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BULLETIN

Autumn
1975

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Vol. 5 No. 5

**Bristol
Archaeological
Research Group**

**60 City Museum,
Queens Road,
Bristol, 8.**

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OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE 1975/76

(Shortened version: Bulletin Vol. 5 No. 4 contains the complete list)

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- Hon. Secretary: A. D. Barker, 13 Pomfrett Gardens, Stockwood,
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- Hon. Membership Secretary: Angela Sandalls, 41 Marling Road, St. George,
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- Hon. Treasurer: A. C. Selway, Flat 1, 25 Combe Park, Bath BA1 3NR
- RESCUE Liaison Officer: T. W. J. Solley resigned in July; this post is
vacant at present.
- Co-ordinator, Parish Survey Unit: A. D. Barker (address above)

MEMBERSHIP

The Annual Subscription for the current year is:

- £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. Subscriptions for 1975 were due on 1st January, and any that are still unpaid should be sent as soon as possible.

ADDENDUM TO REPORT OF HON. SECRETARY FOR ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Peter Maggs writes, "As a result of an error on the part of the post office not all the letters and coach fares sent to me by post at home have reached me, even though the envelopes were correctly addressed. Please send details of any unacknowledged correspondence to me, Peter Maggs, Hon. Secretary for Associate Members, B. A. R. G., c/o City Museum, Bristol BS8 1RL. Other mail should be sent to me at home, 5 Lansdown Terrace, Kellaway Avenue, Bristol BS6 7YW.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR B. A. R. G. ?

Any members with a few hours to spare during the last week in November could give B. A. R. G. a most welcome present by helping with duplication of the December Bulletin. Experience would be helpful but is not essential. Please let Mrs. Pauline Belsey, our Production Team co-ordinator, know as soon as possible if you can join the team. Tel: Keynsham 3128, or write to Applecres, Queen Charlton, Keynsham, Bristol.

EDITORIAL

It is always agreeable to be the bearer of good news. In this Bulletin we have the pleasure and privilege of announcing the first tribute of its kind to be paid to any member of our Group. Our illustrious founder member and former Chairman Leslie Grinsell has received many honours for his outstanding contributions to archaeology. None has been offered with more sincere affection than this, the first Life Membership of Bristol Archaeological Research Group: the Group which he was instrumental in founding in 1962, and for which he has worked so energetically ever since. It gave the Committee great pleasure to receive the suggestion, and to approve it unanimously.

Much has been written in other places on the controversial subject of professionalism in archaeology; and it is one which we have sedulously avoided up to now. Again in other places, mistrust and resentment have sometimes arisen as a reaction to suspected condescension from those who earn their bread by archaeology alone towards others who can only spare time for it after working in less congenial ways. Within B. A. R. G. however there are many dedicated and successful non-professional workers whose achievements have been fully recognised by their professional colleagues during its 13 years' existence; and such groups as ours are of real value in demonstrating just how useful a harmonious association of this kind can be. With the setting up of a Diploma in Archaeological Practice (see p. 119) the CBA are taking a step very much to the liking of a number of B. A. R. G. members and students who have attended Extra-Mural or Adult Education classes in archaeology, and who have felt a need for some acceptable recognition of their attainments. Defined standards will provide a target towards which all may work at their own pace and without the pressures generated in a more formal academic environment.

Our main article in this issue is written for us by Miss Phyllis Ireland, Archaeological Secretary for the National Trust. Our Group numbers many Trust supporters already among its members, but even to those devotees the range and diversity of the Trust's archaeological properties alone will be something of a surprise. The very high standard of care and maintenance provided by the Trust combine with the intrinsic interest of its widely varying possessions to display to best advantage those aspects of our heritage so much admired in Britain today by visitors from overseas; and at the same time it provides a reassuring source of pride for ourselves at home. Membership confers the practical benefit of free admission to its properties whilst helping to keep these safe for posterity. It is truly a National Asset which merits our best support.

ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE NATIONAL TRUST

by Phyllis Ireland

Archaeological monuments and sites scattered throughout England and Wales are situated for the most part on the private property of landowners who may be interested, tolerant or hostile in their attitude to these reduced and defenceless relics of man's past activities. Some are in the Guardianship of the Department of the Environment, and a considerable number, of all periods and grades from first rank down to the isolated find-spot are to be found on land owned by the National Trust. To catalogue all of these is the current work of the present writer.

The National Trust to some people means great houses such as Knole, Waddesdon Manor or Hardwick Hall; to others, thousands of acres of mountain and beauty in the Lake District, or the homes of celebrities such as Sir Winston Churchill, Ellen Terry or Lawrence of Arabia. Open moors, unspoilt coastline, fine gardens, woodland or riverside paths offer an endless variety. But whereas the public pays for admission to the Trust's gardens, historic houses and castles and will join the Trust to give committed financial support towards their preservation, incidentally obtaining free admission, no charge is made for any of the prehistoric sites to which the public has access except for some of those in Guardianship; these too are free to Trust members. Yet they have to be maintained, with funds drawn from other sources, and casual visitors are quick to criticise if outdoor staff, thin on the ground at the best of times, have had to be redeployed for some such urgent task as rescuing a barrow or linear earthwork from attack by brambles and other destructive vegetation. Volunteer parties of young people often give valuable help with such work while at a small number of properties a local committee of public-spirited people or a like-minded local authority give practical help. But for its main support the Trust depends on the general public for its goodwill and for a regular income from subscriptions; the same people that it endeavours to serve at all times according to the aims and purposes of its founders and all who continue these objectives by gifts or bequests of property or money.

Comparatively few of the Trust's wealth of prehistoric properties are listed as such specifically for the public to visit. Of those that are a sample inspection revealed that many are not used for archaeological study but are enjoyed as open spaces to which the public has free access, not always, unfortunately, without some abuse. Most antiquities are 'discovered' by walkers whose joy it is to cross moor, heath or downland and whose interest in archaeology leads to recognition of stone hut circle or cist, the low contours of a reduced barrow or the bolder outline of a hill-fort. The few prehistoric caves in Trust ownership are accessible only to the experienced; whereas, for example, the fine stretch of barrows accompanying the downland path from Freshwater Bay to Brook Down in the Isle of Wight is within the reach of all.

Some land owned by the Trust is neither intended nor suitable for public visiting, being endowment property farmed by local people who were formerly tenants of the previous owner and the revenue from which contributes towards the upkeep of an important house. Some is acquired to give access to a spectacular view, or to preserve control of a fine stretch of coastal cliff or beach, or to secure a prominent hill-top. On such land lie many antiquities acquired fortuitously by the Trust and so enjoying its protection. Professional archaeologists and keen amateurs know from the many available published sources of the whereabouts of antiquities they wish to visit or study, and when such are in this form of Trust ownership permission is invariably given, with the tenant's agreement, to the bona fide enquirer as it would be by any other landowner when properly approached. From the metal-detector privateer as from the vandal nothing is safe; although it seems ironic that when a detector enthusiast does the right thing and applies to practise his 'hobby' on Trust land permission is refused, whereas the pirate goes straight in and emerges later with his prize!

The unique character of the National Trust as a landowner lies in its power to declare its property inalienable save by the express will of Parliament. The only exception to this is the 'dedication' of narrow slips of land required for widening of public roads crossing or bounding its property or for providing a visitors' car park and associated amenities. In cases of great archaeological importance adequate observation and supervision are allowed for, and every consideration is given by the authority concerned.

The term 'National' has become somewhat misleading since its choice in 1895. Many people today assume that the National Trust is financed by the state; this is quite untrue, though the Trust can qualify, as can other owners, for a Historic Buildings Council grant towards necessary repairs to an important house. In rare cases specific donations or help may be given, as at Dyrham Park near Bristol. The Trust enjoys good relations with Government-sponsored bodies, and with amenity groups having a variety of objectives and functions.

This is amply illustrated in the Bristol area wherein are situated several important properties. The fine headland of Brean Down was given to commemorate the Festival of Britain by Axbridge Rural District Council which continues to maintain it for the Trust as lessees, whilst the University of Bristol Spelaeological Society and other bodies have sponsored investigation of its many and varied archaeological features and their publication. The promontory fort of Stokeleigh Camp on the Leigh Woods property is administered by a local Management Committee with the co-operation of the Nature Conservancy, while the latter also has a lease of the Ebbor Gorge property, whereon are twenty-six caves, most of which have been studied, as have the eleven caves on the Trust's (western) half of Cheddar Gorge, most of this property being administered by the Somerset Naturalists' Trust.

The Trust's archaeological possessions are widespread and varied; it would be difficult to name a feature of which it does not own an example. Avebury Stone Circles must take pride of place, with Castlerigg as a fine specimen in its own class. Hadrian's Wall or its course, from E of Turret site 35b to W of Turret site 39a, with Housesteads Fort and surviving Milecastles 37 and 39, segments of wall ditch, stretches of vallum and the course of the Military Way, constitute a notable field monument. Other major Roman sites include Segontium fort at Caernarvon, the bath house of Letocetum posting station at Wall, both in Guardianship, the gold-mining complex at Dolaucothi and the villa at Chedworth. Of the many Roman roads or their courses crossing or bounding Trust property perhaps the finest is the $3\frac{1}{4}$ -mile stretch of Stane Street (Margary's 15) crossing the northern part of the Slindon estate in West Sussex, which shows the agger distinctly in places and the small side ditches for about half a mile. In the southern part of the same estate interesting results are being obtained from current investigation of the 100-ft raised beach, for which there may be an alternative interpretation, and the associated Palaeolithic working floor. Other ancient roads and tracks which bound or cross Trust property include the Pilgrim's Way, North Downs Trackway, Icknield Way, Abbot's Way on Dartmoor, Port Way on the Long Mynd and the Ancient Road on the Isle of Wight.

Of the Iron Age there are well over fifty hill-forts including some of first rank such as Figsbury Rings, Croft Ambrey and Midsummer Hill, also a dozen or more Cornish cliff-castles and many other promontory- or hill-forts of all sizes. The Bronze Age is represented by barrows innumerable, of which the finest assemblage is on the 1400-odd acres of farmland surrounding Stonehenge (the Trust does not own Stonehenge itself); barrows dug by Stukeley, Colt Hoare, Cunnington and Merewether: by Bateman and Greenwell in the Midlands and north-east, by Skinner in the Isle of Wight, and by every other barrow-digger, good and bad, known and unknown, of days gone by. Of Neolithic date are causewayed enclosures at Windmill Hill (Guardianship), Whitesheet and Barkhale: the Langdale Pikes axe factory: the Stonehenge Cursus: Randwick long barrow in Gloucestershire, Coldrum megalithic barrow in Kent and Lanyon Quoit in Cornwall. Concentrations of antiquities too are not uncommon, such as the Hentor (Dartmoor) property where are some sixty items including Bronze Age cists, cairns, hut circles and enclosures; and the Ysbytty estate in Gwynedd which can show upward of eighty varied items, to name but two.

Minor antiquities range widely; from a deer park's boundary to a stretch of the Black Dyke in Northumberland or Wat's Dyke in Clwyd: inhabited rocks such as Holy Austin, Nanny's Rock and Meg-a-Fox-Hole at Kinver: field systems: Mesolithic flaking floors: numerous deserted

Medieval villages: pele-towers and bastle houses: homestead moats: inscribed rocks: Medieval fishponds: cross-bases: holy wells: bloomery sites: and not forgetting a selection of fake antiquities, and natural features which have been published (and occasionally scheduled) as antiquities, together with sundry curiosities and the merely gruesome.

All these and many more are preserved in perpetuity in the ownership of the Trust. During the present crisis in archæology when all available manpower and funds are needed for rescue and publication purposes it has been agreed that excavation should be suspended, except for limited essential research for which no other comparable site is available.

The prime function of the National Trust is to preserve, on behalf of the nation, all those properties given into its ownership and care; or which have been bought, usually with funds raised locally or by special appeals because of their worthiness of preservation. To fulfil these purposes the Trust needs the active support and help of all who believe in its aims:

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL TRUST

£3 for twelve months (£1.50 for second and subsequent members of a family at the same address, or under 21 years of age); full details are obtainable from The National Trust Membership Department, P.O. Box 30, Beckenham, Kent, BR3 4TL.

NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTIES IN AND AROUND BRISTOL

Axbridge: King John's Hunting Lodge
Bath: Assembly Rooms; Bushey Norwood, 66 acres; Rainbow Wood Farm, 270 acres including Iron Age field enclosures
Blaise Hamlet; Henbury.
Brean Down headland, 154 acres. Numerous archaeological sites and features
Clevedon: Clevedon Court; Cadbury Camp, Tickenham, 39½ acres with Iron Age hill-fort; Redcliffe Bay, 2 acres
Cheddar Cliffs, 318 acres
Dyrham Park: Mansion contains many original 17th century furnishings
Ebbor Gorge, 116 acres
Failand, 363 acres
Frenchay Moor, 8 acres
Horton Court, nr. Chipping Sodbury, 146 acres; Cotswold Manor House incorporating 12th century Norman hall
Leigh Woods and Stokeleigh Iron Age Camp
Little Solsbury Camp, 22½ acres
Shirehampton Park, 99 acres
Westbury College, Westbury on Trym
Weston-super-Mare: Monk's Steps, Kewstoke, 2½ acres; Middle Hope Woodspring, 158 acres; Sandpoint, 32 acres.

The National Trust handbook should be used to verify times of admission to houses.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUALIFICATION BY PART-TIME STUDY

by P. J. Fowler

One of the starting points of the discussion over the last 18 months about 'professionalism' in archaeology was the acute need to provide training facilities, conducted and certified to common standards, for the increasing number of people now required by the ways in which 'rescue archaeology' has developed. After much angst, it looks as if this minimal but crucial first step might actually be taken if the CBA Council meeting accepts the recommendations of the Executive Board, itself advised by the Certification Working Group of the Professional Institution Working Party, on 11th July 1975.

The essential point of the recommendations is that the CBA itself should run a Certification scheme, executed by some form of academic and examining structure. The object is "to establish a series of nationally recognised archaeological qualifications to common standards", primarily for career archaeologists without academic qualifications in archaeology, part-time archaeologists and graduates requiring practical skills. Personally I believe such a scheme will also attract others, e. g. school-teachers, not at present part of the archaeological community. The proposed scheme consists of seven 'units' (arguably called certificates), all of which must be obtained to qualify for a full Diploma in Archaeological Practice (though each 'unit' passed will have its own validity and I anticipate that some extra-mural students, for example, will be content with 2 or 3 Certificates.

It is envisaged that it will take the serious spare-time students with little or no previous experience in archaeology about 3 years to obtain the full Diploma; obviously many in the Bristol area, with their experience and/or the exemptions they could hope for, could complete it in less time if they wish for an academic recognition of their competence. The responsibility for acquiring the tuition and experience necessary will lie with the student since the CBA itself cannot provide the courses, but it is hoped that existing educational bodies, such as Extra-Mural Depts., will channel some of their resources into teaching provision for students registered for the Diploma. In fact much of the existing provision by such Depts. as those at Birmingham, Bristol and Oxford, for example, is already relevant to those wishing to prepare themselves for the 'exams'. Assessment will be by written examination, practical assessment and the submission of personal work. Papers will be sent to candidates for completion in their own time and submission by a specified date.

Details of the syllabuses have yet to be worked out but the 7 proposed certificates cover the academic background to archaeology, excavation, artefact studies, the types and uses of evidence, interpretation and synthesis including writing reports, and management and administration. The general academic level in mind is somewhere between GCE 'A' level and an Honours

degree, at least as a first step since it is clear that some form of higher-level qualification (post-graduate and post-experience) will also be needed.

The implications of all this for British archaeology, teaching institutions and many of us personally are obviously considerable. If the scheme is approved I shall be considering them carefully from an Extra-Mural point of view and would be glad to hear from anyone in the Bristol Extra-Mural area who might be interested. Personally, I believe Dip. A. P. is going to be a worthwhile objective for many and essential for some.

————— (See footnote p. 123)

A COTSWOLD EXCAVATION: SWELL 8 ROUND BARROW (SP 13502625)

Swell 8 is one of the round barrows forming part of the well-known prehistoric barrow cemetery on Cow Common some five miles west of Stow on the Wold. The cemetery comprises one long barrow and ten possible round barrows. Swell 8 which lies immediately to the south of the long barrow has suffered extreme denudation from ploughing, and before excavation stood to a height of only 30 cms. The excavation of this barrow was undertaken in order to rescue what evidence remained from the denuded barrow and provide control data for the assessment of excavation priorities amongst the hundreds of ploughed round barrows in the Cotswolds. The excavation, conducted under the auspices of Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum and directed by Mr. Alan Saville, was financed by the D. o. E. through C. R. A. A. G. S.

The barrow was found to be ditchless. The mound was small and had been almost totally eradicated by ploughing. It consisted of a turf/soil core overlying a preserved elevated prehistoric land surface. Some isolated stones on the S. side were probably part of a kerb but the total absence of stone elsewhere on the site makes it impossible to deduce a cairn, and a composite earth and stone structure seems more probable.

At the approximate centre of the barrow lay a number of individual pieces of carbonised timber some 15-20 cms. below the modern surface. An ovoid burial pit, 78 cms. maximum dimension and 12 cms. deep was found beneath these timbers. This pit contained small fragments of calcined bone and charcoal. No pottery or other artefacts were associated with the burial deposit. There was no evidence to suggest cremation in situ. Fragments of calcined bone found elsewhere within the barrow seem to indicate disturbance; animal holes riddled the barrow area.

No definite prehistoric features were found outside the barrow, but to the N of the round barrow adjacent to the W end of the long barrow was a substantial rock-cut ditch with a maximum depth of 1.20 m below the modern surface. This contained no artefactual evidence in a primary context and may be a modern quarry pit.

100 featureless, fragmentary ceramic finds, mostly of Bronze Age type and about 500 flints were recovered from the excavation. Fieldwalking on Cow Common and the adjacent field to the E produced a further 1500 flints.

COMMENTS ON THE EXCAVATION OF SWELL 8

The excavation indicated that Swell 8 is 'atypical', being virtually stone free, whereas most denuded Cotswold round barrows are now only recognisable as patches of scattered stones (as are its companions on Cow Common, Swell 6, 7, 9 and 10), a circumstance that would lead us to regard them as (formerly) cairns. Standing only 30 cms high, natural erosion and ploughing had denuded Swell 8 to an extent that "only remnants of the barrow core remained on the elevated prehistoric land surface". Under such extreme conditions of denudation only materials and features originally deposited or constructed on or in the original ground surface can survive. It could be argued, and only excavation will confirm, that the stones of a cairn may have a protective influence which an earthen mound lacks, and internal features would have a better chance of survival.

Since one of the prime objectives of this particular barrow excavation was to "provide control data for the assessment of excavation priorities" and the outcome of this assessment could mean "writing off" a considerable number of round barrow sites as not worth excavating, it is essential that a truly representative sample is used as the control. To this end the excavation of another barrow, this time an obvious cairn such as Swell 9 would provide the required comparative data. If the extent of destruction beneath this cairn is similar to that of the earthen barrow Swell 8 it would confirm that roughly half the surviving round barrows in Gloucestershire would not repay the cost of full excavation. In these cases the use of a geophysical device to locate any surviving pits or ditches followed by selective excavation of portions of the barrow could, at a fraction of the cost of total excavation, provide some basic information about the site.

The atypical stone free composition of Swell 8 is a cause for concern when we consider the destruction of barrows in this area. In the case of Swell 8 the survival of a visible mound and its association with a well known prehistoric barrow cemetery lead to its acceptance as a barrow. A few more years of ploughing would have completely eradicated the mound, the burial pit would become undetectable against the inequalities of the bedrock and only a dispersed scatter of flints, common to many fields in Gloucestershire, would remain. On the Cotswolds the term barrow is almost synonymous with cairn, the normal tell-tale signs of eroded barrows being a slightly elevated scatter of small stones. Is there, perhaps, reason to doubt the description of Swell 8 as atypical? Could not ditchless earthen barrows, undetectable by air photography, indistinguishable from normal undulations on the ground, have been much more common on the Cotswolds than we have previously supposed? Are the relatively few barrow sites that remain a mere vestige of a considerably higher barrow density than at present accepted and should they command a correspondingly higher priority in terms of rescue excavation than we currently allow to these sites?

BRISTOL EXCAVATIONS 1975

Despite the dramatic lull in the pace of redevelopment in Bristol there are still enough threats to occupy the City Museum's field staff to the full. Our most important site this year is in Peter Street, the no-man's-land between the western Town Wall (located by excavation in 1970) and the Castle. Here it is hoped to find traces of late Saxon settlement, the Jewry of Bristol (whose occupants were expelled in 1290) and the later evolution of Bristol's original shopping centre, destroyed by the blitz.

Here, the particular threat is landscaping which can be extraordinarily destructive if we are unaware of the settlement plan. Only excavation can provide us with this information. To date, the excavations have revealed a number of stone buildings dating from the 15th-19th centuries in a lane known as Chequer Lane in the medieval period and latterly as Church Lane. Frances Neale kindly supplied important notes on the documentary side, mainly taken from William Worcestre's Itinerary which identifies the owners of three properties. One building, in the SW corner of the site and lane, belonged to Simon Oliver, recorder of Bristol, and was built c. 1419. Oliver owned a house and several shops here. Associated with the building were several layers of lane make-up which contained an inordinate quantity of animal bone suggesting not a butchery business but rather efficient rubbish disposal. The cellar of this building remained in use until bombed, as probably did the building above. The whole house could have been planned far more efficiently in 1940. N of this lay a property belonging to Thomas Norton who also owned a house on the S side of St. Peter's Church and N again William Worcestre's father owned a tenement, at one time let to a goldsmith. Unfortunately this 'valuable' site had been redeveloped within the last two hundred years. Below the 15th century Chequer Lane, earlier levels may belong to an earlier lane on the same alignment, or to a completely different layout. The further expansion of this site to the E in July will no doubt help to clarify these lane levels.

In the NW corner of the site another section of the Town Wall has been uncovered and its foundation trench excavated. Included among the meagre finds was a Saxo-Norman sherd which augers well for the excavation of the lower Church Lane levels.

As it has proved difficult to obtain access to the rest of this site the excavation unit has taken the opportunity to investigate a small fraction of the street frontage at the S end of Temple Street on the site of Mardon's former No. 2 factory. The work started in May and should last throughout July. The excavation of buildings here can be seen as complementary to the large excavations in Victoria Street/Cart Lane last year, though the proportion of excavation to overall medieval area S of the Avon is tiny, and cannot hope to tell adequately the extremely involved story of development in the Temple suburb. More than three acres of Mardon's site cannot be excavated at all,

including the Lane ditch, a drain which lies to the W close to Canynge Street, due to the speed of development and to the fact that these empty plots would need years of skilful excavation and financing to do them justice.

Currently at least two stone buildings dating from the 15th century, possibly earlier, have been revealed in plan. As expected these are fairly small, fitting the tenement widths but consisting of at least two rooms each, with extensions, including a back-yard well. Many of the walls were robbed in the early 17th century when the area became garden/ industrial with some indications of slight stone structures, disturbed later by the Mardon factory. One wall, which seems to be the earliest, was not aligned on Temple Street suggesting pre-road planning; the other was parallel to the street indicating that it was not built gable-end to the street as were others near Temple Church. Elsewhere, there are traces of timber structures yet to be defined in detail. Trenches were also cut to locate a recorded 18th century glasshouse but so far only the 'cullet' or glass slag has been found.

We are pleased to say that we have been provided with free machinery on both sites for which we are happy to record our thanks to the City Engineer and the Graylaw Group.

Work on both sites will continue into August and in Peter Street indefinitely. All B. A. R. G. members are welcome to visit the site and as usual, to take part in the excavation.

At the same time we are now developing a publication programme and with the employment of necessary staff the production of reports will be speeded up. The first in this series will be Nazareth House, Sea Mills, by Committee member Julian Bennett which should be in print, as a monograph, by April 1976.

W. M. Ponsford

BRISTOL EXCAVATION UNIT STAFF 1975

Les Good, Director of Excavations
Roger Price, Research Assistant
Barbara Cumby, Draughtsman
Eric Boone, Site Supervisor - Peter Street
Bruce Williams, Site Supervisor - Temple Street

STOP PRESS

The CBA has approved the Certification scheme described by Peter Fowler on p. 119.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Details were circulated to Associate Members of a number of outings arranged for them during this summer, including a 15-mile walk over the Mendips and an excursion to some of the castles of South Wales.

In June an evening visit was made to see some features of underground Bristol. An interesting tour of Redcliffe caves was made by the thirty or so people who attended the meeting; a corporation guide described the known history of these man-made passages, which now extend to more than a kilometre in length. A rare opportunity to visit the 15th century cellars in High Street was seized; these had not been opened up for several years and fine 'straw stalactites' were forming in them. Conducted tours of the archaeological excavations near St. Peter's Church and at Temple Street were given by Mr. M. W. Ponsford.

Trips to Old Sarum and Salisbury, and to the Avebury district unfortunately had to be cancelled for lack of support. It is important to have a good attendance especially on coach trips, in order to make it economic to hire the vehicle and to keep the fare at a reasonable level. You can help considerably by booking as early as possible before trips which involve coach hire, and by introducing your friends to B. A. R. G.

Additional trips may be organised depending on the amount of support given to our activities. Such outings, though intended primarily for young people, are open to other B. A. R. G. members if space permits, and I will send details to any full members who are interested in taking advantage of this opportunity.

Offers to drive mini-buses, or to give lectures to fairly small audiences, would be much appreciated.

Three lectures have been arranged for the Autumn, each to be given at 7.30 p. n. on Thursday evenings in the City Museum, Bristol. On October 16th Mr. R. G. Jackson will speak on Early Christian Monuments of the Western Seaboard. November 6th is the date for a lecture by Mr. L. V. Grinsell entitled Archaeological Holidays in Sardinia and Corsica, and on December 11th Mr. D. P. Dawson will give a talk on Bristol and the Civil War.

You are reminded that you may attend the City Museum's Finds Processing Group, which meets each Thursday 7.00-9.00 p. m. except when there are Museum or B. A. R. G. lectures. This group carries out a variety of related tasks such as cleaning, sorting and drawing finds, and provides an opportunity to meet local archaeologists, find out about excavations and discuss possible research projects. Ring the bell by the small door to the right of the main Museum entrance.

Peter Maggs

DIRECTOR OF CRAAGS

The recent appointment of Warwick Rodwell as the first director of CRAAGS is a crucial one for archaeology in the region and indeed beyond it. CRAAGS is the first of the regional committees for rescue archaeology to make such an appointment, and in so doing it continues its innovating role in today's archaeological development.

The new Director was formerly at the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford; much of his work has been in Essex, and his major interests include church archaeology and the archaeology of settlement patterns. Antiquity vol. XLIX No. 193 included his article on 'Archaeology and the Church', and Current Archaeology Nos. 30, 36 and 47 his articles on Rivenhall and Hadstock. In C.A. No. 48 he and his wife described their work at Kelvedon, Essex.

CURRENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS IN BRITAIN

This new style Extra-Mural course of 10 fortnightly meetings will afford an exceptional opportunity to learn at first hand about excavation today, from many of its best known practitioners. The Autumn programme is as follows:

October 6th Development of modern excavation, by Philip Barker
October 20th Hill-fort excavation, by Chris Musson
November 3rd Excavation in the Trent Valley, by Jeffrey May
November 17th Excavations at Usk, by Bill Manning
December 1st Excavations at Gloucester, by Carolyn Heighway

The lectures will be given in Room G 44, Physics Dept., Tyndall Avenue, Bristol starting at 6.30 p.m. Individual lectures may be attended at a fee of 20p. each; the course fee is £2.00.

MEMBERS SYMPOSIUM

It is not too soon to think about topics for this annual event, which will next take place in January 1976. The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from any members who may be available to describe their recent work.

Belated greeting to James Bartholomew Ponsford, and hearty congratulations to both his parents. James missed the Spring Bulletin by the narrowest of margins; we were all glad to hear of his safe arrival.

PARISH CHECKLISTS

ABBREVIATIONS & SOURCES

In addition to those listed in previous Bulletins:

Sources

FTD Fosbrooke, T.D., Gloucestershire, 2 vols., 1807
GGB(G) Grundy, G.B., Saxon Charters of Gloucestershire, 1935-6
GOM Griffiths, Dr.O.M., The Story of Alveston & District, 1938
WGB Witts, G.B., Archaeological Handbook of the County of Gloucester, 1883
WI(ALV) Women's Institute, Alveston: Our Village within Living Memory, compiled 1957 and published 1959

Alveston Parish Checklist

ALV Alveston

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

ALVESTON : INTRODUCTION

The parish is situated about ten miles northeast of Bristol, and comprises several hamlets in addition to the main village. Originally in the Gloucestershire Hundred of Lower Langley and Swineford, it is now mainly residential, due to its proximity to Bristol and to such places as the power stations at Oldbury and Berkeley and the aircraft works at Filton. Arable farming and herds provide other employment. Numerous local quarries formerly produced limestone, and some lead mining took place. No quarries are worked now; the reference 'no' under 'Extant' in the checklist denotes a disused quarry that has been filled in.

The A38 runs along the limestone ridge (hence Ridgeway or Rudgeway) and at 300 feet provides extensive views of R. Severn and the Monmouthshire hills. This road, reputed to be Roman, passes quite close to the large Roman villa excavated in 1887/8, but now buried beneath Tockington Park Farm. To the east of the A38 the ground slopes gently away, the limestone giving way to Lower Lias clays. Pleistocene deposits found in a fissure at Woodhouse Down are evidence of the early animals, including lions and bears, which roamed the countryside.

Romano-British sites have been found at Lodge Farm and in the adjoining parishes. Dating of the earthwork at Little Abbey is unconfirmed, but, if originally Iron Age, it is almost certain that another Romano-British settlement subsequently took over the site. At Earthcott there are signs of a D.M.V.

In spite of its elevation, Alveston has a reputation for 'violent catarrhs and unremitting coughs' - John Leonard Knapp's 'Journal of a Naturalist', 1838. For this and other items of parish history used in this survey, we must thank the local Women's Institute, who made their own historical survey in 1957 as part of a competition organised by the Gloucestershire Community Council.

T.W.J.Solley, on behalf of the Thornbury Group

ALVESTON PARISH CHECKLIST

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>BOUNDARY STONES</u>			
Stone	65778520	no	TA(ALV)1840
<u>STONES</u>			
Church Road	63518631	yes	OS 6"
<u>BUILDINGS, DOMESTIC</u>			
<u>LESSER</u>			
Alveston House	63538806	yes	LB; OS 6"
Church Farm House	see MANOR (below)		
Cottage, fo Masons Arms	62858690	yes	Obs
Grange, The	63928805	yes	LB
Grove, The	64218799	yes	BE(G:V)85; LB; OS 6"; WI(ALV)22
Milestraight	61778543	yes	WI(ALV)29
Rookery, The	65408666	yes	LB
<u>MANOR</u>			
Church Farm House, fo Alveston Manor	63188648	yes	BE(G:V)84; BR 1,50; GOM 4,5; LB; LJ 5,99; TBGAS 12(1887/8)324, 14(1889/90)260-1
<u>BUILDINGS, OTHER</u>			
<u>ECCLESIASTICAL</u>			
Down, The chM	62948815	no	Vbl.(Mr.& Mrs.English)
Down, The chM	62918814	yes	WI(ALV)53
Earthcott chM	65708520	yes	WI(ALV)53
Greenhill chM	63248783	yes	WI(ALV)53
Helens, St.chX (Old) & fo circular church- yard	63218652	part	BE(G:V)84; GOM 12; LB(G.A); TBGAS 12(1887/8)323,55(1933)264; WI(ALV)51
Helens, St. chX (New)	63368748	yes	BE(G:V)84; GOM 12; WI(ALV)52,53
Rudgeway, chM	62608655	yes	WI(ALV)53
<u>FARMS AND BARNES</u>			
Angers alias Middlehanger Farm	64108550	yes	DC(68); OS 6"
Ashfield Farm	64008605	yes	OS 6"
Church Farm	63158650	yes	BE(G:V)84; OS 6"; WI(ALV)12
Conygre Farm	64908669	yes	GOM 5; OS 6"
Dodsmoor Farm	65008780	yes	OS 6"; PN(G)3,112
Earthcottgreen (Old) Farm & barn	64758515	yes	BE(G:V)85; LB; OS 6"
Earthcottgreen Farm	65058535	yes	LB; OS 6"
Forty Acre Farm	63828710	yes	OS 6"
Grove Farm	64308790	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)15
Grovesend Farm (1)	65258890	yes	OS 6"
Grovesend Farm (2)	65208894	yes	OS 6"
Haywards Farm	64678732	yes	OS 6"
Lodge Farm	64108650	yes	OS 6"
Manor Farm	63958802	yes	OS 6"
Oak Farm fo Royal Oak Inn	62728689	yes	GOM 10; WI(ALV)4

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
Owlesnest Farm	64958756	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)16
Rookery Farm	65408666	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)13
Street Farm	63758805	yes	BE(G:V)85; LB; OS 6"; WI(ALV)10
Tockington Park Farm	62758568	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)9
Whitehouse Farm	65558545	yes	OS 6"
<u>INNS</u>			
Cross Hands	62888818	yes	Obs; WI(ALV)33
Masons Arms fo smithy	62908696	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)19
Royal Oak now Oak Farm see above	62728689	yes	GOM 10; WI(ALV)4
Ship	63508833	yes	BE(G:V)85; BR 1,50; GOM 12; LB; OS 6"; WI(ALV)50,64,65
<u>INSTITUTIONAL</u>			
Alveston House (Lottery (fo) School House)	64108801	yes	GOM 12; OS 6"; WI(ALV)62
Earthcott schoolroom	65538600	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)60
Jubilee Hall	63338768	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)67
Rudgeway School	62608671	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)56
Silverhill School	62188614	yes	WI(ALV)62
Tollhouse/P.O.	63628805	no	WI(ALV)87
Tollhouse,nr.Alveston Old Church	?	no	GOM 9
<u>VILLAS (RB)</u>			
Tockington Park	62728567	part	GOM 3; SS 1,203; TBGAS 12 (1887/8), 123-169, 324, 13 (1888/9), 196-202
<u>COMMUNICATIONS</u>			
<u>GREEN LANES, HOLLOW WAYS & PATHS</u>			
Abbey Lane (green Lane) (or Bloody Lane)	64908862	yes	GOM3; OS 6"; WGB 1
Dodsmoor Lane (green lane)	64508768	yes	OS 6"
Greenhill Lane (green lane)	63208773	yes	OS 6"
<u>MILESTONES & SIGNS ETC.</u>			
Direction stones (defaced)	63528840	yes	OS 6"
<u>RAILWAYS</u>			
Railway, disused, Thornbury-Yate line	65258910- 65598870	yes	OS 6"
Tunnel	65308905	yes	OS 6"
<u>ROADS</u>			
Roman Road (A38)	61558500- 65378906	no	OS 6"
Street, The	63808803	yes	OS 6"
Turnpike (B4427)	64008598	yes	BR 1,50; GOM 10
Turnpike(Milbury Heath)	64008852	yes	GOM 9
Vattingstone Lane	62858822	yes	OS 6"
Washingpool Hill	62108613	yes	OS 6"
Wolfridge Lane	62998790	yes	OS 6"

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>COMMUNICATIONS cont'd</u>			
<u>STILES</u>			
Street, The (stone)	63838804	yes	Obs
<u>EARTHWORKS & MOUNDS</u>			
<u>BARROWS</u>			
Alveston Down	c.631884	no	DC(68); TBGAS <u>79(1)</u> (1960)101
Little Abbey Barrow	c.650887	no	AR 112; BR <u>1,50</u> ; FTD <u>2,103</u> ; GOM 3; TBGAS <u>79(1)</u> (1960)101
<u>HILLFORTS & RELATED EARTHWORKS</u>			
Little Abbey	65008880	yes	AR, 112; Archaeologia <u>19,112</u> ; BARG:FG(1)24; BR <u>1,50</u> ; FTD <u>2,103</u> ; GOM <u>2</u> ; OS 6"; RS 226; SS <u>1,76</u> ; TBGAS <u>12</u> (1887/8)323; WI(ALV)106,107
<u>FIELDS</u>			
<u>NAMES</u>			
Abbey, Great, Little, &c.	c.64708865	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Court Mead	64288658/ 64358675	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Ditch Acre	64228810	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Fish Pond Ground, Leaze	64518802/ 64408805	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Great Bury Hill	63408670	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Linches Craught	66408620	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Lipyeads, Old	64168868	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Lipyeat	65648535	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Minguist	63648812	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Sawpit Leaze	63738788	yes	TA(ALV)1840; WI(ALV)20
Tynning	63368583	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Well Close	64308780	yes	TA(ALV)1840
White Ground	65538560	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Whitehall	64758830	yes	TA(ALV)1840
Windmill	63858840	yes	TA(ALV)1840
<u>OPEN FIELD SYSTEMS</u>			
Alveston, nw of	c.64508863	yes	TA(ALV)1840
<u>INDUSTRIAL</u>			
<u>BAKERIES</u>			
English (The Down)	62938811	yes	WI(ALV)29
Rudgeway	62438633	no	WI(ALV)29
<u>LIME KILNS</u>			
Chalet, The	63768854	yes	OS 6"; TA(ALV)1840; WI(ALV)19
<u>QUARRIES</u>			
Acton Turning (Rudgeway)	62728675	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)16
Chalet, The	63608850	yes	OS 6";
Down area	63008820	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)16,17
Greenhill (Saxon?)	63108784	yes	GGB(G)186,190; GOM 10; OS 6"; WI(ALV)17
Oak Farm	62728689	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)17

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>INDUSTRIAL cont'd</u>			
Playing Field	63448764	no	OS 6"
Rudgeway	61938691	no	OS 6"
Shellard Lane	64898724	no	WI(ALV)16
Silver Hill	62278626	no	OS 6"
Strode Common, n	62658810	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)16,17
Strode Common, s	62808812	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)16,17
Woodhouse	61458504	no	OS 6"
<u>SMITHIES</u>			
Down, The	?	no	WI(ALV)20
Earthcott	65558595	yes	OS 6"; TA(ALV)1840; WI(ALV)20
Earthcott Green	c.650853	no	TA(ALV)1840
Rudgeway	63038715	yes	OS 6"; WI(ALV)20
Street, The	63888803	no	TA(ALV)1840; WI(ALV)20
<u>TANNERIES</u>			
Rookery Farm, Tan Pits	65378642	yes	DC(68); GOM 11; WI(ALV)13
<u>PARKS ETC.</u>			
<u>PARKS</u>			
Tockington Park, Alveston	62908570	no	BR 1,50; FTD 2,102; GOM 6,7; TA(ALV)1840; TBGAS 12 (1887/8)156-9; 57 (1935), 57; WI(ALV)107
<u>WARRENS</u>			
Conyger Farm?	64908669	no	GOM 5; OS 6"
<u>SETTLEMENTS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES</u>			
<u>POUNDS</u>			
Alveston Green pound	63288827	no	GOM 11; TA(ALV)1840
Earthcott Green pound	65388573	no	TA(ALV)1840
<u>SETTLEMENTS, HAMLETS & HOUSE SITES</u>			
Alveston Down	63108810	yes	OS 6"
Earthcott (DMV?)	65208545	yes	AR,112; OS 6"; PN(G)3,111
Greenhill	63308780	yes	GGB(G)186,190; OS 6"; PN(G)3,112
Langley (Lost)	-	no	PN(G)3,112
Lodge Farm R.B. Site	64408660	part	ARCH.R5,8
Rudgeway	62808680	yes	OS 6"; PN(G)3,112
Tockington Park - R.B. Site	see Buildings, Other: Villas (RB)		
Woodhouse Down	61908525	yes	OS 6"
<u>VILLAGE GREENS</u>			
Alveston	63308825	no	OS 6"
Earthcott Green	65338562	no	DC(68); OS 6"; TA(ALV)1840
<u>WATER SUPPLIES</u>			
<u>PUMPS</u>			
Bodyce, The	63228800	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)70
Church Road	62998665	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)70
Church Road	63288644	no	OS 6"; WI(ALV)70
Lawns, The	63438715	yes	OS 6"
Square, The	62988799	yes	WI(ALV)70

Site	NGR	Extant	Sources
<u>WATER SUPPLIES cont'd</u>			
<u>WELLS</u>			
Ship (near)	63738845	yes	OS 6"
Square, The	62988799	yes	WI(ALV)69
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>			
Down Burial Ground	62948815	yes	Obs
<u>GALLOWS SITES</u>			
Gallows	-	no	GOM 6; TBGAS <u>12</u> (1887/8)119
<u>SURFACE & ISOLATED FINDS</u>			
Axe, polished stone	63338837	yes	WI(ALV)106
Burial, RB, Church Road	64508570	no	ARCH.R <u>6</u> ,7
Coin, RB, Abbey Farm	?	no	GOM 3
Coin, RB, Harty Grove	?	no	GOM 3
Coin, RB, Rudgeway Park	62608630	no	Obs
Coins, RB, Rudgeway nr smithy	?	?	GOM 3; OS(BCM); WI(ALV)107
Flint Scatter	65108720	yes	ARCH.R <u>5</u> ,8
Flint Scatter	65148681	yes	ARCH.R <u>5</u> ,8
Pleistocene animal bones	61438503	?	UBSS <u>13</u> , 135-152
Pottery, RB, Church Road	64508570	yes	ARCH.R <u>5</u> ,8
Pottery, RB, Earthcott Green	64488528	yes	ARCH.R <u>5</u> ,8

Dr. F. S. Wallis, author of 'Additional Notes on Draycott, Somerset, Stone and Marble', reprinted from Annual Reports of Wells Natural History and Archaeological Society, 1973 and 1974, has most kindly sent a copy for B. A. R. G. library. A comprehensive card index on the subject, together with numbered transparencies illustrating most of the entries, is available for reference at Wells Museum.

RESCUE NEWS

A forthcoming edition will include an article on the excavation of Swell 8 round barrow, written by John Drinkwater. (see p. 120).

We are indebted to Mr. Grinsell for a reminder that Andre Roos, of whom an appreciation appeared in Bulletin 5 4, wrote the translation into French of the official Guide to Stonehenge.

A PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE BATH PRESERVATION TRUST

When Peter Greening talked to B. A. R. G. members at the 1973 Symposium about the work of the Bath Preservation Trust he described vividly the sorry state of affairs then existing as a result of Bath City Council's attitude to redevelopment problems in recent years. In particular, the Buchanan Tunnel scheme of 1965, as modified later by the Council, presented a major problem in 1973 for it would have resulted in a destructive urban motorway complex running from east to west across the city.

Mr. Greening, now Acting Chairman of the Bath Preservation Trust, gave a lecture to the Royal Town Planning Institute at their Annual Conference this year entitled 'Bath's Planning Problems: a local community view', and he has very kindly made this address available to Bulletin so that members of B. A. R. G. may keep abreast of recent progress. We quote relevant passages from it.

"A turning point was reached in 1973 when the Secretary of State for the Environment, in an attempt to find an acceptable solution to Bath's problems, decided to set up a Steering Group on which the Bath Preservation Trust was invited to serve as an equal partner with the Bath City Council, Avon County Council and the Department of the Environment. Following the formation of the Steering Group, the City's proposals for the East/West relief road were put into cold storage and three separate studies were commissioned. These studies involve an examination of the traffic situation in Bath and consideration of a suitable outer road system to take away through traffic from the city, a conservation study to be undertaken by the City Council, and a study which is of particular interest to the Trust into the social, economic and environmental effects of a policy of 'Minimum Physical Change'. The Steering Group has already made a promising start under the chairmanship of Dr. Wilfred Burns, Deputy Secretary and Chief Planner at the Department of the Environment, and it is hoped that the new approach will produce an overall strategy for a comprehensive plan to conserve Bath."

"The Trust's representatives on the Steering Group are pressing, as a matter of urgent priority, for action to be taken to arrest the rapid deterioration of many buildings which are unhabitable as a result of "blight" arising from the East/West relief road proposals. Many fine buildings (listed and unlisted), blighted for more than ten years continue to decay and deteriorate and they constitute one of the most serious environmental problems in the city today. The Trust is also concerned that ongoing planning decisions will seriously pre-empt the 'minimum physical change' study. The success of the Bath Steering Group will largely depend on decisions made in relation to such applications."

"The Trust has welcomed the city's decision to extend the conservation area in Bath and hopes that the Council will be mindful of Circular 53/67 which recommends that local authorities should not approve outline planning applications for development in conservation areas prior to submission of the full details."

"The Trust has been greatly encouraged by the city's new approach to its responsibilities for housing in Bath. In November 1973 the Estates Committee set up a Housing Assessment Team to examine a long list of properties once recommended for clearance. As a result of this policy, many buildings once considered unfit and destined for the bulldozer, will provide much needed housing. The city has also recently converted the Old Gaol in Grove Street, a fine Georgian building, to provide council housing."

"In 1973 the Bath Preservation Trust itself rehabilitated a house in Abbey Green, thus saving it from demolition. As its contribution to European Architectural Heritage Year the Trust is now engaged upon the restoration of another group of Georgian buildings in Monmouth Street, Bath."

Our thanks are due to Mr. Greening for his generous permission to reproduce a considerable part of his lecture. We hope that the Trust will continue this encouraging success story.

REVIEWS

A. Rogers & T. Rowley, eds., Landscapes and Documents (National Council of Social Service, 1974), 85pp., 14 plans & plates. £1.50 (or £1.60 inc. p.&p. from Research Publication Services, Victoria Hall, East Greenwich, London SE10 0RF).

D. P. Dymond, Archaeology and History: A plea for reconciliation (Thames & Hudson, 1974), 192pp., £3.75.

M. Aston & T. Rowley, Landscape Archaeology (David & Charles, 1974), 217pp., 51 figs., 19 plates, £5.50.

C. C. Taylor, Fieldwork in Medieval Archaeology (Batsford, 1974), 176pp., 62 plans and plates, £2.75.

Starting with W. G. Hoskins (from Making of the English Landscape in 1955, to Fieldwork in Local History in 1967) the campaign for non-excavational archaeological fieldwork built up to a climax, chiefly under the aegis of Peter Fowler, with Field Survey in British Archaeology and Archaeology and the Landscape, both 1972. But just as excavation, from barrow-diggers onwards, has always been several steps ahead of the 'how-to-do-it' books, so interest in and encouragement of fieldwork has outstripped the practical guidance available. Given the non-destructive nature of archaeological fieldwork, this is tiresome rather than harmful; but it can mean time wasted and enthusiasm dissipated, which the present

archaeological situation can ill afford. Archaeological fieldwork can only be learnt by practice, preferably under experienced guidance; but given the limited availability of museum staff and adult education tutors, a good how-to-do-it book can be at least a valuable supplement. A sudden spate of recent publications with a bewildering similarity of titles that suggest the permutations of 'landscape', 'fields', and 'archaeology' are now nearly exhausted, endeavours to meet this need.

The interdisciplinary nature of archaeological fieldwork, and the complementary potential of archaeological history and documentary history, have long been articles of faith; but, as in ecclesiastical fields, well-intentioned probing at such articles in an attempt to 'define and unite' tends to expose more divisions than it heals. Such, at least, is the impression gained from the introduction to *Landscapes and Documents*, (hereafter Rogers & Rowley), the booklet resulting from a joint conference of tutors in archaeology and history held in May, 1972. The conference was intended to further the co-ordination of the two disciplines; but the end-product is, with two exceptions, simply an assemblage of summaries of recent work where individuals have explored this co-ordination for themselves, in varying degrees. Thus, if you want an up-to-date account of Tom Hassall's work on medieval Oxford, or Vanessa Doe's studies in 19th century urban topography, a neat summary by Max Hooper of 'Pollard's postulate' (i. e. the dog's mercury theory) or an introduction to the use of enclosure awards by Rex Russell, here it is, neat, convenient and inexpensive. Among these contributions, Barrie Trinder's ruthless and refreshing chapter on Industrial Archaeology is the one which really demonstrates archaeological and documentary techniques in use as equals rather than supplements to one another.

The two exceptions, contributed by David Dymond and Christopher Taylor, come closer to the stated subject of the conference, and are in fact two more books, writ small. David Dymond's opening paper, 'Archaeologists and Historians', is a potted version of part of his book, Archaeology and History (hereafter Dymond); and the book is in essence the book of the conference-that-was-meant-to-be. The result is careful, scrupulously balanced, containing ideas that have long needed spelling out: the differences between archaeology and documentary history; the differing natures and uses of archaeological and documentary evidence; equally devastating common criticisms of historians (usually by archaeologists) and of archaeologists (usually by historians) which both sides should read, and which show the dangers of sweeping generalisations made in ignorance. But sadly, the result is also dull and ponderous, Analysing The Problem with a desperate solemnity. The writing lacks any flicker of the infectious enthusiasm which brings, for instance, Christopher Taylor's coverage of the subject so intensely alive. This is a book which would perhaps have been better as an essay, one-third as long, three times as incisive, and priced proportionately.

For the present, those in the field need, as Barrie Trinder puts it, (Rogers & Rowley, p. 85) "less pundits and more practioners". The practitioners now have in Landscape Archaeology (hereafter Aston and Rowley) a hand book devoted exclusively to non-excavational archaeology, and which should become the classic how-to-do-it counterpart to Wheeler and Atkinson. For the fieldworker on the spot, debates over academic relationships become remote. The problems boil down to person(s), and place, and the competence to cope. Aston and Rowley provide a comprehensive aid to acquiring that competence. Clear, readable and briskly practical, the first half of the book covers the nature of fieldwork, practical techniques in the field, and ancillary sources with special emphasis on the sources and uses of maps and air photographs. The second half forms a subject guide to types of site and their recognition. It ranges over rural and urban sites, from prehistoric to post-medieval remains, with comparative examples from all over England. By bringing together a wide sample of plans, with additional tips and comments, the fieldworker is encouraged to work out the interpretation of his own site, which is bound to be slightly different from any given example. The number of plans has meant that many are uncomfortably small, but this is a modest price to pay for the comparison and analysis which they make possible. One of the delights of fieldwork is that one never stops learning: every new site is different; this book should prove an invaluable aid to learning more, for the absolute beginner and the experienced fieldwalker alike.

Alongside Aston & Rowley and yet subtly different from it, appears Christopher Taylor's Fieldwork in Medieval Archaeology (hereafter Taylor): a stoutly produced paperback which should be read for the good of one's archaeological soul as well as for its practical content, as the personal testimony of one of the most outstanding field archaeologists in Britain today. Christopher Taylor contributed a paper on 'Total archaeology' to Rogers & Rowley which one suspects left adult education tutors, trying to define their roles, somewhat stunned by its very totality, and which acts as an appetiser for this book. The Taylor-style fieldworker needs to combine a formidable range of talents. Those familiar with his classic article on Whiteparish (W. A. M., 62) or his recent books on Dorset and The Cambridgeshire Landscape know the results which those talents, exercised by the author at the top of his bent, can achieve. Now Taylor demonstrates the physical and -equally important- intellectual processes behind those achievements. The result is a book that, on the practical level, complements Aston & Rowley; and on the intellectual level, carries on from where Aston & Rowley leave off. The only flaw in the book would appear to be its title, for which even the author has to apologise; while his examples are mainly, but not exclusively, medieval, all the techniques and much of the thinking are as applicable to all periods. On his own reckoning, Christopher Taylor would have little time for a fieldworker who only looked at medieval sites, and it is a pity that his title suggests that this might be the case.

Where Aston & Rowley work by subjects, for the worker wishing to identify a site, Taylor is more interpretative, for the worker seeking to understand a site. Interpretation involves documentary history; and the layout of the book demonstrates the perfect balance between the two disciplines which was the avowed aim of the 'Landscapes and Documents' conference. One half covers the discovery, with recording, and interpretation of sites in the field; the other half, the discovery and interpretation of sites by documents. Description of surveying procedures progresses to more sophisticated levels than Aston & Rowley, as befits the author's R. C. H. M. background; and the coverage of documentary sources and their potential is considerably more detailed. His copious examples of site-interpretation, ranging right across England and suggesting many places to visit, explain the process of 'the seeing eye' as clearly as it is ever likely to be explained in writing. The sheer readability of the whole owes much to the author's personal enthusiasm (that spark so carefully avoided by Mr. Dymond), expressed chiefly through this use of examples. Where Aston & Rowley are deliberately impersonal and instructive, Taylor is practical without ever being didactic, built around sites personally seen and surveyed, and around the real puzzles, deadends and mishaps as well as the successes of fieldwork. The result conveys not only the processes of a brilliant field archaeologist, but also that combination of physical exercise and mental activity which is so peculiarly archaeological, and which can appeal equally to the old hand and the newest recruit to fieldwork.

F. A. Neale

P. J. Fowler ed., Recent Work in Rural Archaeology (Moonraker Press, 1975) pp. 160, pls. 51, figs. 33. £5.25.

This handsome book, with nine contributors besides its editor, selective bibliographies, and a good index, is intended as a grab sample of current work in the British countryside. The emphasis (as the names of Bowen, Fowler and Christopher Taylor suggest at once) is on the remarkable recent advances in interpretation that have come about through field-work, rather than through set-piece excavation. Eight of the chapters concern England; one (Euan MacKie on brochs) is set in the remoter littorals of Scotland; and there is nothing from Wales, or for that matter Ireland. However, one cannot have everything, and the chapters represent (up to early 1974) a record of achievement that merits very close attention.

John Coles and Alan Hibbert discuss the general picture attained after many seasons in the Somerset levels. Roger Mercer then gives a synthetic view of the Neolithic in SW Britain, drawing attention to the dominance of evidence for agriculture, and the results of his own work at Carn Brea, Cornwall, which is neither a causewayed camp nor a hill-fort, but is best described as a hill-settlement of Neolithic farmers with partial ramparts. H. C. Bowen's 'View of the Wessex Landscape', as always from this magisterial

interpreter of past landscapes, is scholarly, cautious and far too short for his numerous friends and admirers; it indicates the tip of the iceberg, and the iceberg is going to be the one on which the Titanic of outmoded views will eventually founder and sink. In 'Religion and Settlement in Wessex', Geoffrey Wainwright offers a most useful summary - replete with C-14 dates - of his own work on Durrington Walls and Mount Pleasant, linked to other classic Neolithic and E. B. A. sites of the area. Euan MacKie on the Scottish brochs (very much his own field) and Barri Jones on what he calls 'The North-Western Interface' - where the old Highland and Lowland Zones meet between the Welsh border and Cumbria - remind us of what is going on outside our own region. So, too, does Chris Taylor, discussing from the incredible riches of the Nene Valley only the Roman settlements, as an illustration of the impact of recent archaeology. In his long and thoughtful 'Continuity in the Landscape?', Peter Fowler looks at Wiltshire, Somerset and Gloucestershire, relates past to not-so-recent-past in what he calls 'that most subtle and fragile of all historical "documents", the English landscape', showing yet again that the school of Hoskins and Finberg, as now seen through the eyes of Taylor, Fowler and a few others, is probably the most exciting and progressive avenue of rural interpretation. Finally, another regional expert, Peter Wade-Martins, discusses his own interpretations of a flat landscape in East Anglia, a masterly combination of documentary research and field-work spanning a millennium.

The real readers of this book should be our Continental colleagues. Once again we are reminded, not only of the great strides made in the last few decades, but of the significance of the more recent shift to organised and purposeful fieldwork, linked to the explosion in our accession of data. Unreservedly recommended to all B. A. R. G. Bulletin readers! If the price seems high, just reflect that neither the publisher nor the distinguished contributors will wax very fat on their shares of what you have to pay; and that in France you would be paying between ten and twelve pounds for an exact equivalent. Do try to read this; and if you can afford to buy it, perhaps more such eminently worthwhile summaries can be wished on to publishers at regular intervals.

Charles Thomas

B. A. R. G. Autumn Lectures

November 12th H.M.S. DARTMOUTH, by Reger Holman
December 17th FIELDWORK IN SOMERSET, by Mike Aston

Both lectures will be given in the Schools Room, City Museum, at 7.30 p.m.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A History of the County of Somerset vol. 3. ed. R. W. Dunning. O. U. P. for the Institute of Historical Research, 1975. pp. 293, £24. This volume, in the 'Victoria History of the Counties of England' series, presents the first of the topographical surveys dealing with individual towns and parishes based on the 'hundred'. Included in this volume are Kingsbury (East), Pitney, Somerton and Tintinhull.

Barrow, Pyramid and Tomb: Ancient burial customs in Egypt, the Mediterranean, and the British Isles by L. V. Grinsell. Thames and Hudson 1975 'World of Archaeology' series. pp. 240, 150 ills. £5.75. Mr. Grinsell has used his expert knowledge of the subject to assemble and present information about funerary monuments and their associated rites, this time for a wider readership.

Farming in Prehistory: From hunter-gatherer to food-producer by Barbara Bender. Black 1975. £4.00

Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, vol. 118 1974. Julian Bennett describes material which is now housed in the City Museum, Bristol in 'Some Roman and Post-Roman pottery from Stanton Prior', (p. 44-47).

Proceedings of University of Bristol Spaeological Society, vol. 13 no. 3 contains two articles concerned with the investigation of Pleistocene deposits in Somerset: 'A preliminary report on the Middle Pleistocene deposits at Westbury-sub-Mendip' by M. J. Bishop (p. 301-319); and 'Upper Pleistocene deposits at Clevedon', by A. D. Gilbertson and A. B. Hawkins (p. 349-361). Also included are 'Palaeolithic artefacts from the River Avon terraces near Bristol', by Derek Roe (p. 319-327), and 'Excavations and Fieldwork at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, 1960-67', by A. R. Budge, J. R. Russell and G. C. Boon (p. 327-349).

Somerset Levels Papers No. 1 1975. Off-set litho, Stephen Austin and Sons, Hereford. pp. 56, 15 plates, 29 figs. £1.00. Contributors: J. M. Coles, B. J. Orme, F. A. Hibbert, R. A. Jones. This volume contains reports on four recently studied areas; the Honeygore complex, the Eclipse Track, Withey Bed Copse and Tinney's Ground. An up-to-date checklist of radiocarbon dates relating to archaeological sites in the Levels together with a short bibliography of recent work in the area make this booklet an invaluable addition to the archaeological understanding of the Levels.

The Hittites and their Contemporaries in Asia Minor by J. G. McQueen Thames and Hudson 1975 'Ancient Peoples and Places' series. £3.95 (provisional).

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CALENDER OF
FORTHCOMING COURSES, MEETINGS AND LECTURES
September-December 1975

Abbreviations

B. & D. A. S. Bridgwater and District Archaeological Society

C. & D. A. S. Clevedon and District Archaeological Society

Other abbreviations are as listed in previous issues of Bulletin

- September Brass Rubbing Exhibition continues until 27th September
- 12 Somerset Rural Life, by M. Brown, B. S. A. Village Hall,
 BANWELL 7. 30 p. m.
- 13 Chandos Lodge, Durley Lane, Nr. HANHAM LOCK. Field
 meeting led by Mrs. C. Smith. K. & S. L. H. S. Non-members
 welcome, 15p. each. Meet at The Lodge. 2. 30 p. m.
- 13 Temple Guiting and neighbourhood. B. G. A. S. Autumn
 Meeting. Details from Miss D. Bailey, Garth, West Hill,
 Wraxall, Bristol.
- 20 Somerset Levels and Wells Museum, Field visit. B. & C. A. S.
 in conjunction with S. A. N. H. S. Information from Meetings
 Secretary, John MacDonald, Linpley Stoke 3559.
- 20-21 Archaeological Material: its deterioration and conservation,
 by M. Corfield. NR w/e at Wilts C. C. Conservation Laboratory,
 Bytheson Road, TROWBRIDGE (P) University.
- 25 Maiden Castle Excavations, by W. Wedlake. C. & D. A. S.
 Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7. 30 p. m.
- 25 Some Roman Pewter in the City Museum, by Miss G. Plowright.
 Lunch time talk, City Museum, BRISTOL. 1. 15 p. m.
- 27-28 Exmoor Symposium at Nettlecombe Court, Williton, TAUNTON.
 Applications to the Warden at Nettlecombe Court. See Bulletin
 5, 4 p. 112.
- 30 Archaeology for Beginners, by D. P. Dawson, M. W. Ponsford,
 Miss G. Plowright and Dr. R. Price. 20 meetings weekly at
 North Bristol Institute of Adult Education, Bishopston School,
 BRISTOL 7. 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 30 British Archaeology, by A. Saville. 10 meetings weekly at
 4 Royal Crescent, CHELTENHAM. 2. 30 p. m. -4. 00 p. m.
 University.
- October
- 2 Roman Gloucestershire, by J. H. Drinkwater. 12 meetings
 weekly at Sir William Romney's School, TETBURY. 7. 30 p. m.
 University.
- 2 Archaeology, by A. Haman. 10 meetings weekly at The School,
 NEWENT. 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 3 Monuments of Greece, by Mrs. Eirene Crook. 10 meetings
 weekly at Stoke Lodge Community Education Centre,
 Shirehampton Road, BRISTOL 9. 7. 30 p. m. University.
- 3 Origin and Growth of Ancient Civilisations, by E. J. Mason.
 20 weekly meetings at the Folk House, 40 Park Street, BRISTOL
 7. 30 p. m.

October

- 3 S. W. England AD 400-1000, by Dr. R. Wilcox. 10 weekly meetings at Clevedon Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 6 Current Archaeological Excavations in Britain. Panel. 10 fortnightly meetings in Room G44, Physics Dept., Tyndall Avenue, BRISTOL. 6.30-8.00p.m. University. (see p.125).
- 6 Domestication of Animals, by Miss B. A. Noddle. B. G. A. S. Schools Room, City Museum, BRISTOL. 5.45 p.m.
- 6 Industrial Archaeology in the Bridgwater area, by C. A. Buchanan. B. & D. A. S. The Arts Centre, BRIDGWATER 7.30 p.m.
- 7 Archaeological Artefacts, by Mrs. E. Fowler. 10 weekly meetings at City Museum, Queens Road, BRISTOL. Creche available. (P) 9.45-11.45 a.m. University.
- 7 Approaches to Archaeology, by P. J. Fowler. 10 weekly meetings at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Road, BRISTOL. Creche available. (P). 9.45-11.45 a.m. University.
- 7 Homer and his World, by Mrs. A. Doubleday. 20 weekly meetings at Technical College, Avon Street, BATH. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 7 Roman Civilisation and Architecture, by B. Warmington. 10 weekly meetings at North Bristol Institute of Adult Education, Monks Park School, Filton, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 7 The Archaeology of Towns, by P. Leach. 10 weekly meetings at Lecture Room, Technical College, TAUNTON. 7.30p.m. University.
- 7 History of the West of England, by Bryan Little. 24 lectures at the Folk House, 40 Park Street, BRISTOL. 7.40 p.m.
- 9 Introduction to Archaeology, by Charles Browne. 10 weekly meetings at East Bristol Institute of Adult Education, Old Fishponds School, Alexandra Park, FISHPONDS, Bristol. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 9 Prehistoric Archaeology, by A. Saville. 22 weekly meetings at Community House, College Green, GLOUCESTER. 7.30p.m. University.
- 10 Crete, mainly the Minoans, by Miss J. Evans. B. S. A. Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p.m.
- 11 Historic Buildings in Towns: their planning and interpretation: Bristol. Panel. Room 7, 13 Woodland Road, BRISTOL. 11.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. University.
- 13 Post Excavation Study Group, P. J. Fowler. 10 fortnightly meetings at Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, 32 Tyndall's Park Road, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m. University.
- 15 Celtic Life and Roman Administration, by A. Wright. 10 weekly meetings at The Chantry, Castle Street, THORNBURY. 7.30p.m. University.
- 16 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF THE WESTERN SEABOARD, by R. G. Jackson. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p.m.
- 16-20 Archaeology on an 'Ancient' Farm. P. J. Fowler and P. J. Reynolds. R. course at Rogate House, Rogate Field Centre, and Butser Hill, nr. PETERSFIELD, Hants. (P) University.

October

- 17 The Brass Mills of Keynsham and Saltford, by Mrs. Joan Day. K. & S. L. H. S. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM 7.30 p. m.
- 18 C. B. A. Group 13 Autumn Meeting at EXETER. Further information from CRAAGS Office, 9 Park Place, Bristol. Tel: 34530.
- 20 Adventures into the History of Gloucester, by Miss C. Heighway B. G. A. S. Schools Room, City Museum, BRISTOL. 5.45 p. m.
- 25/26 Pollen Analysis I., by K. Crabtree. First of two linked NR w/e at Geography Dept., University Road, BRISTOL (P). University. (w/e II 7/8 Feb., 1976).
- 30 B. A. R. G. LECTURE: (in conjunction with City Museum) YORK: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE, by Peter Addyman. City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m.
- 30 Dark Age Jewellery, by Mrs. E. Fowler. C. & D. A. S. Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7.30 p. m.

November

- B. A. R. G. LECTURE: see foot of page 137 for date in November, and details.
- 1/2 Archaeological Field Surveying, by R. H. Leach. N/R w/e on sites at MEARE and BUTLEIGH (P) University.
- 3 A Pilgrimage to Berkeley, by Canon Gethyn Jones. B. G. A. S. Schools Room, City Museum, BRISTOL 5.45 p. m.
- 3 Bones in Archaeology, by Miss B. A. Noddle. B. & D. A. S. The Arts Centre, BRIDGWATER. 7.30 p. m.
- 6 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: ARCHAEOLOGICAL HOLIDAYS IN SARDINIA AND CORSICA, by L. V. Grinsell, City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m.
- 8 Current Work in Marine Archaeology, by D. J. Blackman and A. J. Parker. One-day school in Room G44, Physics Dept. Tyndall Avenue, BRISTOL. 10.30 a. m. - 6.00 p. m. University.
- 14 Archaeology and Landscape History in the Vale of Wrington, by P. J. Fowler. B. S. A. Village Hall, BANWELL. 7.30 p. m.
- 14 Keynsham Union Workhouse, by Graham Davis. K. & S. L. H. S. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM. 7.30 p. m.
- 20 Town Houses in the South West in the 16th and 17th centuries, by Michael Laithwaite. Winter Lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL. 7:30 p. m.
- 27 Brunel and Bristol, by Paul Elkin. C. & D. A. S. Community Centre, CLEVEDON. 7.30 p. m.
- 29 CRAAGS Symposium 1975. Panel. One-day school at Wyndham Hall, TAUNTON Castle. 11.00 a. m. - 6.00 p. m. University.

December

- 4 Timber-framed Buildings, by F. W. B. Charles. Winter lecture, City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m.
- 11 B. A. R. G. ASSOCIATE MEMBERS: BRISTOL AND THE CIVIL WAR, by D. P. Dawson, City Museum, BRISTOL. 7.30 p. m.
- 12 Members' Meeting. K. & S. L. H. S. Ellsbridge House, KEYNSHAM. 7.30 p. m.