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# Archaeological Review No. 27

## 2002

Edited by JAN WILLS

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

### *Abbreviations*

AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
AI	Archaeological Investigations Ltd.
AR	Archaeological Review
BA	Border Archaeology
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
BAT	Bath Archaeological Trust
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
DAG	Dean Archaeology Group
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GAU	Gloucester Archaeology Unit
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Marches Archaeology
MoA	Monmouth Archaeology
MNA	Mike Napthan Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WCAS	Worcestershire County Archaeology Service

**ALKINGTON**, *Whiteball Cottage, Damery*, ST 70829435. A watching brief was carried out on a site to the immediate south-east of Damery Camp earthwork. A single unstratified sherd of pottery of Romano-British date was retrieved.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

**AVENING**, *Former Pike House Garage, High Street*, ST 87969810. An evaluation recorded an undated water-management feature, possibly a pond or leat.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**AYLBURTON**, *High Street*, SO 621021. A programme of archaeological recording recovered an assemblage of medieval and later pottery. It included a single sherd of a Bristol Redcliffe ware jug, dated to after the middle of the 13th century; a cooking pot rim of unknown origin but with stylistic and other similari-

ties with 12th-century pottery from sites in the Severn Valley; two sherds of late 17th-century North Devon gravel-tempered ware; and some thirty sherds of Stroath ware. The last ware was identified in 1957 close to the A48 road at Stroath, where kiln waste has been found in several fields around the village and where potters are recorded at the turn of the 16th century. The examples from Aylburton are of large bowls and pans together with scratch-decorated platters, a round handle of a small jug and a groove-decorated ridge tile.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MoA

**BERKELEY**, *1 Lower Berrycroft*, ST 68409945. An evaluation recorded a large post-medieval feature of unknown extent.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

**BIBURY**, *Garne's Barn Barrow*, SP 10900924. A programme of clearance and recording was carried out at the barrow. Modern debris and soil were removed from the exposed chamber to a depth of up to 0.75 m below ground level. The work revealed the upper half of a subcircular beehive chamber constructed of dry-stone walling, two niches to the north and west, the probable entrance to the south and an area of collapsed stonework to the south-east which has previously been interpreted as a collapsed niche.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

*Primary School*, SP 11810655. An evaluation was carried out on land behind the school. Evaluation trenches to a depth of 1.3 m contained medieval deposits cut by two stone structures and a stone surface, themselves overlain by post-medieval deposits.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

**BISHOP'S CLEEVE**, *Land adjoining Rose Cottage, Stoke Road*, SO 95552760. An evaluation identified a post-medieval watercourse or pond in the southern portion of the site. During the 19th century the ground surface was built up and alterations to this feature may also have been made at this time.

J. Wainwright, MA

*The King's Head, Church Road*, SO 95792764. A watching brief was carried out on groundworks for a small extension to the public house. Deposits of Romano-British date containing Severn Valley ware, samian, greyware, black-burnished ware, and mortaria were identified.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

**BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER**, *Cemetery Lane*, SP 17182080. An evaluation was carried out on land within Salmonsbury Camp, adjacent to the cemetery. At least two phases of activity were identified, the second of which contained Iron-Age and Roman pottery. The earliest features included a posthole, ditch, gully and ring-ditch, while later features included pits, postholes, a ditch, a possible trackway and a pit probably containing a human burial.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

*Church of St. Lawrence*, SP 16702087. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with the installation of a drainage system. A human burial and a wall within the service trench were recorded.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*The Cotswold School*, SP 16732110. An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the construction of a south-eastern extension to the school. The excavation recorded 131 postholes, six of which contained stone packing and one of which contained a stone post pad. The density of the postholes within the small area of the excavation made it difficult to recognise any plans of buildings, although a square structure, made up of four large postholes, was apparent. The four postholes may have formed the central supports for a large roundhouse, but are more likely to have been for a four-post structure, examples of which are known from

other prehistoric sites. Pottery from the site, and from a previous excavation on the south-western side of the school (AR 26), has been dated to the early Iron Age.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*The Cotswold School*, SP 16542120. An evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed artificial pitch at the edge of the playing fields to the west of the school. Four undated postholes were recorded.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Land at the junction of the A429 road and Station Road*, SP 16612163. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with road and footpath improvements. The remains of an undated stone wall, probably a former field boundary, were encountered.

Mark Brett, CA

## BRISTOL

*6 Denmark Street and 1 Mark Lane, St. Augustine*, ST 58497281. Recording work was carried out at 1 Mark Lane during extensive refurbishment. This building was constructed in the early 20th century as an annexe to Jolly & Son's main site in College Green and was connected to the main buildings by a two-storeyed bridge across the lane. Jolly's was subsequently destroyed by enemy action and no. 1 became offices. A well was found beneath the ground floor at the eastern end of the building and, nearby, a disused arched doorway in the north wall, both features being likely to be of post-medieval date. Work on recording the adjacent early 18th-century terraced house at 6 Denmark Street is continuing during renovation.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*19 Orchard Street and 40 Frogmore Street, St. Augustine*, ST 58457297. A watching brief was undertaken during the conversion of these properties from offices into residential accommodation. No. 19 was constructed c. 1720 and retains many original features, which were kept wherever possible. Its foundations were found to be of Brandon Hill Grit bonded in a brownish mortar, whereas the front elevation is of brick laid in a white mortar.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*2 Leonard Lane, St. Leonard*, ST 58717305. A survey was undertaken of this small building located on the east side of what was the intramural lane running inside the earliest town wall. Externally the building appears to be just two storeys in height, but there is an unusual double basement, giving four floors in total. Parts of the subterranean structure appear to be medieval in origin, although much has either been rebuilt or repointed. Above ground the building may once have been a stable and/or a warehouse; the basement floors were until recently connected with cellars both beneath the lane and beyond in what is now St. Stephen's Street.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Timber Yard behind 18 St. Thomas Street*, ST 59127265. A trench was excavated to establish the location of the Law Ditch, the course of which appeared to be represented by two opposed rear walls of post-medieval buildings. These corresponded to property boundaries and the St. Thomas/St. Mary Redcliffe parish boundary on an Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of Bristol of the 1880s. A culvert abutting and between the walls appeared to represent the course of the ditch.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

*18–20 St. Thomas Street*, ST 59167266. An evaluation revealed substantial modern disturbance, possibly a bomb crater, extending back at least 21 m from the street frontage. The edges of this disturbance were defined towards the west end of the modern building where it was seen to cut through archaeological deposits. A small area of undisturbed archaeology was partly excavated revealing an 18th-century stone and brick drain cutting through late 16th- to 18th-century garden soils.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

22–24 *St. Thomas Street*, ST 59147261. An archaeological evaluation identified undisturbed deposits of medieval and post-medieval date and a stone wall probably belonging to the original street frontage.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

26–28 *St. Thomas Street*, ST 59187277. An excavation was undertaken prior to redevelopment. The earliest deposits encountered were alluvial clays of the River Avon, overlain by marsh deposits. This area was probably reclaimed in the 12th and 13th centuries and used for the dumping of waste in pits. The next phase of medieval activity appears to have been the construction of a large stone wall parallel to the line of the later street. The land to the rear of this structure appeared to have been open at this time and may have been cultivated. The wall was subsequently modified on several occasions and several phases of building took place towards the street frontage. A number of cisterns and cellars were constructed over the site in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Richard Young, CA

121 and 124–126 *St. Thomas Street and 25–26 Redcliffe Street*, ST 59117270. An archaeological evaluation identified medieval deposits and structures including a 12th-century hearth-base and a 15th-century house wall. Early to mid 14th-century kiln waste from the unlocated Redcliffe pottery was also recovered. Numerous post-medieval remains were also recorded.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

*Former Courage Brewery Site, Counterslip, St. Thomas*, ST 59187292. An archaeological evaluation consisting of 14 trenches was undertaken. Ten trenches contained late medieval structures or deposits. The other four showed more recent features associated with 18th- and 19th-century activity undoubtedly connected with the sugar-refining and brewing industries known to have existed here. Hand-auguring of alluvial clay in three of the trenches revealed that there was no significant depth of organic-rich deposits beneath the foundations of the more recent buildings. No direct evidence was found for street surfaces as these had been removed during the construction of the present standing buildings.

Andy King, BaRAS

*Land adjoining Mitchell Lane and St. Thomas Street, Redcliffe*, ST 59237257. An archaeological evaluation comprising six trenches was carried out revealing features and deposits of medieval and post-medieval date. The structures included a medieval structure and post-medieval walls of the St. Thomas frontage.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

25 *Redcliffe Street/14 St. Thomas Street*, ST 59117270. An archaeological evaluation was carried out within a former warehouse on Redcliffe Street, which backed on to St. Thomas Street. Two intact lengths of roof of the culverted Law Ditch were located beneath the floor of the warehouse. A small section of medieval wall was also partially uncovered in one of the trenches, as well as several other post-medieval walls and deposits.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*Redcliffe, St. Mary Redcliffe Churchyard*, ST 59117226. Monitoring the excavation of holes for the planting of saplings which will replace the lime trees presently growing in the churchyard revealed a ledger stone dated 1810 below the surface. Small quantities of disarticulated human bones were recovered from most of the sapling holes and subsequently reburied in the churchyard.

Andy King, BaRAS

*The George Railway Hotel and adjoining premises, Temple*, ST 59427239. A survey of the buildings was carried out in conjunction with an archaeological evaluation comprising four trenches. The survey identified eight phases of construction dating to between the 17th and 20th centuries. The first, 17th-century, phase comprised structures possibly belonging to the original George Inn. Trench 1 of the evaluation contained a stone-built culvert probably of 17th- or 18th-century date, but possibly earlier. Trench 2 contained a substantial stone-built wall and what appeared to be two post-settings, all possibly pre-dating the 17th-century

inn. Undisturbed soil deposits of medieval and post-medieval date and a 19th-century garden wall were also exposed. Trench 3 contained two stone-built walls belonging to the 17th-century inn and two stone-and-brick-built oven or hearth features, probably 18th century in date. A substantial cut-feature appeared to be the outer edge of the Bristol's medieval Portwall ditch; the fill material contained pottery of 15th-century date. Trench 4 contained the southern edge and berm of the 13th-century Portwall.

Jayne Pilkington and Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

*Quakers Friars, Broadmead, St. Paul, ST 59287331.* An evaluation carried out around the Dominican friary and the Society of Friends' burial ground confirmed the presence of friary structures including part of a possible E-W precinct wall fronting the supposed course of the River Frome and a wall within the east range of the Great Cloister. Medieval occupation deposits and features were also found. Later walls appeared to follow medieval wall lines within the Great Cloister and at the east end of the church. Post-medieval walls and features relate to the conversion of the friary buildings to secular use following its dissolution in 1538. Two 17th-century walls at the southern end of the Friends' burial ground pre-dated the burials in that area. Immediately to the north of Cutler's Hall a sequence of features, including a pitched stone surface, dated to the 16th–17th century and probably formed part of the re-use of the south range of the Great Cloister after the Dissolution. A number of graves and articulated burials were found in the Friends' burial ground and the south and east boundaries of the burial ground were defined. The inter-cutting of the graves confirmed the intensive use of the burial ground. Walls, features and deposits were found relating to the development of the area for housing, a school and commercial building in the 18th and 19th centuries

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

*Land at Avon Street/Old Bread Street, SS. Philip and Jacob Without, ST 5962372872.* This part of Bristol was undeveloped pasture until the late 17th century. Six trenches were excavated, revealing in one a part of a 17th-century wall with associated deposits. Elsewhere structural features and deposits were of 19th- and 20th-century date. In the south-western corner of the site most of the archaeology consisted of fairly recent made-ground over 2 m in depth.

Andy King, BaRAS

*30 Gloucester Lane, Old Market, SS. Philip and Jacob Without, ST 60447362.* A small excavation revealed some evidence for medieval occupation but the site was mainly used for agriculture or gardens until the 17th century. The location of a steep-sided, flat-bottomed, ditch with an 'L'-shaped bend was confirmed, over 2 m deep and 6 m wide and clearly defensive in form. Pottery from the ditch's fills dated to no later than c. 1660. The ditch is most likely to have been part of the Civil War Royalist fortifications guarding the historic eastern approaches to Bristol from London and Gloucester. It would have been excavated after July 1643 and probably backfilled in 1647. Pottery recovered from a cess-pit dated from the early 18th century; the pit, together with a wall, may represent the earliest, post-Civil War, re-building phase. The garden areas to the rear of the properties fronting this part of Gloucester Lane had been incorporated into the premises of Hudds Leatherworks by 1854. The leatherworks were rebuilt sometime after 1893 and continued in operation until 1915 when the firm of Ridingberry toy makers took over the premises. The drainage runs of this warehouse had caused considerable disturbance to the western side of the site. As most dwellings from the late 17th century would have probably fronted Gloucester Lane on its original, narrower, alignment it is not surprising that few structural features of this period were revealed.

Andy King, BaRAS

*The Marlborough Gate Site, St. James, ST 58877361.* A watching brief was carried out on the site of a former garage. Most of the area had been heavily disturbed but the remnants of post-medieval structures remained, including what appeared to be walls of 18th- and 19th-century date. Some of the structures exposed appeared to relate to the original Montague Street frontage.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

*Marlborough Street Bus Station, St. James, ST 58887354.* An archaeological evaluation confirmed the survival of significant medieval deposits associated with the 12th-century priory of St. James and produced ceramic

evidence ranging from the 14th century to the present day. Architectural features believed to be part of the priory buildings were found at the western end of the site.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

*Redfield, 148 Victoria Avenue, St. George, ST 61447329.* The remains of two human skeletons, both aligned E–W, were recorded 1.65 m beneath the floor of a kitchen extension to the above property. It is probable that these skeletons are contemporary with human remains, probably of Roman date, found in 1894 during construction work on the north side of Roseberry Road, 25 m to the south.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*St. Paul's Church, St. Paul's, ST 59477374.* Renovation of this late 18th-century church has included substantial work both inside and out, the latter involving full scaffolding to the walls and tower. In preparation for erection of the scaffolding ledger stones were recorded and then lifted, after which the burial vaults were propped. Parts of the building were recorded, including the roofs and the walls to both aisles which had been stripped of plaster.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*11–12 Portland Square, ST 59457365.* Building recording and a watching brief carried out prior to the demolition of the remains of a former 19th-century stay factory at no. 12, and the refurbishment of the interior of no. 11, identified the original Georgian layout of the houses, the interior arrangements of no. 11, and the various construction phases of the stay factory.

David Kenyon, CA

*Montpelier, Fairfield School, Fairlawn Road, ST 59637469.* A photographic and measured survey was conducted of a Second World War air-raid shelter that lay beneath the school playground. It had survived until work associated with the construction of a new school building caused sections of the roof to collapse. Monitoring was also conducted during the removal of the roof, after which the former shelter was in-filled with stone scalplings.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*Infirmery Burial Ground, Johnny Ball Lane, St. Michael, ST 58657333.* The burial ground was in use from 1757 to 1857 for the interment of paupers dying in the Bristol infirmary. The burials were removed and a representative percentage was recorded. These remains were retained for analysis and the others re-buried at the South Bristol Crematorium and Cemetery, Bedminster. A stone grave marker, basalt urn-bases and other funerary objects were retrieved from the site.

Jens Samuel, BaRAS

*Hotwells, Bear Yard, 265 Hotwell Road, ST 57087254.* A watching brief was undertaken during a new development to the rear of the Bear Yard Inn. Excavations revealed the remains of a 19th-century wall and a cobbled surface overlying 18th-century quarry waste deposits.

Darren Lankstead, CA

*Doncaster Road, Southmead, ST 58187799.* Archaeological monitoring of groundworks was undertaken on the site of a new games area. The site lay only a few hundred metres from several known prehistoric and Romano-British sites but no evidence dating from before the mid 20th century was found.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*Henbury, Henbury Comprehensive School, Marissal Drive, ST 55107570.* A geophysical survey was undertaken as the first stage of the evaluation of this school site, constructed in 1958 and now proposed for redevelopment. In the south-eastern part of the playing fields six Romano-British burials were found during regrading of the surface in 1966. The course of the postulated Roman road from Sea Mills to Gloucester runs across the western part of the site, in an approximately SSW–NNE direction. The survey indicated the

presence of landscaped field boundaries, land drains and ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Of greater significance were a low circular feature consisting of a soil-filled ditch and a double-ditched roadway or boundary close to the site of the burials. This has been interpreted as part of a possible cemetery enclosure.

Andrew F. Smith, AAU

*Lawrence Weston, Campbells Farm Drive, ST 538782.* An evaluation in advance of proposed extensive re-development involved excavating three large trial trenches. In two of them the remains of a recently demolished farm building of 20th-century date were discovered. Excavations continued down into the alluvial clays of the flood plain of the Severn Estuary revealed no further evidence of human activity.

Robert Armour-Chelu, BAT

*Brentry, The Hamlet Building, Brentry Lane, ST 573785.* A watching brief and a building survey were carried out prior to an extension and alterations to the Hamlet Building which was originally an accommodation block in the 'Men's Village' of the Royal Victoria Homes at Brentry, a reformatory for male and female inebriates. The building dates to the late 19th/early 20th century and, despite some alterations, the majority of the original building fabric remains. With the aid of documentary evidence it was possible to establish the original plan and features of the building and to explore something of the working and social life at the Royal Victoria Homes. No significant archaeological features or deposits were exposed during the watching brief.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

*Knowle West, Inns Court, ST 58706920.* An excavation of two areas was undertaken in advance of residential development. One area lay at the east end of the former Holy Cross church, the other to the east of Woodcroft. The excavation revealed a small number of Romano-British ditches of late 3rd- to 4th-century date, and a late 17th-early 18th-century pit filled with kitchen waste. The Roman ditches contained a small assemblage of abraded pottery, suggesting deposition at some distance from its primary point of use. This seems to confirm the interpretation from an earlier evaluation of these features as agricultural drainage ditches or boundaries associated with the previously excavated settlement to the west.

Tim Havard and Simon Cox, CA

**BROADWELL, Green Barn Farm, SP 20052774-20452799.** An evaluation recorded medieval ridge-and-furrow across much of the site and a pit and possible posthole in the south-western half of the proposed development area. An undated trackway on the same alignment as the medieval headland and modern field boundaries was also recorded.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

**BROOKTHORPE-WITH-WHADDON, Court House, SO 83471227.** Works to extend the house were observed in view of the postulated Roman settlement in this area. Only deposits of post-medieval date, including two pits and two postholes, were identified.

G.H. Nash, BA

**CAM, Draycott Mills, SO 74900120.** An evaluation revealed an undated ditch and three thin lenses of silty clay, each containing a small amount of prehistoric and Roman pottery and likely to represent land surfaces truncated by medieval and modern ploughing.

Tim Havard, CA

**CHELTENHAM, Arle Court, SO 91272172.** An evaluation undertaken on the site of a proposed development identified a shallow linear feature of probable medieval date.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

*6 Jenner Walk, SO 94702261.* An evaluation identified post-medieval structures.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*River Chelt Flood Alleviation Scheme.* The scheme involved groundworks in and alongside the river channel in north-west Cheltenham and at Withybridge 3 km to the north-west. For the most part only recent alluvial silts or floodplain soils overlying natural clay were exposed. In one location, however, just upstream from Arle weir, extensive deposits of made-ground were exposed, representing landscaping associated with either a sewage works or an electricity works in the late 19th century.

Darren Miller, WCAS

*St. James's Square, SO 94522239.* A desk-based assessment identified the potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and early post-medieval features and the possible survival of waterlogged deposits within a proposed development area. The combined evidence of a bore-hole survey, archaeological evaluation and 19th-century accounts indicates that the area was built up and levelled in the post-medieval period, prior to concentrated development from the 1830s onwards. It is therefore possible that earlier features and deposits may survive, sealed by up to 2 m of levelling deposits.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

*1a Swindon Street, SO 94312299.* A single evaluation trench recorded a pit of post-medieval or modern date.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

## CIRENCESTER

*Abbey Grounds CCTV Column, SP 02500220.* A watching brief carried out during groundworks revealed a demolition or levelling layer containing fragments of carved stone, probably originating from the abbey.

Franco Vartuca, CA

*Angel Cinema, SP 02630178.* An archaeological evaluation consisting of three test pits identified in one a layer of limestone rubble, thought to be associated with the late-Roman abandonment of the forum, and in the others a disturbed horizon of 'dark earth' of probable medieval origin. A substantial cellar wall and floor associated with Chester House, a building known to have occupied the site during the 19th century, was recorded.

Dan Poore, OA

*15 Ashcroft Gardens, SP 02310175.* An archaeological evaluation consisting of two trenches was undertaken. In one trench 19th-century deposits containing residual Roman material, including painted wall plaster, sealed the remains of a substantial stone building associated with Roman pottery and tesserae in various colours. No significant deposits were found in the other trench.

G.H. Nash, BA

*Bingham Hall, King Street, SP 02780136.* Excavation was undertaken in advance of the construction of an extension to the hall. A section across Ermin Street revealed multiple layers of (often indistinct) street metalling, roadside ditches and revetment, and a probable stylobate. A building, partially revealed flanking the western roadside ditch, had suffered from inundations of road wash from the street.

Tim Havard and Clifford Bateman, CA

*Cattle Market, SP 019017.* An evaluation revealed an inhumation and a cremation associated with the extramural cemetery of Roman *Corinium*; a possible buried ploughsoil containing Iron-Age pottery; and two linear features of medieval or post-medieval date. The majority of archaeological deposits appear to have been removed during the construction of the market.

Richard Brown, OA

*Cotswold District Council Offices, Trinity Road, SP 02430146.* Excavation of a soakaway as part of the refurbishment and extension of the council's offices yielded a large quantity of residual Roman material within 19th-century deposits. No archaeological features were revealed, but the depth at which natural gravel was

exposed at the base of the soakaway (3.1 m below ground level) suggests the former presence of a palaeochannel.

Sam Inder and Martin Watts, CA

*The Golden Cross, 20 Black Jack Street, SP 02160208.* A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for alterations to the public house. A 1-m length of oolitic limestone wall was recorded; this was probably associated with the existing 18th–19th-century building. Below this, further deposits were excavated to a depth of 0.75 m. The earliest recorded artefacts were of late medieval date. Roman deposits are likely to be present lower.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

*3 Prospect Place, SP 02930140.* An evaluation and subsequent watching brief were undertaken before and during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of the property. The evaluation identified Roman demolition debris overlain by ‘dark earth’ deposits; the watching brief recorded a post-medieval well, contemporary with the existing Victorian house, and more of the ‘dark earth’ deposits lying below modern garden soils.

Kevin Colls and Kate Cullen, CA

*15 Prospect Place, SP 02950141.* An evaluation identified Roman demolition debris overlain by a post-medieval cultivation soil.

Richard Young, CA

*11 St. Peter’s Road, SP 02220164.* A watching brief during groundworks revealed a sequence of deposits dating to the late 19th century, as indicated by previous evaluation.

Kevin Colls, CA

*Stepstairs Lane/School Lane, SP 02580114.* Following an evaluation that identified early Roman deposits, an excavation was undertaken prior to redevelopment. Part of a Roman building was revealed; its walls were constructed of roughly dressed and mortared limestone founded upon an off-set herringbone footing. A small oven had later been inserted through a mortared floor surface. The building is sited some distance from the known Roman streets in the area and may represent an outbuilding rather than a domestic structure. Certainly the roughly laid gravel and stone surfaces adjacent to the building, and the large number of wells also revealed, suggest that the area was formerly used as an external yard. The site appears to have been abandoned early in the history of the Roman town of *Corinium*, possibly by the end of the 2nd century A.D. With the exception of a single medieval pit containing 13th- to 15th-century Minety ware and the recycling/robbing of some of the Roman stonework, the area remained undeveloped until the 19th century.

Mark Brett and Clifford Bateman, CA

**COLD ASTON**, *Cold Aston C. of E. Primary School, SP 12801985.* Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of a footings trench revealed a stone-built well and stone wall, both of uncertain date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**DEERHURST**, *Church of St. Mary, SO 87052995.* Archaeological recording was carried out at the church and a resistivity survey was undertaken in the field south of Odda’s chapel.

The most significant discovery in the church was an early medieval wall painting on one of the triangular-headed stone panels, 8.5 m above floor level, on the east wall of the chancel. The painting, in dark red line, depicts a standing figure within an architectural frame. The figure faces the viewer, has a halo, holds a book in a shrouded left hand and is clothed in a long tunic with a flowing over garment. The right arm is lost, but the few remaining fragments of the sleeve indicate that the hand could have been raised in blessing. Traces of the left foot survive. The frame consists of piers with stepped bases and capitals and a triangular head. The figure is probably a depiction of Christ, trampling the Beasts or as the Second Person of the Trinity. The wind-blown drapery is very similar to manuscript illustrations in the ‘Winchester style’,

and initial study of parallels suggests that the figure was probably painted in the mid to late 10th century. Some aspects of the composition might, however, indicate an earlier date. The painting's position may relate to an upper chapel, or gallery, in the chancel. The painting has been drawn and photographed. Further traces of three separate pigments were identified on the chancel arch and its beast head label stops. Other work included a drawing of the interior face of the east wall of the chancel and petrological recording on the wall's exterior face.

The resistivity survey identified a complex system of drainage together with traces of a structure aligned with Odda's chapel and 10 m to the south.

Steve Bagshaw, Richard Bryant and Michael Hare

*Flood Defences*, SO 871297. An evaluation was undertaken to determine the date of the flood defence banks prior to their consolidation. Identified evidence of Roman and medieval embankments had been truncated by modern remedial works on the River Severn side of the defences.

Gail Stoten, CA

**DOWDESWELL**, *Little Barton*, SP 00611921. A watching brief identified a post-medieval soakaway and an 18th-century rubbish pit.

James Mumford, OA

**DUMBLETON**, *Dumbleton Park*, SP 01653575. A resistivity survey was carried out on the site of the 18th-century manor house and gardens illustrated by Kip in 1712. The house was partly demolished by 1779. The remainder of the building, used as a farmhouse, is shown with some 'fish pools' on an estate map in 1822 but building and ponds had gone by 1875. A plan was produced from the Kip drawing, and the survey results matched the raised walkways and water features shown on the drawing and the 1822 map. The house site produced some linear features, but the area was much disturbed.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

**DUNTISBOURNE ABBOTS**, *Partridges*, SO 97100792. An evaluation recorded undated wall foundations.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**DURSLEY**, *Church of St. James the Great*, ST 75689811. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks associated with the installation of a gas-heating system. Three human burials were recorded and left *in situ*.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Lister Petter*, ST 75689878. An evaluation was carried out on land around the Lister Petter factory and two areas of interest were identified. A substantial feature, interpreted as a possible enclosure ditch of prehistoric date, was recorded on the western side of the valley, and a heavily truncated foundation trench of a medieval wall was recorded on the frontage of Long Street.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

**DYMOCK**, *The Rectory*, SO 70003123. An excavation revealed evidence for Roman occupation in the form of a rectangular timber building and associated pits. The presence of two features interpreted as possible smelting furnaces suggests that the building may have been associated with iron working. A shallow gully, a line of postholes and some of the pits probably belong to a separate phase of occupation. No evidence was found for the Roman road believed to pass through this area.

Andrew Simmonds, OA

**EASTINGTON**, *Church Farm*, SO 783058. An evaluation revealed the footings of a post-medieval building in one of the six trenches excavated. Fragments of re-used medieval roof tile were also recovered.

Franco Vartuca, CA

**EBBRINGTON**, 52 *Ebrington*, SP 18384002. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a two-storeyed extension recorded a Roman ditch, a possible late medieval structure and a post-medieval pit.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Hidcote Manor Garden*, SP 17504210. An evaluation identified the remains of a former early 20th-century plant shelter. Among internal features identified were a possible water tank and service trenches. Later 20th-century garden features were also present.

Gail Stoten, CA

*Home Farm*, SP 18563983. An evaluation identified a number of heavily truncated linear features interpreted as possible drainage or agricultural boundary features of Roman date. A 'V'-shaped gully and a small pit of prehistoric date were also recorded.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

**FAIRFORD**, *Horcott Pit*, SU 14329875. An excavation of 5.5 ha of the second gravel terrace has revealed archaeological features of Neolithic to Roman date. Approximately 20 Neolithic pits were identified in pairs or threes. They contained Plain Bowl pottery, Peterborough ware (Mortlake and possibly Ebbsfleet Styles), and Durrington Walls style grooved ware; a few sherds of Beaker pottery were also recovered. A late Bronze-Age–early Iron-Age open settlement of three roundhouses, two four-post structures and various pits, associated with Canning Cross style pottery, was also revealed. Other finds include a bronze spiral finger ring, a piece of bronze bar and a cattle burial. A 'teardrop'-shaped, post-built enclosure, 30 × 50 m, is tentatively dated to the late Bronze Age on limited ceramic evidence; it may be contemporary with the open settlement. A large ditched enclosure, containing numerous pits, ring gullies and two four-post structures, lay partially within the excavation area; ceramic evidence suggests an early to middle Iron-Age date for it.

A field system was offset from the corner of the ditched enclosure. Two crouched burials, one of which cut through the fills of the field-system ditch, are also tentatively dated to the Iron Age. To the west of the excavation area a trackway aligned N–S and a parallel ditch are probably Roman in date.

Hugo Lamdin-Whymark, OA

**FARMINGTON**, *Norbury Camp*, SP 128155. Geophysical survey over the entire interior (33 ha) of the hill-fort has defined functionally different areas. They include an extensive central zone of habitation with peripheral areas of farmsteads and other activity.

Alistair Marshall

**FRETHERNE WITH SAUL**, *Land adjoining Church Cottage, Church Lane*, SO 74930925. An evaluation recorded two undated sub-oval features, interpreted as a possible posthole and a pit. Subsequent archaeological monitoring carried out during the construction of residential properties identified other features, including an undated ditch and two pits and two post-medieval features.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**FROCESTER**, *Frocester Court*, SO 785029. Excavation to the east of the area cleared between 1995 and 1997 and the boundary of the settlement produced further evidence of late 1st–early 2nd-century small-scale gravel extraction that predated a stone yard surface associated with gullies. It also revealed some minor structures defined by stake alignments.

E.G. Price

## GLOUCESTER

*Cathedral*, SO 83091881. Archaeological recording of the south clerestory of the nave was carried out during restoration. The results suggest that the 13th-century nave vault was built on the top of the Romanesque clerestory, the walls of which were raised to their present height in the mid 14th century. The reticulated four-centred clerestory windows belong to the mid 14th-century rebuilding. One hundred and twenty-five

pieces of stone with 12th- and 13th-century decoration were found re-used in the interior face of the clerestory wall, above the nave vault.

Steve Bagshaw

*Cathedral Precinct, Dulverton House*, SO 83161884. A cavity that opened up in the tarmac of the path leading from the infirmary to the cathedral gardens revealed the junction of a brick with a stone vault over a subterranean culvert. A mid 19th-century map of the medieval watercourses in the cathedral precinct shows a N-S culvert at this location, whereas the structure recorded was aligned E-W.

Steve Bagshaw

*The Cross, St. Michael's Tower*, SO 83171855. A drawn and photographic record was made of the structure in advance of conservation work.

Lisa Donel, GAU

*104 Northgate Street*, SO 83431869. An archaeological evaluation consisting of five trenches, followed by a bore-hole survey, indicated that there has been continuous use of the site since the Roman period. Deposits have been dated to the 4th century A.D. by pottery sherds. A surface was uncovered at 1.2 m below the modern floor in a trench facing onto the street. Bore-hole evidence to the rear of the property shows the depth of fill there to be in the range of 3.35 to 3.50 m. There appears to be little evidence for intensive use of the site and it is conceivable that it was kept open or under orchard as it may have been too wet or unstable for major building. Its close proximity to the Fullbrook may be the reason for the depth of soil deposits and the possible reeds identified in the bore-hole survey. Maps of the area tend to show development on the street frontage but the area behind appears to have been retained as open plots or orchard until the later 19th century. While the existing and earlier 19th-century buildings have disturbed medieval and post-medieval layers they do not seem to have reached the Roman deposits.

Lisa Donel, GAU

*Upper Quay Street*, SO 82881871. A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during the construction of flats on the site of the former Co-op Creamery. Ground impact was minimised in order to preserve most of the archaeological deposits *in situ*. A series of medieval deposits was recorded, along with a number of post-medieval intrusions and wall foundations. A wall foundation of possible late medieval date was recorded within the part of the site fronting Westgate Street. Large amounts of medieval pottery were retrieved including a complete jug provisionally dated to the 15th century.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*Southgate Street*, SO 82871822. An assessment was carried out on a site on the west side of Southgate Street, and immediately east of Gloucester Docks, being considered for development. The assessment established that significant archaeological deposits of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date are likely to be present within the area.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*Gloucester Docks*, SO 826182. Two evaluation trenches were excavated on the eastern side of the site, adjacent to Southgate Street. Archaeological deposits consisted of a homogenous black layer, probably deposited in the medieval and later periods, overlying a series of ditches and possible beam slots containing pottery from the Roman and medieval periods. Towards the western ends of the trenches a series of pits and postholes dating probably from the medieval or early post-medieval periods was found. These deposits were sealed by layers of rubble associated with the demolition of 19th-century buildings which formerly stood on the site. A third trench excavated towards the western side of the site uncovered archaeological deposits similar to those encountered in the other trenches. A large quantity of Roman and medieval pottery was recovered in the course of the project, as well as a relatively rare Roman carved bone clasp-knife handle found in the fill of a ditch.

David Kenyon, CA

*Hampden Way*, SO 83361824. A desk-based assessment, carried out on the site of a proposed development, identified high potential for the survival of archaeological deposits within this area currently used as a car park. Previous archaeological investigations have recorded Roman features including an inhumation, and the area lies to the rear of a medieval street frontage.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

*176 Barton Street*, SO 83891791. Observations during development identified a sunken road surface or side ditch across the front of the site, together with a large sand and gravel pit to the rear.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

*Great Western Road*, SO 83741859. A desk-based assessment was carried out on the site occupied by the Gloucester workhouse from 1837 until its demolition in 1961. The potential for the survival of other archaeological deposits on the site was assessed as low.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

*83–89 London Road*, SO 84071892. Observations were made during the levelling of the front half of the site area and the excavation of foundation and service trenches. Evidence of two inhumations and two cremations forming part of the Wotton Roman cemetery were recorded. The cremation pits were filled with fragmented burnt bone, charcoal and pottery. An early 2nd-century, black-burnished ware, jar had been used as a cremation urn. A surface of small oolite limestone slabs and two undefined small pit features were also recorded. In the medieval and post-medieval periods the site had been open land until the construction of houses in the 19th century.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

*46–50 Denmark Road*, SO 83551947. An archaeological evaluation consisting of five trenches indicated that the site has been in use since the Roman period and been considerably disturbed by building and quarrying. Trenches 1 and 2 at the south-west and west ends of the site showed deep deposits of modern material apparently associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of part of the Victorian terrace. Trench 3 contained a brick building, an inspection pit and a weighbridge. Trenches 4 and 5 showed evidence of linear features which may be associated with the Roman fort, as well as some skeletal material at depths between 1.2 m and 1.6 m from the surface.

Lisa Donel, GAU

*98 Estcourt Road*, SO 84061957. Observations of foundation trenches for an extension identified a N–S linear pit or ditch, 2.8 m wide, and a smaller pit. Roman pottery of 2nd-century date and cattle bones were recorded from both features.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

*Castlemeads*, SO 82201914. A watching brief during the relocation of a gas mains identified *in-situ* dressed stonework beneath the modern A40 road. Although undated, the stonework may form part of the Roman or medieval Over causeway.

Jonathan Hart, CA

*71–73 Bristol Road*, SO 88131493. An evaluation identified three medieval ditches interpreted as boundaries relating to properties along the road. One pit of similar date was also identified.

Kevin Colls, CA

*Tuffley, Land to the rear of 258 Stroud Road*, SO 83251541. An evaluation comprising three trenches recorded a single posthole of post-medieval date. A single sherd of Romano-British pottery was retrieved from the ploughsoil.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*Robinswood Hill, Gloucester Golf Club*, SO 84321542. Two phases of evaluation were undertaken: geophysical survey and trial trenching. The magnetometer survey identified possible ditches as well as ridge-and-furrow and perhaps evidence of quarrying. The subsequent excavation of trial trenches confirmed the presence of ridge-and-furrow and quarrying.

Lisa Donel, GAU

*Matson, The Moat Infants School*, SO 84911577. An archaeological evaluation established the presence of modern levelling deposits and post-medieval ploughsoil above the natural clay. Three small, abraded sherds of pottery of medieval date retrieved from the ploughsoil may derive from the moated settlement 25 m to the east

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*Abbeymead, Coney Hill Hospital Housing Development, Abbeymead Avenue*, SO 86071716. Observations during housing development identified a sherd of Roman date, one of medieval pottery and larger quantities of post-medieval finds.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

*Hucclecote, 29 Carisbrooke Road*, SO 87441685. An evaluation recorded a single undated ditch.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Quedgeley, Land off Bodiam Avenue*, SO 81431446. An evaluation comprising 18 trenches recorded 30 features. Most were irregular and difficult to interpret, and may be the result of post-medieval agricultural activity. The few datable finds provided tentative dates for six features: two pits and a ditch were dated to the Iron Age; a pit and a ditch were of Roman date; and there was a post-medieval pit. The nature of the features and the scarcity of finds indicate a pattern of occupation within the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods and activity, probably associated with an agricultural use of the site, in the post-medieval period.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

**HARESFIELD**, *Haresfield Beacon*, SO 82240890–82660890. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of fencing at Ring Hill and Bunker's Bank. Ten postholes were excavated and archaeologically monitored. No archaeological features were present within the postholes.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

**HARTPURY**, *Blackwells End Green*, SO 78702550. A survey of the area around Blackwells End Green identified a possible medieval moated platform and a complex of interconnected water management features apparently of similar date. Medieval ridge-and-furrow ploughing was associated with these features, and traces of early land boundaries were also recorded.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

**HORSLEY**, *Land behind the School House*, ST 83719809. An evaluation recorded a rubble-filled soakaway and shallow gully of probable post-medieval date.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

**KEMPSFORD**, *Cotswold Eastern Spine Road Stage 4 and Horcott Road*, SU 16559880. A desk-based assessment was undertaken along the route of proposed improvements on the Kempsford–Whelford road and the Horcott road. Maps showed that an 18th-century canal feeder linking the River Coln with the Thames and Severn canal originally followed a section of the route. Otherwise the potential for archaeological deposits was relatively low.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

*Manor Farm*, SU 17009750. An area of c. 8.5 ha was excavated prior to gravel extraction. A number of linear ditches formed an extensive grid of field boundaries containing a few fragments of Roman pottery and

a single human skeleton. Other archaeological features were rare and mostly undated; they included a possible trackway, two postholes and a circular gully. There was also some evidence of medieval gravel quarrying.

Martin Watts and Tim Havard, CA

*Manor Farm, SU 17009750.* An excavation of 7.5 ha of land was undertaken to the west of earlier work by Cotswold Archaeology (see above). A field system formed by linear ditches and a number of parallel shallow gullies were identified. Other features included a possible small rectangular enclosure of which three sides were located (the fourth side may have been removed by a large modern field boundary ditch) and a discontinuous, meandering linear feature. Datable finds were recovered only from this last feature and may place its origins in the Iron Age. No other datable finds were recovered during the excavation but it is hoped that an intensive programme of soil sieving may yet provide information to date the different components of the site.

Erlend Hindmarch, TVAS

**LECHLADE, Kestrel House, High Street, SU 21349953.** A watching brief undertaken during groundworks to the rear of the existing property identified a late medieval pit.

Kate Cullen, CA

*Former Lloyd's Bank, High Street, SP 21409950.* A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the conversion of the building. Five medieval pits dating to the 11th–12th centuries were identified. Another pit, a posthole and a gully, although undated, are likely to be broadly contemporary.

Gail Stoten, CA

**MINCHINHAMPTON, Longfords Mill, ST 868992.** An evaluation revealed several wall footings and drainage culverts dating from the 18th or 19th century, some of which are associated with buildings shown on historic plans of the site. In addition, traces of earlier activity were uncovered in the form of a 17th-century pit, and a single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from a layer of buried soil.

David Kenyon, CA

*Dark Mills, Brimscombe, SO 87430201.* An archaeological evaluation confirmed that an area to the east of the mouth of the Toadsmoor Brook contained post-medieval deposits relating to the mill demolished in the 1950s. Walls and a floor surface from one of the 19th-century mill buildings, and the walls of the mill sluice, were recorded. The mill walls were at depths of as little as 0.16 m below ground level, and survived to a depth of at least 1 m. The excellent state of below-ground preservation of the 19th-century buildings suggests that any earlier mill buildings, which were not destroyed prior to the 1950s, may be preserved in a similarly good condition.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

**MISERDEN, Bidfield Farm, SO 90801060.** Groundworks associated with a sewage pipe trench and sewage tank on land adjacent to Bidfield Farm were observed. Although the present farm buildings date from the early 18th century, Bidfield was probably the site inhabited in 1329 by William of Bidfield. Nearby excavations in 1966 identified evidence of medieval settlement; Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery was also present. The recent recording did not identify any further medieval features but it recovered an assemblage of mainly medieval pottery as well as iron objects and a broken flint blade. The pottery was mostly early medieval (10th–13th century), with a small number of Malvern-type body sherds (13th–15th century) and one post-medieval sherd. The early pottery was similar in fabric and form to the shell- and limestone-tempered types common in Gloucester and Hereford and consisted of unglazed, handmade cooking pots. It corresponds well in date and type with that retrieved from the 1966 excavation.

G.H. Nash, BA

**MORETON-IN-MARSH, Gospel Hall, SP 20403218.** An evaluation identified an undated, irregular gully or small ditch, probably representing cultivation activity.

Mark Brett, CA

**NEWENT**, *Albion House*, SO 372225. A garden boundary wall was recorded and the groundworks for its rebuilding were observed. The only archaeological feature identified was located along the back face of the wall where, just beneath the topsoil, there was a roughly square structure, loosely built with unbonded stone and brick. Its purpose is unclear but it contained modern building rubble indicating it had been in use until relatively recently. No medieval deposits were encountered.

D. Rouse, AI

*37 Broad Street*, SO 724258. Two evaluation trenches were excavated at this property which lies close to the site of the medieval priory and probably comprises two burgrave plots. The first trench ran NW–SE across a burgrave boundary. Three archaeological features were identified at 0.9–1.0 m below ground level. A stone and tile deposit forming part of an 18th- or 19th-century demolition deposit was revealed at the north-western end of the trench. Within the central area, and running E–W into the second trench, was a 19th- or early 20th-century ceramic drain, and in the south-eastern corner, and running into both sections, was a post-medieval stone culvert. Removal of a capstone revealed a small assemblage of 19th-century glazed pottery. Despite the date of the pottery, the culvert is probably a 17th- or 18th-century feature. The second trench also ran NW–SE and followed the line of a modern access road. All deposits and features were 19th century in date.

G.H. Nash, BA

*Unit 12, Newent Business Park*, SO 72932579. Archaeological monitoring revealed fragments of clay pipe, slag, Roman pottery and ceramic building material within a recently disturbed layer of topsoil.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**NEWLAND**, *Cadora Wood*, SO 53890702–53770730. A programme of archaeological recording was carried out during the construction of a new forest road. A scatter of iron bloomery slag was found together with a rim sherd of a 13th-century cooking pot tempered with sand and iron ore, a fabric which has been found elsewhere in Newland and was probably made in the Forest of Dean. Some post-medieval pottery was also recovered. Charcoal burners' platforms were found on the route of the road; two were sectioned prior to the road's construction although tree stumps impeded excavation. A hearth produced two sherds of 17th–18th-century pottery.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

*Land adjoining the Vicarage*, SO 556095. An archaeological evaluation identified no significant features. The small pottery assemblage mainly consisted of post-medieval and later material although there were a few medieval wares. These included a round handle and a body sherd of a 14th- or 15th-century locally made jug and a late medieval or early post-medieval Malvernian ridge tile.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

*Stowe Hill*, SO 57000670. An evaluation revealed undated evidence of possible iron smelting represented by several bowl furnaces, slag pits and an associated gully. Two isolated pits of unknown date and two mounds formed from dumped materials and thought to be post-medieval were also identified.

Andrew Holmes, OA

**NORTON**, *Pegmore*, SO 86512435. Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of footing trenches revealed a possible later post-medieval pit or furrow, which may have been associated with the cropmarks visible in the adjacent field.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**NYMPSFIELD**, *Thistledown Farm*, SO 81450076. A desk-based assessment established that there is high potential for Romano-British features or deposits within the proposed development area. The area formed part of a large estate from the late 17th century onwards and the northern section was enclosed within a deer park at that time.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

**OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN**, *The Old Forge, Camp Road*, ST 60979281. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks on the sites of a new porch and conservatory on or near the line of the outer bank of Oldbury Camp found no evidence of Iron-Age features. Some late Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery was recovered.  
Tim Longman, BaRAS

**PAINSWICK**, *Ebworth Estate*, SO 899113. Excavation of the remains of the former Ebworth House exposed a significant portion of the cellar and ground floor with walls standing in some areas up to first-floor height. Internal details such as fireplaces were also uncovered. The earliest phase revealed was a relatively small, though grand, 16th- or 17th-century building, probably a hunting lodge. This was remodelled and significantly enlarged in the 1730s and had various modifications and additions in the 19th century.  
David Kenyon, CA

**PRESTBURY**, *Starvall Farm*, SO 962237. An evaluation recorded two undated shallow linear features interpreted as truncated ditches.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**PRESTON**, *Cricklade Road*, SP 03400070. An evaluation carried out on the site of a proposed development identified late prehistoric and early Roman agricultural activity and evidence of flooding. Two features were recorded: a Roman ditch presumably formed part of a drainage system, and a channel, perhaps a canalised stream, contained pottery of late 3rd- to 4th-century date and building debris. During the later Romano-British period there appears to have been flooding across the area and cultivation ceased. Environmental sampling of sealed deposits within the channel feature showed that only wild plant species were growing in the area by the late 3rd century when the channel had silted up.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

**RUARDEAN**, *Ruardean Castle*, SO 61941782. A desk-based archaeological and historical survey of Ruardean Castle was undertaken as a first stage in assessing the management needs of the site.

Jo Vallender, GCCAS

**ST. BRIAVELS**, *Rodmore Farm*, SO 58340333. Excavations of this Roman iron-working site continued to examine a building dated to A.D. 150–250. A particularly fine, decorated stone mortarium was found buried in the limestone-cobbled floor of one of the rooms. A geophysical survey of the adjacent land was also undertaken (Fig. 1). The excavated building at the northern end of the field shows up very clearly, with additional boundary walls, a path and an earlier building underlying the main structure. The other key feature is the enclosure to the south-east of the building with indications of possible buildings along its northern wall. This area is intended for excavation in 2003. Other features of note are the three (possibly four) parallel lines running SE–NW and connected by a single line at the southern end; they may be part of a field drainage system constructed during the 1930s.

DAG

**SHIPTON MOYNE**, *Underbridge Site, Estcourt Estate*, ST 89149100. An evaluation revealed a single undated pit and a post-medieval or modern ditch.

Mark Brett, CA

**SOUTH CERNEY**, *The Brambles, Clarks Hay*, SU 04939713. An excavation in advance of building work uncovered a patch of tumbled stone. This overlay a 3-m stretch of wall, over 800 pieces of medieval pottery, mostly Minety ware, and two sacking needles. The wall incorporated a well-made posthole and second posthole suggested a door or partition. There is documentary evidence for a cottage in the area in the 14th century.

Michael Oakeshott

*Lake 10, Cotswold Water Park*, SU 06889610. An evaluation identified two gullies and two ditches, all undated.  
Tim Havard, CA

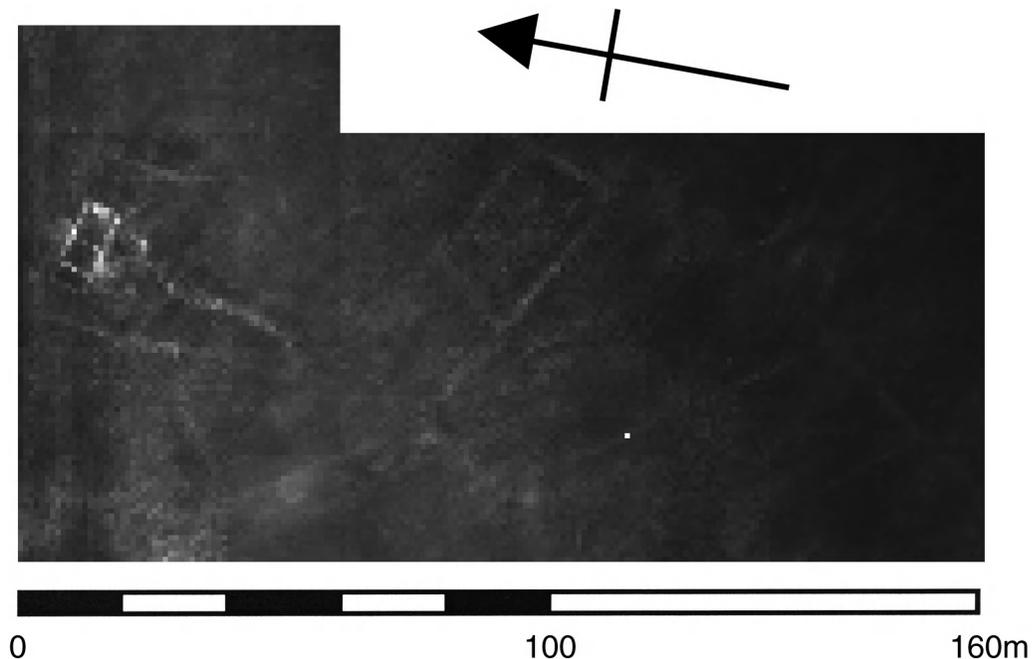


Fig. 1. St. Briavels, Rodmore Farm geophysical survey.

**STANWAY**, *Stanway House*, SP 06203240. Further evaluation in the 18th-century formal gardens focussed on a mound adjacent to a field known as ‘Folly Ground’, which is situated on the eastern fringe of the park, and on the axial conduit or upper cascade, which conveyed water from the wider parkland to the header pond above the lower cascade. The excavation of three trenches around the mound found no evidence to suggest that any human agency was involved in the creation of this feature or its modification, and there is no evidence that a man-made folly ever stood on top of the mound. Three trenches on the conduit showed that, rather than being a conduit in the conventional sense, it is an upper extension of the ornamental cascade. It is constructed in a very similar style to the lower cascade and was undoubtedly designed to be an ornamental, rather than a functional, garden feature. The contour conduit was constructed later and supplements the water supply provided by the upper cascade. It is unclear how much time elapsed between the constructions of the upper cascade and the contour conduit, but it need not necessarily have been a long period and the two could, and possibly should, be viewed as essentially contemporary, given that the upper cascade was never likely to have provided sufficient water to the header pond.

Andrew Crutchley, BAT

**STAUNTON COLEFORD**, *Church Cottage*, SO 553126. Archaeological recording was carried out during the groundworks for an extension on the site of an almshouse. Although there had been medieval and later activity on the site, no structures or features survived. An assemblage of 13th–14th-century and later pottery was recovered.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

**STOKE ORCHARD**, *Former Coal Research Establishment*, SO 918284. An evaluation revealed evidence of a ridge-and-furrow cultivation system of probable medieval date.

Richard Young, CA

**STONEHOUSE**, *The Grove*, SU 27367153. An evaluation was undertaken prior to residential redevelopment of the site of a post-medieval house. Structural remains dating to the 17th century and relating to The Grove included numerous walls and a possible well. No earlier features were exposed.

Tim Havard, CA

**SUDELEY**, *Belas Knapp Area*, SP 0125. Geophysical and other investigation has confirmed the presence of a large area of prehistoric settlement over spurs to the south of the long barrow.

Alistair Marshall

**SWINDON**, *53 Church Road*, SO 93492488. Archaeological monitoring during groundworks associated with construction of a two-storeyed extension and conservatory recorded a post-medieval well and two post-medieval ditches.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**TEMPLE GUITING**, *Beckbury Camp*, SP 06452989. A programme of archaeological recording and erosion repair was carried out on damaged areas on the surface of the eastern rampart of the earthwork.

Karen Derham, GCCAS

*Beckbury Camp*, SP 064299. Geophysical survey over the interior of the hillfort (1 ha) and the surrounding area (8 ha) has demonstrated external areas of enclosure and activity similar to those seen around comparable sites in the area.

Alistair Marshall

*Temple Guiting Round Barrow*, SP 0830829153. Deep ploughing of the remaining mound of this barrow has enabled further details of a kerbed ring-bank structure to be observed and recorded.

Alistair Marshall

*Lot's Barn Enclosures*, SP 11322786. Geophysical survey over this group of Iron-Age enclosures has defined interior structures and a complex of sub-enclosures around them. It indicates unusually high levels of burning activity for this type of site, perhaps associated with specialist craft activities.

Alistair Marshall

**TETBURY**, *The Priory Nursing Home, 20 The Chipping*, ST 89059333. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a new building recorded 19th-century structures and garden features.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*19 Market Place*, ST 89129316. An archaeological evaluation at the rear of the property recorded a cobbled and stone-flagged surface, a probable pit, a well and a wall foundation, all of post-medieval date. No archaeological deposits of medieval or earlier date were recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

**TETBURY UPTON**, *Highfield Farm, London Road*, ST 89419418. A desk-based assessment established that remnants of the medieval field system to the north of Tetbury survive as earthworks within the study area and survived much more widely until very recently. Evidence for activity during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods, including enclosures visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs, was also recorded.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

**TEWKESBURY**, *Land adjoining The Memorial Gardens, Back of Avon*, SO 89233283. An evaluation identified a late medieval pit and eleven post-medieval features. Subsequent monitoring during development revealed further pits, and other features of post-medieval date appeared to have been associated with either a former abattoir or demolished buildings once part of the current High Street frontages.

Richard Barrett and Neil Wright, GCCAS

7–8 *Barton Street*, SO 89303270. An evaluation revealed a truncated medieval ditch as well as quantities of residual medieval pottery in later features.

Jonathan Hart, CA

13–14 *Barton Street*, SO 89373272. An evaluation showed that the site contained well-preserved remains dating from the medieval period onwards. The features consisted of pits and ditches with evidence for domestic activity, such as animal husbandry and crop processing. The occupation of the site continued into the post-medieval period when several brick cottages and workshops were erected.

Chris Patrick, WCAS

*Fish Alley*, SO 89383261. An evaluation recorded post-medieval cellars, and alluvial clay at a depth of 1.6 m below ground level.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

40–41 *High Street*, SO 89333299. A watching brief identified Roman activity and medieval settlement from at least the 13th or 14th century. In addition, an undated alluvial channel was identified by ground investigations in the south of the site.

Darren Miller, WCAS

13 *Millbank*, SO 88963258. An evaluation recorded the foundation trench of a post-medieval wall, demolished in the 18th century, and a possible posthole.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

*Harvey White Engineering Company, Oldbury Road*, SO 894327. An evaluation consisting of four trenches produced significant Roman and medieval evidence. Two Roman pits and a soil horizon were excavated, one of the pits dating from the 2nd century A.D. Medieval pits and garden soils dating from the 13th–14th century were also excavated. Several large late medieval and post-medieval pits had truncated earlier features and deposits leaving only the bases of Roman and medieval deep-cut features and islands of stratified archaeology.

J. Wainwright, MA

**WALTON CARDIFF**, *Rudgey Lane*, SO 90653110. A geophysical survey identified significant anomalies in the north-eastern part of the site, and an archaeological evaluation was subsequently carried out across the development area. The remains of Iron-Age roundhouses and a rectilinear system of enclosures dating to the Roman period were identified

Laurent Coleman, CA

**WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN**, *Grange Court Farm* SO 727160. Archaeological evaluation was undertaken before proposed redevelopment of the farmstead. At the farmhouse and adjacent orchard no datable features earlier than the 19th–20th centuries were identified. The only significant feature observed was a single post-hole, which appears to have represented a temporary support during construction or repair of the projecting outshot directly above it. The backfill included fragments of both stone and ceramic roofing materials, the latter of 19th-century date. Two small and highly abraded fragments of medieval coarseware possibly of 13th–14th-century date were also found. Whilst the farmhouse itself and a cellared stone outbuilding to the rear are clearly of medieval or late medieval origin, there was almost no indication of contemporary waste disposal around the house. Soil deposits were generally very shallow; natural marl was encountered in all four trenches within 0.3 m of current ground surfaces. It appears that the natural ground level behind the house may have been reduced since the medieval period thereby removing any traces of earlier deposits. A marked depression to the north-east of the house (shown on the tithe map of 1839) may represent a former marl pit. No indications of any earlier structures were seen, despite the indication of a building just north of the farmhouse in 1839.

MNA

**WESTON SUBEDGE**, *Moated Site*, SP 12724055. Archaeological monitoring during the installation of new electricity poles revealed two layers of occupation debris and a pit containing later medieval pottery.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**WICKWAR**, *Blacklands, Hall End*, ST 70408750. An archaeological evaluation was carried out to examine features identified by geophysical survey. Extensive and well-preserved Romano-British structures and deposits were identified. They included the surface of a metalled road up to 11 m wide with evidence for earlier boundary ditches and later stone kerbing; a series of stone buildings indicated by well-preserved sandstone walls and internal floor features; and evidence of post-Roman ditches. A significant assemblage of finds was recovered, most of which was dated to the later Roman period. The collection includes quantities of fine tableware, coins, a decorated vessel glass, metalwork, decorative stone roof features and a section of a carved limestone gutter set at ground level alongside the road. The evidence suggests various building forms are represented on the site, including a simple cottage range and higher-status corridor or aisled houses with decorative architectural elements. The substantial Roman road seems to have been resurfaced and remodelled on several occasions and it is suggested to represent the principal route that has long been postulated as running due north from Bitton/Keynsham.

In summary, the presence of extensive and well-preserved buried archaeological remains first indicated by geophysical survey has been confirmed by trial excavation and shown to represent a large, important and previously unknown rural Roman roadside settlement. It represents the first Roman non-villa settlement of this scale to be identified in South Gloucestershire and may reflect the principal centre of settlement in the area during the Roman period.

Andrew C. Young, AAU

**WILLERSEY**, *Primary School*, SP 10623968. Fieldwork during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the school identified two features which pre-date the 1844 building. A shallow ditch cutting across the plot at a right angle increased in depth to the west and there was a small square or sub-rectangular pit to the north-west of the ditch.

Adam Mindykowski, WCAS

**WINCHCOMBE**, *The Abbey Old House*, SP 02352836. Twenty-four evaluation trenches established the presence of significant archaeological features and deposits at depths of as little as 0.12 m below ground level. The most significant features were recorded on the south-eastern side of the house and comprised a wall oriented NE–SW, two limestone surfaces, a large dressed limestone block interpreted as a column base, and a curved section of heavily burnt wall interpreted as an oven, a kiln or a fireplace. There was little dating evidence from these features, but they were provisionally interpreted as the remains of medieval structures associated with Winchcombe Abbey. Two further limestone surfaces of probable medieval date were recorded to the east of the house, and two walls, which may have been a continuation of an earlier phase of the existing house, were also recorded. A stone drain of probable post-medieval date was recorded to the west.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*Winchcombe Library, Back Lane*, SP 02322847. An archaeological excavation of a gas main trench was carried out across the line of the Anglo-Saxon town boundary. No archaeological deposits relating to the bank were encountered and no finds were retrieved.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

*22 Gloucester Street*, SP 02192818. A watching brief undertaken during groundworks to the rear of the property revealed an undated surface or demolition layer.

Kate Cullen, CA

**WINDRUSH**, *Windrush Camp*, SP 182123. Geophysical survey over the hillfort (1 ha) and surrounding area (6 ha) has defined details of the outer defences and shown large external areas occupied by grain-storage type pits.

Alistair Marshall

**WINTERBOURNE**, *Church of St. Michael*, ST 64138099. An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the laying of new water pipes. Two test pits were manually excavated to record the depth and location of any unmarked burials along the course of the proposed trench. A poorly preserved skeleton was partially uncovered in one pit at a depth of 0.8 m below the modern ground surface. Medieval pottery and fragments of glazed ceramic floor tiles were recovered from the deposit sealing the burial. A watching brief was then conducted during the mechanical excavation of the trench. Three articulated adult skeletons, probably dating from the 19th century, were recorded and left *in situ*. Further disarticulated human bones were present throughout most of the trench.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

**WOODMANCOTE**, *Land at Station Road*, SO 96902775. An evaluation identified two undated features in an area of post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation which survives as earthworks.

Mark Brett, CA

**WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE**, *27 Long Street*, ST 75729329. A watching brief was undertaken during excavations at the rear of the building. A post-medieval stone and brick subterranean structure was revealed and interpreted as a water cistern associated with the laundry block previously sited at the rear of the original building.

Franco Vartuca, CA

## SURVEYS

**GLOUCESTER–CIRENCESTER ROAD**, *Badgeworth, Brimpsfield, Coberley, Cowley, Elkstone and Great Witcombe*. A preliminary desk-based assessment covered an area extending for 1 km along a c. 8-km stretch of the A417 trunk road to the east of Gloucester. Numerous sources of information were identified, the majority of which relates to archaeological investigations carried out in advance of previous works along the road. The study area is exceptionally rich in archaeological sites, and experience from road improvements to the west and east suggests a very high probability that unrecorded archaeological sites will be present in any transect across the study area.

Toby Catchpole, GCCAS

**FOREST OF DEAN**, *Alvington, Awre, Aylburton, Blaisdon, Cinderford, Coleford, Drybrook, English Bicknor, Hewelsfield, Littledean, Longhope, Lydbrook, Lydney, Mitcheldean, Newland, Newnham, Ruardean, Ruspidge and Soudley, St. Briavels, Staunton Coleford, Tidenham, West Dean and Woolaston*. Since January 2002 the Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service has been undertaking the first phase of the Forest of Dean Archaeological Survey, a major project covering an extensive area of West Gloucestershire and funded by a number of organisations, including English Heritage, the Countryside Agency, the Forestry Commission and the County Council.

This stage of the project has focussed on gathering data from selected published and unpublished map and documentary sources and integrating the information with the existing county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Although this stage of the project is not complete, the whole of the SMR for the survey area (some 3,500 individual records) has now been updated. As a result of the work additional information has been added to these records and almost 3,000 have been re-mapped on the County Council's Geographic Information System. In addition to these amendments over 500 new sites have been added to the SMR database.

A system of providing Forest Enterprise, the main landowner in the area, with up-to-date SMR information on known archaeological sites on its land has been set up. All those sites have been assigned one of four management categories each with its own designated general management recommendations. This information will be transferred to Forest Enterprise and integrated into their existing computer databases and

GIS mapping systems, enabling them to take full account of the known archaeological record when planning future management operations in the Forest. Test data transfer is scheduled for early in 2003.

English Heritage's National Mapping Programme (NMP) for the Forest of Dean, which collects information from aerial photographic sources, has been timed to run concurrently with the survey to allow NMP data to be integrated with the project data. Although in its early stages, the results of NMP are already proving promising as large areas now under woodland were cleared either during or shortly after the Second World War, at a time when major vertical aerial photographic surveys were undertaken. Numerous sites now obscured by woodland and not recorded on documentary sources have been identified. As well as early industrial features such as bell pits, the remains of early coal extraction and charcoal platforms, these sites include a number of possible prehistoric features such as a previously unknown subcircular enclosure within woodland north of Soudley.

As well as gathering data to add to the SMR, this phase of the project also has a strong outreach element. In the last year this has focussed on activities aimed at members of local historical or archaeological societies, such as workshops and fieldwork. Recently, an additional member of staff has been appointed to expand this element of the project in the coming year.

Jon Hoyle, GCCAS