



Royal Archaeological Institute Newsletter

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EDITORIAL • Katherine Barclay

Cultural organisations argue that every pound invested in the arts and heritage sector earns £2 for the economy. What impact spending cuts from central and local Government will have is yet to be seen, but all is not yet doom and gloom.

A recent survey by the Council for British Archaeology found that 200,000 people are now involved in voluntary archaeology in the UK. This figure has more than doubled since a similar survey was carried out in 1987. Part of the reason for the increase is undoubtedly that funding opportunities such as Heritage Lottery Fund grants have enabled the creation of new voluntary groups. Despite the recession, lottery ticket sales have recently been higher than expected, so the Heritage Lottery Fund has more money available, and over the next five years, the four good causes of the arts, sport, heritage and charitable activity will move to equal shares of the lottery proceeds. This could mean a further £19 m for heritage projects in 2011–12.

As well as increasing expenditure on major grants of £5 m or more, the HLF is to devote a further £17 million to creating 808 new training places on its 'Skills for the Future' programme, which trains people in traditional craft skills, conservation, heritage resource management and skills in community engagement. Fifty-four organisations have training schemes that have been approved. The British Museum will receive £510,200 to provide fifteen people – at least half of them from black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds – with traineeships in curation and collection management. They will spend six months at the British Museum and twelve months with a partner museum. The Council for British Archaeology has been awarded a grant of £604,000 for a three-year programme to train nine people a year (twenty-seven in total) to work with voluntary sector archaeology groups. The project will be managed by the CBA, but bursary places will be

hosted by a variety of organisations already working in this field.

In a separate initiative, the National Trust is funding a new apprenticeship scheme in a bid to tackle the severe building skills shortage in the heritage sector. The programme, which is aimed largely at sixteen to nineteen year olds, will train young people in traditional skills, including stone

masonry, carpentry, joinery, lead work, plumbing, painting and decorating. The three-year full-time programme, which begins in September, will offer sixteen positions at National Trust properties across the country where apprentices will train alongside staff due to retire within that time. The aim is to provide continuity of valued skills by enabling those who are retiring to teach and mentor the next generation.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE RESEARCH GRANTS

The Institute awards the following grants annually:

Tony Clark Fund Up to £500 for archaeological work and dating

Bunnell Lewis Fund Up to £750 towards archaeology of the Roman period in the UK

RAI Award Up to £5000 towards archaeological work in the UK

Please write to the Administrator at RAI, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W1J 0BE for an application form or visit our website, www.royalarchaeolinst.org

Closing date for applications: second Wednesday of January 2011. Awards announced in April 2011.

TONY BAGGS UNDERGRADUATE DISSERTATION PRIZE

This is a biennial prize for the best dissertation by an undergraduate at a British university; nominations are made by University and College Departments. The winner will receive a prize of £500 and the opportunity for a paper based on the dissertation to be published in the *Archaeological Journal*. The award will be presented at the London meeting of the Institute on 9 March 2011 and the result will be published in the Spring 2011 edition of the newsletter.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AWARDS WINNERS 2010

The winners of the six 2010 British Archaeological Awards were announced to a full audience at the British Museum on 19 July at a ceremony hosted by historian and broadcaster Michael Wood. Before announcing the awards, Michael gave a rousing speech in which he said that 'Archaeology is our primary tool for understanding what Bronowski called "The Ascent of Man", an essential tool for understanding ourselves'. The Minister for Tourism and Heritage John Penrose, who

presented the prizes for best project and best discovery, memorably said that ‘this Government takes archaeology very seriously’.

The winners of the six Awards were:

Best Archaeological Project: The Tarbat Discovery Programme

Best Community Archaeology Project: Fin Cop: Solving a Derbyshire Mystery

Best Archaeological Book: *Europe's Lost World: the re-discovery of Doggerland* by Vince Gaffney, Simon Fitch and David Smith, published by the Council for British Archaeology

Best Representation of Archaeology in the Media: The Thames Discovery Programme website

Best Archaeological Innovation: the ‘Lindow Man: a Bog Body Mystery’ exhibition at the Manchester Museum (April 2008 to April 2009)

Best Archaeological Discovery: The Staffordshire Hoard

The chairman of the British Archaeological Awards board of trustees, Mike Heyworth, announced that the board was planning to make the Awards an annual event in future.

RESEARCH GRANT REPORTS

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS IN THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY • *Heather Sebire*

Work continued on the reports of rescue excavations carried out in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. In particular the excavation report on a major Roman site – the Bonded Store, St Peter Port – is being incorporated into a volume which will include all known Roman material from the Bailiwick of Guernsey with a gazetteer of sites with Roman finds. It will also make reference to the Gallo-Roman trading vessel from

St Peter Port Harbour which was discovered and excavated in the 1980s (Rule and Monaghan, 1993) and a summary of finds from other possible Roman wreck sites. Finds from St Peter Port harbour and other coastal areas will also be included.

The excavation of the Bonded Stores site in St Peter Port has increased our knowledge about the Roman period in the islands considerably. Excavations began in January 1996 in advance of the Victorian Market Buildings being redeveloped. The site is in the heart of modern St Peter Port close to the parish church of St Peter (standing by AD 1042). It is at the bottom of one of the two valleys that border the town and in the Roman period would have been a hundred metres or so from the waterfront. The main finds from the excavation were from around the second century AD, although there were several earlier phases. Structural remains of Roman buildings were located under later medieval walls. There was evidence of metalworking in the higher part of the site. Part of a small-iron smelting furnace was excavated. It was built with a dome of clay over a clay floor from which a flue directed the molten metal to a sump area with small angular stones set in a brown soil. The furnace had been fired at least twice and to a very high temperature and is typical of furnaces built around AD 150. In another area of the site a building appeared to have burnt down leaving traces of burnt timbers and quantities of floor and roof tile.

In all, over 5000 sherds of pottery were recovered of which approximately 450 were Samian ware. There were many forms present including flagons, bowls and cups from a wide variety of sources in southern, central and eastern Gaul. The pottery dated from the later first century AD through to the third century. The Bonded Stores assemblage indicates that Guernsey was receiving high percentages of products from East Gaul. The

coarse wares also show strong links with the areas of the Rhine, the Argonne and northern France (Wood 2002). Amongst the Samian ware were two pots with maker's stamps, one COBNERTIANUS, and another, MAGIO. Cobnertianus and Magio both worked at Lezoux, in Central Gaul, around 160–190 AD (pers. com. Brenda Dickinson). Sherds of Dressel 1a amphora and of Dressel 20 amphora from Spain were found as well as mortaria. Glass fragments were retrieved including several pieces of vessel handles and a tiny fragment of a polychrome pillar-moulded bowl. A lump of raw glass was also found, which might imply that glass working was going on in the area.

Rule, M. and Monaghan, J. 1993, *A Gallo-Roman Trading Vessel from Guernsey*, Guernsey Museum Monograph 5.

Wood, A. M., 2002, *Roman Guernsey and the context of the pottery from the Bonded Store*, Guernsey Museum unpublished report.

LATE NEOLITHIC POTTERY FROM DURRINGTON WALLS • Ros Cleal and Mike Parker Pearson

The recording of the large ceramic assemblage from the Stonehenge Riverside excavations of 2004–9 has been partially completed and is ongoing. The analysis, begun with a 'pump-priming' grant from the RAI, is continuing with a major grant from the Arts & Humanities Research Council. Over 7,000 sherds of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware have been recovered from a settlement of houses and middens (dated by radiocarbon to 2515–2470 cal BC) which predated the bank and ditch of a large henge enclosure (2480–2460 cal BC).

The level of detail being recorded for the assemblage is greater than for the previous Durrington Walls assemblage (excavated by Geoffrey Wainwright in 1966–8 and recorded by Ian Longworth) as it is hoped to

elucidate the use and post-discard histories of the material in more detail than was possible with that assemblage. For example, measurement of sherds' surface areas – as well as their weight – will help to understand better the fragmentation of material which includes both thick- and thin-walled sherds (for which weight alone would be misleading). Abrasion is recorded for each surface and for edges, rather than using a more usual overall abrasion descriptor. In this way, differing histories of use between material in pits, house floors and middens may be distinguishable.

There are clear similarities between this assemblage and the material from the 1966–8 Durrington Walls excavations. However, there are some clear differences. In decoration, Longworth (1971, 59) noted the three most common techniques as grooving, incision and cordons and this is also the case in the current assemblage. Yet a decorative technique which appears absent from the previous assemblage is that of lines formed by end-to-end fingernail impressions. This has been found on sherds belonging to several vessels and is occasionally found on Grooved Ware elsewhere in Britain. Circular motifs were defined by Longworth as a diagnostic trait of the Durrington Walls sub-style but appear to be limited spatially to the south side of the Durrington Walls avenue and the southeast sector of the timber monument known as the Southern Circle.

One of the research questions posed by the project is whether Beaker pottery was contemporary with Grooved Ware at Durrington Walls at this time (2515–2470 cal BC). A minor component of the assemblage is about a dozen sherds with geometric Beaker-like decoration, in fabrics which are atypical for Beakers. These are clearly similar to vessels identified by Longworth in the 1966–8 excavation and will need to be examined in conjunction

with those sherds. This material seems to be unique to Durrington Walls.

The fabrics largely reflect those of the earlier excavated assemblages, with non-plastic inclusions of shell, sand and grog but very few other inclusions. A petrological pilot study was carried out on the recently

excavated material by the late Alan Vince. Among the sand-sized inclusions, glauconite is present in many of the vessels and this may reflect local manufacture. Chemical analysis of the shell inclusions failed to determine whether they were marine, freshwater or fossil.

DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

2010

AUTUMN DAY MEETING at Westminster and Lambeth, Saturday 16 October, led by Tim Tatton-Brown. For details, please see the flyer included in this mailing.

FORTHCOMING IN 2011 (details to be confirmed, but please check our website)

SPRING MEETING 20–22 May, Norfolk Rood Screens, led by Julian Litten; n.b. starts 4 pm Friday

SUMMER MEETING 18–25 June, at Lisbon (Portugal) and environs, led by Headley Swain.

MEETINGS NOTES

WALES AND THE WEST DURING THE BRONZE AGE: CHARACTER, COMPARISONS AND CONTACTS, 24–25 April 2010 at the National Museum, Cardiff • Frances Griffiths

In April, in keeping with our policy of engagement all over the country, the Institute shared the organisation of a major conference. This was held in Cardiff as the guests of Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Caerdydd, the National Museum Wales at Cardiff. The programme was organised by Adam Gwilt and Bob Silvester on behalf of the National Museum, the Institute, the Cambrian Archaeological Association and Cadw, with help from Caroline Raison and Susan Greaney. We were well entertained by the National Museum, and the evening reception, hosted by the Cambrians, provided the opportunity for participants to see the splendid new Early Wales gallery at the Museum, where such treasures as the latest Pontnewydd Cave finds, the Capel

Garmon firedog and the new reconstruction of the Caergwrlé boat bowl, accompanied by the late Denis Sloper's images, are beautifully displayed.

The conference heard a wide range of excellent papers on various aspects of the Bronze Age in Wales and the West from a wide range of speakers, from academic, rescue and research backgrounds. Perhaps the stand-out papers were Professor Martin Bell's masterly synthesis of the exploitation of wetland and dryland resources in the Bronze Age, Henrietta Quinnell's new survey of the latest understanding of Trevisker pottery, and Dr Stuart Needham's revelation that the Mold Cape might be but one of a group of exceptional sheet-metal

pieces from a small area of north-east Wales. There was happily time for discussion too, and lively and informed debate took place between speakers and members of the audience.

The subject of the conference had been chosen as a tribute to celebrate the work of Frances Lynch Llewellyn (formerly of the University of Wales, Bangor) in the Bronze Age in Wales – and indeed much further afield. At the very convivial reception on Saturday night we heard from Elizabeth Elias, Vice President of the Trustees of NMW, Richard Keen, President of the Cambrians, and Gill Hey of RAI. Then Siân Rees of Cadw, our Vice President, presented a very warm account of and tribute to Frances's work over very many years, including how as a young Inspector in Wales she first encountered a person with such a formidable reputation! Many happy memories of work with Frances followed, and she was then presented with a particularly useful gift: a head torch to aid her further exploration of chambered tombs in Wales and beyond.



Caergwrle boat bowl © National Museum Wales

Attendance at the conference was good and included RAI members from all over the country, and field archaeologists from both Wales and the west of Britain. Social aspects of the meeting were much enjoyed, and the Museum proved a congenial host – even providing special back door access early on Sunday before it properly opened its doors. Consideration is now being given to publication of the proceedings of the meeting, and this event, in conjunction with the RAI's foray to Pembrokeshire in July, has provided a welcome focus on Wales for the Institute this year.

SPRING DAY MEETING TO BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 21–23 May, 2010 • Rosemary Ewles

More than thirty members gathered at Aylesbury's Holiday Inn at the start of our weekend in Buckinghamshire, which turned out to be rich in interest, new insights and glorious weather. It is always slightly surprising that the Home Counties, occupying the skirts of London's metropolitan sprawl, also offer lush countryside, varied topography and an apparent degree of rural continuity. So it seemed with Buckinghamshire as we traversed the County from the concrete jungle of Slough in its south, through the leafy Chilterns (with circling red kites ever-

present) to the undulating pastoral landscape and quiet villages north of the Vale of Aylesbury.

Our programme had been devised by Mike Farley, formerly the County Archaeologist, who had not only arranged expert guides to speak to us at each site but also had driven all the routes in advance to ensure the timings were reliable. His lecture after dinner on Friday evening, *An Introduction to Buckinghamshire*, reflected his long-standing knowledge of the county and provided an essential overview for our visits over the following two days.

Saturday's programme began with a visit to the Bedford Chapel at St Michael's Church, Chenies, the private chapel of the Russell family, and not normally open to the public. Our visit was by courtesy of the Duke of Bedford, and our guide was Chris Gravett, Curator of Woburn Abbey. As only ten visitors are allowed in the Chapel at any one time, we were grateful to Chris for patiently giving three expositions in quick succession.

The church stands next to Chenies Manor, a fifteenth-century brick mansion and home to the Earls of Bedford until 1627 (and, as many of us noted, worth a return visit). The Church itself is extremely plain, having been thoroughly scrubbed in the nineteenth century, and this makes stepping into the Bedford Chapel with its array of highly-decorated monuments, stained glass, hatchments and banners, all the more impressive. Pevsner described it as having 'as

rich a store of funeral monuments as any parish church of England'.

The Chapel was added to the church in 1556 and subsequently re-built and extended. The sequence of family monuments commences with the mid sixteenth-century tomb of the first Earl of Bedford, and concludes with the fourteenth Duke, who died in 2003. It includes those of John, first Earl Russell, twice Prime Minister (died 1878), and of the pioneer aviator Mary, wife of the eleventh Duke, known as 'the Flying Duchess' and lost with her biplane in 1937. The most striking group is the series of seven painted stone monuments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with full-length recumbent figures in which realistic details of robes, ruffs, fur and shoe-laces sit alongside the quirky classicism, strapwork and fantastic beasts that characterise English ornament of this period.

This Jacobean idiom, as it turned out, was an appropriate visual preparation for our next visit; to the extraordinary seventeenth-century Kederminster Chapel and Library at St Mary's, Langley Marish – a most unlikely survival in the suburbs of Slough. Our guides were Julian Hunt, former Buckinghamshire Local Studies Librarian and Peter Sirr, Honorary Curator of the Library, who between them explained the history of the Library and showed us some of its treasures.

The Kederminster family played an important role in the area from the sixteenth century, notably in rescuing Langley Park, then a royal deer park, from neglect. As a result Sir John Kederminster was made Chief Steward of the Manor of Langley Park in 1603 and was subsequently granted both Park and Manor by Charles I in 1626. Before Sir John's death in 1631 he enlarged, restored and refurbished Langley Marish church, and built and endowed the Library and adjacent almshouses.



The Kederminster family pew (MO'B)

Pevsner described St Mary's as 'one of the most rewarding churches of Buckinghamshire' with 'a great wealth of furnishings happily jumbled together'. The Kederminster Library is its star; a rare survivor of the early seventeenth-century parish library. It is housed in the south aisle, the construction of which was the subject of an ecclesiastical permission in 1613, which also provided for a family pew with direct access from the churchyard, and with a family vault beneath. The library of some 300 books was intended for the use of the vicars and curates of the parish and is primarily of theological works published between 1610 and 1637, Sir John having made provision in his will for his wife to make additions after his death.

The screen, pew interior and (most richly) the whole of the Library is faced with wooden panelling on which is painted a feast of Jacobean ornament with marbling, strapwork cartouches, coats of arms and repeated images of 'the all-seeing eye of God'. The painting of the book cupboards incorporates figures of saints and prophets and, on two inner door leaves, portraits of Sir John and his wife.

The family vault beneath the aisle contains the remains and memorial inscriptions of Sir John and Dame Mary Kederminster and their daughter Anne, whose remains were moved to the vault two years after her early death in 1621. A bust of Anne was positioned where it is briefly illuminated through a ground-level grille in the side of the vault by a shaft of early morning light. By dint of lying prone on the ground, and precariously positioning their cameras through the grille, one or two of our party managed to capture this remarkable image.

We then travelled to Taplow where, enjoying a marvellous view over the Thames valley to the south, we ate our packed lunch

picturesquely disposed on and around the Saxon burial mound. It stands within the disused churchyard of St Nicholas (demolished in the 1820s) next to Taplow Court which, though based on a much earlier house, is now essentially a large, red-brick, Tudor-style mansion of 1855–60, now occupied by SGI-UK, a lay Buddhist society.

Mike Farley explained that the mound was partly excavated by James Rutland in 1883 but had not yet been published to modern standards. It contained the richly-furnished burial of a male dating to the seventh century, and the finds included a gold buckle and clasps, a sword, spearheads and shields, drinking glasses and horns, a bronze cauldron, wooden buckets and a lyre. Presented to the British Museum, where some are on display, they suggest someone of considerable importance, perhaps the ruler of a significant part of Buckinghamshire. Yet this was not the site's earliest significance; recent excavations have shown that the burial mound was sited at the end of an Iron Age hillfort.

Our next stop was also located within a hillfort – the summit of Church Hill at West Wycombe is surrounded by a rampart and ditch of the fourth to fifth century BC. However, our attention was most caught by the famous golden ball atop the church of St Lawrence, and the Dashwood Mausoleum, a landmark for miles around which is dramatically illuminated at night. Again we benefited from the knowledge of Julian Hunt and Mike Farley.

St Lawrence is of thirteenth-century foundation, originally serving the now-lost village of Haveringdon, though its origins are little evident from its Palladian appearance. It was remodelled from 1761 by Francis Dashwood, Lord Le Despencer (1708–1781), notorious as the creator of the so-called Hell Fire Club, but also a one-time



Mausoleum at St Lawrence, West Wickham (MO'B)

Chancellor of the Exchequer and Postmaster-General. He was much-travelled and a founder of the Society of Dilettanti; interests reflected in the major scheme of works carried out on the West Wycombe estate in the second half of the eighteenth century.

A climb up through the three floors of the tower rewarded with vistas over the Mausoleum, across West Wycombe Park and village, and for miles beyond. It also allowed a close-up view of the golden ball, said to be inspired by that on the Dogana in Venice, and constructed of gilded fabric stretched over a wooden frame. There is no public access to the ball through the trap-door in its side but, according to the church guidebook,

it can accommodate up to twelve people, which would have to be a pretty tight fit.

The adjacent Mausoleum, constructed of flint with ashlar facings, is hexagonal and open to the sky. Built by Dashwood in 1763–4, it was intended as a columbarium, and carries inscriptions and memorials to various family members. It is said to be the largest mausoleum built in Europe since antiquity, but has no classical precedent.

Our day ended with an evening reception at the Buckinghamshire County Museum in Aylesbury, which was an opportunity to view the exhibition *Human – Half-a-Million Years of Life in Buckinghamshire*, arranged to coincide with the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society's publication of *An*

Illustrated History of Early Buckinghamshire (edited by Mike Farley). The Society, founded in 1848, has continuously published its *Records of Buckinghamshire* since 1854, and in 1907 established the County Museum. It still owns a proportion of the collections, though the Museum is now managed by the County Council. We were welcomed by Sarah Gray, the Curator, and her colleagues, and spent a very pleasant hour browsing this excellent exhibition, which besides many star items from the Museum's own collections included a number of loans from the British Museum.

The exhibition included the earliest surviving Buckinghamshire map: a depiction of the Boarstall Estate of c. 1440, showing the village, its surrounding fields and woodlands, part of the royal forest of Bernwood. The map clearly shows Boarstall Tower, our first destination on Sunday morning, where we were welcomed by its tenant, Rob Dixon, and Gary Marshall, the regional archaeologist for the National Trust, which owns the property. The Tower was the gatehouse to a substantial moated house, given a licence to crenellate in 1312. During the Civil War it was in a frontier position between Royalist Oxford and Parliamentary Aylesbury and in 1645 much of the surrounding village and church were demolished by its then Royalist occupant for defensive reasons. The house was demolished in the mid-eighteenth century, but the Tower, with some seventeenth-century additions, has survived to become a house in its own right.

Our focus now moved to industrial archaeology as we travelled on to the village of Quainton, where the tower mill is a dominating landmark – the tallest windmill in the County. We were welcomed by Patrick Tooms of the Quainton Windmill Society, formed in 1974 to restore the mill to working order, an objective happily



Boarstall Tower (MO'B)

achieved in 1997; today the visiting public can once again buy Quainton-milled flour.

The Windmill was built in 1830–32 by the Anstiss family, using bricks fired on site from the local clay. Although a steam engine was installed around 1870 to supplement the wind-power, the coming-into-use of industrial-sized steam mills led to rural windmills going into decline. Quainton Mill ceased working in 1914 and the engine, boiler and mill stones were sold off.

There was sufficient time not only to explore the Mill but to visit the Church of St Mary and Holy Cross, which is exceptionally rich in large late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century monuments, including that of Richard Winwood (1689), who founded the almshouses next to the church, and his wife. He reclines in full armour and long curled wig alongside his wife who, raised on one elbow, regards him with affectionate concern.

The final visit of the day was to All Saints Church in Wing, one of the most important Anglo-Saxon churches in England. We were

fortunate to have as our guide Dr Richard Gem, whose research has done much to elucidate its history. Though the exact chronology of the Church is the subject of debate, it is generally agreed that there appear to be at least two main Saxon phases. The earliest of these may date to the late seventh to early eighth centuries.

The church's polygonal apse is the most striking evidence of its Saxon origin. The angles of the seven sides of the apse are decorated by tall thin pilaster strips, terminating in semicircular blind arches, above which traces of triangular pediments are visible. Internally, a double round-headed window above the chancel arch is the only Saxon survival, along with a crypt which would have included burials of important persons or religious relics around which the congregation could process. The original entrance to the crypt was from narrow passageways within the church, but these are now blocked and entry is now from the exterior.

Evidence for later changes to the church include remains of twelfth-century work (including the base of an Aylesbury group font, now located in the south porch), the construction of side chapels in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the

construction of the three-story tower in the fifteenth century. The church was restored by George Gilbert Scott in 1850, by George Gilbert Scott Junior in 1881, and by John Oldrid Scott in 1892–3.

The earliest reference to Wing appears in the will of Aelfgifu, a member of the West Saxon royal house, dated to between 966 and 975; the first mention of the church is shortly after the Norman Conquest. It was held by the Benedictine Abbey of St Nicholas, Angers, the property of which passed to the Priory of Mary de Pre at St Albans during the Hundred Years' War, and after the reformation to the Dormer family (later the Earls of Carnarvon), whose monuments occupy a prominent place in the church. That to Sir Robert Dormer, dated 1552, Pevsner describes as 'the finest monument of its date in England and of an unparalleled purity of Renaissance elements'. On a more homely level, the brass to 'honest old Tomas Cotes' (d 1648) commemorates the gatekeeper of Ascott Hall, the Dormer mansion, depicted kneeling, with his cap, key and staff lying beside him.

As ever, grateful thanks are due to Caroline Raison for making all the practical arrangements for this splendid weekend.

REPORT OF THE 156th SUMMER MEETING IN PEMBROKESHIRE, 3–10 July, 2010 • Blaise Vyrer

The Institute's summer meeting of 2010 was the first time we had been to south-west Wales since 1962, itself only the second visit the Institute had made to the area. The historian of archaeology could find much of interest in comparing the very varying attendance of the three RAI summer meetings in Pembrokeshire. In 1911 the meeting in Cardiff had appended, for

the first time, a four-day trip to Tenby (*Archaeol. J.* **68**, 1911). The meeting had been attended by 90 members, conveyed by 'motors' and train, with a steamer trip to Caldey Island. No prehistoric sites featured in the programme, the then state of the roads on the St David's peninsula having precluded a visit there. An extensive list of attending vice-presidents exclusively

comprised the great and the good. The 1962 meeting, managed by Andrew Saunders, was graced with the presence of a number of luminaries from the world of professional archaeology, including Raleigh Radford (then President) and W. F. Grimes (*Archaeol. J.* **119**, 308–50). We were delighted that Val Whitfield, now Val Black, who was then the Institute's Assistant Editor, was able to attend this year's meeting and to regale us with the details of the 1962 trip, which had been attended by 90 participants; by comparison our number was 46.

Saturday 3 July was warm and sunny in Pembrokeshire: a clear evening with blue seas and a matching sky greeted members who signed in at the Fishguard Bay Hotel, built by an ambitious Great Western Railway Company to service a pre-War trans-Atlantic cruise trade which never materialised. A forecast of deteriorating weather failed to quell enthusiasm, but what about the hotel? Inevitably the object of much gloomy anticipation, this sentiment turned out to be entirely misplaced, with good home-cooking and even a choice of sandwiches in what were the best hotel-provided packed lunches that anyone could remember. The hotel, with Caroline's help, even managed to circumvent the intense confusion and bartering that normally arises whenever the Institute is offered any choice of lunch and their staff remained good-humoured throughout.

As forecast, Sunday dawned cloudy with a light drizzle. An improbably large coach arrived to take us to Neolithic chambered tombs at Cerris-y-Gof and Carreg Coetan, Newport, where Siân Rees, who had excavated Carreg Coetan more years ago than she cared to remember, gave an account of these picturesque tombs. Then down to Nevern, where the coach baulked at the medieval bridge and the RAI walked the short distance to the pretty church of

St Brynach. Siân told us about the early eleventh-century wheel-headed cross, set outside the church door, and then took us inside to see what was for many of us our first Ogam inscription, marking the sixth-century burial of Maglocunus. The churchyard with its avenue of yews, one of which is celebrated as 'the bleeding yew', was admired, especially the row of family burial enclosures on the rose-girt upper slope of the churchyard. Then, in gathering light rain we walked up the hill, calling briefly at the fern-draped Pilgrim cross cut into the shale bedrock on the wooded hillside, before continuing to Nevern Castle, where we were shown round by Chris Caple, who was excavating the site. The castle, which until relatively recently was completely overgrown, has been cleared, and it is now possible to see the ditch which defines the bailey and cuts it off from a small motte with the remains of a circular tower, cemented with clay, now preserved beneath a mantle of turf. The adjacent rocky eminence, effectively a kind of outer bailey, is separated from the inner bailey by a massive rock-cut ditch; this area has also been cleared to reveal a curtain wall and the emerging remains of a stone structure.

With fitful light rain and cloud obscuring the Preseli hills, we set off for the daddy of all Pembrokeshire monuments, Pentre Ifan. The coach journey was somewhat shortened by the inability of the transport to negotiate a particularly tight corner, with the result that the RAI had, en masse, to walk the Pembrokeshire lane uphill to the site, where Siân again recounted its history, standing against the massive capstone with the misty backdrop of Carn Ingli, Newport's own little mountain. Threatening rain caused a programme amendment and we made for Cilgerran Castle, where we admired the massive and sinister twin drum towers and the view over the Teifi valley from the



Pentre Ifan (AB)

battlements. The early Christian site of Llandudoch, of which nothing remains beyond the name, was to become the location of the Tironian monastery at St Dogmael's. This was the last port of call for the day, and here we saw the monastic remains, unusually with a large part of the refectory remaining.

Monday was a bright and breezy day and a replacement coach driver, the good-humoured Simon, who was to remain with us all week, took us to the little harbour of Porthgain, where Richard Keen explained the importance of the sea to Pembrokeshire communities – at Porthgain there was a succession of extractive industries, shale for bricks, granite for paving setts and granite for road-making, all the materials being quarried, brought down to the little harbour and loaded into boats. In-bound traffic included lime for burning in the harbour-

side kiln before being spread on the fields. We were able to explore the harbour area before ascending the neighbouring cliff for a breezy walk around the quarry remains.

From Porthgain we went to Britain's smallest city, St Davids, where Richard Suggett showed us around the splendid cathedral nestling in a little valley almost out of sight from the neighbouring settlement, much of the stone detailing of the building being carved from unremittingly hard blue stone. After our picnic lunch we gathered again to be shown around the neighbouring Bishop's Palace, where Kate Roberts from Cadw discussed the conservation problems that they face in maintaining a building where some of the building materials now exposed to the elements were increasingly at risk. The palace is a picturesque ruin as well as a conservation conundrum. The trip to St Non's was almost thwarted by a

narrowness of the lane to it, but a pleasant walk took us to the holy spring and then to the nearby foundations of a small rectangular chapel with its early Christian stone. Kate Roberts pointed out a prehistoric cup-marked stone found recently in the remains which showed that the site must have been associated with ritual, probably in the Early Bronze Age. Can one claim continuity? – that would be a very long shot. From the Bishop's peninsula territory we went to the hamlet of Caerfarchell with its neat Calvinistic Baptist chapel where Anne Eastham gave a brief introduction to the minister who provided a very interesting short history of the chapel and emphasised the work it had done in teaching not only Sunday School children but also adults in literature and science. He drew attention to the memorial of two men who had died in the First World War, pointing out that their allegiance had not been to king and country but to family, community and chapel – it was a moving comment on the importance of chapel and community which still exists in small west Wales communities. Our final stop was the little church of St Hywel, Llanhowell, a fourteenth-century church with a squint arch from a minute north transept which provided a view of the altar.

After dinner the more intrepid followed Ann Eastham in search of Garn Wen chambered tombs, sited, it turned out, beyond an uninspiring housing estate. The Great Western Railway Co. had created landscaped gardens for the hotel on the intervening steep valley side, unfortunately not maintained, it seemed, since the demise of the GWR. Having ventured in gathering twilight through a cast iron gate and up the remains of an engineered path to the rear of our hotel we very soon found ourselves left behind by our guide, who it transpired had last reconnoitred the route in 1980. We knew we had to go up, so up we went, scaling the vertiginous slope, clutching

branches which turned out all too often to be rotten, we stumbled and crawled upwards towards the light, which turned out to be the edge of trees, but not the top of the slope, which continued upwards, now cloaked in nettles and brambles. We eventually reached the road at the top of the slope. Unfortunately it was separated from us by a five-foot six-inch high wall, which we had to scale and then drop six feet to the road. Undaunted we continued to the cairns, now cloaked in gorse and fairly uncommunicative – the cairns, that is, not us.

Tuesday saw us venture along the Gwaun valley, a steep-sided glacial valley clothed in sessile oak where time stands still – literally, since the area is famous for the survival of the Gregorian calendar and the resulting late celebration of the New Year. We stopped at another church of St Brynach – Pontfaen, where Anne Eastham told us of its restoration and maintenance by a succession of local families. The church is set in a circular enclosure which may be prehistoric in origin but is perhaps more likely, in the absence of any obvious ditch, and with a walled face to the bank, to be an early church enclosure – there is a probably seventh-century cross-inscribed stone in the churchyard. From Pontfaen we travelled eastwards along the steep-sided oak-clad Gwaun valley. When the time comes for the scattered inhabitants of the Gwaun to review the year gone by, they will doubtless recount the vision of a 49-seater bus pressing incautiously along between the woody hedgerows of the valley.

Thence to Castell Henllys, an Iron Age settlement enclosure – not a hillfort – which has been extensively excavated. Phil Bennet showed us around the reconstructed timber roundhouses, thatched with Turkish reed, and fitted out variously as a leader's home, meeting place and cooking house. There is also a convincing-looking thatched 'four-



Castell Henllys (MO B)

poster', or granary. Unusually for the many Iron Age enclosures of south-west Wales, Castell Henllys was occupied from around the third century BC until near the end of the Roman period, and has produced a relatively rich finds assemblage although the excavations regrettably remain unpublished. The reconstructed buildings provide an interesting and instructive insight into Iron Age society, the active swallows reminding us of the likelihood that the inhabitants shared their lives closely with the natural world.

After lunch it was time to embark on more ambitious arrangements, around half the group venturing on a walk in the Preseli Mountains, the others exploring the more sedate surroundings of Newport. On the Preselies Hedley Swain's group explored the Iron Age hillfort at Foel Drygarn, a site

defended by multivallate stone ramparts which encircle the hill top; hut circles can be seen in the interior, although now partly obscured by vegetation. Foel Drigarn is crowned by three large Bronze Age cairns which can be seen from a large area of North Pembrokeshire. From this windswept vantage point the group walked a further kilometre to Carn Menyn, a rocky outcrop which is thought to have been one of the principal sources of the bluestones of Stonehenge. From there a mile long yomp through the heather brought the group to Carn Alw, another rocky outcrop upon which a small enclosure has been constructed. This is more of a settlement than a hillfort, although its exposed location suggests that it may have been only occasionally or seasonally occupied. The important and interesting feature of this site



Carn Menyn blue stone quarry (MO B)

is the ‘chevaux-de-frise’ an arrangement of upstanding boulders and sharp stones which marks out and defends the entrance against approach by pony. The group returned from the hills tired but triumphant.

The Newport group saw one of the most ambitiously planned medieval towns in Wales, a settlement which in medieval times never fully occupied its planned site, marked by long burgage plots extending back from the principal street. The mid thirteenth-century castle provides a visual focal point on the lower slopes of Carn Ingli; from here the principal street extends northwards down to the estuary of the River Nevern, on whose banks ships were once built. The castle is still occupied, having been converted for domestic use in the mid-nineteenth century and is thus not viewable inside, but the church of St Mary was visited, where we saw some of the many tombstones marking the graves of mariners

from Newport, a town which, like many settlements in Pembrokeshire, was largely reliant on seafaring until the First World War. Bethlehem Baptist Chapel in Upper West Street was opened for the group, who enjoyed inspecting one of the three ambitiously large mid nineteenth-century chapels which Newport has, still in regular use albeit with diminishing congregations. A small party eschewed the further delights of Newport and walked the Nevern estuary path to Parrog, a separate settlement by the sea, where there are mariners’ houses and holiday homes as well as limekilns and a former warehouse, all emphasising the importance of the sea.

On Wednesday it was raining heavily as our bus headed for Tenby, but when we got there, having circumnavigated a series of roadworks – probably the largest roadworks programme ever undertaken in Pembrokeshire – the rain held off. We



At the castle with the Mayor of Haverfordwest (MO B)

disembarked the coach outside the town walls and Blaise Vynar showed us the best surviving section, the longest stretch of surviving wall in south Wales and third only to Conway and Caernarvon, dating from somewhere between 1240 and 1260. From the Five Arches, a D-shaped barbican, the walk down High Street took us past Fecci's ice cream parlour to the parish church. St Mary's presented us with a contrast to the small village churches which we saw on this trip; it is a very large church, one of the largest in Wales, with large windows, many of them of clear glass, so the building is light and airy. Much of the building as it now is dates from the fifteenth century. Our inspection of the extensive range of monuments was accompanied by the accomplished piano-playing of a visitor and the hurried preparations for a flower festival, so the church had a very welcoming atmosphere. We walked down to the picturesque harbour and the remains of the

castle, passing on the way the fifteenth-century Tudor Merchant's House, one of a number which once graced the town before its redevelopment from the 1780s as a watering place and holiday resort. In 1962 the Institute had spent the entire day in Tenby, with tea and coffee stops and a sit-down lunch, while our own visit was limited to an hour and a half, but some members still managed to inspect the Tudor Merchant's House and the Museum.

The rain was setting in again when we arrived at Pembroke, a small town dwarfed by a magnificent castle. The official guides proved more enthusiastic about social history than knowledgeable about architecture and our party for the most part struck out on its own to explore the walls and towers, chief of which is the circular keep of 1204, one of the earliest and tallest of such structures in Britain.

Haverfordwest castle is well seen from the bypass, which if you continue along it also affords a good view of the remains of the Augustinian priory. Both establishments had been industriously robbed for building materials. We inspected the remains of the castle, most of which belong to the later twelfth century. The disappearance of the outer ward of the castle through robbing was augmented by the establishment here in 1780 of the County Gaol, now the Record Office. The towering curtain wall survives well on its eastern side, but within it there are now only a few remains, principally the inner ward with its hall and chapel, together with associated round towers. The Augustinian priory has been excavated in recent years by Siân Rees on behalf of Cadw, and we were again fortunate to have her as our guide. Excavations focused on the early thirteenth-century priory church, and revealed extensive areas of tiled floor. Remains of the adjacent cloistral range were seen, and we saw the rare and extensive medieval garden, set between the priory and the river, which has now been restored and laid out by Cadw.

A visit to Milford Haven took in the docks, leased to the navy in 1796, but they moved to Pembroke Dock and subsequent grandiose plans for trans-Atlantic trade during the nineteenth century came to nothing. Large sheds remain from the days in WWII when Sunderland flying boats were stationed here, but the story since the 1960s has largely been one of the development of the oil port and refineries.

Thursday morning's first port of call was St Govan's Chapel, a picturesque stone cell perched halfway down a steep cliff. Thence to St Michael's and all Angels at Bosherton, another church with an embattled fourteenth- or fifteenth-century tower, squint arches and an Early Christian stone. From there to Penally, where St Nicholas's

church occupies the site of a Celtic monastery; the church has much the same simple style that we had seen at Bosherton and elsewhere, being another with squint passages and an Early Christian stone. Penally is distinguished by a tenth-century wheel-headed cross, the cable-mouldings being a combination of Celtic and Northumbrian styles, with the shaft of a second Northumbrian-style cross.

In the afternoon a lengthy reverse down the narrow approach to the remains of the Bishop's Palace at Lamphey brought our driver a well-earned round of applause. Lamphey was the country resort of the Bishop of St David's, whence he retired from the stresses of urban life – if such there were – in St David's. Here again Cadw had done much to conserve and display the remains, which are distinguished by two surviving halls. De Gower's range of the early thirteenth century has an arcaded and battlemented parapet similar to, but less ambitious, than the one we saw at the palace in St David's. The sweet little inner gatehouse of the sixteenth century copies this roofing arrangement.

From Lamphey to Manorbier, where we were joined by John Kenyon, a Welsh castles specialist whose instructive introduction hit just the right note – a summary history, a note of a few personalities, a comment on the landscape setting and a shortlist of the key architectural attributes. The curtain wall, drum towers, hall and chapel at Manorbier are all well-preserved, largely because the castle saw no military action, while the village remained just that. A few of the party managed to fit in a visit to the church of St James's, a large and rambling structure with nave, transepts, aisles and south porch all barrel-vaulted, a building which had much-exercised the RAI on their 1911 visit. At Carew our first stop was to admire the massive eleventh-century

wheel-headed cross, before a visit to the castle, again under the guidance of John Kenyon. The fourteenth-century drum-towers are complemented by the spectacular seven-bay Elizabethan north front. A walk along the Carew River, a tributary of the Milford Haven waterway, took us to the tide mill, one of only two now surviving in Pembrokeshire, unfortunately not fully restored, although much of the machinery is still in place. The mill and its machinery are mid-nineteenth century, although probably on a medieval site. From the pen wall, which gathered and kept the tidal water, there are spectacular views of the castle.

Friday was a misty and damp day. We travelled to Dylan Thomas's green and cuckoo-wooded county of Carmarthenshire in search of more castles, specifically two Welsh hill-top castles established by Rhys ap Gruffudd, the Welsh prince of Deheubarth (south-west Wales), in the early thirteenth century. Dryslwyn Castle occupies the peak of a small rocky eminence where sheep are now very much in evidence. The curtain wall and round tower are now ruined, the result of it being re-captured by the English in the early fifteenth century. From here we went to Dinfawr Castle, where the eighteenth-century Newton House and associated Dinfawr estate provide a landscaped context to the later history of the crag-top castle, nurtured as a picturesque ruin from the seventeenth century onwards. In 2003 it was discovered that Newton Park had earlier been the location of a first-century Roman fort. Dinfawr Castle is notable for its fine circular keep, once topped by a late seventeenth-century summer house, and its surviving curtain wall. Both castles had attracted small settlements – proto-towns – to their inconvenient hillside locations, but these failed to compete with the attraction of the

better-located Llandeilo. After our picnic lunch, Romanists were delighted to explore the gold mine at Dolacothi, also the location of another Roman fort, established perhaps to safeguard the interests of imperial mining ambitions. Whether gold was mined in prehistoric times remains uncertain – further fieldwork is clearly desirable. The episode of Roman mining was succeeded by further endeavours in the nineteenth century and again in the 1930s, but returns failed to justify the high cost of extracting relatively small amounts of the precious metal.

This was a successful and enjoyable meeting in a part of Britain which many had not visited before. We were struck by the effort which Cadw has made to conserve and display many of the buildings and sites that we visited. In 1911 the account of the RAI summer meeting commented that 'Many of the facts stated about Lamphey rest upon the rather slender basis of tradition, and the riotous and destructive growth of ivy and other weeds make it well-nigh impossible to obtain much confirmation or denial from the buildings themselves' (*Archaeol. J.* 68, 410–11). The state of the sites we visited shows how much work has been carried out, much of it at Cadw's initiative, as a result of which the remains are now much more intelligible than they once were. However, it has to be said that we were also struck by the fact that a number of important excavation projects (Carew Castle, Castell Henllys and Carreg Coetan among others) remain unpublished after many years, and hope that this situation will be rectified. For an enlightening and enjoyable summer meeting we are most grateful to Hedley Swain, who put the itinerary together and quietly and efficiently ran the programme, and to Caroline Raison, who undertook the administration and housekeeping managements with her customary good humour.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE LECTURE PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS: 2010/2011

2010

13 OCTOBER

The corpus of Scottish medieval parish churches: the dioceses of Dunblane and Dunkeld

RICHARD FAWCETT

So few of the approximately 1100 parish churches of medieval Scotland have survived in an unmodified state that, with the exception of a number of burgh and collegiate foundations, they have been generally disregarded in accounts of Scottish church architecture. However, in the course of a project based on the universities of St Andrews and Stirling, it is intended to assess the evidence associated with all parochial sites, in order to determine the likelihood of medieval work surviving within the existing buildings. This lecture will describe the results of a pilot study funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council, which covered the 105 parish church sites in the dioceses of Dunblane and Dunkeld.

10 NOVEMBER

The birth of a capital? Becoming Roman in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds

TOM MOORE

The Late Iron Age complex at Bagendon, Gloucestershire is one of the most under-investigated 'oppida' in Britain. Long perceived as the location of the capital of the Dobunni tribe, in reality relatively little is known concerning the nature of the site and its role in the tumultuous period between Julius Caesar's raids and the Claudian conquest of Britain. What was the nature of Late Iron Age societies in the southern Cotswolds and how did the Roman conquest impact on existing social organisation and power structures? Including

discussion of the results of recent fieldwork in the Bagendon area, this presentation will challenge many of the existing perceptions of the nature of Late Iron Age societies and suggest an alternative for the development and role of the Bagendon complex. It will be argued that the 1st century BC and 1st century AD in the region saw a major social upheaval which shaped the Roman landscape in the area.

8 DECEMBER

The Field of the Cloth of Gold: Guines and the Calais Pale revisited

JULIAN MUNBY FSA

Henry VIII's temporary palace at The Field of the Cloth of Gold has always excited interest as a somewhat fabulous building, but its context in the urban topography of Guines and its castle has not previously been examined in detail. The castle was subject to an extraordinary series of architectural surveys in the early sixteenth century, while early maps of the Calais Pale have been frequently reproduced without adequate explanation, and the surveys neglected. The talk will look at the wider context of Guines in the English settlement in the Calais marshland.

2011

12 JANUARY

Recent Excavations at High Pasture Cave and the Fiskavaig Rock Shelter, Island of Skye

STEVEN BIRCH

A wealth of Iron Age sites fall out-with the usual forms of identified domestic structure, such as souterrains, wells and natural and modified caves and rock shelters. High Pasture Cave and the Fiskavaig Rock Shelter fall within the 'natural' category, although

both have been modified. Both are located in dramatic locations. High Pasture Cave, at the edge of improved pastureland is surrounded by impressive mountains but entering the natural cave leads to a dark and strange alien world. The rock shelter at Fiskavaig is also in a liminal zone between land and sea and is at the base of imposing sea cliffs. These unique and relatively inaccessible sites have produced evidence of domestic and industrial activity, including metalworking, but feasting, the deposition of human and animal remains, as well as the votive deposition of everyday items, call in to question our interpretations of such sites in the Atlantic Iron Age of Scotland.

9 FEBRUARY

The Staffordshire Anglo-Saxon Hoard: new perspectives on the seventh century

LESLIE WEBSTER

The discovery last July in south Staffordshire of a remarkable hoard of 3,490 items of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver, amounting to some 5.09 kilos of gold and 1.44 of silver, has shaken much of the familiar framework on which we have constructed narratives of power, wealth, and art in the seventh century. It consists mainly of metal fittings stripped from swords and other warrior gear, many inlaid with garnets or richly decorated with filigree, in a wide variety of styles with parallels in sixth- and seventh-century metalwork from Kent, Mercia, East Anglia and Northumbria, as well as in some of the earliest Anglo-Saxon illuminated manuscripts. The hoard also contains at least three finely-decorated dismembered crosses, one inscribed with a biblical text, all of which also have significant metalwork and manuscript parallels.

This lecture will discuss the impact of the hoard on our understanding of the turbulent and rapidly changing world of seventh-century England, and explore some of the

areas in which it seems most to challenge current ideas. But with the programme of conservation, analysis, and research on the hoard about to begin, and as the nature of its contents becomes more fully understood, there will be many changes to our perception of the hoard and its context, and almost certainly, surprises to come.

9 MARCH

The Early Human Occupation of Britain and Europe

CHRIS STRINGER

The Ancient Human Occupation of Britain (AHOB) projects have been investigating major questions about the human colonisations of Britain and Europe since 2001. Questions addressed include the earliest evidence for human arrival, and the overall pattern of occupation during the Palaeolithic, and what was controlling this. In this talk I will provide an update on the progress of the project, including the latest data from East Anglia about the first known human presence in Britain, and how this relates to evidence from continental Europe. At the other end of the Palaeolithic record, I will discuss current views on our relationship to the Neanderthals and the possible reasons for their extinction, together with the latest results of DNA studies.

13 APRIL

Excavations at the Royal Mint 1983–88

IAN GRAINGER

Between 1983 and 1988 the Museum of London undertook major rescue excavations at the former Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London. The site contained a documented emergency cemetery established during the Black Death of 1348–50. This alone makes it internationally important. However, the abbey St Mary Graces was also founded there in 1350. This was the last pre-Dissolution Cistercian house built in Britain,

making it important to British monastic archaeology and Cistercian studies. Finally, in 1560, the first Royal navy victualling yard was established on site, remaining the Navy's principal food supply depot until the eighteenth century. This represents the only major excavation of a Navy shore establishment in this country – and thus of interest to naval historians as well as post-medieval industrial archaeologists.

11 MAY

Presidential Address

Two Roman Britains: the study of a Roman province

DAVID J. BREEZE

There is rarely one possible interpretation of archaeological evidence, or indeed of literary sources. Each interpretation is usually related to the personal opinions – or prejudices – of the interpreter. This is as true for the study of Roman Britain as for any other period. Agricola is perceived as a great general, or a governor who narrowly missed defeat. The Highland Line forts were built for defence, or as springboards for advance. Hadrian's Wall was defensive, or built to control raiding and impose frontier control. This lecture will examine the 'facts' and 'prejudices' behind such interpretations.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY – BRITISH MUSEUM
MEDIÉVAL SEMINARS 2010–11

RAI members are invited to attend this series of Seminars.

All meetings start at 5:30 pm on Tuesdays at the Institute of Archaeology, Gordon Square, London, room 612, *except 20 October*. Attendees are invited to bring news items for announcement before the start of each seminar.

2010

- 20 OCTOBER (Wednesday), Lecture Theatre G6 at the IoA, The third Sir David Wilson Lecture in Medieval Studies: Professor Simon Keynes, *The archaeology of Æthelred the Unready* followed by a launch party for the seminar series in the Staff Common Room
- 9 NOVEMBER Letty Ten Harkel, *Of towns and trinkets: metalwork in Viking-Age Lincoln*
- 30 NOVEMBER Dr Gabor Thomas, *How typical is Lyminge? Defining monastic settlements in the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Kent*

2011

- 18 JANUARY Professor Michelle Brown, *Southumbrian book culture and the implications of recent archaeological discoveries*
- 8 FEBRUARY Dr Tania Dickinson, *The formation of a folk district in the kingdom of Kent: reinterpreting early Anglo-Saxon Eastry and its burials*
- 1 MARCH Dr Søren Sindbæk, *Settlement and kingship: Viking Age Aggersborg from village to royal fortress and back*
- 10 MAY Dr James Barrett, *Being an islander: networks as biographies in medieval Orkney*
- 31 MAY Professor Bryan Ward-Perkins, *The last statues of Antiquity, 280–550*; to be followed by a summer party in the Staff Common Room

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS 2010/11

RAI members are invited to attend the meetings of the British Archaeological Association; please see <http://www.britarch.ac.uk/baa/lectures.html> for the 2010/11 programme which was not available at the time of printing.

Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the month from October to May, at 5.00 p.m. in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Tea will be served before each meeting at 4.30 p.m. Non-members are asked to make themselves known to the Hon. Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

MISCELLANY

There will be a lecture at 6.30 pm on Tuesday 9 November 2010, by Professor Şevket Pamuk of the London School of Economics, on *The Rise of New Economic Elites in Turkey*. It will follow the AGM of the British Institute at Ankara at 6.00 pm, both to be held in the Royal Academy of Engineering Lecture Theatre, 3 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DG. Please note that reservations are required for this event and must be requested from the London office at biaa@britac.ac.uk or 0207 969 5204.

'Free' Back issues of the *Archaeological Journal*. The Institute is giving away back issues of the *Archaeological Journal*, Indexes, Summer Meeting Reports, and selected off-prints and monographs. Recipients will be expected to pay packaging and postage costs. The items are available in limited numbers and will be distributed on a first-come, first-served basis. To see the list of volumes and/or to place your order, select the Back Issue Order Form from the website at <http://www.royalarchaeolinst.org/documents/backissue.doc> or contact the Administrator direct for a faxed or posted copy. This offer will continue until June 2011.

Subscriptions

The current rates are: Ordinary member, £40 and Associate or Student, £20, with discounts when paid by direct debit; Life member, £750 or £525 if aged over 60.

Gift Aid: Despite previous notices of encouragement, it is still the case that less than a third of members have yet arranged for the Institute to receive gift aid. Under this scheme, if you are a taxpayer, the government will refund to the Institute, 28p in the pound of the value of your subscription. Members who pay the standard rate of tax and have filled in the form have gained for the Institute a substantial sum. If you would like to help, please ask the Administrator for a form.

The RAI office

The telephone number for the Administrator is [REDACTED], the email is admin@royalarchaeolinst.org and the postal address is RAI, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W1J 0BE. The RAI no longer has an office in London, but the Administrator will usually be at this address on the second Wednesday of each month from October to May, between 11 am and 3 pm.

SUPPORT THE AIMS OF THE RAI BY SPONSORING A STUDENT/YOUNG PERSON'S MEMBERSHIP

In a limited pilot scheme, second- or third-year degree students, nominated by their archaeology department, are being offered membership of the Institute, sponsored by existing volunteer members. If you can help us to expand the scheme, please return the section below, completed, with your contribution, to the Administrator at the address above.

I would like to support the aims of the RAI through sponsoring a student/young person's membership and enclose a **cheque for £20**, made out to the RAI, for a year's membership. This payment *is/is not* eligible for the RAI to claim Gift Aid.

NAME (capitals) **Date:** / /

Signature **Please provide address or e-mail below**

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Caption competition

Readers were asked to provide a caption for this picture taken by Anthony Quiney at the Institute's Summer Meeting on the Orkneys in 2009. The winner is Jeremy Knight. The photograph shows Ginny Quiney in conversation during a paddling stop at Eynhallow Sound.



We think we have located King Canute's throne AQ

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE NEWSLETTER

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NEXT ISSUE Copy for the next issue must reach the editor by the end of January 2011 for publication in April 2011.

VISIT OUR WEB SITE AT www.royalarchaeolinst.org
