

# AVON LOCAL HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

## *Newsletter 156* *30 September 2018*

Website: [www.alha.org.uk](http://www.alha.org.uk)

Events: <http://www.alha.org.uk/events.html>

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## ALHA NEWS

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND JOE BETTEY LECTURE 2018

ALHA's annual general meeting will be held in lecture theatre 1H39 at UWE's Glenside campus off Blackberry Hill, Fishponds, on Wednesday 17 October 2018. Stella Man will deliver the Joe Bettey lecture, *Discover the secrets to well-being by examining the history of Glenside Hospital*. Free tea and coffee from 7pm; AGM to start at 7.30 sharp; lecture to start at 8, and all to finish by 9pm. Free car parking, and students to escort from car parks to lecture theatre. **Formal notice of the AGM, minutes of the last AGM, secretary's report, annual accounts, and a campus plan and directions accompany this Newsletter.**



### ALHA LOCAL HISTORY DAY 2019 – GETTING ABOUT

The theme for ALHA's 2019 local history day will be **transport**, broadly interpreted. Our area, past and present, has been shaped by transport. By boats, because we have a coastline and navigable rivers that facilitated trade and communication: along the coast, up the Severn and its tributaries, to Ireland, Iceland, France, Spain, Portugal, America, the Caribbean, the Baltic. That led to seafaring, ships,

including the SSGB, shipbuilding and its financing, and the wealth of many commercial families. Roads started with ridgeways and tracks, then roman roads, carriers' routes, turnpikes, town streets, by-passes, motorways and their engineering. Canals carried stone, coal, agricultural produce, manufactured goods. Railways made links to London, Exeter, Gloucester, south Wales, the midlands and beyond. For centuries transport depended on the horse and all sorts of things connected with it, not least the agriculture that produced its fodder, and those who cleaned up behind it. It also depended on people, thousands of them, not just the likes of Macadam, Charles Dundas, IKB, William Taylor, Holman Fred Stephens, George White. There were builders of vehicles, carts, wagons, private and stage coaches (and their coaching inns), cars, lorries, aircraft, trams, buses, ambulances, fire engines, bikes (both sorts), balloons, many made locally.



Transport generated architecture. People travelled for trade and business, to see relations, to get to and from work and school, for leisure and for tourism. Transport dominated some areas: **Filton, Patchway, Brislington, Temple Meads, St Philip's, Lulsgate**. In WW1 **Shirehampton** specialised. Who paid for it all? Who initiated the ideas? What did people think of the new forms of transport? What work did the employees do? How come trade unions and the domination of the T&GWU? There was a colour bar on the buses. What about modern developments? Buchanan's **Bath**? Bristol's inner and outer circuit roads? A Bristol metro? Guided transport? The Portishead branch? The Avon ring road? Anton Bantock Way?

ALHA's events subcommittee invites proposals for talks or presentations on or connected with any aspect of the theme: maximum 500 words, please, to Peter Fleming, [Peter.Fleming@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:Peter.Fleming@uwe.ac.uk); Bob Lawrence, [lawrence.chartley@btinternet.com](mailto:lawrence.chartley@btinternet.com) ; or Bill Evans, [wm.evans@btopenworld.com](mailto:wm.evans@btopenworld.com).

## **EVENTS AND SOURCES**

### **WINTERBOURNE BARN**

*Louise Harrison writes:* Thanks mainly to an EU grant from the LEADER fund and a legacy, ALHA member **Winterbourne Medieval Barn Trust** was able to repair and refurbish the cart shed last winter, providing a comfortable, heated, flexible space for meetings, talks, workshops, etc, which will be used throughout the autumn and winter for smaller events when the Medieval Barn itself is too cold. It is anticipated that **the Barns will be closed to the public from early 2019 until spring 2020** while major renovation work is carried out, which will secure the future of these heritage buildings for community and education purposes. But we hope that the cart shed will remain accessible throughout, and so many Barn Events will carry on next year, although big events like the Medieval Fayre and Orchard Harvest Day will have to wait until 2020. Details of events at the barn are in the list of events below, and on the ALHA and WMBT websites. The lectures will take place in the Cart Shed and will be free, but numbers are limited to 50 because of space so pre-booking is required on [TicketSource.co.uk](http://TicketSource.co.uk).

### **SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR PROJECT: 2014 – 2018**

*Cherry Hubbard writes:* This project [www.southglos.gov.uk/ww1](http://www.southglos.gov.uk/ww1) commemorates the contribution of local people during the First World War and the challenges they faced. It aims to engage the local people of today with the stories of the time through various media which includes three travelling exhibitions, free downloadable learning resources and the war memorials website. <http://www.southglos.gov.uk/leisure-and-culture/museums-and-galleries/ww1-museums-and-galleries/south-gloucestershire-and-the-first-world-war-2/>. Please let me know of any planned South Gloucestershire Armistice or First World War events around 11 November 2018 so that I can publicise them on the project website pages and the Imperial War Museum website as soon as possible. 01454 865 783.

### **INSPIRATIONAL WOMEN OF SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE CELEBRATED AT EXHIBITION**

*Jane Marley writes:* A celebration of some of South Gloucestershire's most inspirational women was launched at an exhibition at **Kingswood Heritage Museum** 11 September. *Inspiring Women: the legacy of*

*the First World War in South Gloucestershire* showcases achievements of South Gloucestershire women who have made a positive impact on society, from the First World War to the present day. It aims to reach out to communities, families and organisations to share their life stories over the past 100 years. It will help to demonstrate how the events of 1918 changed women's lives forever as the year that not only marked the end of the war, but also saw the Representation of the People Act introduced. The Act allowed some women over the age of 30 the right to vote but it was not until the Equal Franchise Act of 1928 that women over 21 were able to vote and women finally achieved the same voting rights as men.

The project has been made possible by National Lottery players through a £9,600 grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF).

### **SOMERSET HERITAGE CENTRE HOUSE HISTORY COURSE**

Somerset Heritage Centre offers: *Archives for House History*: **Tuesday 16 October 2018 and Monday 22 Oct, 9.30 am - 3.30 pm**. A [two-day course](#) looking at online and original sources for researching house history. Booking essential: call 01823 278805 or email [somersetarchives@swheritage.org.uk](mailto:somersetarchives@swheritage.org.uk)

### **WOMEN'S INSTITUTE VILLAGE HISTORIES**

ALHA member **Clutton History Group's** updating of *The story of our village: Clutton*, first published by Clutton WI in 1970, reviewed below, reminds us of women's institutes' interest in and work on local history in our area. There are 114 WIs in Avon, many of which have produced summary histories of their local communities. The following list has been compiled from personal knowledge and from the Libraries West website, [www.librarieswest.org.uk](http://www.librarieswest.org.uk):

1933: **Tickenham**

1951: **Alveston** (updated 1957)

1953: **Hinton Charterhouse; Winterbourne Down** (1984); **Claverton** (1962); **Nailsea** (1980)

1954: **Chew Magna** (1971); **Abbots Leigh** (1965); **Uphill**

1958: **Hallen and Henbury** (1993)

1970: **Clutton** (2018)

1972: **Marshfield**

1975: **Colerne**

2000: **Lympsham; Monkton Combe**

2009: **Rangeworthy**

The above list is not complete. *The Avon village book*, published by the Avon Federation of Women's Institutes in 1988, contains local history material on 120 villages. If you can make any corrections or additions to the above list, could you please let us know? And if the WI in your area has yet to undertake a summary village history, or has not brought an earlier one up to date, why not encourage it to do so?

### **REVIEWS** by Dr Jonathan Harlow unless otherwise said:

*The Regional Historian* is back, albeit as no 1 (2018) in a new series to be published yearly. But still the same large and well-illustrated format; and still full of good stuff. Even the unlisted 'In Brief' section has gems: Eugene Byrne on the radical and teetotal origins of Bristol's Colston Hall (owing much to William Butcher, one those Unitarians who were more active in practical reform than the Evangelicals); Peter Malpass on Bristol's lost drawbridge; and Editor Steve Poole on drunken Chairmen (the heavy lifting sort) and masquerades in Algar's Booth which as so often aroused the opposition of the magistracy to the indulgences of the less well-off. Blue plaque for multi-life-saver William Jewell? (Steve Poole again) A well-earned tribute to Manmohan Singh, a Sikh pilot, not only engaged in pioneer solo flight between the wars, but an able instructor and flying boat pilot in WWII.

The main articles are equally good value and include seven arising from the *A Forgotten Landscape* project on the history of the lower Severn levels (map included but too tiny to identify the actual area concerned). Also a piece on Stonehenge replicas (or Clonehenges); C19 church restoration (sadly without the appropriate Betjeman quotation); Pillboxes as Heritage (as I recall they were good for secret smokers after the war); and hunt sabotage. Impossible to critique all these, but at least this gives



an idea of the varied and excellent fare in this revamped journal – subscribe for £12 or at least make sure your library takes it.

**Central Bristol History Tour** Anthony Beeson, (Stroud: Amberley Publishing, 2018, £7.99, 96pp, ISBN 978-1-4456-8243-3) *review by Professor Peter Malpass.*

This little book provides what the author describes as a unique insight into the fascinating history of **central Bristol**, showing how much has changed in the 19th and 20th centuries. The book has the advantage of being pocket-sized, ideal for easy reference during a stroll around the town, preferably on a day when crowds and traffic are not too distracting. There are 50 illustrations of streets and buildings, the location of each one helpfully indicated on a map at the beginning. The pictures are a mix of original photographs and paintings on the one hand and modern photographs on the other. Each one is accompanied by a paragraph of explanation, sometimes spiced with the author's acerbic comments about post-1945 planning. As is the way with books of this kind there is a tendency to refer to vanished buildings as having been 'lost', with the implication that the town and its people are worse off as a result. However, we should remember that there were a lot of unremarkable and frankly bad or inappropriately located buildings, and we are better off without them.

Some of the landmarks illustrated here are familiar to the point of being clichéd – the nails outside the Exchange, for example, or the so called Dutch house that once stood at the top of the High Street. However, there are also some less familiar old photographs showing what 19th century Bristol was like, and how grim it must have been to live there. It is regrettable that no information is provided as to the sources of these or any of the other illustrations in the book.

I am not sure that I can accept the claim that the book, or any book with a similar ratio of words to pictures, provides a unique insight into the city. People like to say that one picture is worth a thousand words, but I don't agree. Books like this one struggle to go beyond titillation, because while the pictures raise your interest and curiosity, the words fail to provide satisfying answers.

**The story of our village, Clutton History Group** (2018, paperback, 44p., illustrated, 7 in colour, 1 map. £2.60 postage included from Clutton HG, 12 Rotcombe Lane, High Littleton, BS39 6JW.) *Review by William Evans.*

ALHA member **Clutton History Group** has updated the booklet on the history of Clutton published in 1970 by Clutton Women's Institute. Eight members of the group contributed to the new booklet, each researching and writing a section on a particular topic, a good way to spread workload, get different perspectives, and speed up production. After an outline summary from Domesday to the Monmouth rebellion, topic-based sections deal with the churches (including Anglican, Congregationalist, Methodist); schools (charity, National, British, board, local authority); industries (agriculture, mining, brewing, brick, lime and stone); shops; housing (including population) and utilities (water, electricity); communications and travel (including the Bristol & North Somerset Railway); recreation and sport

(including the village hall, of miners' welfare origins, where Clutton HG meets); pubs and local groups and societies; WW1; and WW2. The booklet will be a helpful starting point for anyone wanting to explore the topics further. The style is clear, factual and concise. The conciseness means that almost every sentence has more history behind it. Sentences like, 'The mining legacy can be seen in house and street names' and 'Greyfield colliery was closed in 1911 ... This caused unemployment for about 300 men' are loaded with untold stories. A valuable and useful booklet, that will be of interest to local residents, and one that could



usefully be presented to (or preferably bought by) every newcomer to the village.

**Garden History** Vol. 44: 2(2016) and Vol.45:2 (2017) carries two articles by Peggy Stembridge on the Goldney Garden in **Clifton**. The first publishes the text of the Garden Book kept by Thomas Goldney III from 1736 to 1758. This is a full list of plantings, sowings and graftings. Fruit trees and vines predominate, and yet the record is curiously silent about harvesting, and enjoyment. Not a single expression of pleasure in all that wealth of apples, pears, peaches and grapes! But pleasure indeed there was in the horticulture. Indeed the detail and the references to his head gardener Adam Sixsmith and named others suggest a man who was out there and like as not tool in hand when it was done. The garden book is very fully annotated by the author.

The second article gives a full history of the acquisition and development of the little estate over Goldney's lifetime and its history to this day. Although perhaps of less horticultural interest than the first, it gives a better sense of where everything was. (The 1746 map of the garden is fully keyed here, but in fine colour in the earlier paper.)

Taken together, the two articles substantially advance our understanding of the garden and the gardening to which the author has already contributed so much. They can be recommended to the student not only of horticultural history but of C18 sensibility.

**Remembering the Flood (Keynsham & Saltford LHS 2018 £2.50 + £2 p& p).** This is a good collection of memories of the great Avon flood of fifty years ago. These are personal memoirs so my usual strictures on references do not apply – these *are* sources. It is well produced and well illustrated. The Society has put up a memorial in the Park, to which ALHA contributed. Get your copy of this booklet and maybe add a little as your contribution to the exercise.



**History & Heritage Matters** No 13 (May 2018). We must congratulate **Nailsea & District Local History Society** on being one of the few societies which are sufficiently active to produce a journal. But sadly this issue is an almost completely reference-free zone. An article may indeed be interesting in itself, but it is not an historical article unless it cites its sources. When it does, it enables those who wish to check the story for themselves, perhaps even to provide an alternative version, or take it further. And it also means that those who are satisfied with the material and its provenance can themselves cite it in their own work. This is the process on which history as a discipline and a growing body of knowledge depends. Without it, stories but not histories.

The exception is a story called 'It's Murder at the Rectory' (though I could find no mention of any rectory in it). This does cite the dates of two entries in Holy Trinity registers – but not the source of the newspaper report which occupies nearly all the space. An extract from 'the WW2 publication by Admiral /Lt Colonel Tweedie' gives no details of said publication (and I could not find it on Amazon). A potentially interesting article on enclosure in **Nailsea** does not even give references for the enclosure act or the award, still less for any single event thereafter. An article on the Parish Constable is likewise bereft, though it does mention, unspecified, 'parish records'. Editors, a gentle note from you may transform some of your raconteurs into local historians.

**The Local Historian** 48.3 (July 2018) has no articles of Avon interest. But it is gratifying to read that: "Avon Local History & Archaeology continue to be prolific in their publication of superbly researched paperback books" (Reviews Editor Sarah Rose); followed by very positive reviews of No 21 *The Herepaths of Bristol*, No 22 *Change & Continuity East of Bristol*, and No 23 *The Kalendars*.

Dr Harlow welcomes reviews of recently published books or articles relevant to ALHA's area and objects.

## **BOOKS etc NOTICED**

**A forgotten landscape**, *Discover the lower Severn Vale levels*, pack of posters and 15 route maps for walks in the landscape between **Shirehampton** and **Hill**. 10 'regular' walks of between 2 and 10 km, mostly off-road, and 5 'easy access' routes, 'buggy and wheelchair friendly.' Lots of local history and some archaeology included.

***Making art matter: Clifford and Rosemary Ellis*** is an exhibition at the **Victoria Art Gallery, Bath**, of works and other material given to the gallery and **Bath Record Office** in 2016. CE was principal of Bath Academy of Art. He and RE designed book covers (including the Collins *New Naturalist* series) and posters (including for the *You can be sure of Shell* campaigns), and also depicted Bath in the blitz and its aftermath in dramatic watercolours in styles reminiscent of John Piper's famous depiction of **Bristol's** St Mary le Port. Until 24 November 2018.

## **COMMENTARY AND RESPONSES**

### **Bristol art gallery**

*Pam Jones writes:* I was interested in the comment in ALHA e-update 31 August 2018 about museums subdividing. The Red Lodge, the Georgian house, Blaise Castle House, the Industrial Museum and M Shed bear that out. What about the city art gallery? The building may have been fine in 1906, but it is unsatisfactory in many respects. If the gallery were to be moved to a purpose-built or adapted building somewhere else, with up to date design, environmental controls, security and access, that would free up space for displaying many objects the museum has in store, and which the public never get to see.

### **Universities and slavery**

Media (BBC 16 September <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-glasgow-west-45539706>; *I* newspaper 17 September 2017, *Guardian* 17 and 19 September) report that Glasgow University has calculated that it received £199m, at present-day prices, traceable to slavery. The research ([https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media\\_607547\\_en.pdf](https://www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_607547_en.pdf)) might prompt local history people to wonder what the figures would be for the four higher education institutions in our area.

**Bath Spa University** (chartered 2005) would come off comparatively lightly (better not say whiter than white, and scot-free might be misunderstood). It was previously Bath College of Higher Education, which was a 1975 amalgam of Newton Park college of education (1946) and the Bath college of domestic science (1892), both state- and local authority-funded, joined in 1983 by Bath Academy of Art. The last was similarly funded for the most part, with help from the Methuen family, whose wealth came from many sources including cloth, diplomacy and publishing. In **Bath** some 150 individuals are known to have had slavery connections or received compensation in 1834; how much of that found its way indirectly into Bath's educational institutions is difficult to say. William Gore Langton of Newton Park, MP for various Somerset constituencies from 1795 to 1847, supported the movement to abolish slavery.

**UWE, Bath University** and the **University of Bristol** derived some of their funding from slavery, because all three have in their ancestry the Society of Merchant Venturers' School, later the Merchant Venturers' Technical College. The MVTC's engineering department went into the University of Bristol in 1909, and the SMV has always had entrenched representation on the University's council and court. The rest of the MVTC became Bristol College of Technology and Bristol College of Commerce (both 1949-1969); the latter and part of the former merged into Bristol Polytechnic in 1969. Bristol Polytechnic became UWE in 1992. Meanwhile, in another part of the wood, another part of Bristol College of Technology had become the Bristol College of Science and Technology (1960), which abandoned **Kingsweston** and became the University of Bath in 1966.

National newspapers also claim, not very accurately, that the University of Bristol benefited from slavery in that the £100,000 cheque, without which its charter in 1909 would not have been granted, was written by Henry Overton Wills, whose wealth came from tobacco manufacture, the raw product grown on American plantations that had been worked, but many years previously, by slaves.

How you would identify how much of an institution's present assets derive from a particular donor, and how you would work out where the relevant part of the donor's money came from, raises questions of causation, tracing and apportionment that even a chancery lawyer with a knowledge of the history of accounting methods would find tough. What universities ought to do once they have calculated the sum raises other issues. Bursaries for students who can trace their ancestry from slaves might be one solution, and would keep Bristol & Avon Family History Society happily and usefully occupied for years.

### **American imports**

If or when the UK leaves the European Union, the UK will have to negotiate its own trade deals with the USA. Whether or not that will involve **Avonmouth** importing chlorine-disinfected chicken remains to be seen. Meanwhile, local history people might ponder how much our area has taken advantage of, and been exploited by, imports from America.

The earliest large-scale imports from north America were tobacco and sugar. They were imported through **Bristol** because Bristol was then England's largest and most active Atlantic-facing port. It is not clear why Bristol imported more tobacco and sugar than, say, Barnstaple, Falmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Exeter or Poole, all of which traded overseas. Perhaps Bristol's long-practised expertise and economies of scale gave a competitive advantage. Bristol mariners had long sailed westward in search of cod; cashing in on colonies was an easy extension.

Few new products from America were imported via Bristol in the 18th century. By 1819 Fry's was importing cocoa. Cotton came to **Barton Hill** in 1838. From 1844 Elisha Smith Robinson started making paper wrappings in **Redcliffe**, then made paper bags, largely by hand; he did not introduce machinery until about 1860. In 1873 ER visited America, saw a device that at high speed made bags including a gusset that facilitated filling by machine, bought the British rights to the American invention, and cleaned up. By the 1880s Bristol was contributing to the depression of English agriculture by importing corn, some from America. In 1899 Mardons imported an American rotary press using aluminium sheets instead of flatbed stones. By 1900 Bristol was regularly importing many sorts of factory machinery made in America. Domestic appliances followed.

In WW2 Bristol's imports from America included GIs, who brought their own brands of confectionery, music and cinema. Was that the start of American food in our area as well? Did that lead to outlets selling hamburgers and fried chicken, and hence the whole range of modern fast food and takeaway industries? Are our local coffee shops descended, not from the English coffee house, but from the American coffee bar? And was the American influx in WW2 the origin of the americanisation of British popular entertainment: dance, film, TV programmes, gaming, various forms of internet entertainment?

Computing came to our area with IBM about 1972. British firms such as ICL, which had a presence in Bristol, were driven out of the hardware market by the likes of Hewlett Packard, whose **Stoke Gifford** factory opened in 1985, and out of the software market by Microsoft, Google, Amazon and the likes of facebook and other social media. Nowadays most businesses and public sector organisations in our area are dominated and dependent upon, and increasingly controlled and manipulated by, American companies.

That has been exacerbated by another import from America: capital. Douglas the **Kingswood** engineering firm was taken over in 1946. What started off as Roberts creosote in the 1830s and later moved to **Avonmouth** was sold off by British Gas to Tenneco. Kraft (Mendelez), falsely promising to keep **Somerdale** open, took over Cadbury in 2010. At one time the takeover of local businesses by American companies was encouraged. In 1987 Bristol city council's Economic Development Board, keen to attract inward investment and maintain the diversity of businesses on which the city's earlier prosperity had been built, published *American-owned companies in the Bristol area*, not as a lament but to publicise the attractions of Bristol in the hope of encouraging businesses to set up hereabouts. Of the 100 or so businesses (some under the same ultimate ownership) mentioned in that publication, some eg Citibank, Goodyear, Hewlett Packard, MacDonalds, still exist. Some, eg DuPont, survive, but not locally. Some, like Kleen-eze, Sevalco, Toys Я Us, are no more. Many British-sounding firms were in fact owned by American companies: Albright & Wilson, Bendix, Bristol-Erickson, Conoco, Fyffes. We inherit the results.



## **CAN YOU HELP?**

### **WESTBURY ON TRYM MILL**

*Lynnette Hammet, from Melbourne, Australia, writes:* Would anyone there know anything about the mill(s) on the Trym just outside **Westbury-on-Trym** please? Robert Hopton lived at Cherry Orchards, just above where I believe the mill was, and in his Will of 1838 he is described as a miller of Cherry Orchards. He is buried in the Holy Trinity churchyard. I have visited the Bristol Library and the Record office without much success. Any information you could furnish would be much appreciated. Email: [lynnhammet@gmail.com](mailto:lynnhammet@gmail.com)

### **EVENTS DIARY**

*Events notified to ALHA's website manager are listed on the website. If you want your event to be listed, please make sure that you send details or a copy of your programme to Bob Lawrence, contact details on page 1 top right.*

*Venues: Please let us know if any of these is no longer correct*

**Avon Gardens Trust:** 01275 371398; **Visits** Non Members welcome Booking Essential: 01275 371398  
**Avonmouth Genealogy Group** 7 pm Community Centre, Avonmouth Road, Bristol Mrs F J Andrews 0117 982 3435  
**Banwell Archaeological Society** 7.30 Village Hall, Banwell 01934 632307  
**Bishopston, Horfield & Ashley Down LHS** 7.30 Friends Meeting Ho, 300 Gloucester Rd, Horfield 0117 924 5226  
Visitors £2  
**Bristol & Avon Archaeological Society** 7.30 Clifton Cathedral, 50p, non-members £1 0117 951 9613  
**Bristol & Avon Family HS, Bath** 7.30 BRLSI 16 Queen Square, Bath  
**Bristol & Avon Family HS, Bristol** 7.30pm BAWA Leisure Centre, Southmead Rd, Bristol  
**Bristol & Avon Family HS, Sodbury Vale** 7.30 Community Centre, Shire Way, Yate 01454 882 192  
**Bristol & Gloucestershire AS, Bristol** 7.45, Apostle Room, Clifton Cathedral £1  
**Bristol Industrial Archaeological S Visits** Details Will Harris 01453 843411 Bookings Maggie Shapland 0117 736653  
**Clutton History Group** 8.00 Clutton Village Hall 01761 471533 £3  
**Downend Local History Society** 7.30 Lincombe Barn, Overndale Road, Downend, BS16 2RW  
**Frenchay Tuckett Society** 7.30 Friends Meeting House, Beckspool Rd, Frenchay £2 0117 957 0942  
**Harptrees History Society** 7.30 West Harptree Village Hall 01761 221758 £2.50 **Visits** £3: 01761 221941  
**History of Bath Research Group** 7.30 St Mary's Bathwick Church Hall 01225 859 427 (£2)  
**Kingswood History Society** 7.30 Park Centre Room 4, High St, Kingswood 0117 983 4692 £2.50  
**Knowle & Totterdown LHS** 7.30 The Redcatch Community Centre, Redcatch Road 0117 977 5512  
**Marshfield & District LHS** 7.30 Church Hall Marshfield £2 01225-891977  
**Nailsea & District LHS** 7.30 Nailsea School non members £2 01275 463479  
**Olveston Parish HS** 7.30 Methodist Church, The Street, Olveston 01454 202011 £2  
**Paulton History Group** 7.30 Wesley Hall, Park Rd, Paulton 01761 412051 £2  
**Regional History Centre (UWE) Seminar** 18:00 -19:30 M Shed, Princes Wharf, Wapping Road, Bristol, Free  
**Stoke Bishop & Sneyd Park LHG** 7.30 Stoke Bishop Village Hall Jenny Weeks 0117 968 6010 £2  
**Weston-super-Mare Archaeological & NHS** 7.00 for 7.30 Victoria Methodist Church Hall, Station Road, Weston-super-Mare. 01934 620785 £2.00  
**Whitchurch LHS** 7.30 Whitchurch United Reformed Church Visitors £3 01275 830869  
**Winscombe & Sandford LH & AS** 7.30 Community Centre, Sandford Road, Winscombe  
**Winterbourne Medieval Barn Trust** The barn is by the church, in Church Lane, Winterbourne 01454 775008  
**Yatton LHS** 8.00 Yatton Methodist Hall 01934 838801