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

Abbreviations

AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
AR	Archaeological Review
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
BAT	Bath Archaeological Trust
BUFAU	Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit
CAT	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GAU	Gloucester Archaeology Unit
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Marches Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OA	Oxford Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WCAS	Worcestershire County Archaeology Service

ALDERLEY, *Monks Mill*, ST 77219141. Building recording and monitoring was undertaken prior to the stabilisation of one of the ruined mill buildings. Three phases of bonded rubble masonry were identified, as well as the remnant of an internal flagged floor surface that was revealed within the foundation trench below deposits associated with the collapse of the mill buildings.

Donna E.Y. Young, AAU

ALDERTON, *1-3 Blacksmiths Road*, SP 00183324. An archaeological evaluation recorded no significant archaeological deposits or features.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

ALDSWORTH, SHERBORNE & WINDRUSH. An evaluation of the historic farmsteads on the Sherborne Park estate was carried out to assess their relative importance and provide guidance for their future conservation.

Michael Hill

ASHCHURCH, *Church Farm*, SO 92703345. An evaluation revealed medieval features which may represent the remains of a field system, possibly contemporary with the construction of the adjacent St. Nicholas's church and the formalisation of the village layout in the 12th century. A subsequent watching brief identified a single undated posthole.

Mark Brett, CAT

AWRE, *Daniel's Farm*, SO 67850830. A single trial trench revealed an area of thin cobbling edged with a rough kerb of limestone boulders. No datable finds were associated with the remains which lay immediately below topsoil containing post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments.

Nicholas J. Davis

Copes Quarry, Fowlswell Slade, Blakeney, SO 65570748. A desk-based archaeological assessment was carried out to examine the impact of a proposed new quarry. The results suggest that any archaeological deposits on the site would have been removed over the majority of the area by the construction of the railway cutting to the west and by 20th-century quarrying within the site.

Jo Vallender, GCCAS

BERKELEY, *36 High Street*, ST 83869134. Archaeological recording during the erection of a single-storey extension at the rear of the property identified the western edge of a post-medieval stone-built well with an internal diameter of 1.8 m and a depth of c. 13 m.

Sean Cook

BEVERSTONE, *The Old Rectory*, ST 86099390. An evaluation identified an undated quarry pit containing a small assemblage of animal bone and flint, possibly associated with the construction of the nearby Beverstone Castle. Several extant earthworks representing a ridge-and-furrow cultivation system were also noted.

Mark Brett, CAT

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *Evesham Road*, SO 95752812. An evaluation revealed evidence of a post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation system.

Mark Brett, CAT

BITTON, *The Malthouse, Beach*, ST 70407095. The east elevation of the malthouse in Beach, near Bath, was recorded prior to the repointing of the wall. The elevation was relatively regular with two blocked arched openings at ground floor and a series of inserted windows at each of the three floors in the southern half. The main feature of archaeological interest, which will be partially hidden by the repointing, was the remains of a stone arch over the southernmost ground-floor window.

An assessment was also made of a ruined and roofless structure which incorporates elements of an historic building and is located west of the malthouse. The most significant element is an E-W stone wall which originally formed the north wall of a structure to the south but has most recently formed the south wall of a small later building adjacent. Among the most interesting features of the wall are two windows each with high quality stone mullions incorporating vertical grooves for glazing and ovolo section mouldings to relatively wide internal and external faces. Among the other interesting features of the wall is a series of sockets on its southern (originally internal) faces. These are of two main types: three large (30 cm²) sockets, 1.5 m above the floor, and four smaller sockets higher up which may have been from an upper floor.

John Gill, OA

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Cotswold School*, SP 16722121. An evaluation carried out prior to the construction of a new indoor swimming pool revealed several undated gullies, postholes and pits in the vicinity of previously excavated Iron-Age and medieval deposits. Subsequent excavation revealed further postholes and ditches associated with fired clay fragments, burnt limestone and Iron-Age pottery. Evidence of post-medieval ridge-and-furrow was also recorded.

Alistair Barber and Martin Watts, CAT

Cotswold School, SP 16712104. An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the construction of an extension on the south-western side of the school. The excavation recorded 109 postholes, at least 20 of

which had either stone packing or stone post pads. Prehistoric pottery was retrieved from 36 of the post-holes and provisionally dated to the Iron Age. The postholes were interpreted as the remains of post-built structures or boundaries, and they represent a continuation of the activity recorded by CAT on sites immediately to the east and west (AR23).

A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation were carried out on the site of a proposed artificial sports pitch between the Cotswold School and the primary school. The geophysical survey covered an area measuring 100 m by 65 m and identified features interpreted as a prehistoric settlement comprising roundhouses, field systems and enclosures. The excavation of a 2% sample of the area established the presence of 67 archaeological features and four possible features, at depths of as little as 0.28 m below ground level. The features consisted of 20 ditches, one possible ditch, two features interpreted as either terminal ends of ditches or pits, six pits, two possible pits, 38 postholes (six of which were stone packed), one possible posthole and a hearth. Based on the ceramic evidence, 20 features were dated to the early Iron Age and a single ditch was provisionally dated to the Saxon period. Other finds included a copper-alloy penannular brooch of probable early Iron-Age date and a triangular loomweight with a single perforation at the apex. Seven fragments of human bone, from a child, including five skull fragments, were retrieved from a ditch terminal. The evidence for domestic activity, indicated by the presence of the hearth and loomweight, suggests that the site was the focus of the settlement during the early Iron-Age period. Earlier excavations at the primary school suggest that the settlement focus migrated to the south during the middle Iron Age.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Greystones Lane, SP 17252086. An evaluation within Salmonsbury Camp recorded two phases of activity. A number of postholes were overlain by a silty clay deposit which extended across much of the evaluated area and filled a curvilinear feature associated with two possible stone pathways or surfaces. One fragment of late prehistoric Droitwich briquetage and two flint flakes were found close to these features.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Millstone, Lansdown, SP 162201. A watching brief prior to the construction of a double garage and adjoining potting shed identified the foundations and surfaces of a stone building of Roman date. The earliest feature on the site was a NW-SE ditch containing Roman pottery and fragments of iron-working slag. It was sealed by the foundations of a substantial wall on the same alignment. The wall had three surviving courses, was 0.55 m wide and was visible for 7 m. It was associated with a cobbled surface, which contained small sherds of Roman pottery with little abrasion. This surface was overlain by a layer of burning, representing either kitchen residue or a destruction deposit, and above that was a demolition layer, containing limestone rubble from the wall. Two bronze coins, a large quantity of Roman pottery and animal bones were contained within this layer.

A possible internal wall, oriented N-S, was also associated with the cobbled surface. The wall was constructed of thin slabs of limestone of which 6 or 7 courses survived. Another cobbled surface, which contained large, flat pieces of limestone, appeared to be an internal floor surface.

FA

BRADLEY STOKE, *Bradley Stoke Way*, ST 625817. Extensive excavations to the north of Webbs Wood uncovered activity from several periods and a significant unsuspected medieval site. A small flint/chert assemblage (including a chert knife) of the late Mesolithic/early Neolithic to Bronze Age was retrieved. A ditch and a few features dated to the late Iron Age. Agriculture during the Roman period was evidenced by late 1st-3rd-century A.D. ditches and gullies. Saxo-Norman and later 12th-century cut features suggest that the origins of a substantial 13th-14th-century stone-built farm (three or more buildings, with an associated ditch system) could be sought in the immediate pre-Conquest period. Fairly close parallels can be drawn with the contemporary manorial complex at Harry Stoke in the same parish, although the Bradley Stoke site does not have documentary evidence of the same quality. The farm might be interpreted as the residence of a relatively well-off tenant of Stoke Gifford manor.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

Hawkins Crescent, ST 62208170. An evaluation identified two ditches and a number of gullies that, despite yielding a few sherds of Roman pottery, appear to have been post-medieval field boundaries and an associated field drainage system.

Alan Thomas, CAT

BRISTOL

College Square, ST 58267263. An evaluation was carried out as part of the proposal to remodel College Square to improve the link between College Green and the new Harbourside developments. In the medieval period the square formed the outer court, or Lower Green, of St. Augustine's Abbey and around it were arranged some of the important abbey buildings. The medieval pipe carrying water from a spring in Jacob's Wells Road to the abbey precinct appears to have crossed College Square and served a small conduit house which was possibly the building depicted on Millerd's map in 1673 in the south-east portion of the square.

The evaluation did not find any trace of the conduit or conduit house. However, in one trench in the south-east corner of the square a stone paved surface was found over which was an occupation deposit containing 14th-century pottery. This was presumably part of an area of hard-standing situated in front of a building on the east side of the square. Further layers of occupation debris had accumulated to a depth of about 0.6 m and these produced pottery dating to the first half of the 14th century.

In a trench on the east side of the square, outside the Norman arch leading to the abbot's lodging and the lesser cloister, a deposit of Brandon Hill grit in a clean red sand and gravel was discovered. A pit cut into the surface of this deposit contained pottery dating to c. 1280–1330. The deposit was interpreted as either natural scree or material deliberately dumped in an endeavour to reduce the slope of the steeply rising ground within the square.

All the trenches recorded the presence of a series of dumped deposits dating from the 15th to the 17th centuries and suggesting a gradual raising of the level of the square during the post-medieval period. A series of path surfaces was identified underlying the square's central mound and its enclosing wall. These were of mid to late 18th-century date and consisted of hard, compacted layers of cinder and crushed brick, tile and slate. It is assumed that these were either paths within a garden in the centre of the square or possibly surfaces of the square itself.

A thick layer of rubble had been spread over the 17th- and 18th-century deposits and path surfaces probably in the early 19th century prior to the building of the central mound. The construction trench for the low wall surrounding the mound had been cut through this layer. It is believed from documentary sources that the wall was built in 1804.

R. Jackson, BaRAS

Courage's Brewery, Bath Street, St. Thomas, ST 59107293. An excavation was carried out a short distance to the east of Bristol Bridge, between the River Avon (now the Floating Harbour) and Bath Street in the area occupied by the brewery's Keg Store, Bottling Store and Original Malt House. Before the brewery's construction the area had been occupied by houses numbered 3–15 Tucker Street. The Law Ditch crossed the site from Bath Street to the Floating Harbour. It may originally have served a defensive purpose but in the medieval period it was certainly an open drain that also formed the boundary between the parishes of St. Thomas and Temple. As most of the archaeological deposits were to be preserved below the proposed development the excavation identified mainly post-medieval deposits and structures, especially the 18th- and 19th-century brewery buildings and warehouses with only a limited number of medieval structures and deposits.

During the 12th century dumped material and river-laid deposits accumulated on what was probably an open foreshore immediately to the north of Tucker Street. The earliest structure comprised two parallel walls and formed part of a building on the site of what became 7 Tucker Street. The building's presence suggests that the river bank was being encroached upon for housing by the early 13th century.

A section of quay wall was exposed below the Keg Store basement, some 8 m behind the present river frontage. Removal of alluvial deposits and dumped material against the east face of the wall revealed a flight of at least ten stone steps, the lowest being 5.41 m above O.D., c. 1 m below the current water level in the Floating Harbour. There was no direct dating evidence for the construction of the wall but the

accumulated deposits over the steps produced pottery dating to the first half of the 14th century suggesting that the wall and associated structures were erected sometime during the 13th century.

A ditch apparently running from Tucker Street to the river contained late 13th-century pottery and may have been intended to drain part of the river frontage. Overlying the ditch a sequence of hearths or furnaces, possibly the bases of dyeing vats, dated from the late 13th century through to the 14th century.

A medieval wall running along the west side of the Law Ditch was probably part of the early quayside complex and may have been built to prevent flooding from the tidal ditch. The Law Ditch was enclosed within a stone-built culvert during the early 18th century and the roof of the culvert was noted in a number of places.

R. Jackson, BaRAS

Cheese Lane, St. Philip, ST 5942072909. An excavation was carried out between Cheese Lane and the Floating Harbour on the site of the former Sheldon Bush and Patent Lead Shot Company close to the church of Saints Philip and Jacob. No medieval occupation was discovered although medieval pottery was found in the upper levels of the alluvium on the river bank. In the mid 17th century a stone wall was constructed close to the present river frontage and reclamation of the river bank took place by dumping rubble and industrial waste behind the wall. A narrow access way, Allcock's Lane, was constructed from Cheese Lane to the river wall, and houses were built along its north side. During the second half of the 17th century buildings associated with metal-working industries were erected on the Cheese Lane frontage. The stone base of a probable iron furnace was uncovered together with crucible fragments containing what seem to be copper residues. There is documentary evidence that in the early 18th century a glassworks was built on the site. A substantial wall built over the late 17th-century levels, and apparently part of a circular structure, may have been part of the glass cone but was badly truncated by later structures. Quantities of glass cullet and slag were found across the site, together with fragments of large pottery crucibles used for holding molten glass. In the 18th century Allcock's Lane was widened, encroaching on the houses to its north. In the 19th century the derelict glassworks became in turn a brass manufactory and a lead works. Extensive remains of 19th- and 20th-century factory buildings, machine bases and lead furnaces were recorded.

R. Jackson, BaRAS

40 Corn Street, ST 72815897. Monitoring of alteration and refurbishment works to the 18th- and 19th-century building revealed 19th- and 20th-century features and two deposits of earlier date. A 1 m-high thick wall that runs NW-SE across the site was of medieval date and probably contemporary with a thin truncated soil layer observed under the north room of the basement. The presence of a medieval tenement on this site was therefore confirmed although the construction of 18th- and 19th-century cellars had removed most of the evidence for earlier activity.

Andrea C. Cox, AAU

13-17 Broadmead/Quakers Friars, ST 59287338. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks confirmed the survival of late 18th- and 19th-century walls and backfilled cellars in areas between the foundations of modern shops. One small length of medieval wall may have been associated with the Dominican friary founded c. 1227. The only undisturbed stratigraphy exposed was garden soil, dating from the late 17th century and visible within the sections of an escalator pit. It is clear that medieval deposits survive at depth in this area between later foundations.

Andy King, BaRAS

17 Queen Square, ST 58887253. A desk-based assessment and building survey was conducted prior to the building's conversion into flats. Eight main phases of construction between 1709 and 1970 were identified, the earliest being the three-storeyed house fronting the square, dated c. 1709-11. Very little of the original 18th-century fixtures and fittings survived, primarily because of extensive refurbishment of the building during the 1970s.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

118–22 *Jacob Street, Old Market*, ST 59757314. Two trenches were excavated inside a disused factory to investigate the survival of medieval and later evidence of three adjacent narrow urban tenements (nos. 53–5 Old Market) on the south side of Old Market, inside the boundary of the medieval city.

Earlier research indicated that the study area lies east of the site of the medieval castle and incorporates three narrow tenement plots laid out in the 12th–13th centuries as part of a wider scheme of planned development for the Old Market area. In the post-medieval period the area consisted mainly of gardens, possibly planned and formal, to the rear of a large property fronting Old Market in the 1670s and was developed for a mixture of housing and small-scale industry in the 18th century and later.

The trenches revealed a sequence of structural features including stone walls, soil and rubble layers plus part of a cobbled road or pathway. Most of the features were 18th–19th century in date, many being indicated on Ashmead's early 19th-century plans.

Evidence of medieval activity was indicated by a small collection of stratified later medieval sherds recovered from a soil layer overlying the natural red marl. The assemblage mainly includes pottery of Bristol Redcliffe type dated to between c. 1250–1350. No other medieval artefacts were identified. Finds recovered from post-medieval and modern deposits included common types of 17th–19th-century pottery, fragments of clay tobacco pipes, animal bone and glass, all representing a typical range of domestic waste produced after c. 1700.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

The Stag and Hounds Public House, Old Market, ST 59657310. Monitoring was undertaken during repair work on this 17th-century market inn. The building is mostly of rendered brick articulated with applied timber pilasters and cornices. A projecting block of three storeys overhangs the pavement and is timber-framed, supported on timber pillars. Cracked render had allowed water to penetrate and to rot the load-bearing timbers. Investigation revealed that the building had been extensively repaired after the Second World War with the external finish being cement render supported by chicken wire. Almost all the external decorative timber was of this late date except for the oak pillars. The timber frame was post-and-stud Douglas Fir but many of the studs in the small areas visible were recent replacements. Most of the brick fabric of the main stack had been replaced with concrete block work. Internally the building has been much modified, especially the bar areas, but there is a very fine late 17th–early 18th-century timber stair and a panelled first-floor chamber which was used as a market court room until the early 19th century. Removal of external render revealed the rear of the panelling, some of which had been replaced with new timber.

BAT

Redcross Lane, Old Market, ST 59727322. An evaluation was carried out within the standing remains of a blacksmith's workshop at the rear of no. 43 Old Market Street. Stratified deposits including garden soils dated back to the mid 16th century and part of an unidentified structure of the early 17th century was also identified. The standing building was confirmed as being of early 19th-century construction with the Redcross Lane frontage built directly on top of an 18th-century wall.

Andy King, BaRAS

18–20 *West Street, Old Market*, ST59907319. Trial trenching uncovered a suspected 13th-century wall and two contemporary metallised surfaces adjacent to the main thoroughfare leading east from the historic core of Bristol. To the rear of these structures a small assemblage of residual medieval pottery sherds was recovered from a layer of buried subsoil overlying natural clay. An extensive post-medieval soil horizon containing 16th–17th-century pottery was also identified, as well as several features dating from the period 1680–1750. The remains of a possible 17th-century wall were preserved *in situ* beneath a later alleyway, although its character and function were not determined. Two adjoining 18th-century buildings, one of which was cellared, were sampled by a trench located adjacent to Waterloo Road. The remains of another 18th-century building were identified behind the West Street frontage. Wall footings and brick floors belonging to two of the terraced houses in Clarkes Court represented domestic occupation of the site in the 19th century. There were also structural remains relating to industrial activity during the same period. Modern garden soils truncated by 19th-century development were much in evidence, particularly in the

southern half of the site. Standing walls forming the boundary of the proposed development area date from the 17th–19th centuries.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

1–2 King Street, St. Nicholas, ST 58897270. An excavation on Welsh Back identified seven phases of activity dating back to the medieval period. Prior to the re-channelling of the River Frome in 1247, the site lay within a marshy floodplain cut off from the city. During this period, it was subject to low-level flooding, although the environment was stable enough for the development of two successive topsoil horizons containing residual finds of 12th- and early 13th-century date. Modification of the west bank of the River Avon, represented by a steep-sided cut through the alluvium, took place at the same time as the diversion of the Frome. This was followed by reclamation of the marsh and by the construction of a stone wall and path running down to the waterfront and a linear feature, defined by a line of stone-packed post-settings alongside it. A later phase of medieval activity, dating from the 15th century, was marked by an extensive, somewhat rudimentary, stone surface, thought to have been laid down to consolidate the river bank for beaching vessels and other dockside activity. The upper 2 m of stratigraphy comprised landfill dumps of 17th- and 18th-century date, mainly in the form of domestic fuel waste. These deposits were mixed and disturbed by 18th- and 19th-century building activity, including the construction of two cellared buildings. One of these was identified as a public house shown on the 1882 O.S. map of the area. Given that the site was to the rear of the 17th-century frontage of King Street, it was not surprising that there was minimal evidence of structural activity dating from that period.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

6–22 Marsh Street/7–11 Broad Quay, ST 5863872790. Evaluation and historic building analysis established a sequence of occupation from the late 13th to the 20th century. The earliest deposits encountered were natural alluvial clays of the River Frome, overlain in places by accumulated marsh deposits. A possible former channel of the Frome contained waterlogged deposits including preserved leather and wooden artefacts. Following the diversion of the Frome in the mid 13th century widespread dumping of clay was undertaken to reclaim the marsh for settlement. Medieval structures and deposits from the late 13th or early 14th century were recorded, although the evaluation demonstrated that the complexity and depth of surviving archaeological deposits varied across the tenements on Marsh Street. The remains of a stone-built structure interpreted as a slipway leading to the Frome were associated with the complex remains of other medieval structures surviving to a height of more than 7.5 m in the north wall of 16 Marsh Street. The greater part of the south wall of this property was probably constructed in the 1620s after the slipway had gone out of use.

Alistair Barber and Mark Collard, CAT

Canford Cemetery, ST 56587720. An evaluation of a proposed extension to the cemetery identified a pit which was very tentatively ascribed to the late Roman period. The remainder of the features comprised a few late post-medieval gullies and drains.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

Redcliffe, 1–2 Prewett Street, ST 59258225. A watching brief and building recording were undertaken on the site of an early 18th-century malthouse and two Georgian houses. Architectural features dating from the time of the malthouse and its conversion to a Baptist chapel were recorded within the standing building and also below ground level. The oldest structure on site was an early 18th-century property boundary wall incorporated within the northern wall of the malthouse.

Andy King, BaRAS

King David Hotel, Upper Maudlin Street, St. Michael, ST 58577330. An excavation and watching brief identified three inhumations oriented E–W c. 1 m below the modern yard surface. Two of the individuals were adults and the third was aged c. 16–18 years. Numerous disarticulated bones and some medieval pottery were also recovered from the grave fills. It was also apparent that other burials were present in the area. The inhumations were situated in the burial ground associated with the medieval nunnery of St. Mary Magdalen, which occupied the site between 1170 and 1536. The canonesses' priory church is known to have stood immediately south of the cemetery. Other claustral buildings probably stood further to the east

and north. Medieval walls were recorded nearby during earlier excavations although it was unclear to which buildings they had belonged. The priory church was converted in the mid 16th century into a mansion called Mawdlens and in the 18th century into an inn called the King David, which survived until its demolition for road widening in 1894.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

1-13 St. Paul Street, ST 59517366. A building survey and an archaeological watching brief were carried out on these late 18th-early 19th-century terraced houses. Trenching revealed an early extension to one of the buildings and indicated that yard and garden deposits contemporary with (at least) one of the houses had been removed. A buried soil with artefacts that pre-dated the terrace was recorded.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

Bedminster, York Gate, Bedminster Parade, ST 59017191. A desk-based assessment indicated that little is known about this area prior to the 18th century other than that development took place along Bedminster Parade during the medieval period. Cartographic evidence suggested that these properties did not survive into the 18th century, possibly because of large-scale clearance around the time of the Civil War. The area underwent considerable development during the first two decades of the 19th century, with modifications being made to tanning works and the construction of back-to-back houses (Hope Square and Wears Buildings). By the early 20th century the tannery had been replaced by a glue factory (in operation as the Bristol Gelatine Company until the 1960s) and by the later 20th century the site underwent mass clearance and demolition of slum dwellings.

Subsequent evaluation supported the results of the documentary research, revealing scant evidence of activity prior to the 18th century. A series of moderately well preserved sandstone walls and associated deposits indicated several phases of building and redevelopment related to the post-medieval development and use of the site.

Andrew Townsend, AAU

Site A1, Harbourside, Hotwell Road, ST 59067256. Following an excavation at the former Limekiln Dock a watching brief monitored the final stages of redevelopment. Structural features identifiable as dockside buildings on early O.S. maps were revealed as well as the coping stones and upper courses of the dock. Evidence for the construction materials and change of use of dockside buildings was established. A 'Mouchel Hennebique' reinforced concrete wharf was dismantled revealing the earlier wall of the Floating Harbour. The wall went through at least five stages of rebuilding as dockside activity intensified in the area, notably at the adjacent Brandons Wharf. The dock closed in 1903.

Andy King, BaRAS

Clifton, 47 Jacob's Wells Road/Gorse Lane, ST 57687294. A desk-based assessment indicated that an 18th-century Cold Bath had once existed on the site and that the area was adjacent to 13th-century features associated with the water supply to St. Augustine's Abbey (Bristol Cathedral).

An evaluation identified that the Cold Bath and part of the building in which it was housed were converted in the early Victorian period into cottages; the bath survived to a depth of some 1.7 m and served as a coal cellar. The cottages, recorded on early plans as Lower Bellevue, faced inwards to a garden with outhouses and a stable. Artefacts indicative of medieval activity and of iron working were also recovered.

A second stage of evaluation showed that the whole footprint of the building survives although the flagged floors and the top course of the bath have been removed or damaged. The bath sides were lined with fine Bath stone and the flagged floor, surviving at a depth of some 1.5 m, was of sandstone. The walls of the outer building and their internal plaster render survive on the west side. There are indications of the open fireplace in the changing room area to the north-west. The bath was drained by a lead pipe in the east wall but the source of its water supply could not be accurately determined.

The conversion of the bath to a brick vaulted coal cellar had also involved the cutting of a coal chute in the eastern face of the bath and presumably the outer building wall, accessible from Gorse Lane. A flight of stone steps constructed into the cellar may have concealed or destroyed the bathers' steps or access.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

Clifton, Gorse Lane ST 57657300. An evaluation trench revealed a series of 18th-century dumped deposits within a terrace cut, which appeared to relate to the construction of the Bellevue properties immediately upslope from the site in the late 18th century.

Alistair Barber, CAT

Stoke Road, Durdham Down, ST 57067501. The cambered, metalled remains of part of the Roman road from Bath to Sea Mills were uncovered during an evaluation carried out adjacent to the modern route across Durdham Down. The suspected drainage ditch on the north-eastern side of the road also appeared to be preserved *in situ*.

Adrian Parry, BaRAS

Avonmouth, Land at Smoke Lane, ST 53108110. A watching brief on geotechnical test pits, and subsequent evaluation, identified a thin organic horizon. This could be correlated with similar horizons dated to c. 3500–2000 B.C. recorded elsewhere on the North Avon levels. A sample was obtained for radio-carbon dating. An undated ditch and ridge-and-furrow of probable medieval or later date were also recorded.

Mark Brett and Simon Cox, CAT

Avonmouth, Land off Third Way, ST 52457870. Evaluation was undertaken to examine the site of post-medieval buildings named as 'Barrack Cottages' in 18th-century and later documents, and also to investigate the archaeological potential of the sequence of estuarine alluvium. One trench revealed substantial archaeological deposits representing the remains of the post-medieval settlement. Features revealed included masonry walls with lime mortar, interior floor layers and well-made cobbled yard surfaces, all of which were built directly above clean alluvial clay. Finds indicate that all the buildings and deposits recorded are of 18th-century or later date. Two other trenches revealed a uniform sequence of modern made ground (up to 2 m) directly over archaeologically sterile alluvial clay (up to 1.6 m).

J. G. P. Erskine, AAU

Brislington, Church Hill, ST 62167077. An evaluation identified a layer of undated stone rubble, possibly a soakaway, and a post-medieval pit.

Alan Thomas, CAT

Brislington, Imperial Ground, West Town Lane, ST 612699. A watching brief identified a stone-built structure, dating from the 17th or 18th centuries and demolished and untraceable by the time of the 1846 tithe map. The presence of multiple drains, culverts and a soakaway suggests that the structure was probably a byre and a part of West Town Farm.

David Etheridge, AAU

Knowle, St. Philip's Church, Novers Lane, ST 58526934. Evaluation exposed the remains of a late 19th-century lime kiln shown on the 1885 O.S. map. The footprint of the kiln survived from the original ground level, although the upper part of the draw-hole, furnace and possible access track to the kiln-head had been truncated, presumably during levelling of the site in the 1950s. Other deposits comprised an irregular cobbled surface, kerbs and material consistent with an associated work yard. Finds were restricted to post-medieval and modern ceramics and clay tobacco pipe fragments.

The single access draw-kiln was constructed within a hollow hewn from the limestone bedrock and clay substratum. Measuring 3.9 by 3.1 m, the kiln was built throughout from neatly coursed limestone bonded with coal-flecked lime-based mortar and survived to a height of c. 1.4 m. The lower portion of the structure was represented by a substantial, convex draw-hole chamber, the function of which was twofold: to ensure an adequate air-flow to the furnace and to allow access for extracting the finished product. The internal width of the chamber measured a maximum of 1.7 m and survived to a height of 1.1 m. The outer walls were constructed from rough-dressed limestone with ashlar quoins. Within this 1.1 m-wide outer skin the core was packed with limestone rubble, sand and clay. Unusually no signs of drainage or weep-holes were observed within the structure and evidence of heat fracture was noted towards the back of the chamber, immediately below the mouth of the furnace.

The floor of the draw-chamber was partially exposed below a deep deposit of demolition debris and appeared to comprise a single large limestone flag. It was covered by a thick, pitched deposit of compressed lime that had clearly accumulated as lime had been raked out of the furnace mouth.

The remnants of the furnace, where both the raw limestone and combustion material (low grade coal or 'culm') would have been placed for several days, was located immediately above the draw-chamber. The concave structure survived to four courses high and its base was constructed from wedge-shaped limestone slabs. There was no indication of either the iron plate (sometimes laid around the top of the furnace to protect against wear and tear from loading) or the base gratings or 'branders' (normally fitted to enable the break-up of the falling materials).

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

St. George, Corporation Yard at Holmes Hill Road, ST 628739. A study of this disused quarry and yard in the Hudds Vale area of Bristol's suburbs indicated that it was once part of the extensive Smyth estates in the early 19th century. The property was sold and the land was in private ownership by 1843. In 1882 the site was occupied by cottages and gardens and in 1903 the O.S. recorded it as an 'Old Quarry' with a loading ramp and a weigh house and weighbridge, which are still extant. Other buildings present in 2001 had been constructed by 1918. The weighbridge was made by J. Bartlett and Sons of Welsh Back, a local manufacturer with foundries in Temple Back and later Brislington.

The adjoining plot to the north was the site of an infectious diseases hospital which was acquired by the City of Bristol in 1897 and was later used as a sanitary yard. An area of cottages and gardens to the north of the hospital became a quarry and was purchased by the Bristol Turnpike Trust from its several owners in 1814 to 1829.

J. G. P. Erskine AAU

Sea Mills, 79 Sea Mills Lane, ST 55167592. An archaeological watching brief identified a cobbled street surface with a kerb and an external drainage ditch dating from the 2nd–4th centuries A.D. The road lies within the area of the Roman town of *Abonae* and fits well with a cobbled street excavated on the adjacent site of Abon House in the 1960s. Pottery and rotary quern fragments were found in the road make-up, and brooch fragments and a silver *denarius* immediately above its surface.

Two human cremation burials were recorded adjacent to the road suggesting that an early Roman cemetery has possibly been located and that the cobbled surface is a main thoroughfare on the edge of *Abonae*.

David Etheridge AAU

Whitchurch, Whitecross Avenue, ST 6123068673. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks recorded a small length of undated dry-stone walling, possibly associated with the former Whitecross Farm. No other archaeological features were present.

Andy King, BaRAS

Purdown Radio Station, ST 61047644. An evaluation identified only three sherds of Roman pottery despite other evidence that Purdown was exploited in the prehistoric and Roman periods and was probably farmed during the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Immediately to the north-east is a well-preserved heavy anti-aircraft battery of the Second World War. An O.S. map of 1950 shows a substantial complex of buildings (Purdown Camp) on the site of the radio station, and most of the archaeology observed during the evaluation was probably associated with the occupation of the site during the war.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

Territorial Army Centre, Whitefield Road, Speedwell, ST 628745. A desk-based assessment confirms that the complex was built in 1940 mainly on horticultural or agricultural land. Two small houses and gardens had occupied a part of the Whitefield Road frontage from about 1840 and had been demolished. The northern boundary of the site had been formed by a mineral railway embankment (now removed) giving access to Speedwell Pit in the late 19th century. The site was surrounded by early engineering works, the Atlas Locomotive Works, and early collieries and railways of the 19th century, but the study area itself was

almost certainly one of the many market gardens for which the area was renowned. The engineering works and collieries have been demolished and are being replaced by modern industrial units.

J. G. P. Erskine, AAU

BROADWELL, *Broadwell Manor*, SP 20052760. An evaluation revealed four limestone-built drains and the remains of a dry-stone wall, both probably of post-medieval date. Three other features comprised a gully of probable early medieval date and a pit and a gully that were undated. There was also evidence for landscaping and ground reduction which was probably undertaken at the time that Broadwell Manor was constructed.

Dave Thomason, OA

Manor Farm, SP 20052760. A watching brief identified the footings of a possible medieval tithe barn revealed within a small area excavated for the erection of a new extension. A possible floor deposit cut by a later post-medieval stone culvert was also recorded. No finds were recovered in the course of the work to aid dating these structures.

James Mumford, OA

BROCKWORTH, *Land adjoining the former Brockworth airfield*, SO 875160. Ninety-two evaluation trenches were excavated within an area of 58 ha of agricultural land and disused runways proposed for development. Previous archaeological work had suggested that the remains of a settlement of Roman date, marked by rectangular geophysical anomalies, survived within the site. Weaker geophysical anomalies were thought to indicate the possible presence of other archaeological or natural features. Fifteen of the trenches were within the predicted Roman settlement and, apart from of a single shallow pit of Roman date, the remainder of the site did not appear to contain significant archaeological remains. The settlement is probably a Romano-British farmstead dating from the 2nd–4th centuries A.D. and appears to have relatively well-defined boundaries. Several phases of rectilinear enclosures contained possible construction trenches, beam slots, pits, postholes and gullies. The finds suggest that the structures had tiled roofs and that some may have been built wholly or partly of stone. The settlement may have been surrounded by a boundary ditch, the south side of which was located during the evaluation.

Laurence Jones, BUFAU

CHALFORD, *Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Brownsbill*, ST 88240258. An evaluation revealed the structural remains of a 19th-century building.

Alistair Barber, CAT

CHELTHENHAM, *98–100 Evesham Road*, SO 95272332. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of two detached houses on a site evaluated in 2000 (AR 25), adjacent to the Roman field system in the West Drive area. The watching brief recorded three ditches within the development area; one had gone out of use by the 3rd century A.D. while the others remained undated.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

School of St. Gregory the Great, SO 94402260. An evaluation within the main school playground identified an undated ditch, which could be an eastward continuation of the Romano-British field system recently identified at St. James's car park (AR 25), and possibly the remains of a Second World War air-raid shelter.

Laurent Coleman, CAT

Whittington Road, Benhall, SO 91502181. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the area of a proposed development near the Roman site at Arle Court (AR24). No archaeological deposits or features were present.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Cheltenham Flood Alleviation Project, SO 94452233–95652137. An archaeological watching brief along the River Chelt from the Royal Crescent to Cox's Meadow monitored the excavation of numerous geotechnical test pits and probe holes, recording high levels of disturbance caused by successive development and service works. The depth of the water table and the natural deposits were noted in various locations. Minor structural remains located in one pit have been tentatively associated with Sandford Mill.

Steve Kelly, OA

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, *the former Police Station, Calf Lane*, SP 15163910. Evaluation trenches were excavated to a depth of between 1.6 and 2.1 m below ground level without encountering undisturbed natural deposits. The lowest recorded deposit comprised a dark grey silty clay containing waterlogged organic deposits and green glazed pottery of c. 16th-century date; it may represent backfill within a large feature such as a pond or quarry, the limits of which were not identified during the evaluation.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER

Brewery Arts, SP 02250197. A test pit in the south-west courtyard identified deep post-Roman deposits to a depth of over 2 m below ground level. The deposits were overlain by a series of post-medieval surfaces, probably connected to the use of the site as a brewery. A second test pit near the workshops found a well and drain, also probably connected with the brewery buildings.

Richard Morton, CAT

Brewery Court, SP 02270192. A watching brief identified a small, heavily-truncated remnant of a Roman *opus signinum* floor surface.

Tim Havard, CAT

10 Chester Street, SP 02630163. A watching brief recorded the uppermost level of a dumped horizon, probably late Roman in origin, within the area occupied by a building in *insula* VI of the Roman town. A Victorian well was also identified.

Richard Morton, CAT

Corinium Museum, SP 02120209. An evaluation and watching brief identified *opus signinum* floor surfaces and associated construction layers belonging to Roman buildings within *insulae* XXI/XXVIII. Medieval pits and a metallated surface were observed, and a possible alluvium-filled palaeochannel was located beneath the Roman deposits.

Jonathan Hart, CAT

The Corner House, Prospect Place, SP 02880138. Hand excavation during a watching brief identified a Roman wall and associated demolition layer.

Jo Williams, CAT

Cotswold District Council, Trinity Road, SP 02430146. Excavation and a watching brief were undertaken during refurbishment and extension of the council offices. Part of the Roman town wall was exposed at the north-western end of the site with evidence for a probable external tower. At the southern end of the site an almost complete section through the Roman town defences was recorded. The inner edge of the external ditch and the heavily-robbed remains of the 2 m-wide town wall were located, separated by a 2.5 m-wide berm. To the rear of the wall, rampart deposits extended for at least 14 m. An earlier phase of activity on a different alignment to the town wall was also discovered beneath the rampart. This comprised a Roman road and associated drainage ditch, flanked by at least one ditch that was 2 m wide. A large collection of finds was retrieved, including a tile stamped VLA or VCA, the first time this stamp has been found in Cirencester. Most of the finds came from the earthwork rampart and date to the 2nd century A.D.

Jo Williams and Martin Watts, CAT

61–71 Cricklade Street, SP 01870400. An evaluation identified the floor levels of a Roman building within the north-eastern corner of *insula* XIX and a number of medieval ditches, one of which may have demarcated the rear of a burgage plot fronting Cricklade Street. These features were sealed by a thick layer of dark earth, which was in turn cut by a post-medieval pit and walls.

Alan Thomas, CAT

The Little Mead, The Mead, SP 02000225. Monitoring during construction of a rafted foundation ensured that archaeological deposits were not affected by this development. A small test pit indicated that archaeological deposits exceeding 2.5 m in depth are present on the site.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

33 *Querns Lane*, SP 02250156. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the refurbishment and extension of the existing building. Roman street surfacing and associated silting are likely to have been part of the Fosse Way. A sequence of 2nd- to 4th-century walls running parallel to the Roman street was also revealed, suggesting the presence of a building on the frontage of *insula* III. To the rear of the postulated building broadly contemporary surface layers indicative of a courtyard were revealed.

Jo Williams, CAT

Tetbury Road, SP 01740164. An evaluation identified two heavily truncated cremations, one contained within the base of a cremation urn of late Roman date. The natural ground surface to the north of the cremations contained undated ploughmarks up to 0.15 m in depth. A number of post-medieval features were also recorded across the site.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Cirencester Infants School, Victoria Road, SP 02930153. Monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with repairs to the drainage system. Two trenches were excavated and successive layers containing Roman pottery were recorded in the east of one of them.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Paternoster School, Watermoor Road, SP 02540149. An archaeological evaluation was carried out to assess the impact of a proposed ramp and garden on this site within *insula* IV of the Roman town. The evaluation recorded walls, floor surfaces and demolition rubble from the Roman period within all four test pits at depths of c. 0.41–0.99 m below the modern ground surface. Subsequent monitoring was carried out to ensure that no archaeological deposits were damaged during construction.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Stepstairs Court, Watermoor Road, SP 02790121. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the resurfacing of a car park, landscaping and the excavation of gateposts at Stepstairs Court which stands within the area of the Roman town. A posthole of Roman date was recorded.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

105 Watermoor Road, SP 02880122. An evaluation identified a metalled surface, probably Roman in date, within *insula* VIII, c. 70 m north-west of Silchester Gate.

Jonathan Hart, CAT

COLEFORD, *Forest Hills Golf Club, Mile End*, SO 58271151. Fifteen evaluation trenches were excavated in an area of potential archaeological features identified from cropmarks. Ditches, gullies, postholes and a trackway were recorded, many features being on a N–S alignment. Although no datable evidence was retrieved from these features, the surrounding area has produced a number of flint tools.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

CRANHAM, *Simmonds Hall Farm*, SO 89371264. A desk-based assessment was carried out to establish whether an undated bank and ditch bisecting Cranham Common continued into the study area. Examination of aerial photographs identified a faint cropmark suggesting a continuation of the line of the extant earthwork.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

DAGLINGWORTH, *Manor Farm*, SO 997044. Field walking located a high concentration of Roman pottery and ceramic building material, including late Roman shelly ware. There was also a widespread scatter of Neolithic worked flint, a fragment of a Cornish Group I axe, and some Iron-Age pottery.

Martin Ecclestone, GADARG

DYMOCK, *Land adjacent to Rose Cottage and Winserdine*, SO 69913139. An excavation and a watching brief were carried out on an area of c. 0.57 ha just within the north-east corner of the Roman settlement. Excavation took place along the line of a 1.5 m-wide drainage trench across the site from the B4215 road

to the flood plain of the River Leaddon. Several drainage ditches, cultivation furrows and pits were investigated, as well as two burials, and a considerable quantity of iron-working debris was recovered. There were, however, no features that could be related specifically to settlement or industry. The pottery indicates that much of the activity occurred between c. 50 and 120 A.D., with less intensive activity continuing into the later Roman period. Evidence of medieval activity was limited to a few pits near the B4215 road.

N. Tavener, MA

The Old Forge Garage, SO 70183115. Three evaluation trenches identified a number of features including postholes, gullies, ditches and a possible robbed-out wall, many of which contained Roman pottery. Three residual worked flint flakes were also retrieved.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

The Rectory, SO 7000931234. An evaluation on adjacent land revealed a large ditch aligned N–S, dated to the late Roman period, and the remains of a Roman road or trackway surface aligned E–W. An undated gully and a pit were also identified in the course of the work. A quantity of iron slag was recovered, suggesting an industrial site of unknown status nearby. The Roman features were sealed beneath ploughsoil horizons of probable medieval date.

Andy Simmonds, OA

FAIRFORD, *Totterdown Lane, Horcott*, SU 152990. An excavation in advance of gravel extraction followed a previous evaluation which had identified a trackway and associated field systems of Roman date. The excavation uncovered a complex settlement, the earliest remains of which appeared to be Iron Age in date and included roundhouses, enclosures and associated field systems. Roman occupation was represented by a trackway which had been redefined on numerous occasions, field ditches radiating from it, isolated enclosures, pits and postholes, the remains of two corn-driers, seven inhumation burials and a number of cremations. Provisional dating appears to suggest that the Roman occupation spanned the 1st to 4th centuries A.D. The large assemblage of finds recovered includes metalwork, a glass bead of Iron-Age date, leather items including a shoe, wooden objects and large quantities of pottery and animal bone.

A subsequent excavation to the north-east of the previous work recorded an area of less intensive activity, comprising Iron-Age boundaries and a Roman field system of probable 2nd–3rd-century date. An unexpected discovery was a collection of Iron-Age currency bars.

Jo Pine, TVAS

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court*, SO 85029. Excavation of the industrial complex in the south corner of the settlement was completed. Evidence of iron making predated a 3rd-century post-built structure measuring 11.5 by 6 m, each end of which was enclosed by stakehole alignments suggesting semi-circular wattle screens. The structure housed two distinct periods of multiple furnace use, each associated with a ‘T’-shaped kiln and separated by a clay and gravel surface. The complex was bounded on its north side by postholes of a wooden fence and was sealed under a 4th-century roadway. One of a group of four post-Roman adult inhumations returned an early 8th-century radio-carbon date.

E. G. Price

GLOUCESTER

Cathedral and Precinct, SO 831187. The late 11th-century choir gallery at the cathedral has a 17th-century brick floor. During the insertion of cables as part of the installation of fire precautions an earlier floor was uncovered and recorded. This floor was of plaster on which was a geometric pattern incised with double lines, enhanced with a red colour wash. The design parallels suggest that a late 13th-century date is possible.

Architectural fragments recorded in the nave roof space included 11 blocks of ashlar decorated with incised hollowed circles 0.15 m in diameter. These could once have decorated the 12th-century gable end of the church, in the manner of some French Romanesque churches.

A recording programme has clarified details of the history of the 13th-century infirmary hall, especially its subdivision in the later medieval period.

Steve Bagshaw

2 College Green, SO 83061871. A human burial was recorded and left *in situ* in the cellar, at 2.18 m below the external pavement level. The house was built in the early 18th century on part of the lay cemetery.

Patrick Garrod

2 Miller's Green, SO 83051889. Observation during the excavation of service trenches recorded a cobbled surface, probably of 18th-century date. During the rebuilding of a garden wall behind the house a lias wall was observed running W–E c. 4 m north of the house. South of the lias wall was a cavity, at least 1 m deep from ground level, which had been bridged by a brick arch. The cavity had been used as a drain sump for privies but may originally have been the wheel-pit of a mill.

Carolyn Heighway and Patrick Garrod

Gloucester Prison, SO 8281851. Parts of a human skeleton including long bone fragments and finger bones were identified beneath a slate slab oriented N–S. The human bone and associated material including animal bone, clay pipe and pottery were recorded and reburied.

GAU

Westgate Street, Fountain Court, SO 829187. Human skeletal material was uncovered in a pit excavated during landscaping works. None of the material was articulated. It is probable that the pit was first excavated when Fountain Court was constructed and that the bones represent remnants of burials that lay originally in the graveyard associated with the nearby church of St. Nicholas.

GAU

Westgate Street, St. Nicholas's Church, SO 82901878. A second phase of work at the church (see AR 25 for phase 1) comprised the removal of plaster and mortar and the conservation of exposed and damaged stone, as well as the removal, assessment and replacement of the raised floor beneath the pews. All exposed stonework was recorded prior to conservation, a watching brief was carried out during the removal and replacement of the floor and traces of early painting in the vestry and on the north wall of the nave were recorded. The results of the recording will inform future conservation work in the church.

GAU

Parliament Street, SO 83031820. An excavation and watching brief undertaken during housing development located an area of previously unrecorded burials outside the south gate of the Roman town. Eight inhumations and a cremation urn dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries A.D. were excavated. A number of hollows were identified and these may have been further graves disturbed by later truncation. Roman ditches and gullies also crossed the site. A rare 'snakes-thread' glass flask, with yellow glass trails on the body and blue glass handles, was recovered from one of the graves. The flask was almost certainly made in the Rhineland during the late Antonine period.

Jo Williams and Clifford Bateman, CAT

107 Denmark Road, SO 83651939. A watching brief during the construction of an extension identified two pits which probably date from the 1st or 2nd century A.D. One was relatively shallow while other was deep and produced a number of finds.

GAU

Barnwood, Luther Challis Business Park, SO 84421853. An evaluation found evidence of post-medieval cultivation and the footings of 19th-century farm buildings, as depicted on early maps of the site. A backfilled stream channel, which had crossed the site before the construction of the railway line to the west, was also identified

David Kenyon, CAT

Barnwood, St. Lawrence Road, SO 85621766. A desk-based assessment was carried out on land to the west of Barnwood Park School. A pond associated with Barnwood Court to the north of the school probably originated as a fishpond of medieval date; the study area may have been located within the southern part of a medieval deer park. No surface evidence of other archaeological features was identified. An archaeological evaluation was subsequently carried out with negative results.

Richard Barrett and Karen Derham, GCCAS

Robinswood Hill, SO 840150. Excavations and geophysical survey on Robinswood Hill were conducted in 2000 and 2001 as part of a research and training project involving the local community. The project concentrated on five areas.

Area 1 (SO 84091504), at the top of the hill, consisted of two trenches positioned over the southern part of an irregular 'kidney' shaped depression which has previously been identified as the location of a barrow. Excavation indicated that this depression was amorphous in shape, with a generally flat base and up to 1 m deep. The west and south edges were very steep whilst the eastern edge had a more gentle slope. The backfill of the feature included material of prehistoric to modern date. The feature was positioned in an area of the hill with readily accessible beds of limestone, the next nearest available source being the Cotswold escarpment *c.* 7 km to the west. It therefore seems possible that the feature was a small-scale quarry.

In Area 2 (SO 83851576) a geophysical survey over *c.* 8000 m² to investigate features identified from cropmarks recorded some positive linear anomalies which may represent cut features of archaeological significance.

Areas 3 and 4 (SO 83841583), north-west of the visitor centre, included the excavation of a trench *c.* 25 m long. Remains associated with the former reservoir buildings were identified and correlated with the 1936 O.S. plan which shows a row of ancillary buildings whose function and precise location were unknown prior to the excavation.

The work in Area 5 (SO 84021506) also involved geophysical survey of *c.* 400 m² at the 'picnic platform' near the summit of the hill. Some positive anomalies were identified in the area and they may represent features of archaeological significance.

Sean Cook, GAU

HARTPURY, *Corsend Road*, SO 79702515. Evaluation identified the northern arm of a probable medieval moated site. Further earthworks may delineate a division of the site into two parts. Also identified was an area of hard-standing inside the moated area and a post-medieval boundary ditch.

Mark Brett, CAT

The Old Chapel, Murrells End Road, SO 78032361. Archaeological monitoring identified post-medieval yard surfaces around The Old Chapel and the foundation of a demolished extension to the east.

Karen Derham, GCCAS.

HEWELSFIELD, *The Recreation Ground, Mill Hill*, SO 54550169. An archaeological evaluation was carried out 60 m to the east of Offa's Dyke. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

KEMBLE, *All Saints' Church*, ST 98919697. An evaluation recorded multiple undated burials within test pits, at depths of between 0.55 m and 0.80 m below the modern ground surface.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Station Road, ST 98599748. Seven archaeological features were recorded during an evaluation, at depths of as little as 0.27 m below ground level. The earliest activity was represented by two early Bronze-Age pits, one of which contained Beaker material. An undated grave cut, oriented N-S and containing the skeleton of a child, was partially exposed and left *in situ*. Two pits and a ditch were dated to the medieval period (late 12th-14th century) and a copper-alloy pin was retrieved from one of the pits. An undated ditch was also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

KEMPSFORD, *R.A.F. Fairford*, SU 15009820. A test-pit survey throughout the site produced information on the depths of the natural ground surface and the degree of preservation and/or truncation of archaeological deposits. The results from the survey enabled areas requiring excavation or a watching brief to be identified.

A scatter of prehistoric features was found across the site. The earliest comprised an isolated posthole containing a single pottery sherd, possibly of Neolithic date. To the south-east of the airfield in the caravan park an archaeological evaluation revealed two or three semi-articulated burials of possible Iron-Age date.

These were placed in a pit, along with numerous disarticulated animal bones, and were thought to represent either ritual activity or later disturbance and reburial. In the same area numerous pits and gullies of Iron-Age date were uncovered. The small number of features attributed to the Roman period included a series of ditches and two truncated inter-cutting inhumations, both containing coffin nails, the earlier grave cut also displaying the remnants of a coffin stain. The earlier inhumation contained a collection of hob-nails. Evidence of a ditch in the vicinity of the burials was interpreted as an enclosure ditch to this Roman cemetery.

Stuart Hoad, MoLAS

Multi-Agg Quarry Site, SU 167968. Further archaeological recording (see AR 25) identified a Roman trackway, some 11 m wide, extending the length of the site (c. 360 m). The trackway, defined by a ditch on each side, was straight and had two main phases. It was joined from the east by another trackway. The trackways superseded an earlier irregular boundary ditch and were associated with other ditches forming part of a field system. Two human burials and a horse burial, the latter associated with a spread of burnt bone, were located in the vicinity of the trackway junction. The area lies immediately south-east of a Romanised farmstead identified by an evaluation in 1997 (AR 22).

Paul Booth, OA

KINGSCOTE, *Calcot Manor*, ST 84189489. Following desk-based assessment which identified the potential for Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval archaeology a watching brief was carried out. In the early 20th century the north-east corner of the study area was quarried for material for dry-stone walling. Three trenches were excavated in order to determine the extent of the possible quarry and to ascertain the potential for surviving archaeology. They revealed that due to quarrying no archaeological features or deposits survived in the north-west corner of the site.

Jayne Pilkington, BaRAS

LECHLADE, *Leaze Farm*, SU 22909883. Evaluation and subsequent small-scale excavation established the edge of an area of prehistoric and Roman activity. Finds of Mesolithic or early Neolithic, and late Neolithic/early Bronze-Age, date indicate activity near the excavated area. Occupation in the early Iron Age is shown by postholes and other features, while ditches were dated to the 1st–2nd centuries A.D. Later Roman pottery in the modern ploughsoil may result from manuring of fields following a slight shift in settlement focus.

John Moore

LEONARD STANLEY, *Priory Farm*, SO 801032. Following evaluation in 2000 (AR 25) an excavation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a residential development north of the existing farm buildings. The earliest excavated features were five medieval ditches which contained pottery of the 12th–13th centuries. A post-medieval ditch, the latest fills of which were dated to the 17th–18th centuries, was cut by a series of foundation pits for large masonry pads. These pads formed the foundations for at least one building, dated stratigraphically to the 18th century and not to the medieval period as previously thought. Above the masonry pad structure were the remains of a 19th-century cider house with a cobbled floor and the base for a cider press.

A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a dairy complex to the south of the farm buildings. Four ditches and five furrows, oriented NW–SE, were recorded. One narrow ditch and a possible ditch terminal contained pottery of medieval date. Another narrow ditch was undated, and a fourth, curvilinear ditch produced surface finds of post-medieval date. Medieval pottery was also retrieved from the furrows and the ploughsoil.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

LONGHOPE, *The Old Rectory, School Lane*, SO 68431971. An evaluation to the rear of the Old Rectory identified no significant archaeological deposits. Subsequent monitoring of the groundworks recorded the foundations of a wall shown on the 1841 tithe map and buildings recorded on the O.S. map of c. 1880. A large carved commemorative stone was uncovered within the backfill of a 19th-century foundation trench. The stone was dated 1670 and inscribed with the names of two churchwardens. The shape of the stone and the nature of the inscription may indicate that it was the bowl of a font from the nearby church.

Paul Nichols and Karen Derham, GCCAS

LYDNEY, *Site of the former Feathers Hotel, High Street*, SO 63030294. A watching brief and excavations along the High Street frontage during construction of a car park recorded masonry structures, probably dating from the early post-medieval period.

Andrew Townsend, AAU

Cone Pill, SO 63000100. An evaluation revealed evidence of a medieval sea defence and of medieval ploughing.

Alan Thomas, CAT

MAISEYHAMPTON, *Wyncham, Church Street*, SP 11700000. An evaluation was undertaken adjacent to the parish church. No significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Louise Bashford, GCCAS

MANGOTSFIELD, *Land at Emersons Green (Q West, Area C), Howsmoor Lane*, ST 671776. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of c. 4 ha within the development area designated Emersons Green Q West. Geophysical survey was followed by the excavation of eleven trial trenches and the monitoring of geotechnical test pits in order to examine the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed Academic Innovation Centre.

The geophysical survey identified a range of mainly linear positive magnetic anomalies, the majority of which were located on a ridge of higher ground that runs N-S through the site. Some of the anomalies were interpreted as former ditches and/or pits, in addition to more recent service pipes and probable land drains. A pair of strong rectilinear anomalies located in the extreme south of the site were considered to represent the northern and eastern sides of a large rectangular enclosure of unknown but possibly prehistoric date.

The evaluation trenches were sited to examine specific areas of potential archaeological interest as indicated by the geophysical survey as well as to provide a representative sample of the study area as a whole. Significant archaeological features represented by two rock-cut enclosure ditches, plus a number of smaller pits or large postholes, were located in the extreme south of the study area. The ditches represent two sides of the large rectangular enclosure indicated by the geophysical survey whilst the series of smaller rock-cut features appear to reflect evidence of activity within it. Both the enclosure ditch and the smaller features are provisionally considered to be of prehistoric date, either Bronze Age or early Iron Age, based on a small collection of stratified prehistoric pottery and flint flakes. Further evidence for a pre-medieval date is provided by the relationship of east enclosure ditch with the earthworks of a trackway that previously linked the medieval settlements at Dibden Farm and Hallen Farm.

A series of very large, rock-cut pits or trenches was also located inside the boundary of the possible prehistoric enclosure. The features were not identified by the geophysical survey but, where excavated by hand, were up to 1.5 m deep and of unknown extent. They had been backfilled with a deep deposit of small to medium sized sandstone rubble that was, in turn, sealed by a horizon of stone-free silt clay subsoil. The presence of the subsoil horizon is considered significant and, coupled with a total absence of finds from the fill material, suggests a medieval or earlier origin for the pits. Further features of possibly similar morphology were indicated by unexcavated rubble deposits in Trenches 1 and 5.

The evaluation trenches located elsewhere over the site generally revealed very limited archaeological remains and some were archaeologically sterile. Deposits of later post-medieval industrial waste, including both coal waste and ironworking slag, were located in the north-east of the site. No equivalent industrial structures were identified. The surprisingly small number of finds, mostly unstratified pottery sherds, recovered from the trenches was almost entirely of the later post-medieval period (18th–20th centuries) with the exception of the small collection of flint flakes and prehistoric pottery sherds recovered from Trenches 3 and 4.

It is concluded that significant archaeological deposits reflecting a probable prehistoric enclosure of unknown function, plus a series of large rock-cut pits of unknown origin, are preserved in the southernmost part of the study area.

Andrew Townsend, AAU

MINCHINHAMPTON, *Dark Mills, Brimscombe*, SO 87430201. A desk-based assessment identified the site of a succession of mill buildings, dating from 1597 or earlier to the 1950s, situated close to the confluence of the Toadsmoor Brook and the River Frome. It is possible that archaeological deposits of post-medieval or earlier date may survive, including the mill, its pond, wharf and associated structures.

Toby Catchpole, GCCAS

Summersfield Road, SO 87540106. An evaluation was undertaken to explore whether the line of the substantial earthworks to the east, known as The Bulwarks, continued through the proposed development site. No such evidence was found suggesting that any continuation of The Bulwarks must lie instead to the north of this site, terminate before it, or turn to the west of the evaluation site.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

MORETON-IN-MARSH, *Ardencote, High Street*, SP 20543268. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for two extensions. A capped stone-lined well and a shallow linear depression interpreted as a possible trackway were recorded. Both features are probably of post-medieval date.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Dormer House School, SP 20473277. Archaeological observations were carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a replacement classroom. The ground appeared to have been much disturbed by previous building, with layers directly above the natural deposits containing pottery dating to between the 18th and 20th centuries. Despite the proximity of the Fosse Way and the Roman sites of Batsford Camp and Dorn, no Roman material was recovered during the watching brief.

BAT

NAILSWORTH, *The George Hotel*, ST 85059972. A watching brief identified several post-medieval features including a wall and two cobbled surfaces. Previous extensive terracing and levelling of the site may have removed any earlier deposits.

Kevin Colls, CAT

NAUNTON, *Summerhill Farm*, SP 11802480. An evaluation identified a small undated pit sealed by a substantial deposit of colluvium that had accumulated in a dry valley. A large undated ditch was also found.

Alan Thomas, CAT

NEWENT, *Newent Business Park*, SO 72942576. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for two industrial units. The area had already been disturbed and truncated but the remains of two pits containing Romano-British pottery and large amounts of slag were recorded.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

NEWNHAM, *St. Peter's Church*, SO 690115. An evaluation trench was excavated through the upper parts of an earth bank defining the edge of the churchyard. The deposits excavated were post-medieval in date. The watching brief within the churchyard recorded some disarticulated human bone which was reburied. Further observation in an orchard outside the churchyard identified no further archaeological deposits.

J. Wainwright and R. Howard, MA

NORTH CERNEY, *Old Rectory*, SP 01570782. An evaluation identified the presence of post-medieval garden features.

Jonathan Hart, CAT

NORTH NIBLEY, *Swinbay Estate*, ST 73009380. An evaluation identified an E-W linear ditch, a post-hole and an area of burnt clay. A small sherd of pottery was retrieved from the posthole and fragments of fired clay were retrieved from the ditch. Dating evidence remains somewhat equivocal, possibly suggesting a prehistoric date for the features. Roman pottery was also found within the ploughsoil.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

NORTHLEACH WITH EASTINGTON, *Norbury Camp*, SP 12821547. Excavation within the interior of the Iron-Age hillfort revealed the north-west corner of a rectilinear enclosure, defined by two lengths of gully between which there was an everted entrance. A large oval pit lay within its interior angle. The enclosure remains undated, producing a few unstratified mid-later Iron-Age and Roman sherds. It is similar

in type and orientation to another Iron-Age/Roman enclosure fragment to its east, and it may indicate a boundary within the hillfort, here probably with an agricultural rather than directly domestic function.

Alistair Marshall

PAINSWICK, *St. Mary's Home*, SO 86470942. An evaluation recorded a number of 19th–20th-century features in the northern half of the site. They included two rubble pathways shown on an O.S. map of c. 1880, a curvilinear depression interpreted as a garden feature to the south of St. Mary's Home and, to the west of the pathways, two parallel linear features with an associated pit. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in the southern half of the site.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Painswick House, SO 86321047. A desk-based assessment of land at Painswick House identified evidence of medieval agriculture in the form of ridge-and-furrow earthworks with associated field boundaries.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Rococo Garden, SO 86301060. An evaluation was undertaken as part of a programme to enable interpretation of the garden and possible reconstruction of its key features. The evaluation identified the presence of an outfall for a conduit and established the water source to the plunge pool. No evidence was found for either the Classical Seat or the Hermitage (both shown on Thomas Robins's painting of 1748), although evidence for a former path and a border or stone-lined drain was found. The construction of the main vista through the lower garden was also investigated.

Alan Thomas, CAT

Oliver's Estate, SO 87751175. An assessment was made of the buildings on the estate prior to proposed refurbishment work. The large and impressive group of vernacular buildings is set in a highly picturesque landscape which has developed gradually from the early 17th to the mid 20th century. The estate appears to have originated in the early 16th century when John Oliver is believed to have operated a mill on the site of the later Oliver's Mill. The partial remains of the mill, which ceased operations in the late 19th century, survive, as does a mill cottage, with a large loft and evidence of a loading bay, which would have probably been used to store wool and later grain.

The main house has grown substantially from a modest, early 17th-century structure. The two earliest phases are easily identifiable by their partially surviving roofs. Phase I retains a pair of cruck blades and the adjacent Phase II (possibly of later 17th- or 18th-century date) had a hipped roof with simple trusses and slotted purlins. An architecturally impressive south-east front added in the early years of the 19th century incorporates an oriel window above a semi-circular colonnaded portico. Several later additions have been made, including some in the early to mid 20th century. The later work closely followed the local vernacular and the style of the earlier phases of the house incorporating stone mullions, label moulds, string courses to the rear of the house and intersecting arch glazing bars to the front.

Other buildings include a stable and haystore dated to 1801, a mid 19th-century dovecote, a gardener's cottage (probably of 20th-century date although incorporating elements of an older building), a farmhouse dated to 1946 and a lodge constructed c. 1930 by the local architect Detmar Blow.

John Gill, OA

RUSPIDGE AND SOUDLEY, *Soudley Schoolhouse*, *Upper Soudley*, SO 66081054. A desk-based assessment was carried out on the site of the former Beechwood Lodge, adjacent to the enclosure known as Soudley Camp. The assessment identified post-medieval buildings and garden features. A subsequent evaluation identified no archaeological features or finds.

Louise Bashford and Paul Nichols, GCCAS

SHERBORNE, see above, Aldsworth, Sherborne & Windrush.

SHIPTON, *Shipton Oliffe Manor*, SP 03801847. A watching brief found a 20 m-long continuation of a ditch of probable Roman date, first seen during evaluation in 2000 (AR 25).

Tim Havard, CAT

SIDDINGTON, *Dryleaze Farm*, SU 02909785. An evaluation revealed archaeological features and deposits within four of the six fields investigated. Two clusters of archaeological activity dating to the Iron Age were located in the centre and north of Field 1. In the southern end of Field 2, in the south-east of the proposed development area, there were undated archaeological features sealed by peat and alluvial deposits. In Field 5, in the south-west of the site, three ring-ditches were located, one with an associated central feature. In addition, a possible pit alignment, an area of Iron-Age occupation and a Roman trackway were identified. In Field 6, to the north, a Roman trackway was recorded, and there were two clusters of undated archaeological activity. The courses of two palaeochannels were also confirmed

Steve Kelly and Granville Laws, OA

SISTON, *Land off Siston Lane*, ST 68007420. An evaluation identified archaeological deposits in two out of the three trenches excavated. In Trench 1 there was evidence of early post-medieval activity, indicating nearby settlement, as well as other undated features. Trench 3 yielded significant evidence of medieval activity including a ditch, gully and sherds of domestic pottery. The condition of the pottery indicated that a focus of medieval settlement was located close by. Casual field walking in the immediate vicinity identified several banked features which appear to be related to the medieval archaeological remains.

Andrew Townsend, AAU

SLIMBRIDGE, SO 742024. Field walking located a concentration of Roman pottery including late Roman shelly ware. A number of 17th-century clay pipe bowls may be linked to the recorded Slimbridge pipemaker George Bence.

Martin Ecclestone, GADARG

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *Cotswold Community*, SU031960. Further excavation in advance of gravel extraction revealed new elements of a multi-period landscape over and above those predicted by evaluation, e.g. evidence of Neolithic activity, as well as more evidence of Bronze-Age, Iron-Age, Roman and Saxon occupation.

The Neolithic features consist mainly of pits and tree-throw holes and mark the earliest human activity on this site, representing the clearing and marking out of the landscape. Material from the pits includes decorated pottery (Grooved Ware), flint tools, bone and burnt hazelnut shells. Similar activity took place in the early Bronze Age with pits yielding decorated pottery (Beaker Ware), flint tools and hazelnut shells. The discovery of this group of pits and their association with reasonably substantial flint assemblages is relatively uncommon and of great interest and research potential.

Several pits and a ring-ditch of Neolithic to early Bronze-Age date were also located. Though the interior and exterior of the ring-ditch were intensively examined no burial (inhumation or cremation) was present. Inside the ditch a group of undated postholes did survive but did not form any particular pattern or suggest a function. Close to and south of the ring-ditch there was evidence of both Bronze-Age and early Iron-Age settlement.

Another group of postholes formed circular post-built structures and four-post structures, probably Bronze Age to Iron Age in date. A crouched inhumation burial, possibly Iron Age in date, was also located west of a Roman trackway. A rectangular post-built structure with possible boundary fences was associated with a Saxon waterhole.

In the eastern part of the site a sizeable Iron-Age settlement was revealed and this was overlain by a truncated Roman trackway. An undated, possibly medieval, ditch was also found and medieval field systems were evidenced by boundary ditches and extensive ridge-and-furrow.

Granville Laws, OA

Lower Mill Farm, SU 40231943. Excavation prior to housing development revealed part of a field system, probably of Roman date, and a number of shallow palaeochannels. Later features included post-medieval land boundaries and quarry pits.

Alan Thomas and Martin Watts, CAT

Orchard House, Upper Up, SU 04509692. An evaluation revealed a medieval pit and two ditches.

Tim Havard, CAT

STANDISH, *Land adjacent to the B4008 road*, SO 8008. Finds from this area include Iron-Age and Roman pottery, together with an Iron-Age axe head and several other artefacts of Roman date. The axe head is closely paralleled by a similar artefact from the oppidum at Manching, Bavaria.

Paul Bevan

STOKE GIFFORD, *Dower House, Stoke Park*, ST 622774. The Dower House was built *c.* 1760 and may possibly still include elements of the 16th-century manor house. A measured and photographic survey of a retaining wall was undertaken and two small evaluation trenches were excavated nearby.

No significant archaeological remains were present in the trenches, although both did contain 20th-century cellaring. This is probably connected with the use of the building as a hospital.

FA

STOKE ORCHARD, *Coal Research Establishment*, SO 91802840. An evaluation identified the northern and eastern arms of a medieval moated site. No structural remains were located but a further ditch which divided the site into two enclosures was identified. Other features included a post-medieval pit and undated small pits or gullies.

Alan Thomas, CAT

STONEHOUSE, *Boakes Drive*, SO 80400488. A desk-based assessment of the former wharf off Boakes Drive identified the locations of the 18th-century wharf and boundary wall of the Stroudwater Canal Company, the 19th-century railway sidings and evidence of the 19th-century railway wharf. A subsequent evaluation recorded a gully and the possible terminus of a ditch, both of which contained Roman pottery. No evidence of the Stroudwater Canal Company wharf was revealed in the evaluation trenches but the 19th-century brick foundations of a railway building were recorded. Undated stone footings identified in the west of the site may represent the remains of the railway sidings at the wharf. The whole area seems to have been heavily truncated since the railway, sidings and wharf went out of use.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

STROUD, *Stroud Valley Junior School, Ryeleaze Road*, SO 85320530. An evaluation recorded a large build-up of late post-medieval deposits across much of the site, resulting from natural erosion and also from terracing associated with the construction of the school. A number of late post-medieval features were recorded including rubble-filled land drains, a stone-built drain, intersecting brick paths, an unbonded stone wall and a possible rough stone revetment cut into the natural clay. There was no evidence of earlier activity.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Water Mains Rehabilitation Scheme, Oakridge, SO 91400362. Archaeological monitoring was carried out after a large void was encountered during groundworks. The void was identified as a post-medieval quarry.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

SUDELEY, *Roel Camp and environs*, SP 050243. Geophysical survey and other investigation is being carried out over the area of the hillfort and the hilltop to its west. Initial definition of areas of settlement and other activity has been carried out as part of a comparative analysis of smaller hillforts and Iron-Age ditched enclosures.

Alistair Marshall

SWELL, *The Old Farmhouse Hotel*, SP 17452557. An archaeological evaluation was carried out adjacent to the Roman and medieval settlement site at Swell. No significant archaeological deposits were present.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

TETBURY, *Tetbury Rail Land Park*, ST 89309295 to ST 90239374. A desk-based assessment found no evidence for archaeological deposits predating the construction of the Tetbury to Kemble branch railway line. The railway embankment, track, associated buildings and well are no longer visible above ground.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

TEWKESBURY, *Tewkesbury Abbey*, SO 892324. A watching brief during groundworks immediately south and east of the abbey church observed evidence of earlier activity in all trenches. A solid foundation was seen just south of the south transept, a wall was seen near the south doorway and fragments of the footings of the Lady Chapel were seen east of the church. As part of the development of the south side of the church further groundworks were the subject of a watching brief. The area of paving beside the Garden of Rest was extended westwards and round the southern part of the west end of the church. No evidence of medieval activity was observed as the groundworks affected only layers disturbed in recent times.

N. Appleton-Fox, MA

St. Joseph's Church, SO 89583289. An archaeological evaluation within the grounds of the church recorded no significant archaeological deposits or features.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

THORNBURY, *St. Mary's Church*, ST 634906. Archaeological observation and recording of the excavation of comparatively shallow trenches for the installation of a floodlighting system across the graveyard revealed no significant archaeology.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

TREDINGTON, *Manor Farm*, SO 90462951. Following evaluation in 2000 (AR 25), monitoring was carried out during groundworks for a housing development. Features recorded included post-medieval ponds in the east and west of the site and the terminal end of a gully in the centre.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, *The Old Mill*, SO 71741403. An evaluation recorded a large linear feature oriented N-S of post-medieval date. It was in the same position as a pond recorded on an O.S. map of c. 1880.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WESTERLEIGH, *Kendleshire Golf Club*, ST 66707965. An archaeological watching brief identified an undated palaeochannel with organic deposits and a small assemblage of flint artefacts (including a triangular knife) dating to the Neolithic and Bronze-Age periods. A group of post-medieval bell-pit coal mines was also recorded. Undated smithing slag was recovered from a silted-up pond or lake.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

Oakley Green, ST 688792. Observation of excavations for a new two-storey house with a double garage located no significant archaeological deposits. No indications were found of the Roman road thought to cross the site.

J.G.P. Erskine, AAU

WINCHCOMBE, *Winchcombe Junior School, Back Lane*, SP 02132824. An evaluation was carried out within the grounds of the junior school before the construction of a new play area. Four undated features were recorded and the development was modified where necessary to ensure that archaeological deposits were preserved *in situ*.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Winchcombe Nursery School, Back Lane, SP 02062830. An evaluation recorded three ditches and another possible feature. One ditch was interpreted as a late-medieval boundary or drainage ditch while the other two were adjacent to and parallel with Back Lane, and therefore also parallel with the town's Anglo-Saxon rampart. The later of these two features was interpreted as a post-medieval roadside ditch for Back Lane; the earlier ditch may have been a defensive ditch, contemporary with either the *burh* bank or earlier ditches beneath the rampart.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

10 Hailes Street, SP 02582842. Monitoring during groundworks took place in an area which formerly contained a brewery. An undated feature interpreted as a square cut posthole of possible medieval date was cut by the standing remains of the existing building. The foundations of the demolished brewery and two large post-medieval pits were also recorded.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

Barebones Farm, North Street, SP 02452852. An archaeological evaluation within the garden of Barebones Farm recorded no significant archaeological deposits either on the North Street frontage or elsewhere within the site.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

St. Mary's, Cowsl Lane, SP 02452830. As in the earlier evaluation (AR 25), a watching brief produced a sequence of deposits dating from the medieval period to the modern day.

Jo Williams, CAT

WINDRUSH, see above, Aldsworth, Sherborne & Windrush.

WINSON, *Winson Manor, SO 09080869.* An evaluation recorded topsoil overlying a levelling layer which increased in depth towards the south-east of the trench and dated to the 18th century or later. No earlier archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

WOODCHESTER, *Land at Selsley Road, SO 38392028.* An evaluation and a watching brief in advance of the construction of a new dwelling on land close to Woodchester Roman villa revealed no significant archaeological deposits.

A. Nash, MA

SURVEYS

COTSWOLDS, *Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.* A survey of sheep washing sites (variously known in the past as washes, washpools, and dips) was carried out with the participation of volunteer support. At the outset of the project fifty sheepwashes were known in County Sites and Monuments Records, mostly in Gloucestershire with a small number in Oxfordshire. During the first phase of the survey over 800 maps dating from the 18th century to the early 20th century were consulted. By the completion of this phase of the survey 132 sheepwash sites had been identified, the majority (105) in Gloucestershire but with some in all of the counties constituting the A.O.N.B. Local groups subsequently carried out a rapid written and photographic record of each sheepwash. Initial results suggest that several clusters can be identified, for instance around Tetbury and Guiting Power, and that particular river valleys, such as those of the Coln and Leach, were associated with washes.

Derek Hurst, WCAS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND THE WYE VALLEY. The County Archaeology Service has completed the Historic Landscape Characterisation of the county and of the Wye Valley Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which extends into the neighbouring counties of Monmouth and Hereford (see AR24). The project forms part of a national initiative to characterise the whole of the present landscape in terms of its current form and the visible remains of the processes which created it. Work is currently under way to incorporate the information into the County Sites and Monuments Record.

Jon Hoyle, GCCAS