with the geometrically-planned enclosures to the north of the farm.
5. Although the results have not been analysed in detail some species seem to be characteristic of high counts.

DISCUSSION

The best way I can comment on these results is to contrast them with my own work in the Vale of Glamorgan.

METHODS

In Glamorgan I counted the species in each 30-yard length as a unit (Hooper's method), and not the two sides separately as at Wrington. This has two consequences:-

1. The results would be different from those obtained using the Wrington method. Suppose a 30-yard length contains 8 species, call them A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and of these A, B, C, D, E, F, can be seen on one side, and A, B, C, D, G, H, on the other. The two sides taken separately will have an average of 6, compared with the count of 8 for the length as a unit. Many of the Wrington hedges therefore give lower counts than they would do if assessed by my method.

2. The 30-yard length is the basic unit, not the hedge. Using these units in Glamorgan I compiled histograms for two adjacent farms (Fig. 2) and four separate areas (Fig. 3). They show the percentage of standard lengths for each shrub number, and so represent the relative lengths of hedge in each age class, rather than the numbers of hedges. This seems reasonable, since hedges vary greatly in length, and averaging the counts disguises the fact that a hedge can have an older part together with sections of more recent planting. After all, we do not date a building by calculating the average date of several periods of construction.

Fig. 1 shows that there is some difference in average age between the hedges of Blacklands and Whitton Farms, and also that the distribution of ages is different: it seems that at least 40% of the hedges at Blacklands were put up in the later 15th century. In Fig. 3 two areas of open field, enclosed in the 17th century are contrasted with two areas enclosed between 12th and late 16th centuries.

Review of the Wrington hedges in this way might produce useful information.

ROADSIDE HEDGES

In both Glamorgan and Wrington roadside hedges have high counts. They are probably genuinely older, since it is likely that hedges were put up at an early date to prevent stock from straying onto the fields, but it should be remembered that human and animal traffic will have resulted in a better distribution of seeds along roadside than field hedges. Also, more frequent damage to and regular laying of these hedges would have let in more light and so encouraged growth of seedlings. These points are discussed further below.

OCCURRENCE OF SPECIES

By working out percentage occurrence of each species in each count from 2 to 8 species for my Glamorgan data I was able to construct Fig. 4, which shows that the probability of finding such species as holly and willow is far greater in a high than a low count. Reasons for this are complex, and it would be wrong to assume that certain species in themselves are characteristic of old hedges.

Obviously there is a greater chance of finding a rare species in a high rather than a low count simply because it has a greater chance of being one of 8 than one of 2. It is possible to calculate this chance, and it can be shown that it is not the only factor involved. Equally important is the availability of seeds. This is, however, related to the number of potential

FIG. 1 NUMBERS OF HEDGES IN EACH AGE CLASS IN THE VALE OF WRINGTON DATA

(1973-5)

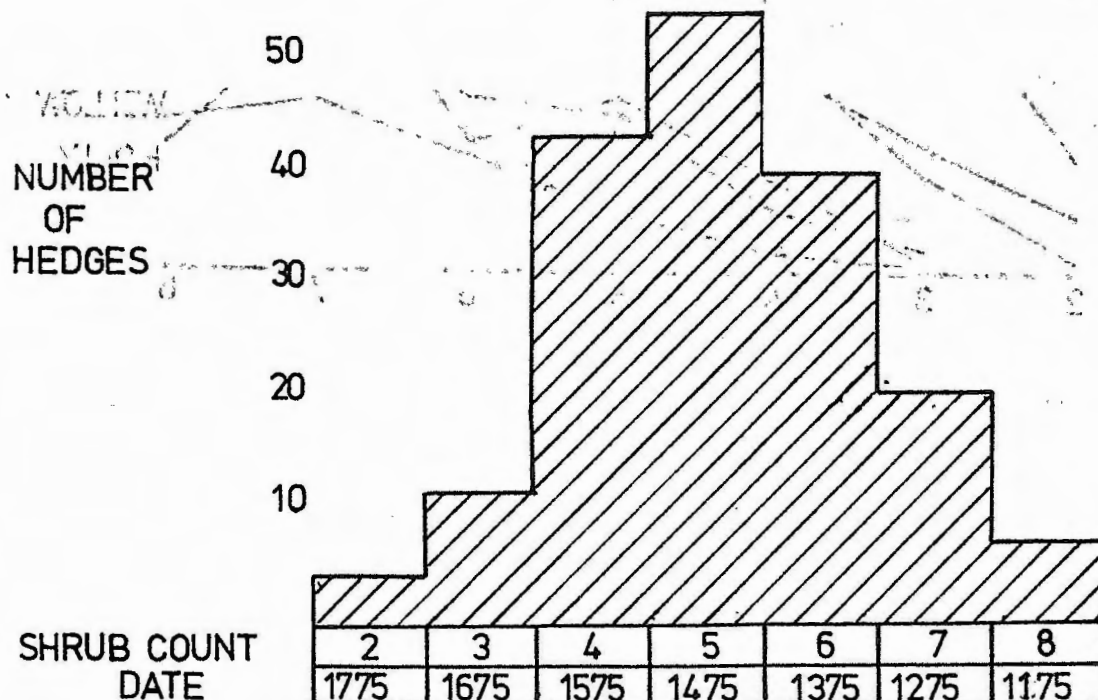
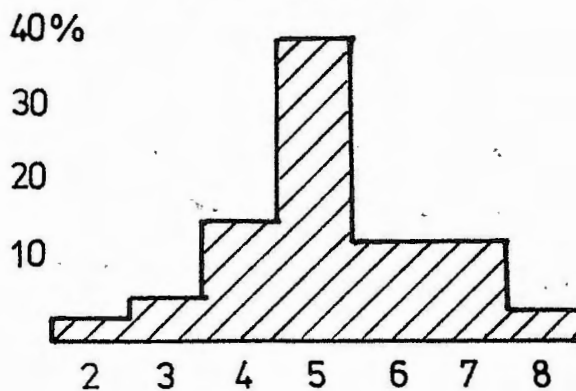


FIG. 2 TWO FARMS IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN: PERCENTAGE OF 30 YARD LENGTHS

IN EACH AGE CLASS

BLACKLANDS
(av. 5.4)



WHITTON
(av. 4.6)

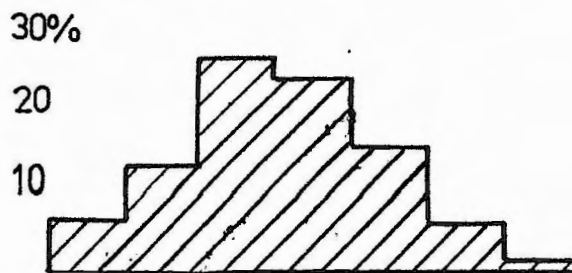


FIG.3 FOUR AREAS IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN: PERCENTAGE OF 30 YARD LENGTHS IN EACH AGE CLASS

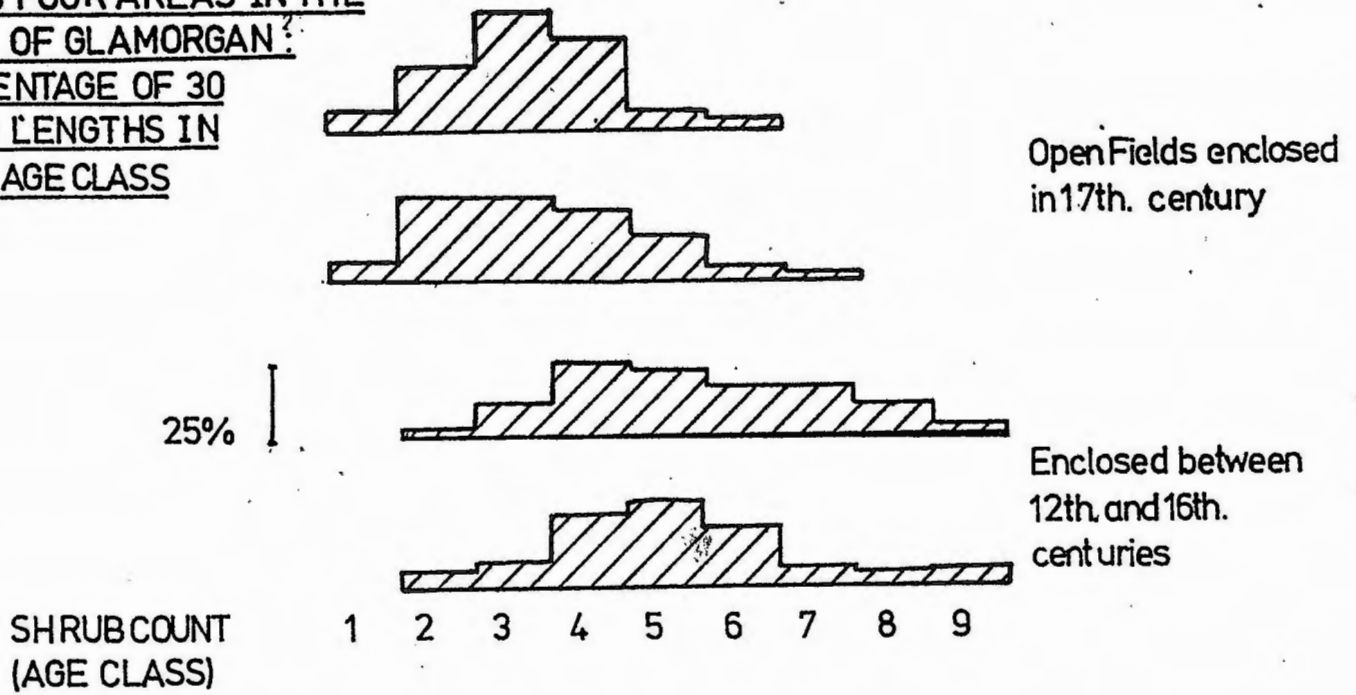
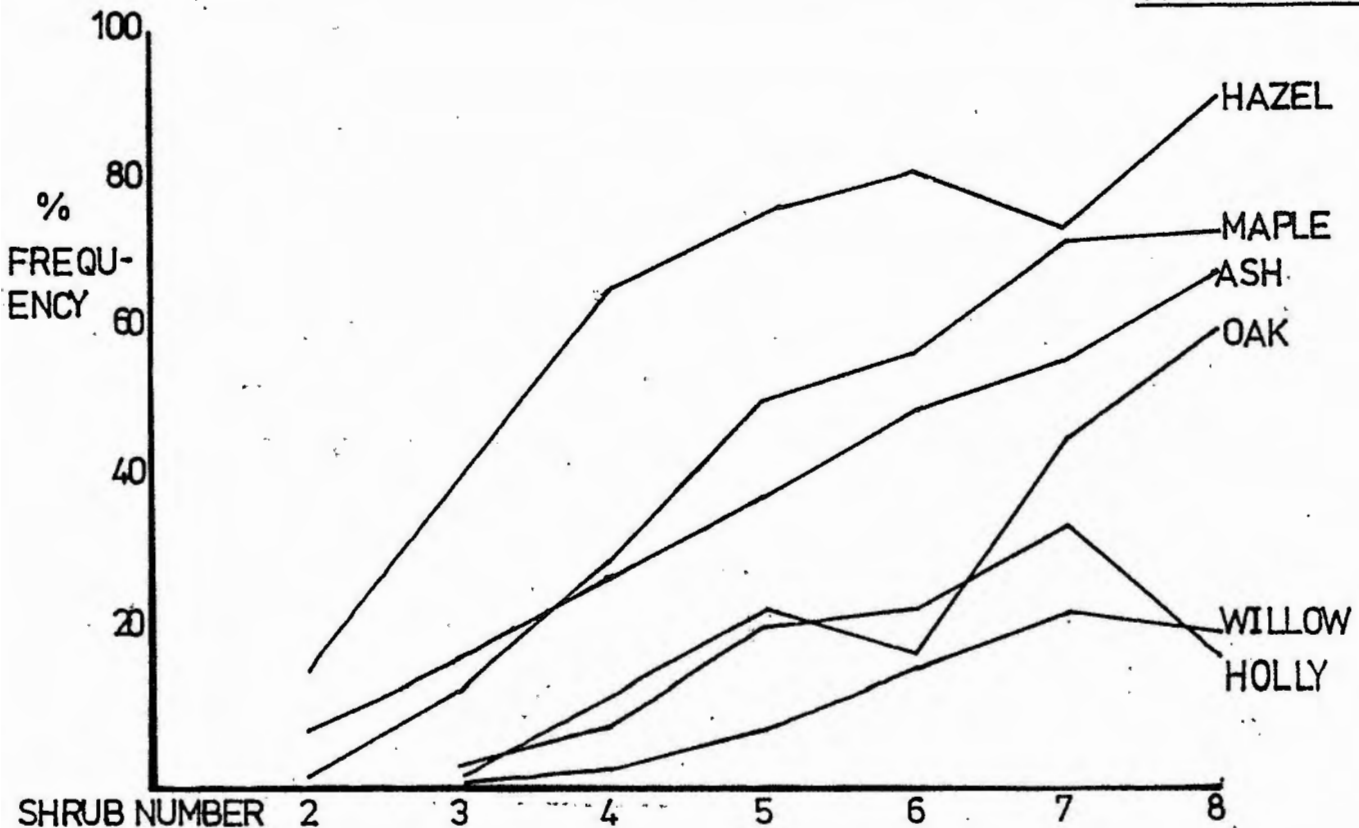


FIG.4 PERCENTAGE FREQUENCY OF SOME SHRUBS IN EACH AGE CLASS IN THE VALE OF GLAMORGAN DATA



parent shrubs and their distance from the hedge during the whole of its lifetime, something impossible to calculate.

Another hidden factor, particularly in limestone areas is soil type. One of my sample areas was a plateau broken up by shallow valleys. The soil was superficially similar throughout, as was the vegetation of the fields; but the soils of the plateau hedgebanks were leached and relatively poor, whilst those in the valleys were richer due to persistent flooding. Thus lime-loving species such as dogwood and privet were more common in the valleys, giving rise to higher counts.

It may be worth while considering the species composition of hedges of documented age regardless of shrub number. For example, wych elm is very frequent in Saxon to early medieval boundary hedges.

OTHER METHODS OF ESTIMATING HEDGE AGE

It is possible to make informed guesses of age from the occurrence of two species, English elm and elder. English elm dies out as the hedge matures because it can only reproduce itself by suckers, so that a hedge with a lot of English elm is likely to be a recent one. Similarly elder is a plant of disturbed rich ground and is characteristic of younger hedges.

Pollard, Hooper and Moore (1974) make a useful distinction between hedges cut out of former woodland or its boundaries, which have dog's mercury, wood anemone, bluebell and other woodland flowers, and enclosure hedges which do not. The occurrence of several woodland species is the important feature: dog's mercury can spread from one hedge to another.

WHY IS THE RATE OF INCREASE ONE SPECIES PER HUNDRED YEARS?

Only a very cursory account of this problem is possible here.

The number of tree and shrub species invading a square expanse of ground equivalent in area to that occupied by 30 yards of hedge is far greater than one per 100 years. The centre of a hedge presents a harsher environment for many reasons. Most shrub seeds do not start germinating until about 16 months after ripening and during this time they are subject to predation by the enormous small mammal populations that hedges contain, as well as to fungal and bacterial decay. Through much of the year the hedge centre is too dry for germination, and during the summer it is too dark for a seedling to grow (less than 1% of external light penetrates to the centre). So that seedlings can only grow when the cover is removed on laying, or when a shrub dies. All these factors combine to make production of new species a very slow process. One species per hundred years is only an average figure; within particular regions it may be one per 80 or one per 120 years.

CONCLUSIONS

The Hooper hypothesis works as a rule-of-thumb method, but attempts to apply it to detailed landscape studies have not been successful. The counts obtained gave information which a historian could have found out anyway. There is the possibility of more refined methods, involving a closer study of

the botany of hedgerows. This method is perhaps of most use to non-specialists who wish to gain a general impression of the landscape history of their area.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The study of hedges in the Vale of Wrington would not have been possible without the expertise and enthusiasm of Anne Hollowell, Frances Neale and Peter Fowler. Any errors in this account are entirely my own.

YOUR COMMITTEE AT WORK

Members may recall that in our last report it was thought that a larger lecture programme would attract a better audience. This, alas, proved not to be so. After discussion the Committee decided upon joint ventures with the Museum and, enjoying Peter Fowler's considerable help, with the University Extra-Mural Department, whose course of lectures "Current Excavations in Britain" are being held fortnightly on Mondays in the Physics Department, Tyndall Avenue. We hope our remaining fixtures arranged for Spring 1976 will receive good support.

B. I. A. S. are now taking responsibility for guides to industrial monuments in the area, so it has been decided to investigate the possibility of replacing our fourth Field Guide by an Early Christian and Saxon guide, whilst Field Guide No. 3 is expanded to include wholly medieval material. Our Mendip guide continues to sell extremely well at Cheddar Caves Museum.

Our Parish Survey Unit is at present being replanned, and it is of vital importance that members continue to support this work which is the most significant contribution they can make to the archaeology of the region.

Finally we should like to congratulate Leslie Grinsell on becoming our first Life Member. His lecture "Prehistoric Burial Chambers and Cists of Dartmoor" will be the principal talk at our Symposium on 21st January.

M. W. Ponsford - Chairman

MEMBERS SYMPOSIUM

This will be held in the Schools Room, City Museum on Wednesday 21st January at 7.30 p.m. In addition to Mr. Grinsell's lecture we shall hear short accounts from among the following: work at Axbridge; a new Group at Duralley; Kingscote on the Cotswolds; recording tombstones at St. George; underwater archaeology; Weston super-Mare Museum; and recent air photography.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Cropmarks in Archaeology is the subject of the first Associates' lecture in 1976. It will be given by Jim Hancock on Thursday 29th January. The exceptionally dry summer of 1975 afforded the best conditions for photographing these features since 1921. The lecturer will use his own air photographs to illustrate his talk, including many of the B. A. R. G. area.

The subject of underground quarrying of building stone, once a major industry in the area E of Bath will be new to most members. Freestone Mines of NE Somerset and W Wiltshire is the title of Mr. R. J. Tucker's talk on Friday 6th February, with slides showing mines as they were before closure and depicting obsolete methods of mining using hand tools. The yellowish Jurassic limestone characteristic of Bath and its environs was used for centuries before its large scale exploitation by Ralph Allen in the 18th century. Later, the best quality stone was obtained by extensive underground working, especially after the railway to London was built. In Wiltshire limited working still continues, but traditional methods linger only in the memories of the oldest miners. In the labyrinthine underground headings many of their predecessors' calculations and drawings still survive on the walls.

On Sunday 8th February i. e. two days after this talk, a guided tour of part of the now derelict Box Stone Mines has been arranged. Please wear warm but old clothes as the mines may be muddy, and bring boots in addition to footwear worn in the coach. Bring packed food if desired and a torch. If at all possible please book three weeks in advance, sending fare of £1.20 to P. Maggs, 5 Lansdown Terrace, Bristol BS6 7YW. The coach will leave University Road at 10.00 a. m. prompt.

Up the Wall: Hadrian's Wall revisited, by Miss Georgina Plowright who will describe some sites and finds from the Roman Wall on Thursday 25th March.

All lectures will be held in the City Museum, Bristol at 7.30 p. m.

Remember the Finds Processing Group which meets each Thursday, 7.00-9.00 p. m. at the City Museum.

Finally, please publicise our activities and support them yourselves.

Peter Maggs

Hon Secretary Associate Members

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN BRITAIN

Lectures in this continuing fortnightly series start at 6.30 p. m. in Room 44, Physics Dept., Tyndalls Avenue. Single lectures may be attended for 20p each.

12th January	Excavations in the City of London, by Brian Hobley
26th January	Excavations at Mucking, Essex, by Mrs. Margaret Jones
9th February	Excavations at Chalton, Hants, by Tim Champion
23rd February	Excavations at Oxford, by Tom Hassall
8th March	25 years excavations at Wharram Percy, by John Hurst.

AN EXCITING HOLIDAY JOURNEY

by David Preston

During early Spring this year I had the good fortune to go on a educational cruise arranged by the British India Steam Navigation Company to the Eastern Mediterranean, including the countries of Turkey, Greece and Italy.

My favourite place was Ephesus in Turkey, a city rich in archaeology, built mainly by the Greeks and Romans. One of the two surviving wonders of the world is the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. Her statue can be seen in the local museum. I was most impressed by the great theatre, built in stone and for open air use. It could seat 25000 people. There were 60 rows rising to a height of about 120 feet; an actor speaking in his normal voice could be heard right at the back. I tried this out and was very surprised to find how true this was. I imagined myself standing in the same place as St. Paul when he preached about Jesus to the Ephesians.

Another theatre in Ephesus is the Odeon, which is also quite big and would have seated about 10000 people. The Temple of Hadrian, who had the wall between England and Scotland built to keep out the Northern tribes, is entered through an arch flanked by two pillars.

The toilets in ancient Ephesus were very interesting. They would have been open, without partitions; in fact they were the meeting place for men.

In Roman times Turkey was called Asia Minor, and Ephesus was one of the outposts of the Roman Empire. Retired Roman soldiers were encouraged to live there by being given a plot of land; then if trouble arose the Romans had a ready-made army of reserves.

From Turkey we went to Greece, and in Athens we saw one of the most famous monuments in the world. The Acropolis crowns a hill in the middle of the city, and the Parthenon is its best known building. A frieze of carved figures showing a procession of Athenians going to the Acropolis with gifts for the goddess Athene runs round the top of the building. Parts of this frieze are in the British Museum.

Finally we visited Pompeii. When Mount Vesuvius erupted in A. D. 79 the town was buried under ten feet of ash, and it lay undiscovered until 1748 when a peasant found traces of the town beneath his vineyard. It was strange to see the shapes of bodies preserved by the hardening of ash from the volcano, and to notice frescoes on the walls of houses, chariot ruts on the ground and stepping stones across the streets.

This cruise, with its opportunities to visit all these wonderful places has given me a greater desire to be an archaeologist. I would especially like to visit Turkey again at a future date.

Mrs. Joan Day F. S. A. We are delighted to hear that B. A. R. G. member Mrs. Day who has made a special study of the brass industry in the Avon valley has recently been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

PARISH CHECKLISTS

ABBREVIATIONS & SOURCES

In addition to those listed in previous Bulletins:

Sources

BA	Bronze Age
BCM	Bristol City Museum
BM(EIA)	Smith, R. A., British Museum Guide to Early Iron Age Antiquities, 1925
B(S)	Bowen, J. Map of Somerset c. 1760
CDAS	Clevedon & District Archaeological Society
ch N	Nonconformist chapel
ChW. A/c	Churchwardens' Accounts
CL. Ct. Mss.	Clevedon Court Manuscripts
EA	Elton, Sir Arthur, History of Clevedon Court, 1954
GBJ:CL	Greenhill, B. J., 'The Clevedon Story', Clevedon Mercury, 1962-3
G(S)	Greenwood, Map of Somerset 1824
meso	Mesolithic
neo	Neolithic
NSARG	North Somerset Archaeological Research Group
PRB	Patterson, R. B., Earldom of Gloucester Charters, 1973
S(S)	Saxton, Map of Somerset 1575
YG	Yates, Mrs. G: paper on local limekilns for Clevedon Civic Society

Clevedon Parish Checklist

CL Clevedon

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

CLEVEDON : INTRODUCTION

The parish of Clevedon lies about 13 miles west by south of Bristol, at the western extremity of the limestone hills which run from the Avon Gorge, through Failand and Tickenham. The fact that there is here a 'dun' or hill ending in a 'clifa' or cliffs gives the parish its name. It comprises the town of Clevedon itself, much of it situated on hills round a rocky bay, and the Moors - a stretch of fertile, alluvial ground between the sluggish rivers of the Land Yeo and the Yeo, with the River Kenn roughly forming the southern boundary. Much of this area is below the high water mark, and flooding for many months of the year is only prevented by good drainage (much more satisfactory since the Enclosures of 1795-1799) and a sturdy sea wall. In this way the area has supported largely pastoral farms for many centuries. In 1936 the parish was enlarged to the north by the addition of part of the old Walton parish, and so Castle Hill - with its complex of earthworks and its picturesque but sadly disintegrating 'Castle' - became part of Clevedon parish.

This is an area rich in interest. It has yielded proof of man's existence here from the earliest days of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and Iron Age, to the time of the Romans. The numerous finds of Roman coins and pottery, especially around the upper part of the town, tend to suggest a settlement area; but the lack of accurate recording of these finds in the 19th century makes it difficult to decide what Roman Clevedon was like. It seems very probable, however, that the waterways across the Moors were important as a means of communication and transport at this time.

According to Domesday Book the lordship was a valuable one, containing an extensive tract of arable and meadow land, besides pasture and woodland of nearly 2 square miles. Soon after the Conquest the possessors of this manor took the name of Clevedon, but it passed through many hands before being purchased in 1698 by the Elton family who still live at Clevedon Court, which is described as one of the most valuable relics of early domestic architecture in England. The siting of the Court in c. 1320 is in itself interesting, as it is nearly two miles from the 11th century parish church, which stands at the opposite end of the parish overlooking the Severn Estuary. Clevedon village therefore grew up gradually along Old Church Road, the old road between Court and Church.

Almost immediately after the Enclosure Act at the end of the 18th century, the village was developed into a residential town and watering place, and the building of Upper Clevedon made great strides. In the early 19th century this building is mainly classical in style, but towards the middle of the century, and higher up the hill, it gives way to debased Italianate, Gothic or Jacobean styles, largely influenced by Lady Elton and Sir Arthur Hallam, who has been described by his own family, the Eltons, as an "intelligent speculative builder". The first population explosion came between 1821 and 1831 when the population doubled to 1,147, and the building of a bigger, if not better, church (Christ Church) in 1839 demonstrates the growing prosperity of Clevedon the seaside resort. The town has grown steadily since that time, and recently there has been much infilling in the upper area, while new housing developments and the motorway spread out farther across the Moors.

One enthusiastic guide-book author has likened Clevedon to Rome, as it is built on a hill and is surrounded by six others, - Church Hill, Dial Hill, Wains Hill, Hangstone Hill, Castle Hill, Strawberry Hill and Court Hill, which vary in height from 100 to 300 feet. This comparison may be thought fair in the numerical sense only, but the remark does serve to illustrate the topography of this part of the parish. It is interesting to note that the oldest part of the town, the lower part, is still called 'the village' by all true Clevedonians.

My thanks are due to all who helped in this survey - but the apologies for any mistakes are mine.

Jean Dagnall

Clevedon & District Archaeological Society

CLEVEDON PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BOUNDARY & OTHER MARKERS</u>			
<u>BOUNDARY STONES</u>			
Estate boundary stones, 13, marked C, JLW & WJB	c.40907135	yes	OS 6"
Parish boundary stone K/C	40156890	yes	OS 6"
Parish boundary stone	40466932	yes	OS 6"
<u>CHURCHYARD CROSSES</u>			
St.Andrew's	39357082	yes	PC 106-7
St.Mary's	40967263	yes	OSAD; PC 86; RJ 243
<u>MARKET CROSSES</u>			
Chipping cross, fo	41157121	no	CDAS N/1.18; CL.Ct.Mss; Vbl(Rev.W.Griffin)
<u>STONES</u>			
Stones	421719	no	OS 6"
Stone	41407282	no	OS 6"
Stones on sea wall	c.39357040	no	OS 6"
<u>BUILDING, DOMESTIC</u>			
<u>LESSER</u>			
Beach, The, nos. 2-13, 19, 20	402716- 40217183	yes	BE(NSB)170; LB
Church House or Marson House	40797118	yes	GBJ:CL; TA(CL)1839
Coleridge Cottage, 55 Old Church Road	40457110	yes	CAC 3(1893-6)243, & 4(1897-9)67-9; LB; SANHS 59(1913)
Cottage behind Church Cottage, Old Church Road	39337071	yes	SANHS 45(1899)49; Vbl (Mrs.G.Newman)
East Clevedon Triangle; 3-6, Barbette, Post office & Stonebridge	c.41557145	yes	LB
Elton Road, 12-15	c.40197159	yes	BE(NSB)170-1; LB
Glen, The, Cottage, Walton Road	41607183	yes	SANHS 45(1899)49
Highdale Road, 11, 13, 15	c.40897147	yes	BE(NSB)170-1; LB
Hill Road, 19, 21, 39	c.40817155	yes	BE(NSB)170; LB
Knapp House, Chapel Hill	408713	no	CL.Ct.Mss.; GBJ:CL
Old Park House, fo Warren House	40907212	yes	G(S); LB; TA(CL)1839
<u>MAJOR</u>			
Claremont, now Council ho	41007157	yes	GBJ:CL
St.Brandon's Girls School, fo Clevedon Hall	40067113	yes	GBJ:CL
see also Buildings, Domestic:Manor			
<u>MANOR</u>			
Clevedon Court	42257156	yes	BE(NSB)186-7; CAC 4(1897-9)70; CBA(AB)1955; CJ 3, 168; EA 3; G(S); OSAD; RJ 239; SANHS 10(1860)8-11; 27(1881), 1-12; 45(1899)14-20; 68(1922)xxvi-xxviii

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BUILDINGS. OTHER</u>			
<u>CASTLES</u>			
Walton 'Castle', hunting lodge	41567286	yes	B(S); BE(NSB)274; D&M(1782); DC(168); DPD 211; G:S; LB; OSAD; RJ242
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
ch, med: Hydall free chapel	?41027140	no	CAC 4(1897-9)67; GBJ:CL; SANHS 27(1881)28; VCH(S)1,34
ch N: Union Chapel	40857125	yes	GBJ:CL; TA(CL)1839
ch X: All Saints	41697185	yes	BE(NSB)185-6
ch X: Christ Church	40987145	yes	BE(NSB)170; LB; TA(CL)1839
ch X: St. Andrew's	39357082	yes	AJ 56(1899)146-7, 152, 153; BE(NSB)169-170; CAC 4(1887-9)58-67; CJ 3, 168; EA; PRB 43; RJ 238; SANHS 45(1899)20-22, 68(1922)xxix-xxx
ch X: St. John Evangelist	40687120	yes	BE(NSB)170
ch X: St. Mary's (fo St. Paul's)	40957260	yes	D&M(1782); DC(168); G(S)
<u>FARMS & BARNS</u>			
Castle Farm	41457298	yes	G(S); OS 6"
Clevedon Farm	41506993	yes	TA(CL)1839
Cole House Farm	406695	yes	TA(CL)1839
Court Farm	41837153	yes	TA(CL)1839
Dowlais Farm	392695	yes	CDAS.N/1.18; CL.Ct.Mss; G(S); OS 6"; TA(CL)1839
farm building, site of	40156891	no	TA(CL)1839
farm buildings, rems of	399687	yes	OS 6"; TA(CL)1839
farm buildings, rems of	397686	yes	TA(CL)1839
Highdale Farm	41027140	yes	SANHS 27(1881)29
Hill View Farm (now cottage)	41227068	yes	TA(CL)1839
Newhouse Farm	42107056	yes	OS 6"; TA(CL)1839
Salisbury Farm	402711	no	CL.Ct.Mss.; LB
Strode Farm	40297015	yes	TA(CL)1839
Tutton Farm	41057069	no	CL Civic Society; TA(CL)1839
Whitehouse Farm	417696	yes	OS 6"; TA(CL)1839
<u>INNS</u>			
Old Inn, Walton Road	41607158	yes	TA(CL)1839
<u>INSTITUTIONAL</u>			
Assembly Rooms	40527158	yes	GBJ:CL
Dispensary	41247132	yes	GBJ:CL
Drill Hall	40477156	yes	GBJ:CL
Market House	404717	yes	GBJ:CL
Mechanics' Institute & Reading Room	40687178	yes	GBJ:CL
Poor House, fo (Trinity Cottage, Old Church Road)	397708	yes	St. Andrew's ChW.A/c; TA(CL)1839
Village Hall & Reading Room	40987115	yes	GBJ:CL
School: East Clevedon day school	41697180	yes	GBJ:CL
School: infant, later St. Andrew's Infant School	41137124	yes	GBJ:CL

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>INSTITUTIONAL cont'd</u>			
School: National, Old Street	41057124	yes	EA 11; GBJ:CL; TA(CL)1839
School: St. John's	40657113	yes	GBJ:CL
School; Servants	40907089	yes	GBJ:CL; OS 6" (1903, 1930)
<u>VILLAS & BUILDINGS (RB)</u>			
building, RB	431711	yes	NSARG; OSAD
building, RB	43257135	yes	NSARG; Vbl (Mr. J. Pullan)
Clevedon Court site	42257151	no	CDAS N/1.3; OSAD; SANHS <u>107</u> (1962-3)23
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>			
<u>GREEN LANES, HOLLOW WAYS & PATHS</u>			
hollow way	41407280	yes	Obs
<u>RAILWAYS</u>			
Portishead-Weston Light	42007245-	yes	B & C 284, 291, 297
Railway, with 2 stations, (closed 1940) rems.	39326869		
<u>STREET FURNITURE</u>			
Lamp post, Hill Road	40587180	yes	Obs
<u>EARTHWORKS & MOUNDS</u>			
<u>HILLFORTS & RELATED EARTHWORKS</u>			
Wains Hill hillfort	391706	yes	CDAS N/1.11 & aerial photo 3092; GLV(P); SANHS <u>109</u> (1965)56
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Mound, dubious ?barrow	42997212	yes	Obs
<u>FIELDS</u>			
<u>"CELTIC" FIELD SYSTEMS & RELATED EARTHWORKS</u>			
earthworks	41537295- 41487288	no?	CDAS aerial photos 3060 & 4085; DFD 211; Obs; OSAD; RJ 243; VCH 2,528
earthworks: enclosure & bank	41767280/ 41507263	yes	CDAS aerial photos 3060 & 4085; DFD 211; OSAD; VCH 2,528
field-system with bank and lynchets	41657290	yes	CDAS aerial photos 3060 & 4085; OSAD
field-system and enclosure	42347193/ 42107190	yes	DFD 210; OSAD
<u>LYNCHETS</u>			
lynchets associated with field-system (above)	41657290	yes	CDAS aerial photos 3060 & 4085; OSAD
lynchets: Warren field-system	42347193	yes	DFD 210; OSAD
lynchets, Dial Hill	40767202	yes	CDAS aerial photo 4085; OSAD; OS 6"
lynchets, Dial Hill	40827188	yes	CDAS aerial photo 4085; OSAD; OS 6"

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>FIELDS cont'd</u>			
<u>NAMES</u>			
Burnt House Orchard	396687	yes	TA(CL)1839
Stonehouse Ground	424714	no	TA(CL)1839
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>BRICK & TILE WORKS</u>			
Brick & tile works, fo	40027050	no	Obs; Vb1(CDAS)
<u>CLAYPITS</u>			
Clay pits associated with brick & tile works, fo	39907035	no	Obs; Vb1(CDAS)
<u>LIMEKILNS & LIMeworkINGS</u>			
Limekiln, rems & old quarry	40897195	yes	GBJ:CL; YG
Limekiln	41747263	yes	GBJ:CL; YG
Limekiln	41737263	no	YG
Limekiln	40937124	no	GBJ:CL; YG
Limekiln & old quarry	41407225	yes	YG
Limekiln attached to Court Farm (q.v.)	41837153	no	TA(CL)1839
<u>MILLS</u>			
Clevedon Mill: water mill	392705	no	CL.Ct.Mss.; GBJ:CL; TA(CL)1839
Tuck Mill	?41757125	no	GBJ:CL
millstone, Walton Lodge	41147276	yes	Vb1 (Mrs.G.Humphreys)
millstone, Bellevue Road	40547166	yes	Obs
<u>MINES & WORKINGS</u>			
Lead & calamine workings	423719	yes	CJ 3,166; CL.Ct.Mss.
<u>QUARRIES. STONE</u>			
see also old quarries associated with Limekilns, above			
Conygar Quarry	42357216	yes	OS 6"
quarry, disused, All Saints Lane	41787174	yes	OS 25" (1903)
quarry, disused, Church Hill	395707	yes	OS 6"
quarry, disused, Court Hill	41627205	yes	OS 25" (1903)
quarry, disused, Court Woods	42487183	yes	Obs
quarry, disused, Dial Hill	40857208	yes	OS 6"
quarry, disused, Hangstone Hill	40457112	yes	OS 6"
quarry, fo, Highdale Avenue	40887128	no	YG
quarry, disused, Hill Road	40557196	yes	OS 25" (1903)
quarry, disused, Strawberry Hill	41497159	yes	OS 25" (1903)
quarry, disused, Walton Road	41587172	yes	OS 25" (1903)
quarry, disused, Wellington Terr.	40407212	yes	OS 25" (1903)
Quarries, disused, West Wood	41787265	yes	OS 6"
<u>SALTWORKS</u>			
Saltworks, with huts, furnaces, &c	397710	no	CL.Ct.Mss.; GBJ:CL

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>INDUSTRIAL cont'd</u>			
<u>SMITHIES</u>			
Smithy, rear of Wagon & Horses, Old Street.	40997119	no	OS 25"(1883)
Smithy, Old Street	41307126	yes?	OS 25"(1883); TA(CL)1839
Smithy, Parnell Road	40997115	no	OS 25"(1903)
Smithy, Parnell Road	41007115	no	OS 25"(1903)
Smithy, Walton Road	41617178	no	SANHS 45(1899),49
<u>PARKS, ETC.</u>			
<u>FISHPONDS</u>			
3 fishponds, Clevedon Court	42257135-	yes	CL.Ct.Mss.; EA 6,9;
	42257145		TA(CL)1839
<u>PARKS</u>			
Park, The (Dial-Strawberry Hill) - see also Old Park House, fo Warren House: Buildings, Domestic: Lesser	40657200- 41507180	yes	CL.Ct.Mss.; OS 6"; TA(CL)1839
Park, The (Walton)	{42207365- 41307230, 41307285- 42537303	yes	G(S); OSAD; OS 6"; S(S)
<u>WARRENS</u>			
Warren, The (Court Hill) - see also Conygar Quarry: Industrial: Quarries	c.423719	yes	CL.Ct.Mss.; OS 6"; TA(CL)1839
pillow mound, The Park	40797199	yes	OS 6"; OSAD
<u>SETTLEMENTS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES</u>			
<u>CAVES, POTHOLES & ROCKSHELTERS</u>			
Caves with Pleistocene remains inc. human bones & artefacts.	41817266	yes	CDAS N/1.14 & slide 5; DPD 18,31; OSAD; UBSS 3 (1928) 156,160
Cave with RB pottery	40387111	no	OSAD
<u>POUNDS</u>			
Pound, Walton Road	41587171	yes	TA(CL)1839
<u>SETTLEMENTS, HAMLETS & HOUSE SITES &c.</u>			
house site	39157058	yes	CDAS.N/1 13,18,23; CL.Ct.Mss.
hutcircles or storage pits	41797306	yes	OSAD
meso working floor	384703	?	CBA(AB)1950-1; SANHS 109 (1965),49-50
<u>VILLAGE GREENS</u>			
Triangle, The: fo green	40897115	no	St.Andrew's ChW.A/c; TA(CL)1839
<u>WATER SUPPLIES</u>			
<u>DRINKING FOUNTAINS</u>			
Victorian iron drinking fountain	40327109	yes	OS 25"
Tiled drinking fountain	40247183	yes	OS 25"

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>WATER SUPPLIES cont'd</u>			
<u>PUMPING WORK</u>			
Clevedon Water Works Co. pumping station	41107127	no	OS 25"(1883)
Tickenham Road pumping station	42767163	yes	EA 13; GBJ:CL
<u>PUMPS</u>			
Highdale Place	40937124	no	OS 25" (1883)
<u>WELLS & SPRINGS</u>			
spring	43187252	no	CL.Ct.Mss.; OS 6"
well site	43277253	yes	CL.Ct.Mss.; OS 6"
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
<u>BATTERIES</u>			
19th C.battery and associated finds	390707	yes	GBJ:CL
<u>FOLLIES, GROTTOS &c.</u>			
Wakes Tower	41857188	no	B(S); EA; CJ 3,166; OSAD; RJ 235
<u>PIERS</u>			
Pier with toll house	401719	yes	GBJ:CL; LB
<u>SURFACE & ISOLATED FINDS</u>			
Axe or adze, polished flint	c.414734	yes	BCM; CDAS.N/1.10,11 & slide no.20
Burial, BA with flint implements	41107251	no	OSAD; SANHS 88 (1942)73, 89(1943)86ff.
Burial, with potsherds & coins	40377132	no	OSAD
Skull with spearhead	40427122	yes	OSAD; SANHS 89(1943)20,31
Burial cist, IA	40847213	no	DPD 211-2; OSAD; SANHS 88 (1942)73-6, 89 (1943)86-7
Burial, RB with coins, metalwork, potsherds	c.40517113	no	AJ 36(1879)334; Clevedon Mercury Courier 13.9.1879; OSAD; VCH(S)1,360-1
Skeleton, with RB potsherds	413715	no	NSARG
Burials, RB	416716	yes?	CDAS n/1.14; OSAD
Coin, Roman	c.410712	yes	CDAS; Vbl.(Mrs.P.M.Legg)
Coin, Roman	41417131	yes	NSARG; OSAD
Coin, Saxon silver penny	413714	no	Vbl.(Mrs.P.M.Legg)
Coins: see also Burials, pottery			
Crosses, incised, stone 2	40967263	yes	Vbl.(Rev.J.Court & Mrs.G.Kernan)
Flint implements, 2	-	no	CDAS
Flint implements	c.393712	?	DPD 35
Flint implements, meso	384703	yes	CDAS slides 8,9
Flint implements, Neo/BA	42857205	yes	OSAD
Flint implements	40577214	yes	OSAD
Head, carved stone	412734	yes	NSARG: OSAD
Pleistocene animal bones	417717	yes	CDAS N/1.9,14
Pottery, RB, Wains Hill hillfort	391706	no	CDAS N/1.11

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>SURFACE & ISOLATED FINDS cont'd</u>			
Pottery & coins, RB, found 1876	40867149	no	OSAD; SANHS <u>49</u> (1903)186; VCH (S) <u>1</u> ,360
Pottery & coin, RB, found 1882	40797136	no	SANHS <u>49</u> (1903)186; VCH(S) <u>1</u> ,361
Pottery & coins, RB, found 1903	40607145	yes	Bristol Mercury 26.3.1903; OSAD; SANHS <u>49</u> , (1903)185-186, <u>69</u> (1923)1xiv-1xv; VCH(S) <u>1</u> ,361
Pottery, RB and other finds	408717	yes	CDAS N/1.21
Pottery, RB and other finds	409717	yes	CDAS N/1.20
Pottery, RB and other finds	409718	yes	CDAS N/1.20
Pottery, RB and other finds	427712	-	NSARG; OSAD
Pottery, RB	40687222	yes	OSAD
Pottery, RB found 1883	<u>c.</u> 40357132	yes	Clevedon Mercury 17.2.1883; SANHS <u>49</u> (1903)186, <u>68</u> (1922) 1xxxix
Pottery, RB	414712	-	NSARG; OSAD; SANHS <u>107</u> (1962-3)22
Pottery, RB	421710	-	ARCH.R <u>4</u> (1969-70), 17
Pottery, RB	412712	-	NSARG
Pottery, RB	406712	-	NSARG
Pottery, med	392475	-	CBA(AB) 1948-9
Pottery, med	397708	-	NSARG
Pottery, med	416707	-	ARCH.R <u>4</u> (1969-70), 17; NSARG; SANHS <u>107</u> (1962-3)23
Quern stone, rotary, frag	40537142	yes	CDAS
Torc, gold	40477129	yes	BM(EIA)150-1; DPD 124-5; OSAD; SANHS <u>109</u> (1965)56

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is given that the Annual General Meeting of the Bristol Archaeological Research Group will be held at 2.30 p. m. on Saturday 21st February 1976 in the Schools Room, City Museum, Bristol. Members are reminded that in accordance with Rule 10, nominations for Officers and members of the Committee should be received by the acting Hon. Secretary, c/o City Museum, Bristol not less than 14 days before the date of the meeting (i. e. by 7th February), accompanied by the names of the proposer and seconder and the written consent of the nominee. Nominations are required for the following Officers: Chairman, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Editors (Bulletin and Special Publications), Hon. Fieldwork Adviser and Hon. Secretary for Associate Members. The retiring holders of these offices, with the exception of the Chairman, are eligible for re-election. Nominations are also required for three elected members of Committee to serve for two years. Retiring members J. Bennett, J. H. Drinkwater and J. M. Pullan are not eligible for re-election.

A nomination for the post of RESCUE Liaison Officer is also required.

A TOUR OF THREE WELSH CASTLES: AN ASSOCIATES' EXCURSION

Our coach left the City Museum on a pleasant Sunday morning in July. David Dawson led the party which had been ably organised by Peter Maggs. Our objective was to look at some Welsh castles: Castell Coch, Caerphilly and Chepstow. The tour was to have included Cardiff Castle but it was occupied for that weekend by the Army.

Our first stop was at Castell Coch, a late 19th century reconstruction of a medieval castle situated amongst trees on a hillside between Cardiff and Pontypridd. Our first glimpse of it came as we travelled down the valley, its pointed roofs giving an impression of a fairy castle, which we reached up a winding path through trees. Built in the 13th century in a commanding position overlooking the Cardiff plain to the south this small castle received its name 'Red Castle' from the red sandstone which faced its earliest walls: later walls were faced with ashlar. Destroyed in the 15th century by mining, it remained neglected and uninhabited until the late 19th century when the 3rd Marquis of Bute and his architect William Burgess rebuilt it. The result is remarkable: its interior presents a striking example of Victorian imaginative decoration with which the rather plain furnishings seemed out of keeping. It was used as a hunting lodge by the Bute family and is now preserved by the D. O. E.

After lunch in the grounds a short journey brought us to Caerphilly. The sheer size of this castle even in its ruined state was staggering. It is one of the finest examples of the use of land and water for a defensive system, based on a concentric plan for double defences one inside the other. To the E were great earthen platforms strengthened by curtain walls at the side serving as dams for two lakes, ensuring that the castle would be completely surrounded by water. Of the Roman fortifications on the site nothing remains above ground; but the earliest medieval castle here was started in 1268, destroyed by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales and built again in 1271 by Gilbert de Clare. It lost its strategic value after Edward I had subdued the Welsh and had fallen into decay by the 16th century.

Chepstow was the oldest of the castles we visited; it was built in stone soon after the Conquest by William FitzOsbern as a base for the future subjugation of Wales. It is situated on a strip of land overlooking the River Wye to the north and with a gulley now called the Dingle to the south, dividing it from the town. Our tour started outside the walls of the Barbican end, and having followed the course of the walls at their base to the Great Gatehouse we entered, noting the grooves made by the two portcullises. Again starting at the Barbican we walked down through the Upper Bailey, stopping at FitzOsbern's Great Tower, a magnificent building formerly three stories in height. Passing through the Middle and Lower Baileys to the Hall we were much impressed by the formidable natural defence on the north side afforded by high cliffs along the Wye.

After a quick look at Chepstow's harbour and Norman church we admired the 13th century Town Wall, a nice example of medieval town fortification.

On our way back to the Castle car park we stopped briefly at a convenient hostelry to express our thanks to David and Peter whose hard work had made this a most enjoyable tour.

John Durnell

*
* SUBSCRIPTIONS *
*
* One hundred and twenty seven members have still *
* not paid their correct subscription for 1975. Will *
* all these defaulters kindly pay up by 31st December. *
* Current rates are set out on page 142. *
*

REVIEWS

L. V. Grinsell, Barrow, Pyramid and Tomb: Ancient burial customs in Egypt, the Mediterranean and the British Isles (Thames and Hudson, 1975) pp. 240, 150 ills., £5. 75.

Books which 'break new ground', with apologies for an archaeological pun, are rare, and one written by an acknowledged and revered past master, or in this case more aptly a master of the past, constitutes a welcome addition to any library. In this volume Leslie Grinsell has returned to the subject of funerary ritual, widening the scope of the subject from the barrow interments which formed the basis for his Ancient Burial Mounds of England into a comparative exercise in which our local sites are contrasted with those of distant lands.

This book is clearly subdivided into two equal parts: the first section contains a survey of funerary ritual whilst the second, in a gazetteer format, considers in detail a selection of individual tomb sites.

Within the first section L. V. G. provides an analysis of the various rites employed by primitive man for the disposal of the dead, over a time scale ranging from the palaeolithic to the present millennium. The information is categorised as to house of the dead, treatment of the body, dress and personal adornment, human and animal sacrifice, grave goods and substitute offerings and the 'killing' of funerary objects. The comparison is drawn between such diverse regions as Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Italy, Cyprus, Greece, Crete, Sardinia, the Balearic Isles, Iberia, Russia, Germany, France, Denmark, the Netherlands and the British Isles. To

have attempted and accomplished the daunting task of such a comprehensive review, and to present it in a compact 109 pages of readable text amply demonstrates L. V. G's command of the subject.

In the second half of the book Leslie Grinsell has attempted the virtually impossible task of providing a guide to the Egyptian pyramids, Etruscan tombs and a wide range of other sepulchral sites. Space has curtailed coverage of the subject with the result that an imbalance exists in the depth to which the various regions are considered. Certain areas such as France and Scandinavia are omitted, and in the British Isles only a small selection of sites are covered. Here the sites chosen are those from which the tourist can gain an insight into British tomb typology. From our locality the megalithic sites of Waylands Smithy, West Kennett, Uley, Belas Knap and the Avening 'port hole' remains are described.

The Bronze Age is represented by monographs on the barrow cemeteries at Winterbourne Stoke Cross Roads, Normanton Down, Poor Lot and Oakley Down; and the Drizzlecombe alignments. The total space allocated to the whole of the British Isles is 22 pages, compared with 34 pages devoted to Egyptian sites and 29 pages for Etruscan and Mycenaean tombs. It is difficult to see for which section of the archaeological public this gazetteer is intended since any enthusiastic tourist will require a deeper coverage than is here provided.

Overall this book provides an invaluable addition to the archaeological library: it is well written with Leslie Grinsell's unvarying clarity of style, and is profusely illustrated.

John Drinkwater

R. H. Leech, Small Medieval Towns in Avon: Archaeology and Planning (C.R.A.A.G.S. 1975) pp 60, maps, £1.50

This interesting and informative report is the first Survey published by C. R. A. A. G. S., the Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset, and the six small towns studied are Chipping Sodbury, Marshfield, Thornbury, Wickwar, Keynsham and Pensford.

The author, Roger Leech, outlines the objectives of this and future surveys, as firstly to identify the priorities for rescue excavation in the more seriously threatened historic towns, and secondly to provide the County and District Councils with information on constraints imposed by the historic environment.

Planning authorities will no doubt be pleased to have this useful information conveniently collected in one volume and set out in a clear and understandable manner. Indeed this is an eminently readable report, pitched at a level which will appeal to the lay member of the public as well as to the more serious student of archaeological matters.

The survey covers all the towns within Avon, except for Bath and Bristol, which were of any importance during the period AD 450 - 1600, though most of the settlements were established in the 12th and 13th centuries.

An Introductory section on Archaeology and Topography of medieval towns includes descriptions of the founding, street plans, burgages, markets, water supply and the surrounding field patterns of typical medieval towns and compares the degree to which these common features occur in the six towns of Avon.

The six towns are then considered individually and in detail. The text is supplemented in each case by two excellent maps, one showing the medieval features of the settlement only, and the second, set opposite for ease of comparison, illustrates the present state of development and identifies sites recently cleared and likely future development as well as showing both Listed buildings and pre-1840 unListed buildings. The chapter on Keynsham devotes a good deal of space to previous research and archaeological problems and potential.

The report rounds off with sections on Archaeology and The Planning Departments and a Policy for Archaeological Research, and concludes with a short summary of Recommendations. Among these conclusions, the report highlights the lack of an adequate system of recording buildings, and the need for a Sites and Monuments Record for Avon. The need for co-operation between the local authority planning departments and C. R. A. A. G. S. is emphasised as is the suggestion that there should be specialist archaeological staff appointed to the Planning Authorities.

The Survey treads a careful path between the learned technical treatise on the one hand and the simplified layman's guide on the other. Areas of interest and importance are identified but are left for detailed investigation by others. In this, the Survey achieves its basic aims of highlighting areas under threat while at the same time providing background information on the less recognisable elements of the urban heritage which, because they may have been altered or disguised are often overlooked altogether by planners and the general public. This Report provides a valuable new perspective for those responsible for the conservation of historic towns.

It is encouraging to read on the back page of this Report a list of forthcoming C. R. A. A. G. S. publications which can be looked forward to with keen anticipation.

M. I. Montague-Smith A. R. I. B. A. , M. R. T. P. I.

We are glad to offer congratulations to two senior B. A. R. G. members who are soon to leave Bristol. From 1st January 1976 Mr. David Blackman will be Deputy Secretary General to the Socialist Group at the European Parliament. Dr. Keith Branigan, a former Chairman of B. A. R. G. and author of many books on archaeology will take up his appointment as Professor of Archaeology and Prehistory at the University of Sheffield in October 1976.

NOTICES OF RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS IN BRIEF

Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery Guide, 4p. A useful information leaflet.

Historic Towns Atlas Vol. 2, ed. M. Lobel Bristol
 fascicule only. Scolar Press, 1975, £5.75. (Review in forthcoming Bulletin)

Atlas of Ancient Civilisations, by K. Branigan. Aldus Books, London 1975
 128pp., ill., photographs and maps. £3.90.

Somerset Windmills, by Martin Watts. Agraphicus, 1975. pp. 14, ill., map. 30p

Legendary history and folklore of Stonehenge, by L. V. Grinsell. 30p. Due now

Prehistoric Britain: an illustrated survey, by K. Branigan. Spur. April '76

Roman West Country, ed. K. Branigan. Illustrated. David and Charles.
 March '76.

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 * PARISH SURVEY UNIT *
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 * An Extraordinary Meeting will be held on 11th March *
 * 1976 at 7.0 p.m. in the City Museum, Bristol to launch *
 * Phase II, under the leadership of our new Co-ordinator. *
 * ALL B. A. R. G. MEMBERS should attend; you are urged *
 * to give maximum support to this project. Reserve this *
 * date as TOP PRIORITY in your new diaries. *
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CALENDAR OF
FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS AND LECTURES
January-April 1976

Abbreviations are as listed in previous issues of Bulletin

January

- 8 The destruction of English churches, by David Dawson. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL 1.15 p.m.
- 9 Archaeology and the countryside, by Charles Browne. 10 meetings weekly at Monteclefe Junior School, SOMERTON. 7.30p.m. University
- 12 The development of artefacts and tools, by A. Wright. 10 meetings weekly at the Arts Centre, 11 Castle Street, BRIDGWATER 7.30p.m. University
- 12 Parish churches and country houses in Somerset, by J. H. Bettey and R. Ashley, 10 meetings weekly at Sacred Heart High School, Manor House, CHEW MAGNA. 7.30 p.m. University
- 13 The Roman Empire, by Dr. A. J. Parker. 14 meetings weekly at Shaftesbury Hall, St. Georges Place, CHELTENHAM. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 13 Excavations at Cricklade, by J. Haslam. Bath and Camerton A. S., Lecture Theatre, Bath Technical College (new building) BATH. 7.15 p.m. Visitors 15p.

January

- 14 Hunters and Gatherers, by J. W. Tyler. 10 meetings weekly at the Folk House, 40 Park Street, BRISTOL. 7.45 p.m.
- 14 Mediterranean Archaeology, by Dr. R. Wilcox. 10 meetings weekly at The School, MARSHFIELD. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 15 The Bristol High Cross, by Michael Liversidge. Winter lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 21 B. A. R. G. MEMBERS SYMPOSIUM Schools Room, City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 p.m. see p.152.
- 22 A geological walk between Clevedon and Portishead, by Andrew Mathieson. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL. 1.15 p.m.
- 29 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: CROPMARKS IN ARCHAEOLOGY, by J. E. Hancock. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.

February

- 2 Bristol in 1876, by F. Reece Winstone. B. G. A. S. City Museum, BRISTOL 5.45 p.m.
- 3 Prehistoric excavations in S Britain and N France, by W. J. Wedlake. Bath and Camerton A. S. Lecture Theatre, Bath Technical College, (new building) BATH. 7.15 p.m. Visitors 30p.
- 6 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: FREESTONE MINES OF NE SOMERSET AND W WILTS, by R. J. Tucker. City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 p.m. Please note: Friday, not Thurs.
- 8 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATES' EXCURSION: BOX STONE MINES. Linked with lecture above. Coach leaves University Road, Bristol at 10.00 a.m. See p.153 for details.
- 7-8 Pollen Analysis II, by K. Crabtree. Second of two linked N. R. w/e at Geography Dept., University Road, BRISTOL, (P) University
- 13 Historic sites and settlements in the Chew Valley, by J. H. Bettey. B. S. A. Village Hall, BANWELL 7.30 p.m.
- 13-15 The West Saxon landscape A. D. 400-1066. Panel of lecturers. R w/e at Urchfont Manor, nr. DEVIZES. (P) to the Warden, Urchfont Manor.
- 19 Recent excavations in Saxon Bristol and at Spicer's Almshouse, by M. W. Ponsford. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL 1.15p.m.
- 19 Recent work at Deerhurst Anglo-Saxon church, by Philip Rahtz. Winter lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 p.m.
- 21 B. A. R. G. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, followed by the Chairman's Address: TEN YEARS' DIGGING - THOUGHTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHANGE, City Museum, BRISTOL 2.30 p.m.
- 21 The impact of Man on the Wessex landscape. Panel. 1-day school at The Museum, DEVIZES. 11.00 a.m. (P) to The Museum, Devizes.
- 26 London Archaeology, by N. Cook. C. & D. A. S. Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7.30 p.m.
- 26 Numismatic Quiz: Bath v Bristol. Bath and Bristol Numismatic Society. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30p.m.
- 28-29 Archaeology and the Church. Panel of lecturers. NR w/e at 13 Woodland Road, BRISTOL (Rooms 5 & 6). University.

March

- 2 The eighteenth century pleasure gardens of Bath, by P.J.Greening. Bath and Camerton A.S. Lecture Theatre, Bath Technical College, BATH. 7.15 p.m.
- 4 Roman interior decoration, by Georgina Plowright. Lunchtime lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL 1.15 p.m.
- 13 Castles and Forts, by R. Ashley. An afternoon course at the Brunswick Room, Youth and Community Centre, 4 Abbey Street, BATH. 2.00-5.00p.m.
- 13-14 Underwater Archaeology: a practical introduction for divers by Dr. A. J. Parker. NR w/e at Conference Room, 13 Woodland Road, BRISTOL and University Swimming Pool. (P) University.
- 15 Avebury and the maxi-henges, by Nicholas Thomas. B. G. A. S. City Museum, BRISTOL 5.45 p.m.
- 15 B. A. R. G. LECTURE: (in conjunction with the City Museum)
CRICKLEY HILL: THE ARCHITECTURE AND OTHER FEATURES
OF THE NEOLITHIC AND IRON AGE SETTLEMENT, by P. Dixon.
City Museum, Bristol. 7.30 p.m.
- 19-21 Medieval towns in SW Britain. Panel of lecturers. R w/e at Dillington House, nr. ILMINSTER, Somerset. (P) to the Warden, Dillington House. University.
- 22-26 Archaeological Field Surveying. P. J. Fowler and D. J. Bonney. R week at Urchfont Manor, nr. DEVIZES. (P) University.
- 25 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: UP THE WALL: HADRIAN'S
WALL REVISITED, by Georgina Plowright. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 25 A numismatic tour of Rome, by P. W. Selby. Bath and Bristol Numismatic Society. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 26-28 Celtic Art and Religion, by Mrs. E. Fowler. R w/e at Burwalls, Leigh Woods, BRISTOL. Some NR places available. (P).
University.

April

- 4 Archaeology on a 'Traditional' farm, by P. J. Fowler. 1-day school at Castle Farm, MARSHFIELD. (P) University
- 9 Medieval Bath, by P. J. Greening, K. & S. L. H. S. Ellsbridge. House, Bath Road, KEYNSHAM. 7.30p.m. Visitors 15p.
- 10 C. B. A. Group 13 Spring Meeting in Bristol. Details available from C. R. A. A. G. S. Theme: Rural and Urban Surveys
- 24 Man the Hunter on Mendip - the last half million years, by Dr. E. K. Tratman. S. A. N. H. S. Wyndham Hall, TAUNTON Castle. 2.30 p.m.
- 29 Medals of the Gloucestershire Regiment, by R. Lines. Bath and Bristol Numismatic Society. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.