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The Archaeological Review presents brief summaries of archaeological research and fieldwork undertaken during the year. Information is arranged under parishes as shown on the O.S. 1:10,000 series maps, except for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester. The parish name is followed, where appropriate, by the site name or description and grid reference. Contributions for the next review should be sent to 11 Trowscoed Avenue, Cheltenham, Glos. GL53 7BP.

Abbreviations

AR	Archaeological Review
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CAT	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
DAG	Dean Archaeological Group
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GAU	Gloucester Archaeology Unit
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Marches Archaeology

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE ADDITIONAL SCHEDULING PROJECT 1998/9. Since July 1998, the GCCAS has been working in partnership with English Heritage to review the protection afforded to moated sites and barrows in the county, as part of the Monuments Protection Programme. A total of 110 monuments—27 moated sites, 78 bowl barrows and 5 long barrows—have been visited and systematically recorded, resulting in 94 proposals for future action. The project has allowed sites destroyed within the last 20 years to be identified, has indicated monuments previously identified incorrectly, and has led to the discovery of a number of previously unrecorded bowl barrow sites. It is hoped that the sites visited during the 1998/9 project will be included in the schedule of ancient monuments within the next year.

Antonia Douthwaite, GCCAS

ASHCHURCH, Fiddington Manor, SO 92073095. An archaeological evaluation, carried out within the area of a proposed extension, located the arm of a moat, which had been backfilled with clay during the 18th century, on the east side of the manor house. Preservation of the waterlogged moat silts below the clay was found to be excellent. Two ditches, one of uncertain date and one modern, were also recorded.

Paul Nichols GCCAS

Church of St. Nicholas, SO 92753341. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a septic tank and associated drainage. Six grave cuts of post-medieval date were observed. Pottery of Romano-British and medieval date was retrieved from the topsoil.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Site of replacement bridge (A438), SO 92753325. A watching brief was undertaken in 1998 during the excavation of engineers' test pits. The church, and ridge and furrow cultivation, provided evidence of medieval

activity in the immediate area. Three of the test pits contained a sandy-clay layer below the topsoil which produced a single pottery sherd of late medieval date.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

AVENING, *Church of the Holy Cross*, ST 8790097970. Evaluation to the west of the church identified two ditches associated with an extant World War II defensive structure and an undated posthole.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

BADGEWORTH, *Bentham Golf Course*, SO 917163. An area that had produced Romano-British pottery during assessment in 1991 was evaluated by the observation of topsoil stripping for a new golf course. A series of pits and possible ditches of Romano-British date were noted within an area *c.* 125 × 75 m. Several other features of later and uncertain date were observed, one of which may have been a grave. Romano-British pottery sherds and several struck flints were recovered. None of the features was excavated and the deposits were preserved *in situ* by careful reburial during landscaping.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

BISLEY, *Oakridge*, SO 9103. Seven small underground quarry sites were surveyed around the village. Ranging in date from the 17th to early 20th centuries, they provided building stone for nearby cottages, walling stone for the mid 19th-century inclosure of Bisley common, and space for an underground workshop.

Arthur Price

Quarhouse, Gubbins Quarry, SO 873027. An underground quarry, with 90 m of passages, was reopened and surveyed. It was excavated by the Gubbins family of masons recorded from Quarhouse *c.* 1820–80. During the 1820s building stone was sent by the Thames and Severn canal to Stroud. In the late 1950s–early 1960s waste stone was re-excavated by tractor, leaving a 16-m long, 1.9-m deep trench in the floor. Another entrance was noted, blocked with early 20th-century household rubbish.

Arthur Price

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, *Land adjacent to The Firs*, SO 17393264. Evaluation trenching revealed several sherds of medieval pottery and undated wall-footings, the latter of probable post-medieval date.

Alistair Barber, CAT

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Avilon House, Greystones Lane*, SP 171208. An evaluation was carried out in an area immediately east of the western rampart of Salmonsbury Camp. Pits, gullies, and a large ditch were encountered, sealed by a widespread layer of limestone rubble, containing Iron-Age and Roman pottery. Previous geophysical work suggests that this intensive occupation covers the whole study area.

David Kenyon, CAT

Bourton Vale Sports and Social Club, SP 1728020350. An evaluation 200 m south of Salmonsbury Camp identified a number of undated archaeological features including postholes, small pits, and possible ditch termini. All of the features were severely truncated by later activity.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

The Cotswold School, SP 16702220. Evaluation and subsequent excavation prior to the construction of a classroom and laboratory identified archaeological features that have been tentatively dated to the Bronze Age and early Iron Age. They appear to represent a continuation of activity identified at the Primary School site and alongside The Avenue by GCCAS and CAT.

A number of postholes, small pits, and a ditch were identified, all of which had been truncated by later activity. Several features produced pottery dating to the Bronze Age and early Iron Age, although more detailed phasing of the site is rendered problematic by the paucity of intercutting features. It appears likely that more than one phase of occupation is represented and that the postholes denote wooden structures in

the form of buildings or fencelines. However, despite the large number of postholes identified only five of them were found to be in any form of alignment and these may represent a fence or boundary running NE-SW on the south-east side of the site.

Laurent Coleman and Mark Leah, CAT

Lansdown House, SP 16212097. Groundworks for an extension of the house produced evidence of an undated gravel pit and several unstratified sherds of Romano-British pottery.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

Primary School, SP 16662100. Excavation undertaken in advance of construction of a new classroom revealed dense, multi-period, occupation remains. These appear to represent a northward continuation of activity previously recorded adjacent to the site by GCCAS.

A large number of truncated pits and postholes was recorded, several of which yielded probable early Iron-Age pottery. The paucity of intercutting features made identification of any phasing or patterning difficult, although the features appeared to represent more than one phase of activity including post-built buildings and simpler boundaries or fencelines.

A major 4th-century boundary ditch crossed the site, and several Romano-British pits and gullies were noted. Four sherds of grass-tempered Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from the uppermost fill of the recut boundary ditch allude to its probable continuation in use into the post-Roman period. An undated horizon sealed all archaeological features.

Alistair Barber and Mark Leah, CAT

Whiteshoots, SP 15782062. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a swimming pool. A modern soakaway was recorded and five sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

BRISTOL

Bridge Parade, Foyer Project, ST 5904072890. Archaeological recording was carried out on the site of a new building (the Bristol Foyer) immediately adjacent to the south-east corner of Bristol bridge. The purpose of the work was to record the surface archaeology so that the piled foundations of the new building could be designed to minimize damage to significant archaeological structures. Evidence of waterfront activity dating back to the 12th century, and subsequent phases of land reclamation and tenement construction through to the late 18th century, were identified. Rich organic deposits were revealed amongst the earliest layers, but no environmental sampling strategy was employed owing to the nature of the mitigation work. A single sample taken from the fill of a mid 13th-century slipway revealed evidence for the dumping of domestic refuse and for the presence of a nearby textile industry indicated by documentary records.

Excavation revealed that by the mid 14th century the waterfront had been extended to the line of the present day harbour wall, if not beyond it, and that tenements had been constructed right up to it. These tenements underwent small-scale repairs and rebuilding, but had deteriorated by the time of the construction of a new bridge in the 1760s. The properties were purchased by the bridge trustees and cleared during the construction of the new bridge. A new terrace of 'Paty' style houses had been built by the 1790s, turning the orientation of the properties through 90 degrees to create Bridge Parade. These were subsequently destroyed during a 1940s bombing raid, and the site was reduced to the level of their cellars to form a car park.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Castle Precincts, Castle Park Arena, ST 59357315. An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the eastern end of Castle park. The test pits revealed considerable disturbance caused by drainage, demolition of the former buildings and landscaping for the park. However, in a test pit located towards the north-west boundary bank a substantial wall was uncovered measuring 0.7 m wide and aligned approximately N-S. It was 0.5-0.8 m below the surface and was constructed of Pennant sandstone blocks and reddish brown

mortar, although there was evidence of rebuilds in grey mortar and bricks. No dating evidence was recovered but on the basis of the construction material it was speculated that the structure could date to the late medieval period. The presence of this wall suggests that late medieval and early post-medieval structures may still survive beneath Castle park.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Canon's Marsh, ST 58387246. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks on three construction sites: 'New World Square' underground car park, 'Science World' (a former railway transit shed), and 'Wildscreen World' (a former leadworks). At 'New World Square' mechanical excavation of the area of the proposed car park to a depth of c. 1.5 m revealed the foundations of several 19th-century industrial buildings, a brick well and a large brick-roofed barrel-vaulted culvert with ancillary feeder drains on the line of an earlier, probably medieval, drainage rhine. During piling on the same site a piece of mature alder wood was recovered from a depth of 11.2 m below ground level. The wood, at the bottom of an old river channel, was at the base of the alluvium and above the river gravels. A sample taken for radiocarbon dating produced a date of 5770 ± 80BP or approximately 3,700 B.C.

The archaeological monitoring conducted during groundworks of 'Science World' recorded remains of the former Anchor Lane and 19th-century buildings adjoining it. Most importantly, the lower courses of a stone boundary wall on the north side of the lane were bonded with a mortar typical of the 13th or 14th century, indicating it could be part of the medieval structure found during excavation work in 1996. This is probably the medieval riverfront wall (see below, Canon's Road).

The monitoring work undertaken at the old leadworks recorded structures and deposits associated with its industrial origins, including a large re-used granite mill wheel. In addition, during groundworks at the east end of the building near Canon's Road, part of the walls of the 18th–19th-century Tomb's dock were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Canon's Road, Canon's Marsh, ST 5950072550. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the redirection of services underlying Canon's Road. This revealed the return of a 13th- or 14th-century riverfront wall, located during previous excavations beneath U-Shed, as well as traces of the 18th-19th-century Tomb's dry dock and its ancillary buildings. The watching brief confirmed that Anchor Lane had been diverted north of its original line.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Canon's Marsh, south building site, ST 5844572512. Two trenches were excavated on the site of the proposed south building in the Harbourside redevelopment scheme. The objectives of the evaluation were to locate the medieval riverside wall, found at Canon's Road adjacent to V-Shed, and a substantial building recorded nearby on Rocque's map of 1742. The first trench, which was opened adjacent to the former railway goods shed, mainly yielded evidence of a 19th-century commercial/industrial building and an associated cobbled yard surface. The structural remains formed part of either a rope factory or a marble and slate works which in the early 1880s, according to an O.S. map of the area, enclosed a timber yard. There were no traces of the large 18th-century building recorded by Rocque, but a buried soil horizon located beneath the cobbled surface was interpreted, on the basis of ceramic evidence, as the remains of a contemporary formal garden or square predating the timber yard. A large stone conduit, oriented E–W, appeared to represent a drain associated with the Canon's Marsh ropewalk (also depicted by Rocque). This feature was still in use a century or so later, when it was serviced by a small brick drain associated with the construction of the 19th-century building.

The second smaller trench, which was located in Canon's Road, was opened to a maximum depth of 1.2 m. It contained the truncated remains of a later 18th-century wall interpreted as part of the exterior of the George Hotel, which was demolished earlier this century when Canon's Road was realigned to the west.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

Canon's Marsh, U-Shed, ST 58517256. A watching brief was carried out during the redevelopment of the site formerly occupied by U-Shed (Bristol Exhibition Centre), built in 1924. A layer of 19th-/early 20th-century made-ground, probably relating to the demolition of the transit shed of c. 1890 in the early 1920s,

and layers of late 19th-century redeposited natural clay and backfill forming the infill of Tomb's dock were recorded, together with the remains of a wooden post which had probably belonged to the transit shed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Frogmore Street, the former Mecca Entertainments Centre, ST 5835572963. An evaluation was undertaken prior to redevelopment to form student accommodation. A single trench was excavated on the frontage of Frogmore Street to examine any evidence of medieval properties. The trench revealed 1.3–1.7 m of rubble and make-up overlying clay that may relate to back garden deposits of the former Frogmore Street properties. In the centre of the trench a drystone wall aligned N–S may have been a property boundary. No dating evidence for the wall was recovered but as it is not shown on the O.S. map of 1881 it could conceivably be medieval or late medieval in date.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Henbury, Kingsweston House, Lawrence Weston, ST 5419077492. A watching brief was carried out during the installation of an alarm system. Walls likely to have formed part of the original Tudor mansion and reused as the lodgings of the 18th-century house were identified. The use of brick in these walls may be one of the earliest examples in the Bristol area.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Horfield, Monks Park School Playing Fields, ST 5950078150. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site proposed for all-weather sports pitches, a new sports hall and residential development. A desk-top study and geophysical survey had highlighted areas of archaeological potential, while anecdotal evidence suggested the presence of a hypocaust previously revealed in the 1960s during groundworks for the present sports pitches. Twelve trenches were excavated, the majority producing little significant material except residual Romano-British pottery and possible prehistoric flints. Excavation in the area of the possible hypocaust produced evidence of the footings of the corner of a building, although very little of this structure survived and no evidence for a hypocaust was found. It was concluded that most of the field had been landscaped and levelled for the sports pitches.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Protheroe's Warehouse, Hobb's Lane/Denmark Street, ST 58457289. A photographic survey of the building's interior was carried out prior to its remodelling. The warehouse was constructed in the early 19th century and it has been used for storing wine by John Harvey and Sons and, recently, by Avery's of Bristol. It is of five storeys and of Pennant sandstone construction. Each floor has stone relieving arches that support the floor above. The basement consists of nine interconnected, and much altered, vaulted cellars. The warehouse had been altered during its history with a central lift shaft being added and several relieving arches being removed. The most significant architectural feature may be the spiral staircase on the south-east side of the building and enclosed within a semicircular stairwell that stops short of the ground floor. The stairs themselves are carved out of sandstone and are moulded to the rear of each block to produce a smooth surface to the spiral.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Queen Square, ST 5877272561. In connection with the current project to restore Queen Square to its 18th-century formal layout an evaluation was undertaken to locate two of the gravel paths known to have crossed the square, to determine their constituent make-up and the survival of any border edging, and to investigate a bowling green shown on Millerd's map of the 1670s. The evaluation revealed that one of the original paths had been destroyed by the building of an air raid shelter in 1938 while the other had largely been removed by the construction of the present tarmacadam path. Surviving elements of the 18th-century path revealed that they were possibly constructed of gravel obtained from the River Avon near Saltford. The investigation also revealed that over 2.5 m of industrial ash and cinders had been deposited on the area at the end of the 17th century prior to the construction of Queen Square. A sondage excavated at one

end of the trench revealed alluvium at a level of 7.15 m above O.D., c. 3 m below the present ground surface.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Nelson Street, Church of St. John the Baptist, ST 5875873171. A watching brief was conducted in the crypt (or lower church) of St. John's church, one of four Bristol churches built on the line of the early inner town wall and over a gate. Conservation works involved the removal of plaster from all the walls, the removal of four memorial wall tablets, the dismantling of three chest tombs, and the lifting of the perimeter floor slabs. Small areas of medieval plaster, painted with red pigment, were exposed; the rest of the plaster appeared to be 19th and 20th century in date. Beneath the perimeter floor slabs at the west end of the crypt were 13 medieval floor tiles *in situ* and 0.1 m below the present ground level. Four of them were lead-glazed and incised with decorative patterns. One of the ledger stones was lifted in the western end of the crypt, exposing a deep burial vault which had been relined with modern imperial-sized red bricks. Disarticulated human remains were visible in the bottom of the vault together with fragments of coffin furniture.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

St. Matthias' Park, Old Market, ST 5959073380. A watching brief during excavations for a new sewer across a children's play area at the corner of St Matthias' park and Wellington Road revealed a ditch or rhine and the back walls of buildings fronting the south side of New Street. The ditch, aligned E-W, lay at c. 4.8–5.0 m below the modern ground surface and was cutting clean grey alluvium. It had been filled with a fine black soot. The ditch was shown on Rocque's map as bordering the north side of Captain Parson's field and was on the exact alignment of the city boundary.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Temple Back, The Harbour Wall, ST 59607275. A rectified photographic survey of the harbour wall at Temple Quay and an interpretative report were prepared. Various 19th-century properties fronting Temple Back were identified, suggesting that the present harbour wall is unlikely to pre-date the construction of the floating harbour in 1804.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Temple Quay, former electricity substation, ST 5958572640. An evaluation carried out on the line of the Portwall, to the north of the Watergate, revealed an unbroken 10-m stretch of the 13th-century wall beneath the concrete slab of the former electricity substation. The wall survived to a height of c. 3 m including the footings, and it contained three casemates—vaulted chambers built into the thickness of the wall with embrasures for archers. These were located at regular 2-m intervals, possibly alternating with a higher tier of embrasures, and provided the Portwall with formidable defences. The width and height of the embrasures suggested they were designed either for crossbow or shortbow usage. In light of the clearly defensive role of the Portwall the threat of Welsh (and perhaps French) invasion seem the most likely motive for its construction. The advanced nature of its fortifications enabled the Portwall to survive both royalist and parliamentarian sieges 400 years later.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Upper Maudlin Street, the former Seahorse Public House, ST 58597333. An evaluation was carried out close to the site of the medieval convent of St. Mary Magdalene. Two trenches were excavated, one inside the 18th-/19th-century former public house and the other in a patio garden at the rear of the building. No trace of the convent buildings was found. The first trench beneath the modern concrete floor revealed only a 19th-century, very stony, red soil sealing the natural ground surface while the deposits in the second trench comprised a series of buried garden soils. Beneath the latter was a very stony red soil which sealed the natural Mercia mudstone and which produced several sherds of 15th- and 16th-century pottery. A watching brief was subsequently carried out but nothing further of archaeological significance was exposed.

Tim Longman and Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

BROCKWORTH, *Gloucester Business Park Link Road*, SO 882167 to SO 885176. Major excavation following earlier evaluation revealed a previously unknown focus of late prehistoric and Romano-British activity. The earliest activity can provisionally be dated as Bronze Age. Five structures, possibly representative of funerary monuments, each comprising a sub-circular arrangement of postholes *c.* 8 m in diameter, were revealed. Six possible human cremations, one contained within an urn, were also identified.

A small 1st–2nd-century Romano-British cemetery containing twelve crouched or flexed inhumations was revealed. The orientation of the inhumations varied, although a S–N alignment was most common. The presence of iron nails in eight of the graves suggests burial within wooden coffins, but no organic evidence survived. Evidence for the deposition of small joints of meat was retrieved from ten of the burials and other grave-goods included a copper-alloy bracelet, a trumpet brooch possibly utilised as a shroud pin, hobnails suggestive of burial in footwear, and a lockplate and handle representative of a small wooden box or casket.

A ditched trackway linked a complex sequence of sub-rectangular enclosures to Ermin Street. The differing enclosure alignments suggest periodic restructuring of the agricultural landscape and are indicative of the longevity of landscape management throughout the Romano-British period. From the 2nd century onwards, increased flooding of the nearby Horsebere brook forced the gradual migration of this agrarian activity onto the higher ground to the south. At this preliminary stage of analysis it remains undetermined whether this agrarian landscape is associated with the Hucclecote Roman villa or with a separate settlement.

Medieval activity was restricted to three discrete areas of ridge and furrow. In the centre of the site the ridge and furrow was broadly parallel to the main alignment of the Romano-British enclosures. This raises the possibility that the general layout of the Romano-British system had survived sufficiently to influence the layout of its medieval successor. A similar sequence has previously been identified close to the Hucclecote villa site.

Clifford Bateman and Mark Leah, CAT

BROOKTHORPE, *Church of St. Swithin*, SO 835123. A watching brief was carried out for the Churches Conservation Trust on six trial trenches against the church walls. Profiles of the foundations were drawn. The varying nature of the medieval wall foundations indicated a complex development which is not apparent from the standing building.

Carolyn Heighway

CAM, *Church of St. George*, ST 757993. An archaeological watching brief was carried out for the parochial church council during work to install supports for new pew boarding. Shallow rubble-filled trenches just beneath the pew cavities at a depth of *c.* 0.6 m below floor level are presumably remains of a pre-14th-century, possibly Anglo-Norman, church.

Carolyn Heighway

CHACELEY, *Church of St. John the Baptist*, SO 855306. A watching brief in May 1997 for the parochial church council was carried out during digging of drainage trenches. Details of the sandstone foundations were recorded.

Carolyn Heighway

CHELTENHAM, *Wellesley Road*, SO 95132366. An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a housing development. The ditches of a 2nd–4th-century Romano-British field system were uncovered, associated with a probable trackway. These ditches are a part of the same field system seen in the adjacent site of Dunalley Primary School, excavated in 1997 (AR 22). The southern extent of the field system was identified but the location of any associated settlement remains uncertain.

Andy Thomas, GCCAS

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, *Calf Lane*, SP 153392. Evaluation revealed several deposits including a possible medieval pitched-stone surface.

Mark Brett, CAT

Church of St. James, SP 156393. A trench was excavated against the north side of the churchyard wall, at the eastern end of its length adjoining Campden Manor, as part of investigations prior to consolidation works. The excavation revealed the foundations of a buttress contemporary with the wall. These foundations were 1.4 m below ground level and were visible for a further 0.3 m. A mid 19th-century burial vault was uncovered.

Richard Stone, MA

Pymment's Yard, Sheep Street, SP 14933892. An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the builders' yard behind Sheep Street. Two culverts of post-medieval date were recorded.

Paul Nichols GCCAS

CHURCHDOWN, *Brickhampton Court Farm*, SO 87002198. Six evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of medieval settlement known from documentary sources. No significant archaeological features were located. The trenches revealed natural lias clay cut or overlain by a number of post-medieval and modern features. An area of ridge and furrow was recorded.

David Fell, GCCAS

CINDERFORD, *Linear Park, southern entrance*, SO 64981265. As part of an impact assessment prepared in advance of alterations to the southern entrance to the linear park, a measured and photographic survey was carried out on the remains of the former Ruspidge station on the Forest of Dean railway line. The entrance works were redesigned to avoid damage to the station platform.

David Fell and Derek Goult, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER, *Abbey Grounds, Bandstand*, SP 02390230. An evaluation and watching brief were carried out within the area of the scheduled ancient monument. The evaluation determined the upper level of the archaeological deposits in order to allow a raft foundation to be designed. An extensive layer of stone rubble was encountered 0.20–0.25 m below the modern ground level.

Rupert Detheridge and Dan Hicks, GCCAS

Angel Cinema, Lewis Lane, SP 02630178. Six small evaluation trenches were excavated within the cinema car park, which overlay parts of *insulae* I and XIV. The outer wall on the north-east side of the forum was located; it was abutted by light metalling. It is now clear that the basilica projected 6 m beyond the end of the forum on this side of the complex and that no outer portico existed here in the late Roman period at least.

Another test pit was placed within the inner portico of the north-west range of the forum. It found further traces of the 4th-century geometrical mosaic exposed in 1963. Other test pits exposed the upper surface of street D which bordered the forum and traces of structures on the frontage of *insula* XIV. The uppermost Roman deposits were overlaid in all trenches by a homogeneous 'dark earth' which was excavated in 0.1-m thick spits. This technique demonstrated that in a number of trenches post-medieval artefacts occurred in the first spit above Roman levels, thus confirming that, in this part of the forum at least, post-Roman deposits have been totally reworked.

Alistair Barber, CAT

Bingham Hall, King Street, SP 02800135. Evaluation revealed a crushed limestone mortar surface. Almost certainly Romano-British in date, it may represent the first recorded exposure of the postulated street defining the south-east side of *insula* IX.

Mark Brett, CAT

29 Church Street, SP 02840135. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the conversion of a store to a dwelling. A Roman wall and layers of Roman demolition rubble were recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Cotswold Mill, Lewis Lane, SP 024016. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken during the conversion of the former mill buildings into flats. The site lies close to the northern corner of *insula* II.

The most interesting discoveries to date were in an area destined to contain a lift shaft where ground level had to be lowered by about 1 m before a pit measuring 3.7 × 2.6 m was excavated to a depth of 3.6 m. The pre-Roman ground surface was encountered *c.* 3 m below the current level of Lewis Lane and the earliest Roman feature found was a stone wall standing on a plinth (surviving in all to a height of 1.1 m) and running parallel with the Roman street just to the north-east of the current line of Watermoor Road. The date of this building has yet to be confirmed but it is possibly 2nd century. Most of the levels associated with it had been removed by a deep pit, which in turn had been cut by an oven containing a cracked stone base and lined with fired clay slabs.

After the oven had gone out of use the ground level had been raised, largely with demolition debris containing large quantities of red clay and tile, before a new building was constructed. The corner walls survived to a height of 1.9 m and, although its date has yet to be confirmed, the building is likely to be of the 3rd or 4th century. Only the upper four courses of the walls were well-mortared indicating that of the surviving remains only the top 0.45 m was above contemporary ground level. At least two associated floor levels were found and were sealed by a thin layer of 'dark earth' containing a large quantity of stone rubble and tile fragments. The function of this building is unclear, although it may be associated with a row of shops fronting the Roman street. A medieval stone wall and pits were also uncovered.

Work at the site continues, although the excavation for the lift shaft is complete. The Roman walls have been preserved and the area surrounding the lift shaft covered with a protective membrane to ensure their survival.

Alan Thomas, CAT

Forum Centre, Lewis Lane, SP 02560184. Following a programme of evaluation within *insula* XVIII (AR 22) a solution to avoid damage to deposits was agreed and a watching brief was undertaken during the ground-works. Piling operations and the deepest trenches for drains revealed demolition debris from stone structures and at least one *in-situ* wall, all of Roman date. Pottery of the 2nd–later 4th centuries included imported as well as local wares. Tile fragments included *tegulae*, *imbrices*, *pilae*, and at least two combed box-flue fragments. Medieval finds included Minety and Cotswold oolitic ware, broadly dating to the later 12th–early 15th century.

Derek Goult and Paul Nichols, GCCAS

40 Market Place, SP 0243002020. A watching brief revealed a post-medieval well to the rear of the property.

Richard Morton, CAT

Paternoster School, SP 02440146. A small-scale evaluation within the school playing field revealed the surface of the town wall rampart which, as on other sectors of the defences, was capped with limestone slabs. Demolition rubble and a build-up of 'dark earth' were found immediately to the rear of the bank.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

59 Purley Road, SP 0285001800. Evaluation to the rear of the property identified Roman street wash overlain by late-post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

8 Tower Street, SP 02580170. Lowering of the floor of a cellar revealed a mortared Roman wall 0.85 m wide on a NE–SW alignment, with a second wall 0.75 m wide at right angles to it. The walls stood in excess of five courses high. Analysis of the plan of the forum suggests that the wider wall formed the inner portico on the south-west side and the narrower wall a cross wall partitioning off the portico.

Mark Brett, CAT

52 *Victoria Road*, SP 02790156. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a porch. A Roman rubble surface, below a dumped layer of Roman mortar, was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

75a *Victoria Road*, SP 02830158. Evaluation followed by a watching brief was carried out in connection with a rear extension. A rubble surface of Roman date was recorded. The new foundation was designed to ensure the preservation *in situ* of the archaeological deposits.

Toby Catchpole and Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Waterloo Car Park, SP 02650250. An evaluation in the car park, the area of which lies within *insula* XVI, demonstrated that the site contains evidence for a pre-Roman watercourse and structural remains associated with the Roman town. It is likely that the plan of at least one Roman building lies within the site. Excavation on the conjectured alignment of the Roman street running between *insulae* XVI and XVII failed to locate any evidence for street metalling, suggesting that the street lies further to the south-west. The later Roman deposits were overlaid by 'dark earths', allotment soils, and the make-up for the car park.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

89–91 *Watermoor Road*, SP 0283001255. Evaluation to the rear of the property revealed limestone blocks and *in-situ* mortar overlaid by Roman street wash, which was, in turn, sealed by late-post-Roman 'dark earth'.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

135 *Watermoor Road*, SP 03000115. A watching brief conducted during construction work identified a Romano-British midden layer, dating from the mid–late 2nd century.

Mark Brett, CAT

COLD ASTON, *Wharton's Furlong*, SP 1321. Surface finds indicate settlement spanning the mid Iron Age to late Roman period (Fig. 1). A small pentagonal ditched enclosure, containing a large silo pit within its south-western angle and with several appended sub-enclosures, lies in the north of the site. In the centre of the main site there is a cluster of storage pits within a more open, working area, around which is ranged a series of rectilinear and curving enclosures with evidence for interconnecting passage ways. Discrete, intense anomalies (10 m north of the pit cluster and just south of the pentagonal enclosure) indicate habitation sites, also marked by scatters of building debris. The western sector of the site contains clear evidence of a more substantial Roman building, from which a drove-way appears to head northwards. The distribution of construction debris and finds has been determined in detail over the area.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

DEERHURST, *Abbots Court*, SO 86592981. An evaluation in the property adjacent to Odda's Chapel revealed two ditches of Romano-British date, one oriented N–S and the other NE–SW and stone lined.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

DURSLEY, *foodstore and relief road*, ST 75449819 to ST 75919797. A desk-based archaeological assessment was undertaken to investigate the impact of a proposed supermarket and relief road. Possible areas of concern included deposits associated with Dursley castle and medieval structures and deposits along Long Street.

Simon K. Cox, GCCAS

1 *Long Street*, ST 7563198827. Newly exposed sections of the 18th-century Weaver's House were photographed during demolition works at the adjacent property. No significant architectural features were revealed. A watching brief on limited groundworks beneath the demolished building revealed a post-medieval cellar.

Richard Morton, CAT

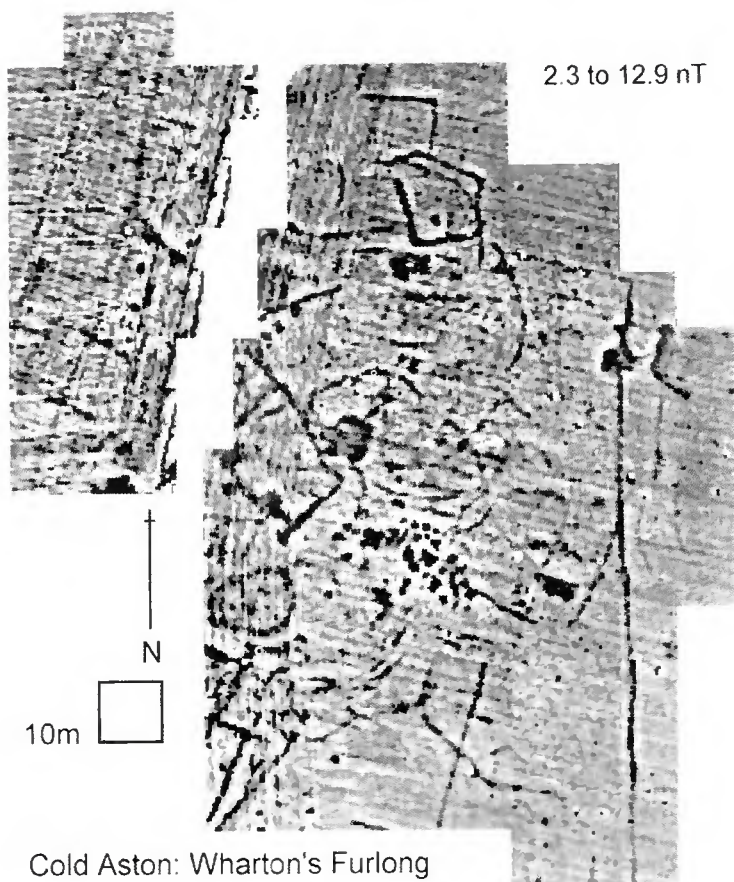


Fig 1. Cold Aston, Wharton's Furlong. The main part of the site as revealed by Fluxgate gradiometry, with features shown as magnetic anomalies in linear grey-scale (black: high). Grid North and a 10-m square are also shown.

EBRINGTON, *1 New Road*, SP 18974000. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a house. Medieval ploughsoils containing Roman brick and tile rubble were recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

FARMINGTON, *Norbury Camp*, SP 13131531. An evaluation revealed a cross-section through the eastern defences of the hillfort. The defences consisted of a vestigial inner rampart, surviving as an earthwork 0.5 m high and at least 6 m wide; an inner ditch 10 m wide and at least 2.5 m deep; a ploughed-out outer rampart 6 m wide; and an outer ditch 4 m wide and at least 2 m deep. No Iron-Age artefacts were recovered from the ditches, so no firm dating could be established. The presence of a previously unknown second rampart and ditch suggests a longer occupation than the early Iron-Age period previously ascribed to the site.

Substantial quantities of medieval pottery of 12th- and 13th-century date were also recovered from a series of pits to the east, outside the ramparts. These medieval features may reflect the western extent of the shrunken medieval village of Farmington, visible as earthworks to the north-east.

David Kenyon, CAT

FRAMPTON ON SEVERN, *Fromebridge Mill*, SO 7710007400. Conversion of the mill building and associated groundworks have been the subject of a watching brief. Earlier post-medieval surfaces were revealed after the removal of floor layers in the northern room of the building, and excavation of service trenches indicated a deep deposit of industrial waste. A ditch containing post-medieval building material was found in the field to the east of the mill after topsoil stripping in preparation for a car park.

Richard Morton, CAT

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Roman Settlement*, SO 785029. Investigations were completed over an area 200 m², which partly overlay the eastern end of a large gravel pit.

The multi-period Ditch 48/49 continued eastwards along the northern edge of the excavation. Sectioned in three places, it produced evidence of at least five realignments. A small bowl furnace was located on its southern edge.

The excavation of Ditch 59, an internal paddock boundary running N-S to empty into one of the earlier cuts of Ditch 48/49, produced the best evidence yet of continuous fencing alongside such a feature. The ditch both pre-dated the main gravel pit and separated it from some minor ones which continue eastwards, beyond the excavated area. It is estimated that nearly 1,000 m³ of gravel was extracted from the site in the late 1st-early 2nd century, possibly to build the nearby new road running towards Frocester Hill. Post and stakeholes, some with stone packing, defined the eastern limits of the main pit and completed the alignments recorded around it over the past few years. There was also fragmentary evidence of less substantial fencing associated with individual pits.

Ditches 57(a & b) and 58 were drains associated with different phases of the infilling of the gravel pit. Ditch 57a originally swung north over the end of Ditch 59 and discharged into Ditch 48/49; when the last silted up, Ditch 57a was realigned eastwards as a shallower feature (Ditch 57b).

Occupation deposits dating up to the mid 4th century overlay most features and filled two late gullies, both truncated by medieval plough furrows of pre- and post-13th-century date; their purposes remain unknown. No evidence was found to suggest continuation of the two stone walls which were such a prominent feature of last year's work. Stones dumped over Ditch 48/49 suggested temporary walkways; one was associated with a neatly built sandstone tile base.

The finds included a nearly-complete iron steelyard with two lead weights; a socketed awl; two closely associated elaborate iron keys, the larger retaining part of a rare, highly decorative zoomorphic bronze handle terminal; a large 2nd-century spearhead from the bottom of the main gravel pit; and a glass millefiore gaming piece. Pottery and bone were abundant.

E.G. Price

Site adjacent to St. Peter's Church, SO 770032. Evaluation and subsequent excavation in advance of the construction of a cricket pavilion revealed Roman occupation remains from the 3rd and 4th centuries. Previous work in the 1950s had already revealed substantial stone walls, interpreted as a villa building dating from the 2nd-4th centuries, as well as Anglo-Saxon material.

At least three phases of activity were identified. The earliest was a shallow rubble wall footing, enclosing a small area of possible floor surface. These features were covered by a layer of dumped clay and gravel, possibly used to level the site prior to the construction of a timber building, surviving as shallow beam slots. A large E-W ditch, cut in turn by a smaller ditch, also cut through the dumped layer, but its exact relationship with the possible later building could not be discerned.

A substantial assemblage of mostly 3rd-4th-century pottery was recovered, but this did not allow for any more detailed phasing of the features encountered. Unlike beneath the church, no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was encountered.

David Kenyon and Mark Leah, CAT

Church of St. Peter, SO 771033. During repairs to the drystone wall surrounding the churchyard a portion of a Roman millstone was found. It is an upper stone, made from a coarse pink/purple Carboniferous sandstone and marked with parallel flutes.

Arthur Price

GLOUCESTER

Cathedral and Precinct, SO 83091884.

The north aisle roof: a record was made during repairs of the stonework at the east end of the north aisle roof, where remains of an early Romanesque design for the aisle roof can be seen.

Lady Chapel undercroft: before refurbishment a record was made of the undercroft floor, in which were set four stone ledger slabs, some with the remains of 14th-century decoration. A trial investigation established that a possible medieval floor surface lies near the surface; it was not disturbed during subsequent works. The undercroft was crossed from north to south by a backfilled trench which may represent the line of a medieval culvert. During excavation of the Victorian storm water drain-runs for the purpose of repairs and inserting manhole covers, two late Victorian brick garden walls were noted. A manhole c. 6 m north-east of the north-east corner of the Lady Chapel encountered tip lines sloping down towards the north under 1 m of roughly horizontal topsoil: these tip lines are probably the latest fills of the late Roman town ditch.

Crypt: the original northern entrance to the cathedral crypt has been blocked since the 14th century. In 1998 a heap of rubble that had occupied the blocked recess was cleared away. The rubble, which had probably been deposited during excavation for heating ducts in 1972, included a collection of mostly plain early 15th-century tiles; these have been catalogued and a sample will be deposited in Gloucester Museum and the rest stored in the cathedral crypt.

The great east window: a brief survey of the bibliographical and documentary evidence for past repairs on the great east window and a survey of stone types and other structural detail were carried out. Selected key profiles of various elements of the window will be recorded as opportunity arises.

8 College Green, precinct wall: a record was made of the abbey precinct wall which runs south of the gardens of nos. 7 and 8 College Green. The wall behind no. 8 included an apparent blocked doorway which must be a medieval or early post-medieval feature.

Church House to 4 College Green: a watching brief was maintained on a computer cable duct excavated from Church House to 4 College Green. The foundation of the medieval wall which marked the west end of the lay cemetery and the east side of the Great Court was observed and recorded.

Sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery: a sherd of pottery including a flared rim was excavated from the garden of no. 2 College Yard. The pottery is Gloucester fabric 41A and is part of a hand-made cooking pot in oolite-tempered ware with rim diameter of 1.6 m. The pottery fabric included a fragment of green glass. A similar rim fragment from the 10th-century kiln at no. 1 Westgate Street, Gloucester, is illustrated in *Medieval Archaeology* 23 (1979), fig. 8, no. 87.

3 College Green: before refurbishment of the southern cellar room as an archive store, a record was made of its south wall which is the abbey precinct wall. It consists of blocks of lias and is one of the best-preserved sections of the precinct boundary.

Carolyn Heighway

Barbican Centre, SO 82851849. A watching brief was undertaken during excavation of two engineers' test pits dug to ascertain ground conditions prior to the extension of the building. Below an infilled 19th-century arched brick vault lay black silty clay, provisionally interpreted as the medieval infilling of the castle ditch.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

Hare Lane and Park Street, SO 83351889. Following an excavation in advance of the construction of the inner relief road between Hare Lane and Worcester Street (AR 22), a watching brief was carried out during the road's construction, and further excavations were carried out in an adjacent area on the line of Park Street. Extensive medieval and post-medieval deposits survived below the modern road surfaces despite truncation by the modern road and services. The late medieval road surfaces in both Park Street

and Hare Lane were preserved at c. 0.5 m below present ground level. Cutting these was a line of post-medieval buildings running centrally between Park Street and Hare Lane and represented by a cellar and foundations.

Jo Vallender, GCCAS

Horton Road Hospital, SO 84401850. An evaluation was carried out following a planning application to build a new sports and fitness centre. The site lies c. 1 km WNW of the city centre and the area investigated is west of Horton Road and the surviving asylum buildings. Three trial trenches were excavated. The area under investigation appears to have been stripped of most of its topsoil and subsoil. The natural buff clay was overlain by redeposited grey-brown clay within which was brick and stone rubble and which was cut by Victorian brick drains. There was no evidence for intact ploughsoil as seen in the 1996 evaluation trenches.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Quedgeley, Manor Farm, SO 81501366. A watching brief was carried out at this moated site for the Ministry of Defence during the excavation of a trench for a sewer pipe and septic tank. The trench cut across the north arm of the moat in a section filled in since 1840; the tank was inserted in the field north of the moat. All deposits encountered were post-medieval or modern.

Carolyn Heighway

South-Western Bypass, SO 82351821 to SO 82231913. A desk-based archaeological assessment was undertaken to investigate the impact of a proposed bypass road on an area west of Gloucester city centre including Castle Meads and Alney Island. Three potential areas of concern were identified: possible prehistoric or Roman activity; medieval or civil war defences shown crossing the area on a map of 1780; and the Hereford and Gloucester canal begun in the 1790s.

Simon K. Cox, GCCAS

HINTON, *Purton Hulks site*, ST 68700441. A detailed three-dimensional and photographic survey of the vessel remains has been initiated as part of a Nautical Archaeology Society project.

Graham Scott

LECHLADE, *New Inn*, SU 2140099450. A watching brief during construction work identified a possible medieval ditch.

Mark Brett, CAT

Recreation Ground, SU 21349985. An evaluation was carried out in advance of the extension of the tennis club. A dense pattern of gullies, pits and postholes was revealed. All dated features were of the Iron Age although unstratified Roman tile and an Anglo-Saxon loomweight were also recovered. A subsequent watching brief ensured that no deposits were disturbed during construction of the tennis court.

Simon K. Cox and Paul Nichols, GCCAS

LYDNEY, *Lydney Park Promontory Fort*, SO 616027. Geophysical survey of an area 160 × 80 m in the interior of the fort was undertaken in order to investigate the evidence for ancient mining at the site. The survey focused on the largely uninvestigated northern half of the fort but also included part of the area of the 'guest house' of the Roman temple complex to the south.

The results of the survey were dominated by the underlying geology and no definite evidence of previously unrecognised archaeological features was recovered. However, the survey did identify two sets of anomalies which may be significant. A curving feature was recorded parallel to, and 35 m inside, the northern rampart and this merged with a similar feature on the inner face of the eastern rampart at a point 30 m south of the north-east corner of the fort. To the west, this feature merged with a large magnetic anomaly 10 m in diameter and 45 m south of the main rampart in an area marked on the surface by an area of dark soil. These features suggest that the eastern rampart may have originally turned across the promontory

south of the current main rampart, rather than meeting it in the present 'T'-junction at the north-east corner of the fort. Therefore, it is possible that the Iron-Age defences at the northern end of the site consisted of three parallel banks and ditches which ran across the promontory and that the innermost of these turned southwards at its eastern end to form the eastern rampart.

Some evidence of a possible masonry structure was recorded in a small area 20 m north-east of the northern gateway in the Roman temple precinct wall and 20 m south of the water tank. Within the Roman temple complex, the walls of the 'guest house' were clearly identified.

Tim Young and Philip Macdonald

MAISEMORE, *The Steadings, Maisemore Court*, SO 81452165. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the conversion of a Dutch barn and cart shed to offices. A stone wall of post-medieval date was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

MANGOTSFIELD, *Land at Emerson's Green proposed school site*, ST 66907651. The site consists of a grassed field with a small rectangular, walled and overgrown area on the western side that was possibly once an orchard. The northern part was until recently occupied by buildings associated with Church Farm, which is known to have 11th–12th-century origins. An archaeological evaluation in advance of development identified a trackway and the footings of a structure in the orchard; associated with both were 17th- and 18th-century pottery sherds including Wanstrow and Nether Stowey wares. The structure was interpreted as the remains of a small cottage that is shown on an O.S. map of 1881.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

MINCHINHAMPTON, *Sydenham House*, SO 87240069. A watching brief during groundworks recovered a few sherds of medieval pottery from the topsoil. There were no other significant archaeological deposits.

David Kenyon, CAT

Walls Quarry, SO 864020. During excavation of a building plot the entrance to an underground chamber was uncovered. It was partly refilled with lime mud washed in from the nearby road before it was tarmaced. Another entrance had been blocked with building debris. The chamber probably dated from the 19th century and may have been a mason's workshop.

Arthur Price

MINSTERWORTH, *The Street*, SO 77501705. Excavation of a length of the causeway provided evidence of its construction and demonstrated that there were no archaeological deposits beneath it. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from the make-up of the causeway.

Mark Brett, CAT

MITCHELDEAN, *Church of St. Michael and All Angels*, SO 664185. A watching brief was carried out in September 1998 during the excavation of drainage trenches. The foundations of several post-medieval cottages, which once occupied the east side of the churchyard, were recorded.

Carolyn Heighway

NEWENT, *18–20 Broad Street*, SO 72172588. Four trenches excavated to evaluate the site in advance of development demonstrated that there is negligible survival of medieval and earlier occupation. Water-laid silt was recovered at the west end of the site. The eastern part consisted almost entirely of 19th- and 20th-century deposits, though on the street frontage slag from glass manufacture was probably earlier than the 19th century.

The standing buildings include the core of a two-storeyed 16th- or 17th-century timber-framed dwelling that had not previously been recognised. This was raised and substantially altered in brickwork during the mid 18th century. Further additions were made around the end of that century. Directly south of this is a plainer late 18th-century brick building, altered in the 19th century.

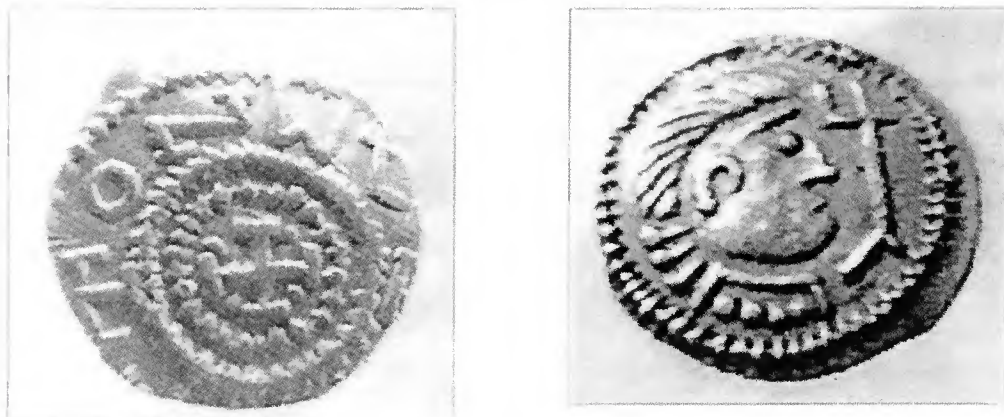


Fig 2. Newent. Computer enhanced illustration ($\times c. 5$) of the gold Anglo-Saxon thrymsa of c. A.D. 650

Richard Stone, MA

Old Maid's Walk, SO 72232603. An archaeological watching brief was carried out to monitor groundworks associated with extensions and modifications to the existing car parks. A section through the putative medieval earthwork below Old Maid's Walk revealed a sequence of possible bank deposits but these were shallow and no datable material was found except for a small quantity of slag.

Simon K. Cox, GCCAS

Town Farm, SO 7298525670 and SO 73022571. Two watching briefs were undertaken during groundworks for the construction of industrial buildings. A deposit of Romano-British date was recorded to the south-east of the known area of Romano-British activity at Newent Business Park (AR 18–19). A posthole and pit of similar date were also observed in section. Further pottery sherds and slag fragments were recovered.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

A rare Anglo-Saxon gold thrymsa dateable c. 650 A.D. has been found in the Newent area (Fig 2). It is believed to be a WUNETTON type of which only 5 similar examples are known. Of these two are in the British Museum and one in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

Alf Webb, DAG

NEWLAND, *Stock Wood, Clearwell*, SO 57570842. An area of degraded scowles within Stock Wood was surveyed and evaluated in advance of land filling for agricultural improvement. Much of the area was found to have been damaged by recent rubbish tipping and by four-wheel drive vehicles. Monitoring continues to ensure that the much more substantial scowles elsewhere in the wood are not damaged during land-fill operations.

Toby Catchpole, GCCAS

NORTH NIBLEY, *The Old Vicarage*, ST 73549615. Documentary research revealed the potential for archaeological deposits from the Roman period onwards. Evaluation following an application for development recovered a single late Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age sherd, as well as pottery from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. Despite the presence of the earlier material the earliest deposit above the natural subsoils was of medieval date and no archaeological features were identified.

Richard Stone, MA

NYMPSFIELD, *Tinkley Lane*, SO 808007. A small concentration of abraded 2nd–3rd-century Roman pottery including Black Burnished, Severn Valley and micaceous grey wares was found, together with burnt limestone and Pennant sandstone.

Arthur Price

OXENHALL, *Land adjacent to St. Anne's Church*, SO 71202673. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed car park, adjacent to the north-east perimeter of the churchyard. A quarry backfilled with a 20th-century deposit was recorded. No other archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Jo Vallender, GCCAS

RUARDEAN, *Park Farm*, SO 61951767. An evaluation and a photographic survey of farm buildings were carried out in advance of a proposed housing development. Evidence of medieval settlement in the form of gullies or beam slots was identified west of the farm buildings. These contained pottery of 13th–15th-century date and may have been contemporary with later phases of activity at Ruardean castle. Deposits of post-medieval iron industry waste were also found across the site.

Paul Nichols GCCAS

SAPPERTON, *Church Lane*, SO 94740336. Evaluation provided evidence of 18th-century quarrying associated with the restoration of the nearby church.

David Kenyon, CAT

SOUTH CERNEY, *Royal Oak, High Street*, SU 04639684. A human skeleton was found during building works at the rear of the Royal Oak public house. The find was undated. No archaeological sites are known in the vicinity of the findspot, which is situated *c.* 300 m from the focus of medieval occupation at South Cerney. The site is therefore likely to predate the medieval period.

Charles Parry, GCCAS.

STAUNTON, *Swanpool Bridge*, SO 545109. A photographic survey was undertaken prior to repair of the 19th-century bridge. It is constructed of stone with a brick tunnel vault.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

STOKE ORCHARD, *Gracelands*, SO 91792823. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during excavation of foundation trenches for a building extension. Evidence of a medieval ditch, which ran parallel to the present boundary of St. James's churchyard, was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

STONEHOUSE, *Maidenbill*, SO 80810625. Following an evaluation by GCCAS in 1995, excavation prior to the construction of houses revealed traces of 12th- and 13th-century occupation, including the remains of a possible post-and-trench-built longhouse. Two parallel linear features were uncovered, 6 m apart and up to 19 m long. Irregularities in the profile of these cuts and darker staining within the fills suggest that upright posts were set at intervals along them. The dimensions of the structure as a whole suggests a timber longhouse. No features corresponding to cross-walls or internal fittings were identified, but this may be the result of deep truncation of the site by later agriculture. A possible enclosure ditch was also excavated, as well as a series of large postholes or pits. An assemblage of simple, unglazed domestic pottery was recovered, dating almost exclusively to the 12th and 13th centuries, suggesting a short period of occupation. This is supported by the presence of later medieval ridge and furrow overlying and truncating all the earlier features.

David Kenyon and Mark Leah, CAT

STROUD, *Stratford Park Mansion*, SO 84640569. A programme of archaeological work was undertaken to mitigate the impact of the conversion of the house into the new premises for Stroud Museum, the

construction of an extension to the west of the building, and associated groundworks. An evaluation, an excavation of the footprint of the extension, a watching brief and a programme of internal and external building recording were carried out. Structural evidence from the standing building, together with an excavated sequence of outbuildings, defined three or four distinct phases between the construction of the mansion in the mid 17th century and the present day. In the southern part of the site, layers of colluvium sealing a palaeochannel contained Iron-Age pottery, animal bone and worked flint, indicating prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

Dan Hicks and Andy Thomas, GCCAS

TEMPLE GUTTING, *Middle Ground*, SP 0918027505. The area of the main, middle Iron-Age ditched enclosure and the sub-enclosures and pit clusters forming its extra-mural working area, all known from fluxgate gradiometry, have been further investigated to determine the distribution of burnt material over the site. Magnetic susceptibility (MS) of basal topsoil was determined at 5-m intervals, with more detailed coverage at 2-m intervals and major transects at half-metre intervals providing confirmation. Data were logged using a prototype, insertable microprobe in joint trials with Bartington Instruments. The interiors of several sub-enclosures were distinguished by associated burnt material, and a major MS anomaly was detected extending the working area well to the south. Prospection and then full MS survey at 5-m intervals over an adjacent stream-side spur indicate a rectilinear anomaly suggesting another enclosure site, a conclusion confirmed by full magnetometer survey.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

TEWKESBURY, *The Abbey*, SO 89083248. Excavation preceding the rebuilding of a wall near the north side of the chancel revealed four adult inhumations, one at least dating from the 12th–14th centuries; the remains of a probable limekiln, the fill of which contained pottery and glass dating from the early 18th century; and a domestic rubbish pit or soakaway containing a large quantity of pottery and glass from the late 18th century.

Terry Moore-Scott, GADARG

10 Church Street, SO 89253261. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension. Three rubbish pits of late medieval date were recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Orchard Court, Barton Street, SO 89503266. An archaeological evaluation established the presence of two ditches oriented E–W, a third ditch oriented N–S and two pits. The features were backfilled in the post-medieval period, but a large number of residual Romano-British and medieval finds indicates a high level of activity on the site during these periods.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

TIDENHAM, *Tidenham House*, ST 556959. A desk-based assessment of an area of 4.4 hectares identified the potential for archaeological features of Roman and medieval date. Subsequent evaluation consisted of a geophysical survey and thirteen excavated trenches. Two prehistoric flints were recovered, one a blade. A medieval stone building, perhaps the manor house, and much evidence of medieval occupation dating from the 12th or 13th century were found. The site may have continued in use as the manorial centre into the 20th century.

Richard Stone, MA

TURKDEAN, SP 0919. Further work was undertaken for the *Time Team* television programme in the area east of the courtyard villa examined in 1997 (AR 22). Two trenches were located 30 m east of the villa's lower courtyard where geophysical survey had detected another building on the sloping hillside.

The earliest feature was a ditch which had been deliberately packed with rubble where it was crossed by the north wall of the building. A sherd of shell-tempered pottery datable to after c. 350/60 A.D. came from the bottom fill of the ditch and, if not intrusive, provides a *terminus post quem* for the structure. The

building was of aisled plan, 25 m long and 14 m wide, with a 6-m wide nave and flanking aisles. Its east end lay 2.25 m above its west end; the latter end is therefore likely to have been of more than one storey. Immediately outside the presumed west wall of the building a small sondage examined a sunken feature (? cellar) which had been infilled with a mass of painted wall-plaster. The full dimensions were not recovered, although the feature was in excess of 0.5 m deep and abutted the west wall of the building which had been both faced to this depth and plastered. A second trench examined the east end of the building; the disposition of the walls did not match those at the west end and they presumably relate to an addition or modification to the original structure. The end wall of the building had been substantially rebuilt, probably at the time two rectangular rooms or towers were added to the facade to flank the central doorway. Re-used within the wall was a fragment of an inscription reading FIL. Demolition deposits produced late 4th-century coins.

Further up the hillside a small trench found charcoal and slag overlaid by a thick deposit of rubble which yielded four sherds of hand-made quartz and organic-tempered pottery broadly datable to the 5th–8th century. In another two trenches an undated, but possibly Roman, culvert constructed from up to seven courses of unmortared stones with a capstone covering was found. This still leads water from the spring which rises on the hillside above the villa to a stream to the south of the complex. A quarry and possible limekiln, from which no dating evidence was recovered, were also found.

Dawn Enright and Neil Holbrook, CAT

TWYNING, *Bird's Farm*, SO 89823676. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to investigate the impact of a proposed housing development. Six trenches were excavated in land to the rear of the medieval farmhouse. An undated palaeochannel was recorded. Other excavated features were of modern date and comprised two pits and a pond adjacent to the main farm buildings, and a linear earthwork on the east side of the site.

David Fell, GCCAS

WALTON CARDIFF, *The Wheatpieces*, SO 90393160. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Areas One and Five of the Wheatpieces housing development. Three trenches were excavated in an attempt to identify the continuation of a Bronze-Age ditch which was recorded to the east in 1993. There was no evidence for the continuation of the ditch or of features contemporary with it. A pit and ditch of uncertain date and agricultural features were recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, *Rodley*, SO 75061151 and SO 74961216. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to investigate the impact of proposed borrow pits on land parcels known as 'Clipper Bank' and 'Fat Pockets'. Nine trenches were excavated in 'Fat Pockets'. Two of these revealed evidence of relict field boundaries, one of which is known to have survived as recently as 1920. Twelve trenches were excavated in 'Clipper Bank'. One located on a remnant gravel terrace on the highest point of the area revealed a sequence of inter-cutting ditches indicating the presence of a multi-phased enclosure system. Two ditches and a posthole alignment located on the north-facing slope nearby may be associated with this system. Dating evidence was tentative, but pottery recovered from some of the fills suggested a Romano-British date.

Andy Thomas, GCCAS

WESTON SUBEDGE, *Railway Bridge*, SP 11324135. A photographic survey was undertaken in advance of demolition of the derelict bridge. The c. 1904 single arch bridge, with flanking wing walls and constructed of engineering bricks, carried a farm track over the disused Cheltenham and Honeybourne railway line.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

WHITMINSTER, *Land adjacent to Kidnam's Farm*, SO 775082. An evaluation excavation consisting of ten trenches did not locate any early occupation of the site. The remains of medieval ridge and furrow were recorded.

Richard Stone, MA

WICKWAR, *28 High Street*, ST 72358750. A watching brief carried out at the rear of nos. 24-38 High Street during groundworks for housing revealed that the site had been levelled in the recent past. The only deposits and features identified were 19th and 20th century in date, although undated linear E-W features, possibly lynchets, may relate to earlier cultivation on the site.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

WINCHCOMBE, *Infants' School*, SP 02312842. Two phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out in advance of extensions to the school buildings. The area appeared to contain at least two monastic fishponds, backfilled in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. A deposit of demolition rubble may have been the fill of a further pond. A late medieval ditch was also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

51 North Street, SP 02482847. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension. A rubbish pit of late medieval or early post-medieval date was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

WINTERBOURNE, *Posthouse Forte Hotel, Filton Road, Hambrook*, ST 62987855. A geophysical survey and historical assessment were undertaken in advance of a proposed three-storey bedroom extension to the eastern side of the hotel. Documentary and cartographic sources revealed that there has been a house on the site of the hotel since at least the 17th century. Various called 'Oxlease' and 'Conifers', the property also included a small amount of agricultural land given over mainly to pasture and horticulture. The only structures recorded directly within the proposed development are a couple of ancillary farm buildings, which were demolished prior to the construction of the hotel.

The site is of particular interest as it may once have been a formal garden belonging to the grounds of nearby Stoke Park. A tower providing views of Stoke Park has been built on one side of the main house occupying part of the hotel grounds. Various garden features, including a tree-lined avenue and a ha-ha, are visible, and the gated entrance to the house is in the style of Thomas Wright, the landscape architect who designed Stoke Park in the mid 18th century. No further evidence of the Thomas Wright connection was uncovered during the desk-top assessment, so the character of the garden is still unclear. The geophysical survey did reveal a number of rectilinear anomalies on the site of the proposed extension, but it is not known whether these are related to the construction of the garden or the hotel. Other geophysical anomalies were interpreted as being residual debris from the construction of the hotel. The unevenness of the ground around this part of the hotel appeared to support this interpretation. An aerial photograph shows a vegetation mark arcing north-eastwards from the eastern wing of the hotel. This feature, which may be archaeological in origin, appears to clip the northern boundary of the proposed development area.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS