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by J. Wills (ed.)
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Edited by JAN WILLS

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
CAT	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
DAG	Dean Archaeological Group
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GAU	Gloucester Archaeology Unit
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Marches Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
NT	National Trust
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services

ALMONDSBURY, *Bristol Golf Club*, ST 585816. A watching brief was carried out on the reconstruction of St. Swithin's farmhouse and the construction of a golf course. The area had been previously identified as the site of a medieval chapel and moated farmhouse. The moat was identified: it had been filled with domestic rubbish within the last 150 years and badly damaged by successive construction work.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Hollywood Tower, ST 57508150. A desk-based assessment of the Hollywood Tower estate, which includes an early 19th-century mansion and 54 ha of parkland, woods and agricultural land, identified three archaeological sites. A late medieval tenement is recorded next to Bowstreet Lane, while the site of a possible toft lies next to the junction of Bowstreet Lane and the B4055 road. Beyond the south-west corner of the estate is recorded the line of the Roman road between *Abonae* (Sea Mills) and *Glevum* (Gloucester). Field survey identified in parkland north-east of the mansion a linear earth bank *c.* 8 m wide by 50 m long; it may be the 'agger', or embankment, of the Roman road.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

AMPNEY ST. PETER, *Iveson House*, SP 08140153. An evaluation comprising a single trench revealed former topsoil dating from the 12th to 13th century. This was probably rarely cultivated, if at all, as the pottery recovered was unabraded and it is therefore likely that the site was under pasture or perhaps an

orchard during that period. Two possible sherds of late Saxon pottery were also recovered from the former topsoil, suggesting occupation of that date close to the site. A mortar spread overlying the topsoil was undated. A large cut in the eastern end of the trench was probably excavated in the 19th or 20th century.

J. Wainwright, MA

BADGEWORTH, *The Elms, Bentham*, SO 91171699. A desk-based assessment was carried out of the potential archaeological impact of a proposed golf driving range on land adjacent to an area of prehistoric and Roman activity. Medieval ridge-and-furrow was present across the whole of the study area. A subsequent archaeological evaluation recorded no evidence of archaeological features or deposits other than the medieval field system.

Karen Derham and Paul Nichols, GCCAS

BADGEWORTH, COWLEY & GREAT WITCOMBE, *Birdlip Hill*, SO 92451441 to SO 92241511. An examination and a partial survey of the woods and freestone/peagrit quarries between the Royal George and Peak Camp identified the following features:

SO92481448: the Birdlip 'cave', 17 m long, was excavated at the junction of the freestone and overlying Upper Trigonon grit. Two chambers are present: the right hand, lower, chamber has a central stone block pillar. The site is more likely to be a garden grotto than an underground stone quarry, as it is associated with a late 19th-century pleasure garden behind the Royal George at what was known from the 18th century as 'the Rocks'. Stone steps, iron railings and high walls survive hidden by ivy. An Edwardian postcard shows the 'cave'.

SO92501465: at the Lawn Freestone quarry, said to be the possible location of Gloucester's Roman quarries, a quarry track leading to fields at the top of the hill, north of Birdlip, was constructed by or soon after 1829. A 50-m long section was found to be missing, having been subsequently removed by quarrying. Documentary evidence indicates that a quarry immediately to the north was worked between c. 1800 and 1830. Other quarries on the hilltop were worked in the 18th century.

SO92351507: the larger of two peagrit quarries towards the western end of the hillside has a quarry face remarkably clear of debris but covered in ivy. This is almost certainly the source of a white shelly peagrit used in the 12th century at Gloucester Cathedral. Towards the western end of the quarry is a small natural cave.

SO920150: standing and fallen stones, pathways, levelled areas and mature non-native trees indicate the presence of a lost garden or arboretum possibly created by Arthur Spry Helps, who lived there, at Knap House, c. 1879–1906. According to local tradition he may have had connections with Kew. A standing stone in the garden of Knap House marks a corner of the Great Witcombe/Badgeworth parish boundary. In the woods, a 200-m length of c.1-m wide pathway cuts across the hillside from the north-western boundary, revetted with stone into the bank above and on the slope below. Halfway along there is a line of small stone blocks, some still standing. A separate 30-m section of pathway was found immediately below a monolith of peagrit, 2 m wide, 0.5 m thick and 3 m high. Documentary evidence indicates that the quarries had been abandoned and converted into pleasure gardens before 1894.

Arthur Price

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *The Grange*, SO 95522705. An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new primary school. Three furrows of post-medieval date, containing heavily abraded residual pottery of Romano-British and medieval date and a Romano-British coin, were identified.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

BLADINGTON, *Church Lane Cemetery*, SP 24472247. An evaluation was carried out prior to the extension of the cemetery. It established the presence of two undated ditches and two undated postholes. All of the features were heavily truncated.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Manor Farm, SP 22412359. A watching brief was undertaken to monitor the construction of a riding-school. The reduction of the area by mechanical excavator and the groundworks associated with the school's construction were observed. A single archaeological feature, an undated curving bank of yellow

clay, was identified, together with a single piece of worked late Neolithic or early Bronze-Age flint, which exhibited evidence of possible retouch to the blade, and several modern brick fragments.

FA

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Primary School*, SP 16662100. An excavation and a watching brief were undertaken prior to the construction of new classrooms and a toilet block. The excavations exposed over 100 postholes, nine pits and four ditches. A further six postholes, nine pits and a ditch were observed during the excavation of service trenches. The majority of the features were dated to the middle Iron Age, although at least one posthole was dated to the middle Bronze Age and five residual sherds of late Neolithic Peterborough Ware were retrieved from the site.

The tightly flexed skeleton of a female, aged 12–14 years at death, was present in one of the pits. Pottery from the pit dated the burial to the middle Iron Age. Part of a human skull was also present in the fill of a nearby ditch of early Iron-Age date observed during the watching brief.

The pottery assemblage included 55 sherds from briquetage salt containers from Droitwich and a single sherd of Dorset-fabric briquetage. The use of salt from two very different sources at Bourton in the Iron Age is further evidence for long-distance exchange in the period.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Cemetery Extension, Cemetery Lane, SP 17182080. A desk-based assessment was carried out on the site of allotments east of the existing cemetery. The site lies within Salmonsbury Camp and has not been developed in the historic period; it therefore demonstrated a high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits and features.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Green Lake Playing Field, The Cotswold School, SP 16222110. An evaluation was carried out to assess the impact of proposed drainage works on the south-western part of a field within the Roman settlement. Two ditches of late 1st- to early 2nd-century date, a third ditch of 2nd-century date and tipped deposits, possibly derived from industrial activity, were recorded. The latest phase of activity was represented by rubble deposits and a wall from a 4th-century building. The pottery retrieved contained a high proportion of imported samian and regionally traded wares.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Lloyds Bank, High Street, SP 16852070. Evaluation revealed a pit containing 17th- to 18th-century domestic refuse.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

Fosse View, Lansdown, SP 16192096. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for an extension and alterations. Romano-British deposits comprising levelling layers and a robbed wall were recorded.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

April Rise, Station Road, SP 170209. Evaluation within the defensive circuit of Salmonsbury Camp Iron-Age hillfort found only early modern gravel pits.

Alistair Barber, CAT

Whiteshoots Cottage, SP 15802066. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for an extension to the cottage. A ditch containing Romano-British pottery and a possible ditch terminal, undated, were aligned NW–SE.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

BOXWELL WITH LEIGHTERTON, *12 The Street, Leighterton*, ST 82319101. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the groundworks for a new dwelling on land next to the house. Four large features interpreted as quarries appear to have been backfilled in the post-medieval period.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

BRADLEY STOKE, *Bradley Stoke Way*, ST 625817. An evaluation of a proposed development site uncovered evidence of Bronze-Age and Romano-British settlement comparable to that recorded on adjacent land. The evidence was concentrated in three main areas and comprised the truncated remains of postholes, pits and linear features containing pottery, bone, fragmented Pennant sandstone, worked limestone and metal-working waste. The remains of a possible field system, thought to be contemporary with the other features, were also located. Much of the archaeology, which was recorded at a very shallow depth, was poorly preserved due to recent ground disturbance.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

Savages Wood Primary School, ST 621818. A desk-based assessment and an evaluation of a green-field site proposed for redevelopment as a school identified the route of a possible early road adjacent to the Savages Wood Bronze-Age settlement. The area had been damaged by previous development work and the information recovered was limited to one sherd of heavily abraded prehistoric pottery and three sherds of medieval pottery. A small group of pits, a truncated ditch and a gully did not provide any diagnostic finds. No indications of the early road were identified.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

BRISTOL

College Square, ST 58217260. Four trenches were excavated to discover potential evidence of buildings associated with the abbey of St. Augustine. Wall footings likely to relate to a medieval range, depicted on a view of the area by Bernard Lens in 1712, were identified. The footings had been re-used for the later 18th-century buildings that occupied the site until the late 1930s; the present ground surface is likely to be the approximate level of the cellar floors of those buildings. Medieval occupation levels within the structures did not survive, although a rough stone cobbled surface, revealed at the south end of the site, is likely to have been part of an open yard. Dating evidence from the make-up deposits for the yard surface suggests a 13th–14th-century date. To the west of the structural remains, the archaeological trenches revealed garden soil deposits of 18th- and 19th-century date.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Deanery Road/Anchor Road, ST 58137263. Field evaluation examined an area *c.* 150 m west of the 12th-century Augustinian abbey and later cathedral. The site was known as the 'Bishops Park' in the 17th century and is shown as undeveloped land containing a large pond on Rocque's map of 1742, prior to its residential and commercial development from the late 18th century. Evaluation trenches revealed a small assemblage of residual 13th–14th-century pottery but no *in-situ* medieval deposits or fishpond were identified. Eighteenth-century and later cellars, and the former line of College Street, were noted, the latter overlain by dumps containing 17th- to later 18th-century artefacts. Subsequent excavation was at the anticipated site of the fishpond and, although no evidence of a pond was encountered, partially revealed the robbed remains of an undated, but potentially medieval, circular stone structure. Overlying the footings was a 1.3-m wide mortared sandstone foundation course associated with a slab-lined floor. An integral under-floor drainage channel directed water through the curving wall to discharge into a sluice area defined by two buttresses on its southern side. The structure was covered by robbing debris and dumps containing 17th- to 18th-century finds. It may have been associated with the medieval water supply system, perhaps serving as a filtration or supply cistern fed by groundwater from the system of conduits previously recorded in this part of the town.

Alistair Barber and Mark Collard, CAT

Canon's Marsh, site of the South Building, ST58447251. Excavations, following an archaeological evaluation of the location in 1998, uncovered further evidence of 18th–19th-century occupation and industrial activity. A timber yard recorded during the evaluation was confirmed as the 19th-century successor to a formal garden shown on Rocque's 1742 plan of Bristol. Remains of the latter comprised a possible gravel path, flowerbed, drainage gully and a line of shrub-holes. The gully and shrub-holes contained pottery dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. Structural remains, the earliest of which rested upon alluvial clay, were preserved *in situ* along the eastern and southern sides of the timber yard. The remains fronting the former line of Canon's Road were interpreted as the foundations of 18th-century domestic buildings, namely the

George Hotel and adjacent properties. The structures looking out over the yard also dated from the 18th century but had been added to and rebuilt during the 19th century, converting them from residential to industrial use. A chimney base (complete with firebox), a pair of boiler chambers and several brick-floored processing areas were identified, but there was a marked absence of finds to identify the industrial activity with which they were associated. There is no historical documentation for this building complex, but given Canon's Marsh's dockside location and the street directory evidence for the area during the period, it is likely that it was connected with timber processing (i.e., steaming, warping and coating) or rope-making. A further segment of an already recorded broad, stone-lined conduit, thought to be for drainage, sewerage or access to the Canon's Marsh ropewalk, was recorded during the excavation, as was a shorter stretch meeting it at right angles. It is unclear how the conduits related physically or temporally to the other structures on the site, but neither appeared to extend beyond the confines of the timber yard or the underlying garden.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

The Georgian House Museum, 7 Great George Street, ST 58187292. An evaluation trench was excavated to the rear of the house in order to locate earlier garden remains prior to re-landscaping. Part of the terraced Victorian garden uncovered beneath the modern garden sealed remains of a garden landscaped c. 1790. Those remains comprised a sloping central expanse of rubble and clay with flowerbeds to either side. Part of the garden interior was surfaced with grey ashy gravel, which may have been the setting for a more consolidated gravel surface or stone paving slabs. Remnants of a thin soil layer may have been the bedding for a garden lawn. Soil samples taken for environmental purposes provided very little information about plant species present in the garden during the Georgian period.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

98–103 Redcliff Street, ST 59067256. Monitoring the demolition of 20th-century buildings on the site revealed that they incorporated elements from structures shown on 19th-century plans and walls from earlier buildings. A subsequent excavation on the site revealed fragmentary evidence of a wooden, wicker river revetment of 12th-century date and medieval tenements fronting Redcliff Street. During groundworks for the new development a plan of all the medieval tenements within the site was made as party walls survived at a relatively shallow depth. Most of the buildings had cellars of 18th–19th-century date, and large walls, possibly part of the 13th-century quay, were recorded beneath two cellars. A stone slipway was identified between two of the medieval tenements on the line of a lane, recorded on Millerd's late 17th-century maps and the 18th–19th-century plans by Rocque, Dunne and Ashmead. This lane was widened in the 1860s to become Ferry Street between Redcliff Street and Redcliff Backs.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

30–38 St. Thomas Street, ST 59157255. An excavation was carried out on land evaluated in 1998 (cf. AR 24). Two areas totalling 220 m² were investigated just behind the street frontage. The lowest deposit encountered, at between 6.8 and 7.1m above O.D., was river alluvium, consisting of a grey-brown silty clay loam which became browner in colour towards its surface. Between the alluvium and the overlying archaeological deposits no obvious soil horizon survived. The first evidence of human activity was a few sherds of 12th-century pottery in the upper surface of the alluvium, derived presumably from occupation in the vicinity. Neither the excavation nor documentary research suggested that occupation began on the site before the construction of the defensive line known as the Portwall in the 1240s. A number of shallow pits cut into the alluvium were the earliest features discovered. Possibly dug to extract clay for use in a nearby pottery kiln, they had been deliberately backfilled with 14th-century kiln waste of a type belonging to the so-called 'Redcliffe-Ware' pottery industry. It seems likely that the pits were dug and backfilled before occupation commenced on the site, some time before 1325 when Isabella de Yeule owned 'a garden, house and land' here. This corresponds with the first certain archaeological evidence for occupation, which consisted of a layer overlying the alluvium and containing pottery dating from the second quarter of the 14th century. An E–W 'V'-shaped ditch almost certainly defined a property boundary established at this time; it was reinforced by a wall along its south side later in the 14th century.

The only evidence for a medieval building found during the excavation was an early 14th-century N–S wall, which had been built on the surface of the alluvium and was most probably the rear wall of a house

fronting St. Thomas Street. If that is the case, the medieval street must have been much narrower than it is today and the rest of the house must lie beneath the modern pavement and road. The medieval house was largely demolished in the 16th century and the mortar and rubble derived from its destruction spread across the area. The demolition debris suggested that it was a house of some status, having carved freestone window and door openings and a roof of Pennant sandstone tiles finished with green glazed crested ridge tiles.

By 1572 a lodge had been built on the site. That property included a 'garden ground' and its date fits well with the archaeological evidence of a late 16th-century date for the deposition of the first level of post-medieval garden soils which covered the entire area of the excavation until the early 18th century. By 1721 the lodge and garden had been replaced by Richard Warren's glassworks. Part of the glass cone was found during the 1998 evaluation, and the excavation located the foundations and cellars of some of the ancillary buildings shown on a 1768 plan of the works. Glass production ceased before 1774, and by 1789 one of the buildings of the former glassworks had become a public house. The 18th–early 19th-century buildings were demolished in 1889 for the construction of Edward Ringer and Company's tobacco factory.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

Temple Quay, ST 59567262. The medieval water-gate at Temple Quay was excavated. Previous evaluation of the site had revealed well-preserved remains of the 13th-century Portwall, enclosing the suburbs south of the river Avon, and a substantial gate (postern) providing access to and from the water-filled ditch outside the wall. It seems likely the gate was built by the Knights Templar as a symbolic gesture of their presence in the town. Several phases of construction and repair were recorded, dating between the 13th and 19th centuries. It is proposed to display the gate within the new development.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

Temple Quay, Plot 2A, ST 59517263. Monitoring of groundworks recorded a tobacco-pipe kiln. The kiln, operated by the Bristol Clay Tobacco Pipe Manufacturers Ltd. from 1904 to 1911, stood in a small property at the rear of Poole's Court, off Tower Street, but it is unclear whether it occupied an open yard or a roofed structure. By 1912, according to the 1918 O.S. map, Poole's Court had been replaced by a rectangular building of unknown function. Excavation of the kiln's fireboxes recovered pipes from 42 different moulds. Wright's Directory suggests that the property was vacant until demolition for the goods shed extension in the 1920s.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Welsh Back, Llandoger Trow, ST 58897270. An evaluation adjacent to the Llandoger Trow public house at 30 & 31 Welsh Back, 1 & 2 King Street, and 12 Little King Street revealed the presence of substantial building remains of the 17th–earlier 20th century. Some deposits contemporary with the middle to later phases of occupation of the buildings were also identified. All the buildings were erected on early phases of land reclamation south of the medieval town wall. These landfill deposits were rich in domestic and industrial waste of the first half of the 17th century. More recent building had only partly affected building foundations and associated deposits at 30 & 31 Welsh Back and 1 & 2 King Street. The cellar beneath 2 King Street was almost certainly of 17th-century date and largely intact. No early building fabric was revealed in stripping the area of a new opening in the party wall between the public house and 2 King Street. The wall was apparently repaired after bomb damage sustained during the Second World War.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

48–54 West Street, Old Market, ST 59967325. During the monitoring of groundworks medieval material was recovered from a ditch of unknown function, aligned approximately parallel with West Street. Precise dating of the ditch was not possible; only three pottery sherds were recovered dating from the pre-Conquest period to the late 13th century. Late 16th-century occupation and a well were recorded to the rear of the West Street properties.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Fiennes Court/Sterling House, off Union Street/Fairfax Street, ST 59007321. An excavation covering 750 m² was carried out on the site, which lies just outside the area of the medieval town and on the north bank of the river Frome and was evaluated in 1999 (AR 24).

From the mid 12th to the early 16th century the land was owned by the Benedictine priory of St. James. It had been assumed that it remained as fields until at least the 13th century. However, the excavation showed that the course of the Frome had been altered as early as the 12th century when it was pushed further west by the construction of a river wall which probably also served as a quay. A medieval street, uncovered during the excavation, linked the priory with the river, and its name (St. James's Back) suggests that the street originally ran along the top of the quay; elsewhere in Bristol quaysides are still known as 'Backs'. The old course of the river was backfilled with red sand and clay to make a level, dry surface for occupation. The sand and clay had probably been brought from the area of the priory or Bristol Castle, the latter situated north of the Frome; both buildings were on outcrops of red Triassic sandstone and Keuper Marl.

By the late 12th century an industrial complex of stone and timber buildings with clay floors was established over the levelling deposit. The buildings were associated with a circular stone furnace (possibly the base of a drying vat) and at least four metal-working hearths. A stone mould for making finger rings was associated with one of the hearths.

During the late 13th or early 14th century the industrial complex was replaced by a substantial house with a courtyard and gardens. The house was built of yellow Lias limestone and roofed with slate that must have given it an imposing appearance. Successive stone floor surfaces in what was probably the great hall produced many fragments of wine jugs, some imported from France and the Iberian peninsula. A stone-lined garderobe pit adjoined the north-east corner of the building. North of the house stone foundations indicated the presence of at least one outbuilding, possibly a detached kitchen block.

The house's size and fabric suggest that it belonged to a wealthy citizen who used it in the manner of a country retreat away from the crowded confines of the medieval town. It is possible that it was the property owned by the Wilcocks family, first mentioned in 1394, and described in 1546 as 'a mansion and brewhouse'.

A 15th-century circular pit, dug into the natural alluvium, may have been used for water storage. It had been backfilled with organic material including parts of leather shoes, a wooden bowl and pieces of worked timber. It seems that the house survived into the 17th century although by that time other buildings, possibly workshops or tenements, had been constructed in its garden. It was probably the property described in the later 17th century documents as 'ruinated and consumed by fire' in the 'late civil warrs and dystracions'.

Later the area was occupied by tenements known as the 'New Buildings'. Some of these survived in the 19th century but others were destroyed in the 1770s during the construction of Union Street. Archaeological evidence for these tenements had largely been removed by the foundations, machine bases, furnaces and heating ducts of the 19th-century Fry's chocolate factory.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

St. Judes, land adjacent to 17 Wade Street, ST 59827350. A desk-based study and an evaluation were carried out prior to residential development. Wade Street represents an important element in one of the earliest planned developments of artisan housing in Bristol. The land was conveyed in 1707 and construction commenced c. 1710. Neglect and dilapidation led to compulsory purchase in 1936, but no development had occurred since then. The evaluation indicated that the 18th-century cellars and ground plans, somewhat modified, still survive to a considerable depth. A small residual assemblage of medieval pottery indicates some limited medieval activity in the area.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

St. Pauls, Wilson Street, ST 59597370. An archaeological watching brief, carried out on the site of a former scrap-yard, recorded part of the late 18th–19th-century street frontage on the south side of Wilson Street. The remains included a row of adjoining cellars and a horizon of buried garden soil. Several of the cellars had coal chutes and underfloor cisterns. Two stone wells of indeterminate date and part of a 19th-century slum dwelling adjoining Orange Street were also recorded.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

St Werbergbs, 228 Mina Road, ST 601752. A desk-based study was carried out on a disused industrial site, formerly Ashley Vale Mills, known in the medieval period as the Glass Mills or Glasspylle Mills. The mills

had artificial watercourses and water control systems, now presumably buried. The stream and the 'Boiling Wells' to the north provided water supplied by the Key Pipe to the medieval dockside. The land was the property of the St. James's Priory and at the Dissolution became part of the Heath House estate of the Smyths of Aston Court.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Horstman Controls, South Bristol Business Park, Hengrove Way, ST 691691. Archaeological recording was carried out on the site of a former public playing field being redeveloped for industrial use and car parking and adjacent to an identified Romano-British farmstead, a field system and the medieval Inns Court. A few Romano-British sherds were recovered from unstratified deposits indicating a very low level of occupation and/or high recent disturbance. The area had been reduced in level considerably in the recent past.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Avonmouth, The Portway/West Town Road, ST 52297700. A desk-based assessment of land adjacent to the Portway and West Town Road found that there is a high potential for Palaeolithic archaeology on the site. The site is likely to have been pasture until the 20th century and it has been used more recently as allotments. Prefabs occupied the northern end of the site after the Second World War and the site is now a largely overgrown field.

Peter Insole, BaRAS

Bedminster, Merrywood Mills, ST 583716. A desk-based study was carried out in advance of residential redevelopment. The area had been a paddock at the rear of the 18th-century Bull House, which was later reconstructed as the Star Inn, complete with stables, gardens, brewery and bowling green. Part of the land to the east was taken into the Dean Lane colliery in the late 19th century and the inn's outbuildings were separated into yards, workshops and formal shops on the North Street frontage.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Brislington, Nursing Home, Tramway Road, ST 614715. A watching brief was carried out on the site of the Co-Operative Wholesale Society's clothing factory constructed in 1936. The site is also adjacent to the site of the Brislington Roman villa and to the line (1863) of the North Somerset branch of the G.W.R. No significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered below the concrete yard and factory floors, brick drains and foundations. A possible air-raid shelter was located, dated by building records in the Bristol Record Office to 1940.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Redland, Queen Victoria House, ST 57467485. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds of the house. The putative course of the Roman road, detected by excavation to the north-west of the house, was thought to have crossed the grounds. The area had been heavily affected by post-medieval quarrying and no evidence for the road was recovered.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

St. George, Avon Park, ST 51587317. A desk-based study was carried out on this industrial site. The present residential road was constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and the study area was used for market gardens and agriculture, for which the suburban parish of St. George was noted from the late medieval period. The study area adjoins finds of Romano-British burials and a medieval chapel and settlement.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Westbury-on-Trym, Avonleigh, Stoke Park Road South, ST 566754. Desk-based research indicates that the house was built soon after 1869 in the Dutch style for Benjamin Perry, a Bristol warehouse owner. The land had previously been part of the Stoke Park estate. It is possible that the house is adjacent to the Roman Road from Bitton to Sea Mills, but no archaeological evidence was recovered from test pits on the site.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

BROCKWORTH, *proposed motorway service area*, SO 882173. An evaluation consisting of 39 trenches was carried out on both sides of the Gloucester Business Park link road. Excavation before the road's construction in 1998 found evidence of middle Bronze-Age burials, late Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age roundhouses and a Romano-British agricultural settlement with a small associated cemetery (AR 23). Geophysical survey demonstrated that this activity continued to the west of the road. Two postholes may be part of further prehistoric roundhouses. Features associated with the Romano-British settlement comprised enclosure ditches, a possible trackway, field ditches, and a soil spread. A possible ring-ditch was also identified. Much of the site was covered with medieval ridge-and-furrow set within former field boundaries. Large post-medieval pits, presumably for clay and gravel extraction, were also identified.

Alan Thomas, CAT

CHEDWORTH, *Roman Villa*, SP 05301345. Three archaeological interventions were made at the villa site during 2000. They have improved understanding of the extent of the intact archaeological resource at Chedworth, with a clearer concentration of early activity at the west end of the site, and have yielded more details of high-status elements during the 4th century. In addition, the length of continuous activity at the site has been extended by the new dating evidence.

A survey was undertaken to establish the extent and condition of any intact buried mosaics, and to give a snapshot of surviving stratigraphy across the site. Twenty-seven test pits were excavated, and four rooms in the west wing known to have buried mosaics were completely stripped of 19th-century backfill. The mosaics in Rooms 5b and 6 and in the passage connecting them to Room 7 were uncovered and recorded. All the mosaics are 4th century. That in Room 5b had originally been much larger; it contained repairs following its truncation during the construction of Room 6. Room 7 was also stripped without removal of any intact archaeology. Traces of Sir Ian Richmond's previous interventions could be seen, and something of the complex stratigraphy of this part of the villa noted. The test pits revealed the extent of survival of the mosaic in the west wing corridor—the entire length of the corridor contains intact mosaic. The latest mosaic explored was that in Room 28 in the north wing, the workmanship and design indicating a late 4th-century date. Other test pits revealed the nature of flooring in several rooms, and allowed a clearer measure of the depth of stratigraphy in all areas of the villa. The finds included the earliest and latest (pre-modern) pottery evidence so far recovered from the site: three sherds of differing pre-Roman native wares indicated pre-Roman or early Roman use of the site; a single sherd of a 6th–8th-century pottery type hinted at some form of activity well beyond the immediate post-Roman period. One other notable find was a largely complete, late Roman, shell-tempered jar buried in the north-west corner of Room 27. It must have been buried after 370–75, and it is further evidence of late 4th–early 5th-century activity.

The first systematic excavation in the Garden Court was undertaken. Two test pits revealed successive phases of a water conduit, aligned NW–SE between the spring and the kitchen/latrine area. The earliest channel, well-constructed and stone-lined, was dated to the late 2nd–early 3rd century. Later versions were represented by robbed trenches, with some fragments of worked stone conduit. The original purpose of the investigation was to find evidence of garden features relating to the apogee of the villa development in the mid 4th century. However, no such features were found, the 4th-century level appearing as a thin soil layer. It was concluded that the inner courtyard area was grassed over during the 4th century, and there was no formal garden in the classical style. The latest Roman feature indicated that there was a rough paving over the courtyard in the late 4th century.

New excavation in the south wing exposed what had previously been interpreted as a post-Roman feature in the corridor. It was seen to be a 4th-century hypocaust, providing a rare example of a heated corridor. The later material was shown to be a residue of post-Roman activity on top of the dismantled hypocaust.

Philip Bethell, NT

CHELTENHAM, *Evesham Road*, SO 95272332. An evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of nos. 98 and 100 Evesham Road. It recorded Romano-British ditches that are thought to represent the continuation of field systems found nearby at Dunalley School and Rose Cottage. In addition, several discrete features of similar date were recorded. Finds included 1st–4th-century pottery and burnt building stone.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Jessop Avenue, SO 94402250. Evaluation identified three wooden posts that probably formed part of a post-medieval plot boundary. They were overlain by deposits associated with the railway sidings and metal-works which formerly occupied the eastern part of the site.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

St. James's Car Park, SO 94302260. Following evaluation in 1999 (AR 24), excavation was carried out over an area of 0.37 ha at the northern end of the car park adjacent to New Street. Two phases of a Romano-British ditched field system dating to the 1st–3rd century were identified together with a small number of pits and two graves. One grave contained a single fragment of human bone and a piece of worked flint and the other contained the almost complete skeletal remains of an infant and a large sherd of pottery probably dating to the Romano-British period. The large quantity of pottery recovered during the excavation suggested that an area of occupation lies in the immediate vicinity of the site. Numerous pits and a number of buildings of post-medieval date were identified.

Laurent Coleman and Martin Watts, CAT

Rose Cottage, West Drive, SO 95282338. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of an extension to the existing house. A large archaeological feature of undetermined character contained 2nd-century Severn Valley pottery and appeared to be linear; it may have been a N–S ditch or a large pit.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, *Broadway to Five Mile Drive gas pipeline*, SP 098385 to SP 138353. Evaluation of the pipeline route revealed four undated stone quarry-pits on the south-western side of the Roman Ryknield Street.

Alistair Barber, CAT

Park Road, SP 14823896. An evaluation carried out on the southern side of the road established the presence of alluvial deposits of post-medieval date. No archaeological deposits were recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

CHURCHDOWN, *St. Andrew's Church*, SO 88361981. An excavation prior to the construction of a new church centre identified two ditches and a posthole of the late Saxon period (10th–11th century) and two ditches and two pits of medieval date (12th–13th century). These features were cut by the eastern edge of a pond that contained infill deposits of modern date.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

CINDERFORD, *Tip 3 Crabtree Hill Plantation, Broadmoor Brickworks*, SO 64151356. Archaeological recording noted a flat-topped spoil tip with successive tipping along the slope. A number of depressions across the top of the tip were interpreted as possible small-scale recycling of the original tipped material.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER

Church of St. John the Baptist, SP 02330210. A study combining archaeological evaluation with a recording and conservation assessment of grave markers was conducted immediately outside the east end of the church and along the northern wall of the Lady Chapel in advance of proposed drainage improvement. A surface cut by a series of possible medieval graves was identified outside the east end of the church. Elsewhere inhumations and associated grave structures dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Jon Hart, CAT

35 Ashcroft Road, SP 02200174. A watching brief on groundworks for a new kitchen extension recorded significant archaeological deposits probably relating to a Roman town house. They included stone wall foundations, drains and quantities of stone and ceramic tesserae.

FA

52–54 Ashcroft Road, SP 0220001750. A watching brief revealed a metalled surface on the projected line of Street L on the north-west side of *insula* XXb in the Roman town plan. Two Roman walls and associated floor surfaces lay north-west of the street within *insula* XXI/XXVIII.

Richard Morton, CAT

41 Ashcroft Gardens, SP 02340170. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for an extension. A layer of building debris containing exclusively Roman artefacts was found throughout the four trenches. Within this deposit the remains of walls were consistent in layout with those found in Area 1 of Wachter's 1964 excavations, suggesting more of the same building was uncovered. Over 1.2 m of 'dark earth' had accumulated over the Roman structure, and no disturbance of the archaeological deposits appears to have taken place before the construction of this part of Ashcroft Gardens in 1964.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Land at 1 City Bank Road, SP 02950120. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks along the western edge of the garden, on the alignment of the southern defences of the Roman town and the presumed site of the Silchester Gate. A narrow linear trench to accommodate footings for a new property wall was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4 m and entirely within a foundation trench dating to c. 1980; no older deposits were exposed or disturbed. The removal of the last vestiges of a railway embankment at the extreme south-west corner of the property exposed the top of a landfill layer, probably of early 19th-century date and part of an undated limestone rubble surface. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

N. Tavener, MA

Corinium Hotel, Gloucester Street, SP 02120239. A trial trench was excavated to the rear of the hotel through garden soil and post-medieval deposits and to a depth of 1.9 m below ground level. No archaeological features were recorded at that depth.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Bingham Hall, King Street, SP 02780136. An evaluation revealed the uppermost Roman surface of Ermin Street at a depth of 0.3 m below the existing ground level.

Tim Havard, CAT

The Little Mead, The Mead, SP 02000225. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of a kitchen extension. The watching brief recorded seven post-medieval deposits within a test pit.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Paternoster Car Park, SP 02560147. A desk-based assessment considered the impact of a proposed ramp, linking the upper and lower car parks, to the east of Paternoster School. Archaeological records indicated that a raised bank between the two car parks had been formed by the differential survival of archaeological deposits. Previous excavations found that the topsoil on the bank was 0.1 m deep and directly overlay Roman deposits, which may be the remains of buildings within *insula* IV, and that walls belonging to a town house (*insula* IV, I) pass directly under the proposed ramp. It was therefore concluded that groundworks associated with the construction of the ramp would impact upon significant archaeological remains.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Querns Lane, SP 02350152. Following earlier geophysical survey and evaluation, a watching brief was conducted during superficial groundworks for the construction of a new car park. A small test pit and footing trench for a perimeter wall identified a Roman yard surface sealed by 'dark earth'.

Franco Vartuca, CAT

St. Peter's Court, SP 02130165. An evaluation trench was excavated to the east of the building. Modern deposits probably relating to the use of the site as part of a railway terminus between c.1836 and the mid 20th century were recorded to a depth of 2.6 m. A possible buried soil of unknown date was found near the base of the trench.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Land at School Lane/Stepstairs Lane, SP 02580114. Evaluation revealed Roman features dating to the late 1st or early 2nd century and a mid-late 2nd-century well. The features were sealed by dark loams containing only 2nd-century pottery. No evidence of later Roman occupation was found.

Jon Hart, CAT

The Old Museum, Tetbury Road, SP 02010190. Evaluation to the south-west of the building identified a surface and wall of probable post-medieval garden and architectural features.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

Trinity Road, SP 02450135. An evaluation test pit on the anticipated line of the Roman town defences found a well-worn mortar floor sealed by Roman demolition debris including fragments of painted wall-plaster. The floor overlay possible rampart material.

Mark Brett, CAT

23 Victoria Road, SP 02760182. Evaluation comprising eight test pits identified the uppermost surface of Street E of the Roman town plan, although the edge of the street was not seen. The surface was sealed by a humic midden deposit containing late 4th-century artefacts. To the south-west of the street thick deposits of demolition rubble probably testify to the presence of Roman structures on the north-east side of *insula* XIV/XV. Mortared walls and surfaces were found. Post-medieval structures and deposits were also identified, including a significant depth of cultivation soils.

Jon Hart, CAT

40 Victoria Road, SP17801610. A small evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of an extension. A single, hand-excavated trench, 1.2 × 1.5 m, revealed a large limestone slab. The trench was extended and the slab removed to reveal a stone-lined post-medieval well, 1.3 m in diameter. Beneath it were deposits that may be Roman demolition debris. A small assemblage of animal bone and 73 sherds of pottery (63% 3rd–4th-century Roman) were recovered from the subsoil and the Roman deposits.

M.J. Saunders and P. Lambert, TVAS

91 Victoria Road, SP 02840154. Evaluation revealed Roman demolition rubble above a compacted gravel surface. Finds included a *tegula* stamped LHS.

Tim Havard, CAT

Watermoor Family Centre, SP 02620127. The centre is located on the line of the southern section of the Roman town wall. Monitoring during the construction of a temporary classroom and the realignment of paths and fences identified the Roman rampart and wall preserved at a minimum depth of c. 0.18 m below the ground surface. The line of the earthwork was visible as a wide low mound running parallel with Trinity Road. A wall or path recorded at the south-eastern corner of the new family centre is probably post-medieval in date; it is located in the position of the wall shown on O.S. maps to bisect the site.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Watermoor House, SP 02610150. Evaluation revealed Roman demolition rubble containing 1st- and 2nd-century pottery.

Jon Hart, CAT

157 Watermoor Road, SP 03050114. A single evaluation trench, 10 m long by 1.5 m wide, was excavated on a site 120 m outside the Roman town defences and 10 m to the north-east of the postulated line of Ermin Street. At least six intercutting Romano-British inhumation burials of the Silchester Gate cemetery were found on a variety of alignments.

David Kenyon, CAT

COLEFORD, *Coleford to Newland pipeline*, SO 569104. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during a re-sewerage scheme between Coleford and Newland. Identified archaeological features comprised an undated linear ditch, an un-provenanced Roman stone sarcophagus (re-used as an agricultural water trough and recently discarded at Furnace Cottage), earthworks and remains associated with the Whitecliff furnace, numerous undated stone-lined drains, a leat associated with a local tannery which was in use until the late 18th century, mortared stone walls, a stone culvert which may possibly be dated to either the 19th or 20th century, and a 20th-century structure which the landowner verbally identified as a former agricultural livestock 'hospital'. A few sherds of Roman and medieval pottery and numerous sherds of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered.

FA

Also see below, Staunton & Coleford.

COWLEY, *Birdlip Hill*, SO 93511610 to SO 93341581. A desk-based assessment was carried out in the area of a road-widening scheme on the north-eastern (Air Balloon) side of Birdlip Hill. Roadworks for the construction of the Birdlip bypass in the late 1980s had probably removed any archaeological deposits in the area although some archaeological potential was identified. The remains of a flint scatter may survive in the area of a road roundabout.

Jo Vallender, GCCAS

Cowley Manor, SO 96401470. Archaeological monitoring at Cowley Manor was carried out during the removal of soil for a car park and a swimming pool. Five unexcavated features were recorded, of which one was dated to the post-medieval period.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Also see above, Badgeworth, Cowley & Great Witcombe

DUMBLETON, *Bank Farm*, SP 02722658. A number of archaeological sites were identified by desk-based study, geophysical survey, and recording along the route of the Wormington–Tirley gas pipeline. Geophysical survey identified a large double-ditched enclosure at least 30 m wide. Pottery dating to the late Iron-Age and Romano-British periods was recovered from the fills of the ditches. Immediately to the east a zone of intense activity dating to the Iron-Age, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods was identified. It comprised a number of intercutting curvilinear ditches and pits, and a large inverted Bronze-Age cremation urn was recovered from the area. At the eastern end of the site a number of pits dating to the late Bronze Age–early Iron Age were identified. In one the upturned top part of a human cranium had been buried with the articulated vertebrae and skull of a small cow. A series of parallel undated gullies was also located in this area.

Laurent Coleman and Mark Brett, CAT

College Farm, SP 03183690. A cropmark site was investigated in advance of the construction of the Wormington–Tirley gas pipeline. The cropmarks intersected by the pipeline's route proved to be large Romano-British enclosure ditches. Evidence for late Iron-Age occupation was also uncovered.

Laurent Coleman and Kate Cullen, CAT

Polo Cottage, SP 01693580. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for a building extension. A linear feature of uncertain date was recorded.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

DURSLEY, *Castle Street*, ST 75489820. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed library. The evaluation recorded successive layers of post-medieval levelling and demolition in excess of 2.3 m deep across the whole area.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

60 Parsonage Street, ST 75509830. An archaeological evaluation consisting of two 3 × 2 m trenches recorded medieval accumulation or cultivation layers. Features cutting these layers were interpreted as pits. In one trench a probable post-medieval stone cellar was also recorded.

J. Wainwright, MA

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court*, SO 785029. Excavation to the south-west of the area examined in 1999 revealed part of an eroded late Iron-Age linear feature which predated the south-east boundary ditches and continued beyond them. Alongside, but within the settlement, evidence of a small 2nd–3rd-century industrial complex included most of a rectangular post and sill beam structure, 15 m long. This enclosed examples of at least four different types of furnace or oven, the latest of which was a stone-built 'T'-shaped malting kiln. The structure burnt down and was in part covered by the 4th-century approaches to the boundary causeway, evidence of which survived on either side of the perimeter ditches. Two adult, probably female, inhumations are tentatively dated to the immediate post-Roman period

E.G. Price

GLOUCESTER

Cathedral and Precinct, SO 83171878. A watching brief was carried out in two areas to the north and north-east of the cathedral prior to the construction of fire hardstandings. Following the removal of the turf the

area was stripped in spits to record any features and retrieve any burials to a depth of 0.4 m below the current surface. At the limit of excavation a number of services was identified including a gas pipe. During the excavation to lower the pipe, a large quantity of human bone, from a number of individuals, was uncovered. It is probable that the bone came originally from a large trench (1.0 × 0.4 m), excavated for drainage in the mid-late 19th century, which incorporated the bodies from the crypt in its backfill.

A small trench was recorded at the former abbey infirmary. Footings for a wall and part of a possible surface were revealed.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Northgate Street, SO 83171856. Observations were made in six sewer repair trenches, extending down the centre of the street from the Cross to the junction with the Oxbove. A sequence of archaeological deposits was recorded. The earliest material was evidence from the Flavian fort, overlain by street surfaces from the *colonia*. A stony dark loam layer, containing numerous Bunter pebbles, pieces of Roman building stones, *tegulae*, tile and iron slag, at a depth of 9 m possibly represents street surfaces from the Saxo-Norman period to the 12th century. The medieval street levels above this consisted of a thick black gritty organic layer containing bone, leather fragments, and some Lias metalling.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Southgate Street, St. Mary de Crypt Church, SO 83081842. A watching brief was carried out during landscaping work forming part of the Greyfriars Improvement Scheme. The only significant excavation of deposits was from a base for a stone bench. No significant early material was recovered except for two headstones that were set against the outside of the church. Finds dated to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Blackfriars, SO 82901854. Twelve further test pits excavated in the Phase 1 area of the proposed Blackfriars redevelopment confirmed that the proposed basement floors for the new development would lie well above observed archaeological deposits. Nearly all the significant archaeological deposits within the development area should be preserved as set out in the mitigation strategy prepared for the developers.

Twenty test pits were excavated in the Phase 2 of the redevelopment in order to determine the depth of modern material over the archaeological deposits and the full extent of the cemetery identified in the 1991 evaluation. The cemetery appears to cover most of the N.C.P. car park, except for a strip along the western side, and does not appear to extend outside the immediate environs to the south, north or east. Modern material to a depth of c. 0.8–1.2 m is present above the significant archaeological deposits.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Southgate Moorings, SO 83851825. Evaluation work was carried out in conjunction with a geotechnical survey. No significant features were identified except for a possible stone boundary wall running E–W in the middle of the site.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Gloucester and Cheltenham Tramroad. The line of the former 19th-century tramroad through the docks perimeter wall, 2.3 m wide, was recorded at a depth of 1.60 m. A cambered surface make-up of Lias stone and brick fragments in sandy loam overlay a substantial foundation of large Lias stone packed in brown and red burnt clay fragments, possibly brick kiln waste. A layer of fine graded clinker overlay the surface make-up, possibly a rakeable tramroad level or make-up for a later reinforced concrete surface. No evidence of rails was found.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Westgate Street, St. Nicholas's Church, SO 82901878. The presence, amount and type of limewash on the church walls were investigated to inform a programme of cleaning and repair. Stone by stone survey and photography of the church was also undertaken, together with a watching brief on all internal and external works.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Tredworth, Aldwyn Road/Nelson Street, SO 83741692. Observations made in foundation trenches for a housing development within a former coal-yard identified a large clay extraction feature, over 15 × 30 m long and 1.7 m deep. A few early 18th-century glazed ware sherds and 19th-century china fragments were recovered from the spoil heap.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Alney Island, 10 Alney Terrace, SO 82411916. Observations in a trench in the rear garden identified two brick retaining walls bounding a now-buried sunken step-way, 1.6 m wide. A photograph of the Victorian Goddard's coal-wharf shows the steps cut into the bank of the river Severn and descending to mooring level.

Anthony P, Garrod, GAU

Bristol Road/Clifton Road, SO 827176. An evaluation was undertaken on the land at the junction of Bristol Road and Clifton Road, prior to the construction of a new car showroom and workshops. Three trenches were excavated. Trench 1 revealed high levels of modern disturbance, which may have destroyed any archaeological features present. In Trenches 2 and 3 two linear features of similar dimensions and orientation were present. Both were clearly post-medieval–Victorian in date and were drainage ditches or property boundaries. The only other feature present was a posthole in Trench 3; it contained pottery, slate, brick and wood and was contemporary with the two ditches. Two Victorian wells were also present. Apart from one residual sherd of medieval green glazed pottery, no archaeological evidence before the post-medieval period was recorded.

FA

Kingsholm, Gloucester Rugby Football Ground, SO 83471932. Observations in an electricity cable trench, within the northern entrance to the ground, included a gravel surface at a depth of c. 0.35 m. The overlying dark loam contained pebbles and occasional Lias and limestone fragments. This was interpreted as possible evidence for surfaces of the Flavian to *colonia* periods, destroyed by ploughing.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Kingsholm, 86 Kingsholm Road, SO83541953. Finds recovered from the excavation of foundation trenches for a rear extension indicated early Roman activity on the site, possibly including metallised surfaces constructed from Bunter pebbles and limestone fragments.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

24 Lansdown Road, SO 84171932, Observations made in foundation trenches for a rear extension identified a dark brown loam containing post-medieval pottery. Beneath it a light buff loam contained large charcoal flecks and a sherd of Roman pottery (Gloucester Type Fabric 3A) at a depth of 0.5 m.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Barnwood, St. Lawrence's Church, SO 85801770. A watching brief demonstrated that skeletal material identified in an earlier evaluation was 18th century in date. Several infant and child burials had been left in place when a number of 18th-century tombs had been removed. There was no indication of any further skeletal remains and no evidence for any further buildings outside the church.

Lisa Donel, GAU

Hucclecote, Hucclecote Centre, SO 87631753. A desk-based assessment of land at the centre identified prehistoric, Roman and medieval evidence in the immediate vicinity. A subsequent evaluation recorded no archaeological features or deposits.

Toby Catchpole and Karen Derham, GCCAS

Longlevens, Paygrove Lane, SO 85611985. An evaluation comprising nine trenches recorded medieval ploughing and later levelling. Post-medieval and modern features including cess pits and postholes were preserved on plough ridges. Some medieval pottery resulted from midden spreading. Possible Romano-British sherds and a ditch that apparently predated the ridge-and-furrow suggest that earlier features may be preserved nearby.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Quedgeley, The Bumble Bee, Waterwells Farm, SO 81121298. Observations in foundation trenches in the car park recorded the remains of a Lias limestone culvert or drain, disturbed by ridge-and-furrow. The plough soil contained a thin scatter of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe, together with a sherd of Roman grey ware (Gloucester Type Fabric 11D) and 15th–16th-century Cranham Ware (Gloucester Type Fabric 103).

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Quedgeley, G.P.O. Sorting Office Unit, Olympus Park, SO 81161440. Observations made during levelling identified a plough soil of post-medieval date sealing a buff-brown layer containing Roman Severn Valley Ware.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

Quedgeley, Green Farm, SO 81061505. Observations of foundation trenches for new office blocks identified an 'L'-shaped ditch, 0.6 m deep. Finds from the plough soil included a Bronze-Age flint thumb scraper as well as post-medieval and modern material.

Anthony P. Garrod, GAU

GREAT WITCOMBE, *Roman Villa*, SO 89951425. A study of the villa and its environs was undertaken for English Heritage to inform the future management of the site. The first stage of the project, the compilation of a complete photographic record of the villa's visible masonry, enabled the production of digital scale drawings of all wall elevations. This base record facilitated analysis to differentiate the portions of original Roman build, as opposed to the areas of post-1818 reconstruction. It is now clear that most of the visible fabric is the product of reconstruction during consolidation following the excavations of Ernest Greenfield in 1960–73, as well as of earlier work associated with the construction of cover buildings over the surviving mosaics in the 19th century. Areas of intact Roman masonry are very limited in extent.

The environs of the villa were investigated by a combination of geophysical survey, field inspection and topographical measured survey. These surveys show that the villa formed part of an extensive and complex Roman landscape. In addition to the building now exposed, the villa had a second lower courtyard measuring 85 by 35 m. Beyond that lower courtyard, near a stream at the base of the hillside, were other buildings, one of which is probably the structure examined in 1820 by Hicks—one possibility is that this is the original small villa house which was replaced in the late 2nd century by the courtyard structure. There is also some evidence for tile manufacture or minor industrial activity in this area which suggests that the villa was involved in activities other than just agriculture. Yet another previously unknown Roman structure (possibly a small temple or shrine) was found on the higher ground above the villa.

David Kenyon and Neil Holbrook, CAT

Also see above, Badgeworth, Cowley & Great Witcombe

HAMPNETT, *Hampnett Village*, SP 09771566. In archaeological monitoring during the installation of a new mains electricity cable at Hampnett village the remains of a house platform within the medieval village were recorded.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

HARNHILL, *Church of St. Michael and All Angels*, SP 069005. A watching brief during renewal of a partially collapsed floor revealed a burial vault beneath the chancel. The vault was emptied of debris and recorded. No burials were present and the vault appeared to be of 19th-century construction.

David Kenyon, CAT

HARTPURY, *Moor End, Hartpury College*, SO 79412323. Five evaluation trenches were excavated along the route of a proposed access road. A hollow way leading northwards from the existing settlement had been deliberately backfilled, possibly with material from the demolished Moorend Lodge. Two shallow curvilinear features were interpreted as part of a palisaded ring gully containing signs of postholes. The possible terminus of a second ring gully was associated with a posthole. These features indicated the presence of possible Iron-Age domestic structures on the slope to the north of Moor End and are the first such prehistoric features identified in the locality.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

St. Mary's Church, SO 78072364. A desk-based assessment of an area surrounding the church determined that the medieval settlement was probably located to the east and south-east of the church and Hartpury Court. The settlement seems to have been located between a water meadow on the west and ridge-and-furrow on the north, south and east. Building platforms and an adjacent cobbled trackway appearing to overlie the ridge-and-furrow may indicate the settlement's expansion over farmland. A series of drainage ditches and ponds was probably part of a drainage scheme around the church, Hartpury Court and a large barn.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

HIGHNAM, *Over Hospital*, SO 81521973. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during a housing development on the site of the former hospital. The remains of foundations and services associated with the early 20th-century hospital were recorded.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

HILLESLEY AND TRESHAM, *Hillesley Farm*, ST 76678985. The earliest features identified in an evaluation comprising six trenches were undated. A putative buried soil horizon suggested the existence of an 11th–12th-century field system which had been recorded during an excavation east of the site in 1997. A bank and ditch appeared to relate to later post-medieval changes to field boundaries.

Simon Cox, BaRAS

KEMPSFORD, *Multi-Agg Quarry Extension*, SU 16709690. Continuing excavation in advance of mineral extraction has revealed a trackway and part of a field system, potentially of Roman date. A possible post-built structure of uncertain function may also be Roman.

OAU

R.A.F. Fairford, SU 15009800. Archaeological recording in advance of construction work began with a test pit survey of the entire site (with the exception of the area under the western approach to the airfield) to establish whether the development proposed would threaten the archaeological remains identified during an earlier evaluation.

The survey identified thirty-four areas where the archaeological remains were perceived to be under threat. Each area was examined, by watching briefs during site stripping, further test pit surveys, or full excavation. In other areas the archaeological remains were protected by a considerable build-up of overburden or the raising of the existing ground surface.

Archaeological discoveries were sparse and consisted mainly of areas of ridge-and-furrow and linear field boundaries, often undated. Possible inhumation burials, thought to be Iron Age, were found in an adjacent field being prepared as a temporary caravan site. On the airfield there has been evidence of post-medieval farm walls and the construction of the airfield *c.* 1944.

Archaeologists remain on site monitoring soil stripping in those areas that were identified as not being under threat to ensure that the original assessment is correct. A watching brief is also being undertaken on the numerous services being laid across the airfield.

Stewart Hoad, MoLAS

KING'S STANLEY, see Leonard Stanley & King's Stanley

LECHLADE, *land adjacent to 2 The Cursus*, SP 21300036. Evaluation revealed the flanking ditch of the Neolithic–early Bronze-Age Lechlade cursus monument. Iron-Age pottery was recovered from a recut of the ditch. Another Iron-Age ditch is likely to be part of the early Iron-Age field system found at other sites in the town.

Tim Havard, CAT

Lechlade Manor, SU 21800010. An excavation was carried out in parkland surrounding the late 19th-century mansion on the edge of Lechlade. The remains of an infant skeleton were found in a grave cut into the natural gravels in Area 1 and were radiocarbon dated to 1405–1010 B.C. (cal. 2 sigma), indicating that they date from the middle–late Bronze Age. The only other evidence of prehistoric activity was two sherds of Iron-Age pottery recovered from a posthole, also in Area 1.

Limited evidence of Romano-British activity was recorded. Four postholes excavated in Area 1 contained sherds of late 1st–2nd-century A.D. pottery. A 1-m wide ditch recorded in Area 2, in the south-west corner of the estate, contained two sherds of a samian bowl dating from the 2nd century. Anglo-Saxon activity was indicated by a few sherds of late 10th–11th-century date contained in four postholes. Evidence of late medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation survived in several areas of the estate. In addition, a series of earthworks was recorded towards the north-west corner, in the vicinity of Area 3. It included at least four rectangular plots (? crofts) separated by substantial boundary or drainage ditches, one of which lay partly in Area 3. Two trenches were excavated through the ditch, which measured 5.0 m wide by 0.7 m deep. The ditch had gradually silted-up, probably through neglect. The only datable finds were two sherds of 14th-century glazed ceramic roof tile.

The post-medieval archaeology consisted almost exclusively of post 17th-century enclosure ditches truncating medieval deposits and features, including late medieval ridge-and-furrow. Most of the ditches contained finds from the 18th–19th century, indicating that they were probably backfilled during the creation of the park.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

The Maples, Oak Street, SP 21500050. Evaluation identified a large ditch, three postholes and a pit, all of probable prehistoric date.

Mark Brett, CAT

Kent Place, Sherborne Street, SP 21329968. Following evaluation the site of a proposed house (an area of some 75 m²) was excavated. A boundary running approximately NE–SW across the western end of the site was established during the mid to late Saxon period (6th–9th-century pottery was recovered from the earliest ditches) and it continued to be re-dug throughout the earlier medieval period. Subsequently, a new ditch was excavated a short distance to the east and on the same alignment, and the area of the former ditches contained several hearths and postholes. The Anglo-Saxon activity previously discovered in Lechlade lies to the north-east. The earliest activity at Kent Place possibly relates to a phase of activity beginning in the 8th–9th century and continuing into the medieval period in the area which became the medieval town centre. The ditches found at Kent Place possibly represent the north-western boundary of this settlement which is in part fossilised by the alignment of Sherborne Street.

David Kenyon and Mark Collard, CAT

LEONARD STANLEY, *Priory Farm*, SO 802033. A desk-based assessment and an evaluation were carried out of a site close to that of Leonard Stanley Priory. The remains of a 19th-century cider press and cider house were located below a modern dutch barn fronting Church Street. The Victorian building had partially re-used massive stone foundations of the late-medieval period, dated by pottery and building materials of the 13th–14th century. The medieval structures are thought to relate to the priory, which was dissolved in 1539 and was subsequently converted to Priory Farm.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

LEONARD STANLEY & KING'S STANLEY, *Sandford's Knoll*, SO 801021. Preliminary evaluation of a wooded promontory jutting from the Cotswold escarpment has revealed what may possibly be the defensive earthworks of a 'peaked camp', similar to that at Birdlip. The site narrows and terminates at a mound with a level apex. In the field below a horizontal track skirts the outer part of the mound, which, although enlarged *c.* 20 years ago by bulldozer, is an original feature. By local tradition it was the site of a beacon, the track being known as the 'Soldiers Walk'. Extensive remains of pre-*c.*1850 quarrying cut into parts of the site. Stone was transported down the escarpment via Gipsy and Woodside Lanes, themselves deeply eroded ancient trackways.

Arthur Price

LITTLEDEAN, *The Greenhouse, Church Street*, SO 67151347. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a rear extension raised the possibility that the existing building, which is thought to date to the 16th or 17th century, replaced a medieval house. A posthole and pit were found immediately beneath the house's foundations. A possible ditch, undated, was located to the east and a large pit over 1.3 m deep was recorded immediately behind the house.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Gunn's Mills, Abenball, SO 67511594. A desk-based assessment of the 17th-century blast furnace and surrounding site was undertaken as the first stage towards the conservation of the standing building. The probable location of the casting pit was recorded on the south-eastern side of the furnace stack. Archaeological monitoring during the erection of a protective scaffold gave the first insight into the composition of surrounding deposits.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

LONGHOPE, *All Saints' Church, SO 68481980.* Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a new toilet block recorded a wide re-cut feature of uncertain character but probably post-medieval in date. A medieval floor tile found within the fill probably originates from the church. Iron slag and charcoal is likely to have derived from the nearby Longhope blast furnace.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

LYDNEY, *land adjacent to Plummers Brook, ST 636018–648024.* Evaluation revealed a sequence of alluvial deposits and industrial waste filling marshland adjacent to the railway. The bottom of the alluvial sequence was not detected. The deepest section observed was 2.2 m deep and revealed a fairly homogenous alluvial accumulation. A watercourse in the centre of the site contained twigs, roots and a possible stake fence-line. The stakes predated the 19th century; they were not precisely dated. In the west of the area medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation was visible and an associated ploughsoil was present beneath the topsoil. A few post-medieval pottery sherds were found within the ploughsoil. A redeposited Roman sherd was present in the industrial deposits to the north-east.

OAU

MANGOTSFIELD, *Land Pit, Church Farm, ST 667764.* The remnants of the pit-head buildings of Land Pit were recorded following a desk-based assessment. The pit was a subsidiary shaft and access for the late 19th-century Deep Pit colliery. In origin it was possibly early 19th century, but it was rebuilt, machinery installed and used for a short period at the end of the 19th century. Closed finally in 1891, the demolition of the buildings was mostly completed c. 1955. Most of the machinery has been removed and the spoil heaps flattened. The engine house at Deep Pit is preserved as a Listed Building.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Rodway Hill, ST 668757. An excavation of an area previously subject to a desk-based assessment formed part of the construction of a ring road. A large rectangular and masonry Romano-British building of complex design was recorded, with subfloors and drains still extant. The building appears to have been re-used in the medieval period. Important evidence of iron-working, both smelting and smithing using charcoal and locally mined coal, was recovered. Romano-British field boundaries, ditches and other structures were located and dated by pottery to the 3rd–5th century A.D. A trackway was also located with at least one burial in a stone cist and a possible second burial badly truncated. The site is adjacent to the Romano-British farmstead sites discovered in the last few years at Emersons Green, Hamlets XII and XIII (Augustus Park).

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

MINCHINHAMPTON, *Old Common, SO 87720104.* Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for a car park. The eastern edge of large undated feature was recorded in the west of the area. It may represent the continuation of a large ditch recorded during an archaeological evaluation 210 m to the south.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Water Mains Rehabilitation Scheme, Minchinhampton Common, SO 85550114. The renewal of most of the water mains crossing the common from a central reservoir was designed to minimise the impact on the multi-period archaeological sites on the common, a large part of which is a scheduled ancient monument. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during all works associated with the scheme; two ditches, two hollow ways, three backfilled open cut quarries and two 'tunnelled' quarries, all undated, have been recorded in the exposed sections of the original pipe trenches.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

NEWLAND, *The Vicarage*, SO 553094. A programme of archaeological recording was carried out during groundworks for a new driveway to the coach house in the grounds of the vicarage. A small assemblage of 13th- or 14th-century jugs and cooking pots was recovered. A section of post-medieval cobbled surface was revealed when rubble, probably from the demolition of the old vicarage in 1871, was removed.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

NEWENT, *Hazelfield Garden Centre, Dymock Road*, SO 71902820. The garden centre lies on the projected course of a Roman road c. 2 km to the north of the centre of Newent. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of footings for two new buildings on the west side of a pond adjacent to the existing buildings. The footings barely penetrated recent landfill which was up to 1.5 m deep in places. No archaeological deposits or features were exposed. Additionally, two trial trenches were machined in the area east of the pond. A relict cultivation soil identified below the topsoil dated, on pottery evidence, to the Roman period.

N. Tavener, MA

Old Court, SO 725259. A watching brief was carried out during topsoil stripping and the excavation of foundation trenches for a new carport and garden store next to the churchyard of the church of St. Mary the Virgin. Only two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered; one was from a Malvern cooking pot (Gloucester Type Fabric 40) and the other a Worcester type jug (Gloucester Type Fabric 90).

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

NORTHLEACH, *Jubilee Café*, SP 10841489. Three evaluation trenches were excavated adjacent to the Fosse Way (the A429 road). The site was terraced and the lower part had been truncated and subsequently built-up in the post-medieval and modern periods. The topsoil removed had probably been piled up to form the southern 'upper terrace' on which the café was built. A compacted road bedding layer, of limestone and undated, ran alongside the A429; the upper surface had been truncated and a ditch at the western edge contained a surface scatter of 17th- and 18th-century pottery. Bedding for the former Oxford–Cheltenham road to the north of the site was deposited on top of a roughly linear feature that may have originated as a post-medieval ditch or hedgeline.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN, *Camp House*, ST 61009273. A watching brief during groundworks for an extension to the house, which is within the bounds of Oldbury Camp Iron-Age hillfort, recorded two postholes and a possible postpad of undetermined date.

Tim Havard, CAT

Jobs Green, Shepperdine, ST 613950. An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to development. Aerial photographs showed medieval ridge-and-furrow on the land; the earthworks were slightly eroded and ran approximately NE–SW. A single evaluation trench (30.0 × 1.6 m) was excavated but no archaeological features or artefacts were present. Small lenses of peat were identified at the interface of the natural and the alluvial subsoils.

FA

Westmarsh Lane, ST 60659238. Documentary research, aerial photographs and topographic survey of an area proposed for inclusion in the village playing field recorded traces of ridge-and-furrow earthworks and several possible relict field boundaries. The area is a small part of a larger relict medieval landscape covering much of the foreshore of the Severn estuary.

David Kenyon, CAT

PAINSWICK, *The Bell House, Friday Street*, SO 86740975. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of a new dwelling and landscaped grounds on the site of the Bell Inn (c. 1740), which was destroyed during bombing in 1941. A photographic record was made of the former cellar which cut the natural sand. The barrel-vaulted cellar was aligned NW–SE and measured 10 m by 3.25 m and 1.8 m deep. It was constructed of white ashlar limestone blocks with traces of limewash on the interior and a flagstone floor. The front drain hole and an opening in the north-western end were blocked with London brick and breeze blocks. Within the trenches excavated for the new development post-medieval

wall foundations, probably of the Bell Inn, were recorded, in addition to a well. The well had a diameter of 1.5 m and was lined with roughly-faced yellow limestone blocks. It was filled with water to within 1.5 m of the surface and may be of medieval or post-medieval date.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

POOLE KEYNES, *1 Church Row*, SU 00929551. An evaluation was undertaken in advance of residential development. No archaeological features were revealed and significant finds were restricted to a single sherd of medieval Minety Ware from the interface between the topsoil and subsoil. The results indicate that the study area lay outside the core area of Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement.

FA

PRESTBURY, *The Burgage, Cressy House*, SO 24109670. A watching brief revealed a cultivation soil thought to have been worked from Roman to the post-medieval period. A stone feature within the soil was thought to be the remains of a disturbed medieval pit or just a stony patch. Before Cressy House was built in the 18th century its site was probably part of a garden. An earlier house, if one existed, would probably have been sited closer to the street. An 18th-century pit was probably opened soon after Cressy House was built. Construction debris on the west side of the site could be associated with a building to the north-west of Cressy House, perhaps constructed there in the late 18th century. Other demolition or construction debris is probably associated with buildings shown on an O.S. map of 1903.

J. Wainwright, MA

PUCKLECHURCH, *Moat Farm*, ST 69647674. A watching brief was carried out in a farmyard formerly attached to a mansion (Moat House) which is largely of 17th-century construction with late-medieval, 16th-century and later features. The watching brief and the excavation of a limited area produced ceramic evidence, including a 14th-century glazed roof-tile, to suggest that the manor was in existence from the 11th or very early 12th century. No 15th- and very little 16th-century pottery was recovered. The evidence was mostly retrieved from horizontal stratigraphy with other domestic and building refuse. Various, mostly minor, post-medieval negative features and masonry were also recorded. Two or three major linear components of the so-called moat in the farmyard were defined. No stratified artefacts were retrieved from its basal fill. A few unstratified sherds may have originated from the basal fill and suggest that the moat is relatively close in date to the probable major remodelling of Moat House in the mid 17th century. The shallow broad profiles of the moat and 19th-century map evidence suggest that the complex of features represents rectilinear fishponds.

Romano-British ceramic evidence (much of which was residual) of the 2nd–4th century includes a probable box-flue tile and compliments masonry evidence recovered from an adjacent 1994 evaluation at Kings Lane; it suggests the proximity of a high-status building. Two gullies were thought to date to the same period. An irregular late Romano-British feature was partly uncovered. It is likely that some of the undated features, including a fairly substantial ditch, a pit and another gully, are also Roman in date.

A record was also made of the 17th-century barns associated with Moat Farm.

Jens Samuel and Peter Insole, BaRAS

QUENINGTON, *Quenington Court, Church Road*, SP 14810388. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of a new boiler room and plant room at Quenington Court. The remains of a post-medieval wall with associated demolition deposits were recorded.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

RODBOROUGH. A possible inclined plane has been noted on the south side of the common at Tabernacle Walk. The feature was unrecorded on any map until recently when it was identified as a footpath. It descends from ragstone and freestone quarries, extending for over 700 m along the hillside, to Kitesnest House. A possible date is the late 18th century, when the Stroudwater Canal Company rented the quarries. Sir George Onesiphorus Paul then owned the mineral rights and the quarry tenants were the Wall family. To the north-east a line of grassed-over muddy pits, one used today as a dewpond, is likely to be the remains of excavations for low-grade fullers' earth, for which there is 14th-century documentary evidence.

Arthur Price

Water Mains Renewal, Rodborough Common, SO 85150407 to SO 85210330. Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the common during the excavation of an open cut trench along the main road. A number of deposits associated with the construction of the existing road were recorded overlying the natural limestone deposits. In addition, trenches were excavated to either side of the present road for a replacement electricity cable; they revealed successive layers of metallurgy associated with a trackway to the west.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

RUSPIDGE AND SOUDLEY, *Eastern United Colliery Tip*, SO 649109. A photographic survey of the former colliery tip was carried out after trees had been cleared and before coal and secondary aggregates were extracted from the tip.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

ST. BRIAVELS, *Church of St. Mary the Virgin*, SO 55900470. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a trench to contain the soakaway for a new lavatory. During the lowering of the vestry floor the footings of the 1861 north wall were exposed. They overlay a single juvenile burial. There was no conclusive evidence for when the north doorway was blocked.

N. Appleton-Fox, MA

SANDHURST, *Bengrove Farm*, SO 83242248. A desk-based assessment of an area proposed for redevelopment indicated the likelihood of remains of medieval and post-medieval activity in the vicinity. The site is currently the courtyard of late 19th-century farm buildings, with a detached cart-shed and granary to the north-east. During the medieval period Bengrove was apparently the centre of the manor of Culverden. A medieval moat, shown on an estate map of 1801, formerly occupied the area north of the proposed development site and it may have in part extended into the north-west of the area. The map also shows buildings in the north-eastern part of the study area. A pronounced ridge-and-furrow field system survives directly south-east of the study area and extends beyond it.

R. Stone, MA

SHIPTON, *Shipton Oliffe Manor*, SP 03801847. Evaluation revealed a Roman ditch and 19th-century walls and surfaces.

Jon Hart, CAT

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *Lower Mill Farm*, SU 40231943. An evaluation identified Roman ditches, gullies, and shallow pits. Fragments of roof tile suggest the presence of a Romano-British building in the vicinity. Two possible palaeochannels and two post-medieval ditches were also found.

Alan Thomas, CAT

STANDISH, *Standish Court*, SO 80050838. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for a conservatory extension to the building. It recorded deposits associated with the landscaping of the gardens during or shortly after the construction of the house in the 17th century.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

STANDISH to BADGEWORTH, SO 820070 to SO 924151. A three-year assessment of quarrying along the Cotswold edge above Gloucester has been undertaken and related to medieval documentary evidence. Numerous minor medieval sites have been identified, as well as the main freestone, peagrit and tile quarries, which supplied Llanthony Priory and St. Peter's Abbey. By implication, it is believed that the location of Gloucester's Roman quarries have been discovered. Surveys have been completed of six of the most important sites, each with extensive spoil heaps and haulage tracks, one of which predates the quarries.

Arthur Price and Cedric Nielsen

STANTON, *The Manor, Stanway Road*, SP 06753418. A watching brief alongside the 16th-century house revealed a Roman ditch and gully containing 2nd-4th-century pottery. No medieval deposits were encountered.

Alistair Barber, CAT

STANWAY, *Millhampost-Ireley*, SP 04103090. A programme of geophysical survey has commenced over a 34-ha settlement that has produced material of Bronze-Age to late-Roman date and lies on river gravel

near the base of the Cotswold scarp. Eight component habitation areas have been identified, based on the distribution of magnetically-enhanced sediment. Burials are positioned at the edges of three of these areas. This evidence has been integrated with cropmark data from rectified aerial photographs. As part of a broader project to evaluate the development of this and other such settlements in the area, detailed re-mapping of gravel deposits is being undertaken along the foot of the scarp.

Alistair Marshall

Home Orchard Cottage, Hailes, SP 04802993. Evaluation identified a substantial build-up of alluvium post-dating the 12th century. The deposit is the likely result of the alteration of local watercourses associated with the construction of Hailes Abbey.

Mark Brett, CAT

STAUNTON (COLEFORD) & COLEFORD, *Scowles to the north of Blake's Wood and Scowles in Dingle Wood*, SO 55681179. A management plan for the newly scheduled 'scowles' has been prepared for Forest Enterprise. These irregular pits and spoil heaps are the result of surface iron-ore extraction, practised in the Forest of Dean from the Roman period (and possibly earlier) until at least the 18th century. Scowles are found at the edges of the central Forest, following outcrops of the iron-ore bearing Crease Limestone. With the exception of a few broadly similar features in Lancashire and South Wales, scowles are unique to the Forest of Dean and are evidence of one of the area's major industries. In recognition of their national importance the scowles were scheduled as an ancient monument in October 2000.

Jon Hoyle, GCCAS

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *7 Chapel Street*, SP 193258. A watching brief recorded an 18th- or 19th-century quarry pit associated with the operation of lime kilns during the post-medieval period.

Alistair Barber, CAT

King's Arms Lane, SP 19262574. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks (site levelling and trenching for foundations) for the construction of two houses. Modern deposits overlay loose material, interpreted possibly as post-medieval quarry fill, the base of which was not reached. Ashton Keynes Ware pottery sherds of late 16th- to 18th- century date were recovered from one area of the fill. Two sherds of the same ware were also recovered from the spoil. A linear spread of oolitic limestone fragments was visible on the levelled surface of the fill. This feature ran through the site parallel with the frontage, and was possibly the remains of a drystone wall or culvert.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

Union Street, SP 19462572. Two evaluation trenches were excavated and part of a probable limestone quarry and a stone wall foundation oriented NW-SE were recorded. The foundations may have been an internal wall in the demolished Stow-on-the-Wold union workhouse. The absence of datable evidence prevents definite interpretation and the wall may relate to an earlier structure.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

TETBURY, *The Priory*, ST 89059333. An archaeological evaluation established the presence of a wall and a cobbled floor surface of 19th-century date and residual pottery of medieval date within post-medieval levelling layers.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Hampton Street, ST 88819346. Five trial trenches were excavated on the site of a former garage forecourt. Three drystone culverts of probable post-medieval date were recorded in the south-west and north of the area. The absence of subsoil in the trenches adjacent to the forecourt may indicate that this area was heavily truncated during the garage's construction.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

TETBURY UPTON, *Hermit's Cave*, SO 88899453. The site has been identified as a rare small natural cave, in Cotswold limestone, situated in an overgrown quarry face. In fact, the real—but lost—location may be a few metres away at the head of a blind entrance gully. This was once an underground stone

quarry, almost certainly Victorian, the entrance of which, according to local tradition, was blown in with explosives. Edwardian postcards show a typical man-made quarried entrance.

Arthur Price

TEWKESBURY, *Church of England Primary School*, SO 89783286. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks for an additional classroom. Beneath the topsoil 0.35 m of alluvial deposits overlay natural clays. Artefacts recovered from the upper part of the alluvium dated to the post-medieval period.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

Nottingham Arms, 129 High Street, SO 89333282. Archaeological monitoring recorded archaeological deposits associated with construction and alterations to the structure, dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

The Stables, Trinity Street, SO 89373287. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for a garage. A number of wall foundations were recorded which related to former buildings shown on an 1880 O.S. map.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

TIDENHAM, *Stroat Farm*, ST 574980. A collection of artefacts dating to the English Civil War period and including one gold and 118 silver coins has been recovered. The coins were reported as possible Treasure Trove and sent to the British Museum for analysis. They are official issues and consist of 15 shillings and 34 sixpences of Elizabeth 1 (1588–1603); one half-crown, 12 shillings and 10 sixpences of James 1 (1603–25); and one gold unite, 10 half-crowns, 30 shillings and 6 sixpences of Charles 1 (1625–49). The gold unite was struck to the crown gold standard of 22 carats, i.e. 91.66% fine metal; the other coins are all of silver struck to the sterling standard of 92.5% fine metal.

The coins appear to be a hoard deposited *c.* 1642–3, the date of issue of the latest coins found in the group. Two coins, both dating to 1642, were struck in the royalist mints of the Civil Wars. One of them, a Shrewsbury shilling, is, in numismatic terms, a very rare piece.

The coins are all of good gold or silver and they correspond well with what one would expect for a hoard deposited *c.* 1643. The reported circumstances of their discovery, that they were found within ten to fifteen feet of each other, support this conclusion. Thus, they can certainly be held to be the result of a single deposit of material. Their face value when deposited was 5 4s. 6d., a reasonable sum when a shilling a day was the wage for a foot-soldier in the king's army. The coins will shortly be displayed at Chepstow Museum together with musket balls, axes, buttons, buckles and various other material relating to the Parliamentary garrison at Tidenham.

DAG

TORTWORTH, *Tortworth Court*, ST 693925. Archaeological and architectural recording was undertaken during the refurbishment of the buildings designed by Samuel S. Teulon and dating from 1849 to 1852. A watching brief during internal and external groundworks has revealed no pre 19th-century deposits.

Alistair Barber, CAT

TREDINGTON, *Manor Farm*, SO 90462951. Six evaluation trenches were excavated. A large truncated ditch containing medieval pottery, a gully possibly predating the medieval period and a ditch corresponding to a field boundary noted on the 1806 inclosure map were identified.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WALTON CARDIFF, SO 90643227. A desk-based assessment of a backfilled watercourse was made to assess the potential archaeological impact of proposed re-instatement. It identified the location of the watercourse, but not its original dimensions or the nature of the surviving deposits within the ditch, which may be waterlogged. The assessment also identified the probable location of a bridge and lane and possibly the west gate and northern boundary of the medieval settlement of Walton Cardiff, all of which date to at least the 15th century.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WEST DEAN, *Winding Wheel to Bream Church*, SO 59750569 to SO 60030549. Archaeological monitoring during groundworks for road improvements identified a 66-m long undated iron-ore pit ('scowle') at the western end of the road corridor. Two slag-filled features were recorded in a new drainage ditch south of the scowle and may have been associated. Deposits containing slag were present at either end of the new road where it connected with the existing carriageway.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WESTERLEIGH, *Ruffet Road*, ST 66707965. A multi-disciplinary fieldwork programme was carried out in order to establish the site's archaeological significance. A desk-top study had previously identified the site as the centre of a historically important coal-mining area dating back to the 17th century. Several earthworks believed to represent the remains of possible bell-pits and drainage features were surveyed as the first stage of the programme. A geophysical survey was then carried out to locate further features and structural remains associated with coal-working. The final stage of the assessment was the excavation of trial trenches in areas of archaeological potential highlighted by the geophysical survey. Six trenches were excavated on the site of suspected bell-pits and associated rubble spreads. Four of them were found to contain archaeological evidence of coal-working activity (upcast spoil, coal dumps, bell-pit remains and possible building construction trenches) although the features and deposits in question could not be properly characterised or dated. Earlier archaeological activity of an unspecified date, in the form of a small pit, was also recorded.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

WILLERSEY, *Broadway Golf Club*, SP 11903838. Archaeological excavation and monitoring were undertaken prior to and during the installation of a new sewage treatment works at the golf club. The excavation encompassed the area of the sewage treatment plant and the watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a trench for the electricity supply and a soakaway. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the excavation, but a possible linear feature was recorded during the monitoring of the soakaway trench.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

St. Peter's Church, SO 10523970. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to the church. An undated bank was recorded at the eastern limit of the site, possibly associated with a field boundary and drainage ditch.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WINCHCOMBE, *Infants School, Back Lane*, SP 02312842. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of an extension to the school and alterations to the school grounds. The site is located within the boundary of the Anglo-Saxon settlement at Winchcombe and within the precinct of Winchcombe Abbey. The monitoring enabled the recording of part of the denuded Anglo-Saxon *burh* bank at the northern end of the site, medieval fishponds in the centre of the site and three or four buildings along the site's south-eastern boundary. The buildings vary in size and construction, the most impressive being constructed of 1-m thick limestone walls. The buildings have been provisionally dated to the medieval period, and were probably destroyed with most of the abbey buildings in the 16th century.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

St Mary's, Cowl Lane, SP 02452830. Evaluation revealed a sequence of deposits dating from the medieval period to the modern day.

Tim Havard, CAT

WINTERBOURNE, *Frenchay Flock Mill, Frenchay*, ST 64127726. A desk-based assessment was carried out in conjunction with a survey of the standing buildings. Following completion of the building survey, a watching brief monitored the demolition of the buildings. Frenchay Mill was established in 1761 as an ironworks manufacturing agricultural implements for use at home and in the Colonies. In the later 19th century the mill was converted into a flock manufactory. More recently the buildings were used for a variety of light industrial purposes. No remains predating the ironworks' construction in 1761 were revealed.

The building survey identified seven main construction phases, the earliest, Phase 1, dating from 1761. The millrace and the remains of four buildings belonged to the first construction phase, and fragmentary sections of the buildings to Phases 2 to 5, dating from the early 19th to the late 20th century.

The watching brief established that the millrace was substantial and survived in excellent condition. Originally it measured 110 m long, and 48 m was revealed during the development. Built in Pennant sandstone, it was 1.76–2.40 m wide and for 11m it was covered with a barrel-vaulted roof. Associated with the race was a complex system consisting of four different leats. Investigations in the race revealed the remains (not *in situ*) of a mixed-flow water turbine. It appeared that a water turbine replaced the undershot waterwheels, which originally powered the mill, in the mid 19th century.

Jayne Pilkington and John Bryant, BaRAS

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, 17–19 Church Street/9b Long Street, ST 75619358. Two evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench 1 lay *c.* 35 m north of the Long Street frontage and Trench 2 *c.* 20 m west of the Church Street frontage. The evaluation indicated that neither trench appears to have been located within an area of intense medieval activity. A buried soil had probably resulted from medieval and early post-medieval cultivation. In Trench 1 two small cut features were found sealed below this soil. Neither produced any dating evidence and it is not entirely certain that they were man-made. A shallow drainage gully crossing the trench SSW–NNE was probably associated with the late-medieval or early post-medieval cultivation. The only significant remains in Trench 2 were two wall footings representing the south-eastern corner of a building of late 17th-century date. An outbuilding is shown at this location on the Berkeley Castle estate map of 1763. Later map evidence indicates that it was demolished prior to 1876.

N. Tavener, MA

Star Inn, 21 Market Street, ST 75599318. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of an extension found that the deposits across the site had suffered episodes of truncation, with minimal preservation of soils and occupation deposits predating the 18th century. Earlier, possibly medieval, deposits survive beneath the present undercroft. The yard may have been truncated during the construction of the inn's cellar, and the excavated natural dumped across the rest of the site, to form the upper stratigraphic layers.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

Wortley, The Thatched Cottage, ST 765918. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks close to the site of the Roman villa investigated between 1983 and 1996. A Roman metal surface identified during a previous investigation of the site was observed and its extent established. A further, previously unidentified and discrete, metal surface was also recorded.

Tim Havard, CAT