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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
AI	Archaeological Investigations
AR	Archaeological Review
BA	Border Archaeology
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
BAT	Bath Archaeological Trust
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Marches Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OA	Oxford Archaeology
WHEAS	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service

ASHCHURCH, *land adjacent to Ashchurch Railway Bridge*, SO 92703320. An archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed new bridge provided evidence of previously unknown Iron-Age and Roman settlement. Medieval and post-medieval features were also encountered. A subsequent excavation, covering the eastern part of the new approach road, recovered evidence of a complex sequence of settlement and land use, comprising numerous enclosure ditches and other features, dating primarily to the late Iron-Age and Roman periods. Five inhumations were associated with the Roman settlement.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

ASHLEWORTH, CHACELEY, FORTHAMPTON, HASFIELD & TIRLEY, *land between Ashleworth Ham and Forthampton Court*, SO 83602610. A desk-based assessment was undertaken into the impact of a proposed flood water retention scheme on the River Severn floodplain between Ashleworth Ham and Forthampton Court. It identified evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity including enclosures, earthworks and cropmarks. Areas of ridge-and-furrow of medieval date, drainage channels and land boundaries pre-dating inclosure in the late 18th century and a possible post-medieval floated water meadow system were also identified.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

BERKELEY, *Canonbury Street*, ST 68509920. Eight evaluation trenches were excavated within two walled gardens situated north of Berkeley Castle and behind the Canonbury Street frontage. The trenches located in the smaller of the two gardens, close to the street frontage, revealed a series of deposits and structures associated with building activity, together with a small assemblage of medieval pottery, which, along with other evidence, suggests that this area contained a medieval dwelling and associated burgage plot. The trenches within the larger garden revealed the remains of a 19th-century greenhouse and underfloor heating system, together with a series of deposits and structures relating to 19th-century drainage. In the central area of trenching located parallel to the eastern wall was a drainage system that appeared to be contemporary with the walled garden. Also exposed was a series of formal garden features, specifically two semi-circular slate arrangements, of possible late 18th- or early 19th-century date, that may pre-date the walled garden phase. These were symmetrically laid either side of the drainage piping and extended beyond the eastern section of the trench as far as or beyond the foundations of the eastern wall. Two trenches located outside the walled garden, along a landscaped bank between meadow land and the castle, revealed a series of deposits relating to 19th-century greenhouse activity and 20th-century landscaping.

Ross Shurety, BA

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *Cleeve Way Manor, 22 Evesham Road*, SO 95712788. An archaeological evaluation identified two ditches, one dating to the medieval period, and a posthole.

Kevin Colls, CA

Land at 21 Church Road, SO 95882767. An archaeological evaluation recorded two medieval ditches and walls dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The latter relate to buildings that originally fronted Church Road prior to construction of the current car park.

Kate Cullen, CA

BISLEY, *The Blue Coat School*, SO 90350597. A small archaeological evaluation revealed a deposit containing medieval and post-medieval pottery. This may have represented an occupation layer or the fill of a large undefined feature.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

BITTON, *Pear Tree Cottage, Golden Valley Lane*, ST 68807080. A small cottage, originally built c.1800 as a colliery manager's house and unoccupied since 1953, stood very close to a coal mine worked from just before 1800 until the late 19th century. Very little remains of the mine and the cottage is the only surviving building. Its structural history and significance have been assessed with a view to supporting its re-use as a dwelling.

BAT

BLAISDON, *Flaxley Abbey*, SO 69031541. An archaeological desk-based assessment established that a walled garden, which was under consideration for development, was situated in the area formerly occupied by the nave of the abbey church. A blocked doorway in the south-east corner of the garden was the entrance into the church from the east walk of the cloisters.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

BLADINGTON, *Cemetery, Church Lane*, SP 24472247. An excavation carried out in advance of an extension to the cemetery recorded two ditches on a NE-SW alignment and other, poorly defined, features. At the western end of the excavation area two narrow curvilinear ditch terminals suggested a possibly prehistoric ring-ditch. Eleven postholes were also recorded. All features were heavily truncated and there was no dating evidence.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

BLOCKLEY, *Glebe House*, SP 16403487. An archaeological watching brief during the digging of three engineering test pits revealed a wall foundation associated with 13th-century pottery and overlain by the wall of the existing Glebe House.

Mary Alexander, CA

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Primary School*, SP 16662096. An excavation undertaken prior to the construction of an extension to the school hall exposed 62 pits and 39 postholes provisionally dated to the Iron Age and a ditch terminal of Romano-British date. Three of the pits contained complete human skeletons, a fourth pit contained a partially articulated skeleton and three further pits contained fragments of human bone. The three complete skeletons were interpreted as an adult in a flexed position, a juvenile in a crouched position and a child lying supine with one leg slightly flexed. An earlier excavation at the school in 2000 (AR 25) had exposed a female skeleton of middle Iron-Age date. The pits recorded in 2003 varied in size with the largest measuring 3.0 m in diameter and 1.8 m in depth. Finds from the site included fragments of shale 'roughouts', presumably brought to the site with the intention of working them into bracelets, a fragment from a decorated shale band, a pendant or toggle made from a dog's tooth and a large assemblage of late prehistoric pottery.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

3 Rissington Road, SP 16982052. A watching brief carried out during the excavation of the footings of a new two-storey rear extension to the property revealed a linear feature, at least 5.35 m long and 0.97 m deep, containing Romano-British pottery and a retouched flint flake. This feature was cut through a relict soil also containing pottery of similar date.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

BRISTOL

6 Denmark Street and 1 Mark Lane, St. Augustine, ST 58497281. Recording of the early 1720s terraced house at 6 Denmark Street was carried out during renovation. It is built largely of Brandon Hill Grit, bonded in a brown mortar, but the front wall was rebuilt in brick in the 19th century.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Castle Park, Castle Precincts, St. Peter, ST 59217313. A watching brief during the excavation of five foundation pits revealed masonry of 17th-century date.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land at Cherry Lane, Stokes Croft, St. James, ST 58987367. An archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new apartment block recorded standing 18th-century remains including a stone-built well and the remains of 18th-century cellars. The only significant finds recovered were several large sherds of red earthenware sugar moulds dating from the early 18th century.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

42 Montague Street, St. James, ST 58897364. Excavation uncovered the remains of five cellars of properties that fronted Montague Street, three wells, the bases of four rainwater-collection tanks, the truncated remains of a limestone drain and the footings of a garden wall. Four main phases of construction were identified, dating from the early 18th–19th century. The monitoring of groundworks carried out before and after the main excavation recorded evidence of further garden walls and cellar features of similar date.

Andy King, BaRAS

Westminster Filling Station, Whitehall Road, Bristol, St. George, ST 61707391. An archaeological evaluation revealed a sequence of buried soil horizons, the earliest of which contained medieval pottery. Partial remains of a 19th-century structure survived amidst extensive modern disturbance.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

25–43 Pilemarsh, St. George, ST 61677335. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land occupied by commercial buildings and concrete yard surfaces. Trench 1 revealed no archaeological features pre-dating the early 19th century. In Trench 2 there were archaeological deposits containing pottery of the early Roman period, thus strengthening the theory that there is a Romano-British settlement in the Redfield/St. George area.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Tyndall Avenue, St. Michael, ST 58297351. An evaluation was conducted in the car park of the H.H. Wills Physics Laboratory in order to determine the nature of earlier occupation of the site, in particular archaeological features associated with the Royal Fort. The summit of St. Michael's Hill was mostly under pasture until the 1640s when the hill became the location of one of the largest purpose-built citadels (the Royal Fort). The fort was largely removed in the mid 1650s and a small estate of gentry houses and gardens was established in its place. The site remained undeveloped until the construction of Tyndall Avenue with semi-detached houses along the southern side in the early 1900s. The houses were demolished in the late 1960s for the construction of the present laboratory building. Part of a rock-cut feature was located in Trench 2 and deposits containing finds dating from the late 17th century were recovered from Trenches 2 and 3. Garden soil and wall footings of the 20th-century housing were also present in Trenches 2 and 3.

Andy King, BaRAS

32 and 36 Victoria Street, Temple, ST 59227281. An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the rear of these two properties. The remains of medieval and post-medieval houses fronting the pre-1940s alignment of Temple Street were found, along with deposits pre-dating them and including organic remains in marsh deposits below the houses.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Land behind 100 Temple Street, ST 59307245. Evaluation trenching identified a dumped clay deposit, sealing natural alluvium, suggesting medieval reclamation of the floodplain from the 13th century onwards. The line of the medieval and later Law Ditch, separating Redcliffe and Temple parishes, was identified together with adjacent medieval and later structures. The Law Ditch appears to have ceased to be maintained as an open boundary during the early to mid 18th century, when the silted ditch was sealed by dumped material including slag probably derived from adjacent glassworks.

Alistair Barber, CA

30 Gloucester Lane, Old Market, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 59907330. Following an earlier excavation, a watching brief was conducted during groundworks associated with the construction of residential accommodation. In a trench for a sewer that extended below Gloucester Lane, masonry of medieval construction was exposed beneath the modern pavement. The edges of an 'L'-shaped Civil War ditch identified during the excavation were shown to extend for a further 4–6 m to the east and south. The eastern boundary wall of the site had footings of late 17th-century date at its northern end, and part of the eastern face of another 17th-century wall was exposed after removal of a modern drain. The watching brief confirmed the results of the excavation and added to the known extent of a Civil War defensive fortification, the first recorded in Bristol beyond Lawford's Gate.

Andy King, BaRAS

Former FPS site, Waterloo Road, Old Market, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 59447362. An archaeological evaluation and standing building assessment within the former FPS fire extinguisher factory were carried out. Four trenches were excavated revealing late 18th- to 19th-century structural remains and surfaces cut into the underlying natural clay. No evidence was recovered to show that the historic property boundaries pre-dated the 17th century.

Andy King and John Bryant, BaRAS

Former FPS site, Waterloo Road, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 59887316. An assessment of historic standing buildings examined the boundary walls around the periphery of the site and a two-storey building close to the north-west corner. The latter may have been used in connection with the former Globe Inn (later the Horse Shoe and Talbot) at nos. 8 and 10 West Street. It was rectangular in plan, measured 13.60 by 4.40 m internally, and had walls mostly 0.50 m thick. There was a single room on each floor and the upper storey was open to a fairly modern roof. Ground floor walling was of Pennant Sandstone rubble, with later alterations, to a height of about 3.45 m. Apart from the south end wall, which was rubble, the first floor was of brick.

A long north–south wall towards the eastern side of the site was built mainly of stone rubble, mortar colours indicating a construction date of no earlier than the 18th century. There was a number of later builds or rebuilds along its length, including former doorways and windows. The line followed by the wall is probably more ancient and may represent a medieval property boundary. Elsewhere on the site were shorter stretches of rubble wall of 18th- or 19th-century build.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Purimachos Premises, Waterloo Road, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 60047326. A desktop study and a photographic building survey of buildings currently occupied by the Purimachos Fire Cement factory were undertaken. The study showed that most of the existing walls dated to the 19th century with later re-building on the same alignment. No conclusive evidence was found that any of the structures remaining on the site pre-date this.

Dave Stevens and Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

River Frome Culvert, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 59407329–59597340. A watching brief was carried out along 240 m of the culvert. Fourteen geotechnical trial pits were excavated along the length of the Frome and the Back Ditch in order to locate precisely the Victorian culvert and to determine its condition. The trial pits were excavated in such a fashion that the crown of the culvert as well as both north and south edges was identified. During excavation of the Back Ditch trial pits it became clear that the culvert had been partially destroyed by the building of the baths and washhouse on Wellington Road, and also by the construction of the Tollgate car park. It was also established that the culvert was of inconsistent construction, utilising variable techniques and building materials.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

13 Redcross Street, ST 59597321. An archaeological desk-based assessment indicated that medieval and post-medieval deposits may survive on this site. The standing building is predominantly an early 20th-century warehouse, with some fabric surviving from the later 18th or early 19th century.

R. Stone, MA

Clifton, Clifton Motor Company site, Berkeley Place and Lower Clifton Hill, ST 57707308. Building recording and a watching brief were carried out prior to residential development. A paddock, common land and quarries occupied the site until housing was built in the 18th and 19th centuries. The houses were demolished in the mid 20th century, leaving three walls standing at the rear of 60 Berkeley Place, and a garage and showroom with open storage area were built. The watching brief identified traces of earlier buildings and associated rubbish deposits, and also the backfilled remains of quarrying which predated the occupation. The three 19th-century walls remaining from 60 Berkeley Place and walls from 1, 2 and 3 Lower Clifton Hill were recorded.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Clifton, Merchant's Road, ST 57137306. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on a site that previous documentary research suggested had remained undeveloped until the 18th century. The remains of masonry structures of 18th- and 20th-century date were observed, including those associated with Boyce's Buildings, a group of three fine town houses constructed by Thomas Boyce in the 18th century.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Redland, site of the Bishop's Palace, Redland Court Road, ST 55917868. Archaeological monitoring carried out during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of the site identified substantial below ground remains of the former episcopal palace (c.1900), destroyed by an incendiary bomb in 1940, and piled foundations of the recently demolished St. John Reade Hostel.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Redland, former Redland College site, Redland Hill, ST 57587498. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken with special attention to any possible evidence for the Roman road linking Bath to Sea Mills. Previous documentary research indicated that the site was first developed in the 18th century. Three large houses

(Redland House, Redland Bank and Redland Hall) occupied the area in the 19th century. Masonry features associated with these buildings included the vestiges of 18th-century greenhouse heating installations. No evidence for Roman activity was observed.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

Henbury, Henbury Secondary School, Marissal Road, ST 56367943. A second phase of evaluation trenching revealed an area of late Iron-Age–early Roman and late Roman activity, together with an undated inhumation burial. A stone surface, with associated drain and flanking ditches, appears to represent a previously unlocated section of the Roman road from Sea Mills (*Abonae*) to Gloucester (*Glevum*). Its date of construction is uncertain but the road appears to have fallen into disuse during or after the mid 4th century.

Alistair Barber, CA

Horfield, site off Filton Road, ST 59807730. A standing building survey and an archaeological watching brief were undertaken at the site of the former Post Office Computing Centre.

Eight sections of boundary wall, each 2–4 m high and up to 1 m thick, were recorded. These are thought to relate to the former Horfield Barracks built in 1847 on a field some distance from the then city boundary to accommodate up to four companies of infantry and two troops of cavalry. The fabric of the barracks was unusual, being almost entirely solid ashlar masonry of Pennant Sandstone with dressings in Bath stone. The barracks, used from 1881 until 1940 as the main depot for training new recruits to the Gloucestershire Regiment, were demolished in 1966 and the site was developed as the Post Office Computing Centre during the 1970s, continuing as such into the 1990s. The former barracks chapel stands outside and to the south of the site. Designed by William Butterfield (1814–1900), it was converted into offices in the 1990s and is now a Grade II listed building.

An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during the groundworks phase of the redevelopment of the site for housing. A number of masonry footings and a large masonry culvert were revealed and these appear to be consistent with structures relating to the former barracks recorded on Ordnance Survey maps of the 19th and 20th centuries and visible on aerial photographs.

No evidence was located to suggest significant human activity on the site before the 18th century and no significant artefacts were recovered. A small cache of 19th-century horseshoes was uncovered, probably representing the products of an on-site farrier servicing the cavalry troops, but no associated structures were identified in the vicinity.

David Etheridge, AAU

Stapleton, Blackberry Hill Hospital, ST 62807630. An archaeological watching brief and standing building survey were undertaken at the hospital. A probable lime kiln associated with the construction of the workhouse in the 19th century was identified.

Darren Lankstead, CA

Bedminster, Wapping Road, ST 58517215. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of trial pits on land known as Site A3 in the Harbourside plan. The remains of the old dry dock, where Brunel's first great ship, the *Great Western*, was built, were located. A possible structure associated with a nearby timber yard was also found. Substantial depths of made-ground were noted in the centre of the site and towards its western end. Iron-working slag and glass cullet were found in several pits, together with some artefacts dating from the 17th century onwards. Much of the site of the former New Gaol was examined, but no new remains were revealed. This area is known to have been subject to considerable ground reduction in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Brislington, Brislington House, Bath Road, ST 63357026. Archaeological monitoring during the mechanical excavation of foundation trenches for a new block of garages at Brislington House found no evidence of significant archaeological features or deposits other than two Pennant Sandstone wall foundations belonging to a 19th-century phase of the building.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

BROCKWORTH, CRANHAM, GREAT WITCOMBE & UPTON ST. LEONARDS, *Cooper's Hill*, SO 89101400. An archaeological management plan has been prepared for Cooper's Hill National Nature Reserve, part of which lies within the Scheduled Monument of High Brotheridge Camp. The plan includes a reassessment of the archaeology of the hill, recommendations for a detailed earthwork survey in order to understand the monument more fully, and guidance on site management.

David Mullin, GCCAS

CAINSCROSS, *Ebley Wharf*, SO 83000473. Archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of proposed redevelopment revealed extensive deposits of made ground associated with 19th- and 20th-century developments and a possible medieval quarry.

Andy Holmes, OA

CHACELEY, see above, Ashleworth, Chaceley, Forthampton, Hasfield & Tirley

CHELTENHAM, *land behind 18 Ambrose Street*, SO 94622269. A watching brief during redevelopment showed that the site had already been disturbed by post-medieval cellars, a 19th-century well and a large diesel or petrol storage tank. Pottery recovered from the site dated to the 18th century and later, while stone used in the construction of one of the cellar walls may have been re-used from an earlier building.

D. Rouse, AI

2-14 Station Street, SO 94452273. An evaluation carried out on land opposite 2-14 Station Street recorded a Roman ditch. All other features were of post-medieval date; one of these contained a sherd of unbraded Anglo-Saxon pottery.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Cox's Meadow, SO 95602120. An evaluation in association with proposed flood defence works revealed extensive ridge-and-furrow cultivation over the development area, the foundations of a post-medieval agricultural building and a palaeochannel of the River Chelt.

Andy Holmes, OA

Charlton Kings, land behind Broadclyst, Harp Hill, Battledown, SO 97062216. An archaeological evaluation identified traces of ridge-and-furrow and a previously unrecorded Second World War air-raid shelter.

J. Kenney, MA

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, *St. Catherine's Primary School*, SP 14883906. An archaeological watching brief carried out during groundworks recorded an undated oolitic limestone wall.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER

Church of St. John the Baptist, SP 02330210. Archaeological recording was undertaken during groundworks to improve drainage within the churchyard. A total of eight graves was identified, four of probable late medieval date and the remainder dating to the 18th-19th centuries. No human skeletal remains were disturbed during the course of the project. A compact gravel deposit was also encountered, probably laid during the construction of the Lady Chapel c.1458.

Kevin Colls, CA

29 Church Street, SP 02840135. An evaluation carried out on land to the rear of the property recorded an undated surface and deposits sealed or cut by post-medieval contexts.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

37 Dyer Street and 20 The Waterloo, SP 02630198. An archaeological evaluation comprising two test pits located a medieval or post-medieval drystone wall and an undated but possible Roman layer, the latter at a depth of 2.34 m below the existing ground level.

Jonathan Hart, CA

15 Sheep Street, SP 02110188. An evaluation to the rear of the property recorded evidence of medieval occupation within the area of the proposed development, 1.25 m beneath the modern ground surface.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

24 Chester Crescent, SP 02690157. An evaluation identified Roman demolition material.

Michael Rowe, CA

30 St. Peter's Road, SP 02180168. Archaeological recording was undertaken during works associated with the construction of an extension to the existing property which lies within *insula* XXb of the Roman town and close to the location of several Roman buildings. Demolition debris, from which late Roman pottery and building material was recovered, was sealed by modern deposits.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Land off School Lane and Stepstairs Lane, SP 02700120. An archaeological evaluation identified the Roman town wall, the rampart and evidence for a ditch on the exterior of the defensive circuit. There were some areas of modern disturbance, but in general the project established that there is a high potential for the survival of Roman deposits in this area.

Derek Evans, CA

The Old Parsonage, 30 Watermoor Road, SP 02500152. An evaluation identified Roman demolition material sealed under a 19th-century carriage drive.

Michael Rowe, CA

Paternoster School, Watermoor Road, SP 02510142. A desk-based assessment and evaluation were carried out to inform the design of a new sports hall. The upper level of Roman deposits was recorded in the trenches and the new building has been designed to minimise impact on the archaeological deposits.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Paternoster School, Watermoor Road, SP 02540143. An archaeological evaluation assessed the impact of the installation of new play equipment and the construction of a wheelchair ramp and path. Five test pits were excavated down to the proposed impact levels and no significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered at these levels. Subsequent archaeological monitoring during groundworks ensured that the level of intrusion remained above the archaeological deposits.

Paul Nichols and Kim Watkins, GCCAS

Land between Purley Road and Beeches Road, SP 02880187. An evaluation of a car park on the east side of the River Churn, within the Scheduled Monument, and of former allotment gardens on the west side of the river established the presence of archaeological deposits of Romano-British date. The deposits were at depths of as little as 0.44 m below ground level within the Scheduled Monument and as little as 0.25 m below ground level on the western side of the river. Two linear features, the edge of a rectangular feature, a surface, a possible wall foundation and a possible road surface were recorded, along with Romano-British demolition deposits. The recorded linear features were on the same NE-SW alignment as the Roman street grid and may provide evidence for the continuation of the formal street grid into this peripheral area of the town.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Thames Water Sewer Repairs, SP 01810295, 02640119, 02920117, 02690134, 02720197. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for extensive sewer repairs. Two intercutting pits in the water meadows north-west of the town centre contained a broad range of material indicating the proximity of domestic settlement of late Iron-Age-early Roman date.

Mary Alexander, CA

Stratton, Stratton Mills, SP 02020340. A desk-based assessment of the site of a proposed residential housing development on land immediately north of Stratton Mills showed that the adjacent mill building, present in 1771, is possibly of medieval origin. Two mills at Stratton were identified by the Domesday Survey. A mill owned by Geoffrey the clerk of Stratton in the early 13th century received its water from a spring called Letherwell. A stream, which may have originated at this spring, followed a channel which ran across the assessment area during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. A canalised course of the River Churn, which acted as the mill leat, was in use from at least 1770 to 1925. Later filled in, it lies under the eastern end of the site along with the remains of an overflow channel, sluice and weir.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

COBERLEY, *Whitelands*, SO 96701520. A programme of archaeological recording in 2003 is to be followed by extensive geophysical survey as a basis for improving the management of this important Roman site.

David Mullin, GCCAS

COLN ST. DENNIS, *Crickley Long Barrow*, SP 10151178. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken following recent unauthorised works to this Scheduled Monument.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

CRANHAM, see above, Brockworth, Cranham, Great Witcombe & Upton St. Leonards

DAGLINGWORTH, *Cirencester Park Polo Club*, SO 98990350. A desk-based assessment was carried out for the proposed conversion of agricultural land to polo fields. The site is in an area with a high density of archaeological sites of several periods.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

DOWN AMPNEY, *Down Ampney House*, SU 09779659. A detailed analysis of the development of this house, which has its origins in a hall built c.1470 for Sir Edmund Hungerford, was carried out in connection with proposed alterations. The research included reference to Sir John Soane's notes and sketches for the enlargement of the house in 1799 for Lord Eliot and to Victorian additions which have been demolished.

Michael Hill

DUMBLETON, SP 01643576. A resistivity survey of land in the Park, just west of Dumbleton church, found evidence of the water features portrayed on the 1712 Kip engraving of Dumbleton Hall and the site of the farmstead that replaced the mansion in the 1770s.

M.J. Ecclestone, GADARG

DURSLEY, *59 Parsonage Street*, ST 75599814. A watching brief was undertaken during the demolition of an extension and the construction of a replacement at the rear of the property. Excavation of the associated foundations revealed a stone well and surface dated to the 14th–15th centuries. The well appears to have been constructed within a thick layer of medieval build-up related to an earlier period of occupation. Sealing the well was a substantial deposit of post-medieval garden soil containing domestic refuse and a large quantity of late medieval roof tile.

Sean Cook

The Slade, Boulton Lane, ST 75629798. Archaeological observations of groundworks identified a series of walls together with an associated well and culvert. The walls may represent structures indicated on the 1880 O.S. map, although the build and materials were considered a poor indicator of date. There was also evidence of repair possibly undertaken during the early 20th century. A wall revealed in the northern area of the site was similar in construction to a range of 19th-century cottages to the north-east and may be contemporary with it.

Ross Shurety, BA

Yellow Hundred Close, ST 76059805. An archaeological evaluation identified a number of stone-lined drains that appeared to comprise part of a drainage system, possibly installed when the land was inclosed in the 18th or 19th century. The remnants of a stone-built farm building were also exposed and appeared to relate to an existing building in the close.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

EBRINGTON, *Home Farm*, SP 18563983. An archaeological excavation identified eight truncated archaeological features including an undated ditch, several plough scars, one containing a flint flake, and a rectangular pit containing early Bronze-Age pottery.

Darren Lankstead, CA

ELMORE & LONGNEY, *River Severn flood defences*, SO 75841442–76171201. A desk-based assessment of flood defences in the two parishes identified limited potential for the survival of banks and ditches of Roman and later date beneath or adjacent to the northern half of the existing defences. An undated (but potentially Roman) bank was also identified at the extreme southern end of the existing defences. An archaeological evaluation undertaken to locate early flood defence deposits and indicate their nature, date and location found evidence for an earlier phase of flood defence in the majority of the trenches. Artefactual material recovered from this earlier defence bank dated to the 17th century. No traces of any earlier archaeological features were discovered.

Hal Dalwood, WHEAS

FAIRFORD, *Fairford Community Centre, High Street*, SP 15190113. An evaluation recorded evidence of Saxon and medieval occupation within the area of the proposed development.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Land near Thornhill Farm, SU 18309970. Excavations established the southern extent of the Thornhill Farm Iron-Age–early Roman settlement excavated between 1986 and 1989.

A trackway and associated field system in the north end of the excavation area was understood to relate to the Iron-Age and Roman settlement. A series of repeatedly re-affirmed ditches of the Romano-British period formed the southern boundary of the main focus of the settlement.

A five-sided enclosure, probably middle Iron Age in date, was respected by the Romano-British boundary ditches. It measured 12 m across and had a funnel-shaped opening to the north-west, formed by postholes. The perimeter ditch, which had been recut, was preceded by a posthole enclosure. One of the postholes contained the mandible of a pony at its base. Inside the enclosure a substantial pit produced large fragments of pony bones together with middle Iron-Age pottery. A number of curvilinear ditches and the heavily truncated remains of two ring-gullies, one of which produced middle Iron-Age pottery, are believed to relate to activity associated with the enclosure.

Further to the south-west were scant remains of two roundhouses believed to have been of early to middle Iron-Age date. Together with a roundhouse which was found during the previous excavations to the north-west, these form a NW–SE alignment indicating earlier land use.

At the south end of the excavation area, separate from the main focus of activity, the north-west corner of a double-ditched Roman enclosure was revealed. An alignment of burials inside this enclosure and in close proximity to the inner ditch suggested that the former bank had been between the ditches. No other evidence for the purpose of this enclosure was recovered. To the north three Roman ditches ran parallel and east–west before converging on a similar parallel arrangement to the east of the site, which continued into an area yet to be excavated.

Other features uncovered include the remains of medieval field strips and boundary ditches.

Martin Wilson, OA

FILTON, *Airbus UK*, ST 59897969. A group of Second World War air-raid shelters was recorded on a site to the south-east of the Brabazon Hangars. The shelters, originally 23 in number and of one design, were erected c.1939 on a north-facing slope to the west of the main aircraft factory of the Bristol Aeroplane Company. Each was constructed of concrete, cast *in situ*, and was partly dug into the hillside and then covered by the upcast soil. In each shelter the main compartment, of about 12.0 by 1.5 m with a vaulted roof, probably accommodated about 35 persons. At one end was a transverse entrance down seven steps with side walls that provided some blast protection. Each shelter had a chimney-like emergency roof exit at the opposite end, above a chemical toilet that was screened by a simple hessian sheet. Electricity was provided to all shelters. Two had ramped alterations to their entrances before the end of 1944.

John Bryant, BaRAS

FORTHAMPTON, see above, Ashleworth, Chaceley, Forthampton, Hasfield & Tirley

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court*, SO 78500290. Further excavation identified a group of circular structures, of post- and stakehole construction, along with a working hollow and associated drain, probably located inside a ditched enclosure. These features produced two small flint scrapers and a few other flint fragments suggesting a Bronze Age date. The overlying Romano-British settlement included evidence of a 3rd-century internal paddock boundary ditch. This cut through one of the early structures and was post-dated by an early 4th-century yard surface associated with a shallow boundary wall trench on its south-west side and a square pit. To the north-east an irregular, second ditch drained some contemporary interconnected shallow gravel pits. Spoil cast up on the yard surface from the latest of these buried a coin of A.D. 350–353.

E.G. Price

GLOUCESTER

Cathedral, SO 83111876. Archaeological recording was carried out during repairs to the west elevation of the south transept. Two periods of Romanesque construction were identified. The first (1089–1100) includes the curtain wall below the west window and the south-west turret up to 36.5 m above O.D. In the second period, some time during the 12th century, the upper two stages of the turret with their decorative blind arcading were built. Stones removed from this arcading had Romanesque decoration cut on their inward-turned faces. The 12th-century string course dividing the two upper stages was originally of a distinctive green sandstone, later obscured by Victorian repairs. The remainder of the medieval masonry belongs to the Perpendicular re-modelling of the transept c.1329–37. The two 14th-century windows have inverted Romanesque capitals used as bases and Romanesque roll mouldings combined with early Perpendicular mouldings in their moulded surrounds.

S.P. Bagshaw

36–38 Denmark Road, SO 83941926. An evaluation recorded six archaeological features, with four securely dated to the Roman period. A large east–west ditch was found to be parallel with the original line of Ermin Street. It is suggested that the ditch formed the northern (rear) boundary ditch for a property located on the northern side of the street. Two other ditches and three postholes provided further evidence of Roman activity on the site, which is also attested by the large amount of Roman artefacts recorded during the evaluation.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Gloucester Docks, land adjacent to Southgate Street, SO 82871824. Further evaluation (following work in 2002) comprised six test pits excavated across an area to the east of the docks' main basin. Sandy clay, shown in the previous evaluation to contain *in-situ* archaeological deposits, was encountered at depths of between 0.95 m and 1.25 m. This was overlain by a layer of reworked soil (sometimes known as 'Dark Earth'). One undated but probably medieval or later pit was uncovered, along with a small assemblage of Roman, medieval and later pottery.

David Kenyon, CA

Llanthony Wharf and Baker's Quay, SO 82551800. Evaluation on the two sides of the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal identified archaeological deposits and features dating from the medieval period (and evidently related to Llanthony Priory), through to those associated with the construction of the canal at the end of the 18th century and the industrial development of the area in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Walls and floor surfaces were revealed in an area recently identified as the probable location of the priory church and cloisters (SO 82451808). The alignments of the identified walls are consistent with those of the adjacent, surviving tithe barn. The limited artefactual material retrieved in association with the remains suggests that they are associated with the later phases (13th and 16th centuries) of the priory's development.

Robber trenches and spreads of demolition material, largely dated to the 17th century, attest to the dismantling of the priory. A burial soil, in which quantities of disarticulated human bone and at least one fully articulated inhumation were present, was also identified. Accumulated and dumped layers representing upcast material from the construction and widening of the canal and the building of the later railway sealed

the *in-situ* medieval and early post-medieval deposits. Within Baker's Quay a brick culvert for the Sud brook and 19th-century wall foundations were revealed.

Clifford Bateman, CA

Docks Branch Railway and Over Causeway, SO 81781974–82321829. A photographic survey was carried out on Alney Island prior to the removal of parts of the former docks branch railway, the Over causeway and the Llanthony footbridge as part of the Gloucester South-West Bypass road scheme.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Quedgeley, Highcliffe Farmhouse, SO 81141412. Archaeological evaluation identified two ditches and an undated posthole. Both ditches were of medieval date and contained sherds of mid 12th–14th-century north-west Wiltshire (Minety) ware. A post-medieval brick and stone built drain and a rubbish pit of modern origin were also present.

FA

GOTHERINGTON, *Nottingham Hill hillfort*, SO 984285. Geophysical survey over the interior (49 ha) and the foreground area of this multivallate hillfort has provided clear evidence for the spatial organisation of settlement and activity at the site. It forms part of broader comparative analysis of Iron-Age hillforts and dyke systems in the region.

Alistair Marshall

GREAT WITCOMBE, see above, Brockworth, Cranham, Great Witcombe & Upton St. Leonards

HAM AND STONE, *Middlemill Farm*, ST 69309520. The development of a coach house and stables, both contemporary with the adjacent farmhouse (c.1730), was analysed through the evidence of the extant fabric of these structures. The buildings were also recorded photographically prior to their conversion to a dwelling.

Michael Hill

HASFIELD, see above, Ashleworth, Chaceley, Forthampton, Hasfield & Tirley

HINTON, *Slimbridge New Grounds*, SO 70340430. Recent erosion of the River Severn foreshore over part of the site of a deeply buried tidal channel has exposed evidence for a stake and brushwood trackway. This was probably laid to provide access to a fishery in the river during the late 17th and 18th centuries.

E.G. Price and N.P. Spry

IRON ACTON, *Acton Court*, ST 84206750. Acton Court is the site of a medieval moated manor house heavily remodelled between 1535 and 1550. Much of the house was demolished in the 1680s, the remaining portion being converted into a farmhouse. A watching brief was undertaken during works to set back and improve the access point to the farmstead from the B4059 road, on the site of the outer moat. A medieval pitched Pennant Sandstone path apparently leading towards Iron Acton was identified. The moat fill was left undisturbed.

BAT

KEMBLE, *Church of All Saints*, ST 98919697. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of a trench for a new gravel path from the church to a toilet block. The remains of one articulated human skeleton were discovered approximately 0.60 m below current ground level. The disarticulated remains of at least two other skeletons and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered.

Jim Turner, GCCAS

KEMPSFORD, *Cotswold Eastern Spine Road*, SU 15989762–16209790 and 15789727–15989762. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a cycleway adjacent to the road carriageway. A small assemblage of artefacts of Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval, and modern date was recovered. All were unstratified or contained within the ploughsoil.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

RAF Fairford, B2 Stand Hangars, SU 15509780. A programme of excavation and monitoring of groundworks recorded pits, ditches, a well, and ridge-and-furrow, most of which were undated. The well, however, contained five fragments of a broken stone basin together with Roman pottery. The basin was carved from a coarse yellow oolitic limestone and had a drain hole into which a lead pipe may have been set. It is possible that the basin came from a small shrine or nymphaeum. Such basins are known from certain parts of the empire, notably in elaborate garden fountains in North Africa. Other examples have been discovered in Spain, Germany and Britain.

Stewart Hoad, MoLAS

RAF Fairford, NE Fuel Loop Hydrant, SU 16209930. During a watching brief a double-ditched enclosure of medieval date was uncovered but the enclosed area lay beyond the limits of the excavation. Numerous pits and postholes were also recorded.

Stewart Hoad, MoLAS

KINGSWOOD, *9 Abbey Street, ST 7469203.* Archaeological monitoring during the excavation of a footings trench revealed the remains of two walls (one aligned east–west, the other north–south) and a pit. Although no dating evidence was retrieved, it is possible that the features represent parts of buildings within the precinct of Kingswood Abbey.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

LECHLADE, *Dove Cottage, Wharf Lane, SU 21569946.* A watching brief undertaken during the construction of an extension to the house, within the area of the medieval settlement, recorded a number of rubbish pits of 19th- and 20th-century date.

James Mumford, OA

LEIGH, *Church of St. Catherine, SO 28402250.* A watching brief during drainage works identified pottery, glass and metal finds from the 16th–19th centuries as well as a few scattered, disarticulated human bones. One articulated burial was located but left undisturbed.

D. Rouse, AI

LONG NEWNTON, *Great Larkhill Farm, ST 91509410.* A study of the historical development of the farmstead, including a photographic record of the earliest surviving buildings and an account of improvements and additions during the 19th and early 20th centuries, was undertaken in connection with a proposed redevelopment of the redundant buildings.

Michael Hill

LONGBOROUGH, *Church of St. James, SP 17902974.* A hand-dug test pit revealed two possible grave-cuts, of uncertain date, cut into a possible occupation layer and mortar floor level. A later, post-medieval pit was also recorded. A possible Roman pottery fragment was also recovered from a post-medieval layer.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

LONGNEY, see above, Elmore & Longney

LYDNEY, *new gauging station on the River Lyd, SO 63160357.* A watching brief revealed evidence of the alluvial history of the Lyd valley, showing changes in the ground level and in the material being transported by the river. Changes in mineral content in the upper layers may reflect activity at Middle Forge, immediately upstream of the site. The confluence of the post-medieval overflow stream for Middle Forge with the river has been identified at the northern end of the site. This was backfilled with blast-furnace remains, including stone and brickwork and many varieties of slag, to allow the construction c.1780 of the Cut (commonly called Pidcocks' Canal). A circular, wood-lined pit or well-base was located near the base of the stratigraphic sequence to the north-west of the new gauging station, predating the post-medieval activity at Middle Forge.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

Lydney to Bream Electric Cabling, SO 63020436–61740508. A watching brief was carried out in connection with groundworks through Norchard Wood for a distance of *c.* 1.6 km. At New Mills (the site of early 19th-century ironworks) four post-medieval structures were recorded. They comprised two culverts (one of brick and the other iron roofed, presumed to be associated with an adjacent mill pond), and remains of two stone walls (in the location of a railway siding). Elsewhere, in the wood, a third, more modest, drystone limestone culvert was recorded at its northern outfall, at the side of the forest track that it had been built to pass.

Derek Goult, GCCAS

MANGOTSFIELD, *Wick Wick Farm*, ST 66137856. An archaeological watching brief and standing building survey identified traces of a medieval structure, including a stone-lined hearth beneath and to the west of the existing farmhouse, along with traces of a 13th–15th-century ditch and associated land surface. An extensive 18th-century demolition horizon was identified to the south of the farmhouse.

Darren Lankstead, CA

MINCHINHAMPTON, *18 Friday Street*, SO 87330070. Archaeological monitoring during the machine excavation of a footings trench revealed a possible post-medieval quarry or ditch.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

MISERDEN, *Bidfield Farm, land near the Saltbox*, SO 90521015. An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of the construction of a barn identified a demolished and robbed boundary wall associated with 12th-century pottery. The wall is situated in an area of medieval settlement, including a possible church site, identified from cropmarks and surface finds of pottery.

BAT

MITCHELDEAN, *The Old Depot*, SO 66441827. An extensive archaeological evaluation identified a limited range of features. A stone-lined culvert, oriented NW–SE, was associated with an assemblage of late medieval and 18th-century pottery. This substantial structure may have been designed to supply fresh spring water from the surrounding hills or to take waste away from the town. West of the culvert was a series of circular features cutting into the natural deposits. Within the same trench, one of two excavated on the site, was a stone wall oriented north–south. Recovered from the dark brown earths in both trenches was a small assemblage of medieval green-glazed pottery, possibly originating from the Cotswold kilns of the 12th to 14th centuries.

Ross Shurety, BA

MORETON-IN-MARSH, *Blenheim Farm*, SP 20793280. An excavation in advance of housing development identified a late Bronze-Age–early Iron-Age enclosure. In it were four circular post-built structures ranging between 5 and 7 m in diameter. A waterhole and several pit clusters, both within and just beyond the enclosure, were also identified. Further poorly dated enclosures and field ditches were recorded. These may be Roman or medieval in date. Medieval paddocks, pits and waterholes were present as was a stone-built structure that may have been associated with agricultural or light industrial activity.

Jonathan Hart, CA

NAILSWORTH, *Forest Green Rovers Football Club*, SO 83700005, ST 83979998 and ST 85339937. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of the sites of a new stadium, proposed housing in the place of the present stadium, a new football pitch and other sports facilities and associated road improvements. All three areas have some archaeological potential. Along the south side of Nymphsfield Road, a series of small, enclosed plots of land marks settlement of possible medieval date. The medieval parish boundary between Horsley and Avening which may have been of Anglo-Saxon origin marks the southern boundary of the site of the present stadium and crosses that proposed for the new stadium. A track of possible medieval or earlier date crosses the new stadium site from north-east to south-west and intersects the former parish boundary. Terracing, terraced trackways, a hollow way and other boundary features are also present.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

NEWENT, *37 Broad Street*, SO 72202592. Two evaluation trenches were excavated in an area where the boundaries of the medieval borough appear to have survived. In Trench 1 three archaeological features were identified approximately 1 m below existing ground level: an 18th- or 19th-century demolition deposit of stone and tile, a 19th- or early 20th-century ceramic drain, and a section of post-medieval stone culvert from which a small 19th-century assemblage of glazed pottery was recovered. Despite the date of the pottery assemblage, the culvert was considered to be 17th or 18th century in date. In Trench 2 all deposits and features were 19th century in date.

Ross Shurety, BA

Unit 12, Newent Business Park, SO 72932579. Archaeological monitoring during topsoil stripping revealed fragments of clay pipe, 20th-century pottery, large amounts of slag and possible Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

NEWLAND, *The Lectorage*, SO 55350948. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of new boundary and retaining walls and a swimming pool. Eighteenth-century and later pottery, domestic animal bones, bottle glass and clay pipe stems were recovered, together with a sherd of residual pottery datable between the 14th and 16th centuries

D. Rouse, AI

NORTHLEACH WITH EASTINGTON, *1 Tannery Lane*, SP 11551451. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a house extension and associated small garden. Two stone wall fragments were recorded during ground reduction, one of which one was interpreted as a possible burgage boundary while the other was associated with a post-medieval footpath. The oldest pottery sherds recovered (unstratified) were of late medieval/early post-medieval date (c.15th–17th centuries).

Derek Goult, GCCAS

PAINSWICK, *Painswick Beacon Hill Fort*, SO 86921209. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken following damage to the ramparts of the Iron-Age hillfort.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

POULTON, *Poulton Gorse*, SU 10309960. An archaeological evaluation identified an Iron-Age ditch and several undated ditches and pits (the latter perhaps representing quarrying activity).

Tim Havard, CA

RODBOROUGH, *The Hythe Estate*, SO 85000330. A resistivity survey of selected gardens in the estate located sections of the ditch around a 2.7-ha enclosure, the western ditch and bank of which survive on Rodborough Common. This enclosure is considered to be of late Iron-Age–early Roman date.

M.J. Ecclestone, GADARG

Redler's Mill, SO 83540463. A desk-based assessment was prepared for the area of Chance's and Lower Mill to the north and south of the River Frome respectively. Although a mill has been recorded at Dudbridge since at least 1300 the present standing buildings at the site date to rebuilding after a fire in 1891. Evidence of the medieval structures may however be preserved below ground.

David Mullin, GCCAS

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *Shorncliffe, Cotswold Community*, SU 03309630. The most recent phase of excavations has been in an area where aerial photographic evidence and previous evaluation suggested the presence of a Roman farmstead. The results of the excavation show a much denser than expected concentration of occupation and associated settlement ranging in date from the Neolithic through to the late Roman period.

Neolithic activity is represented by groups of pits, some of which are cut by a later Bronze-Age enclosure boundary ditch at the northern extent of the site. The pits have produced an abundance of worked flint artefacts and the fragmentary remains of pottery vessels.

Settlement dating to the Bronze Age was predominantly concentrated in the north-west corner of the site and was represented by the remains of an 'L'-shaped enclosure ditch. Lying within this enclosure were a number of roundhouses, a fence line and a series of rubbish pits. The presence of ceramic moulds suggests that the settlement may be associated with metal-working activity. Additional roundhouses and four-post structures have also been identified immediately to the west of the enclosure. It is uncertain whether these features are contemporary with those inside the enclosure and they may be of early Iron-Age date. The remains of a round barrow have also been recorded at the western edge of the site. This monument was shown to have been truncated by later Iron-Age and Roman occupation activity and to have formed the focus for the siting of a later Roman cemetery.

Early Iron-Age occupation is represented by the presence of a roundhouse and a pit alignment oriented north-south. Both are in close proximity at the western edge of the site. Middle Iron-Age activity comprises a rectilinear enclosure represented by a narrow gully containing the remains of individual post settings and a number of discrete pits and ditches, with a possible focus of settlement represented by a ring-gully situated immediately to the south of the enclosure. In the late Iron Age the north-south trackway that borders the site to the east was first established. A large enclosure containing a series of internal ditches utilised this trackway as its eastern boundary. Fragmentary evidence of ring-gullies indicative of occupation has been recorded associated with a number of rubbish pits.

In the Roman period both the enclosure of the settlement and its trackway became more formalised, although modifications to its layout did occur throughout this period. Within the main enclosure there were abundant pits, waterholes, two corn driers, a timber-lined well and a series of stone and post-built dwellings. Abundant finds include coins, brooches, pottery, glass, spearheads, military horse gear and ceramic building material. Twenty-eight burials have also been recorded, mainly in two discrete clusters. Other, isolated burials were present within ditches peripheral to the main concentration of settlement. Both adult and infant burials were recorded and contained abundant hobnails, a ring, a knife and coffin nails.

A rectangular ditched feature recorded at the north-east extent of the main enclosure complex was initially thought to represent the remains of a Roman temple because of an abundance of coins and a spearhead recovered by metal detecting during the removal of topsoil. Subsequent examination of this feature and the presence of slag within the ditches suggests that an industrial use is more likely.

Stephen Weaver, OA

SLIMBRIDGE, *Ty-Taig*, SO 73990362. A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out during excavation of a footings trench for a new garage. An undated ditch and a probable pit were recorded.

Jim Turner, GCCAS

SOUTH CERNEY, *Church of All Hallows*, SU 05039741. An archaeological evaluation revealed two ditches and four pits or postholes, all undated. An earthwork, with ridge-and-furrow running up to it, was interpreted as a headland or field boundary.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Walnut Tree Farm House, *Upper-Up*, SU 04469688. An archaeological evaluation recorded one definite and one possible medieval pit.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

STANDISH, SO 80140891. A resistivity survey confirmed the presence of buried ditches, probably of Iron-Age and/or Roman date.

M.J. Ecclestone, GADARG

STANWAY, *Stanway House*, SP 06203240. As part of a continuing programme of restoration works a watching brief was undertaken to identify features that relate to the 18th-century formal gardens and, therefore, aid

their restoration. Archaeological works have been designed to explore how the gardens related to the wider landscape, particularly with regard to the medieval use of the estate.

BAT

STAUNTON COLEFORD, *High Meadow Barns*, SO 55951045. An evaluation carried out in advance of proposed renovation recorded surviving medieval deposits associated with settlement at High Meadow predating the construction of a mansion there in the late 17th century. Three trenches produced evidence of medieval buildings, either stratigraphically sealed below more recent deposits or on different alignments from the post-medieval structures present on the site.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

Stowfield Quarry, SO 55701180. A watching brief undertaken during the stripping of overburden deposits within the approved extraction area at Stowfield Quarry recorded a range of archaeological features. The northern end of a group of eight terraces and associated features, including two possible trackways and a hollow way, predated the post-medieval enclosure boundaries. The terraces may be strip-lynchets or of earlier origin. A substantial metallised track with associated banks and ditches predated the modern forest soil profile. A lynchet matched the northern boundary in 1792 of the post-medieval field or close known as Great Shableys. Another boundary corresponded with that in 1792 of the field called Little Shableys. A small quarry which probably supplied stone for the drystone walls that formed the boundaries of some of the post-medieval closes was also identified.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

STOKE GIFFORD, *Stoke Park*, ST 62057737, 62017731, 61777757, 61807718. As part of a programme of archaeological monitoring during the restoration of Stoke Park House and its grounds four monuments were recorded: the pond in Barn Wood (also known as the Horse Pond), the tunnel in Barn Wood, the tunnel in Hermitage Wood, and the Obelisk. All of these monuments were created during landscaping of the park between 1743 and 1801 in work that is notable for the involvement of Thomas Wright, the landscape architect, between 1749 and his death in 1786. The monuments were cleared of excess vegetation and rubble under archaeological supervision. Architectural stonework from the tunnel in Hermitage Wood and from the Obelisk was collected. The pond in Barn Wood was cleared with some limited excavation prior to operations to remove tree roots and stumps. Archaeological excavation was also undertaken in the tunnel in Barn Wood.

David Etheridge, AAU

STOKE ORCHARD, *Duckstone House*, SO 92152828. An archaeological evaluation identified no significant features, although sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from one of the trenches.

FA

STONEHOUSE, *Stonehouse Wharf, Boakes Drive*, SO 80400488. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken in an area of Roman activity identified during an earlier evaluation. A small number of pits and an adjacent gully were recorded. The pits had been used for the deposition of domestic and industrial rubbish, and one pit contained more than 5 kg of iron slag. Fragments of vessel glass and a copper-alloy bracelet, together with animal bone and unabraded pottery, indicated domestic occupation either on or immediately adjacent to the excavated area. The frequency of abraded pottery and slag in later deposits indicated that Roman features had been truncated and destroyed by later activity, including medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation, the construction of the canal and wharf in the late 18th century, and the building of the railway in the 19th century.

Hal Dalwood, WHEAS

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *Unicorn Hotel, Sheep Street*, SP 19022569. A heritage audit undertaken of the hotel and adjacent buildings comprised a non-intrusive study of the buildings, assessment of documentary and map evidence, and observation of engineer's test pits. The project identified a range of historic buildings,

dating between the 16th and the 19th century. The historic character of the individual buildings and associated back plots was established. Limited evidence for medieval occupation was recorded in the test pits, although deep undated deposits were also observed.

Hal Dalwood, WHEAS

TEMPLE GUITING, *Manor Farm*, SP 09122808. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken during groundworks south of the house. Walls probably relating to the medieval barn associated with the manor house were uncovered. It also became apparent that much of the existing pigsty and barn, if not part of this original structure, has been heavily rebuilt with stone from a demolished barn shown on a map of 1804.

Kate Cullen, CA

Pinnock and Hyde round barrows, SP 08292896. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken to survey damage caused to these monuments which are part of a group of at least six, possibly eight, round barrows.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

TWEEKSBURY, *14 Church Street*, SO 89243259. Archaeological recording was undertaken during groundworks associated with the alteration of existing buildings and the construction of two new dwellings. Several pits and deposits containing material dating from the 11th to the 13th centuries were recorded. In addition, a medieval river wall made of large stone blocks, and possibly associated with the medieval abbey and its precinct, was revealed. Waterlogged layers, in places over 2 m below ground level, contained wooden stakes and leather fragments from 15th-century shoes. Dark, silty layers were attributed to medieval cultivation soils; they were notably better preserved away from the post-medieval terracing. Previous work to the north-east of the development suggests the area was subject to flooding, and in the post-medieval period measures taken to combat this included terracing and deliberate dumping of material to provide a safe level at which building could take place. A number of these post-medieval deposits were identified, as well as garden walls dating from the 19th century.

Kate Cullen, CA

The Old Chandlery, St. Mary's Lane, SO 89073262. A watching brief on a former drying house of a tannery showed that the site had been heavily disturbed by modern building works. A series of pits associated with the 19th-century tannery was found.

A. Nash, MA

41 Oldbury Road, SO 89423279. Archaeological evaluation revealed two significant features, the foundations of an 18th-century boundary wall and what may have been part of a boundary ditch of a medieval burgrave. Pottery from the ditch fill suggests that it was in use until the early post-medieval period.

Ross Shurety, BA

Post Office Lane, SO 89203267. An evaluation took place on the site of a former light engineering works behind 98 Church Street, an area of burgrave plots within the medieval town. An 18th-century wall incorporated in the factory building probably marks the boundary of one such plot. The three evaluation trenches revealed a series of 19th- and 20th-century deposits consisting largely of demolition rubble and garden soils, together with limited evidence of domestic activity, such as pottery (including a single sherd of residual medieval ware of 14th- to 15th-century date), clay pipe fragments and oyster shell. Underlying these deposits were two substantial post-medieval features. In the south-west corner of the building part of a possible rear courtyard surface of c.18th-century date was identified, while the north-west area revealed a feature interpreted as a well covering of similar date. The latter appeared to be associated with a heavily worn yard surface.

Ross Shurety, BA

TIDENHAM, *Spital Meend, Lancaut Lane*, ST 54259660. An archaeological evaluation carried out prior to the building of a garage assessed the impact of the creation of a tennis court. Part of the outer ditch of the Iron-Age hillfort was identified.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

TIRLEY, see above, Ashleworth, Chaceley, Forthampton, Hasfield & Tirley

TODDINGTON, *Toddington Manor*, SP 03813318. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of development. The locations of the 22 trenches were based on geophysical evidence, a desktop study and some random sampling. The evaluation produced evidence for 20th-century activity, a large, late 19th-century rubbish dump, a concave water feature and substantial landscaping of the same period. Part of a building with an internal floor and an external track that could date to the 17th century was also found. Evidence of medieval activity on or near the site between the 13th and 16th centuries came in the form of re-deposited medieval pottery.

D. Rouse, AI

TYTHERINGTON, *The Manor House*, ST 67028825. A desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey were undertaken on the site of a proposed development. Llanthony Priory built a grange here in the 14th century, possibly on the site occupied now by a house called The Grange, itself late 16th century in date. No significant results came from the magnetometer survey apart from a water feature that could have been the remains of a moat or mill leat. An earthen bank was considered probably to be a recent garden feature.

BAT

UCKINGTON, *Community Horticultural Project*, SO 92682451. An evaluation on the site of a proposed new building revealed a group of truncated features of unconfirmed date, cut into the natural deposit. They comprised three linear gullies, all aligned WNW–ESE, and two postholes. They may be associated with Romano-British activity in the area or with recent horticulture.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

ULEY, ST 78509840. Soil removal behind a house built just below Uley Bury hillfort uncovered a near-complete, but slightly damaged, Neolithic polished axe head made from a light grey, fine grained stone, possibly volcanic in origin.

E.G. Price

UPTON ST. LEONARDS, see above, Brockworth, Cranham, Great Witcombe & Upton St. Leonards

WEST DEAN, *Whitecroft Road*, SO 61310629. A photographic survey was carried out on the former pit head baths of the Princess Royal Colliery.

Kim Watkins, GCCAS

WINCHCOMBE, *North's Bakery*, *North Street*, SP 02522835. An archaeological evaluation revealed a posthole, a ditch and a pit, all of which contained medieval pottery. Possible wall footings, aligned approximately east–west and of probable post-medieval date, were also recorded.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

55 Gloucester Street, SP 02102818. Archaeological monitoring undertaken during groundworks recorded a medieval ditch.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

WINTERBOURNE, *The Homestead*, *2 Homestead Gardens*, ST 63957795. A desktop study was conducted on the eastern portion of the gardens of The Homestead, a 19th-century farmhouse built for the home farm of Malmains, a minor country house. The emphasis of the study was placed on identifying surviving features of the late 19th-century landscaped gardens laid out for William Belfield. The South Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record listed a ha-ha, a gardener's house and a gazebo in this area.

A site visit found that a short section of the ha-ha survives, that the gardener's house is actually the former farmhouse (The Homestead) and that the gazebo is in fairly good condition. While The Homestead and the ha-ha are associated with Malmains, the gazebo was built on land that belonged to Frenchay Lodge until 1942. The study determined that there are no other significant 19th-century garden features within the study area, and that certain other Victorian features relating to the Malmains estate survive elsewhere on the property.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *35a Long Street, ST 75669334*. A single evaluation trench revealed buried soils which had probably been cultivated from at least the later 13th century. Cut into these soils were features associated with later gardening activity of probable 17th- to 18th-century date.

Andy King, BaRAS

SURVEY

FOREST OF DEAN, *Cinderford, Coleford, Drybrook, English Bicknor, Littledean, Lydbrook, Lydney, Mitcheldean, Newland, Ruardean, Ruspidge and Soudley, Staunton Coleford and West Dean*. The focus of a survey of the early iron industry in the Forest of Dean was the mapping of 'scowles', a type of feature unique to the Forest and traditionally interpreted as the remains of early open-cast iron ore extraction. In form scowles range from deep irregular quarry-like features to amorphous shallow hollows, and they are found within the area of the outcrops of Carboniferous Limestones (and particularly the Crease Limestone) around the edge of the central Forest of Dean.

The desk-based phase of the survey built on earlier work undertaken by Paul Wildgoose and focussed on ensuring that all identified scowles were recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record. This was followed by a programme of field survey to record the location of these features on the ground and to identify management issues including current condition. Although scowles have previously been interpreted as entirely artificial features created by the human exploitation of the surface iron-ore deposits, recent research has suggested that they originated as natural subterranean cave systems, which have been exposed by geological processes.

The majority of scowles (68.5%) were under a woodland regime and were suffering no visible damage. Dumping and mineral extraction were identified as significant causes of damage in some areas. Vehicle damage was also acute in some places where scowles were being used recreationally as off-road courses. Recommendations were made to improve the management of these features where possible and also to identify areas where further archaeological research may prove beneficial.

As part of the Forest of Dean Archaeological Survey outreach programme two project workshops presented the results of the scowles survey to the public; one included a field visit to the scowles in Lydney Park in conjunction with Mark Campbell of Gloucestershire Geoconservation. Further information on the survey can be found at the Forest of Dean Archaeological Survey's website (<http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk>).

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