



# ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE NEWSLETTER

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The first annual student archaeology (ASA) conference was held at York in June, aimed specifically at university students. Its theme, 'Developing Integrated Archaeology', was designed to encourage and inspire different ways of thinking about the past. The feedback from students was overwhelmingly positive — 'an unmissable opportunity that they have never been presented with before'. There were six sessions, about Community Engagement, Identity, Theory and Practice, Landscapes and Monuments, Death and Belief, and Reassessing Received Wisdom. Using this link <http://asaconference.weebly.com/session-podcasts.html> you can see podcasts of the sessions. One of the organisers of the conference was David Altoft (University of York), who last autumn became a member of the Institute under the sponsored student membership scheme. Among other things, David is Editor-in-Chief of *The Post Hole*, which is an online archaeology journal run by undergraduates at the University of York. This is the only undergraduate-run archaeology journal in the UK (and possibly the world), and seeks to give students and other people with an interest in archaeology a platform to share their work and views within the discipline. Their first-ever podcast which can be seen at <http://youtube/U5YDa9bsDnY> gives a good overview of their first five years. He believes that the successful growth of *The Post Hole* is largely because students feel that at an early stage they are being given an opportunity to publish articles and share their research and views in academia. There are a range of papers in each issue, and sequences of excellent photographs. Institute members should find it informative, including as a means of finding out about archaeology-student activities ([www.theposthole.org](http://www.theposthole.org)). Earlier this year David contacted the Institute's Administrator and through her, the President, to offer to share advertising for membership offers, public lectures or other events, using website banners, flyers or posters. Officers are continuing a dialogue to see where we can collaborate.

In March, the Council for British Archaeology (CBA) organised a forum of local societies, looking at the role of the voluntary sector in archaeology. Professor Dame Rosemary Cramp gave the keynote speech on 'The value of societies: past, present and future', and there were panel discussions on 'the relevance of local societies today'. Over 40 societies and community groups participated in the forum, looking at opportunities presented by new technologies, considering the public's demand for hands-on archaeology, and revealing the diversity, and wealth of expertise and energy within the UK's archaeology and local historical societies. The CBA has now published case studies, presentations and videos at <http://new.archaeologyuk.org/future-of-societies-forum>. There is a discussion paper, and a response form, which will be used to develop resources and training for voluntary groups' skills like fundraising, campaigning, branding and marketing. The deadline for responses is 27 September 2013.

One of the most striking notes was an assumption that 25–50 year olds are more or less lost to local societies as members. At present about fifteen only of the Institute's members, out of some 750, are known to be students, and of these ten are sponsored. From ad hoc enquiries by David Hinton at Southampton and David Altoft at York, it appears that so far the majority of undergraduates are probably not even aware of the existence of the RAI.

The Institute is, like other learned societies, being challenged to consider its relevance. Writing in the *Independent* on Friday 7 June 2013, Howard Jacobson recalls how he felt when the place of 'relevance' first became part of the education debate, including his concern that it denied those it offered to empower, cutting off their access to "irrelevant" intellectual pleasure and enlightenment'. 'The education system I benefited from', says Jacobson, 'assumed an

equality of eagerness for knowledge, and an equality of right to acquire it'. Some feel that we should adapt to attract and retain so-called critical early career, younger members. Today, not only students, but a large range of people seem to get information predominately through social media, and our Administrator and Webmaster have for some time now both been using Facebook and Twitter messaging to publicise events and news. At the bottom left of the home page of our website [www.royalarchinst.org](http://www.royalarchinst.org), there is a link to our Facebook page, from which you may see the content without joining Facebook; please look at the threads, irrelevant, enlightening or not, and let us know your views. For contact details, see last page.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL — PROGRESS REPORT

David A. Hinton, President

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Ordinary (an unfortunate term, but built into the RAI's constitution) and Life Members will have received a bumper edition of the *Archaeological Journal* in the same packet as this newsletter. Volume 169 (2012) is the first edited for us by Howard Williams, and its size indicates how much work he, and our new Reviews Editor, Kate Waddington, have put in; I am very grateful to them for their efforts. The journal is so large because we received more contributions than usual, and, spurred on in several cases by the need to meet the universities' dreaded 'Research Excellence Framework' deadline, all of them were ready in time to meet our publication schedule. Council agreed that it would be wrong to hold some back, but it is not intended that succeeding volumes be as long.

In the last newsletter, I outlined why Council is having to consider changes to the way that we produce the *Archaeological Journal*. All the publishers that we approached expressed interest in a partnership agreement with us, and more detailed discussions are under way. The most immediate consequence will be seen next year. During 2014 we are aiming to publish both Vol. 170 (for the subscription year 2013) and Vol. 171 (for 2014), so that our contract with a publisher can start with the journal for the subscription year 2015 being published in the same calendar year, something that is much more attractive to libraries, contributing authors — and perhaps to prospective new private members. Volumes 170 and 171 will both be full-size issues, though neither will be as heavy as 169; there are plenty of high-quality papers and reviews to be contained in them. Distribution will be with the two newsletters, 170 in the Spring and 171 in the Autumn. Ordinary and Life Members will NOT be asked to pay extra; you have been paying a year in advance, so you are entitled to the 'catch-up' issue, and then will get 172 (2015) and its successors annually in the usual way.

The 2012 Summer Meeting Report (SMR) for the Liverpool meeting is also in this mailing; David Breeze undertook its editing at very short notice, and had to do far more to bring it together than was expected; again, I am very grateful to him. David has also undertaken to edit the SMR for the 2013 visit, and we anticipate that this will go to members with one of the newsletters next year. After that, the SMRs become part of the contract that we are negotiating with publishers. Because we need to regularize their production in line with the journal, I would like to see them return to having a regular Editor, rather than the RAI relying on finding a different person for each issue. Some discussion took place about continuing them, but to stop production suddenly after 150 years is a step that we do not want to take, especially as some of the prospective publishers have ideas about how we could market them. Provided that the SMRs 'deal with the totality of archaeological landscapes in both their cultural and

physical contexts' as our former President Anthony Quiney expressed it, they should remain as valuable contributions.

A can of worms that I opened in the last newsletter is 'Open Access', the principle that publicly-funded research should be publicly and freely available — and that authors, or their university or similarly government-funded employers, should meet the production costs. This would jeopardize learned societies like ours that rely on money from readers rather than from contributors to publish our journals. For the time being, and whoever we have as a publishing partner, we have no intention of changing our present practice; we are happy to receive subventions from such bodies as English Heritage, but do not insist even on a part-contribution from all our authors, let alone the full cost that 'Open Access' would require. The Treasurer and I have attended various meetings, and on behalf of the RAI, I wrote to the Higher Education Funding Council (HEFCE) stressing that print remains the favoured medium for serious scholarship in our subject, since all the discussion had focused on electronic publishing.

(I am under attack by a technologically-adept gremlin, who conspired to put an email address into the last newsletter which ensured that messages neither reached me nor were bounced back to the sender. If any member tried to contact me and did not get a reply, I apologize and would ask you to try again, using D.A.Hinton@soton.ac.uk. Furthermore, at my lecture to the RAI in May the recording mechanism failed, so it cannot be made available on the web-site; although this worries me rather less, I certainly hope that the gremlin will find a new target soon.)

## ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE: HONORARY SECRETARY

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### From the President:

One of the best moments of my first presidential year was to hear the warmth of the spontaneous applause from the audience when I announced at the April lecture that our Honorary Secretary, Gill Hey, had been promoted to become the Chief Executive of Oxford Archaeology. This demanding new role has led her to decide that she cannot continue her work for the RAI, so she will be stepping down at the AGM in May next year. There will be opportunity later to thank her for all that she has done for us, so for now let me say merely that I am very grateful to her for giving us so much notice, and for putting together this season's lecture programme.

We are letting members know about this now, as our next newsletter will not go out until April, by when we will have had to recommend a name to the AGM. In these days of extreme pressure on all of us, finding a new secretary with both the time and the knowledge to fill the post will be difficult. We would welcome suggestions from members who can think of someone who might be suitable and willing to undertake it.

David Hinton (D.A.Hinton@soton.ac.uk or Archaeology, Avenue Campus, University of Southampton, SO17 1BF)

### From the Honorary Secretary:

It has been my privilege and pleasure to have been your Honorary Secretary since 2002, but now is the time for me to prepare to stand down. We are in the process of finding my successor so that I will be able to hand over in the early summer of 2014.

During the time I have been in position, I have met many members, at meetings, visits and conferences, and have always found you to be engaged, interesting and very pleasant. I have

had the honour to work with five excellent Presidents: Mark Hassall, Lindsay Allason-Jones, Jonathan Coad, David Breeze and David Hinton, as well as with hard-working and charming officers and members of Council and committees. One of the great treats of the role is being able to choose the lecture programme and to get to take the lecturers out to dinner after they have spoken! I need hardly say that I will miss all of you and the business of the RAI very much, although I will, of course, continue to attend lectures and meetings when I am able. My current workload means that it is now impossible for me to devote the time to the Institute that it needs. Also, twelve years is a long time and new blood is needed!

The Hon. Sec. is one of four officers of the RAI, as prescribed in the Charter and Statutes of the Institute. It may only be filled by a Member of the Institute. My responsibilities include:

- to ensure that due process has been followed according to the Charter and Statutes
- to organise the lecture series and find and look after the lecturers
- to be line manager for the Administrator
- to ensure agendas and minutes are correct
- to manage the research grant process
- to manage the Masters Dissertation competition
- to prepare the Annual Statement
- to liaise with other organisations and deal with formal consultation requests
- to attend all meetings of the Institute as an ex-officio Member of the Council
- to manage, with reference to Council and its decisions, and in conjunction with other Officers, the day-to-day affairs of the Institute.

Are you interested in taking on this role, or do you know someone who would be suitable? If so, please contact the President or me, Gill Hey, [secretary@royalarchinst.org](mailto:secretary@royalarchinst.org)

## GRANTS AND AWARDS

### British Archaeological Awards

The Institute sends a representative to the advisory committee of the awards. The next awards will be made in 2014 with nominations opening in late 2013. There are usually six categories, for archaeological project, archaeological discovery, commun-

ity archaeology project, archaeological book, archaeological innovation, and representation in the media.

Full details on the criteria for each award, and how to attend the ceremony, will be found on their website later this year at [www.britarch.ac.uk/awards](http://www.britarch.ac.uk/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 @ RAI c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W1J 0BE for an application form or visit our website, [www.royalarchinst.org](http://www.royalarchinst.org)  
Closing date for applications: 11 January 2014. Awards announced in April 2014.

## Dissertation Prizes

The RAI holds two competitions for dissertations on a subject concerned with the archaeology or architectural history of Britain, Ireland and adjacent areas of Europe. In even-numbered years, the competition is for the best dissertation submitted by an undergraduate in full-time education. In odd-numbered years, the competition is for the best dissertation submitted by a Master's student on a subject concerned with the archaeology or architectural history of Britain, Ireland or adjacent areas of Europe. 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 chief criteria considered are (a) quality of work and (b) appropriateness to the interests of the RAI as reflected in the *Journal*.

## RAI Cheney Bursaries

As a result of a bequest left by Frank Cheney, the Institute has a small fund of money to enable students to attend conferences or RAI meetings. An allocation is available annually from which individuals can apply for a maximum sum of £200. Please check with the Administrator that money remains in the yearly fund before you apply. Students who wish to apply for a bursary should email to [admin@royalarchinst.org.uk](mailto:admin@royalarchinst.org.uk) or write to

the Administrator, RAI, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1J 0BE, at least six weeks before the event they wish to attend, stating: the institution in which they study, the event they wish to attend, the sum of money requested, a breakdown of how the money would be spent and a summary (up to 250 words) of why they would like to attend the event and in what way this would be useful to them. Successful applicants may be asked to produce a brief report of the event for the Institute.

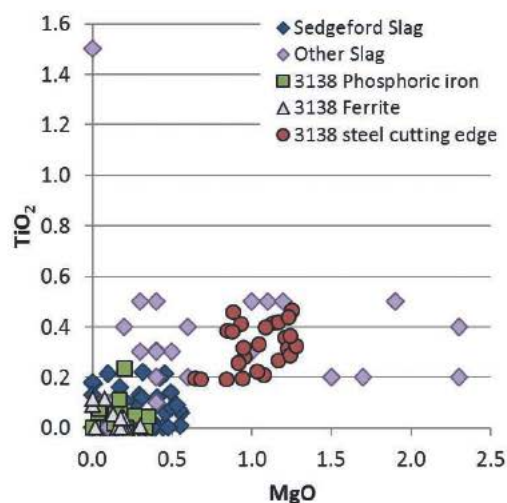
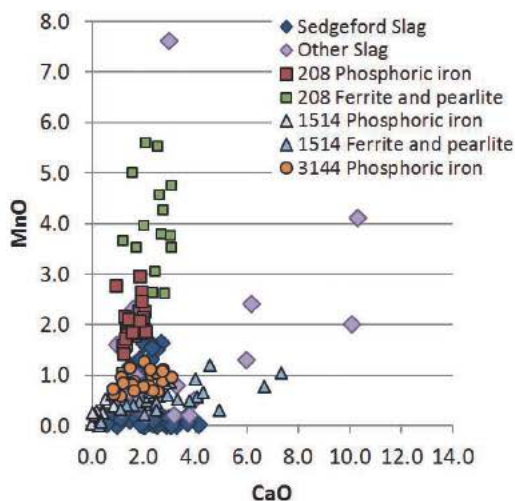
In 2013 five students have been awarded bursaries to support their attendance at the RAI's annual conference.

## Research Report

### The Sedgeford Iron Project Eleanor Blakelock (Tony Clarke Fund)

The Sedgeford (Norfolk) assemblage of slag and iron artefacts provides a unique chance to investigate a rare Anglo-Saxon smelting site. Items found during excavations at the Middle to Late Saxon cemetery were assessed and analysed using the methodology developed in Blakelock et al. 2009.

The type of slag found suggests that a slag furnace was tapped and slag allowed to flow from it. It was recovered mostly from post-cemetery contexts suggesting a later phase of smelting after the cemetery had been abandoned. Very little furnace lining was found with the slag which suggests



Slag inclusions from two knives compared with the Sedgeford slag (EB)

that the furnace was not located within the excavation limits. Two smithing hearth bottoms were found which along with the presence of stock iron confirms the presence of a blacksmith in the area. Nine pieces of slag were analysed; these formed two groups, distinct from other slag analysed from across the country. The unusually low MnO and TiO<sub>2</sub> contents of the Sedgeford slag helped during the slag inclusion analysis.

Slag inclusions in the three heterogeneous iron bars revealed a potential relationship between the phosphoric iron in 3144 compared with Sedgeford slag, which suggests that this bar may have come from the Sedgeford smelt. Two other bars examined (1514 and 208) had little relationship to Sedgeford slag.

So far 52 knives have been recovered during excavations at Sedgeford. Metallographic analysis

of twenty-nine revealed that the majority had a steel cutting edge butt-welded onto an iron back; thirteen of the twenty-nine were heat-treated. Slag inclusion analysis shows that none of the steel used in the cutting edges was from the Sedgeford smelting site but up to five of the knife backs constructed of phosphoric iron or low carbon steel iron were potentially created at Sedgeford. These results show that slag inclusion work has potential in looking at self-sufficient settlements and trade links between smelting sites.

Blakelock E. S., Martín-Torres M., Veldhuijzen H. A., Young T., 2009, Slag inclusions in iron objects and the quest for provenance: an experiment and a case study, *J. Archaeol. Sci.* 36, 1745–57

## DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

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### 2013

**RAI Annual Conference** 11–13 October at the University of Chester, ‘The Impact of Rome on the Countryside’ (see below)

**Autumn Day Meeting** 26 October, ‘In the shadow of the Shard: archaeology, architecture and history of north Southwark’, led by Hedley Swain (details with this mailing)

### Forthcoming in 2014

**Spring Day Meeting** 8 March at the Museum of London, ‘The Cheapside Hoards’ (details with this mailing)

**Spring Meeting** 16–18 May based at Bury St Edmunds, ‘Post-Reformation Mausolea in Suffolk’, led by Julian Litten (details to be confirmed)

**Summer Meeting** 5–12 July based at Eddleston, Peebles, ‘The Borders’ led by Hedley Swain (details to be confirmed)

Full details of the Spring and Summer Meetings will be on the RAI web site in November and in the Spring Mailing.

## ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE in partnership with the University of Chester: ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2013

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### The Impact of Rome on the British Countryside

#### University of Chester, 11–13 October

There are still places left at this non-residential conference being held at the University of Chester’s Riverside Campus. The Keynote lecture on Friday 11, by Nico Roymans, Professor of Roman archaeology and prehistory at VU University, Amsterdam, will be followed by a reception. Leading British archaeologists will present the results

of their work of the last decade. One focus will be recent geophysical surveys which have taken place in both southern and northern England allied to selective excavations, while the interpretation of finds in rural contexts will also be examined. On Sunday afternoon there will be a tour of the Grosvenor Museum and Roman Chester.

On Monday 14 October, there will be an optional guided tour (£20 extra) of sites in North Wales, led by Fiona Gale (Denbighshire County Archaeologist). Sites visited will include the Roman bath-house at Prestatyn, a Cornish engine house, Denbigh town walls, a medieval house in Ruthin, and Moel y Gaer hill fort, returning to Chester no later than 17.00.

The conference fee is £95 to include abstracts, the reception, tea or coffee and, on Saturday 12,

lunch. The full programme and booking form are available at <http://www.royalarchinst.org/conferences>.

For further information, please contact [admin@royalarchinst.org](mailto:admin@royalarchinst.org) or by post to S. Gerber-Parfitt, RAI, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BE.

## MEETINGS NOTES

### Report of the Spring Meeting in the Peak District, based at Buxton, 17–19 May 2013

Twenty-eight hardy members of the Institute arrived in Buxton on Friday 17 May. The weather was fine, dry but slightly overcast. Our base was The Palace Hotel, but little was seen of Buxton generally. After dinner Ken Smith, our principal guide for the weekend, gave us a general overview covering the history of the area, its beauty, the different landscapes and how they had developed over the centuries. Ken, a former archaeologist, is Cultural Heritage Manager for the Peak District National Park Authority and is responsible for 'the conservation of natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and promoting opportunities for their understanding and enjoyment', as well as seeking to foster the economic and social well being of local communities. The Peak District National Park was founded in 1951 and covers 555 square miles. Twelve per cent is owned by the National Trust, 5% by the National Park and the rest by major land owners including water companies. Pauline Beswick, Chair of the Derbyshire Archaeological Advisory Committee joined us for most of the weekend.

The Park contains Dark Peak, which is generally moorland and gritstone, and White Peak which is limestone based. Earth movements in the Carboniferous period resulted in the up-doming of the area in a north-south line which allowed the shale and sandstone to wear away and expose the limestone. Archaeological finds in the Park include flints dated to the Mesolithic, Neolithic activity in the form of earthworks or barrows, and of the Bronze Age when the area was well populated and

farmed. There are Iron Age hillforts, the Romans developed roads and the rich mineral veins of the area, and by medieval times the land had become mainly agricultural with sheep farming on the uplands. In the sixteenth century, lead, fluorspar, copper, coal and zinc amongst others were being mined here. Started in Roman times, lead mining peaked in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Steam engines were eventually used to transport the lead downhill to canal transport, then on to Manchester and beyond. Some lead smelting took place using local peat.

The limestone industry was a very important part of the economy. Quarrying for building stone and lime reached a peak c. 1000 AD. The White Peak area had many quarries and kilns. In 1650 a general survey of the Manor of High Peak recorded 'that people were burning limestone around the village and that there were fourteen kilns thereabouts: The burnt lime (quick lime) being slaked and used by farmers to condition the soil in their fields.' In 1795/6 the Peak Forest Tramway was constructed to transport the limestone and gritstone from the quarries to Bugsworth Basin to join up with the Peak Forest canal and the Ashton Canal, then on to Manchester and beyond.

On Saturday we left Buxton and headed north towards our destination for the morning — Mam Tor, a hill 517 m (1,696 ft) high. Mam Tor forms the eastern end of Rushup Edge which separates Hope Valley to the south from Edale to the north. The weather was consecutively grey, overcast, misty and very foggy. On the way Ken, our intrepid

guide, explained the scenery which, we were assured, was beautiful with panoramic views of the Hope Valley. Sadly we saw none of it as the weather closed in and so it was rather left to our imagination! We did see the remains of the Peak Forest Tramway in the Dove Holes area, which has now been converted to a walk/cycle way and is well used. It was at this stage that we passed through an area called Windy Knoll. (More of that later).

On arrival in the car park we were fully clad in appropriate clothing to walk to the summit. The wind was blowing hard and it was clearly going to be a challenge. Ken took us up a well-made grit-stone path, and eventually most of us made it to the top, where we had to concentrate to keep our balance in the increasing wind. We were told we would on a perfect day see Manchester City centre, Stockport, Winter Hill, panoramic views of Hope valley, the Vale of Edale and no doubt other sites. But none of these could be seen.

We walked round the defended hilltop enclosure, from which there are radiocarbon dates of the mid-second millennium BC and pottery dating to c.1000 BC and later. There are two Bronze Age burial mounds and later platforms were levelled into the hill to allow timber huts to be constructed.

Mam Tor, meaning mother hill, is also known as 'Shivering Mountain' because of frequent landslides of the unstable lower layers of shale. At its base are caves — Blue John, Speedwell, Peak, and Treak Caverns — where lead, fluorspar and other minerals have been mined. During World War II, Lancaster bombers used Mam Tor for part of their training practice. There were many accidents. Proxy villages (with lighting) were built nearby to confuse the enemy and hoping to draw their raids away from the cities.

Although the weather was 'vile', a term used by our coach driver Becky, it did not actually rain for which we were very grateful. A memorable experience though!

Because of the limiting weather, we had time for an unscheduled stop at the 'plague village' of Eyam. The plague had been brought to Eyam from London, in a flea-infested bundle of cloth delivered to a tailor, who died in September 1665. From May 1666, the rector, the Reverend William Mompesson, introduced a number of precautions including quarantine of the whole village to prevent further spread of the disease. The plague lasted fourteen months. Supplies brought to Eyam from other villages were left at a stone outside the



Eyam church: early post-medieval wall paintings discovered during Victorian 'restoration'. (AB)

village and money to pay left soaking in vinegar. Houses have plaques outside naming the families who had lived there, who had died, and who had survived. It was a very moving place through which we wandered. In the churchyard is an eighth-century Celtic cross which was brought from the moor, where it may have been a wayside cross.

In keeping with the Park's principles, we lunched at the Medway community centre in Bakewell, on tasty local produce prepared by a Peak District Environmental Quality Mark caterer, and great care was taken in recycling the picnic ware and packaging.

Our afternoon destination was Magpie Mine, an old lead mine near Sheldon, where the earliest recorded workings date from 1740, with a last episode from 1949 to 1958. In the early 1840s it was very profitable but by 1846 it had closed. New machinery was then installed: a Cornish pumping engine fitted by Cornishmen from St Agnes who brought with them the expertise of the tin mining industry. The buildings that can be seen are the remains of the nineteenth-century mine. Close by there would have been areas for crushing, washing and dressing the ore, prior to smelting. There are two chimney stacks, a square Derbyshire type, and

a round, Cornish one. In 1873, a sough (drainage level) was started to drain the mine at depth. Driven from the River Wye, it intersected the mine 575 feet below surface.

Magpie was one of three mines in the area working the same veins. The proximity of the others, Red Soil mine and Maypitts mine, often led to disputes when they were working on the same vein. In 1833 this led to the deaths of three Red Soil miners suffocated by smoke when Magpie miners lit a fire to try and drive them out.

Our next port of call was at Arbor Low henge and Gib Hill barrow. Arbor Low is a fine henge monument constructed c. 2000 BC and consists of an inside ditch enclosing a circular 'sanctuary' area and an external circular bank, with two entrances sited at the north-west and south-east. It is well positioned to be visible. The central area contains 45 large and thirteen smaller stones with a group in the middle. Most of the stones have toppled over: why is not known. Near the south-east entrance a Bronze Age tumulus had been added (one of several nearby, dated c. 1500 BC) which was found to contain several burials when excavated by Thomas Bateman in 1845.

The Gib Hill burial mound which lies 200 metres away, had originally been built on top of a



Magpie Mine (LO'B)

Neolithic long mound which may be contemporary with the henge. In 1848, this was also excavated by Thomas Bateman who found a stone cist with an in-urned cremation. Beaker pottery and Roman finds have also been found at the site. We were introduced to the Sheep Creep, a gap built in stone walls or fences, and large enough for sheep to get through but not cattle. From here, we returned to Buxton for a welcome rest, all feeling that we had been very well exercised that day.

Sunday dawned — a much better day. The sun was shining and at times we shed our coats! Our coach journey took us across the limestone plateau south of Buxton and through the Hope Valley, seeing some of the sites and landscapes that it hadn't been possible to see in the mists on Saturday. These included ordered landscapes with neat stone walls with reversed-S field walls, reflecting the enclosure of medieval infields around some settlements, from at least the sixteenth century; the shrunken medieval village of Blackwell; the Romano-British settlement of Chee Tor and its field system; quarries, stone cones 'capping off' disused lead shafts, the turnpike, the 1890 railway. We saw red deer on the moor, and kestrels, buzzards, skylarks, lapwings and curlews as well as swathes of the distinctive mountain pansy.



The rare mountain pansy, *Viola lutea* (HC)

Our first stop was at Big Moor, between Sheffield and Baslow, which is about 1000ft above sea level and of course covers a vast area. We walked to two Bronze Age sites among the many settlements visible in this area, making use of local stone. The Bar Brook flows just below. Barbrook 1 is a small stone circle with, at the entrance, a larger stone where some recent 'offerings' had been placed. There is a small cairn a few yards from this circle. Barbrook 2 has been reconstructed after vandalism. Excavations here beneath the central cairn found evidence of human cremations. Views from this site were spectacular, reminders of times when these places were inhabited, in prominent positions away from rather boggy areas, and thus more amenable to agriculture.

On our descent down the valley we were driven to Calver Mill. This water-powered cotton mill was opened in 1778 by John Gardom of Bakewell and John Pares of Leicester. By 1785, the mill had three storeys. In 1799, flooding of the River Derwent washed away Calver Bridge and took part of the mill with it; shortly after that, the mill was burnt to the ground. A new mill was constructed, began production in 1804, and by 1830 it was employing 200 workers. Cotton was brought from Manchester — by cart — and the yarn was sent back to Manchester and Leicester. Spinning finished in 1923. During World War II the mill was used as a storage depot and as a plant for crushing and washing fluorspar used in steel making. It was used as 'Colditz Castle' for the 1960s television series, and has since been converted into apartments.

A Sunday school was founded at Stocking Farm nearby, in a room over a barn, and with the passing of the Factory Act in 1833, used to educate daily the children who worked in the mill. The mill owners, who ran the school, provided a doctor to check the children's health on a monthly basis, especially in respect of their lungs. The owners supplied a teacher to teach the children reading — the Bible was the preferred text. Arithmetic was not on the curriculum. Educational policy explicitly stated that '... it is more conducive to the welfare of our people to endeavor to make them enlightened Christians than wise in worldly knowledge. We do not want statesmen in our factories but orderly subjects'.

After another excellent 'green' lunch at Calver Village Hall we made our way back to Buxton and



Barbrook II: the reconstructed ringcairn (AWV)

drove through Bakewell. As time was not on our side and stopping was out of the question, Ken simply told us about the church! It has an Anglo Saxon foundation, there are two Anglo Saxon stone crosses in the churchyard, there are carved stone fragments displayed in the porch and nearby are five ancient stone coffins.

Our sincere thanks must go to Ken who is so full of information, which contributed greatly to our

enjoyment of the weekend, and to Pauline for her additional input. Our drivers, Becky and Steve from Andrews coaches, were superb, negotiating the narrow twisting lanes very efficiently. Our thanks are also due to Caroline for organizing such a memorable trip.

## LECTURES

### Access To Lectures Online

Last year, we used the Society of Antiquaries' technological services to video the Institute's lectures and link them to our website, so that members could see them on their computers, at a time that suits them. This will continue during the coming lecture season for 2013–14. There were teething problems last year, but with experience, we have been able to improve quality. The RAI lectures are available through the RAI website to Ordinary members only. Some of the Society of Antiquaries' lectures are available to all and can be viewed at [www.sal.org.uk](http://www.sal.org.uk), under News and Events.

The process for viewing the lectures is the same as for reading our journal online: you will need to log in to our members' area. If you haven't yet got a username and password to log in, please contact

the Administrator with your email address, at [admin@royalarchinst.org](mailto:admin@royalarchinst.org)

### Presentations by New Archaeologists

In the 2013–14 season, there will again be two sets of presentations in addition to our usual programme of lectures. The first set, on 13 November, entitled 'Rethinking material culture' will be given by three postgraduates and post-doctoral fellows from the Department of Archaeology, University of Reading. Provisionally, these will be: 'Symbols of power: the Silchester bronze eagle and eagles in Roman Britain' by Dr Emma Durham (Leverhulme PDRA); 'Expressions of belief: the application of a holistic approach to Anglo-Saxon settlement archaeology' by Dr Alexandra Knox (PDRA,



The Silchester Eagle  
© Reading Museum

Lyminge Archaeological Project); and 'Trading identities: continental brooch fashions in England, AD 700–900' by Rosie Weetch (PhD student, Project Curator, Early Medieval Gallery, British Museum).

The second set of presentations, entitled 'New Findings from the Field', will be given on 9 April. Our Hon. Sec., Gill Hey, has kindly agreed to arrange for three young archaeologists at the

start of their careers in archaeological units to speak about projects that they are involved in. Developer-funded archaeology provides the context for important discoveries with immense research potential. They will talk about recent findings and the way they have changed perceptions of the past.

Further details of these presentations will be posted on the web-site shortly.

## Royal Archaeological Institute Lecture Programme and Abstracts: 2013/14

Meetings are held on the second Wednesday of the month from October to May at 5.00 pm in the Rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1J 0BE. In November and April, the lecture will be preceded at 3 pm by a presentation (see above). Tea will be served before each meeting at 4.30 pm. Non-members are welcome but should make themselves known to the Secretary and sign the visitors' book.

### 2013

#### 9 October

**The seventeenth-century Great Tower**  
*Dr John Goodall*

The Civil Wars of the 1640s inflicted one of the most radical transformations on the architectural landscape in English history. Numerous castles and houses were damaged or deliberately destroyed. The history of the castle in England did not end at the Civil Wars; indeed it is not over

today. Nevertheless, the modern history of the castle is in many important respects totally different from that of its medieval predecessor.

#### 13 November

**3.00 pm: Presentation by new archaeologists: Rethinking material culture**  
*University of Reading*

**5 pm lecture: The Monuments of the Khmer Empire from the sixth to the thirteenth centuries AD**

*Dr Michael O'Brien*

This lecture traces the development of the monuments of the Khmer Empire from small Indianised states in the sixth century to the establishment of their capital in the Angkor region in 802, and on to its demise after the middle of the thirteenth century. There are hundreds of temples and other structures at Angkor, and three of the most significant will be discussed in detail: Banteay Srei (967),

Angkor Wat (early twelfth century) and The Bayon (early thirteenth century) with mention of some others for their sculptural or architectural interest.

**11 December**

### **Archaeology within the National Trust**

*Ian Barnes, Head of Archaeology, National Trust*

The National Trust manages approximately 255,000 ha of land across England, Wales and Northern Ireland, over which 73,000 archaeological sites are recorded. Thus, the Trust is one of the United Kingdom's largest landowners and steward of some of the countries' most significant archaeological monuments.

The lecture will outline where archaeology sits as a discipline within the National Trust's aims and objectives. The framework for managing the Trust's archaeological monuments will be outlined, from a strategic policy perspective through to physical management. A brief overview of national projects will be given as well as a summary of the work of the internal Archaeological Consultants based around the Countries and Regions.

**2014**

**8 January: The RAI debate**

**How and why did Britain become Neolithic?**

*Dr Alison Sheridan will debate with Professor Alasdair Whittle*

The Neolithic period marks a fundamental shift in lifestyles and settlement, one of the most important transformations to have occurred in the history of these islands. Hunting and gathering ceased to play a significant part in food procurement and farming was adopted, pottery was introduced and the stone tool kit changed. Were these novelties brought by incoming farmers from the Continent, where farming had already been practised for many centuries, or did indigenous communities decide to take up a new way of life? These issues still engender heated debate amongst prehistorians; leading specialists of this period will air their views at the RAI!

**12 February**

**A Viking mass burial, Ridgeway Hill, Dorset**

*Dr Louise Loe*

An exceptional discovery of a mass burial of decapitated skeletons was made during excavations

for the Weymouth Relief Road by Oxford Archaeology in 2009. The remains of up to 54 individuals were found, with the skulls piled on one side of the pit and other skeletal parts apparently thrown in, in no particular order. Careful and innovative recording and recovery of the tangled bones and subsequent post-excavation analysis has provided intriguing results, linking the individuals with Viking activity described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in and around Dorset between c. AD 970 and 1025.

**12 March**

**The Astonishing Medieval Wall Paintings at St Cadoc's, Llancarfan, in South Wales**

*Jane Rutherford*

They avoided destruction in the 1870s, when lack of money called a halt to 'renovation' works and they were unknowingly saved again when the parish appealed for the building to be re-roofed in the 1990s rather than allowing it to become a ruin. Then some tell-tale signs led to this astonishing discovery. The paintings lay beneath multiple layers of limewash and they are rare in many ways. The magnificent portrayal of 'St George and the Dragon' is one of the most complete in Britain. The amount of detail that survives is exceptional and its iconographic content is unique: it features an image of the Virgin blessing the combat scene. There is a beautiful depiction of 'Death and the Gallant', only the second surviving example known, and there is a particularly gorgeous representation of the 'Seven Deadly Sins', also with very interesting iconography.

This talk will illustrate the significance of the paintings and describe how they are being revealed and stabilised.

**9 April**

**3.00 pm: Presentation by new archaeologists: New Findings from the Field**

**5 pm lecture: Gods, Altars and Temples at Roman Maryport**

*Professor Ian Haynes*

Since 2011 excavations sponsored by the Senhouse Museum Trust and Newcastle University on land owned by Hadrian's Wall Trust have scrutinised the sites associated with the famous Maryport Altars unearthed in 1870. Fieldwork directed by Ian Haynes and Tony Wilmott has led to a fundamental reappraisal of the altars' find spot and

revealed the presence of important late Roman/early medieval timber buildings. Most recently, the team have investigated a substantial classical temple which may have been dedicated to Jupiter. This paper assesses the results of the past three seasons, and discusses the aims of the on-going 'Roman Temples Project'.

#### 14 May: The President's lecture Peasants' property and possessions

*Professor David A. Hinton*

The ability of working farmers and labourers in the Middle Ages to acquire enough money to buy even

such basic commodities as pots and pans is a topic that can be addressed both through the archaeological record of investment in buildings and objects and through the documentary record of inventories, tax assessments and court proceedings. The quantities of coins being reported to the Portable Antiquities Service is a new source of evidence to be taken into account in discussion of the development and limitations of medieval markets and towns.

## British Archaeological Association Meetings

RAI members are invited to attend the meetings of the British Archaeological Association; for the 2013/14 programme which was not available at the time of printing, please see <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/baa/lectures.html>

Meetings are held on the first Wednesday of the month from October to May, at 5.00pm in the

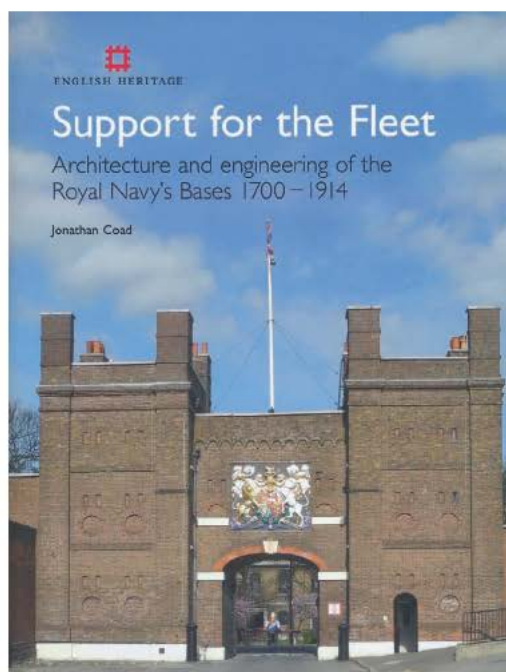
rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London. Tea will be served at 4.30pm. Non-members are asked to make themselves known to the Hon. Director on arrival and to sign the visitors' book.

## MISCELLANY

### Book Offer

*Support for the Fleet: architecture and engineering of the Royal Navy's bases 1700–1914*, by Jonathan Coad; ISBN 9781848020559; English Heritage, 2013, £100, 464 pp, 482 illns, hardback.

The Royal Navy was literally kept afloat by the biggest, most sophisticated support organisation in the Western world. Jonathan Coad, the foremost architectural historian of the Royal Dockyards, has spent years in often neglected and unpublished archives worldwide, tracing the architectural and engineering works in the Royal Navy's shore bases at home and overseas, as well as the political imperatives and technologies that helped shape them up to the First World War. The focus on constructing, fitting out and maintaining warships led to the evolution of a variety of specialised buildings, with hospitals, barracks and specialist training establishments alongside, while huge engineering workshops and coaling stations became increasingly important as the fleet changed from sail to steam and from wood to iron and then steel. The steam engine was at work in the



The main gate at Chatham Dockyard  
© English Heritage

dockyards years before it went to sea in a warship, and at Portsmouth the world's first factory using steam-driven machine tools for mass-production was inspected by Nelson just before he sailed for Trafalgar. Some of the most striking buildings are those built overseas, using local materials and combining English Georgian and Victorian with indigenous architectural styles; many are still in use today. English Heritage is delighted to offer RAI members 40% discount and free post and packing. To take advantage of this offer, which expires 31 October 2013, please telephone 01235 465577 or email [direct.orders@marston.co.uk](mailto:direct.orders@marston.co.uk) quoting reference number 7220130016.

**Members' email addresses** The impact of high postage costs would be reduced if we could send out material by email to as many members as possible. These might include the notices of forthcoming meetings, the Accounts, the programme card, and possibly the *Newsletter*. If you would be willing to receive information digitally, please send your email address to [admin@royalarchinst.org](mailto:admin@royalarchinst.org)

**Grants available** The Castle Studies Trust is a UK based charity, founded in July 2012 with the aim of increasing the understanding of castles both in the UK and abroad. They are offering grants of up to £5,000 to fund new pieces of research. For further information, please contact Jeremy Cunnington, Flat 3, Ferme Park Road, London N4 4ED or [admin@castlestudiestrust.org](mailto:admin@castlestudiestrust.org) or visit their website [www.castlestudiestrust.org](http://www.castlestudiestrust.org)

**Subscriptions** The current rates by direct debit are: Ordinary member, £35, Associate £15 or Student, £20; Life member, £750 or £525 if aged over 60. Life membership represents good value for both the member and the Institute and it shows a member's commitment to the Institute. Subscriptions to the Institute made using direct debit are collected via the Charities Aid Foundation (CAF). When communicating with a member to acknowledge receipt, CAF use the term 'donation'.

**The RAI office** The telephone number for the Administrator is [REDACTED], the email is [admin@royalarchinst.org](mailto:admin@royalarchinst.org) and the postal address is RAI, c/o Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W1J 0BE. The RAI has no 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.

**Online access to journals** A reminder to members that Volumes 161 to 168 for the most recent years of the *Archaeological Journal* are now available online for ordinary members to download through our website. Each article is available as a PDF, as well as shorter contributions and reviews. If you would like to access the journals, please contact the administrator with your email address. You will be sent a username and password, which you can use to login to our website using the boxes at the top of its first page. Once logged in, you will be able to change your password to something more memorable, and to access the journals.

## ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE NEWSLETTER

**EDITOR** Katherine Barclay, Williamsgate, Governor's Green, Pembroke Road, Portsmouth, Hants. PO1 2NS. Email: [newsletter@royalarchinst.org](mailto:newsletter@royalarchinst.org)

**NEXT ISSUE** Copy for the next issue must reach the editor by the end of January 2014 for publication in April 2014.

**THIS ISSUE'S COVER PICTURE:** New discoveries of human and animal footprints in a Mesolithic inter-tidal peat at Low Hauxley, Northumberland, where in summer 2013, a large-scale community archaeology project to record a Mesolithic and Bronze Age site eroding from the adjacent cliff face is being led by Archaeological Research Services Ltd and the Northumberland Wildlife Trust. (CW)