



Bristol Archaeological Research Group

City Museum,
Queens Road,
Bristol, 8.

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BULLETIN

Spring
1976

Contents

Vol. 5 No. 7

- 171 Officers and Committee: Membership
- 172 Editorial
- 173 Some Guidelines for Beginners in Parish Survey Work, by A. B. E.
- 175 Parish Survey Unit I
Introducing our new Co-ordinator
Area map of B. A. R. G. commitments
New List of Categories
- 180 Annual General Meeting
- 181 Americans at Large by Arthur Selway
- 182 Wookey Hole 4, by C. J. Hawkes
- 183 Annual Report
- 184 Castle Farm, Marshfield
- 186 Parish Survey Unit II
Additional abbreviations and sources
Burnett Parish by Pauline Belsey
Checklist for Burnett
- 190 Associate Members
- 191 A. G. B. A. Reports
- 193 Members' Symposium No. 11
- 195 Review and Notices
- 198 Calendar of forthcoming excavations, lectures, meetings and visits

SOME GUIDELINES FOR BEGINNERS IN PARISH SURVEY WORK

The task of the parish survey worker has been made much easier in the last year or so with the publication of two key textbooks which deal with fieldwork techniques in relation to post-Roman landscapes. These are Landscape Archaeology, by M. Aston and T. Rowley, (David and Charles, 1974) £2.50 (paperback) and Fieldwork in Medieval Archaeology, by C. Taylor, (Batsford, 1974) £2.75 (paperback). Both books contain a wealth of information about the variety of earthwork sites that may survive in a parish and how these may be related to the historical landscapes of the area concerned. Prehistoric and Roman sites seldom survive as earthworks except in marginal areas and are more often identified from scatters of archaeological material found in ploughed fields. The processes of fieldwalking and the interpretation of field scatters are also discussed in the same two books. The analysis of any parish can best proceed through three stages: a thorough search of all the available printed and documentary sources; detailed fieldwork and survey on the ground; and a provisional analysis of the historical landscape of the parish.

Searching the Historical Sources. The general approaches and problems have been summarised in C. Taylor's book (Chapters 5 and 6), while a more detailed consideration of the use of Tithe field names as applied to the M5 Research Project appears in Field Survey in British Archaeology, ed. E. Fowler, (C. B. A., 1972). Members of the B. A. R. G. Parish Survey Unit are extremely lucky in having had exceptionally detailed help and advice from Mrs. Frances Neale, and should make full use of her lists of printed and manuscript sources, and her notes on how to extract the maximum amount of information from the Tithe Map, which in many cases is the earliest surviving map for a parish.

Fieldwork. Correct identification and interpretation of sites can only be learnt by much practice and experience in the field. The fieldworker must be able to recognise monuments and artefacts of all periods and all possible purposes. This may sound very daunting to the beginner about to start on a parish survey, but it need not be so. Full use should be made of any suitable evening courses provided in the area, and sites selected from the B. A. R. G. Field Guides should be visited in any free time. Another useful approach is to arrange for annual holidays to be spent in parts of the country where there are many different kinds of surviving monuments and recently published gazetteers are available. Easily accessible areas of this kind include Dorset, using Dorset by C. Taylor (Hodder and Stoughton, 1970), and the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments volumes, available from the local library; or Western Cornwall, using Vivian Russell's Parish Check-Lists. It soon becomes easier to recognise features of different kinds and dates, and in difficult cases a second opinion can be sought.

Landscape Analysis. The fieldworker with an enquiring mind should not only be interested in recording sites and earthworks of obvious archaeological and historical interest within his parish but should also attempt to analyse how

174

all the surviving visible features inter-relate. This is less difficult than it sounds, mainly involving a careful study of the shapes, sizes and disposition of fields, the alignment and nature of tracks and boundaries, and a study of the form of any town or village within the parish. It should be possible to work out the pattern of medieval land use, the relative distribution of open arable, forest, waste and meadow, in relation to the medieval settlement pattern. Then the subsequent sequence of field enclosure can usually be established. If there is a large house within a park the areas enparked may contain a fossilised landscape containing well-preserved medieval earthworks or a specialised landscape incorporating earthwork remains of formal gardens laid out at the time of enparkment. Modern features should not be neglected. Industrial archaeology is now a specialised subject but the fieldwork associated with it is the same as any other. A disused railway embankment is just as important a feature in the landscape of a given area as an Iron Age hill-fort; and it is essential that the parish fieldworker should be able to recognise old mineral track lines, post medieval quarry pits and the like to avoid confusion with other classes of field monument.

The best general introduction to this kind of approach is still Professor Hoskin's The Making of the English Landscape published in 1955 and now available in paperback. Analysis of fields is brilliantly summarised in C. Taylor's new book Fields in the English Landscape (Dent 1975, £5.95), while the topography of towns and villages is best dealt with in Landscape Archaeology (see above) Chapters 5 and 6.

The use of this approach makes parish survey work doubly interesting. Preparation of a series of overlapping parish maps, using contrasting colours to show as many different categories of information as possible is to be recommended in addition to compilation of a standard checklist of sites. Such maps would be difficult to publish but could form the basis for a slightly fuller 'Introduction' to a normal checklist.

In addition to books mentioned already the following might also be useful:

Beresford M. and St. Joseph, J. K. Medieval England: an Aerial Survey (1958)

Crawford, O. G. S. Archaeology in the Field (1953)

Fowler, P. J. (ed.) Archaeology and the Landscape (1972)

Hoskins, W. G. Fieldwork in Local History (1967)

Hoskins, W. G. English Landscapes B. B. C. publication. 75p. (1973)

A. B. E.

LUNDY

Exceptionally good value for a day out that is different, the annual excursion arranged by Lundy Field Society costs £3.50 for adults and £2.50 for children under 14. 4-5 hours ashore allows ample time to explore the island, guided by experts in archaeology, ornithology and natural history. Footwear suitable is essential. Applications to A. F. Langham, 17 Furzefield Road, Reigate, Surrey.

PARISH SURVEY UNIT
INTRODUCING OUR NEW P. S. U. CO-ORDINATOR

I have been invited to write a brief account of my career for B. A. R. G. readers and to outline my thoughts about the Parish Survey Unit.

A scholarship in History from Sherborne took me to Christ Church, Oxford where I took a II nd in History, following this with a Diploma in Archaeology and Anthropology in my 4th year. I joined the Colonial Service, Uganda and there was particularly concerned with preparation of village surveys, combining social, medical and agricultural studies, then quite a new idea. After commissioned service with the 4th King's African Rifles and further varied experience in Africa I took my retirement and ran a small hill farm in the Quantocks, combining this with some History teaching at Bridgewater G. S. This led eventually to an invitation from the Principal of St. Matthias College to become one of the first male lecturers on her staff, at one time in charge of a joint History/Geography department which was later divided into two. I have recently retired, and now live at Staple Hill on the NE side of Bristol.

The Committee of B. A. R. G. has done me the honour of offering me the job of 'Co-ordinator' and I have accepted. I am at present overwhelmed by the skill and speed with which Mrs. Frances Neale solves all problems and I earnestly hope that I shall succeed in emulating this. I am interested in trying to involve secondary schools throughout Avon in the preparation and use of Parish Checklists.

Armine Wright

P. S. U. PHASE II

A meeting was held in the Schools Room, City Museum on 11th March 1976 with Dr. Toby Parker in the chair, to review progress made since this project was launched in 1971 and to consider its future. Speakers were Frances Neale on 'The First Five Years', and Armine Wright on 'The Next Stage'. Discussion followed, during which coffee was provided by Georgina Plowright. Peter Fowler spoke next on 'The Historic Environment' and chaired further discussion. Policies were formulated and a further meeting was planned for those ready to start work at once. The meeting closed at 9.15 p. m.

The accompanying map shows parishes already completed and published and those on which work is currently in progress. Discussion of the remaining blank areas led to the adoption of Kingswood, Bitton and Whitchurch parishes as being those most in need of examination and checklisting. P. S. Workers are advised to keep it safely, and bring it up to date as work proceeds.

The Unit wishes to thank Barbara Cumby for drawing the map, and to acknowledge the help of the City Museum in producing it for Bulletin.

THE NEW CONSOLIDATED LIST OF CATEGORIES

The categories of sites and objects used in Parish Survey Lists make interesting reading. They are not headings suggested by experts - every one listed here represents a site or sites actually found and recorded by our PSU fieldworkers; and their scope is as varied as the parishes that have been surveyed: town and country, suburbs and seaside.

The categories have evolved as the project progressed, and recently it has been possible to see patterns emerging which have enabled us to simplify and systematise some of the headings used. The categories of buildings have been made more straightforward; the remarkably ubiquitous bowling greens have disappeared into 'Recreational Sites'; and a whole new and important category of 'Plan Components' will now cover such things as village greens, former market places, back lanes and so on. We include the complete revised version of the Categories list here both as an encouragement and as a guide.

Along with the list of Categories goes the full list of Sources and Abbreviations. A matter for the early attention of now new Co-ordinator is the problem of keeping groups up-to-date on these lists economically. Meanwhile, any group who feels in need of such a list or who wants guidance on the use of the various categories, has only to ask for it. Contact the PSU Co-ordinator, Armine Wright, 36 High Street, Staple Hill, Bristol.
Tel: Bristol 569253.

NOTES ON CATEGORIES

Order

The order in which both Categories and Sub-Categories within them, are arranged is alphabetical; except for 'Miscellaneous' and 'Surface & Isolated Finds' Categories, which come at the end of the checklist, and 'Miscellaneous' Sub-Categories which come at the end of their appropriate groups. New Categories and Sub-Categories should be inserted in their correct alphabetical positions.

Cross Reference

Can be inserted wherever it seems helpful (e. g. between 'Settlement Sites' and 'Wells and Springs'; or 'Fishponds' and 'Fields: Names').

Buildings in Streets

Where a large number of buildings in the streets of a town or village are included in the checklist, it is suggested that each side of a street, or both together if appropriate, be treated en bloc, with a general entry: date, general description, covering street-numbers, note of whether any, some or all are LB with grades; list streets in alphabetical order and note side of street (north, south etc.). Buildings of particular note can then be listed separately, with cross-references from the relevant street.

Frances Neale

178
PARISH SURVEY UNIT

CATEGORIES

Consolidated list of Categories and Sub-Categories used to date (Spring 1976).
This list replaces earlier lists.

BOUNDARY & OTHER MARKERS

BANKS & HEDGES
DITCHES
CROSSES
STONES
TREES
MISCELLANEOUS

BUILDINGS

ALMSHOUSES & HOSPITALS
ASSEMBLY ROOMS
BARNs
BATHS, PUBLIC
BUILDINGS, SITES OF
CASTLES
COUNTRY HOUSES
DWELLINGS (see also Country Houses, Farms, Manor Houses, Parsonages)
ECCLESIASTICAL
FARMS & FARMBUILDINGS
HOSPITALS see Almshouses
INNS
JAILS
LITERARY INSTITUTES, READING ROOMS ETC.
LODGES, ESTATE
MANOR HOUSES
MARKETS
PARSONAGES
POORHOUSES & WORKHOUSES
SCHOOLS
SHOPS
TOLLHOUSES
TOWN HALLS
VILLAGE HALLS ETC.
WORKHOUSES see Poorhouses
MISCELLANEOUS

COMMUNICATIONS

BRIDGES
CANALS & RIVER TRANSPORT
FORDS ETC.
GREEN LANES, HOLLOW WAYS AND PATHS
MILESTONES & SIGNS ETC.
RAILWAYS
ROADS

COMMUNICATIONS cont'd

ROADNAMES, CHANGED & DISUSED
STILES
STREET FURNITURE
TRAMWAYS
UNDERGROUND PASSAGEWAYS

EARTHWORKS

BARROWS
HILLFORTS & RELATED EARTHWORKS
LINEAR EARTHWORKS
MISCELLANEOUS

FIELDS

ASSARTS & SMALL ENCLOSURES
"CELTIC" FIELD SYSTEMS & RELATED EARTHWORKS
NAMES
OPEN FIELD SYSTEMS (see also Ridge & Furrow, Strip Lynchets)
RIDGE & FURROW
STRIP LYNCHETS
WATER MEADOWS
VINEYARDS
MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SYSTEMS

INDUSTRIAL

BAKERIES
BREWING
BRICK & TILE WORKS
BRICKFIELDS & CLAYPITS
GASWORKS
LIMEKILNS & LIMeworkINGS
METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES
MILLS (Water & Wind)
MINES & WORKINGS (type)
QUARRIES (Type)
SALTWORKS
SMITHIES
TANNERIES
MISCELLANEOUS

PARKS ETC.

FISHPONDS
PARKS
PIGEON HOUSES
WARRENS
MISCELLANEOUS

SETTLEMENT & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

CAVES, POTHoles & ROCK SHELTERS
PLAN COMPONENTS
SETTLEMENT SITES
MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES

WATER SUPPLIES

- DRINKING FOUNTAINS
- FISHPONDS see Parks: Fishponds
- PONDS
- PUMPING WORKS
- PUMPS
- SHEEP DIPS
- TANKS & CISTERNS
- WEIRS, SLUICES & LEATS, ETC.
- WELLS & SPRINGS

MISCELLANEOUS

- BURIAL GROUNDS
- DEFENCE SITES
- FOLLIES, GROTTOS ETC.
- GALLOWES SITES
- POUNDS
- RECREATIONAL SITES

SURFACE & ISOLATED FINDS

In alphabetical order of objects

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The fourteenth Annual General Meeting of B. A. R. G. was held in the Schools Room, City Museum, on the afternoon of Saturday 21st February 1976. Minutes of the thirteenth A. G. M. were read and approved, as were the officers' reports for the year 1975-6. Mr. R. R. J. A. Nesbitt who has resigned after ten years' service as Hon. Auditor was thanked most sincerely for his work for the Group. It was proposed and seconded from the floor that Mr. Philip Twentyman should be appointed in his place. Results of the election of officers and committee are listed on p.171. The business meeting ended with the installation of Dr. A. J. Parker as our new Chairman.

After tea Mike Ponsford gave his address as retiring Chairman. His subject was "Ten years' digging - some thoughts on archaeological change". A radical switch from established trench-and-section techniques to a generally accepted policy of area excavation has taken place during this decade. Site directors, particularly in a rescue situation, now depend heavily on skilful use of large machines such as the J. C. B. and Hy-Mac, which can safely remove an overburden to within a fraction of friable ceramic material. The speaker's own essentially practical approach to archaeological problems was amply illustrated by a series of well-chosen slides, some of which recalled time well spent on Bristol sites for members of the audience.

AMERICANS AT LARGE

During the summer holidays last year I organised a three-and-a-half weeks Archaeology course for young Americans attending a summer camp in England.

This was based on the many thousands of holiday camps in the U.S. A. which cater for a diversity of interests. Our camp was situated in a private school near Banbury in Oxfordshire, and provided Soccer, Travel, Drama and Archaeology. The two latter subjects were on trial, never having been offered before.

My job was to organise sessions on Prehistory and Archaeology with a stay in London to visit excavations, museums and as many historic buildings and places as could be crammed into the time available, and finally to bring my group to Bristol for digging experience.

During our time at the camp we were able to visit Stonehenge (they practically went down on their knees for this), but not before they had seen Avebury, West Kennet Long Barrow, the Sanctuary, and of course Silbury Hill which we dutifully refrained from climbing as requested by the attendant at Avebury Museum. Other visits included Oxford and the Ashmolean, the Rollright Stones, Long Compton, some local country houses and Bath, on our way back from Bristol.

The situation in camp was very informal; other group members could drop in on our sessions if they wished, and there were side attractions such as sailing, pony riding, and visits with the Travel Group.

All in all it was a grand experience but rather a hectic one, and my group began to wilt in the face of it all. Three and a half weeks was nowhere near enough time to cover everything adequately. We had to leave out a visit to Wroxeter, and an unfortunate mishap prevented our visit to British Camp on the Malverns.

Although we were small in number we were a successful group, and I have been asked to organise this year's course. I might add that it was a very sobering experience too, for the youngsters took down every scrap of information I could give them, and I hope I did not let them down in any way.

Arthur Selway

WOOKEY HOLE 4

Two seasons' work have now taken place in the fourth chamber of Wookey Hole, by kind permission of the management - Madame Tussauds.

For some years it has been suspected that the bank of silt in the fourth chamber (or Holy Hole) may have covered some burials, and in 1973 a small 2-day trial excavation was made to see whether there was anything

in this bank or if it had been scoured out in the flood of 1968 or some other flood in the past. A small sondage into the soft silty layer proved to be sterile but a harder clay/silt layer was beneath, sloping up steeply from the water's edge. Trodden into the surface of this layer was a piece of clay pipe stem, and on broaching this surface two fragments of bone were found almost immediately. On this evidence it was decided to return in 1974 to mount an excavation.

During the Paper Mill's holiday period in 1974 the water level was lowered by opening the sluice at the entrance to the cave. This brings the level down to something approaching conditions which appertained until the dam was put in during the middle of last century.

The area excavated was 3.0 x 2.5 metres. Having removed the soft silty layer which it is assumed had accumulated since the damming of the entrance, the compact silt was exposed, and trodden into its surface were a few pieces of clay pipe stem and a lead grape shot, relics of its 17th and 18th century visitors. As soon as the surface of the silt was trowelled skeletal material was found; teeth, and broken limb bones; mainly from the upper limbs. This imbalance has been redressed in later excavation during 1975. There was very little material in articulation, except in crevices between rocks scattered over the floor of the chamber. Even where they were in articulation the impression gained was not so much of entire bodies being placed in as burials but more of token burials, or perhaps bodies being brought in after being exposed elsewhere. Over 10 individuals were represented in 1974, ranging from children to young adults.

Apart from the skeletal material which was human with only two exceptions - a portion of a jaw of sheep and an amphibian bone, probably frog - other finds in this layer consisted of a little pottery; a few bronze objects - 3 plain wire rings, a bracelet and a brooch; several iron studs and a few heavily corroded iron objects, some of which it is hoped will respond to treatment.

As the deposit had been disturbed by stream action, dating of skeletal material except where the rings and the bracelet were still around the bones which they had stained, was a matter of inference from the fact that they were all in the same layer, and that the clay pipe fragments were at a higher level. This layer of compacted silt was up to 10 cms. thick in the main area but in the crevices between the larger rocks where it had not been trampled down by later visitors it was softer and thicker. Beneath this layer was a soft, very wet clay over waterlogged river gravel; both of these layers appeared to be sterile, although only a small area was excavated.

The pottery fragments were of a coarse ware of Roman date, and rather

undistinguished. The bracelet and brooch have been tentatively dated AD 2nd-3rd century, and this dating has been generally confirmed by this year's excavation.

It is hoped that the Report will be published in 1977.

Christopher Hawkes

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1975

Hon. Secretaries

Since the resignation of our former Hon. Secretary these duties have been shared, with most satisfactory results. A reduced winter lecture programme was offset by a generous offer from the Extra-Mural Dept. for members to attend a 10-lecture course "Current excavations in Britain" at a reduced cost, and the City Museum has again shared two of its Winter Lectures with us. Skittles matches against G. A. D. A. R. G. and the Thornbury Group were popular events.

Hon. Treasurer

The Group's financial position is sound. Deposit and Current accounts together amount to over £600; this is earmarked for our publication programme later this year. The Publications (sales) account stands at £108 and the P. S. U. account at £45. It was suggested that our Treasurer should investigate possibilities of obtaining a better interest rate from a different type of Deposit account.

Hon. Editor Bulletin

Bulletin's three issues annually remain steady at 30/32 pages each, and about 300 copies each time. Illustrations can now be included, though at some extra cost. Subject matter continues to reflect members' own interests with an additional requested article on some specialised topic in each number.

Hon. Editor Special Publications

Few copies remain of Field Guide No. 3 (Medieval), which included a section on pre-medieval sites. It is suggested that this latter material should be expanded into an Early Christian Guide; Elizabeth Fowler would be willing to compile such a guide with a possible publication date early in 1977. Meanwhile, a truly Medieval Guide incorporating much new local knowledge can be prepared by the end of 1976. The Committee may then decide which to print first. A further possibility when funds permit would be to replace Field Guide No. 4 (Industrial) also almost sold out, by a Post-Medieval Field Guide.

Hon. Membership Secretary

The Group welcomed 35 new members during 1975-6. Unfortunately there are still numerous unpaid subscriptions outstanding, and several members

have paid at the outdated rate of £1; personal reminders will be sent out with this Bulletin. Sadly, very few new Associate members have joined this year; this may reflect less efficient and more expensive bus services.

Hon. Associate Members Secretary

Three successful outings took place this year, which, in spite of rising costs were run without making a loss. A visit to Redcliffe caves, High Street cellars and the City Museum's excavations was particularly popular. The proposed Wiltshire trip was cancelled for lack of support, and that to the Stone Mines will be rearranged during more clement weather. Much help for the Section has been received from the staff of the Archaeology Dept., City Museum, and from several B. A. R. G. members.

Hon. Fieldwork Adviser

Museum excavations took place at Temple Street and Peter Street, greatly helped by an increase in permanent staff, which will in turn expedite publication of reports. Further investigation of Bristol's first Roman site at Upper Maudlin Street is to be continued in conjunction with the Classics Dept., University of Bristol. Parish survey work has made steady progress; little now remains to be done of the work undertaken in 1971, and the Unit is to be launched afresh under its new Co-ordinator in March 1976.

CASTLE FARM FOLK MUSEUM

Castle Farm, Marshfield is the home of two enthusiastic B. A. R. G. members and their family. Mr. Knight was a co-opted committee member in the late 60's and many of us remember the intense interest generated by his find of two Bronze Age skeletons in a sectioned ditch near Tormarton, material which is now on display in the City Museum, Bristol. Several members have been fortunate enough to visit Castle Farm in the past. Now, some of its buildings and a new Folk Museum are open to the public at a very reasonable charge, expressly to enable Mr. and Mrs. Knight to maintain this exceptionally interesting group of agricultural buildings in a good state of repair.

Visits by coach have already been arranged both by the Extra-Mural Department, and the City Museum as one of its summer activities (see Calendar), and assuredly B. A. R. G. members and their friends will enjoy giving this unusual and enterprising venture their very best support.

Opening Times From June to September on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays
2.00 p. m. - 7.00 p. m. Parties at other times by special
arrangement.
Admission: 25p. O. A. P's and children (accompanied) 10p.
It is regretted that no dogs can be allowed

Mr. Leslie Gore, formerly W. E. A. Organiser for Gloucestershire and a member of B. A. R. G. has kindly allowed the following shortened version of his notes about Castle Farm to appear in Bulletin.

Castle Farm lies in that part of Marshfield parish shown as Westend Town on the modern O. S. map. We know there was once a chapel dedicated to St. Pancras at Westend Town; there is to this day a field known as Pancras field, and in the farm buildings at Castle Farm are many pieces of re-used dressed stone which would appear to have come from this chapel. Westend Town seems to have been an early settlement which shrank in size as Marshfield, on the main road between Bristol, Chippenham and London became bigger and more important. A weekly market and an annual fair were established at Marshfield in 1234; on at least one occasion Bristol citizens complained that the existence of Marshfield market was damaging theirs.

The earliest building at Castle Farm is the old farmhouse or longhouse which dates from the second half of the 16th century. This is a rare survival both of its type and in its completeness. It is a two-storeyed building of coursed rubble construction, originally thatched, containing five bays of building with a stack in the third bay backing onto the cross passage. This gave entry and also divided the living end of the house - the Hall end - from the eastern end which housed the animals. The building originally contained six trusses, one of which is now missing. Four of the remaining trusses are of upper cruck construction and the feet of the crucks were tenoned onto the beams which carried floor joists at the Hall end. The cruck blades are irregular in shape and of relatively crude construction, and the purlins which help to support the roof are laid alternately on and through the blades of the crucks. The first floor was reached by a simple stair ladder, the position of which can be determined. The S side of the cross passage was blocked and a wing added probably in the 18th century, and this building, the Nag Stable, contains in its roof some re-used cruck blades taken from an earlier building of which no trace now remains.

The name Castle Farm first appears on Greenwood's map of Gloucestershire for which the survey was made in 1823; the probability is that the present farmhouse and its buildings are of late 18th century date.

Leslie Gore 1975

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, DEPT. OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

It is hoped to start a two-year Certificate in Field Archaeology & Landscape History to be obtained by part-time study, with a view to starting the first course in October 1976. It is hoped to be able to circulate syllabus and other information early in the summer. Anyone wishing to receive this information is invited to send their name and address to:

Secretary for Archaeology, Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies,
32 Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol BS8 1HR.

PARISH CHECKLISTS

ABBREVIATIONS & SOURCES

In addition to those listed in previous Bulletins:

Sources

ANT, J	Antiquaries Journal
BM(AS)	Smith, R. A., British Museum Guide to Anglo Saxon Antiquities, 1923
BRO	Bristol Record Office, formerly called BAO (Bristol Archives Office)
BTM	Bristol Times & Mirror, with date
KSLHS(Chew V)	Keynsham & Saltford Local History Society MSS: Smith, C., Points of Interest in the Chew Valley
MB(1736)	Map of Manor of Burnett by J. de Wilstar, 1736 (BRO 33041)
MB(1823)	Map of Manor of Burnett by J. P. Sturge, 1823(no. 20)(BRO 33041)
VA	Vince, Alan (Keynsham): MSS. notes

Burnett Parish Checklist

BUR Burnett

Vbl (Browne) Verbal source: Charles Browne, Keynsham

VB1(Paget) Verbal source: Mr. A. Paget, Elm Farm, Burnett

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

BURNETT : INTRODUCTION

The small Manor and Parish of Burnett, now part of Compton Dando, lies between Keynsham and Marksbury, bounded on the west by the River Chew. The one tiny hamlet is situated on a crossroads at the edge of a high plain, on ground sloping fairly steeply to the river. Apart from minor 18th century coal working, the district is and always has been essentially agricultural, and the population growth is more or less static.

The Manor, part of Keynsham and held at the time of Domesday Book by the wife of the Saxon thane Ulward, was subsequently annexed to the Abbey of Tewkesbury. After the dissolution, the Manor passed to a succession of Bristol merchants, one of whom, John Whitson, left to the City of Bristol an annuity upon the Manor of Burnett for the foundation of the Red Maids' School.

The aspect of Burnett is pleasant and fertile, and the surface finds from different periods, mostly occurring during road-widening operations, together with the parish name itself, suggest an area occupied since very early times.

Pauline Belsey

BURNETT PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BOUNDARY BANKS & HEDGES</u>			
Parish boundary bank & hedge	65536596- 67356554	yes	Obs
<u>BUILDINGS, DOMESTIC</u>			
<u>LESSER</u>			
Rectory, fo	66486547	no	MB(1736); MB(1823); TA(BUR)
Rectory stables	66486547	yes	1838; TBGAS 59(1937), 267
<u>MANOR</u>			
Manor House	66516535	yes	CJ 2, 416; KSLHS (Chew V); LB(II); OSAD; TBGAS 59 (1937), 262, 270-2
<u>BUILDINGS, OTHER</u>			
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
ch X: St. Michael	66506538	yes	BE(NSB) 148; BTM 5.4.1913; HAL 148; KSLHS (H1 a8); LB; OSAD; SANHS 84 (1938) 112; TBGAS 59(1937) 251, 272-280
ch W, fo	66646523	yes	KSLHS (H1 a8); KWC 20.9.1973; TBGAS 59(1937), 269; OS 6"
<u>FARMS & BARNS</u>			
Elm Farm	66456530	yes	OS 6"
Manor Farm	66456540	yes	OS 6"; TA(BUR) 1838; TBGAS 59 (1937), 268
<u>INSTITUTIONAL</u>			
Poorhouses, fo, site of	66486547	no	TBGAS 59(1937), 268
School, fo	66546548	yes	TBGAS 59(1937), 268
<u>VILLAS & BUILDINGS (RB)</u>			
Burnett villa	66566454	yes	CB 23; DPD 135; OSAD; SANHS 110(1965-6), 10; SHM 126; TBGAS 59(1937), 244; Vbl (Browne, Paget); VCH(S) 1, 303
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>			
<u>GREEN LANES, HOLLOW WAYS & PATHS</u>			
Green lane to coal workings	65906530- 65726557	yes	OS 6"; TA(BUR) 1838; Vbl (Paget)
<u>ROADS</u>			
Roman road/Saxon <u>smale weg</u>	66446583- 66616537	yes	KWC 20.9.73; UBSS 2(1962), 166
<u>FIELDS</u>			
<u>NAMES</u>			
Bearleaze	66406560	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR) 1838
Boiling Spring	65656510	yes	TA(BUR) 1838
Buntles, Hither	65456525	no	TA(BUR) 1838
Claridge, Upper	65706590	yes	TA(BUR) 1838

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>FIELDS cont'd</u>			
Coal Close	65856574	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838
Coalpit Ground	65556565	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Common Field	66546425	yes	MB(1736)
Conygre	66556535	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Culvers Leaze (see also Pigeon House)	67206463	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Deadmans Tining	66556433	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Hangmans Length	67256490	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Hotwells or Strong Stile	66056495	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838; Vbl(Paget)
Limekiln Ground	65776535	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Lippgate or Lipyeat	66506465	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838
Meads, The	65356540	yes	MB(1736)
Pigeon House, Upper & Lower	66356535	yes	TA(BUR)1838
Stoney or Stoning Stile	66056490	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838
Vineyards	65756510	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838
Whore Stone	67306480	yes	MB(1736)
Yavelands	65406545	yes	TA(BUR)1838
<u>OPEN FIELD SYSTEM</u>			
Common Field, fo	66546425	no	MB(1736); OS 6"
Meads, The, fo	65356540	no	MB(1736)
<u>VINEYARDS</u>			
see Fields, Names: Vineyards			
<u>WATER MEADOWS</u>			
Water Meadows	66376530	yes	Vbl (Paget)
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>BREWING</u>			
Manor brewhouse	66516535	no	TBGAS 59(1937),270
<u>LIMEKILNS & LIMeworkINGS</u>			
Limekiln, Manor Farm	?	no	TBGAS 59(1937),267
Limekiln, fo	65776535	no	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838
<u>MINES & WORKINGS (COAL)</u>			
Coalworkings	65756574	yes	MB(1736); TA(BUR)1838; TBGAS 59(1937),267; VCH(S)2,384-5
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Yavelands: slag patches	65406545	yes	Obs; TA(BUR)1838
<u>PARKS ETC.</u>			
<u>PIGEOON HOUSES</u>			
see Fields, Names: Culvers Leaze and Pigeon House			
<u>WARRENS</u>			
see Fields, Names: Conygre			
<u>WATER SUPPLIES</u>			
<u>PONDS</u>			
Pond, fo	6665650	no	OS 6"; TA(BUR)1838
Pond, fo	66216591	no	TA(BUR)1838; Vbl (Paget)

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>PUMPING WORKS</u>			
Hydraulic ram	65556523	yes	OS 6"
<u>PUMPS</u>			
Village pump	66486543	yes	Obs
<u>SHEEP DIPS</u>			
Sheep dip, fo	66116489	yes	Obs
Sheep dip	65786567	yes	Vbl (Paget)
<u>WEIRS, SLICES ETC.</u>			
Catchment, leat &c. associated with water meadows (see Fields)	66376530	yes	Vbl (Paget)
<u>WELLS & SPRINGS</u>			
Spring (near RB villa)	66416458	yes	OS 6"
Springs (2)	65466525	yes	OS 6"
Well/well-cover (see Fields, Names: Hotwells)	65946496	yes	OS 6"; Vbl (Paget)

MISCELLANEOUS

<u>BOWLING GREENS</u>			
Bowling green, fo	66446536	yes	MB(1823); TA(BUR)1838; Vbl (Paget)
GALLOWS, fo, site of	67356553	no	Vbl (Paget)
<u>SURFACE & ISOLATED FINDS</u>			
Coffin, RB	66526554	no	ANT.J 11(1922),381, BCM map; OS 6"; OSAD; TBGAS 59(1937) 244
Coin, RB	66526540	yes	BCM map
Coins, 2 RB	66516450	yes	TBGAS 59(1937)244; VCH(S)1,303
Flint implements, meso	660 657	yes	GLV(P)c.1965-6; OSAD; VA
Pendant, gold Saxon, with other finds of beads & bone	66636520	yes	ANT.J 2(1922),383; BM(AS)62; DPD 181; TBGAS 59(1937),244
Spindle whorl	66516535	?	OSAD; TBGAS 59(1937),245

FUTURE PUBLICATIONS

Prehistoric Sites in the Quantock Country, by L. V. Grinsell. To be published by Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society.

The Rollright Stones and their Folklore, by L. V. Grinsell. To be published by Toucan Press in their series West Country Folklore Monographs.

NEW OFFICERS AT C. R. A. A. G. S.

Terry Pearson - Fieldworker on A303
Alan Saville - Field Officer, North Cotswolds

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Three excursions of archaeological and historic interest have been arranged for Associate Members during this summer.

1. Dorset Excursion. Starting from University Road at 10.00 a. m. on Sunday 9th May we shall tour, by coach, a variety of sites including Maiden Castle, Roman remains in Dorchester, Iron Age hill-forts at Hod Hill and Hambledon Hill, and the re-sited village of Milton Abbas. We shall stop at Sherborne to see the Abbey Church. Our leader will be Miss Georgina Plowright. Cost: £1.50 (or less) for Associates and those under 18 applying to join B. A. R. G., and £1.90 for adults. Fares should be sent as soon as possible for this visit to Peter Maggs, 5 Lansdowne Terrace, Bristol BS6 7YW.
2. North Wales. This four-day tour of sites in North Wales from Friday 23rd-Monday 26th July is probably the most ambitious event arranged for Associates so far. Cost, including transport from Bristol and around North Wales, admission to sites, accommodation and breakfast only (not other meals) will be £16 for Associates and those under 18 applying to join B. A. R. G. Priority will be given to Associates booking before 8th May with an £8 deposit. If thereafter any spare places remain, adults will be most welcome; cost to them will be £10 more than that charged for Associates. We intend to stay in or near Corwen, Caernarvon and Llandudno, and to visit a variety of sites particularly in the Harlech, Anglesey and Welsh Border areas, chosen advisedly for the concentration of fine examples from a range of periods set in a landscape noted for its attractiveness. This area is especially rich in neolithic burial chambers and medieval castles. Our guides will be Mr. D. P. Dawson and Miss Georgina Plowright. Booking forms and details of the tour are being circulated to Associates; others interested in joining the tour may apply to the above address.
3. South Wales Excursion. Sunday 5th September. Coach will leave University Road at 10.00 a. m. Cost: £1.60 for Associates, £2.00 for others. Payment should be made at least 4 weeks in advance for this trip, to the above address. The theme will be the Norman impact on the Welsh Marches and several castles will be visited including Goodrich and Grosmont, and possibly Skenfrith; we shall also see Kilpeck Norman Chapel and Llantonny Priory. Our leader will be Mr. Dawson, as on our popular South Wales trip last autumn.

Peter Maggs
Hon. Secretary, Associate Members

RESCUE LIAISON OFFICER

The post of RESCUE Liaison Officer remains in abeyance until such time as RESCUE itself has redefined its policy regarding the usefulness of these links.

A. G. B. A. REPORT

St. Peter's, Bristol 1975

An area of approximately 600 sq. m. is being excavated in advance of landscaping to the N of St. Peter's Church, which stands at the edge of the medieval town wall (excavated in 1970) and is bounded by two medieval roads, Peter Street on the S and Narrow Wine Street on the N, which ran from the Castle to the town. It includes a lane known from at least the 15th century, termed Checker Lane in the 17th century, later called Church Lane. It seems most probable that this site occupies what may well have been the heart of the settlement referred to in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in the 1050's as 'BRICGSTOWE'.

The western part of the site includes part of the medieval town wall traced in the 1970 excavation. It was probably built in the first half of the 12th century. Documentary sources suggest that the original wall had been demolished by the 16th century; but excavation has exposed several phases of narrower rebuilding as a structural wall during later medieval and post-medieval periods, indicative of its continuing use as a major boundary.

A succession of street levels of Checker/Church Lane dating from 14-19th centuries was excavated. The earliest lane fades out before a bank of red sand and sandstone, and is possibly of 11th century date.

Several tenements fronting onto Peter Street, Narrow Wine Street and both sides of Checker Lane have been excavated. A Recorder of Bristol, Simon Oliver is known to have had a house on the corner of Peter Street and Checker Lane in the early 15th century. The original cellar still survives, and was in use until the 1940's. Many such examples of the close correlation between archaeological and documentary evidence are helping to furnish a cohesive historical picture of the area.

Industrial activity, particularly metal working, is indicated by the use of iron slag and industrial ash in 14th century road make-up, and its occurrence in pits. On the E of Checker Lane one building seems to have been open at the back in its earliest phase and was possibly a workshop. Behind again was an open yard throughout most of the later part of the medieval period; some areas were gardened, and there are indications of small timber sheds possibly workshops or for storage.

During the 16th and 17th centuries the stone buildings were extended into the yard area, and several phases of alteration and rebuilding are evident throughout the post-medieval period, though the original lines of the tenement boundaries seem to have been retained. At present, most of the site has been excavated to 13th century levels, and, in the sides of pits and other later features it can be seen that earlier layers exist in bands of pale silts to a depth of 60-70 cms. over the natural sand. The large amounts of 12th and 13th century pottery which have turned up in later layers indicate the probability of fairly heavy occupation during this period.

It is also hoped to find traces of the Jewish settlement of the area. It is known from documents that a thriving Jewish community lay between the town wall and the Castle during the 13th century, and a synagogue and several houses are documented in Wine Street. Most of these were probably destroyed when the area was extensively burnt.

We are most grateful to Nott Brodie and Co. Ltd. and to the City Engineer's Department for their generous co-operation and assistance in carrying out the excavation.

Eric Boore and Les Good

Spicer's Almshouse

A 14th century building, thought to be that of Spicer's Almshouse was excavated by the City Museum in advance of development.

Three main rooms separated by timber partitions, two of which contained domestic hearths were completely excavated. Many fish and chicken bones suggested a light diet.

Abutting the N end of the building and apparently also of 14th century date were two walls which could indicate a Chapel paralleled with Foster's Almshouse in Steep Street, Bristol.

Later extensions, and the demolition of the S part of the Almshouse in the 15th century, apparently on its dissolution, saw the rebuilding of the house which made use of some of the earlier standing clay-bonded walls.

The building was again extended in the 16th century with the addition of two small rooms on the W side with internal fittings which suggested the positions of back-to-back fireplaces. These were separated from the main room by a north/south corridor, which was accessible from the garden to the W by way of a doorway at each end.

A well, also of 16th century date, constructed of pennant and limestone which abutted the W side of the two small rooms was excavated. This had been thoroughly cleaned out up to the beginning of the 17th century. There followed a period which saw the demolition of the buildings and the construction thereon of a warehouse associated with glass kilns immediately to the W of Temple Street.

By 1900 a large printing firm, Mardon Son and Hall had erected their No. 2 factory on the site.

Bruce Williams

Surely the most stimulating of this season's Extra-Mural short courses was The Archaeology of Churches weekend in late February. Lecturers and audience alike felt this to be a wholly successful experiment built round a rapidly developing aspect of archaeology. It is also one in which amateurs can make a most valuable contribution.

B. A. R. G. MEMBERS' SYMPOSIUM - NO. 11

21st January 1976

The Schools Room was comfortably full for this annual event, held experimentally as an evening meeting this year. Five short papers were read, after which Leslie Grinsell gave a longer, illustrated account of his recent work on Dartmoor, with a bonus in the form of a considerable amount of practical advice on basic aspects of fieldwork.

1. Jim Hancock

The Ups and Downs of Aerial Photography

Our annual B. A. R. G. aerial review, Hancock-style, reinforced last year's countrywide disclosure of new all-period sites. From Oxfordshire via the Cotswolds to Avon and Somerset we saw enclosures round, rectangular and irregular, trackways, ring ditches and countless more sites indicating an intensive land use and requiring an army of fieldworkers for follow-up on the ground. Several 'twinned' shots of identical locations taken in 1972 and 1975 brought out the concealed profusion of sites in a given area. Final slides explained this contributor's choice of title, showing his aircraft's unscheduled appearance in the ducal oatfield at Badminton last August, happily without any lasting ill-effects for our Photographer Extraordinary.

2. Bruce Macfarlane

Recording Gravestones at St. George's, Easton

After closure of this redundant church members of B. A. R. G. and A. G. B. A. cleared its overgrown churchyard and began a systematic investigation of all gravestones prior to their removal for break-up. An interesting sequence emerged, starting in 1756. During this work (to be described more fully in Bulletin Vol. 5 No. 8 forthcoming) fragments of Don Jon's Cross which was probably medieval came to light. It was later used as a boundary mark for the western end of Kingswood Forest, appearing as such on a map of 1610.

Publication. This and similar work at St. Mary's, Henbury and St. John's Bedminster will be published by the City Museum.

3. Jane Evans

The new Woodspring Museum, Weston-super-Mare

Material 'acquired' from Worlebury hill-fort excavation was later donated to form the nucleus of Weston's first public museum in 1900. It grew jointly with the Library until local government changes in 1974 facilitated removal from The Boulevard to a larger separate establishment in the old Gasworks building in Burlington Street, itself built on the site of former livery stables. A courtyard of wood blocks from this earlier use makes an excellent concourse area for bygone vehicles. Blown up Victorian local photographs provide a lively background to material illustrating growth of the seaside resort. Weston's special features, its donkeys, donkey-chairs and their chairmen, beach furniture and entertainments

are recalled visually for today's visitor to savour. The Archaeology Gallery will open in the summer of 1976 with the Worlebury finds worthily displayed. The name 'Woodspring', chosen as a suitably historic one for the new District, refers to the old Victorine Priory just north of Weston. The Museum is open daily, Sundays excepted.

4. Eric Boore Excavations at Spicers Almshouses and St. Peter's, Bristol

See A. G. B. A. Report on p. 191.

5. Steve Speak University Fieldwork

Late in 1975 students did some fieldwalking on 3 threatened sites in the Whitchurch area. Fields at Lyons Court Farm and Oatlands Avenue were unproductive, but at Witch Hazel Road a variety of 13th century wares including a large group of unglazed micaceous wares, some Ham Green B ware and 3 sherds of Ham Green cooking pot were found in upcast and fill from a recently cut drainage trench. Other areas in this field yielded stones - possibly building debris - and a rim and handle fragment of 16th/17th century German stoneware or English imitation, perhaps a Bellarmine. A local resident will watch this entire area when building commences.

A students' Parish Survey Group has started work recently on Doddington Parish.

6. Leslie Grinsell Burial-chambers and stone cists on Dartmoor

Shortly after retiring early in 1972 the author began doing fieldwork on Dartmoor with the object of producing a definitive paper on Dartmoor Barrows, absorbing the published work including the 17 interim Barrow Reports in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association (largely the work of father and son R. N. Worth and R. Hansford Worth) and including the results of his own fieldwork and bibliographical research. In 1975 this work received from the British Academy a grant which should enable it to be completed within a reasonable time.

The fieldwork is being based on the 6-inch-to-the-mile maps of the Ordnance Survey, and the bibliographical research is being pursued in the West Country Studies Library at Exeter and in the Plymouth City Library. It is intended that publication should follow the pattern of the most recent of the author's regional barrow surveys, covering Somerset and North Devon; but measurements will henceforth be in metric. Photographic records of each sufficiently photogenic site (including all burial-chambers and stone cists) are being made in colour transparency or black and white and in many instances in both. The author hopes to visit each site personally and about 70% of the known sites have already been seen by him. Those outstanding are mostly on the less accessible parts of the moor and in the W. D. Firing Range areas where fieldwork has to be done during non-firing periods, normally at weekends and during

August and perhaps early September. To facilitate research, either the originals or photocopies of all 73 interim Barrow Reports of the Devonshire Association and other relevant reports have been obtained, and it is normal practice to take the appropriate reports into the field when visiting the sites so that their present state can be compared with what it was when the last published record was made.

To date, two long cairns, three burial-chambers presumed to have been originally enclosed by cairns of shape now uncertain, and about 120 stone cists are known on the moor. Most of the stone cists have their axis SE/NW. They are usually placed centrally in a cairn between 3 and 10 metres in diameter. The size of the smaller cairns seems to have been determined by the volume of material removed for inserting the stone cist. Exceptionally, as on the N edge of Fernworthy Reservoir, two stone cists have been found in one cairn (the larger one is in situ; the smaller is in the Museum of the Torquay Natural History Society). A stone row, often double, frequently extends downhill from each small cairn. Stone cists, and small cairns which often contain them, tend to occur on the hillslopes, in this respect contrasting with the distribution of the larger cairns which usually crown the hilltops. Finds to date are few, but suggest that the small cairns and stone cists date from the Beaker cultures and the larger cairns probably from the early Bronze Age.

This account will form the basis of an address to be given later this year at the A. G. M. of the Devonshire Archaeological Society:

REVIEW

Ed. M. Lobel, Historic Towns Atlas, Vol. 2. Bristol fascicle only. Scholar Press, 1975. £5.75.

This Historic Towns Atlas of Bristol is one of a series which will eventually cover all the major medieval towns in Europe. It should be welcomed by all those interested in the history and archaeology of Bristol, and in spite of its slightly excessive price must be regarded as an essential possession for all serious students, schools and libraries. The work is in two parts - a history of the city and a series of maps.

The history is a most readable and up-to-date summary of the city's development by Professor Carus Wilson. Particularly interesting are the accounts of the post-Conquest suburbs planned and developed by the Earl of Gloucester (Broadmead) and the Knights Templar (between the river and the Portwall). The economic history of the city is closely linked to its topography, eleventh and twelfth century expansion being related to the export of wool, with a renewed period of prosperity in the fourteenth century being associated with the export of finished cloth. The great expansion in the city's area in the eighteenth century is related to the growth of trade with the Americas.

The plans are by Mrs. Lobel, but obviously based very much on the work of numerous scholars, including of course the local archaeologists. All the identifiable and some conjectural medieval features are recorded on the maps, and range from street names and water supplies to the major religious houses and the castle. One weakness of the maps is that they must follow a standard format laid down for the series, so that there is a group of maps entitled Bristol c. 1820 based in fact on the 1:500 plans of the 1880's but omitting features later than Ashmead's map of 1828. Less easy to understand is what determined the limits of the maps. Inexplicably, half of Wade's estate built about 1710 in St. Jude's is cut off; why show one side of Wade Street and not the other? Equally strange is the omission of much of Kingsdown, site of several Civil War forts and all built up by the end of the eighteenth century. The reader might think that this is because the book is mainly concerned with medieval Bristol; why then is a map of Clifton c. 1820 included?

In the absence of an Archaeological Implications of Development report for Bristol this book is an essential tool for the planners; it should encourage a greater awareness of what is already there but often is not appreciated. Why not make something of the Portwall instead of just seeing its line reflected in that of a dual carriageway? Why not put up a few more plaques - sites of city gates, the medieval cellar outside the Bank of England - a host of possibilities springs to mind.

The price of the book will probably restrict its sale to the general public and what is now needed is a popular and cheaper version, to serve as a guide to the location of all the constituent parts of medieval Bristol. We shall of course be much enlightened on this when the recent excavations in the city are published and when Mrs. Neale's researches are completed. It is incidentally rather a blunder on the Editor's part that Mrs. Neale, who clearly contributed much information, is only briefly acknowledged in two obscure footnotes. In the meantime however this Historic Towns Atlas is essential reading.

R. H. Leech

Westbury Local History Group: Studies of Local maps and documents, visits to places of interest and short talks by members are among numerous activities pursued by this group on Friday evenings at the Westbury Adult Centre, Annexe, Eastfield Road. They have produced their first report, for 1974-75; No. 2 is expected shortly. Membership is free. Apply to James Russell, Tel: 626983.

Dr. Joan Taylor, formerly Curator in Archaeology at the City Museum, will take up her new appointment as Rankin Lecturer in Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Liverpool in October 1976.

NOTICES OF RECENT AND FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

Prehistoric Britain: an illustrated survey, by Keith Branigan. Spurbooks 1976. 146 pp., 52 photographs, 27 plans, 10 drawn figs., 3 maps. £5.00. A most readable introduction to Prehistory, lavishly illustrated and of particular interest to Bristol-based readers who will recognise air photographs taken by Jim Hancock and artefacts and displays from the collections at the City Museum, Bristol. Two helpful end-maps of sites mentioned in the text demonstrate the richness of the area we live in. To be reviewed in forthcoming Bulletin.

Excavations at Greyfriars, Bristol, by M. W. Ponsford. 21 pp., 3 figs., 4 plates, 40p. A welcome booklet, stylishly produced and giving a clear informative description of this important recent work.

Enterprise sheets. 2p. each. No. 2, 'I Spy Sign Language', and No. 3, 'To drive a coach and horses'. Quiz cards for children visiting the Museum: adults will undoubtedly enjoy them too. Answers are provided in mirror writing on reverse page.

At recent lecture series 'Current Archaeological Excavations in Britain'

Archaeology in Gloucester: A policy for City and District. 38 pp., 7 maps using colour; and C. R. A. A. G. S. Interim Report: Gloucester 1974. 4 pp., 3 plans. Both by Carolyn Heighway.

Oxford: the city beneath your feet, by T. G. Hassall. 32 pp., profusely illustrated with photographs, line drawings and maps. 30 p. Extraordinarily good value.

An Ancient Landscape Palimpsest at Mucking, by M. U. Jones. 12 pp., 2 figs., 12 p. Reprinted from Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society Vol. 5 1973.

Recent News of Publications by L. V. Grinsell

Ancient Burial-Mounds of England, 2nd (1953) edn. has been re-printed photographically by Greenwood of New York. Library of Congress No. 13037 & ISBN 0-8371-7101-6.

Legendary History and Folklore of Stonehenge. 24 pp., 3 ill., Toucan Press 1976 30p. Now available, this booklet explores a lesser known aspect of Stonehenge: that of its effect through the ages on its human neighbours and their reactions to its incomprehensible presence in their landscape.

Announced for Spring 1976

Addeyman P. V. and Morris, R. K. (ed) Archaeological Study of Churches. 30 ill. C. B. A. £4.00

Branigan, K. and Fowler, P. J. The Roman West Country: Classical Culture and Celtic Society. David and Charles. £5.95.

Casteel, R. W., Fish Remains in Archaeology. Academic Press. Series: Studies in Archaeological Science.

Cunliffe, B. W. Excavations at Portchester Castle, Hants 1961-71. Vol. 2 Saxon. Thames and Hudson.

McGrath, P. and Cannon, J. (ed) Essays in Bristol and Gloucestershire History Centenary volume of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, free to members of the Society. Available from the Hon. Secretary, Miss E. Ralph, **9A Pembroke Road, Bristol BS8 3AU.** £3.50 post free.

Megaw, J. V. S. (ed) To Illustrate the Monuments: essays on archaeology presented to Stuart Piggott. Thames and Hudson. £15.00

Pevsner, N. A History of Building Types. £16.00 Thames and Hudson.

Pevsner, N. and others, The Future of the Past. £7.50 Thames and Hudson

Forthcoming

Aston, M. and Bond, J. The Landscape of Towns 224 pp., 30 line drawings, photographs. Dent. £6.25 Expected in July 1976.

CALENDAR OF

FORTHCOMING EXCAVATIONS, LECTURES, MEETINGS AND VISITS

April - September 1976

April

8 Centenary Dinner at the Council House, BRISTOL. B.G.A.S.

9- Exhibition: Archaeology in Local History, at Blaise Castle House Museum, HENBURY.

9 May

9 The Mines of Mendip, by L. A. Cram. B. S. A. Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p. m.

10 C. B. A. Group 13 Spring Meeting in BRISTOL. Details from C. R. A. A. G. S., 9 Park Place, BRISTOL 8. Tel: Bristol 34530

13 Archaeology in Local History (1) by M. W. Ponsford. Two lectures arranged by the City Museum to be given at Blaise Castle House Museum, HENBURY. 7.30 p. m. See also 27th April.

26 Evening Field Meeting at PAINSWICK. B. G. A. S.

27 Archaeology in Local History (2) by M. W. Ponsford. See 13th April.

May

LYDNEY PARK, Forest of Dean, will be open each Sunday in May.

9 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS' EXCURSION TO DORSET, led by Georgina Plowright. See p. 190

15 Deerhurst and Tewkesbury. B. G. A. S. Spring Meeting. Details from Meetings Secretary, Miss D. Bailey, Garth, West Hill, Wraxall, Bristol.

15 A. G. M. of S. A. N. H. S. to be held at Ammerdown House, RADSTOCK, by invitation of Lord and Lady Hylton.

21-23

Landscape Studies: Somerset and Dorset, by J. H. Bettey and R. W. Dunning. Res w/e at Dillington House, Nr. ILMINSTER, Somerset. (P) to The Warden, Dillington House, University.

27 Roman Glass, by N. Thomas. Lunchtime talk, City Museum, BRISTOL 1.15 p. m.

June

3 Current Excavations in Bristol, by M. W. Ponsford. Lunchtime talk, City Museum, BRISTOL. 1.15 p. m.

- June
- 6 LUNDY: Excursion from Ilfracombe arranged by Lundy Field Society. Applications to A. F. Langham, 17 Furzefield Road, Reigate, Surrey. See p. 174
- 11 Somerset Houses, by R. D. Reed. B. S. A. Village Hall, BANWELL 7.30 p. m.
- 16 Buildings of MARSHFIELD. A City Museum visit led by Victoria Airey and John Griffin. Ticket holders only (50p. numbers restricted). Apply to the Sales Desk, City Museum, Bristol on or after 5th June. Coach will leave University Road at 6.45 p. m.
- July/ August B. B. C. T. V. series of 6 weekly programmes on Archaeology of the region. Probably starting 16th July.
- July
- 9 The rise and fall of a wool town - Frome, by R. D. Goodall. B. S. A. Village Hall, BANWELL 7.30 p. m.
- 14-17 Summer Meeting B. G. A. S. Details from Miss D. Bailey or Mr. R. Knapp.
- 14 A. G. M. of B. G. A. S. at GLOUCESTER, followed by Presidential address and Choral Evensong in Gloucester Cathedral.
- 15 Day Meeting in BRISTOL. B. G. A. S.
- 16, 17 Day Meetings in GLOUCESTERSHIRE. B. G. A. S.
- 17 Tour of medieval sites in SOMERSET. Leader: Mike Aston S. A. N. H. S.
- 23-26 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS : 4-DAY TOUR TO NORTH WALES, led by Georgina Plowright and D. P. Dawson. See p. 190
- August
- 9-14 Churches and Houses in Dorset, by J. H. Bettey and R. Machin. R. wk course at College of Education, College Road, WEYMOUTH, Dorset (P) University.
- 23 Evening Field Meeting: Owlpen Manor, ULEY, and Hetty Pegler's Tump B. G. A. S.
- September
- 5 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS : EXCURSION TO SOUTH WALES, led by D. P. Dawson. See p. 190

The new University Archaeology Society opened its doors hospitably to all comers for recent lectures by Professor R. J. C. Atkinson on 'Stonehenge' and Professor Sheppard Frere on 'The Romans in North Africa'; It was a privilege to hear such speakers without the effort of travelling to their more usual habitat and the Society's gesture was much appreciated.
