



# Bristol Archaeological Research Group

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

# **barg**

## **BULLETIN**

September 1979  
Vol 6 No. 8

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## MEMBERSHIP

Subscriptions for 1979 were due on 1 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, Mrs Jo Harrison, to whom any changes of address should be notified. Will members who pay annually by Bankers Order on 1 March, please check that they are paying at the correct rates.

## EDITORIAL

Once again, archaeology is under real threat from government cuts. These are taking place at national and local levels. In our own area, CRAAGS has lost 2 Field Officers and an Assistant Field Officer, and it seems very doubtful whether their posts will be refilled. The Manpower Services Schemes which were so useful to archaeology have also been curtailed and the numbers employed in CRAAGS have been drastically reduced. By early October it seems that CRAAGS will no longer have a survey and excavation team as such, and will probably be unable to re-establish one in the foreseeable future.

As we know too well, the implications of these cuts to archaeology are final. Dr Hunter of Rescue remarked on Origins and in the press that cuts in other fields eg education could mean awkward or inconvenient changes, but children would still be educated; cuts in archaeology constitute an irretrievable loss - that is of our own heritage and our children's heritage - not something that can be replaced or regenerated at some point in the future when times get better.

We are thus thrown back more on our own resources. Amateurs have the time and enthusiasm; they still need support and training. Could it be that the Adult Education Dept will provide excellent excavation training facilities as was previously done in the past? May I remind readers of their already successful University Certificate in Arts, Field Archaeology & Landscape History? Following the completion of the first Certificate Course in this subject, it is intended to begin another course in January 1980, provided that there are sufficient enrolments. The course will consist of two years part-time study leading to the University of Bristol Certificate in Arts. During the winter terms there will generally be two lecture sessions per week (Mondays & Thursdays 7.30-9.30 pm). These will be followed by field-work and week-end courses during the summer terms. No formal educational qualifications are required for the course although evidence of previous work and interest in archaeology, history, local history or landscape studies will be an advantage, as will evidence of willingness and ability to undertake the work demanded. The tuition fee for the first year of the course will be £21. For further details apply to the Dept of Extra Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Rd, Bristol. The closing date for applications is 1 October 1979.

Incidentally, congratulations are due to the Avon Survey and Archaeological Group, some of whose members took the above certificate last year, for being awarded a 1979 Lloyds Bank Prize for 'survey of ancient field systems'.

May I remind members (if they receive their Bulletin in time) of the one-day symposium on 8 September in Cheltenham on The Archaeology of Gloucestershire (see Calendar). The speakers and their topics are:

Gordon Margretts	The geological, geomorphological & environmental background to Gloucestershire
Alan Saville	Palaeolithic & mesolithic evidence from Gloucestershire
Tim Darvill	Neolithic Gloucestershire
Ann Ellison	Bronze Age artefacts from Gloucestershire
John Drinkwater	The archaeology of round barrows in Gloucestershire
Richard Reece	Aspects of rural settlement on the Cotswolds in the Roman period.
Alan McWhirr	Roman towns in Gloucestershire
Carolyn Heighway	Saxon Gloucestershire
Roger Leech	Archaeology & medieval towns in Gloucestershire
Alan Vince	The production & trading of pottery in medieval & post-medieval Gloucestershire
David Viner	Industrial archaeology in Gloucestershire

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## BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL CLASSROOM EXTENSION - WATCHING BRIEF

by

Eric J. Boore  
Assistant Field Officer  
Department of Archaeology & History  
City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery

During the winter of 1978-79 regular observation was maintained on the excavation for foundation trenches for the new classroom extension for Bristol Cathedral School. The site, NGR ST 58407264, previously occupied by prefabricated classrooms is situated in the SE corner between Trinity Street and Anchor Road.

The area, although some 4m below the level of the present Cathedral due to terracing, produced a number of interesting features (see plan). The latest surface consisted of tarmac which acted as a base for the prefabricated classrooms. Below this layer was a substantial deposit of made-up ground varying in depth from 1 - 1.50m and consisting of soil, ash, stones and bricks. This layer, deposited during this century, overlies various soil and ash deposits which in turn sealed the natural undisturbed layer of alluvial dark red clayey sand and red sandstone.

The occurrence of features in particular layers helps to provide a date for the construction of those features. The layers themselves were relatively dated with the aid of finds within them such as pottery or coins. Documentary records and maps are also very useful in establishing or confirming the dates of particular structures or events.

### Period I pre-14th century

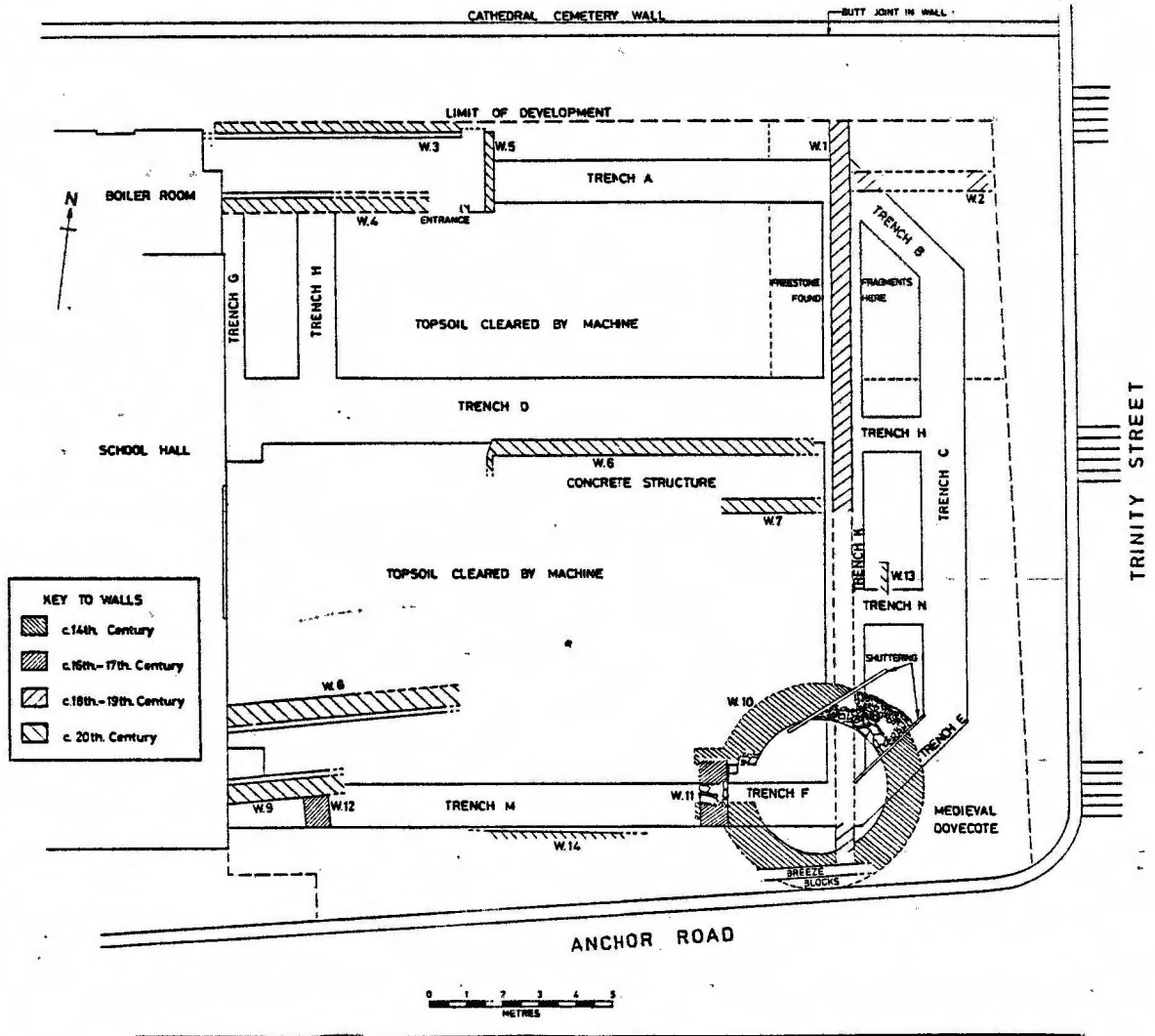
The earliest feature recorded was a shallow, clay-filled gully observed in the N section of Trench M; unfortunately, a detailed examination was not possible. It may, however, represent an early boundary ditch since it pre-dated the construction of the dovecote discovered further east.

### Period II c. 14th century

A dovecote, situated in the SE corner of the area in Trenches E and F, was examined and recorded in some detail. Dovecotes were used for the breeding of pigeons in order to provide a supply of fresh meat, especially in winter. It was a circular building, approximately 3.8m internal diameter. The walls, constructed mainly of Brandon Hill stone, bonded in an orange sandy mortar, were 1m thick. The internal faces of the dovecote were dressed in sandstone. The structure was deliberately destroyed, possibly at the time of the Dissolution, but the lower part survived to a height of approximately 1m. An entrance porch existed on the W side, and there was some evidence to suggest that a series of steps led down into the structure. This entrance was subsequently blocked.

The nesting boxes were built from floor level upwards. The floor itself partially survived in the form of flat Pennant sandstone slabs. The boxes consisted of niches approx. 20cms square, the opening continuing from the face into the wall, at right angles to the face, for approx. 18-20cms. This opening then turned at an angle of 45° to the face for between 10-30cms, culminating in a rectangular recess measuring 24 x 20 x 30cms. The niches were constructed in parallel lines approx. 15cms apart. All the niches on one level were angled in the same direction

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL CLASSROOM EXTENSION: PLAN OF RECORDED STRUCTURES



and each level reversed the direction of the one below; in the lowest level the niches were angled to the east (to the right) and in the next above to the west (to the left) and so on. Although originally the dovecote would have been roofed with timbers and tiles it was probably still a fairly draughty structure.- hence the need for the deep and angled recesses since warmth would have encouraged the pigeons to breed and moreover would have protected the eggs.

The nesting boxes were quite accessible with the aid of a 'potence'. This was a central timber structure which moved round the inside face of the dovecote. An attached ladder then enabled a person to reach inside the niches. Remains were discovered below the floor level of substantial stones laid together which may represent the base or setting for the potence.

Pottery associated with the foundation trench of the main wall was recovered, the latest date of which was of the 14th century. This makes the dovecote contemporary with the Abbey of St Augustine, and broadly with the completion of the Choir, Lady Chapel, and coincidentally the Sacristy and Berkeley Chapel. Many dovecotes have been recorded throughout the country; a similar styled construction was found at Englishcombe, Somerset and dated to the same period.

The dovecote was the only feature of this period discovered, but it seems likely that much of this SE corner of the Abbey lands was given over to gardening and general horticultural activities. Excess products could have been transported to market along the nearby river.

### Period III Post-medieval

A short stretch of wall, towards the W end of Trench M, was the next feature of archaeological interest. It ran at a slight angle to the trench sides in a NW-SE direction. It was soundly constructed, being over 70cms thick and of Brandon Hill stone bonded in a hard pinky/buff mortar. It was associated with a mortar floor to the W and a stone-built drain immediately to the E. It has been provisionally dated to the 17th century and may be part of the Bishop's Palace which now lies beneath the present school hall. The blocking of the W entrance to the dovecote may be contemporary with this period.

### Period IV c. 18-19th centuries

This period is represented by a boundary wall running N-S along the full length of Trench K. It was constructed of Brandon Hill and Pennant sandstone and bonded in a hard buff/grey mortar. It seems likely that the deposit of dark brown humic soil to its west is the result of gardening activities. It is interesting to note that the line of this wall coincides with a butt joint in the Cathedral cemetery retaining wall; a line which is continued N and defined by a row of Plane trees in the cemetery. This wall thus possibly stands on the line of an earlier boundary.

In the NE corner of the site an E-W wall, constructed of Pennant sandstone and bonded in cream/buff mortar was discovered in Trench B. It continued W as far as the N-S boundary wall, described above. Its purpose is unknown.

### Period V c. 20th century

During this century a considerable amount of make-up material was deposited throughout the entire area, probably to raise the level of the site. In this layer were found many pieces of worked freestone - probably destruction material from the adjacent Bishop's Palace and the Cathedral. A number of features were discovered including two unrelated short stretches of wall, both obviously constructed in this century, but whose nature is unclear. In the SE corner, overlying the dovecote, there was a concrete base, perhaps the foundation base of the builders' hut used in 1963 for the construction of the school hall. More interesting perhaps were a number of narrow concrete structures which criss-crossed the whole area. These have been provisionally identified as air-raid shelters or other types of war-time defences. All were recorded in some detail. Finally, the whole area was sealed beneath a layer of tarmac upon which stood the prefabricated classrooms.

The foundation trenches and general clearance machining did not produce many finds. Considering, however, the limited size and nature of the occupation of the area, this is not surprising. The large amount of dressed and carved freestone accounted for most of the finds. Fairly large quantities of pottery and glass, mainly of recent date, were also recovered. In addition, small amounts of animal bone and mollusc were found. All finds have been deposited in the City Museum, and a small sample were on display in an exhibition in the Berkeley Chapel for the first half of July.

The City Museum & Art Gallery would like to express its thanks and appreciation to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral, the Cathedral School authorities and the developers, J Perkins & Son for allowing the opportunity to observe the machining work and record all features on the site. In particular I would like to express my gratitude to Mr D Perkins and also the site foreman, Mr Albert Sperring, the machine driver and all the men employed on the site for their help and enthusiasm. Finally I would like to express my thanks for the assistance of my colleagues in the Department of Archaeology & History.

### Reference

Rahtz, P.A., Medieval Archaeology 1957, 1, 169, Fig. 35

## VOLUNTEERS

by

Mrs J Sheppard

I went to the desk, near the entrance of the Bristol City Museum. 'Can I see Miss Flowright please?', I asked nervously. The young lady at the desk phoned someone and asked me to wait a few minutes. I sat down and looked around at the display in the front hall. I was wondering if I had been wise to come, after all I couldn't type nor had I any special skills. The week before, with other members of an evening class on Archaeology I had been taken on a tour of the Museum, including the Archaeology stores. Miss Flowright - later to become Georgina - told us the Museum could do with volunteers to help in all kinds of ways. I had asked her if there was any way I could help and this was the result.

I was not kept waiting long, Georgina took me down to the Archaeology stores where I was introduced to several people. That afternoon we were cleaning basket work trays, it was worthwhile to see the colours and patterns becoming clear. About half past three, several people came into the store whom I got to know later. 'Tea time', called someone, a time I now look forward to for a chat or gossip, or even a listen, and I was told we had tea in the cafe in the Museum. So upstairs we went. I got my tea at the counter and followed the people I had been with all the afternoon to a table already full. Chairs were got from surrounding tables and we sat down, I was again introduced to even more people, I thought I would never be able to tell who was who. After tea we went back to the job we were doing downstairs and at five o'clock I left for home, the end of my first afternoon. I was glad I had gone and already was looking forward to the next week.

During the next couple of weeks I was asked to look through some books for information about particular articles as they were checking the records. This was grand. I was told not to hurry if there was something I wanted to look at. I thoroughly enjoyed this and found the books fascinating, I was very sorry to finish that job. Many jobs were wonderful, like checking different cabinets, the beauty of various items and information, as each item has its history, usage etc. Apart from the feeling of friendliness all around, there were many periods of fun trying to guess what some objects were. Why this was done in the way it was, not at all the way you would expect it to be done. Of course I went round the Museum's different exhibitions, being there it was easy, and if I was not sure of anything, there was always someone to ask.

Wednesday was my day for the Museum; there were many others besides myself, some were there for a few months and left because they were moving to a new job or town and so couldn't continue. There were three of us who managed to stay together right until this year though and became very good friends.

One very interesting period was when Dr J Sluglett was x-raying the mummies. I had seen these years ago when young, so was very interested. Then we had an Audit, I hadn't realised before the work that goes on in a museum, besides looking after all its contents, the recording of items and keeping up with new ways of doing this and that, they have to check every item in the building - and those on loan outside - quite a job, which of course brings its own problems.

When things quieten down, we meet people checking finds, coming from digs, perhaps even helping them. Every one of the staff is a friend, they always look pleased to see you and are patience itself, explaining anything you want to know.

We all look forward to tea time when we have a friendly talk and exchange information. This break enables you to meet other members of the Museum. Afterwards, back again with renewed energy to finish what you were doing. Then a rush to catch the bus home. Another Wednesday gone by.

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### Excavations at TOWER LANE, BRISTOL (NGR ST 58867317)

The City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery hope during the autumn of 1979 (September-November) to carry out an excavation at Tower Lane, Bristol with the aid of a grant from the Department of the Environment. The site, immediately E of St John's graveyard, is at present occupied by two much-altered late post-medieval buildings which have been fully surveyed and recorded by John Bryant of the City Museum.

The site, inside the line of the old town walls, has considerable potential. We hope to be able to excavate a complete tenement, recording its development and changes in character from the earliest period to the present day. This may be one of the last opportunities to excavate inside the 'inner circuit' (1) of medieval Bristol, thereby increasing our knowledge of the nature of Saxon Bristol.

A watching brief, undertaken by Mike Ponsford and Julian Bennett in 1970 further west, revealed evidence of substantial occupation. The Pithay remains, recorded by John Pritchard in 1926 (2), confirm the survival of material from a wide range of periods and the diverse archaeological potential of this area. Frances Neale is at present tackling the documentary references for the site.

Acknowledgements are due to Messrs Wardvalen Developments Ltd for their kind permission to carry out the excavation. Volunteers for the excavation will be welcome Mondays to Fridays 9 am - 5.30 pm.

#### References

- (1) Medieval Sites in the Mendip, Cotswold, Wye Valley & Bristol Region by Philip Rahtz & others (BARG Field Guide No. 3, p.28)
- (2) The Pithay, Bristol. Norman Pottery & Wall, by John E Pritchard T.B.G.A.S. 1926, 251-273.

Eric J Boore  
Director of Excavations  
Dept of Archaeology & History  
Bristol City Museum & Art Gallery

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## BARRS COURT & STOKE GIFFORD

by

James Russell

Since the appearance of the April Bulletin, a number of BARG members have been taking part in fieldwork on two archaeological sites on the outskirts of Bristol - Barrs Court and Stoke Gifford. The following article provides a brief progress report on the work currently being carried out on these sites, both of which are threatened by suburban development. It is hoped that fuller accounts of both sites will appear in later issues of the Bulletin.

Work at Barrs Court, Oldland (ST 65857203) resumed at the beginning of April after a break of some four months. The site, which was briefly described in the December Bulletin, consists of a large and well-preserved rectangular moat adjoined on the NE by a complex of partly ruined 18th and 19th century farm buildings, including a largely demolished farmhouse and a fine cruciform barn. These structures incorporate reused architectural features from Barrs Court itself, the home, from 1485 until its demolition around 1740, of the Newton family.

Until recently the site of Barrs Court remained largely undisturbed in an area of open farmland. Now, however, much of this area is due to be developed for housing. Although the moat and the land within it is scheduled for preservation, most of the adjoining buildings are under threat, while to the E of the site the remains of a group of fishponds, recorded in 1977 by Peter Ellis of CRAAGS, have already been destroyed. The work now being carried out by BARG, in co-operation with members of the Kingswood Local History Society, is aimed at producing the fullest possible record of this important site before any further destruction takes place.

Several types of research and fieldwork are currently being undertaken at Barrs Court. Firstly, the somewhat scanty archives of the Newton family, scattered between several record offices, are being examined, so far with only limited success, for references to the Court and its surroundings. At the same time a detailed survey is being made of the structures and other features visible on the site above ground. As well as plans at 1 : 100 of the farmhouse and farm buildings, a record has been made of parch-marks produced by the dry weather of June and July. These appear to indicate the position of the vanished manor house and its outbuildings, occupying the northern half of the moated enclosure. Finally, limited excavation is being carried out on the threatened site of the farmhouse, a gabled structure mostly demolished around 1950. Clearance of tons of rubble has revealed the main entrance and kitchen of the house, together with much apparently reused 15th and 16th century dressed stonework, including doors, windows and a fireplace. It is hoped that further work will determine whether the farmhouse was built on an entirely new site following the demolition of the adjoining mansion around 1740, or whether it incorporates portions of earlier structures.

The threat to Barrs Court is comparatively long-term, and portions of the site will almost certainly be preserved for posterity. At Stoke Gifford (ST 62708009) on the other hand, building work will soon have completely obscured the remains of the Roman settlement discovered by BARG member John Hunt in 1977. Work on the site up to the end of August 1978 was summarised by Dr A J Parker in the December Bulletin.

In June this year Dr Parker conducted a further two-week training excavation at Stoke Gifford for the Dept of Classics & Archaeology, Bristol University. Since the conclusion of the University excavation, work on the site has been continued, with Dr Parker's permission, by a group of BARG members under the direction of John Hunt.

The work of the BARG team has so far been concentrated on areas to the W and SE of the circular structure examined in August 1978. Further remains of limestone walls and flooring have been uncovered, together with additional evidence for metal-working in the form of slag, crucible fragments and pieces of scrap bronze. The most impressive single find so far has been an almost complete bronze trumpet-brooch, probably of 2nd century date. Elsewhere on the site careful observation of contractors' trenches has revealed further areas of RB occupation, together with sections of several probable boundary ditches.

Excavation and site-watching at STOKE GIFFORD will probably continue at evenings and weekends into the early autumn. For further information, please contact:

John Hunt  
14 Hunters Way  
Filton

tel. Bristol 690604

At BARRS COURT, work is expected to continue throughout the autumn on Sunday afternoons, 2.00 - 5.00 pm. For further details please contact:

James Russell  
3 Priory Avenue  
Westbury-on-Trym

tel. Bristol 626983

or:

Molly Ashley  
16 Orchard Rd  
Kingswood

tel. Bristol 675303

It is regretted that, for insurance reasons, helpers under 16 years of age cannot at present be accepted on either site.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HILLESLEY RINGWORK, NORTHAVON

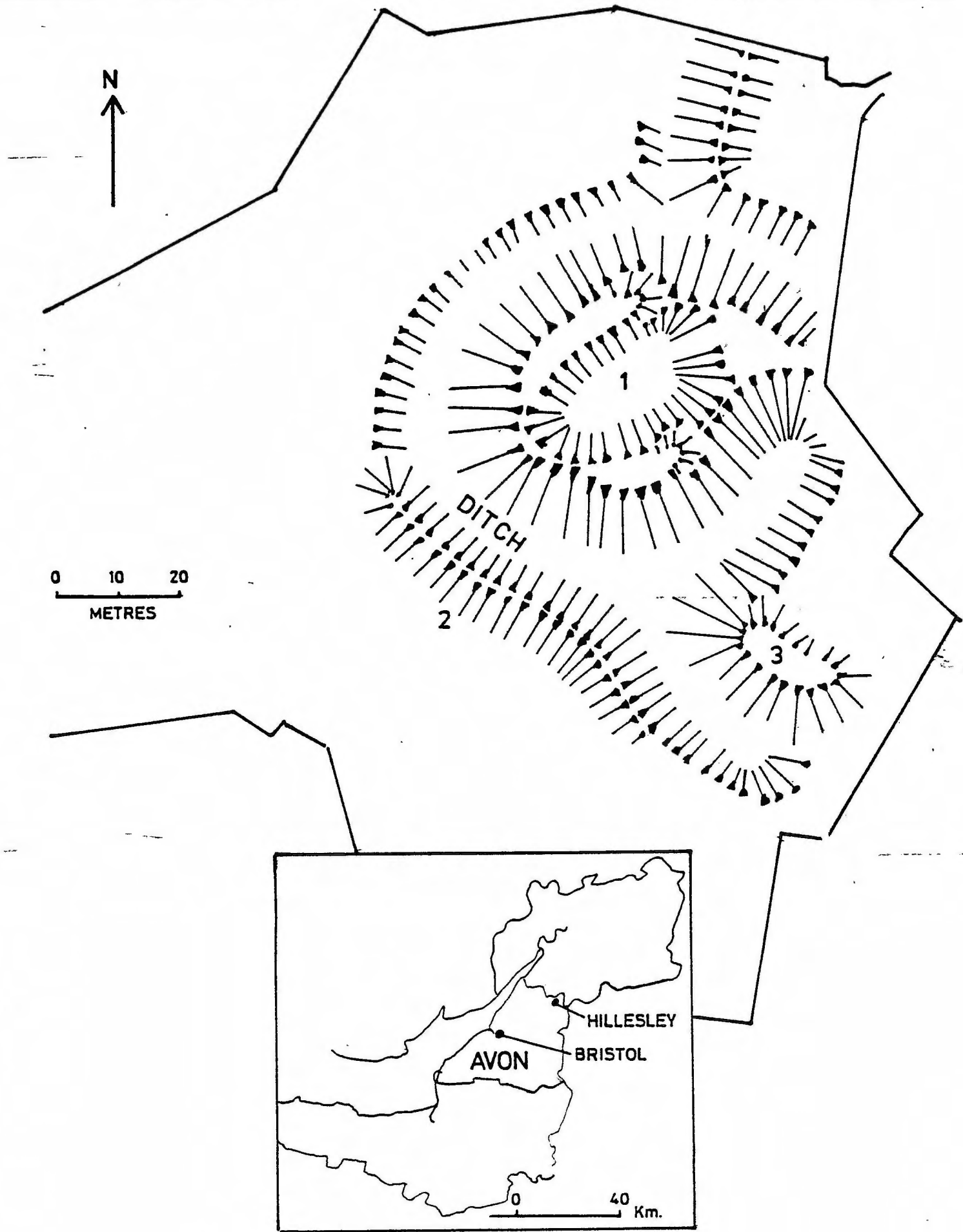
by

Bruce Williams  
Assistant Field Officer  
Dept of Archaeology & History  
Bristol City Museum

During July 1979 medieval earthworks in a field known as Very Croft or Beery Croft, which adjoins the church at Hillesley in Northavon, were levelled by grader and drott to provide a playing field for the village. The earthworks provisionally interpreted as a ringwork, had previously been surveyed by Peter Ellis of CRAAGS.

Period 1. Saxo-Norman Occupation of the site during this period was represented by earthwork 1. It was, however, impossible to identify further features of this period due to the speed at which the machine worked.

Earthwork 1 stood to a height of 3m and covered an area of approximately 1,000 sq m. It was aligned E-W and was in the shape of a horse-shoe.



**HILLESLEY, VERY CROFT**

A SKETCH OF THE EARTHWORKS TAKEN FROM  
 A SURVEY DRAWN BY PETER ELLIS, C.R.A.G.S.

A section, 41m long was machined through the S side of earthwork 1 and the ditch. This revealed a rampart which stood to a height of nearly 1m and measured 6m in width. It sloped down noticeably from W to E and had a rough unmortared revetting wall 60 cms wide against its inner face. No outer revetting wall or palisade was in evidence.

The rampart would originally have been much larger had not later rebuilding, ploughing and erosion reduced it. Although little of the rampart remained, pottery from within it suggested that it was built during the period just before or just after the Norman Conquest. It was not possible to say whether the ditch (see below) existed in this period.

Period 2 12th-14th Century This period saw the rebuilding of the rampart. An unmortared stone revetting wall, 1.2m thick was constructed along its outer edge and the rampart was heightened by the dumping of soil against the inner face of the wall. Again the rampart was sloped down E to W but no inner revetment seems to have been built.

The defensive ditch was dug sometime during this period. However, with the absence of any dating evidence it was impossible to say exactly when it was dug, although it was probably during the rebuilding of the rampart; nor was it possible to say when it was filled in.

The ditch was dug through the outer side of the earlier rampart and would have added considerably to the strength of the mound defences. Material from the digging of the ditch was piled around its outer lip to form a counterscarp bank (earthwork 2). This bank was confined to the SW of earthwork 1 but had probably been ploughed away from N of this.

A trench dug through part of the ditch showed that it was nearly 4m deep c. 12m wide with an inner slope of  $45^{\circ}$ , the outer being almost vertical.

Period 3 14th Century and later The ringwork would appear to have gone out of defensive use by the end of the 14th century. The stone revetment and no doubt any buildings within the mound, which may have been of timber construction, were demolished and the rampart and mound completely covered with redeposited natural. The mound was not abandoned altogether. Four buildings with stone foundations were built on its surface around the N side. The foundations were at least 1.7m deep, but unfortunately no dating evidence was found for them. They were probably used as farm buildings since there was little evidence of domestic flooring.

On a small mound to the SE of earthwork 1 a building with stone foundations and probably with wattle and daub superstructure had been demolished in the 15th century.

Conclusion Earthworks 1 and 2 and the ditch almost certainly represented a fortified manorial complex or burgeat of Saxo-Norman date, and is the only Saxon site like it to have so far been excavated in Avon. Indeed, only two others have so far been excavated in England, at Goltho, Lincolnshire and Sulgrave, Northamptonshire.

The site now almost totally destroyed was therefore one of the most important in the country and it is unfortunate that it has had to be recorded in such regrettable circumstances.

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## EXCAVATIONS at WELLS 1979 : A SUMMARY REPORT

by

Warwick Rodwell  
Director, CRAAGS

### Introduction

Excavations were undertaken to the SE of the Cathedral, in 'The Camery', during the period April to July, in advance of drainage and other works. The area investigated lay in the angle between the S transept and the E cloister and adjoined on the S the excavation undertaken in 1978.

Superficial trenching in 1850, 1875 and 1894 revealed the remains of two chapels in this area and the 1978 excavation (CRAAGS, Summary Report) showed that the remains were complex and deeply stratified. At the outset it was known that the nave of Bishop Stillington's chantry chapel (15th century) would lie within the area to be investigated in 1979, and that beneath this was the whole or greater part of an earlier, aisled chapel, identifiable from records as the 'Lady Chapel by the Cloister'. Its alignment followed that of the city street plan and not that of the present Cathedral, leading W St John Hope in 1909 to suggest that the chapel was a remnant of the eastern extremity of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman Cathedral.

The aim of the present excavation was to investigate the early 'Lady Chapel' and its relationship to the existing cathedral and to any other buried structures which might lie in the area. Over most of the site 2m of stratified deposits were encountered; total excavation was aimed for and almost achieved. The discovery, after the formal end of the excavation when climatic conditions improved, of a neolithic pit and other elusive features renders desirable a further brief excavation in the autumn.

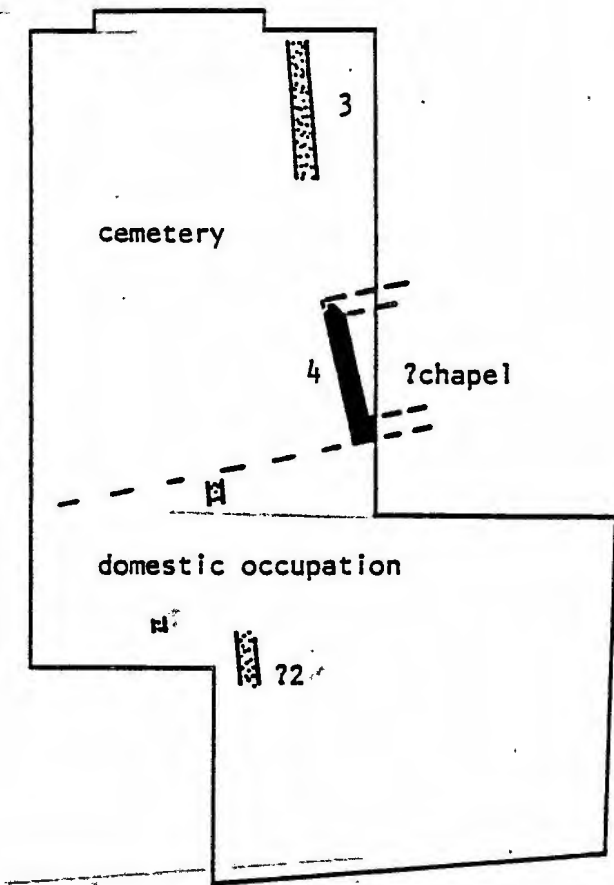
### Excavation and Structural Sequence

The sequence of structures is complex and the following summary by period should be regarded as provisional. The accompanying sketch plan indicates the more important phases.

1. Prehistoric In parts of the site the lowest archaeological level is a buried soil containing many flint flakes and implements of mesolithic and neolithic date. One neolithic pit, not yet fully excavated, has yielded a good collection of flints, a small sherd of pottery and residual microlithic waste.
2. Roman Over the southern part of the site is a scatter of domestic debris of 1st to 4th century date, associated with postholes. On the northern end of the site finds of plaster, brick and window glass show that a Roman masonry building exists nearby. A single, undated N-S wall could be Roman.
3. Early post-Roman to Middle Saxon A cemetery of E-W inhumations was established at the N end of the site. Another undated N-S wall overlay one burial but was clearly respected by all others. Burial continued here until the late 12th century.
4. Middle Saxon ? The W wall of a hitherto unknown building, presumably a chapel or mausoleum, aligned 20° N of E was found overlying graves against the eastern edge of the excavation.

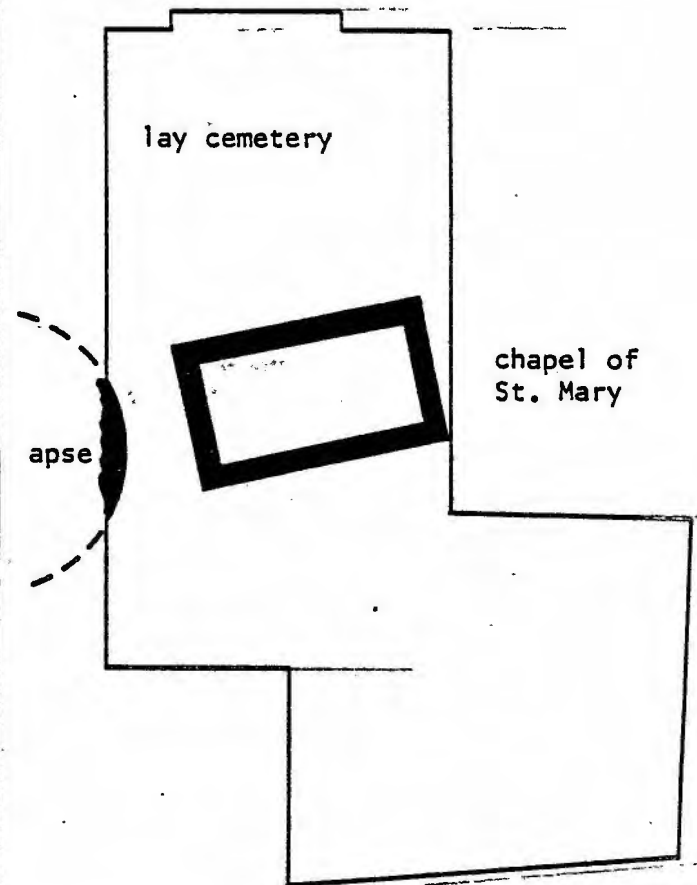
WELLS CATHEDRAL 1978-9

PERIODS 2 - 4

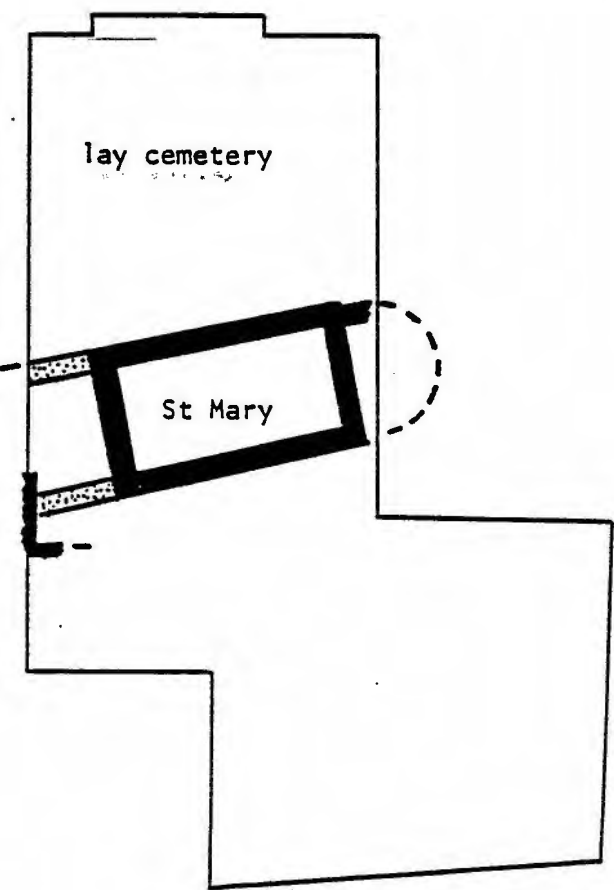


PERIOD 5

10 m.

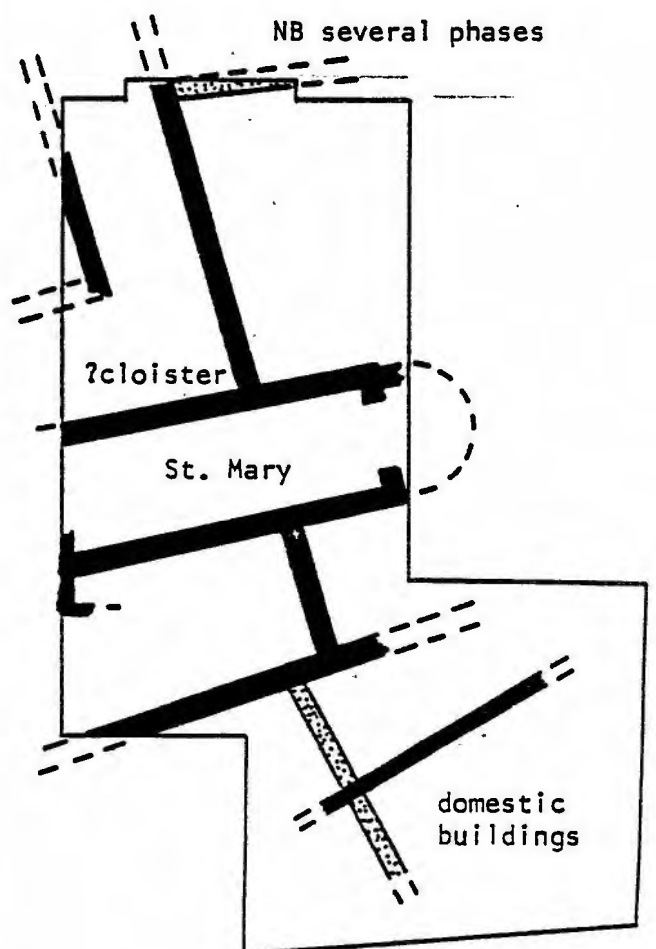


PERIOD 6



PERIOD 7

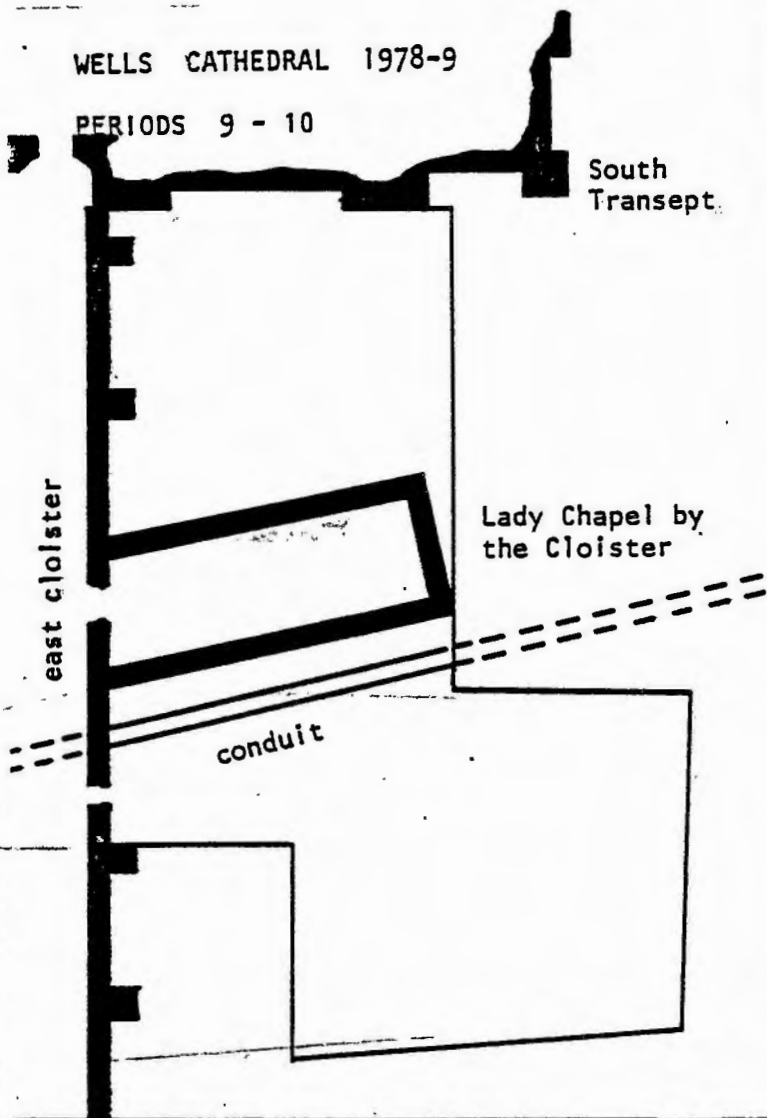
NB several phases



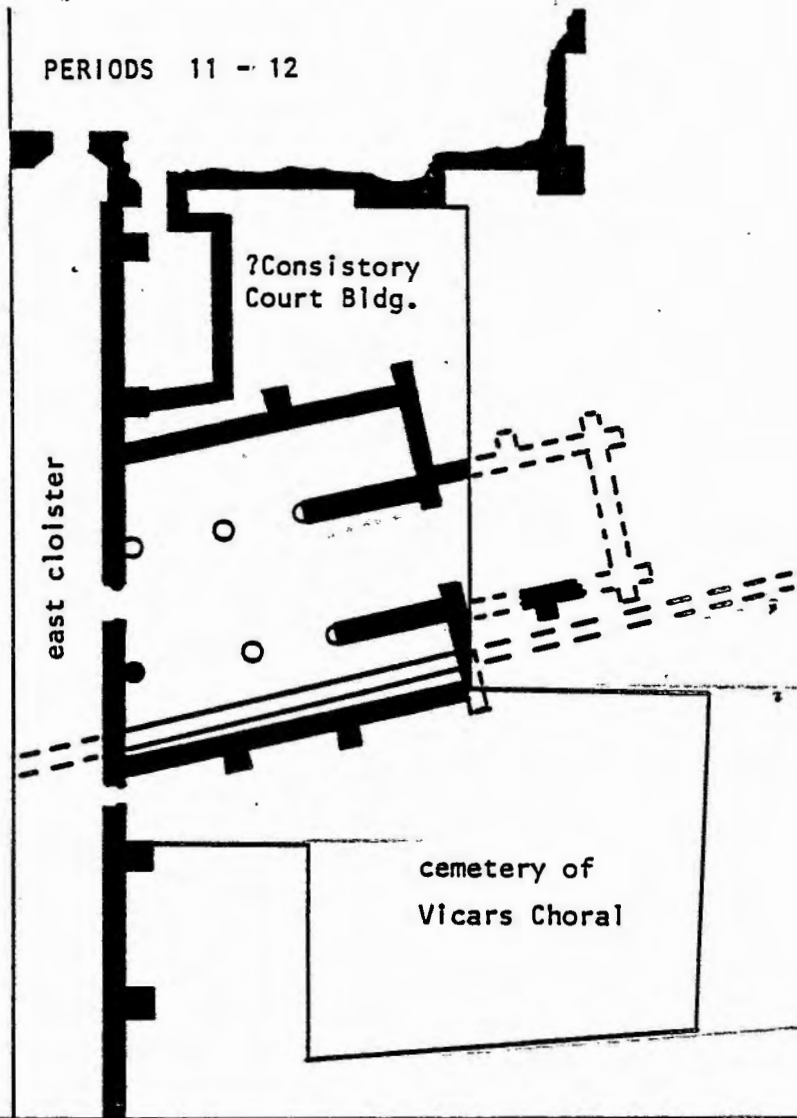
5. Later Saxon The above building was demolished and its foundations incorporated into the E wall of a new chapel. This was a simple rectangular building c. 11 x 6.5m, following the previous alignment. West of this, and at least partially contemporary, is the foundation of a massive curved wall, most likely to be an apse on the eastern end of the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral (which must lie entirely beneath the cloister). The considerable depth of the curved foundation (cut c. 2m into the natural) implies either great height or a void on the inside of the curve: ie a crypt. Later the apse was squared off.
6. Late Saxon The chapel, which may with reasonable certainty be identified with the recorded Saxon chapel of St Mary, was extended both to the W, linking it with the squared-off apse, and to the E. The latter possibly represented the addition of a small apse (not excavated).
7. Saxo-Norman Giso, the last Saxon bishop of Wells, is recorded as having erected a cloister and domestic buildings for the communal life of the Canons. It is probably his work which appears in the form of walls running out from the Lady Chapel to the N and S. Domestic debris of the 11th century was found on the S side.
8. Norman In the 1080's Giso's buildings were demolished, but the Lady Chapel remained. New building works took place, after an interval, and a dedication is recorded in 1148. Fragments of chevron and billet ornament, fluted capitals and twisted columns from a small arcade are likely to belong to this period. A fragment of curved walling, apparently the southern side of another apse, is assignable to the Norman period and is embedded in the foundation of the S transept of the present cathedral.
9. Early English I By 1180 the new cathedral had been begun and demolition of earlier structures must have been in progress. The old Lady Chapel was, however, retained yet again, and a grant for its restoration is recorded in 1196.
10. Early English II In or by the 1220's the present cloisters had been laid out and the demolition of all earlier buildings in the area completed, except that of the Lady Chapel. Excavation has indicated that the planning of the E cloister presupposed the removal of the chapel, but that a new building was allowed for in the spacing of the buttresses, etc. This was surely the site for an intended chapter house (cf Salisbury). A close examination of the walls and roofs of the cloisters has shown that, far from being originally a lean-to structure, it had high walls, gabled roofs and, probably, stone vaulting. Clearly, Jocelin's cloisters, assuming they were completed, were no less monumental than the rest of his work.
11. Early English III The Lady Chapel, saved yet again from demolition, was the only surviving element of the Saxon and Norman cathedral and was now joined up with the cloister, becoming known as 'The Lady Chapel by the Cloister'. It was later extended, first by the addition of a N aisle, then by a S aisle in c. 1276, and finally by a new E end. The interior became filled with burials contained in stone cists. The majority were probably the burials of priests (three had pewter mortuary chalices, two had iron belt buckles and several yielded traces of leather, cloth and gold braid).

WELLS CATHEDRAL 1978-9

PERIODS 9 - 10



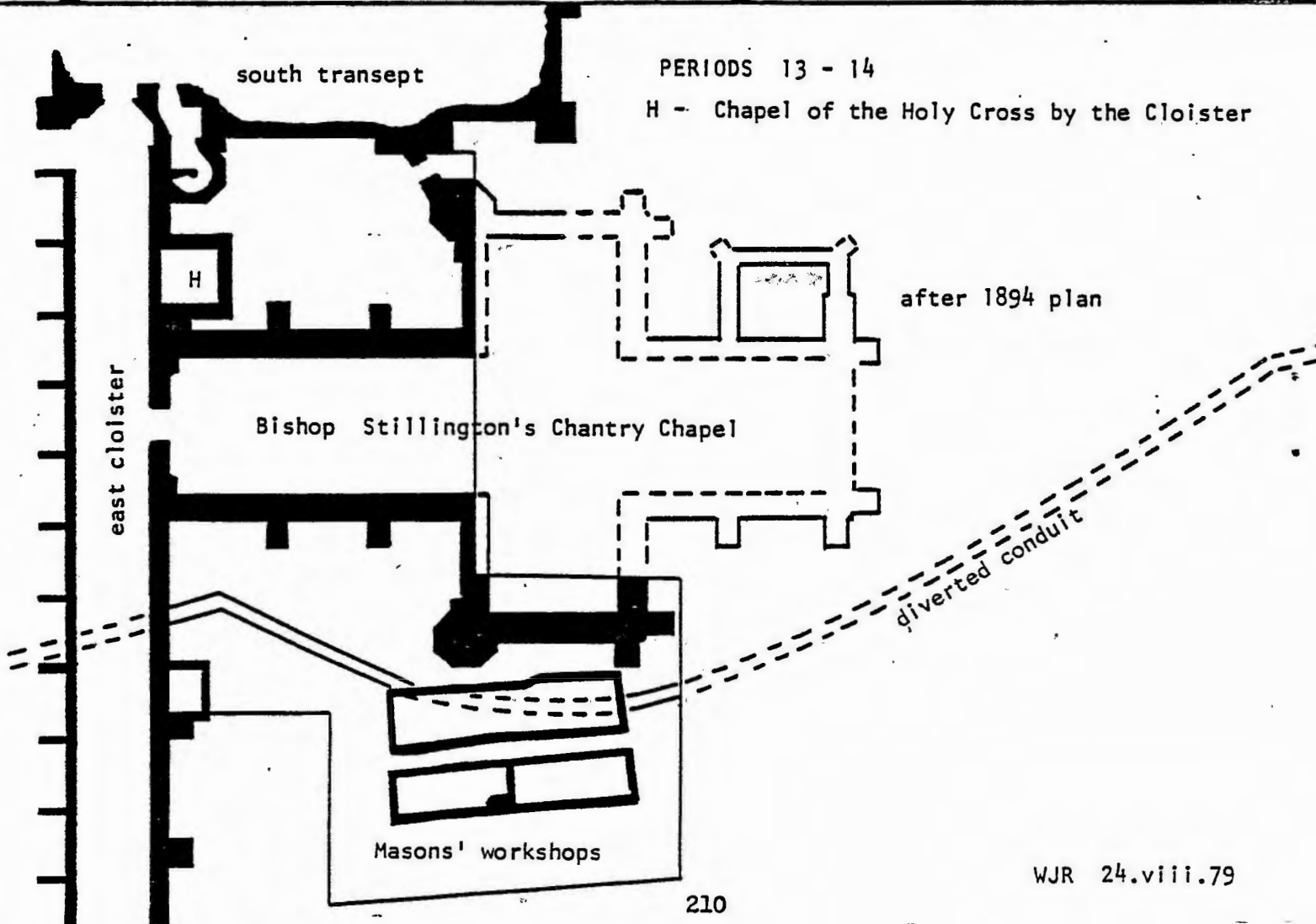
PERIODS 11 - 12



south transept

PERIODS 13 - 14

H - Chapel of the Holy Cross by the Cloister





12. Fourteenth Century To the N of the chapel a new building was erected, in the angle between the S transept and the E cloister. The purpose of the building is unknown, but it could possibly have been a meeting room for the Consistory Court.

13. Early 15th Century When the cloisters began to be rebuilt the structure just mentioned was demolished and the stair-turret to the upper cloister range (E) was erected.

14. Late 15th century In 1477 the Lady Chapel by the Cloister was finally demolished and work began on its replacement by Bishop Stillington's chapel; the nave and westernmost sides of the transepts fell within the excavated area. There were three associated internal graves. Stillington's Chapel was completed in 1486, and by 1500 a small square building, which is now interpreted as the 'Chapel of the Holy Cross by the Cloister', was erected alongside. This was fully excavated.

15. Mid 16th Century The Chantries Act of 1547 paved the way for the destruction of both these chapels. Demolition started in 1552. Thereafter the site became a quarry for building materials until it was laid out as a formal garden in the 18th century. One episode of particular interest intervened, however. In the 17th century (probably at the time of the Monmouth Rebellion, 1685) an act of iconoclasm has been detected during excavation: a trail of broken window glass, fragments of statues and alabaster sculptures, lying parallel to the S wall of the transept, suggests that internal monuments were being broken up and hurled through the medieval stained-glass windows.

#### The Graves and Cists

The burials as a group are of considerable interest. Over 260 articulated skeletons have been excavated, and the disarticulated remains of some hundreds of burials recovered. The total number of persons represented may be in the order of 1,000. The vast majority belong to the Saxon lay cemetery which had passed out of use by c. 1180. Less than 50 burials are assignable to a later date and these are likely to be mainly of priests of the 13th and 14th centuries. An interesting range of coffin and cist types was recorded.

#### Other Finds

The most important category of material is the medieval floor tiling. Some sections of decorated pavement were recovered from graves and demolition layers.

Other finds were few, but included a small fragment of inscribed tombstone (? sub-Roman), Merovingian vessel glass, a 10th century decorated tombstone and various Norman, Early English and later medieval sculptural fragments.

#### Conclusions

It is likely that there has been continuous occupation in the area of the springs (or 'wells') since early prehistoric times. The nature of the Roman occupation cannot be determined on evidence available at present, and until radiocarbon dates are received from Harwell the main burial sequence cannot be dated. Burial must have begun in or by the middle Saxon period. It is now clear that by the late Saxon period a linear arrangement of structures had developed, and the evidence

strongly suggests planning. The principal features of the 'plan' as presently known are (from E to W) : St Andrew's Well, Chapel of St Mary, Saxon Cathedral, the 'atrium' (cathedral forecourt), market place, high street and finally St Cuthbert's Church (the parish church).

#### Acknowledgements

The excavation was undertaken by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, with grants from the Department of the Environment, the Manpower Services Commission and the Maltwood Trust. For their kind co-operation or valued assistance we are indebted to ; the Dean, the Very Reverend P R Mitchell; Messrs J Bambridge and D Rice; Mr N Cook; Mr L S Colchester and Mr W A Wheeler. We are also grateful to Dr C J Young and Mr L Biek of the Department of the Environment for their advice and assistance.

The excavation was directed by Dr W J Rodwell, assisted by Terry Pearson and Kirsty Rodwell. We are grateful to all the volunteers and staff who took part in the excavation or assisted its progress in other ways, in particular; the Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors, Eric Elias, Jane Levitan and Jerry Sampson; the site Planners, Elizabeth James and Joanna Richards; the Finds Supervisor, Sarah Adams, and Assistants, Emily Russell and Angela Wickenden; and our palaeopathologist, Dr Juliet Rogers; the administration for the project was undertaken by Sally Smallridge.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LICHFIELD, WALL & TAMWORTH

by

A Anderson and D Sheppard

On 26 May four associate members joined with BARG adult members and Stoke Lodge members on a coach trip to Lichfield. Despite adverse weather conditions - torrential and continuous rain, and other hold-ups, Lichfield Cathedral, Tamworth Castle and the Roman site of Wall were successfully visited.

The present cathedral of St Mary & St Chad at Lichfield was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. Its foundations are Saxon and within its walls the body of St Chad was re-interred. The beautiful dark red sandstone cathedral has a magnificent gothic west front with more than 100 carved statues. It is the only cathedral to retain its group of three spires which are known as the 'Ladys of the Vale'. The cathedral contains the most famous of Sir Francis Chantrey's monuments, 'The Sleeping Children'.

The next place of interest visited was Wall (Letocetum). Wall was an important Roman posting station on Watling Street. The site contains a complete Roman bath house including numerous rooms, a furnace and hypocaust. The bath site was fully appreciated by all members as rain plummeted down providing a suitably wet atmosphere! The outdoor lecture was, however, enjoyed by the few dedicated members who endured the rain.

The rain lifted as we went on to Tamworth Castle. Tamworth is one of the ancient boroughs of England with a history which began when it was the capital of the kingdom of Mercia in the 8th century. The Norman

shell keep and tower of the castle were built in the 12th century and contain walls 10 ft thick in some places. The castle features such rooms as the great hall (complete with minstrels' window - much to the delight of present day aspiring musicians on the trip), state drawing rooms, oak pannelled room and long gallery, all excellent examples of Tudor and Stuart Architecture.

All in all it was a very pleasant outing, if slightly marred by the typical English weather. Our thanks are due to the superintendent at the site of Wall, and to Mr Steve Reynolds, Associate Members Secretary, who organised the trip.

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### BARG LIBRARY

The BARG Library is a collection of journals and books which the Group has acquired since its formation, mainly through exchange agreements with other local archaeological societies. A list of the contents is given below. The Library is housed in Bristol City Museum, and may be inspected by prior arrangement with the staff of the Archaeology Department. It is not possible to use the Library at weekends, but the contents are normally accessible on Thursday nights.

#### BOOKS

Prehistoric Britain (Branigan, 1976)  
Croft Ambrey (Stanford, 1974)  
Stonehenge, the Indo-European heritage (Stover & Kraig, 1978)

#### JOURNALS

AAC Newsletter 1976, 1977, 1978 (2 issues per annum)  
Avon Conservation News Issues 4, 7, 8  
Axbridge Archaeological & Local History Society: News Sheet Nos. 15, 16, 18-30  
Axbridge Caving Group Newsletter July 1976  
Cornish Archaeology Nos. 8 (1969), 9 (1970)  
Fornvannen Index for 1956-75  
1962 (all parts), 1963 (all parts), 1964 (all parts),  
1965 (all parts), 1966 (parts 2, 3), 1967 (all parts),  
1968 (all parts), 1972 (parts 2-4), 1974 (parts 1, 3)  
1975 (part 2), 1976 (parts 3, 4), 1977 (all parts),  
1978 (parts 1, 2, 4), 1979 (part 1)  
Glevensis Issues 1, 2, 12, 13  
Keynsham & Saltford Local History Society Report for 1967  
Quest Issues 9, 11, 12  
Rescue News Issues 15, 16, 18  
Search Issue 15  
SANHS Newsletter No. 18

John Bryant  
Hon Secretary

\* \* \*

## RECENT & FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

### Recent:

#### (i) Periodicals

Antiquity, July 1979, includes an interesting article by J A Bakker of Amsterdam on the earliest (1574-5) reasonably accurate drawings of Stonehenge, in which he wonders whether the inscription JOH: LUD: DEFERRE, above the axe-carving on sarsen 53, may be of the artist Lucas de Heere (1574-84), who is known to have visited Stonehenge about that time. The Notes include one by W Britnell on his excavation of the Gwernvale chambered long cairn near Crickhowell (Powys).

Current Archaeology, no 67, June 1979, emphasizes the modern tendency to divide the Bronze Age into Earlier and Later, in preference to Early, Middle and Late, and discusses the evidence that the Earlier Bronze Age may have ended in some sort of catastrophe. There is also an article on the Later Bronze Age sites at South Lodge and Down Farm, Woodcutts, on Cranborne Chase.

Glevensis (GADARG) No. 13, 1979, has a charming cover design - an isometric reconstruction view (peopled) of GLEVUM COLONIA, by P A Moss. The contents include accounts of excavation and research in Gloucester and Cirencester, and the development and decline of the cider industry.

Popular Archaeology, Vol I, no. 1, July 1979, 65 pence per copy. The first issue of this new periodical has found its way to the premises of many newsagents. Edited by Magnus Magnusson, it is published by Graham Thomas, until recently Chairman of Rescue: a British Archaeological Trust. The address of Popular Archaeology is PO Box 4, Warminster, Wiltshire. It is therefore not surprising that this number includes articles on 'The Roman Sacred Springs in Bath' (Barry Cunliffe) and 'Day Out on Mendip' (unsigned), and that the Site of the Month is Battlesbury hillfort near Warminster. Among other articles are 'My Job' by Henry Cleere, Director of the Council for British Archaeology, and 'Cataloguing Cornwall' (archaeologically) by Charles Thomas. There is a thought-provoking editorial on 'Perils of Treasure-hunting' by Magnus Magnusson.

Rescue News, no. 18, June 1979, contains an article on the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, by the Baroness Stedman, and useful surveys of courses in archaeology both in and outside universities.

Search, no. 15 (Journal of the Banwell Society of Archaeology), 1979: the society celebrates its 21st birthday this year with an issue of 82 pages which includes a detailed account of 'Steep Holm: the occupation pattern' by SD & JN Rendell, and an account of the Vicarage of Banwell and its incumbents, by Rev CS Taylor, reprinted from the Banwell Parish Magazine for 1907 and 1908.

Transactions of Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 96 for 1978 (issued 1979) includes two important surveys of the Iron Age on the Cotswolds by Dr A J Marshall, and a paper on 'The Guild of Kalendars, Bristol', by N I Orme. There are the usual short notes, and notes on recent work (1976-77) by Bernard Rawes.

#### (ii) Other publications

Rahtz, Philip (edited by S M Hirst). The Saxon and Medieval Palaces at Cheddar: Excavations, 1960-62. British Archaeological Reports, no. 65, 1979. Price £10 including postage.

Shire Archaeologies issued the following titles at the beginning of June:

Bagshawe, R W	Roman Roads	64pp	£1.50
Burl, Aubrey	Prehistoric Stone Circles	48pp	£1.25
Grinsell, L V	Barrows in England & Wales	64pp	£1.50
Johnston, D E	Roman Villas	64pp	£1.50

Somerset Levels Papers 5 (1979) A series of eleven papers on various aspects of archaeological research in the area. Price £3 post free, from Dept of Archaeology, Downing St., Cambridge, or Dept of History, The University, Exeter.

The Redcliffe Press Ltd are publishing, for the City of Bristol, a series of monographs, among those already issued being Churches in Bristol and Church Treasures in Bristol, both by Bryan Little.

### Forthcoming

It is understood that Rescue Archaeology in the Bristol Area, 1, to be published by the City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery, is now in proof. The BARG Field Guide 3a to Early Medieval Sites (410-1066) is nearing completion. Efforts are being made to ensure publication as early as possible in 1980.

### REVIEW

Price, Roger, Excavations at St Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol.  
24pp, 8 figs., 3 plates. Redcliffe Press Ltd, 1979, price 70p

This booklet is a valuable contribution to the history of Bristol. It traces the history of St Bartholomew's Hospital from its foundation in about 1240 to the present day. There are informative diagrams, plans and photographs which are well arranged in relation to the text and are helpful in showing the results of the excavation. Of particular interest is the use of well researched documentary sources to complement the excavation.

Dr Price has found many interesting references which give an insight into the daily life of the inhabitants of the Hospital. An Inventory of 1303 gives an idea of their diet, which included 'six small salted hogs'. There is mention of dark intrigue, murder, excommunication and the internal disputes between the rival factions of Masters and Prioresses.

A survey of the standing structures was undertaken, and those who are familiar with the entrance gateway and porch at the bottom of Christmas Steps will be interested to learn that, although apparently of 13th century date, they appear to have been built, probably in the 16th century, with material salvaged from other buildings.

A further problem was posed by the finding of 13th century pottery in the foundation trenches of what appeared to be Norman pillars. This has led Dr Price to postulate that these pillars may have been re-used in the 13th century, being material from an earlier fine Norman domestic building.

The excavation of this site must have presented many technical problems as work was carried out inside a standing building and often in waterlogged conditions. However, the excavation has revealed further information regarding the layout of buildings and also the possible course of the River Frome and its diversion during the medieval period

which the author describes as 'one of the greatest engineering feats in the history of Bristol'. Waterlogged levels on the excavation had preserved an oak jetty and a 13th century leather shoe. Evidence of the existence of wooden structures and a cobbled path were also uncovered.

This booklet is a good summary of the excavation and I look forward to the publication of the full report. It is hoped that many more booklets of this type, giving details of current archaeological work in Bristol, will be available in the future.

Philomena Jackson

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CALENDAR

OF FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS & LECTURES

September-December 1979

Abbreviations are as listed in previous issues of Bulletin

September

- 'Polynesia - Paradise Lost' Exhibition of arts and crafts from New Zealand, Tahiti, Hervey Islands and elsewhere to commemorate the bicentenary of the death of Captain Cook. City Museum, BRISTOL
- 5 NAILSEA industrial sites walk organised by Woodspring Museum & Avon Planning Dept. Meet at High Street car park 6.30 pm
- 8 SANHS Visit to Dr J Coles' Somerset Levels Project. Meet at 2 pm at the Countryman Inn, MEARE (Westhay End) ST450417
- 8 One-day symposium on The Archaeology of Gloucestershire 9 am - 6 pm at the Assembly Hall, St Mary's College, The Park, CHELTENHAM, Glos. Tickets for the symposium, including coffee and tea, but not lunch, are priced at £2.50 (£3.00 to Prehistoric Society members), and may be obtained from the organiser, Alan Saville, at the Art Gallery & Museum, Clarence St, Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 3JT) Cheques payable to A Saville. See Editorial for further details.
- 7-12 Summer meeting of the Prehistoric Society at St Mary's College, CHELTENHAM, with the theme 'Prehistoric Sites of the Cotswolds'. (open to members only). Linked with this will be an exhibition on Cotswold Archaeology at Cheltenham Museum.
- 12 K&SLHS Keynsham Old Manor House - Bristol Road KEYNSHAM Visit Meet at the entrance to the Parish Church 7 pm. Non-members welcome - charge 15p
- 14 Talk - 'The Ancient Field System & the Earthworks of Ashton Park' by Nicholas Clough, BANWELL 7.30 pm Village Hall
- 15 B&G Field Meeting to sites in Wales
- 15 Stoke Lodge Archaeological Group - Trip to Porchester, Southsea Castle etc. Details from Mr J Constant, 9 Newlands Rd, Chorlton Estate, Keynsham, BS18 2ES.
- 17 GDARG Talk by John Bestwick of Stroud 'Romanization and the Towns of Roman Britain' Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street, GLOUCESTER 7.30 pm
- 19 September - 31 December 'Ceramics in Bristol' Exhibition, City Museum, BRISTOL to coincide with the international post-medieval pottery conference. A history of the Bristol Pottery industry from medieval times to the 20th century augmented by live pottery-making demonstrations.

- 20 - 26 The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology & The Society for Historical Archaeology Joint Autumn Conference 1979 'Post-Medieval Pottery in Western Europe and the Eastern Seaboard of Canada and the United States of America.' A residential conference based at the University of BRISTOL. For further details apply to the Museum.
- 23 Bridgwater Archaeological Society Coach trip to AVEBURY & WEST KENNET. Meet at Classic Cinema, Bridgwater 8.30 am. Further details from Mrs Loder, Bridgwater 652108
- 24 Folk House, BRISTOL 'Trace your Ancestors - Family History' Course of 10 mtgs by A Massey
- 27 BARG ASSOCS (others welcome) 'The Post-Medieval Pottery Industry in Bristol' - a tour of the exhibition with David Dawson 7.30 pm
- 27 C&DAS Talk by David W R Thackray 'Archaeology, Conservation & the National Trust', the Community Centre, Princes Road, CLEVEDON 7.30 pm
- 28 Industrial Archaeology, course of 12 mtgs held fortnightly Room 28, Wills Memorial Building, University of BRISTOL 7.30 pm - 9.00 pm University by Mrs Joan Day FSA & panel of lecturers
- 29 One-day school at Baptist Church Hall, COLEFORD 10.00 am - 5.00 pm 'Landscape Analysis in the Forest of Dean' M A Aston & panel Univ of Bristol X Mural Dept
- 29 SANHS Walkabout in GROSCOMBE (3 miles<sup>N</sup> of Wells) meet in village c. 2 pm. Further details from Mr W Chapman, 68 Carisbrooke Gardens, Yeovil
- 30 Bridgwater Arch Soc Field Walk on MENDIP leader Mr Christopher Hawkes. Meet at Westbury-sub-Mendip Church at 2 pm

#### October

- 1 'Sources for the local history of Almondsbury & District' by B J S Moore. 10 mtgs fortnightly at The Church of England School, ALMONDSBURY (University of Bristol X Mural)
- 1 'Early Man & his World' by Miss B Noddle 10 mtgs weekly, Winterbourne Junior School, WINTERBOURNE (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 1 'Monasticism & Monasteries' by Bryan Little at the FOLK HOUSE, BRISTOL 10 mtgs weekly
- 2 'Some Later Prehistoric Sites in the Mediterranean' by L V Grinsell 10 mtgs weekly at the FOLK HOUSE, BRISTOL
- 2 'The Archaeology of Bristol' by M W Ponsford & panel 12 mtgs weekly. City Museum, Queen's Rd, BRISTOL (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 3 'Roman Britain' by A J Parker 8 mtgs weekly 7.30 - 9.30 pm, The Junior School, YATTON (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 3 B & G A S Bristol Section Field Meeting to STANTON DREW
- 4 'History of Bristol & Neighbourhood' by Bryan Little 20 mtgs weekly at Lockleaze School, Hogarth Walk, LOCKLEAZE, BRISTOL (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 4 'Archaeology in the Landscape' by C Browne 10 mtgs weekly at Winscombe School, WINSCOMBE (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 5 'The Archaeology of the Cotswolds' by J H Drinkwater 10 mtgs weekly Technical College, Avon Street, BATH (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 5 'The Vikings' by A C A Wright 10 mtgs weekly at the Community Centre, Princes Road, CLEVEDON (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 5 'Britain under the Romans & Saxons' by E J Mason 20 mtgs weekly FOLK HOUSE, BRISTOL
- 5 - 7 'The Making of the English Landscape' by Dr J H Bettey, D A E Cross, K H Rogers, Mrs H Rogers, M A Aston. R s/e Urchfont Manor, DEVIZES, Wilts (P) to the Warden, Urchfont Manor, from whom further details of charges etc may be obtained (Univ of Bristol X Mural)

- 6 SANHS Affiliated Societies Annual Meeting. Morning Guided walk in Bridgwater and afternoon conference at Village Hall, Puriton, Nr Bridgwater 2 pm. Speakers Mr L V Grinsell and Mr J Lawrence. Further details from our Secretary John Bryant
- 8 B&GAS Lecture 'Diary of a Cotswold Parson, Rev F E Witts' by David Verey at 5.45 pm City Museum, Queens Road, BRISTOL
- 10 BARG Lecture 'Petrographic Aspects of some sharpening stones, touchstones, and millingstones from NW Europe' by David Moore 7.30 pm City Museum, BRISTOL THIS TALK WILL BE PRECEDED BY A GENERAL MEETING TO APPOINT THE NEW HON AUDITOR
- \*\* (13) GDARG Lecture 'Local Roads - Patterns from the Past' by John Milner of St Paul's College. at the Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate St, GLOUCESTER at 7.30 pm
- 18 'The Tomb Robbers of Ancient Egypt' by T G H James, Keeper of the Dept Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum, Bristol City Museum winter lecture HELD AT Large Engineering Lecture Theatre, Queen's Building, University Walk, BRISTOL at 7.30 pm
- 19 K&SLHS Lecture 'Bath Stone - the history of the Combe Down Stone Industry' by P A Wooster at Ellsbridge House, Bath Road, KEYNSHAM Non-members welcome - charge 15p
- 20 'Man, Land Utilisation, and Water Level Changes in S W Britain' a one-day symposium 10 am - at the Engineering Lecture Theatre, Queen's Building, BRISTOL by Panel of Lecturers (P) to Dr A B Hawkins, Dept of Extra-Mural Studies by 12 October. (Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- \*\* (20) 'Evesham Abbey & its Estates' by James Bond, Oxfordshire County Museum, GDARG at the Old Bakery, Chester Walk, CHELTENHAM 7.30 pm
- 23 B&GAS Talk by Dr J H Harvey 'Medieval Architects' 5.45 pm City Museum, Queens Road, BRISTOL
- 25 BARG ASSOCS 'Schliemann & Mycenaean Greece' talk by George Woolls City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 pm All welcome
- 25 C&DAS 'Gas, Gaiters & Gallopers' talk by Dr R W Dunning at the Community Centre, Princes Road, CLEVEDON 7.30 pm
- 27 'Moated Sites' a one-day school 10 am - 6 pm at DILLINGTON HOUSE, Nr ILMINSTER, Somerset M A Aston, I Burrow & James Bond. (P) to the Director, Dillington House College, from whom further details may be obtained (Univ of Bristol X Mural)

### November

- 2 'Archaeology in Britain Today: A Transatlantic View' THE BEATRICE DE CARDI LECTURE FOR 1979, an annual event organised by the CBA in honour of its distinguished former Secretary, Miss Beatrice de Cardi. It is arranged this year by the Bristol City Museum in conjunction with the CBA and its regional Group 13. Speaker: Prof Martin Biddle, Director of the Pennsylvania University Museum, Philadelphia, USA to be held in the large Engineering Lecture Theatre, Queen's Building, University Walk, UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL at 8 pm
- 6 B&GAS talk 'Ancient Egypt' by Martin Davies 5.45 pm City Museum, BRISTOL
- 9 BANWELL Arch Soc talk 'Uley Roman Temple' by Dr A Ellison at 7.30 pm in the Village Hall
- 10 'Current Work on Local History in the Bristol Area' a day-course 10.30 am - 4.45 pm at the Dept of X Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Road, BRISTOL by Dr J H Bettey, B J S Moore, G P Davis, Mrs B Buchanan, Mrs Linda Hall. (P) £1.20 by 2 November. (Univ of Bristol X Mural)

\*\* (13) & (20) see notes at end of December



## November

- 10 BARG ASSOCS trip to Wells Cathedral and other interesting buildings  
Tour of cathedral 35p Coach leaves corner of Woodland Rd/Tyndall's  
Park Road 8.15 am and Stoke Lodge at 8.30 am Please send £1 deposit  
to Steve Reynolds, 12a Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol
- 12 Bridgwater Arch Soc lecture by Ian Burrows 'New Works in Dark Age  
Somerset' 7.30 pm BRIDGWATER Arts Centre
- 14 BARG LECTURE 'Recent Work in the Somerset Levels' by Bryony Orme at  
Bristol City Museum, Queens Road, BRISTOL 7.30 pm
- 16 K&SLHS lecture 'Looking at local parish churches' by Dr J H Bettey  
Ellsbridge House, Bath Rd, KEYNSHAM 7.30 pm Non-members welcome  
charge 15p
- 19 GDARG lecture 'Frocester Court Roman Villa after 19 years' by Eddie  
Price, Frocester Court at Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate St,  
GLOUCESTER at 7.30 pm
- 22 BARG ASSOCS 'Recent Excavations by BARG Members - James Russell &  
John Hunt' City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 pm All welcome
- 22 Bristol City Museum winter lecture 'A New Look at the Parthenon  
Frieze in Athens' by Professor John Boardman 7.30 pm at the large  
Engineering Lecture Theatre, Queen's Building, University Walk,  
BRISTOL
- 29 C&DAS lecture 'Mid-Palaeolithic remains from Westbury-sub-Mendip'  
at the Community Centre, Princes Road, CLEVEDON 7.30 pm

## December

- 1 'Recent Archaeological Work in Bath' a one-day school 10 am - 6 pm  
Abbey Church House, BATH Professor B Cunliffe, M A Aston & others  
(Univ of Bristol X Mural)
- 3 Bridgwater Arch Soc Social Evening with Mr Robin Bush, BRIDGWATER  
Arts Centre, 7.30 pm
- 6 Bristol City Museum winter lecture 'Archaeology in Seven Countries:  
Cultural Resource Management in Europe' by Henry Cleere, Director  
of the CBA and a Winston Churchill Travelling Fellow for 1979 at  
the large Engineering Lecture Theatre, Queen's Building, University  
Walk, BRISTOL 7.30 pm
- 12 BARG LECTURE 'The Archaeological Work of the National Trust in  
Wessex' by David Thackray, City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 pm
- 13 BARG ASSOCS 'Christmas Miscellany' - please bring your own slides,  
snaps etc. ALL WELCOME City Museum, BRISTOL 7.30 pm
- 14 K&SLHS Members Meeting A very informal occasion and an opportunity  
to swap ideas. Slides, old photos, and brief personal contributions  
all very welcome. Ellsbridge House, Bath Rd, KEYNSHAM 7.30 pm  
Non-members welcome-charge 15p
- 17 GDARG lecture 'Burial in the Roman World' by Richard Reece, University  
of London 7.30 pm Old Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate St, GLOUCESTER

\* \* \* \*

NB

## October

- 13 Trip to LUNDY boat leaves 1 am Princes Wharf near Industrial  
Museum, Bristol returns approx 11.45 pm. For further details  
contact Steve Reynolds, 12a Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol
- 20 CBA Group 13 AGM Exeter University - probable theme 'Role of the DoE  
in SW Archaeology'. For further details contact Hon Secretary, Tom  
Greeves, Rougemont House Museum, Castle Street, EXETER

## BARG PUBLICATIONS

The following is a list of BARG publications which are available from the City Museum shop at 50p or by post (60p) from The Marketing Officer, BARG, The City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL

### FIELD GUIDES

1. Prehistoric Sites in the Mendip, South Cotswold, & Bristol Regions  
by Leslie Grinsell 1966
2. Roman Sites in the Mendip, Cotswold Wye Valley, & Bristol Region  
by Max Hebditch & Leslie Grinsell 1968
3. Medieval Sites in the Mendip, Cotswold Wye Valley, & Bristol Region  
by Philip Rahtz & others
4. Industrial Monuments in the Mendip, South Cotswold & Bristol Region  
by Neil Cossons 1967

### SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

1. The Mendip Hills in Prehistoric & Roman Times.  
by J Campbell, D Elkington, P Fowler & L Grinsell 1970

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### PARISH CHECKLISTS

It has been felt for some time now that the excellent Parish Checklists produced by BARG (of which the following one for Flax Bourton is a good example) could be stapled and sold separately, especially in the parishes concerned. The first of these is thus appended with this issue of Bulletin.