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Edited by JAN WILLS

The Archaeological Review presents brief summaries of archaeological research, fieldwork and building recording 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

AR	Archaeological Review
AS	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
BA	Birmingham Archaeology
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
BAT	Bath Archaeology
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
JMHS	John Moore Heritage Services
MA	Marches Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WHEAS	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service
110 Arch	110 Archaeology

ALDERTON, *St. Margaret's Church*, SP 0020033170. A small trench excavated on the site of a proposed toilet/store building located a previously unknown, recent grave but revealed no other significant archaeology.
MA

AVENING/MINCHINHAMPTON, *Longford's Mill*, ST 8670099200. A photographic survey and additional assessment of an 18th- and early 19th-century woollen mill was carried out prior to and during conversion to offices and apartments. The earliest buildings on site were of the mid to late 18th century, but there is also evidence of an earlier mill on the site. The main period of development was the early 19th century, although major expansion continued into the 20th century. All 20th-century structures had been removed and no machinery survived, except for some early 20th-century turbines in the late 18th-century mill, survived, described in an earlier survey.

BA

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *land at 21 Church Road*, SO 9587027850. An archaeological excavation prior to redevelopment identified Iron-Age pits, ditches and gullies. Finds included a blue glass bead. Along the modern street frontage a medieval stone building was identified, with evidence for contemporary pitting and ditches to the rear. The medieval building was demolished in the late 17th–early 18th century.

Kate Cullen, CA

Cotlands Priors, *38 Station Road*, SO 9610027800. A large pit containing 20th-century material and an undated ditch were identified during a watching brief.

Jonathan Webster, CA

BISLEY-WITH-LYPIATT, *Lypiatt Park*, SO 8850005800. Documentary research and an analysis of the fabric of the stables and coach houses have been undertaken. The buildings were designed by Sir Jeffrey Wyattville and built *c.*1820 in a castle style to complement his work on the main house and as part of a major re-ordering of its immediate environs. They were altered by Thomas Henry Wyatt in 1876 and 1877.

Michael Hill

Waterlane House, SO 9230004900. A detailed report on the development of this small country house, including its enlargement by Ernest Gimson in 1908, has been prepared. The present building incorporates two earlier phases: a small farmhouse of *c.*1700 and a villa designed by local architect Thomas Baker in 1845.

Michael Hill

BITTON, *land off Golden Valley Lane*, ST 6830069600. An evaluation, excavation, standing building survey and a watching brief were carried out on the site of a former foundry and workshops. A previous desk-based assessment had indicated that the site was adjacent to earthworks known locally as Bitton Camp and identified by the Ordnance Survey as a Roman camp. The evaluation revealed archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date but no Roman remains. A large ditch and other features appeared to be connected with the earthworks and suggest a medieval date for Bitton Camp.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

The Malthouse, Beach, ST 7040070900. A section of garden wall was drawn and photographed in advance of alterations. The wall, which was 34.0 m long and 4.5 m high, was of many phases and contained blocked windows and other features. It appeared to be the north wall of a demolished building of some size and is thought to have been part of a malthouse. Map and documentary evidence indicated that a building called 'Beach Brewery' of the same length and existed on the site in 1843 but had been demolished by 1882. The building was the possession of William Bush, maltster, in 1754 and members of his family were the maltsters earlier and until after 1840.

BA

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *86 Lamberts Field*, SP 1740020440. An evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed two-storeyed house and garage. A number of archaeological features were cut into the surface of the natural gravel including the ends of two gullies, each containing the base of a small posthole, and another shallow gully which had an undercut slot along its northern edge and evidence for an upcast bank. These features were sealed by a medieval/post-medieval headland.

Tony Morris GCCAS

Lansdowne House, High Street, SP 1640920990. A watching brief was carried out during the groundworks associated with the construction of a single storey lean-to and a conservatory. Two ditches of possible Roman date were recorded.

Rachel Heaton, GCCAS

South Lawn, SP 1672320534. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a garage/workshop and replacement barn to the south of the property. Excavations for the foundations revealed a large linear

Roman ditch, 2.7 m wide, over 0.75 m deep and oriented NE–SW. Roman pottery retrieved from the fill was dated to the later 3rd–4th century A.D. Two pits were also recorded to the west of this feature. One produced a single sherd of Roman pottery. The other, much larger pit stretched for about 5 m E–W along the southern foundation trench and produced 11th–12th-century pottery.

110 Arch

BOXWELL WITH LEIGHTERTON, *long barrow*, ST 8190091300. A programme of recording was undertaken following damage to the scheduled monument by badgers and trees, prior to consolidation. The limited areas exposed revealed the stone cairn material forming the body of the mound. Several large slabs may have been part of this material or possibly capping stones from a previously unknown chamber or passage.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

BRISTOL

Canon's Marsh, land to the south of Anchor Road, Harbourside Development Area, ST 5825072450. In three evaluation trenches excavated across the development area the majority of the features and deposits dated to the post-medieval and modern periods and many were associated with industrial development of the Canon's Marsh area in the 17th and 18th centuries. They included remains of a sea bank, deposits associated with the construction of the floating harbour, a large drainage ditch and remains of a ropewalk, timber yards, a box factory, and goods and rail transit sheds.

Kate Cullen, CA

Arnolfini Gallery, *Narrow Quay*, *St. Stephen*, ST 5858972429. A watching brief was conducted within the Bush warehouse of 1832 (now the Arnolfini Gallery) during works associated with the construction of a basement extension. It recorded three 19th-century wall footings belonging to the warehouse. A mixed layer of Pennant stone demolition rubble was present across the excavation area and a slab of worked timber was recovered beneath the 19th-century foundations. The timber would originally have formed part of a 'gripe' or 'forefoot' of a ship's prow which would have joined to the vessel's keelson; it may have come from a gig or cutter around 20 to 25 feet in length.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land at Wapping Wharf, ST 5850872174. An evaluation identified a former sandstone cliff of Palaeolithic date running centrally across the site and defining an earlier edge of the River Avon against which alluvial and intertidal silts accumulated. The earliest archaeological remains represent buildings and surfaces of 18th/19th-century date associated with a former road known as 'Wapping'; a ropewalk, dwellings, yards and workshops; and a later (19th-century) dockside building. South of the ropewalk terracing to create a level railway yard had removed any traces of buried archaeological remains predating the 20th century, including the 19th-century New Gaol.

Tim Havard, CA

Redcliffe Wharf, ST 5903372385. A two-storey rubble and brick building at the back of Redcliffe Wharf was recorded prior to its partial removal. It was largely of 19th- and 20th-century date, but incorporated some walling that could be as early as the 18th century.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Huller House/South Warehouse, *Redcliff Backs*, ST 5901072560. An assessment was followed by observation of geotechnical trial pits and boreholes. Organic deposits revealed at the base of bedded silts and clays hold the potential for reconstruction of the environment in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Medieval deposits extended apparently to a depth of 6.5 m below existing ground level. Food and other domestic waste discarded on the foreshore had been covered by alluvial intertidal deposits, these episodes of dumping becoming more frequent through time.

Subsequent evaluation trenching revealed well-preserved waterlogged timbers. One was possibly a tieback for a late medieval revetment structure. Silt and clay layers, containing mid 13th- to 15th-century pottery,

dumped behind the structure had raised ground level above the high water mark, thus facilitating the rearwards extension of tenement plots back from Redcliff Street. Evidence for a medieval building was revealed. An adjacent undated wall surviving to present ground level may identify a second medieval structure. An undated stone-built structure may represent a narrow dock or slipway that had rapidly filled with river silts following its disuse. Walls, cellarage and an associated vaulted structure, constructed over this quayside feature, identify one of the post-medieval tenements that extended from Redcliff Street to Redcliff Backs. Robbing of building materials during the 17th to 18th centuries was followed by episodes of dumping prior to construction of new tenements, with associated drainage systems, on the Redcliff Backs frontage.

Alistair Barber, CA

Albion Terrace, Johnny Ball Lane, St. Michael, ST 5865073326. An archaeological evaluation of the site of Albion Terrace was undertaken. Prior to the construction of the terrace in the early 19th century the site was occupied by a building known as the 'Soldiers Infirmary'. The terrace, administered as part of the Bristol municipal charities, was damaged by fire in the 1940s and was subsequently demolished. The evaluation trenches uncovered the remains of nos. 2 and 3 Albion Terrace, below which were earlier walls. One of the walls was identifiable as part of the infirmary. Following the evaluation, a small excavation recorded the remains of cellars belonging to nos. 1 and 2 Albion Terrace, along with evidence for the infirmary. Rubbish deposits dating to the use of the infirmary contained large quantities of pottery and animal bone. No evidence for earlier occupation was found.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

H. H. Wills Physics Laboratory, Tyndall Avenue, St. Michael, ST 5829873519. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the building of a new nanotechnology centre. The remains of a brick and sandstone wall associated with an Edwardian terraced house that formerly stood on the site was recorded.

Timothy Longman, BaRAS

16 King Street, St. Nicholas, ST 5878772692. The stair shaft walls and undersides of the 17th-century staircase were stripped for examination and treatment of the timberwork. The opportunity was taken to examine the timbers exposed. Roughly shaped timbers and scraps had been used in the original construction, c.1664, and only one timber showed signs of re-use. There was some basic jointing into sills and top plates, but otherwise timbers were simply nailed together.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Land at Castle Park, ST 5927073150. An evaluation was undertaken immediately north-east of St. Peter's church and west of Bristol Castle. No Anglo-Saxon features were encountered, despite the proximity of the pre-Conquest church and the known Saxon focus in the vicinity of St. Mary le Port church. A single residual sherd of 10th- to 12th-century pottery was recovered. A series of intercutting cess pits, together with a ditch yielding well-preserved biological material, slag and hammerscale, was broadly datable to the mid to late 13th century. These were sealed by a dump deposit, containing mid 12th- to 13th-century pottery and cut by two substantial NW-SE wall footings represented by post-medieval robber trenches. It is unclear if the robbed footings were of medieval origin or related to post-medieval buildings constructed immediately outside the medieval castle. Structural remains of Peter Street, Little Peter Street and adjacent properties were also recorded.

Alistair Barber, CA

Plot 1B, Temple Back East, Temple Quay, ST 5952872726. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the construction of a new nine-storeyed office building. Although parts of the site had been the subject of archaeological investigations and subsequently, in the late 1990s, had been heavily disturbed by landscaping, archaeological structures and deposits were recorded during this latest phase of monitoring. The stone foundations of a gasometer, dating from 1818 and belonging to the Bristol Gas Light Company (1816-21), were exposed during excavations associated with Phase II of the development. The foundations of the west wall of an alum works (c.1821-1990) on the eastern edge of the site were located. In addition, the foundations of several walls belonging to Ring's (later Hawley & Co.) clay tobacco pipe factory (mid/late 19th century) were recorded along with kiln waste. No floors, kilns or deposits of unfired clay were observed.

Timothy Longman, BaRAS

Temple Back Electricity Station, ST 5935672854. Building recording was carried out at Temple Back Station, formerly the Electric Lighting Station, built in 1891 by the Bristol City Council to supply electricity to the city. Although quickly superseded in size and capacity, the building is significant as Bristol was among the first municipalities to build a power station. Only Bradford (1899), Brighton (1891) and Stanhope Street, St. Pancras, preceded it. After the main generating station moved to Feeder Road in 1901 the building served as a sub-station and later, until its closure in 1968, as stores. The aim of the recording was to provide further information on the historical importance of the building, its structure and in particular the decorative late 19th-century façade.

Kirsten Egging, WA

Templar House, ST 5943572589. An excavation carried out prior to redevelopment recorded a detailed sequence of well-stratified archaeological remains from the 13th century onwards. Several phases of early activity, in the form of pits and postholes, dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. These phases were interspersed with two episodes of deposition of alluvial silt across the site. It is unclear whether they represent deliberate dumping of alluvium or natural flooding.

A buried garden soil was identified and this was probably associated with the creation of the formal Spring Garden in the 18th century. Evidence for the later Great Gardens Estate and for the properties on both the east and west side of Church Street (which originally ran directly across the site) was also present. Rubble and industrial waste was dumped over the site at this time, raising the ground level by approximately 1.5 m.

BA

George and Railway Hotel, Temple Gate, ST 5942872388. Recording undertaken during the emergency demolition of the west wing of the George and Railway Hotel included areas not accessible during earlier work in 2002 (see AR 27). A 17th-century party wall was recorded c.10 m from the west end; it retained three flues, the remains of a stack, and parts of a cross-gable. The building to which it had belonged was of two and a half storeys high with a timber-framed front, probably jettied and gabled. It had been part of The George Inn, mentioned in 1660 and formerly called The Spread Eagle. The attic was later converted into a full third storey. East of the wall was an 18th-century three-storeyed structure, another part of The George, beyond which lay a hauling way. In the 19th century that way was bridged and the inn extended eastwards to take in the building beyond. Much of the westernmost building was destroyed when the Bristol Harbour Railway viaduct was constructed in the late 1860s, leaving only the party wall and the ground-floor front wall. After the George and Railway Hotel was built on the corner of Victoria Street in the 1860s the older parts were relegated to lesser duties, the last years being spent as brewery offices.

John Bryant, BaRAS

The Old Lead Works, Cheese Lane, ST 5942072910. A watching brief identified the structural remains of the 19th–20th-century lead works, as well as the remains of buildings associated with the 18th-century glassworks, the metallised surface of Alcock Lane and St. Martin's Lane and industrial outbuildings and poorhouses.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Land to the rear of 62 Old Market Street, Old Market, ST 5968073130. An excavation revealed medieval rubbish pits of 13th- to 14th-century date, a cultivation horizon of 13th/14th- to 18th-century date and more pits of the 18th and 19th centuries. A stone-built tank of uncertain use but of probable 19th-century date, two stone walls probably relating to structures first shown on 19th-century O.S. maps and evidence for a 20th-century outbuilding of a drill hall were also recorded.

Tim Havard, CA

114 Jacob Street, Old Market, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 5972673118. An assessment of the standing buildings was undertaken. At present occupied by a printing works, they incorporate parts of former malshouses and some older party walls. Many of the walls are of Pennant Sandstone construction dating from the 17th or 18th century up to the later 19th century. The brick façade dates from 1897 or not much later. On the roof is a Second World War brick and concrete observation post, probably for use by firewatchers.

John Bryant, BaRAS

118–122 Jacob Street, Old Market, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 5975073141. A single cell stone building is of late 17th-century construction and is likely to have originally been a garden house or lodge. Excavation revealed that the land between Jacob Street and the property of 53 Old Market was in use as gardens from the 12th century until the third quarter of the 17th century. The drainage system contemporary with the standing building indicates a fairly high standard of dwelling in the period immediately following the Civil War. The gardens had been covered over by the last decade of the 18th century and the site was gradually developed through the 19th century to be occupied by small workshops, dwellings and stables. In the 1930s the factory of J. Lenton Sheet Metal Works was enlarged to cover the whole site, including the standing building (see below).

Andy King, BaRAS

118–122 Jacob Street, Old Market, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 5975073140. A three-storeyed building occupying two thirds of the street frontage was recorded. At one time it was in residential use, and it has several blocked windows in the rear wall. It is built predominantly of randomly laid Pennant Sandstone rubble, bonded in a pinkish mortar, consistent with a construction date of the later 17th or earlier 18th century. Similar mortars were found elsewhere on the site, particularly in the long N–S walls dividing the three original plots. Part of the easternmost wall is composed of rectangular slag blocks, a by-product of the local brass-making industry.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Land at 51A and 57 West Street, Old Market, ST 5993273318. An evaluation at the rear of these properties located part of a substantial post-medieval wall and remains of rubbish deposits relating to occupation on the site. Residual medieval kiln waste was also found.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Hannab More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, SS. Philip and Jacob, ST 5987572946. An evaluation in the car park and playing field identified the remains of 19th-century houses and part of an earlier boundary wall.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

Marlborough Street Bus Station, ST 5888073540. An excavation was undertaken at the former site of St. James's Priory, founded in the 12th century. The excavation identified foundations of the original claustral range, situated on the north side of the church, and extensive post-medieval development. A total of 25 burials, possibly positioned beneath the cloister walk, were removed.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

Former Westminster Filling Station, Whitehall Road, St. George, ST 6170273912. Following an earlier evaluation (AR 28) a watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of residential accommodation. The stratigraphy encountered, mirroring that found in the evaluation, consisted of cultivation soils and the remains of garden paths associated with the 19th-century houses that preceded the filling station.

Andy King, BaRAS

Clifton, 251 Hotwell Road, Hotwells, ST 5710272535. This building is brick-fronted with two storeys and an attic visible from the street. A side passage runs under the building to a rear yard, where there is a lower ground floor. It is of later 18th-century construction, and originally had the address of 17 Love Street. Much of the building is built from Brandon Hill Grit rubble set in an off-white mortar, the same colour mortar also being used in the brickwork. For many years it was the premises of a butcher and purveyor.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Clifton, School House, Clifton College, Gutbrie Road, ST 5693073840. Building recording identified several blocked door or window openings as well as a cast-iron range. A watching brief monitored groundworks following the demolition of an air raid shelter and revealed foundation cuts for the shelter and the remains of a septic tank that predated the school.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Shirehampton, land adjacent to The Ridge, ST 5305777020. An evaluation was carried out to establish whether deposits of Pleistocene river gravels were present, deposits that elsewhere in the vicinity had yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and fauna. A mainly natural sequence of deposits was revealed in both trenches although a ditch yielding a single flint blade and a Roman pottery sherd was located in Trench 1. A small, undatable gully was located in the second trench. No Pleistocene river terrace gravels were found but natural periglacial features were noted.

Andrew Young, AAU

Stoke Bishop, Sanctuary Gardens, ST 5568075200. A desk-based assessment established that during the medieval period this area was within the deer park of Old Sneed House. In the 18th century the park became agricultural land. After 1853 the area was sold off and a number of large houses were built, the study area becoming part of the grounds of Sneyd Park House. A number of elements of the formal gardens of this house survive, including a gazebo, a number of flanking walls and a fountain. A derelict brick building, shown on early O.S. plans, stands at the entrance from the road on Knoll Hill.

FA

Stoke Bishop, Grove Road, ST 5571077400. A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension and conservatory. Very few significant archaeological remains were located although a small stone-filled pit, possibly modern, yielded three conjoining sherds of medieval pottery. Two small flints, a very small blade fragment and a larger trimming flake, were also recovered.

Andrew Young, AAU

Badminton School, ST 5720076500. Monitoring was carried out during works on a new all-weather sports pitch within the former grounds of Coate House. A stone-lined culvert of late 18th- to early 19th-century date was recorded. A frequent scatter within the topsoil of pottery of the same date, with clay pipe and oyster shell, is presumably household refuse from Coate House. Shallow disturbance of underlying natural deposits across the pitch area may indicate heavily truncated garden features. This is of some interest as John Wedgewood, a founder of the Royal Horticultural Society, lived here at the turn of the 19th century and is known to have had extensive gardens.

BAT

Twyford House, Barrow Hill Road, ST 5280077200. Two trenches were opened to establish if deposits of Pleistocene river terrace gravels or later archaeological deposits were present. The trenches located a range of recent and post-medieval garden deposits overlying post-medieval features that were cut into natural river gravels. The gravels represent part of the 100 foot terrace and in detail consisted of a complex sequence of sands, coarse to medium gravels and finely laminated clays. The deposits were examined and sampled to a depth of *c.* 2.5 m. Samples to assess the potential for faunal remains, molluscs, ostracods and pollen were taken and three samples of sands were submitted for dating by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL).

Andrew Young, AAU

Land at Avonmouth refuse disposal works, ST 5327379915. During an evaluation two boreholes were drilled to assess the stratigraphic sequence. Ephemeral peat horizons and weathered silts of possible Neolithic date were identified from around 2.1 m above O.D. in both boreholes. Organic muds outcropping at 3.6 m in both boreholes may represent a Bronze-Age terrestrial environment. Above this modern truncation during the 1970s extended to between 4.9 and 4.6 m.

Keith Wilkinson, CA

Avonmouth, land At Chittening Trading Estate, Worthby Road, ST 5293981229. A desk-based assessment identified a number of buildings and other structures from the First and Second World Wars, as well as the potential for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains. Subsequent evaluation sought to elucidate the nature, date of formation and development of sedimentary deposits overlying the peat deposits identified by boreholes. Two monolith soil samples were taken to 2.4 m below ground surface. These deposits revealed

sediments of the Upper and Middle Wentlooge Formation, from the mid-late Holocene. The Upper Wentlooge comprises characteristically red brown clay silts, and the Lower Wentlooge olive to blue grey clays, silts and fine sands. Both are of estuarine alluvial origin, formed from fine sedimentation on the floodplain. No peat or stasis horizons, including buried soils, were identified in the sequence although peat is known to occur in the immediate vicinity at greater depth. A single broad, shallow feature filled with compacted clinker was associated with post-medieval activity.

Kirsten Egging, WA

Henbury, Henbury Secondary School, Marissal Road, ST 5620079100. Following an earlier evaluation (see AR 27–28) an excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a new school and leisure centre building. A series of late Iron-Age burials was uncovered as well as a large rectangular Iron-Age ditched enclosure. This enclosure had continued to be a visible feature in the earlier Roman period and a series of smaller ditched enclosures on the same alignment was also revealed. From the 3rd century A.D. onwards the ditches appear to have fallen out of use and been deliberately backfilled to allow the construction of a series of stone-footed buildings at the south-east corner, and on the west side of the excavated area. These structures, or their remodelled remains, appear to have continued in use until the very end of the Roman period in the late 4th century. Artefacts recovered from the excavation included several Roman bronze brooches, silver and bronze coins, domestic objects such as an iron candle stick, and carved bone items. Pottery from the site included imported high-quality samian ware as well as locally produced vessels.

David Kenyon, CA

Henbury, Henbury School, ST 5510075700. A geophysical survey located a double-ditched trackway or boundary following the course of the Roman road, and a possible ditch corresponding to a low circular bank. Medieval ridge-and-furrow, modern ceramic land drains and former field boundaries were also indicated.

Andrew Young, AAU

Henbury, Blaise Castle Estate, Kings Weston Road, ST 5628078720. The monitoring of three test pits excavated by estate staff in the walled garden and adjacent to the dairy house showed that more than 1 m of make-up covers possible structural remains of the 17th-century manor house.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Horfield, Sports Centre, Dorian Road, ST 5957077440. A watching brief recorded the remains of a crescent-shaped structure, which was probably a remnant of the 20th-century military training facility, along with used ammunition fragments, patches of burnt ground and a scattering of 20th-century pottery sherds. The watching brief also included a rapid photographic survey, prior to demolition, of a firing range fronting Dorian road.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Stapleton, The Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, ST 6067075870. An evaluation in the hospital grounds identified the remains of an 18th-century building with a later stone drain and track surface. Colluvium layers were comparable with those discovered further along Pur Down at the former Highwood School site.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Fishponds, Primary Healthcare Centre, Beechwood Road, ST 6350175785. A watching brief during the building of a new health centre identified a culvert of Pennant Sandstone. At least part of the culvert's vaulted roof had been removed when a ceramic pipe was installed. It is thought that the culvert dates from the mid 19th century and was built to carry the stream that formerly had supplied water to both the Upper Pool and Lower Pool in the former grounds of Upper Fishponds House, later known as Beechwood. An intact section of the culvert abuts a two-span bridge over the stream. During a later phase of monitoring the southern edge of the Upper Pool was located. It appears likely that the lake was originally formed as a result of quarrying, possibly as early as the medieval period, and only much later became an ornamental feature in the landscaped grounds of Upper Fishponds House.

Timothy Longman, BaRAS

Bedminster, Mail Marketing site, West Street, ST 5820071100. An evaluation involving ten trial trenches and a standing building survey were undertaken. The trenches located extensive stratified deposits including a late Iron-Age pit or ditch containing pottery as well as a substantial ditch with a terminal containing good quality domestic and personal Roman objects indicative of a 3rd–4th-century enclosed rural farmstead or compound. A series of pits, layers and rubble wall foundations indicated that the site had been subdivided into narrow tenements during the Middle Ages; a range of standard pottery and domestic objects of 12th-century and later date was recovered from the excavated features. Evidence for post-medieval and modern activity was very extensive and included large numbers of building foundations and walls as well as paved surfaces, cellars, service trenches and rubbish deposits. The survey concluded that all standing structures on the site were of post-medieval or modern origin.

Andrew Young, AAU

Bedminster, Ashton Vale, ST 5660070200. A desk-based assessment highlighted that the site is of low–moderate archaeological potential. The land was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period and, later, was partly occupied by allotments. Field names such as ‘Wetfurrows’ indicate that the land was prone to flooding and may not have been regarded as appropriate for settlement until relatively recently. Some fields within the study area are named ‘Barrows’. This is unlikely to refer to tumuli, but rather to have derived from the O.E. *bearu* (‘grove’). A building present from the mid 19th century on what is now the site of 51–53 Langley Crescent may be a powder magazine. Within the study area during the 1930s was a greyhound racing track.

FA

Bedminster, land at Bedminster Parade, ST 5882071880. An excavation revealed alluvial deposits showing evidence of cultivation in the 18th and early 19th centuries and corresponding with the depiction of the site as an open area on Rocque’s map of 1747. No artefacts predating the 18th century were recovered. In the early 19th century large-scale dumping, probably associated with the construction of the nearby New Cut of the Avon between 1804 and 1809, allowed the development of the wider area as shown on Ashmead’s map of 1828, although no structures from this period were recorded on the site. A subsequent phase of dumping is likely to relate to the mid 19th-century construction of public buildings along Bedminster Parade including a police station, temperance hall, chapel, school and library; structural remains associated with some of these buildings were recorded.

A programme of building recording was also carried out prior to the demolition of the rear part of the library, built between 1903 and 1914.

Jonathan Hart, Tim Havard and Richard Young, CA

Bedminster, 36–56 West Street, ST 5820071280. An evaluation on the forecourt of the properties recorded the remains of 19th-century terraced properties.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Bedminster, 45–53 West Street, ST 5822071250. An evaluation on the forecourt at the front of the properties identified the remains of a 17th-century cellar and occupation debris.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Bedminster, 126–132 West Street, ST 5802071070. An evaluation in the car showroom and the rear yard recovered evidence of medieval and post-medieval plot boundaries.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

Whitchurch, Hartcliffe School, Teyfiant Road, ST 5924067770. A watching brief was carried out on playing fields to the north of the school buildings during topsoil stripping and the construction of a new school gymnasium. No archaeological deposits or features were recorded but part of a possible Roman steelyard and sherds of 3rd/4th-century Roman pottery were recovered.

Timothy Longman, BaRAS

Bishopsworth, former Mendip Gate public house, ST 5675067560. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with a residential development at the site. A 'robber trench' relating to the demolition of the late 19th-century buildings was revealed, but no further archaeological deposits or structures were encountered.

Derek Evans, CA

Brislington, 252–266 Wick Road, ST 6191371778. An excavation and watching brief were carried out on the site of Broomwell House (1768–1915) during groundworks associated with the construction of new residential properties. After the demolition of several c.1930s houses substantial below-ground remains (walls, ground-floor structures and cellars) belonging to the former home of Bristol merchant and antiquarian George Weare Braikenridge (1775–1856) were found. Among them were the remains of two possible late medieval walls indicating an earlier building on the site.

Timothy Longman, BaRAS

BROOKTHORPE-WITH-WHADDON, *Brookthorpe Court Farmhouse, SO 8351012270.* An evaluation consisting of three hand-excavated trenches was carried out in connection with proposed development. Two of the trenches were sited within an existing barn. One of these revealed a large undated stone foundation c.1 m², consisting of large blocks of well dressed oolitic limestone and appearing to represent the remains of a large pillar or column associated with an earlier barn structure. The second revealed a stone-built drain oriented N–S and associated with a layer dated to the 18th century. The remaining trench in the quadrangle area produced no significant archaeological deposits.

110 Arch

CHELTENHAM, *land between Bennington Street and Rose and Crown Passage, SO 9494022660.* An evaluation on the site of a proposed new block of flats recorded 19th and 20th-century brick built structures, a well and a construction slot/gully.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

15 Hereford Place, SO 9450022940. An archaeological watching brief recorded a brick-built cellar of post-medieval/modern date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

24 St. George's Place, SO 9474022590. During a watching brief two wells, two walls and a pit dating to no earlier than the 18th century were recorded.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Northern Relief Road, SO 9460022950–9486022830. A watching brief during groundworks revealed evidence for earlier structures of post-medieval date along Swindon Road, chiefly for a possible wall foundation beneath the c.1849 boundary wall of St. Paul's College. A fragment of stone wall to the west of Dunalley Street may have belonged to the building shown there on a map of 1809. Insubstantial wall foundations found beneath Swindon Road, 6–7 m from the present buildings on the south side of the road, may represent the roadside boundaries of former house plots. Victorian cellars and a possible brick-lined well were located to the west of Brunswick Street on the north side of Swindon Road.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

16 Swindon Road, SO 9477022830. An evaluation was carried out on the site of a proposed block of flats. At the northern end of the site were the truncated, leached-out remains of a former topsoil or subsoil, cut by a similarly truncated, steeply-sided, roughly circular feature interpreted as a well or very large pit, the upper fill or which dated to the late 18th or 19th century. These remains were covered by modern building debris and topsoil. In a second trench at the southern end of the site, a garden soil with evidence for a path and planting trenches cut an earlier subsoil.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

Flowers Brewery site, SO 9480022700. Further evaluation was undertaken following a desk-based assessment and an evaluation in 1998–9. Despite the potential for Roman and medieval remains, no such deposits were located. The evaluation revealed ditches and a pit, as well as evidence of cellaring. One of the ditches was undated but was aligned at right angles to another which was probably 19th century or later in date. The ditches are likely to represent the tenement boundaries depicted on the inclosure map of 1806. Other features included a pit also dated to the later post-medieval period and a cellar which was probably associated with the original brewery or the grammar school on the site.

Nick Crank, Josh Williams and Kate Doyle, AS

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, *The Cotswold House Hotel*, SP 1505939157. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of two extensions. In Area 1 hand excavation revealed a stone-built post-medieval well sealed by modern debris. In Area 2 there was a post-medieval stone drain and a surface of similar date. Along the north side of the site stratified deposits consisting of an early medieval stone well and an associated stone surface overlain by possible later medieval occupation deposits were recorded above the natural geology.

110 Arch

CIRENCESTER

St. John the Baptist Church, SP 0233402111. An evaluation exposed medieval foundations of the building, including those of the west tower and the offset footings of the north wall of the nave. A pier base of the 16th-century nave arcade was also uncovered. Three *in-situ* post-medieval inhumations were recorded at the east end of the nave and another probable burial was uncovered near the west tower. The evaluation confirmed that the lowering of substantial areas of the nave floor during works in the church to designs by Giles Gilbert Scott between 1865 and 1867 involved the formation of sub-floor voids and ducts.

Derek Evans, CA

2 Dollar Street, SP 0225502182. An evaluation and a watching brief were undertaken in response to proposals for extensions to the property which occupies the site of the medieval Abbey Mill. Wall footings associated with the medieval mill survived at a depth of *c.*0.8 m below the present ground surface. Also uncovered was limestone surfacing, apparently related to rebuilding of the mill structure in the 17th to 18th centuries. The course of Gumstool Brook was also recorded, and its post-medieval culvert was examined.

Derek Evans, CA

Land off Coach House Mews, SP 0259001750. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken within the centre of the site of the Roman forum. A Pennant Sandstone courtyard surface and related make-up/bedding deposits associated with the forum survived 0.8 to 1.0 m below the present ground surface, sealed by heavily reworked dark earth deposits. Such findings correlate with previous archaeological observations on the forum site.

Derek Evans, CA

3 Corinium Gate, SP 0279002040. An evaluation in advance of an extension to this property revealed a series of three consecutive Roman gravel/mortar surfaces at a depth of *c.*0.8 m below the modern ground surface, corresponding with similar deposits uncovered during previous work in the area.

Derek Evans, CA

The Garden House, Stonewalls, SP 0276401487. An archaeological evaluation showed that the substantial foundations of an undated but possibly Roman limestone wall survive *c.*0.75 m below the present ground surface, sealed and truncated by a series of 19th- and 20th-century deposits.

Derek Evans, CA

25–27 Querns Lane, SP 0227001580. An evaluation identified Roman demolition debris and possible Roman surfaces and structures at a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 m overlain by a deep cultivation soil. Rough gravel metallurgy encountered within the cultivation soil may be the remains of a medieval track/surface.

Michael Rowe, CA

8 *Blackjack Street*, SP 0221002100. A watching brief revealed late post-medieval deposits over 1 m deep and a stone built cellar or culvert infilled with deposits containing 16th- to 18th-century pottery.

Jonathan Webster, CA

23 *Victoria Road*, SP 0275001810. A watching brief revealed a Roman surface and demolition debris sealed by modern disturbance. A 19th-century building associated with the former nursery on the site was also identified.

Jonathan Webster, CA

31 *Victoria Road*, SP 0278001750. An evaluation trench to the rear of the property revealed Roman demolition debris 0.7 m below the existing ground surface and sealed beneath a layer of dark earth.

David Cudlip, CA

77 *Victoria Road*, SP 0286901574. An evaluation revealed *in-situ* Roman deposits, including a wall and an *opus signinum* floor complete with quarter-round moulding and sealed beneath late Roman demolition rubble.

Kevin Colls, CA

Land to the rear of Cotteswold House, SP 0214702453. An evaluation carried out on the site of a proposed block of terraced houses, bicycle store and car park recorded dumped deposits of 19th- and 20th-century date. The deposits, 1.1 to 1.4 m thick, sealed alluvial silty clays and terrace gravel of the nearby River Churn.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

Tetbury Road, SP 0174001640. An excavation on land immediately to the south of the road revealed three cremations of early Roman date, two of which may have been located within a defined plot. The foundations of a substantial wall of probable Roman date were also uncovered.

David Cudlip, CA

Watermoor Church of England Primary School, SP 0265001310. An evaluation was carried out to assess the potential impact of the proposed construction of a canopy, gate, fencing, and path and the removal of a small tree within this area of the Roman town. In the area of the canopy archaeological deposits were recorded at a depth of 105.86 m above O.D., 0.64 to 0.73 m below ground level. A greyish black, organic silty clay was encountered across the whole of the evaluation trench, filling the base of a feature cut into clay, between 105.60 and 105.30 m above O.D. (1.29 m below ground level). Inside the Trinity Road entrance, no significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered within 0.70 m of ground level.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

COLD ASTON, *Seabrook, Old Gloucester Road*, SP 1568020745. Three pits containing fragments of Iron-Age pottery were recorded during an archaeological watching brief.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

DAGLINGWORTH, *Cirencester Park Polo Club*, SO 9899003500. An evaluation established the presence of 77 features, dating to the middle Neolithic, early Bronze Age, Iron Age and post-medieval period. The archaeological features were cut through natural geological deposits, which were encountered at depths of as little as 0.18 m below ground level. Residual finds included a single pottery sherd of early Neolithic date and three sherds of Roman date.

The earliest features were two pits of middle Neolithic date (*c.*3500 to 2700 B.C.), one of which produced *c.*27 sherds of an oval shaped Fengate style dish along with fragments of deer antler. Two further features, a posthole and a ditch, produced exclusively Neolithic pottery and may also date to this period. The function of the Neolithic features is not clear, but they appear to be domestic rather than funerary in character and it is likely that they represent some form of settlement activity.

A single pit, dated to the Beaker period, contained 90 sherds of pottery from at least eight vessels. These vessels included at least seven beakers, six of which were decorated, and a single coarseware vessel. Further

work is required to place the Beakers into a precise chronology, but the presence of an All-Over Cord decorated vessel suggests an earlier second millennium date. The function of the pit was unclear. The absence of human bone, along with the fact that both Beaker and coarseware vessels were represented, suggests a non funerary context; equally the quantity of Beaker pottery retrieved argues against the feature being a simple domestic rubbish pit.

Seventeen features contained pottery provisionally interpreted as being Iron Age in date, although the lack of diagnostic sherds from these features made accurate dating difficult. The Iron-Age features included at least eight postholes, two pits and a ditch and were similar in character to many of the 52 undated features recorded during the evaluation. These features are typical of Iron-Age settlements on the Cotswolds.

Neolithic and Early Bronze-Age features are relatively rare within Gloucestershire and the features recorded during the evaluation represent a significant addition to the archaeology of the earlier prehistoric period in the county.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS, and Jane Timby

DEERHURST, *New Floodgates*, SO 8700029860–8703029600. A watching brief during excavations for new floodgates recorded two possible archaeological features. They comprised an undefined ditch or pit-like feature and a possible gravel surface, both of unknown date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

DODINGTON, *Dodington Park*, ST 7518079950. An evaluation to the north-west of the house and stables produced sherds of pottery of late 11th- to 13th-century date suggesting medieval settlement in the vicinity. A trench adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the house revealed the remains of the external wall of the demolished servants' wing, with its associated damp-proofing tunnel. Further investigative work was carried out on an ornamental garden feature and the cascade building by the north lake.

Monitoring work included recording a number of revetment walls and drainage features revealed by the dredging of the lake. In the formal garden area to the south of the main house two gravel paths of 18th- or 19th-century date were recorded during landscaping works.

BA

DOWN AMPNEY, *Broadway Farm*, SU 1026097350. An archaeological evaluation identified a series of shallow, linear features, two of which contained 12th–13th-century pottery suggesting that they may have formed part of a medieval field system.

Derek Evans, CA

DUNTISBOURNE ROUSE, *Pinbury Park*, SO 956049. A study of the development of Pinbury Park concentrated on its post-medieval evolution, and in particular the work of Ernest Gimson and the brothers Ernest and Sidney Barnsley (the Arts and Crafts designers of Sapperton) in repairing (1894) and altering (1903) the building.

Michael Hill

DURSLEY, *52 Long Street*, ST 7581098180. Bone found by contractors in a pit cut into the natural clay and thought to be human was inspected. The majority of the assemblage comprised animal bone but it also included part of an adult left femur. Although no conclusive dating evidence was recovered the stratigraphy suggested that the bone was over 200 years old.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Methodist Church, Castle Street, ST 7561798195. During a watching brief a curtilage wall and construction/demolition layers, probably contemporary with the building of the church (1863), were recorded. A stone coffin, complete with lid and containing the remains of a small dog, was identified. This coffin was probably buried when the area was used as a garden and may have been discovered and re-buried when the church was built.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

3 *Broadwell*, ST 7571598085. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the property revealed post-medieval garden deposits and a 19th-century soakaway.

John Moore, JMHS

Bowers Court, Water Street, ST 7576098080. A watching brief revealed archaeological remains dating from the early post-medieval period. The walls of a building predating the later 17th century were uncovered. This building was altered and extended probably in the 18th century and it was demolished in the late 19th century. Several features relating to the present building's earlier function as a slaughterhouse were also recorded.

MA

Victoria Works, Long Street. Two areas of excavation were undertaken on the large redevelopment site, formerly partly occupied by the the Bymacks Victoria Works factory, fronting Long Street and extending south-eastwards as far as the Uley road.

Land adjacent to Long Street, ST 7590898125. A deposit of colluvium confined to the north-west corner of the site contained flints of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date while the subsoil produced abraded sherds of Roman pottery. The latter probably came from a settlement known to exist close by on the east side of the valley of the River Ewelme.

Beam slots show that a timber building was erected on the western portion of the Long Street frontage during the 11th century, although no occupation deposits survived. A number of rubbish pits containing considerable quantities of 13th-century pottery were found to the rear of, and appeared to be associated with, the timber building. There was no evidence for a building on the eastern part of the frontage during this period.

The timber building was replaced by a building with stone foundations during the mid to late 13th century. To the rear of that building and overlying the earlier rubbish pits was a series of bowl-shaped metal-working hearths and working surfaces. At the same time another building with stone foundations was established on the eastern portion of the street frontage and occupation of both of these buildings continued into the 14th century.

There was no evidence that the front of the site was occupied between the mid 14th and the mid 17th centuries and it is assumed that both of the medieval buildings had gone out of use. Pits had been dug within the eastern building during the 16th century. A structure with narrow stone foundations and a mortar floor was built towards the middle of the site during 16th century but seems to have been in use for only a short period.

The eastern building on the street frontage was rebuilt and enlarged in the mid 17th century. Behind it a series of stone- and clay-lined tanks was constructed for an industrial purpose, perhaps tanning or cloth working. A shaft was sunk to the south of the tanks, apparently for the extraction of the degraded limestone bedrock. Pits backfilled with rubbish but cutting deep into the bedrock may also have been quarries. During the late 17th century a millrace was established along the southern boundary of the site by the construction of an earth embankment. Dumped deposits, including upcast from the quarry shaft, were used to raise the land to the level of the race. The earth bank was replaced by stone walls in the late 18th century.

The eastern building was rebuilt and extended over the industrial tanks during the 19th century. A building was also erected on the western plot early in the 19th century. Occupation of both these buildings continued into the 1960s.

Land adjacent to Water Street, ST 7587098140. The second excavation was carried out south of the lane leading east from Water Street and some 60 m south of Long Street. The excavation fronted the lane and extended back for a distance of 20 m to cover the area where cottages, yards and other buildings were shown on the 1844 tithe map.

The subsoil produced a few prehistoric flints and abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery. Until occupation commenced in this area during the 17th century the land appears to have been used for agriculture, the topsoil containing medieval and early post-medieval pottery sherds.

A large rectangular building with stone foundations was established on the lane frontage during the second half of the 17th century. Shortly afterwards it was extended to the east while two cottages were built to its west, both fronting the lane and separated from each other by a cobbled path which led to a garden and yard

to the rear. Occupation continued through the 18th century. In the 19th century the buildings were demolished and their remains covered with debris from the nearby Victoria Ironworks.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

DYMOCK, SO 7023231218. Geophysical surveys revealed the line of the Roman road running west from the cricket field to the rear of houses fronting the Ledbury road.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

EASTINGTON, SO 779066. Resistivity survey at the site of the supposed 'Whitminster' Roman villa revealed Iron-Age or Roman field boundaries, ridge-and-furrow and geological features, but not the villa itself.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

EBBRINGTON, *Hidcote Manor Garden*, SP 1760542929. A watching brief took place during groundworks associated with the reconstruction of an early 20th-century plant shelter. A stone base, probably a support for the southern façade of the original shelter, was identified. The corner of the north and east walls of the shelter were also uncovered, confirming the ground plan formulated after the evaluation at the site in 2002 (AR 27).

Gail Stoten, CA

FAIRFORD, *land adjacent to Lakes 103 and 104, Cotswold Water Park*, SP 1661400579. An evaluation was carried out following a desk-based assessment which had indicated the potential for archaeological remains. Twenty-three features located north of the lakes consisted of ditches, pits and postholes, all of which were undated and sealed by ploughsoil.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

FILTON, *Bristol Rolls Royce Factory, Gypsy Patch Lane*, ST 6070081000. An evaluation revealed a shallow gully terminal of medieval date. It also established that concrete recorded during an earlier geotechnical investigation relates not, as was previously hypothesised, to a Second World War air raid shelter but to a floor surface. Remnants of machine plinths on this surface showed that it was once part of the industrial complex at Bristol Rolls Royce.

Derek Evans, CA

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court*, SO 7850002900. Excavations to the east of the circular structure located in 2003 produced evidence of a series of slots suggesting a contemporary, irregular curving fence alignment of vertical paling with a 4-m wide entrance gap defined by further slots and some postholes. None of these prehistoric features has produced any dating evidence except for a few flint flakes. The overlying Romano-British occupation comprised extensions of the known ditches and gravel pits. Up to three narrow, closely associated shallow ruts defined in the natural gravel and in the fill of a hollow suggested a succession of individual wheel alignments running diagonally N-S across the site.

E.G. Price

St. Peter's Church, SO 7710003300. Evidence of partly robbed wall trenches in recently dug graves suggests the location of a west wing extension of the villa building located in 1958-9 under the church. The alignment of a boundary ditch was defined by a resistivity survey in the field beyond the churchyard wall.

E.G. Price

GLOUCESTER

Cathedral, SO 8310018783. Records were made of the fabric of the south-east turret of the south transept before high-level stone repairs. In the 12th century the turret had included a decorative green sandstone stringcourse, like that observed on the south-west turret in 2003 (AR 28).

An archaeological watching brief accompanied the installation of lifts in the east chapel of the north transept. The floor of the passage from the chapel to the north ambulatory was lowered, and a record was made of the rubble core of the 11th-century ambulatory wall.

The step leading from the cloister into the east slype was replaced by a ramp: this disturbed mostly Victorian backfill levels and some medieval floors. The step itself, apparently inserted along with the 14th-century tile floor, was found after removal to have consisted of a re-used 13th-century inscribed grave marker.

Carolyn Heighway

Nationwide Building Society, 28 Westgate Street, SO 8310418632. A watching brief recorded three features. A mortared red brick wall was no earlier than A.D. 1800 in date; a mortared large stone wall possibly pre-dated A.D. 1880; and a red brick well was undated.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Alney Island, SO 8222419576. A programme of monitoring was undertaken during ground reduction associated with the removal of a linear mound on the right bank of the east channel of the River Severn. The monitoring confirmed that the mound was constructed of building rubble and river silt dredging during the late 1970s and early 1980s. The mound's removal revealed buried topsoil and subsoil in places. An undated shallow linear feature was recorded in the north half of the site.

Rachel Heaton, GCCAS

Clutch Clinic, Blackfriars, SO 8296318398. A watching brief was undertaken during the demolition of 19th- and 20th-century buildings within the cloister garth of the former friary. Redeposited alluvial clays, possibly associated with the infilling of the outer ditch of the Norman castle, were observed and on them fragments of *in-situ* medieval tiles representing the cloister walkway were recorded. However, throughout most of the site only post-Dissolution garden soils were observed. Re-used medieval stone work, including fragments of funerary monuments, was recovered from the demolished building.

Kelly Saunders, CA

Gloscat Campus, Brunswick Road, SO 8320018300. A watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical field investigations in advance of proposed redevelopment. Natural sand substrate encountered in seven boreholes was overlain by possible re-worked alluvial deposits. A deposit tentatively interpreted as the post-medieval infilling of the Roman and later town ditch was identified in one sample.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Gloucester Docks, SO 8280018300. A watching brief during the excavation of five trial trenches revealed foundations and buttresses relating to the construction of the 19th-century quayside, along with railway tracks and cobbled surfaces associated with the dockside warehouses.

David Cudlip, CA

Former Kwik Save Site, Worcester Street/Northgate Street, SO 8343018810. An evaluation identified well-preserved levels of Roman activity including metallised surfaces, cultivation activity, bank material and possible demolition rubble. The majority of Roman layers were sealed by a deposit of dark earth, in some cases up to 1 m thick. Evidence for a bank of probable medieval date was revealed in a position and on an alignment consistent with the postulated outer line of the medieval town boundary incorporating the 13th-century suburb.

Tim Havard, CA

St. Catherine Street/Park Street, SO 8336919023. An evaluation identified undated, but probably Roman, features and an early Roman pit and ditch along with features associated with medieval/post-medieval tenements fronting St. Catherine Street and Park Street.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Gloucester Football Club, Kingsholm, SO 8345919265. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction the concrete foundations of a new stand on the east side of the rugby ground. A number of pits were observed ranging in date from mid to late 1st century A.D. to 13th/14th century. Some of the trenches

produced evidence of stratified Roman deposits surviving in limited areas of the site. In addition to the pits, a 1st-century Roman pottery kiln was partially exposed and remains *in situ*.

110 Arch

High School for Girls, Denmark Road, SO 8382919363. An excavation undertaken prior to the construction of a new classroom indicated activity dating from the 1st century A.D. on the northern side of Ermin Street and to the east of the 1st-century fort at Kingsholm. Three features had survived the post-medieval truncation of the site, the main one being a well.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

58–64 London Road, SO 8395118871. A programme of monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an apartment block adjacent to the line of Ermin Street. The earliest deposits recorded dated to the 17th century

Rachel Heaton, GCCAS

92–98 London Road, SO 8340818886. A watching brief during redevelopment at the site identified four incomplete inhumations and at least eight other buried individuals. It is anticipated that analysis of the burials will determine whether they are associated with the Wotton Roman cemetery or with the adjacent burial ground of the medieval hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.

Jonathan Webster, CA

118–120 London Road, SO 8431718936. An evaluation on land formerly used as a garage identified part of the Wotton Roman cemetery. In the south-eastern part of the site a 1st–2nd-century Roman pot contained a cremation. Trench 2 showed that archaeological remains may also exist in the west side of the site whilst Trench 3 revealed substantial modern disturbance and re-deposition in the east quadrant of the application area.

110 Arch

22A Russell Street, SO 8350518370. An evaluation was undertaken on the sites of two modern burial grounds, a Jewish cemetery (18th century) and that of St. Michael's parish (19th century), to establish whether burial clearance had been successfully carried out during the 1930s and 1950s. The evaluation identified the extent of the Jewish cemetery and confirmed that neither episode of cemetery clearance was comprehensive. Intact burials were located in all five trenches.

The brick wall dividing the Jewish from St. Michael's cemetery was identified. No clear evidence for the Jewish burial house was found, although an area of badly disturbed rubble may partly represent demolition debris from this structure. This material was not examined in detail due to the presence of three service trenches. A section of brick walling on foundations of substantial vitrified glass blocks had the same orientation as the cemetery wall and may represent an earlier boundary to the cemetery. No artefacts or bone samples were retained from these works.

FA

Land east of Innsworth Lane, SO 8505021000. A programme of field walking was undertaken after the stripping of topsoil. The artefacts recovered included two sherds of Roman and two sherds of 13th–14th-century pottery but most of the material was of 19th–late 20th-century date.

FA

RAF Quedgeley, SO 8150013300. Evaluation and areas of excavation revealed two successive alignments of medieval field boundary ditches. Also in this area were the remains of limestone buildings, one represented by just one course of one wall and another by two walls (also only one course surviving) and some occupation layers, adjacent to a cobbled road surface which may be contemporary. Finds from this area were plentiful and are being analysed. Other features included post-medieval orchard boundaries and undated ditches.

TVAS

Quedgeley, The Orchard SO 8120015050. An evaluation identified a ditch containing late post-medieval artefacts. It was probably part of a field system predating current use of the site.

Jonathan Hart, CA

HARESCOMBE, *Threshbold Farm*, SO 8374410362. Earthworks in the field south of the church, reputedly the site of the manor house, were investigated by resistivity survey. No evidence of buildings on the platforms was found.

M.J. Ecclestone, GADARG

HAWKESBURY, *Lower Woods villa*, ST 74478822. A third season of excavation examined an area adjacent to the north-western section of the 2003 trench which had revealed a mosaic floor; the floor had been badly damaged by later use of the room for metal working. The new trench found the continuation of the floor, the partly robbed-out northern wall of the room and the southern side of another room with a plain mosaic floor. In this second room the basal portion of the dado section of painted wall plaster survived to a depth of 0.25–0.30 m despite robbing of the wall behind it. The main interest, however, lay in the continuation of the room found in 2003. This revealed a section of a plain border, constructed using large Pennant Sandstone tesserae, in which there was what appeared to be a single word inscription partly destroyed by the insertion of a later smithing hearth. The inscription reads: R E G, followed by a short upstroke, then the break caused by the hearth, and a final small curve which appears to be the upper part of a letter S. The letters are picked out in large white tesserae and are 0.30 m high, the whole inscription measuring 1.72 m long. The precise form of the word is thus ambiguous, but may have been a name or title of the owner, or possibly part of a dedicatory inscription with one word along each side of the mosaic.

As in 2003 there were few finds. Pottery included black burnished wares, Oxford colour coated ware, and local micaceous grey wares. No coin finds were made. A small amount of iron-working debris, slag and a considerable amount of hammerscale were recovered from the hearth area, together with a large iron pin used to support one of the side slabs. One large piece of badly burned Oxford ware was found sealed within the hearth deposits, giving a *terminus post quem* of A.D. 270 and indicating re-use of the building as a workshop within the Roman period. The shortage of finds suggests that the rooms were cleared before final abandonment.

Rebecca Ireland, Grumbald's Ash Archaeology Group

KEMBLE, ST 9887097590. A resistivity survey and test-pitting close to the site of two Anglo-Saxon burials and a large Anglo-Saxon cemetery appeared to confirm the presence of more graves.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

KEMPLEY, *St. Mary's Church*, SO 6698331250. A watching brief was carried out during an investigation of a blocked drain on the south side of the church. It revealed the south side of the outer revetment wall of the stone drainage gully (constructed c.1913) around the church and a graveyard subsoil containing human bone, coffin furniture, post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, glass, roughly-cut stone blocks and slate fragments.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

KEYNSHAM, *Cemetery Chapel, Durley Hill*, ST 6454069260. Archaeological recording and trial excavation were undertaken in advance of repairs to the chapel interior and improvements to outside drainage. The chapel stands directly over a wing of Durley Hill Roman villa. Two isolated remnants of an *in-situ* plain tessellated floor were revealed beneath the Victorian floor, together with more extensive mortar bedding layers containing significant quantities of loose tesserae. Three small test pits excavated outside the chapel revealed an intact section of tessellated floor and wall foundations that defined one or more rooms located on the north-east corridor wing of the villa. Surprisingly few artefacts, mainly redeposited tesserae and flint, were recovered, and dating evidence from Roman contexts was notably lacking.

Andrew Young, AAU

Former Cannock's Garage, 36 Bristol Road, ST 6504068940. An evaluation and an excavation were carried out on a site formerly occupied by a 17th-century cottage (a Listed Building) demolished without record in 2003. The surviving structural elements of the house were recorded. Evidence of several building phases, together with a second, possibly contemporary building to the west, were identified. The most significant discovery was a cobbled stone surface that significantly predated the cottage; it was sealed by deposits containing 13th- or 14th-century pottery.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

KING'S STANLEY, *moated site west of churchyard*, SO 8094404105. A resistivity survey identified the southern line of the moat but no further features within the moated area.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

KINGSWOOD, *Abbey Gate, High Street*, ST 7471092040. A watching brief, during groundworks for a new drain, revealed a number of archaeological features. They comprised a possible pit/ditch and robbed-out wall, both of uncertain date; a possible medieval surface and associated bedding layer; two surfaces, a bedding layer and a possible wall, all of uncertain date; and three surfaces (the earliest of which may have been medieval in date) with an associated bedding layer.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

St. Mary's Church, ST 7472492004. An evaluation was carried out within the churchyard on the site of a proposed extension to the north transept. Trench 1, at the northern end of the site, revealed a layer containing finds of 17th/18th-century and earlier date lying on natural clay. Above this was a layer of similar date that appeared to be a former topsoil, cut by the western end of a linear feature. These lay beneath a succession of two layers containing late 18th–20th-century finds, probably associated with structural work to the church. A posthole-like feature in the south-east corner of the trench was cut from immediately below the modern topsoil. Trench 2, against the north wall of the nave, recorded a feature cut into the natural clay, running parallel to the nave wall, and interpreted as a possible grave cut, robbed-out foundation trench or backfilled construction slot. The feature was filled with redeposited clay and sealed by a layer of similar material, both containing finds of 18th-century date. Above this lay a former topsoil with finds of 18th–20th-century date. The nave wall foundation was exposed revealing a single phase with stepping, sealed by clay as damp-proofing. The clay was cut by a linear feature with a gravelly basal fill that may have been a soakaway surrounding the church. This was largely replaced by a modern water-pipe trench. Features and deposits of 17th/18th-century date were recorded in direct contact with the natural Lias clay. This may indicate that the site was cleared to natural clay prior to the construction of the church in 1722. No evidence for former buildings within the churchyard was recovered.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

LECHLADE, *Garage Court, Gassons Way*, SP 2123000065. A watching brief identified four intercutting ditches and a single posthole. Although no artefacts were retrieved from these features they correlate with a Romano-British field system previously identified immediately to the west of the development area.

Mark Brett, CA

LECKHAMPTON, *moated site*, SO 9414319471. A resistivity survey revealed the presence of probable building debris on the eastern side of the platform. This was interpreted as a gatehouse and a larger building, with another smaller building to the south. There was evidence for the enlargement of the platform.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

LONGFORD, *land north of Longford Lane*, SO 8442220689. A field evaluation identified a late Iron-Age–early Roman (mid 1st century A.D.) enclosed farmstead, overlain by settlement enclosures of early and middle Roman date (1st–3rd century). Dumps of pottery wasters found in the upper fill of the farmstead ditch indicate the presence of a previously unknown kiln, probably operating in the late 1st–early/mid 2nd century. One grave was identified. Most of the remains were situated in the western half of the site, whilst no archaeological remains were seen along the line of the proposed A38 link-road where topsoil was underlain by deep, homogenous silty-clay alluvium. Only isolated archaeological features were identified in the eastern half of the site.

Kirsten Egging, WA

LONGNEY, *River Severn Flood Defences*, SO 7586514426–7660016611. An evaluation revealed a post-medieval bank along the line of the present flood defences, from which North Devon gravel-tempered pottery was recovered. The bank appeared to be composed predominantly of the layer of alluvium on which it was located. In most places this old bank showed a layer of dark grey alluvial build-up against it on its western

or river side. This layer was dated to the post-medieval period. The project also revealed the extent of the late 1950s and early 1960s refurbishment of the defences.

James Goad and Erica Darch, WHEAS

LYDNEY, *Whitecross School, Church Road*, SO 6321802653. An evaluation established the presence of a ditch or gully, of probable medieval date, on approximately the same alignment as Church Road. A single sherd of medieval pottery and bloomery tap slag were retrieved from the feature's fill. The evaluation also recorded the remains of a wall of post-medieval date.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

Land to the east of Federal Mogul, SO 6450002600. An evaluation identified archaeological deposits mainly of Roman and medieval date. The Roman remains represented both landscape management features, such as drainage and/or field boundary ditches, and features which may relate to areas of occupation and possible industrial activity. In addition, the agricultural use of the site in the medieval and post-medieval periods is reflected in the discovery of further boundary or drainage ditches, as well as ridge-and-furrow cultivation features. No primary deposits associated directly with industrial processes were encountered, but the recovery of quantities of metallurgical residues from a number of the features, mainly in the form of iron slag, indicates that iron smelting, and possibly smithing, was carried out in the vicinity during the Roman period and possibly again in the medieval period.

Mark Brett, CA

Naas Court Farm, SO 6460002200. An evaluation identified limited archaeological deposits representing agricultural and land management features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. These were mainly drainage and field boundary ditches, as well as other features such as trackways and a pond.

Mark Brett, CA

MANGOTSFIELD, *Emersons Green, Blackhorse Lane*, ST 6630077900. A geophysical survey (2002) and evaluation (2003) were carried out in advance of proposed development. Seven trenches targeted possible archaeological remains indicated by the magnetometer survey. They revealed an extensive network of medieval water management features, including a substantial stone-built culvert and numerous rubble-filled land drains, as well as other broad drainage ditches. Other post-medieval features included a truncated gully and a few small pits plus several areas of sandstone rubble deposited to form rough trackways. A group of undated features that predated the post-medieval activity included a shallow gully, a charcoal-filled slot and a truncated ditch.

Andrew Young, AAU

MINCHINHAMPTON, see above, Avening

MORETON-IN-MARSH, *land at Mitford Oak House, Church Street*, SP 2048032190. A watching brief was undertaken but despite the proximity of the site to the line of the Roman Fosse Way, and to a possible Anglo-Saxon settlement and to the core of the medieval and later town, only a post-medieval/modern ditch and an undated wall footing were revealed.

Alistair Barber, CA

NAILSWORTH, *Woodchester Park*, SO 82000120. A watching brief undertaken during alterations to the historic dams within the park revealed previously unrecorded construction details of these 18th-century features. Two small test pits excavated at the base of Park Mill Pond Dam identified a small amount of demolition material associated with 19th-century pottery.

Michael Rowe, CA

NAUNTON, *Grange Hill Quarry*, SP 1165024300. A second phase of excavations in advance of quarrying identified a number of Iron-Age pits and postholes. Two square configurations of postholes produced small

quantities of Iron-Age pottery and occasional fragments of human bone. These features, *c.*1.5 m², are similar to other examples recorded during the Phase 1 excavations in 1999 (AR 24) and have been interpreted as raised granaries. A number of large medieval quarry pits were identified clustered to the south, and a concentration of tree-boles was recorded to the north.

BA

NEWENT, *Clifton House, High Street*, SO 7204226145. A watching brief during the hand excavation of a footing trench revealed a late post-medieval pit and a stone well.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Newent Library, SO 7212225933. During an evaluation consisting of four machine excavated test pits a well-preserved waterlogged deposit was recorded and interpreted as the silty backfill of a pond, evident on the 1840 tithe map but not shown on an O.S. map of *c.*1880. Other deposits consisted of evidence from the gardens of The Holt, constructed after 1840.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Land off Church Street, SO 7245125969. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of foundations for new housing on the former Co-op premises. A truncated sandstone surface representing a probable yard or path possibly associated with former post-medieval cottages was recorded along the eastern boundary of the site. The western part of the site was an area of former open ground likely to have been cultivated until it was developed as a Co-op store in the later part of the 20th century.

110 Arch

NEWNHAM, *Newnham House, Church Road*, SO 6928011865. An evaluation established the presence of an irregular linear feature of post-medieval date.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN, *Oldbury-on-Severn to Aust Discharge Pipeline*, ST 6080092500–5740090200. An extensive programme of evaluation and recording, including documentary research, earthwork survey, geophysical surveys, trial excavations and area excavation, was undertaken to evaluate and mitigate the impact of a new pipeline. Extensive areas of former ridge-and-furrow cultivation were recorded whilst trial trenching located two previously unknown Roman sites at Cowhill and Aust Warth. Area excavations at the former produced evidence of settlement-related activity from the late 1st to 4th centuries A.D., including earthfast structures, industrial deposits, a large number of field or enclosure ditches, part of a Roman road, a single human inhumation and a possible defended enclosure. Excavation at Aust located close to the present warth a large boundary ditch and related features in association with a small collection of Iron-Age pottery and a large assemblage of domestic 2nd- to 3rd-century Roman pottery.

Andrew Young, AAU

OLDLAND, *St. Anne's Vestry, Oldland Common*, ST 6687071190. A watching brief at St. Anne's church to monitor the excavation of a soakaway and gas pipe trench revealed rubble and levelling layers associated with the demolition of Oldland Chapel (dating from 1280) and the construction of the church (*c.*1830)

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

PILNING AND SEVERN BEACH, *Pillbead*, ST 5480086100. Two evaluation trenches were opened on a proposed development site following an initial desk-top study and a watching brief during site clearance. The trenches revealed a range of features and deposits of medieval date, including two large pits of unknown purpose, a gully, part of a rubble wall foundation, a stone drain and a possible hearth. The finds mainly consisted of an assemblage of domestic medieval pottery, a few iron nail fragments and a single copper-alloy object, possibly a lock cover. An environmental assessment identified charred and mineralised cereal grains as well as waterlogged wetland species such as rushes.

Andrew Young, AAU

Whitehouse Farm, Severn Road, ST 5500084640. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new outbuilding recorded the Pennant Sandstone foundations of a probable 18th-century farm building.
Timothy Longman, BaRAS

PUCKLECHURCH, *Shortwood Quarry, ST 6804076640.* Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the construction of a new waste water pipe where it crossed the line of a Roman road. Of the 40-m length of pipe trench 23.5 m lay over the line of the road, the surface of which was as little as 0.15 m below the surface of the field. The trench was excavated to the top of the uppermost stones. There was clear evidence of damage to the road from agricultural activity. Large cobbles were present on the eastern and western sides of the road but were absent from its middle, where it lay just beneath the field's surface.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

RODBOROUGH, *The Hitbe, SO 8500003100.* Resistivity surveys carried out in private gardens on the housing estate appear to confirm the line of the ditch of a trapezoidal enclosure that was partly excavated by D.M. Rennie in 1954-5.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

RODMARTON, *The Malt House, ST 9415997966.* Following the discovery of human bones during the excavation of a service trench the site was investigated and excavation established that these were disarticulated human bones, associated with medieval pottery.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

RUARDEAN, *land fronting High Street, SO 6204617673.* An evaluation established the presence of post-medieval levelling deposits, down to a depth of 1.98 m below ground level, and a post-medieval culvert.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

ST. BRIAVELS, *St. Briavels Castle, SO 5585604578.* A watching brief and excavation were carried out during groundworks associated with the renewal of part of the sewer system. The monitoring and excavation recorded alterations and adaptations of the castle structure from the 13th century to the present date.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

East Villa, East Street, SO 5606804502. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a two-storeyed extension. Two archaeological features predating the current stone-built house were recorded. Their nature and function were unclear though one had pit-like characteristics and lay within the much larger, earlier feature.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

SANDHURST, *Bengrove Farm, SO 8333522460.* A watching brief revealed features probably associated with the farm building complex was erected in the later 19th century. The deposits excavated in areas away from the farm buildings can be interpreted as cultivation soils.

MA

SIDDINGTON, *Sewage Works, SU 0345097000.* A watching brief during the upgrading of the works identified three undated ditches that correlate closely with the alignment and dimensions of Iron-Age ditches excavated in the adjacent area in 1998.

Jonathan Hart, CA

SOUTH CERNEY, *Orchard House, SU 0449196940.* A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a new house, garage and driveway. Medieval activity was represented by six ditches, small pit/posthole alignments, larger pits, and probable quarry pits, containing evidence of industrial waste. The presence of a seax type knife may indicate settlement of Saxon origins in the vicinity of the site, probably contemporary with the burials recorded to the south-west at the Royal Oak. The existence of quarry pits

and other pits backfilled with domestic rubbish and industrial waste suggests that by the 12th/13th centuries the site certainly lay close to, or on the very periphery of, a settlement. Waste from these pits indicates that some form of iron working took place close by. The ditches may represent the enclosure boundaries or field system of the settlement, with fencing or post-built structures represented by the pit/posthole alignments.

Jonathan Webster, CA

STANDISH, *Haresfield Farm*, SO 8047909082. Recording was undertaken on a large brick-built barn of c.1715. This is contemporary with the adjacent farmhouse and is one of three new farmsteads in the Standish area dating from the early 18th century.

Michael Hill

STAUNTON COLEFORD, *Highmeadow Farm*, SO 5608010355. A desk-based assessment of the site of a new building and a new access was undertaken. Scowles to the immediate south of the site may extend into the proposed development area as may evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

STOKE ORCHARD, *land on the south side of St. James's Church*, SO 9177028170. An evaluation was carried out on a proposed site of a burial ground extension and new car park. At the western end of the site two phases of truncation were separated by the dumping or spreading of a stony deposit and the subsequent cutting of a small gully/construction slot parallel to Mill Lane. After the second phase natural silty clay was used to build up the level of the northern end of the site, possibly to bring the ground level up to that of the churchyard. The eastern end of the site revealed a double ditch on the line of the former eastern boundary of 'Chapel Yard', which in the 19th century included the current churchyard and land to the south. Another N-S linear feature, positioned some 50 m from Mill Lane, may be another boundary ditch. The south corner of a large feature at the eastern end of the development area may be associated with the double-ditched boundary, which curved north-eastward, just north of the evaluation trench.

Tony Morris, GCCAS

STROUD, *Hollands Row, Bowbridge Wharf*, SO 8569804333. Building recording and analysis were carried out prior to the re-commencement of demolition works. The site is located next to the course of the Thames and Severn Canal (opened 1789), and the line and embankment of the Gloucester-Swindon railway line (completed 1845) to the west. The building, constructed from local Cotswold limestone with red brick for later dressings of window openings and roofed with red pantiles, is the sole survivor from a complex previously known as Bowbridge Mill. From cartographic evidence, a date of the late 18th-early 19th centuries has been suggested for its construction.

Kirsten Egging, WA

Land to the rear of Camden House, London Road, SO 8530004966. Archaeological recording recovered a plan of the graves associated with the site's use between 1844 and 1914 as a Baptist burial ground. The extent to which the site had been affected by modern landscaping was also recorded.

Mark Brett and Derek Evans, CA

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *Unicorn Hotel*, SP 1902025690. A study was undertaken of the existing hotel and adjacent buildings in Sheep Street to inform proposed refurbishment and reordering of all the buildings into a new hotel complex. A range of buildings dating between the 16th and the 19th centuries was recorded, as was the historical development of this part of Stow from the medieval period onwards. Limited evidence for medieval occupation was recorded in test pits, although deep undated deposits were observed.

Shona Robson-Glyde, Hal Dalwood, Erica Darch and Anna Deeks, WHEAS

Unicorn Hotel, SP 1904025697. An evaluation consisted of four hand-excavated trenches located in two walled garden areas to the rear of the hotel. In Trench 1 a layer of construction deposits 1 m deep and associated with the 19th/20th-century development of the site was recorded. In Trench 2 a robbed wall in association

with a worn surface, consisting of pitched stones butting the west side, may represent a former yard contemporary with the site's use as a coaching inn during the 18th and 19th centuries. Trench 3 contained a large pit with a rubble fill and early post-medieval domestic refuse, sealed by 1.2 m of later post-medieval garden soils. In Trench 4 the natural geology was overlain by later post-medieval refuse and garden soils, also to a depth of 1.2 m. A few sherds of late medieval roof tile and pottery provided the earliest evidence of human activity on the site.

110 Arch

TEDDINGTON, *1 Manor Cottages, Alstone*, SO 9830032430. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the construction of an extension. The four archaeological features recorded comprised a human burial (which was left *in situ*), a possible pit and an undefined feature, all of unknown date, and a poorly-defined feature of probable post-medieval date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

TEWKESBURY, *Bredon Road, Mitton*, SO 8985033760. An evaluation following a desk-based assessment recorded three features. They comprised an undated backfilled quarry; a possible palaeochannel; and a truncated Early Bronze-Age pit containing two sherds of Beaker pottery, dating to *c.* 2200–2000 B.C.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

TIDENHAM, *Tallard's Marsh Cottage* ST 5404093430. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken on the remains of a possible early medieval earthwork, known as Tallard's Marsh, following groundworks for extra car parking at the site. The earthwork may be connected with Offa's Dyke, which is located *c.* 90 m to the south-east.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

ULEY, *Uley Bury Hillfort*, ST 7847098910. A watching brief identified substantial deposits of crushed limestone, dated to the Iron Age and probably representing the re-deposition of displaced bedrock during the construction of the hillfort. The foundation of a Roman wall running along the outer edge of the hillfort's south-eastern upper terrace was also uncovered, confirming that use of the site continued into the Roman period and illustrating the potential for previously unknown Romano-British structures at the site.

Derek Evans, CA

WALTON CARDIFF, *land at Walton Cardiff*, SO 9060032300. An evaluation was carried out in connection with the reinstatement of a watercourse on the western side of the village. A large ditch, the fill of which contained two sherds of medieval pottery, may have been the northern boundary of the medieval settlement of Walton Cardiff.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

WESTERLEIGH, *Nibley, land to the west of Stover Road*, ST 6950082500. An evaluation was undertaken on the conjectured line of a Roman road between Bitton and Berkeley, identified from aerial photography and from archaeological fieldwork north and south of the site at Hall End, Wickwar (see below), and Shortwood Quarry, Pucklechurch (see above). A geophysical survey revealed several weak linear anomalies parallel and at right angles to the putative line of the road. Trenching subsequently demonstrated these to be of geological origin, and no foundations, metalling or flanking ditches were encountered to indicate that the Roman road ran through the site.

A NW–SE aligned ditch, devoid of pottery, might be of prehistoric date and perhaps relates to a field system or settlement nearby. Several post-medieval ditched field boundaries were also recorded.

Alistair Barber and Derek Evans, CA

WICKWAR, *Hall End Farm*, ST 7041087580. Following the collection of Roman finds over many years by the landowner a programme of geophysical surveys, trial excavations and documentary research has been carried out. The surveys have evaluated an area of *c.* 20 ha and have identified the course of a Roman road aligned approximately N–S together with the plan of a large rural roadside settlement, the core of which lies

within a playing card-shaped defensive enclosure, each side defined by at least two parallel ditches. Trial trenches have confirmed the presence of the road and a large number of substantial stone buildings. Other evidence includes industrial (iron-working) structures and deposits, side roads and waterlogged Roman deposits adjacent to the Ladden Brook.

Andrew Young, AAU

WINCHCOMBE, *The Abbey Old House*, SP 0235028360. An evaluation was carried out on an earth bank flanking the access road to The Abbey Old House. An early post-medieval deposit, possibly a surface, was present at the base of the evaluation trench. The bank was interpreted as no earlier than post-medieval in date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

26/32 North Street, SP 0246528405. An evaluation revealed 14 archaeological features comprising 5 pits, a possible pit or ditch, 3 possible ditch terminals and 5 ditches. The site lies within a medieval burgrave plot fronting North Street and pottery recovered from all but three of the features dated them to the medieval period. Three pieces of residual Roman pottery were also found within three separate medieval contexts.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

48 Chandos Street, SP 0249028506. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of garage foundations. A sequence of three stratified layers was recorded within the trenches and the earliest was dated by a few sherds of pottery to the 14th/15th century.

110 Arch

Former nursery school, Back Lane, SP 0206328307. Excavations were carried out in advance of a housing development. The car park area to the rear of the site, the footprints of the building plots and the access road were stripped of topsoil and subsoil to reveal the surface of the natural clay. A single medieval ditch oriented NW–SE crossed the site for a distance of *c.*30 m. It measured 1.80 m wide and 0.16 m deep, the upper part having been truncated by later cultivation.

110 Arch

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Stables, Berkley Close*, ST 7565093335. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension revealed two property boundaries and a sequence of deposits showing different uses of the plots during the post-medieval period.

JMHS

30 Long Street, ST 7571093240. An evaluation revealed a series of post-medieval deposits, possibly associated with nearby construction and landscaping. Residual medieval pottery sherds dating from the 11th–15th centuries were identified within these deposits.

Michael Rowe, CA

Cotswold Way, ST 7678391728–7709492103. A watching brief was undertaken at a hollow way along the Cotswold Way National Trail in advance of works to prevent further erosion of the hillside. The fieldwork involved recording six profiles across the surviving remains of the hollow way in the southern area of Longcroft Wood as it slopes gradually downwards following the contours of Wortley Hill.

110 Arch

YATE, *The Chestnuts, Lodge Road*, ST 6984083460. Three evaluation trenches on land in the vicinity of the Roman road from Bitton to Gloucester revealed two undated small ditches or gullies, two sub-rounded cut features which appeared to be of post-medieval date and four modern land drains. The study failed to locate any archaeological features or deposits associated with the suggested Roman road. Finds were restricted to a small collection of post-medieval date.

Andrew Young, AAU

Land at nos. 15–17 Eggsbill Lane, ST 7083082292. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of residential accommodation found that the site had been used for agriculture and later as gardens for 19th-century cottages. The top of a well shaft and traces of a garden path depicted on an 1882 O.S. map were located.

Andy King, BaRAS