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The Archaeological Review presents brief summaries of archaeological research and fieldwork undertaken during the year. Information is arranged mostly by civil parishes (as shown on the O.S. 1:10,000 series maps) with the parish name followed by the site name or description and grid reference. For the cities of Bristol and Gloucester entries are arranged by street or area. Contributions for the next review should be sent to the Archaeology Service, Gloucestershire County Council, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TH.

Abbreviations

AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
AR	Archaeological Review
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CAT	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
GAU	Gloucester Archaeology Unit
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Marches Archaeology
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
WCCAS	Worcestershire County Council Archaeology Service

ADLESTROP, *Adlestrop Park*, SP 24302695. A watching brief during topsoil stripping revealed a mid 18th-century wall.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

ALMONDSBURY, *Hortham Hospital*, ST 62008430. An evaluation was undertaken in the grounds of the derelict hospital. Small-scale excavation in 1969 in the north-west part of the grounds had revealed late Iron-Age gullies and a stone wall and a timber building that had been abandoned by the early 2nd century A.D. The evaluation identified further evidence of late Iron-Age and Romano-British deposits 170 m south-east of the earlier excavation. A late Iron-Age segmented ditch or pit alignment and a ditched boundary were found. The Romano-British activity consisted of agricultural ditches; the lack of structural features and the abraded nature of some of the pottery suggests that the area was peripheral to the main settlement. The pottery indicates activity predominantly in the 3rd and 4th centuries in contrast to the evidence from the findings of the 1969 excavation.

Clifford Bateman, CAT

ALVINGTON, *Severn Lodge*, SO 60390073. A watching brief during the construction of a stable block found that most of the site had been truncated during the construction of a car park. Two shallow undated gullies were recorded.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

ASHCHURCH, *St. Nicholas's Church*, SO 92753341. An evaluation and watching brief were carried out during the construction of a septic tank and associated drainage. The levels and locations of burials in the area were established. Residual pottery finds indicate activity in the Romano-British and medieval periods.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

AWRE, *Blakeney Sewage Treatment Works*, SO 67510657. An evaluation established the presence of a ditch of possible medieval date. Alluvial deposits containing medieval pottery and modern levelling deposits were also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

The Dean Road at Blackpool Bridge, SO 652086 to SO 654089, see below, Forest of Dean.

BEVERSTONE, *Babdown Farm*, ST 847937. An archaeological field evaluation was carried out at the former Second World War airfield shown by a desk-top study to lie within an area of Bronze-Age, Iron-Age and Romano-British activity. Most of the 102 trenches contained a shallow horizon of topsoil and subsoil over naturally occurring limestone. The only significant archaeological features recorded were a suspected ditch, a pit and postholes at the north-western end of the site. They appeared, from flint and ceramic evidence, to represent late Neolithic/early Bronze-Age activity of indeterminate character.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *Dean Farm*, SO 95602825. An evaluation identified a range of archaeological features including eight ditches, three pits and a posthole dating to the mid-late Iron Age and a Romano-British ditch. The recorded features suggest an Iron-Age settlement with later Romano-British activity.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Former Budgens Supermarket, SO 95802775. The evaluation of a number of geophysical survey anomalies revealed Romano-British ditches and probable quarrying activity associated with 2nd- to late 4th-century pottery. A spread of limestone rubble suggested the presence of a late Roman structure in the immediate vicinity.

Alistair J. Barber, CAT

The Grange, SO 95522709. Seven evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of a proposed primary school. The top of the natural geology undulated partly due to the presence of palaeochannels and of medieval ridge-and-furrow. An undated hearth and a possible ditch were recorded. Archaeological features were only found on the highest surviving natural deposits in those parts of the site where banks indicated former field divisions. It is likely that cultivation between these banks had destroyed any further archaeological evidence.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, *Hillcrest*, SP 17303240. Evaluation to the north-west of the property identified a ditch overlain by a layer from which a sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Bury Barn Cottage*, SP 17442055. An evaluation was carried out within a redundant farmyard south of Bury Barn Cottage and within the scheduled ancient monument of Salmonsbury Camp. The western (inner) bank of Salmonsbury has been extensively truncated. Within the evaluation site none of the bank survives above ground; it had been cut away in the 19th century when farm buildings were constructed. The inner ditch appears to be well preserved and is 8 m wide beneath c. 0.3–0.4 m of later deposits.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

The Cotswold School, SP 16622121. Ten evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate the impact of the proposed construction of tennis courts and a swimming pool to the north of the school. The evaluation recorded a number of pits, gullies and a posthole. One pit contained Iron-Age pottery, two gullies contained medieval pottery and a further deposit contained Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery. The results are consistent with the evidence previously recorded from various points around the school (AR 23). The truncated remains of ridge-and-furrow were also recorded.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

The Cotswold School, SP 16652115. An excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of an extension to the sixth-form block. The deposits had been heavily truncated by modern features. A possible ditch and three postholes were identified. A preliminary assessment suggests that the ditch may be post-medieval in date, although it contained 29 sherds of Romano-British pottery. One of the postholes contained two sherds of Iron-Age pottery.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

3 Lansdown Cottages, SP 16512101. A watching brief recorded a possible cut feature of uncertain date. A Roman coin of Constantian I (317–30 A.D.) was retrieved.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

The Cotswold Motor Museum, SP 16672071. An evaluation was undertaken to the west of the museum. Two trenches were excavated revealing part of a probable pit and two wheel ruts containing Roman pottery.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Primary School, SP 16602099. An evaluation in the area of a new playground to the west of the school established the presence of c. 30 archaeological features. Twelve pits, seven ditches, ten postholes and a possible structural foundation trench were recorded. The few datable finds retrieved from the features date them to the Iron-Age and Romano-British periods.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

BRIMPSFIELD, *Castle Cottage*, SO 93951272. A desk-based assessment followed by a watching brief was undertaken on a site adjacent to the scheduled ancient monument of Brimpsfield Castle, which dates from the 12th century. A post-medieval stone well was truncated during the construction of an extension to a cottage.

Dan Hicks and Derek Goult, GCCAS

BRISTOL

Bristol City Centre, ST 586728. Monitoring of works associated with the remodelling of Bristol city centre revealed part of the Frome culvert constructed of brick in 1893, a segment of 19th-century pennant sandstone wall and parts of the quay and its associated features. All the exposed features were left *in situ*.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Bedminster, Wapping Wharf, Site R7, ST 58057225. An environmental impact assessment identified four sites of potential archaeological interest located partially within the boundaries of the development: a ropewalk, a brickyard, a shipyard and a 19th-century warehouse or transit shed. A subsequent watching brief identified only the remains of a 19th-century culvert and a possible inspection chamber associated with the railway.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

Bedminster, Sheene Road, ST 583711. Evaluation of the area of a proposed commercial development located a horizon, containing 11th- to 13th-century pottery, associated with tenements laid out along West Street, Bedminster, in the medieval period, and a higher soil horizon associated with 19th-century gardens with two adjacent house walls. The evidence suggests that the site was occupied before the 13th century, possibly contemporary with the adjacent minster church, and then abandoned until the late 18th and 19th centuries.

J. G. P. Erskine, AAU

Bishopsworth, Court Green, Knowle West, ST 58776822. Following the excavation carried out in 1997, a watching brief was undertaken during the construction of the new community centre, church, shops and roads. The west range of the Inns Court manor house was uncovered and recorded; as preservation of the remains *in situ* below the garden was the preferred option no excavation was required. The range was 17.0 m long and 6.5 m wide. Most of the wall foundations were clay-bonded and probably of 14th-century date. The foundations around the south-east corner of the range were bonded with a mortar similar to that used in the north range, suggesting a rebuild in the early 15th century. Only one internal division survived; it comprised a line of flat stones which probably formed the base for a timber partition.

The relationship between the north and west ranges had been destroyed by modern foundations and service trenches. An area of mortared stonework probably represented part of the base of the small turret shown close to the junction of the ranges on an early 19th-century watercolour of the manor house. In the 19th century the west range had been extended 4 m to the south. The extension had been floored with large lias slabs and was probably open-fronted to the east with a low step up to it from the courtyard. Two hundred square metres of 19th-century pitched stone courtyard were exposed between the north and west ranges. Within that area were the remains of a stone-lined well. A small area of possible medieval courtyard surface was noted adjoining the west range.

Reg Jackson, BARAS

Fiennes Court/Sterling House, off Union Street/Fairfax Street, ST 59007320. Evaluation in advance of proposed redevelopment examined part of the low-lying medieval suburb of Broadmead alongside the line (since diverted) of the river Frome. Beneath Fiennes Court a wide wall foundation dating from the 13th century was set into the alluvial clays of the river's floodplain. Adjacent floor surfaces and other occupation deposits yielded mid 13th- to late 14th-century pottery, consistent with the known establishment of Broadmead during the late 12th or early 13th century. The wall alignment broadly correlates with those of buildings shown on Millerd's map of 1673. A series of cobbled and metalled surfaces of medieval and later date possibly represent the remains of the street known as Little St. James Back. Structural remains of 18th- and 19th-century properties on the western side of Union Street and of the Fry's No. 1 and No. 6 factories were also recorded, the latter associated with cellars over 3 m deep. Evaluation within Sterling House revealed no archaeological deposits pre-dating its construction in the 1960s.

Alistair J. Barber, CAT

Hotwell Road, The Former Limekiln Dock, ST 57837253. An evaluation and excavation were carried out on the site of the former Limekiln Dock in advance of the construction of residential flats. The excavation exposed the western edge of the dock and the associated buildings. Some evidence for the use of a natural pill as a mud dock prior to the construction of the stone dry dock was revealed in a small hand-dug section. The ground level was raised toward the end of the 17th century—possibly at the same time as the building of the dock, which was completed by 1710. From documentary and cartographic sources buildings revealed to the west of the dock were identified as an engine house and a 'grist mill'. The dock was closed after the creation of the Floating Harbour in 1809, presumably because it could no longer be effectively drained at low tide, and the owners (Hillhouse and Co.) received compensation for their loss. It is possible that the grist mill was established at this time to process agricultural produce. The dock was eventually re-opened, probably thanks to the construction of the engine house to the south of the mill. According to the documentary evidence this housed a steam engine and pumps, which would have pumped the water from the dock once a vessel had been floated in. The dock itself was refurbished with large pennant coping stones and extended back towards Hotwell Road between the 1850s and 1880s.

The archaeological evidence also revealed the expansion of the premises west of the mill and engine house, forming part of Jefferies' New Quay Iron Works. A new vertical boiler was inserted in the engine house for powering a steam kiln. This would have been used to bend timbers into shape for use in boat building and repair. The cartographic and archaeological evidence combined to show that the kiln stood immediately outside the engine house, with the steam almost certainly conveyed by pipes from the boiler inside. The shaping of timbers was practised on the dockside between the engine house and the dry dock. Very late in the 19th century a new brick structure was set into the dockside, again probably related to

the pumping of water from the dry dock. By 1906 the dock had been filled in and the dockside buildings levelled for the construction of the new harbour railway

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Redcliff Backs, ST 59047248. An excavation and subsequent watching brief on an area adjacent to Redcliff Backs were carried out prior to the construction of residential properties. Evidence for the 14th-century weaving and cloth-finishing industry was revealed to the rear of tenements excavated in 1980 on adjacent land in Redcliff Street. This was in the form of waste deposits, such as madder, recovered from the backfill of a N-S bank and ditch which may have formed part of a temporary tidal defence during land reclamation in the mid 14th century. Following the infilling of the ditch a number of tenements were constructed in the mid 14th century, extending the properties fronting Redcliff Street to within 5 m of the late 20th-century line of Redcliff Backs. An alignment of N-S walls formed the western boundary of the extended tenements, and two culverts or garderobes issuing through these walls to the west suggested that the river frontage was close by. Tip deposits to the west of the boundary walls matched those found to the east, and together with their relatively insubstantial foundations suggested that there was perhaps a lane or quay separating the backs of the tenements from the mid 14th-century river front. There was no indication of a river-front wall but such a structure may lie beneath the road at Redcliff Backs, the alignment of which may follow the position of the quayside in this period.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

60 Redcliff Street, ST 5911072531. A medieval and later wall several storeys in height was recorded. The wall includes the remains of two arches at lower level, but both have lost their upper voussours.

John Bryant, BaRAS

98–103 Redcliff Street, ST 5906272566. An archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of occupation dating from the 12th century. The evidence included 12th-century upright timbers, probably part of a fence line, on a similar alignment to the timbers of the 12th-century river revetment recorded at the adjacent archaeological site of Canynges House, excavated in 1983. Overlying the timbers were cobbled surfaces, make-up deposits and walls of a 14th-century building, part of which survives as a standing wall within the present building. Parts of leather shoes, wooden implements, pottery and other 13th–14th-century material were recovered from deposits on the river bank at the rear of the Redcliff Street properties. The location and depth of the deposits and artefacts and the contemporary occupation surfaces east of them suggest that the conjectured line of the 13th-century river front is approximately correct. Evidence from cartographic sources and the trench in the yard adjacent to the existing building has suggested the presence of a medieval slipway beneath the vaulted roof of a cellar that was under no. 98 Redcliff Street. A blocked entranceway within the medieval footings of the north wall of no. 98, the passage between the Redcliff Backs warehouses opposite the rear of this property and evidence from other sites in the vicinity suggest the existence of a slipway in this location.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

60 Redcliff Street and 30–38 St. Thomas Street, ST 59157255. In 1998 five evaluation trenches were excavated at various locations within the properties between St. Thomas Street and the course of the Lawditch. Medieval features included a building running back from St. Thomas Street, a pitched stone surface with a ditch along its southern edge which probably formed a medieval property boundary and, towards the rear of the street plots, a possible stone-lined well associated with an area of stone paving. Demolition rubble, almost certainly from medieval buildings on or close to the site, accumulated during the 15th and 16th centuries. After that the whole area was used as gardens and orchards until the construction of a glasshouse in the early 18th century. A section of the wall of the 18th-century glasshouse was located associated with a quantity of glass cullet. Buildings were then erected over the site in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

St. George, Aldi Store Site, Church Road, ST 6172573600. Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork phase of this development recorded structural remains of 19th- and 20th-century industrial buildings and the cellar of the demolished Horse and Jockey public house.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

St. James, Upper Maudlin Street, ST 58697341. An excavation was carried out to the west of the sites where parts of a Romano-British settlement were excavated in 1973 and 1976. An area of 600 square metres was stripped of demolition rubble and overburden to a depth of up to 4 m below the level of the street. A wide range of residual finds included worked flints of the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, Romano-British pottery and large quantities of iron smelting slag, and a few sherds of early 11th-century pottery.

From the mid 13th century the site lay within the precinct of a Franciscan friary and was probably an area used by the friars as orchards, vegetable plots or herb gardens; this was confirmed by the occurrence of cultivation soils containing a mixture of Romano-British and medieval finds. After the friary's dissolution in 1538 the area continued to be used for cultivation. From the late 16th to the mid 17th century a number of quarry pits were dug, the backfill of some of the pits containing large quantities of domestic rubbish.

Documentary research has shown that the sites of the excavations lay entirely within that part of the friary precinct granted to Richard Cole in 1585. The land was used by Bristol citizens for the construction of lodges or garden houses with walled gardens that served as retreats and as venues in which to impress or entertain. The garden houses fronting Upper Maudlin Street lay outside the area of the excavation. However, a late 16th-century wall at least 9.4 m long served as a N-S boundary between two of these gardens. The wall was depicted on a drawing of 1753 as forming the eastern boundary of a garden then owned by James Stewart, a schoolmaster, and probably laid out between c. 1670 and 1673. The garden was laid out to a formal rectilinear design with a main path running E-W immediately to the south of the retaining wall, with possibly four paths crossing it at right angles. The paths were surfaced with crushed yellow quartz and were bordered with pennant slabs set on edge to retain the soil in the adjoining flower or vegetable beds. The garden went out of use in the early 18th century, probably just before 1735 when part of the land was sold for the development of three houses on the Upper Maudlin Street frontage. Shortly after 1759 a row of four terraced houses known as Pembroke Court was built fronting Johnny Ball Lane. The foundations and basement rooms of three of the houses, demolished in 1973, were uncovered. Buildings were also constructed in the 18th century on the southern edge of the site although these had been almost completely removed by a modern car park access road. In the mid 19th century a Welsh Baptist chapel, warehouses and industrial buildings were erected over the site to the east of Pembroke Court.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

St. Michael, The Sugar House, Lewins Mead, ST 58657326. Monitoring of a project to convert the former sugar house to a hotel found that the majority of the buildings were constructed in the mid to late 18th century, although a number of walls had been extensively rebuilt or repaired using stone and brick during the 19th and early 20th century. The upper courses of a wall found during the excavation of a service trench were probably late 16th or early 17th century in date.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

79 Sea Mills Lane, ST 55157595. Excavation of the area of a proposed residential development within the Romano-British town of *Abonae* located a small quarry pit, backfilled with a secondary deposit of Romano-British and imported pottery dating from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D. This area was close to the Roman buildings found under the site of Abon House in 1965-8.

J. G. P. Erskine, AAU

Temple Back, The Former Central Electric Lighting Station, ST 5939872842. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in an area of waste ground at the south-eastern end of the late Victorian building. The first trench, opened adjacent to the waterfront, exposed a brick-vaulted cellar and structural foundations belonging to industrial/commercial premises shown on Plumley and Ashmead's map of 1828. The second trench, located

adjacent to Temple Back, contained part of a suspected inlet or pill depicted on Millerd's map of 1673. The uppermost fill of this feature was found to contain pottery dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. The overlying stratigraphy consisted of landfill deposits and made-ground dating from the early post-medieval to modern periods. A possible buried soil horizon of late 16th/early 17th-century date was also recorded, as well as former ground surfacing associated with 18th- and 19th-century occupation of the site.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

Temple Quay, Plots 4A and 4C, ST 595726. The two plots lie immediately east of the 13th-century Portwall on land outside the medieval town. The earliest feature found was the remains of an 18th-century stone culvert. This followed the line of the Portwall ditch, which was culverted in the 18th century enabling land to be used for extra-mural settlement. Revealed on both plots were the remains of pennant sandstone walls representing two phases of construction. The earlier phase relates to structures which formed part of the extra-mural settlement, pre-dating the construction of the 1840s goods shed. The second phase represents part of the later structure.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

Temple Quay, Plot 5, ST 59517253. An archaeological evaluation of the plot revealed the Portwall 0.5 m below the surface and constructed of pennant sandstone in red sandy mortar. It had been robbed from the west exposing the rubble core and leaving a 0.6 m wide wall re-used in the 18th century for cellars of properties to the east of Pipe Lane. In this form the Portwall had been rendered on its eastern face, painted yellow and truncated in places for coal chutes and cellar entrances. The exposed core was abutted by 18th-century industrial waste, the removal of which revealed a greater thickness to the Portwall at a depth of 2.5 m below the ground surface. A construction trench for the wall was not identified, although the footings were abutted by construction debris consisting of red mortar and pennant sandstone fragments. Evidence of the intramural lane was also identified with a succession of cobbled surfaces of 13th–17th-century date laid on a 'causeway' of clay, possibly redeposited from the excavation of the Portwall ditch. This causeway raised the lane surface above the flood plain level, identified as a band of organic clay overlying alluvial silts at c. 6.6–6.8 m above O.D. Truncating these deposits was a 2.5 m wide ditch, possibly excavated early in the 18th century to drain a formal garden shown on Millerd's map of c. 1715. This ditch had been filled by a boundary wall for a ropewalk, shown on Rocque's map of 1742, and glass waste deposits probably from the glasshouses in the area of Temple Gate to the south. The boundary wall had been re-used for the footings of a 19th-century malthouse. A second malthouse was revealed in Trench 3 towards the western boundary of Plot 5. The same trench also revealed the boundary walls of the southern end of a Jewish burial ground, but no burials.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Wilson Street, ST 59597370. An archaeological field evaluation was carried out within the footprint of a former scrapyards prior to a proposed residential re-development scheme. Two trenches contained the remains of 18th/19th-century properties formerly lining the southern side of Wilson Street. A third trench recorded the rear wall and garden of a contemporary slum dwelling located to the south of the street frontage. Other trenches sampled part of a 19th-century infant burial ground located in the south-eastern corner of the site. A cobbled alley and garden boundary walls appeared to mark the eastern and northern limits of the cemetery respectively, but its western edge was not clearly established.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

CHELTENHAM, Arle Court, SO 91622143. An evaluation established the presence of a prehistoric gully, three ditches of Romano-British date and five further features of probable Romano-British date.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Former St. James's Station Site, SO 943226. Evaluation identified a ditch containing a single sherd of Romano-British pottery in the northern part of the study area along with a number of undated features. Post-medieval and modern activity was noted across the site.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

Rose Cottage, West Drive, SO 95282338. An evaluation and subsequent small excavation identified three ditches. One contained undiagnostic pottery, probably of Bronze-Age or Iron-Age date. Another contained 113 sherds of Romano-British pottery, of probable 2nd-century date. The third contained a single sherd of pottery of Romano-British date. The presence of prehistoric material at Rose Cottage is the first indication of pre-Roman activity in the area, while the Romano-British ditches represent a continuation of the field system recorded to the west at West Drive and Wellesley Road (AR 22–3).

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

CHURCHDOWN, *St. Andrew's Church*, SO 88361981. An evaluation confirmed the existence of a pond containing fills of medieval and modern date. A possible rubble wall foundation was also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

St. Bartholomew's Church, SO 88251910. A watching brief during the excavation of a drainage trench recorded stone deposits which were interpreted as either a foundation to the northern wall of the church or a rubble deposit from an earlier tower.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER

Chester Street, Cambray Court, SP 02710171. A test pit revealed a thick deposit of dark grey silty clay and Roman demolition rubble.

David Kenyon, CAT

10 Chester Street, SP 02850180. Evaluation to the rear of the property identified Roman deposits overlaid by dark earth.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

Chester Street, SP 027014. Geophysical survey and evaluation excavation took place within *insula* IX of the Roman town over three days in June 1999 as part of a *Time Team* television programme. Geophysical survey was followed by the excavation of four trenches within the rear gardens of 52 and 56 Chester Street, the garden of Stonewalls Cottage, and the car park of a house known as The Firs.

A ditch which defined the north-west side of the Roman street separating *insulae* IX and XIV/XV (Street G of the town plan) was found in 52 Chester Street close to the projected alignment. Excavations in 56 Chester Street were designed to test the location of a tessellated pavement marked on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map. The Victorian pit which had exposed the mosaic was found on the exact find spot. The outer (rear) wall of a corridor was freshly exposed where it turned at right angles (the full width of the corridor was not established). Behind the corridor was an external courtyard containing two fragmentary mosaic panels dating to the 4th century. One panel had an overall design of a running pelta pattern, the peltae outlined dark blue-grey and infilled red and white with dark blue-grey centres; the central point of each terminated in a 'T' shape. The other panel was based on a scheme of alternate squares and poised squares creating triangles at the margins where the latter were truncated by a frame of simple guilloche. Demolition material overlying the floors yielded late 4th-century pottery and coins, including an issue of the House of Theodosius (A.D. 388–402). The corridor presumably lay within a substantial house, which would have fronted Street G to the north-west.

The trench in the garden of Stonewalls Cottage was also designed to test the location of another tessellated pavement marked on the 1875 map. A wall of a Roman building and an associated fragmentary mortar floor were found, covered with a thick burnt deposit. A number of high-quality finds were recovered, including fragments of worked bone inlay and a copper-alloy spoon. The burning was overlaid by demolition debris, which yielded stone and clay roof tiles and 4th-century pottery and a coin of the House of Theodosius.

Based on antiquarian discoveries of monumental masonry it has been supposed that the area now occupied by The Firs overlies the site of a significant Roman building. The trench excavated within the car park revealed a substantial wall, 1.1 m thick and over 5 m long, on an alignment markedly off the normal

insula orientation. The wall was of crude construction utilising little mortar and was associated with a rough courtyard surface and drain. The exposed features are likely to date to the late Roman period.

Katie Hirst, Time Team, and Neil Holbrook, CAT

8 Church Street, SP 0279601272. Evaluation revealed thick Roman silts sealed by dark earth.

Alistair J. Barber, CAT

18 Corinium Gate, SP 027022. A test pit on the line of the town defences revealed undisturbed rampart material. A second test pit, immediately north-east of the projected line, revealed no evidence of either the wall or associated inner ditch, and thus may lie within a berm.

Alistair J. Barber, CAT

16 Dugdale Road, SP 02240229. An evaluation of the upper level of archaeological deposits was undertaken within the precinct of Cirencester Abbey. One test pit uncovered a deposit of mortar, which had either been compacted to form a floor surface or had resulted from construction or demolition works. It was overlain by a dump of burnt material thought to be of late medieval or early post-medieval date. The mortar surface was truncated by a linear cut interpreted as either a back-filled robber trench or a modern service trench.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Lewis Lane, Akeman Court, SP 02450177. A watching brief revealed the surface of the Fosse Way and traces of a possible late-Roman building encroaching onto its north-western edge.

Tim Havard, CAT

Lewis Lane, Cotswold Mill, SP 024016. An excavation and a watching brief were carried out on this site in the angle of Lewis Lane and Watermoor Road in the north-western corner of *insula* II (see AR 23). Part of a Roman building, probably of 2nd-century date, was revealed comprising two walls aligned NE-SW and associated floor layers. Only a robber trench represented one of the walls but the other survived for a height of eleven courses. This building may have been part of a set of shops on the south-western side of the *insula*. In the 3rd or 4th century the ground level was raised by a levelling-up of demolition debris. The surviving wall then appears to have been re-used as the two top courses were mortared to the face and a cambered layer of mortar, the function of which is unclear, capped the wall. The building appears to have been demolished during the 4th century. Part of the Roman street between *insulae* II and III was also identified.

Alan Thomas, CAT

2-4 London Road, SP 02750194. An evaluation identified a substantial cobbled limestone surface, interpreted as a possible road surface of Romano-British date. Deposits of Romano-British date were identified in four trenches, below *c.* 0.5 m of post-Roman ploughsoil.

Dan Hicks GCCAS

London Road, The Beeches playing field, SP 036022. Excavation in advance of development was carried out in two areas of prehistoric enclosures located and characterised by archaeological work since 1995. Enclosures seen on the aerial photographs and geophysical survey were dated to the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age and the middle Bronze Age and contained a small group of postholes. A cow burial with two individuals was located opposite and inside an entrance to the northern (earlier) enclosure. Finds included sherds of Beaker and flints including several tools.

J. P. G. Erskine

Paternoster School, SP 02530150. The excavation of 40 postholes for a new fence uncovered deposits of Romano-British date in seven of them. One hundred and thirty three sherds of pottery of Romano-British date and six sherds of medieval date were retrieved.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Queen Elizabeth Road, SP 03250147. Evaluation and excavation of a 1-ha site found several undated pits and ditches and a small scatter of prehistoric flints, including two scrapers, sealed by a thick colluvial horizon from which Romano-British pottery and tile were recovered. A metallised trackway or hard-standing of possible Roman date was also noted. Two post-medieval cobbled trackways were recorded, one of which was associated with a stone-built culvert.

Alistair J. Barber and Mark Collard, CAT

Rose Hill Court, SP 02280311. A desk-based assessment established that Rose Hill Court stands on the site of the buildings of Bowling Green farm. The site has been subject to extensive quarrying, particularly along a geological fault crossing the southern end. The northern third of the site is dominated by two large rounded depressions that may result from quarrying.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Spitalgate Lane, The White House, SP 0218 0239. A watching brief during underpinning works identified a layer of possible make-up containing artefacts dated to the 12th–15th centuries. The latter may have derived from St John's Hospital, founded in 1168–9 and some 30 m distant.

Mark Brett, CAT

Victoria Road, The Corner House, SP O2880138. Evaluation revealed Roman demolition layers at a depth of 0.85 m below the present ground level.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

77 *Victoria Road*, SP 02870157. A watching brief near the site of Roman buildings 1 and 4 in *insula X* recorded a demolition layer containing tile and painted plaster. One fragment of tile stamped [A]RVERI was recovered.

Emma Harrison, CAT

Watermoor House, SP 02610150. Evaluation identified truncated Roman demolition deposits.

Jon Hart, CAT

26 *Watermoor Road*, SP 02420153. A watching brief to the rear of the property recorded four Roman walls and a possible courtyard surface, overlain by demolition rubble.

Tim Havard, CAT

The Whiteway, SP 02500274. An evaluation at Cirencester Rugby Club in advance of redevelopment recovered Beaker pottery from the primary fill of a large stone-packed posthole. A small quantity of Romano-British building material was present in residual contexts. Limited evidence of a field system, probably dating to the medieval period, was also identified.

Dan Hicks, GCCAS

COALEY, *St. Bartholomew's Church*, SO 772017. A watching brief was carried out during the removal of pews from the west end of the church. In 1854–8 the church had been entirely rebuilt, except for the western tower; concrete surfaces and trampled earth were probably contemporary with this rebuilding. A rectangular wall foundation at the south-east corner of the nave was probably part of the pier foundation of the medieval church. All archaeological features and surfaces were left undisturbed.

Carolyn Heighway, Past Historic

COLD ASTON, *Fosseway, Whitesboots*, SP 1575220720. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new house and garage revealed the remnants of an ancient soil horizon cut by the shallow traces of a ditch containing sherds of Romano-British pottery.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

DURSLEY, *The Market Place*, ST 7563198827. Excavation of an electricity cable trench and an open area during redevelopment in the market place revealed that medieval features and deposits survived at a depth c. 0.5 m below the present ground surface. Post-medieval features, especially the footings of a modern building, had disturbed many of these earlier deposits and features.

J. Wainwright and N. Appleton-Fox, MA

DYMOCK, *Parish Hall*, SO 70073117. An evaluation in the area of a proposed extension to the parish hall established the presence of 17th-century deposits containing residual finds of medieval date. No Romano-British deposits were present.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

North House, SO 699312. A watching brief recorded no features of archaeological significance and it seems likely that the site lay beyond the focus of Romano-British occupation at Dymock. Residual pottery dating to both the mid (13th–14th century) and later (14th–16th century) medieval periods, as well as later 18th-century forms, was recovered.

Anna Deeks, WCCAS

ENGLISH BICKNOR, *Primary School*, SO 58091578. An evaluation was carried out within the outer bailey of the medieval castle in the area of an extension to school buildings. The north wall of the former schoolhouse was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

FAIRFORD, *Coln House School*, SP 14950085. An evaluation established the widespread presence of archaeological features at shallow depths. Nineteen ditches, 17 postholes, 2 possible pits, a wall and 12 other possible features were recorded. Seven ditches and a posthole were dated to the Anglo-Saxon period and the wall was dated to the medieval period (12th–15th century). The pottery assemblage was almost exclusively Anglo-Saxon in date, including 20 sherds of organic-tempered pottery. The lack of finds from other periods suggests that the remainder of the features are also of Anglo-Saxon date. The results indicate Anglo-Saxon settlement on the western edge of Fairford contemporary with the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the north.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

R.A.F. Fairford, SU 150982. Evaluation, concentrating on ground probing radar anomalies, identified archaeological remains widely distributed across the airfield. Datable features included Iron-Age pits, postholes and a curvilinear gully, and a series of Romano-British ditches and gullies, apparently representing field or enclosure boundaries, associated with mid to late 2nd-century pottery. Archaeological evidence of ridge-and-furrow agriculture of medieval or post-medieval date was encountered in several locations.

Alistair J. Barber, CAT

FARMINGTON, *St. Peter's Church*, SP 13651528. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the provision of new drainage and a lightning conductor for the church. North of the church little evidence was found of burial before the 19th century, but north of the west tower the damaged and modified bowl of a medieval font was found incorporated in a 19th-century drainage system. South of the chancel a grave lined with dry-stone walling contained the remains of the triple shell coffin of Charles Miller (d. 1778). Elements of a decorated tomb chest were found within the backfill of this disturbed grave.

Niall Oakey, CAT

FOREST OF DEAN. GCCAS was commissioned by Forest Enterprise to formulate management plans for three scheduled ancient monuments in the Forest of Dean. The three sites were Soudley Camp, an undated earthwork enclosure at Upper Soudley, the Blackpool Bridge section of the Dean Road, and the section of Offa's Dyke in Forest Enterprise land in Tidenham. The plans advise Forest Enterprise on management issues ranging from problems such as animal and visitor management or erosion repair to

more strategic issues such as monument enhancement, public display or land management. Forest Enterprise now has management plans for all the scheduled ancient monuments on its land, as similar plans for the hillforts at Welshbury and Symonds Yat were prepared by GCCAS in 1996 and 1997.

Jon Hoyle, GCCAS

FRAMPTON ON SEVERN, *Fromebridge Mill*, SO 77100740. A watching brief during topsoil stripping for a new car park revealed a post-medieval boundary ditch, post-medieval domestic refuse, and industrial debris within the mill building.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court*, SO 78620296. Trenching in front of the Lodge revealed two stone drains of the 19th-century garden and, just below the turf, a limestone cobbled surface 7.5 m wide. This extended south-eastwards for 25 m where it abutted a smooth mortared surface, 5.5 m long. On the north-east side a layer of lias nodules covered with brown soil underlay the cobbles at a depth of 0.8 m.

Excavation over part of the double ditch boundary on the south-eastern perimeter of the Roman settlement included the junction of the inner ditch with the upper end of a major 1st-century drain. Both had been abandoned and were followed by industrial activity, probably iron making, associated with continuing use of the outer ditch, which was succeeded in turn by two late or post-Roman inhumations.

E. G. Price

GLoucester

Cathedral and Close, SO 83091884. An archaeological assessment of the cathedral and close included specific assessments of the south transept (east face) and choir (south face). The lifting of a few tiles of the Seabrook pavement in the sanctuary enabled the mortar traces of earlier, smaller tiles (from the 13th-century Worcester-made pavement) to be recorded. Several panels of 15th-century paintings from the ceiling of the 13th-century hall in Little Cloister House, King's School, have been examined; a conservator's assessment is awaited. An assessment of the architecture and history of 2 Miller's Green (the site of the old abbey mill) was also carried out.

Carolyn Heighway, Past Historic

Blackfriars, SO 82901854. Four trenches were excavated in the car park on Barbican Road directly opposite Gloucester prison. The excavation revealed a deposit of modern rubble and soil to a depth of between 1.0 and 1.2 m from the surface. This dump of material sealed at least one and possibly two medieval ditches, a third possibly Roman ditch at the Barbican Road end of the site, and what appears to have been part of the ornamental garden belonging to Bearland House at the back of the site. Finds from the trenches indicated use of the site from the Roman period to the present day. Environmental evidence suggests that the medieval ditch(es) was open until the 19th century.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Barnwood, Birds Eye Walls, SO 86241898. A watching brief recorded truncated ridge-and-furrow and an undated ditch.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Barton Street, 36–61 Eastgate Street, SO 83381838. A watching brief recorded demolition debris from a medieval and later 18th–19th-century building.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

13–15 Eastgate Street, SO 83211853. An evaluation was undertaken in the cellar of Ottakars book shop, prior to redevelopment of the site. Trench 1 identified a series of surfaces dated to the Roman period sealed by later medieval surfaces and two E–W walls. Trench 2 identified a possible Roman well.

Following the evaluation an excavation was carried out in the footprint of the new building. This included the areas to the east and west of the cellar. Deposits dating from the Roman period to the present

day were recorded as well as a soakaway and various surfaces. The standing walls of the cellars dating from the Norman period and later were also recorded.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Hempsted, Newark House, Hempsted Lane, SO 81641741. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension recorded undated foundations, including re-used 13th-century moulded stone work. These are thought to be the remains of a square building formerly attached to west end of the narrower rectangular coach house block which, together with the mid 17th-century Newark House, was shown on an estate map of 1795.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Inner Relief Road, Bruton Way, SO 83491875. A watching brief was undertaken in the area between the former George Street and Market Parade and the junction of London Road. A ditch was recorded beneath the London Road street frontage. Successive Roman and Anglo-Saxon street surfaces extended beneath the modern pavement and the remains of part of a timber building fronting the Roman street were recorded. Successive floor levels of puddled estuarine clay and rammed gravel were associated with wall slots and postholes. Demolition or structural alteration deposits of clay and wall plaster were noted above some of the floor levels. A large open gravelled surface lay adjacent to the building. This phase of timber buildings is loosely dated by pottery to the 1st-early 2nd centuries. The remains of masonry buildings were also present and included robbed wall trenches along the lines of the timber building, and two stone rubble foundation pits 2 m square flanking the side of the building. Internal floors where surviving were similar to those of the timber building. The recorded open metalled area was further maintained with a truncated sandy loam make-up layer. The remains of a possible sunken building of medieval date extended 7 m back from the London Road frontage. A subsequent timber building of posts and beam slots extended c. 11 m back from the same frontage. The front of the building had been used as a metal workshop and the occupation level was saturated with hammer scale, charcoal and burnt clay fragments. A Civil-War ditch, from the outer defences enclosing the approach to Northgate, truncated these deposits.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Kingsholm, Gloucester Rugby Football Club, SO 83331922. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for new hospitality boxes. An apparently undisturbed c. 300 mm thick deposit of Romano-British date overlay the natural gravel over the northern half of the site. Artefacts from the 2nd century A.D. were recovered from the layer, including a large base sherd of Central Gaulish samian from the workshop of Doeccus (DOIICCI.OF) who is known to have been working in the period A.D. 165-195. Other Romano-British finds from the site covered a date range from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

King's School, SO 83171902. An evaluation was carried out on land between Pitt Street and Gouda Way. Two linear features and organic deposits were identified in an area known from documentary sources to have contained fishponds and landscaped gardens. There was no evidence for activity earlier than the 17th century, but the fishponds may have been earlier monastic ponds.

Lisa Donel, GAU

98 London Road, SO 84301885. A watching brief was carried out during excavations for foundations for a new boiler house and new service trenching. The excavations revealed a number of earlier brick walls that may have been associated with 19th-century outbuildings as well as a possible pond at the rear of the main building, which had been backfilled in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Longsmith Street, Bearland House, SO 82931856. A watching brief was undertaken during conversion of the 18th-century cellared area. The property straddles the projected line of the Roman defences. A trench cut into the rampart exposed a layer of re-deposited clayey brown loam, beneath a patchy level of fragmented

oolite limestone bedded on crushed oolite. The area exposed was insufficient to determine whether these layers were rampart tip-lines or the remains of floor make-up within a Roman building encroaching on the rampart alignment. Above these layers were mixed deposits of undated fine greyish to green loam. A layer of dark loam with burnt clay fragments sealed the Roman or post-Roman deposit. Trenching within the cellar exposed a Saxo-Norman pebble surface and silt layers containing fragments of animal bone and 10th–11th-century pottery.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Quedgeley, Merlin Drive, SO 81091511. During a watching brief the remains of the demolished 19th-century Green Farm complex, including a length of field ditch, a silted pond, drain manholes and brick-work, were identified.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Quedgeley, The Vintage Inn, Waterwells Farm, SO 81121298. A watching brief identified an undated stone culvert or drain truncated by ridge-and-furrow, containing a thin scatter of 18th–19th-century pottery, china wares and clay pipe fragments. The finds included a sherd of Roman grey ware (Gloucester fabric type TF11D) and 15th–16th-century Cranham ware (Gloucester fabric type TF103).

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

South-West Bypass, Castle Meads section, SO 82231913 to SO 82351821. Evaluation of the proposed bypass route identified a large linear ditch, which may represent either the western line of post-Civil War defences or a drainage feature dug in anticipation of their construction. In addition, a deposit possibly representing the silted-up Herefordshire and Gloucestershire canal, dating from the late 18th century, was also recorded. The evaluation also showed that the northern part of the proposed bypass route has been used for the dumping of domestic and industrial waste, as well as dredged material from the nearby River Severn, from the 18th century onwards.

Mark Brett, CAT

South-West Bypass, Hempsted section, SO 82041761 to SO 81841643. A watching brief during groundworks recorded two Second World War underground petrol storage containers at the southern end of the site. The tanks were c. 50 m in diameter and 12 to 15 m in depth, constructed of reinforced concrete lined with steel, and their roofs were supported with steel girders. Other Second World War remains, including four more storage tanks, an air-raid shelter and a series of linking tunnels, were left undisturbed. The banks of the disused railway have been incorporated into the present works.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

West Midlands Farmers, SO 82661886. Excavation and a watching brief identified a possible wall or curb fragment in the north-east corner of the site, which may have been associated with the earlier channel of the River Severn. No dating evidence was retrieved from the site other than modern bone and bottle glass.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Wotton, St. Catbarine's Church, London Road, SO 84451897. A watching brief was undertaken during the machining of drainage trenches. There was evidence of a possible metallised surface, associated with a layer of limestone gravel, containing occasional Roman pottery and bone fragments. A large 1st-century pear-shaped storage vessel containing cremated remains together with three pear-shaped jars, one 1st-century fine ware cup and a samian cup stamped QVINTO were recorded in the base of a cremation. The south Gaulish potter Quintus was working at Montans and La Graufesenque during the Claudio-Vespasian period A.D. 60–85. The following items were subsequently found inside the cremation urn: a samian dish form Dr18 stamped F- PONTI (a later stamp of PONTHEUS of La Graufesenque A.D. 75–100), an As of Nerva A.D. 97, and one possibly of Domitian.

An inhumation of a child approximately 6 years of age, in a supine position with the feet to the south, was recorded within a shallow pit at 600 mm. Sherds of a 2nd-century Black Burnished jar on a thin

deposit of carbonised wood and burnt red soil were interpreted as evidence of a possible ritual fire before burial. Three partly robbed-out foundation walls of hand-made bricks, one containing copper slag blocks, were identified as the remains of Wotton Villa demolished prior to the building of the church in 1912.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Wotton, 136 London Road, SO 84431893. It has been reported that the undersides of floorboards at the rear lounge of the property are carved with ecclesiastical motives. They are reputed to be re-used timbers from the demolished chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Wotton Lawn, SO 84431868. A watching brief recorded a post-medieval pit, containing small fragments of red burnt clay and occasional animal bone. Similar burnt clay pieces were noted within former truncated plough soil levels across the site area.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND THE WYE VALLEY, *Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.* In April 1999 GCCAS completed an historic landscape characterisation of the Cotswolds AONB. The project was funded by English Heritage as part of a national initiative to characterise the whole of the present landscape in terms of its current form and the visible remains of the processes which created it. The second phase of this project, now under way, will cover the remainder of the county and the Wye Valley AONB including parts of the counties of Monmouthshire and Herefordshire.

Jon Hoyle GCCAS

HARDWICKE, *St. Nicholas's Church, SO 794124.* A watching brief was carried out during excavations for a new lavatory, associated drains and a septic tank. Excavations in the south-west corner of the north aisle, built in 1878, uncovered a massive foundation of oolite slabs more than 0.6 m wide and 0.2 m thick under the nave north wall and the aisle west wall. The slabs may have been part of the medieval foundation, although those under the aisle west wall must have been reset there in 1878. The west wall foundation included a chamfered block, unweathered, from a medieval plinth. In the digging of the septic tank pit near the south boundary of the churchyard no archaeological features or burials were observed.

Carolyn Heighway, Past Historic

HAWLING, TEMPLE GUTTING & STANWAY, *Roel Hill Reservoir to Taddington Water Main, SP 05462527 to SP 08633115.* A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out during the installation of a water main between Roel Hill reservoir and Taddington village. The watching brief provided evidence for Romano-British and medieval activity. A Romano-British ditch of 2nd-3rd-century date was recorded to the west of Cutsdean and a second possible Romano-British site was identified from finds retrieved during topsoil stripping both east and west of Lynes Barn. Medieval pottery of 12th-14th-century date was retrieved from fields adjacent to the two known medieval sites at Pinnock Farm and Taddington. A further undated ditch was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

HIGHNAM, *Over Hospital, SO 81421973.* An evaluation established the presence of archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date associated with the 'Vineyards' moated enclosure. The deposits over most of the site had been severely truncated by levelling for the construction of the hospital.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Highnam Court, SO 79321932. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken to the north-west of Highnam Court. One trench was excavated and revealed a segmented gully and two pits, interpreted as garden features of post-medieval date. The foundations of the demolished 19th-century wing of Highnam Court were also located.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

HILLESLEY AND TRESHAM, *The Old Bakery, Hillesley*, ST 768897. Observation and recording of the area of a residential development identified features of medieval date including soil deposits, irregular ditches, a rubble wall foundation and a possible cobbled surface. Dating evidence included 12th- to 13th-century domestic pottery. These features appear to reflect the remains of structures, including stone buildings, inside the area of the Hillesley castle mound, first demonstrated by Williams in 1987 (*Trans. B.G.A.S.* 105, 147–63) to be underlying the Hillesley playing fields.

J. G. P. Erskine, AAU

HORSLEY, *The Priory*, ST 83789791. An evaluation at the former old people's home known as The Priory was carried out in advance of proposed demolition and redevelopment. Substantial deposits of limestone rubble were identified across the whole site, representing the demolition of Horsley gaol and the landscaping of the site during the construction of the existing house in the 1880s. Site landscaping has sealed significant archaeological remains of the gaol and associated buildings including substantial structures and floor surfaces. In two trenches structural remains and demolition deposits that pre-dated the gaol were identified. They may relate to the medieval Horsley priory.

Dan Hicks GCCAS

KINGSWOOD, *Kingswood Village*, ST 747920. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in 1998–9 during the renewal of water mains in the village. Stone wall foundations were observed under the High Street. The rubble fill of one contained medieval (and residual Romano-British) sherds. The location and character of the foundations raise the possibility that they may have been associated with the abbey, perhaps part of an outer gatehouse, the evidence for which was discussed by E.S. Lindley in 1954 (*Trans. B.G.A.S.* 73, 133–4). Unstratified medieval artefacts, mostly patterned floor tile fragments, were recovered during excavations in The Walk, principally from its junction with Bruton Lane.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

LECHLADE, *Allcourt Farm*, SU 21109950. Two areas were excavated in advance of housing development. In the eastern area a major N–S boundary ditch of the early Iron Age was found; it was succeeded by a similar ditch in the middle Iron Age. Adjacent to the latter ditch was a pennanular gully. During the late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period a palisade trench was dug; it was perpetuated as the division between later medieval structures to the north and quarrying to the south. The structures comprised a circular sunken building, probably a dovecote, and a sunken malting kiln with an attached half-cellaried storehouse. In the western area a complex of stone buildings of early 13th-century origin succeeded ditches and pits of the late Saxon/early medieval period. Two cottages and fragmentary remains of several other probable buildings were recognised. The buildings were abandoned during the 17th century. The site has largely remained open pasture since, although attempts were made to cultivate it during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Richard Brown, OAU

Butler's Court, SU 20649985. Evaluation to the west of Butler's Court located a probable continuation of the activity identified during an earlier evaluation conducted immediately to the east (AR 23). Several undated ditches and pits were located, all of which had been truncated by the extant ridge-and-furrow earthworks.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

Lechlade Manor, SU 21800010. Evaluation established a low density of Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and early medieval activity, comprising a single ditch for each of the periods, dispersed across the study area. Later medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation was also evident. The earthworks identified to the west of Lechlade Manor remain undated.

Clifford Bateman, CAT

LEIGH, *St. Catherine's Church*, SO 86582575. A watching brief was carried out during structural investigations of the church tower. Test pits were excavated on the tower's north side, where it abuts the chancel, and in the centre of its south side. The tower's 15th-century foundations were recorded.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

LEONARD STANLEY, *Priory Farm*, SO 80120314. An evaluation established the presence of two undated ditches and a possible medieval feature. Ridge-and-furrow was also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

LEIGHTERTON, *12 The Street*, ST 82319101. An evaluation, undertaken to the north of the existing house, revealed a large ditch or quarry of possible medieval date oriented E-W in the western half of the site.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

LITTLEDEAN, *St. Ethelbert's Church*, SO 672135. A watching brief was carried out on a drainage trench and a septic tank. The drain extended from the church to the northern limit of the churchyard; the pit for the tank was dug just outside the churchyard, in farmland. The only archaeological features observed were the top of the brick linings of 18th- and 19th-century graves. A heap of 14th-century worked stone at the north end of the churchyard is from the spire, which was taken down in 1894; more fragments of this were found in the trench.

Carolyn Heighway, Past Historic

LOWER SLAUGHTER, *Church View, Copsehill Road*, SP 16502267. Excavation followed an evaluation in 1994 by OAU which had identified a series of ditches crossing the northern part of the site and a possible medieval cobbled surface in the southern part. Excavation in the northern area further elucidated the character of the ditches and identified several pits and postholes. The ditches crossed the site from east to west, curving from the south-east and turning again to the south-west, and had been re-dug along almost the same alignment as many as fourteen times. They appear to enclose an area possibly similar to that occupied by the current Church View property. The dating of the ditches is problematic. Some later 4th-century Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch fills, along with small quantities of Anglo-Saxon pottery and the occasional medieval sherd. It is not clear at present if the Anglo-Saxon sherds are of early or middle Saxon date. Dating of the ditches is further complicated as it is not clear if the Romano-British pottery represents residual material.

A second phase of ditches was uncovered cutting across the earlier sequence, on a SE-NW axis. These contained sherds of possible Anglo-Saxon pottery, although the degree of chronological separation between these and the earlier E-W ditches has yet to be firmly established. One notable feature of the excavation is that the modern property boundaries, and possibly the medieval street layout of the village, correspond quite closely with the E-W ditch sequence. The possibility therefore arises that the village layout respects the enclosure formerly defined by the ditches.

In the southern part of the site a 4 m-length of limestone walling was partially revealed; it may have formed part of a building extending beyond the limits of the excavation. The wall, which overlay some of the enclosure ditches, survived two or three courses high and contained sherds of Roman and medieval pottery between its stones. To the north-east a crushed stone surface of late medieval/early post-medieval date and a post-medieval stone-lined well also were recorded.

David Kenyon and Dawn Enright, CAT

LYDNEY, *The Feathers Hotel, High Street*, ST 631030. A site evaluation identified walls belonging to the 19th-century hotel and outbuildings in addition to ones which may have belonged to the earlier, 17th-century, Feathers Inn and the neighbouring Old Manor House. Significant quantities of post-medieval ceramics, animal bone and clay tobacco pipes were found. The earliest deposits encountered were cut features of medieval date. Evidence for iron-processing was also found on the site in the form of technological residues and a stone platform, which may have formed part of an associated structure.

J. G. P. Erskine, AAU

MINCHINHAMPTON, *Box Crescent*, SO 86690068. An evaluation was carried out in advance of a housing development but no evidence for the survival of archaeological features within the proposed development area was recorded. Two sherds of residual Romano-British pottery were retrieved from the topsoil.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

36 West End, SO 87130075. A watching brief during groundworks for an extension to the rear of the property revealed an 18th-century drystone wall.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

NAUNTON, *Grange Hill Quarry*, SP 11502440. Evaluation in advance of the extension of the existing quarry identified three pits, one of which had a clay lining, a ditch, and two post-settings dating to the middle Iron Age. A number of post-medieval quarry pits were also found. Examination of aerial photographs suggests further archaeological features lie within the site, including possible enclosures, a pit alignment, and quarry pits.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

Grange Hill Quarry, SP 11502430. Following the evaluation (see above) the first phase of an archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of the extension of the quarry. The area excavated during the Phase 1 works was 180 m long and up to 40 m wide. Several archaeological features cutting the limestone bedrock were recorded. They included a cluster of four postholes (each *c.* 0.5 m in diameter and 0.4 m in depth) forming an area *c.* 5 m square. A small assemblage of later prehistoric pottery was recovered from these features, which probably formed an outlying structure associated with the suggested Iron-Age activity identified during the evaluation to the east of the excavated area. Twenty two large pits were also identified in the southern half of the site; they were interpreted as medieval and post-medieval quarry pits.

Gwilym Hughes, BUFAU

NORTHLEACH, *High Street and Market Place*, SP 10351455. A watching brief during sewer works identified five undated pits.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

NYMPSFIELD, *Court Farm*, SO 80130022. Following documentary research, twelve evaluation trenches were excavated in association with a proposal to convert several stone barns into living accommodation and to erect new garages and walls. The barns form a 'model farm' complex probably created *c.* 1860 by the architect Benjamin Bucknall. Within the model farm's main yard (Trenches 2–5) the old ground surface beneath the barns was buried under landfill either in the late 18th century or *c.* 1860. Features below the landfill produced no finds but were probably post-medieval in date.

The old ground surface, revealed in the farmhouse garden at *c.* 0.7 m below the existing ground surface (Trenches 1 and 1A), had been buried by 18th- or 19th-century landfill. Activity pre-dating the landfill was restricted to a spread of fire-reddened limestone lying on the buried ground surface (Trench 1A) and to two sherds of medieval pottery and a flint waste flake of possible prehistoric date (all from the buried soil in Trench 1A). There were no features cutting the relict ground surface within either trench, but the finds would seem to indicate at least some activity in the area. Trench 6 (to the east of building 4) and Trench 11 (to the south-east of the farmhouse) revealed no evidence for past activity except the basal remnants of an old cultivation soil. Trenches 7 and 9 indicate massive downslope erosion in the vicinity in the past.

N. Tavener, MA

PRESTBURY, *23 The Burgage*, SO 96722397. An archaeological watching brief established that the site had been extensively landscaped, probably during the construction of the existing house. Below the shallow foundations of the existing brick-built house substantial limestone foundations were identified which related to an undated but earlier structure.

Dan Hicks GCCAS

RODBOROUGH, *Four Oaks*, SO 85400360. A watching brief found two undated ditches.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

RUSPIDGE AND SOUDLEY, *Soudley Camp*, SO 66161058, see above, Forest of Dean.

ST. BRIAVELS, *Morgan's Cottage*, SO 54210387. A watching brief during preparatory groundworks for an extension on the southern side of the house recorded the bank of Offa's Dyke.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Chapel Cottage, Brockweir Common, SO 53990242. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a garage and extension to the cottage. The site is close to Offa's Dyke. A ditch (not part of the dyke) was observed in section. Two angular stone blocks lay just above the bottom of this shallow-sided feature, but no datable finds came from the fill.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

SLIMBRIDGE, *Land at Glebelands*, SO 74050366. An area north of the church of St. John the Evangelist adjacent to the burial ground and a moated enclosure was evaluated. The evaluation established the presence of features dating to the Romano-British, possibly sub-Roman, and medieval (12th–14th century) periods. A preliminary interpretation suggests the presence of a 3rd–4th-century settlement, which may have continued into the 5th century, and a large enclosure of medieval date, possibly representing the churchyard boundary at that period. The possible sub-Roman settlement was identified on the basis of a new type of pottery, provisionally assigned to the period.

Louise Bashford GCCAS

SOMERFORD KEYNES & ASHTON KEYNES (Wilts.), *Cotswold Community*, SU 033962. An excavation in advance of sand and gravel extraction revealed activity of the Bronze-Age, Iron-Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. The quarry entrance and tunnel area (c. 100 × 35 m) revealed segmented ditches, postholes and waterholes of Bronze-Age date and a fenced enclosure with an entrance, possibly Iron Age in date. Roman ditches, including trackway ditches, were also found. Along the conveyor area (c. 280 × 14 m) Bronze-Age and Iron-Age waterholes, pits and postholes and Roman trackway ditches were present. A large open area in the west of the site (6.1 ha) revealed archaeological activity covering the Bronze-Age, Iron-Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Small clusters of Bronze-Age features were located across the site, including postholes, pits and waterholes. One such cluster consisted of two circular post-built structures, a waterhole and a fenced enclosure. A pit alignment oriented N–S, probably late Bronze Age to early Iron Age in date, was uncovered; it was crossed by a segmented ditched enclosure. Four human burials of varying dates (Bronze Age/Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon), two cremations and one animal burial were also found. Romano-British trackways and contemporary field systems were identified, and between one of the two trackways were earlier, regular, short lines of postholes. Areas of Saxon activity were located, including rectangular post-built structures with associated pits and waterholes. Medieval field systems were evidenced by boundary ditches and extensive ridge-and-furrow. One boundary formed the ancient parish boundary and in the 19th century became the county boundary.

Granville Laws, OAU

SOUTH CERNEY, *All Hallows' Church*, SU 05009735. An evaluation test pit on the north side of the church tower revealed at least four probable medieval inhumation burials, sealed by rubble up to 0.6 m thick which was probably associated with the restoration of the church tower in the 1860s.

David Kenyon, CAT

SOUTHROP, *Manor Farm Barns*, SP 20150340. An evaluation established evidence for archaeological features, the earliest of which were dated by the presence of 14 sherds of organic-tempered pottery of 5th–early 8th-century date. A possible ditch of Anglo-Saxon date, a medieval ditch and post-medieval wall foundations were also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

STANTON, *St. Michael's and All Angels' Church*, SP 06903430. A watching brief during groundworks associated with drainage improvements revealed disarticulated human remains disturbed during the 19th century, residual sherds of Roman and medieval pottery, and fragments of glazed tile.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

STANWAY, see above, Hawling, Temple Guiting & Stanway.

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *Landgate Yard*, SP 19382587. An evaluation established that the area to the west of the existing buildings had been heavily truncated by quarrying. A deposit containing two fragments of medieval roof tile was recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Jasmine Cottage, *Sheep Street*, SP 19182563. A watching brief during groundworks for a conservatory recorded two post-medieval stone structures, a wall foundation and a cess pit.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

The Fox Inn, SP 19282568. A watching brief identified a post-medieval/early modern well-shaft and two soakaways.

Mark Brett, CAT

TEMPLE GUITING, *Court Field mound*, SP 0901526915. This low mound, *c.* 1.5 m high and 20 m across, similar in form to other round barrows in the area, lies well-preserved under old pastureland on an upper valley slope overlooking the river Windrush. Excavation has revealed pitched rubble on the flank of the mound.

Alistair Marshall

The Paddocks, SP 09362722. This well-preserved, upland valley site lies on a defensible pasture spur overlooking the river Windrush; it was first discovered as a distinct concentration of sub-surface burning by MS (magnetic susceptibility) microprobe survey (AR 23). The enclosure complex covers *c.* 3 ha and contains a single, heavily used habitation zone. Excavation revealed significant mid Iron-Age occupation and produced some Roman material. The site lies *c.* 300 m south of, and apart from, the defensive Iron-Age enclosure at Middle Ground and may be its successor, as seen at other site pairings in the area (e.g. The Park and Bowsings, Guiting Power).

Because of its clarity and excellent preservation the site is being used for development of improved instrumentation for magnetic mapping. Exploration of the settlement complex was extended to include its hinterland, which stretches over the adjacent hillside to the west, again all under old pastureland. MS microprobing revealed distinct sub-surface scatters of burnt sediment over the mid-upper slopes, indicating zones of ancient land clearance and cultivation. Excavated sections within these areas, and at the site itself, showed a clear increase in MS-enhanced hillwash from the Iron Age onwards, indicating progressive intensification of land use. Thin scatters of Iron-Age and Roman debris over adjacent ploughed areas of hill slope also fit this pattern of site-associated activity.

Alistair Marshall

TEMPLE GUITING, see above, Hawling, Temple Guiting & Stanway.

TETBURY, *The Prince of Wales Public House*, *West Street*, ST 88839305. An evaluation to the east of the public house recorded a cellar, wall foundations and demolition debris relating to buildings that had fronted the north side of West Street.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

15 *The Green*, ST 89109295. A watching brief found one *in-situ* inhumation and disarticulated remains of at least two other individuals, most probably from part of the once more extensive medieval graveyard of St. Mary's church.

Jon Hart, CAT

TEWKESBURY, *The Ancient Grudge, 15 High Street*, SO 89273281. An evaluation undertaken to the west of the existing building revealed natural alluvial deposits overlain by a deposit of possible medieval origin.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Land at Back of Avon, Tolsey Lane, SO 89163271. Evaluation identified a probable 17th-century wall together with a related metallised surface and some post-medieval pits. Deposits relating to a 19th-century shoe factory were also recorded.

Mark Brett, CAT

TIDENHAM, *Offa's Dyke*, ST 55079830 to SO 54530189, see above, Forest of Dean.

TWYNING, *Towbury hillfort*, SO 880370. A watching brief was undertaken during the clearance of a pond situated within the Iron-Age hillfort. The pond is understood to be of relatively recent origin and no deposits predating the modern period were identified.

Derek Hurst, WCCAS

UPTON ST. LEONARDS, *St. Leonard's Church*, SO 862150. A watching brief was undertaken during excavations for a drainpipe and septic tank. The medieval tower foundations were recorded. In the pit for the tank, 20 m south of the church's west end, five burials of late 18th- to early 19th-century date were uncovered, two with depositum plates, one with coffin handles. The burials followed the same orientation as the 19th-century graves nearby. As there were no earlier graves it is likely that this area was not used for burial before the 18th century.

Carolyn Heighway, Past Historic

WEST DEAN, *Winding Wheel to Bream Church*, SO 59750569 to SO 60030549. An evaluation to the south of the Coleford road (B4231) recorded parts of three pits of varying size and containing a large quantity of slag. The pits may have been of the type known locally as 'scowles', created by the mining of iron ore. The largest pit contained residual post-medieval pottery, and the natural deposits through which it was cut had been affected by heat or burning. A single undated ditch was recorded at the eastern end of the development area.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WINCHCOMBE, *20 High Street*, SP 02552831. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for an extension. Evidence of medieval activity was present in the form of a cess pit. A large quantity of faced stone was also noted, amongst which were several large architectural fragments that may have originated from Winchcombe Abbey.

Jo Vallender, GCCAS

10 Hailes Street, SP 02582844. An evaluation of land at the rear of 10 Hailes Street identified a substantial feature, probably a large ditch or artificial terrace, containing three sherds of medieval pottery in the latest fill.

Dan Hicks, GCCAS

1 Oddfellows Terrace, Back Lane, SP 02062824. A watching brief was carried out in the vicinity of the medieval settlement, on the alignment of the bank of the Anglo-Saxon *burh*. A single sherd from a medieval cooking pot (Gloucester fabric type TF43) of 12th–13th-century date was recovered.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

Church of England Infant School, SP 02312842. Two phases of archaeological evaluation were carried out in advance of a proposed extension to the school. The first established the presence of two large features interpreted as backfilled monastic fishponds. The second identified a ditch aligned SE–NW, which was backfilled in the late medieval period, and post-medieval dumped deposits.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Junior School, SP 02102825. A desk-based assessment was carried out into the archaeological implications of development on land at the school. The available evidence suggests that significant deposits relating to Winchcombe's northern *burh* defences may be preserved below the terracing which forms a raised area for the original school building.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

36 Hailes Street, SP 02652850. A watching brief identified two pits and two postholes dating from the late medieval/early post-medieval period within the tenement plot to the rear of the dwelling.

Mark Brett, CAT

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Wortley House*, SO 765918. Archaeological observation took place after excavation for a new outbuilding, which was cut into a terrace at the north end of the 18th-century house. Observation was required, as a condition of planning permission, due to the proximity of the Roman villa. No features or artefacts earlier than the 18th and 19th centuries were observed.

Carolyn Heighway, Past Historic

YANWORTH, *Yanworth Village*, SP 07601362. A watching brief was carried out in fields on the southern side of the village to assess the impact of drainage works and tree planting on medieval earthworks. Topsoil stripping in one trench uncovered two house platforms and another exposed two walls of medieval date.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS