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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 OS 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

Arch Invest	Archaeological Investigations Ltd
Arch SE	Archaeology South-East
AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
MA	Monmouth Archaeology
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
Net Arch	Network Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
110 Arch	110 Archaeology

ADLESTROP, *Daylesford, St Peter's Church*, SP 24302588. An archaeological assessment of the Victorian church was carried out. The original church had begun as a minster of the early 9th century and its endowment of six hides survived as a parish unit until the 19th century.

Carolyn Heighway

ALMONDSBURY, *M5 Junction 17 and 18A at Hallen Hill*, ST 54907960–56838077. A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording for a new north-bound lane on the M5 motorway was undertaken. Undisturbed subsoil was encountered only at the north-east end of the site as the area to the south-west had been truncated and disturbed by the motorway's construction in the 1970s. No significant archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Roy King, FA

AMPNEY CRUCIS, *Holy Rood Church*, SP 06500189. An excavation and watching brief revealed deep deposits of made-ground on both sides of the north transept, the foundations for the transept, nave and vestry and inhumations predating the 14th-century construction of the transept.

Mike Sims, OA

Fitzhamon House, SP 06530190. A watching brief during the construction of an extension to the rear of the house, adjacent to the medieval parish church, identified a single undated linear feature and a dumped layer of post-medieval bricks. There was no clear evidence for Roman or medieval settlement in the area.

Roy King, FA

AUST and OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN, *Littleton-on-Severn, Oldbury-on-Severn sewage outfall*, ST 60809250–57409020. A desk-based assessment, earthwork survey, evaluation, excavation and monitoring exercise were carried out along the line of a new sewage outfall. They revealed later prehistoric ditches, Romano-British rural settlement, and activity related to medieval and post-medieval settlement.

Andrew Young, AAU

BAGENDON, *Perrott's Brook dyke*, SP 01550585. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks for badger proof fencing. The expected late Iron-Age–early Roman earth bank was identified and recorded in section. No artefactual evidence was recovered.

Laurent Coleman and Ed McSloy, CA

Cutham Rise, SP 01800641. A single evaluation trench was excavated to the south of Cutham Rise, on the line of the Perrott's Brook dyke. Despite modern disturbance, intact subsoils with the potential for undisturbed archaeological remains were found, although no evidence of the Iron-Age or Romano-British settlement or other significant finds or features were identified.

Diana Mayer, FA

BERKELEY, *The Malt House*, ST 68399946. Archaeological evaluation recorded no significant features or deposits. The construction of a car park on the site may have destroyed evidence of earlier activity

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Land at 30 Lynch Road, ST 68039935. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded in two evaluation trenches. The upper levels of the natural undisturbed subsoil were at between 0.62 and 0.86 m below ground level.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

BISLEY-WITH-LYPIATT, *Jaynes Court*, SO 90300587. A single evaluation trench, excavated in advance of proposed car parking, land reduction and stone walling revealed no archaeological features.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *The Gables, Greystone Lane*, SP 17252090. Three test pits were excavated within Salmonsbury Camp to assess the extent, depth and nature of any archaeological deposits present. The evaluation recorded an Iron-Age posthole in Test Pit 2 and a large pit and Roman ditch terminal in Test Pit 3. These features were 0.66–0.71 m beneath the modern ground surface. No archaeological deposits were encountered within Test Pit 1.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Greystones Farm, Greystone Lane, SP 17292084. A desk-based assessment and an evaluation were undertaken at this site within Salmonsbury Camp. Ten archaeological features were recorded, comprising three ditches, two postholes/pits, four postholes and a post-pipe with decayed remains of a wooden post at depths of between 0.41 and 0.66 m below ground level. Five of the features were provisionally dated to the Iron Age, one to the Romano-British period and one to the post-medieval period. The number of features within the relatively small test pits suggests a high density of archaeological deposits across the evaluation area, particularly in the vicinity of the existing property.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Lakeside (formerly Bury Barn), Bury Barn Lane, SP 17592056. A desk-based assessment, carried out in advance of development, indicated that archaeological deposits on the site, dating from the Iron-Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods, may have been destroyed by modern quarrying.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Camp House, Station Road, SP 17072092. Archaeological recording of narrow strip foundations, excavated to a depth of *c.* 1 m, was undertaken during the erection of a single-storeyed extension on the north side of the house and a detached garage. In the area of the extension the natural gravel was exposed at a depth of *c.* 0.70 m below the existing ground level. It was overlain by a cultivation soil below two construction layers associated with previous additions to the house. No archaeologically significant deposits were recorded.

In the area of the new garage, the gravel was sealed by a thick layer of cultivation soil and modern topsoil. Two features were recorded, one of which produced pottery dated to the later Iron Age. It is unclear whether the two features represent separate deposits, such as pits or part of a ditch, or were the remains of an earlier soil horizon immediately overlying the gravel.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

BRISTOL

Broadmead, ST 59407340. Evaluation, excavation and a watching brief were undertaken in response to the redevelopment of the Quakers Friars and the eastward expansion of the Broadmead shopping area. Recording strategies varied for different areas based on their archaeological potential and the impact of development. A geoarchaeological borehole survey was also undertaken to characterise the pre-medieval archaeological potential and to aid palaeoenvironmental reconstruction of the Frome river valley within which the site is situated.

Within Quakers Friars detailed excavation focused on a strip of land between the modern Broad Weir, beneath which flows the mill leat of Bristol castle, and the former river Frome, also known as the Back Ditch. Historic maps indicated a series of burgage plots probably of medieval date on the land. The earliest settlement was in the 12th century and comprised reclamation on the former bank of the Frome through the dumping of waste material and the sinking of timber foundations. Timber drains and a timber trough associated with these early phases were also recorded. A series of 13th/14th-century burgage plots followed further dumping of waste building material and redeposited alluvium. These plots had substantial stone-founded party walls, many of which appear to have been maintained as boundaries until the area was cleared following Second World War bomb damage. A number of contemporary stone-built hearths suggest industrial activity, possibly cloth-dyeing. Documentary evidence suggests that the Broad Weir area was a focus for 'whiteawing', the manufacture of white or untanned leather goods, from the late medieval/early post-medieval period, and the excavation found stone-built tanning pits of 17th- or 18th-century date.

Excavation in and around the Dominican friary revealed further evidence for medieval dumping to raise the ground level and facilitate construction above the floodplain. Notable finds include three monastic burials, a stone grave marker, mortar floor make-up deposits and walls of the west range of the friary's greater cloister and the western wall of its precinct. Three Quaker burials were also recorded and removed from the Quaker burial ground.

Map and sampling evidence revealed 18th- to early 20th-century streets, residential properties and industrial features. Substantial amounts of waste material had been dumped in the post-medieval period to raise ground levels prior to the expansion of the city eastwards from the 18th century. These mixed deposits, which were more than 4 m thick in places, were similar to ground-raising deposits made prior to 18th-century housing development observed elsewhere in the city and thus were extensively sampled in an attempt to characterise and date them and establish their provenance.

The former Penn Street Tabernacle, founded in 1753, was also recorded. It had been largely reduced to its foundations, the remains of a crypt and part of a brick floor beneath which were the remains of a number of brick-built burial chambers. Although burials from the Tabernacle were reported to have been removed during the 1950s a number of burials both with and without wooden coffins were found. Seventeen of these were removed and re-buried at Avon View cemetery following rapid on-site assessment by an osteoarchaeologist.

Simon Cox, CA

Broadmead extension, ST 59357330. Excavation in the area of Quakers Friars, Merchants Quarter, Block 7, revealed late 13th-century dumped deposits used to raise the boggy eastern end of the Broadmead suburb following the establishment of the Dominican friary to the north. Evidence for a medieval property fronting Broadweir and possible medieval revetment walls bounding the Back Ditch, the former course of the river Frome, were revealed.

There appeared to be a hiatus in activity on the site during the 16th and 17th centuries, probably as a result of the dissolution of the friary. Properties were constructed over much of the site during the 18th and 19th centuries and there was evidence that some of them contained lime-working areas, probably for the production of mortar. Water channels draining into the Back Ditch, indicative of other industrial activities, were also recorded.

Andrew Norton, OA

Mary-Le-Port Street, High Street, Wine Street and Bridge Street, ST 59017303. Twenty-four evaluation trenches, excavated around the former route of Mary-Le-Port Street and in the area bounded by High Street, Wine Street and Bridge Street, revealed extensive cellaring predating the 1930s. The infilling of the cellars of bombed-out buildings to make a car park in the 1950s, followed by the creation of a park in the early 1970s, has resulted in made-ground over 2 m deep in some areas, whilst medieval deposits survive less than 0.5 m below the present ground level in others. The discovery of a large 19th-century sewer trench beneath the route of Mary-Le-Port Street casts doubt on previous interpretations of the street as an Anglo-Saxon hollow-way.

Andrew King, BaRAS

Broad Quay, ST 58647279. Archaeological evaluation exposed the Bristol medieval town wall or 'marsh wall' and evidence for intermittent medieval occupation predating the structure. Post-medieval soil and rubble dumped to reclaim marsh land was also recorded along with evidence for post-medieval industrial activity and the remains of Victorian buildings.

Subsequent excavation exposed the remains of a medieval building on the Marsh Street frontage along with post-medieval surfaces and sections of Victorian cellars. An in-filled channel, containing medieval pottery and waterlogged leather artefacts, lay parallel to the river Frome which ran below one of the cellars.

Neil Adam, CA

St Augustine, Brandon Hill, ST 57987268. An archaeological watching brief during the excavation of a cable trench at the south end of Brandon Hill park revealed a backfilled deposit containing large quantities of 17th-century kiln wasters. The site is approximately 49 m south of the site of the Lime Kiln potteries.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

St Augustine, 2 Trenchard Street, ST 58497301. A building survey and watching brief were carried out before and during the demolition of the building. Removal of render revealed that the ground-floor street front was of 17th-century construction and would have been part of a building that extended north and south along the street. The rest of the building was primarily a late 18th-century brick building with 19th- and 20th-century extensions to the south. The first- and second-floor street fronts had two phases of stone rubble construction; the northern half was contemporary with the 18th-century building and the southern half, dating to the early 19th century, may have replaced a timber jettied elevation.

Andrew King, BaRAS

St Augustine, west side of College Square, ST 58227261. One face of a retaining wall, the east cellar wall of buildings demolished in the 1930s, was drawn and photographed. A watching brief during demolition observed more than one phase of construction. A number of other walls recorded were associated with late monastic or early post-Dissolution buildings, some of which were illustrated by Lens in his view of the area from Brandon Hill in 1712. An arched feature was interpreted as part of the conduit that supplied water to the abbey and later to the cathedral.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St Augustine, Colston House, Colston Street, ST 58517300. Detailed building recording was undertaken prior to demolition. Colston House had been built for the Bristol Gas Company in the 1900s, enlarged in the 1910s, and rebuilt on a larger scale in the mid 1930s. A considerable number of contemporary internal fittings survived.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St James, Bristol Royal Infirmary, ST 58657360. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a new ward building. The remains of several early 19th-century buildings were recorded in the north-west part of the site.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

St James, 8–10 Charles Street, ST 58957369. A building survey and watching brief demonstrated that the 19th-century St James's parish hall had been reconstructed as a two-storeyed warehouse following bomb damage in the Second World War. Parts of the adjacent building had also survived and a lias limestone wall, possibly a former field or garden wall, was also recorded. The watching brief identified the foundations of an internal wall of the hall, two earlier walls and a drain.

John Bryant and Kevin Potter, BaRAS

The former drill hall, Old Market Street, ST 59687310. Following earlier evaluation of its car park in 2005, four additional trenches were excavated within the drill hall building. Structural remains of the late 17th-century Old Market sugar refinery and its 19th-century rebuild were recorded and the internal floors of the drill hall were shown to be part of its original construction in the early 20th century.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Old Market, Saints Philip and Jacob Without, former FPS fire extinguisher factory, Waterloo Road, ST 59877317. Following a phase of archaeological excavation, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks for three residential buildings outside the excavated areas. Footings for the new buildings were excavated mostly through sterile natural ground although two stretches of an early 19th-century wall and several small backfilled cellars with the remains of vaulted roofs were recorded. The wall represents an ancient boundary between successive occupations of the site. The cellars may have been part of the smokehouse works of the business of James Dole & Co., bacon and ham curers, which occupied the site.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Old Market, Saints Philip and Jacob Without, land adjacent to 90 West Street, ST 60047332. An archaeological evaluation, consisting of two trenches, revealed a cellar of late 17th-century construction and exposed a medieval buried-soil horizon, heavily disturbed by the construction of a well in the later 17th century. An 18th-century domestic rubbish pit had been significantly disturbed by the construction of a rainwater collection tank and a modern sewer.

Andrew King, BaRAS

St Philip, Saints Philip and Jacob Without, Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, ST 59867295. A programme of recording was undertaken in advance of the demolition of all but the north-west façade of one of the original Victorian school buildings. It comprised a detailed written description of the structure, a photographic survey and a review of existing drawings. A watching brief during ground reduction and other excavations after the demolition of most of the building recorded no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Project Grace, King's Orchard, Queen Street, ST 59317303. A geoarchaeological study of data from a single dedicated borehole and previous boreholes suggested a four-fold depositional sequence for the site.

The geological substrate comprises clays, silts, sands and conglomerates of the Triassic Mercian Mudstone Group. These are overlain by gravels, silts and clays of the Holocene Wentlooge/Northwick formation, while

the sequence is capped by made-ground deposited during the post-medieval period. Detailed sedimentological analysis and palynological assessment of organic-rich silts within the Wentlooge/Northwick formation demonstrated that these deposits had accumulated in stream channel environments. This had initially taken place in relatively shallow water with high flow velocities, later in deeper water with lower flow velocities, followed by a return to shallow water–high velocity conditions. The presence of organic debris during this last phase suggests that, for the first time in the Holocene sequence, terrestrial processes affected the site.

These palaeoenvironmental conditions suggest that the site has a very low archaeological potential as until the last two hundred years sedimentation would have been within a stream channel, implying that biological remains would have been washed in from the surrounding catchment and corrupt any indication of past vegetation communities in central Bristol.

Keith Wilkinson, CA

Portwall Lane, ST 59257246. An excavation on the site of the Portwall Lane glassworks, established in 1768, was limited to establishing the location, extent and survival of the foundations of two cones and other buildings of the works to be preserved below a new development. Half of the earlier glass cone, dating to 1768, lay within the development area and indicated that the cone was 21 m in diameter. The other cone, built after 1785, was fully exposed and was 19 m in diameter. Although the working floors of both cones had been removed the underlying flues, sieges, air passages and access ways were reasonably well preserved. They differed considerably in design from cone to cone. The foundations and floors of the workshops, storerooms, kelp mill and yards were exposed and large quantities of glass waste were sampled. The glassworks had ceased production by 1795 when the buildings were being used as warehouses.

Outside the glassworks a small number of 13th/14th-century features had been cut into the natural alluvium but the area was not occupied until a row of stone buildings were constructed fronting St Thomas Street in the mid 15th century. Some continued to be occupied until the end of the 19th century. Gardens beyond these produced large quantities of finds, and a mid 15th-century boundary wall which crossed the site had been re-used in one of the buildings of the glassworks. In the 17th century domestic rubbish and industrial waste was dumped on the Portwall Lane frontage prior to the construction of houses and commercial premises there in the late 17th and early 18th century.

Reg Jackson

Redcliff, Mitchell Lane, ST 59237257. Archaeological excavation in advance of development identified a soft alluvial deposit *c.*1.5 m below current ground level. Above this deposit was a 13th- to 15th-century sequence of mixed alluvium and soil deposits interspersed with episodes of building activity including rows of close set postholes, possible stone-filled foundation trenches, beam slots, drainage gullies, pits and boundaries of tenement plots.

The medieval deposits were sealed by *c.*0.3 m of brown alluvial soil containing finds dating to the late 15th to early 17th century and indicating gardening and horticultural activity at the rear of tenement buildings. Soil layers continued to build up from the 17th century and stone-built foundations were constructed along both the St Thomas Street frontage and Mitchell Lane. Some houses were reconstructed in the 19th century, and some industrial structures, probably part of the Cambell foundry, were also built at this time. After the Second World War the site was largely given over to industrial and commercial activity.

Mary Alexander, CA

Redcliff, Phoenix House, Redcliff Hill, ST 59007221. A watching brief during the conversion of Phoenix House from office blocks to a hotel revealed that the ground had been heavily disturbed by modern service trenches and the construction of the building. The remains of an early 19th-century cellar and septic tank were recorded.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

L & M Sheds, Prince's Wharf (Bristol Industrial Museum), ST 58547225. A watching brief revealed the remains of the former cobbled dock surface, the brick pile foundations of an 1888 granary building and the former wall of the Wapping Wharf dry dock.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

St Nicholas, 22–24 Queen Square, ST 58877249. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for an office, retail and residential building with basement car parking. An excavation of dwellings fronting Bell Avenue and a photographic survey of the cellars of 22–24 Queen Square and 44 Welsh Back were also undertaken. The watching brief identified the remains of two houses and the former public house fronting Bell Avenue and the former 25 Queen Square.

Stuart Whatley and Kevin Potter, BaRAS

St Paul's, Westmoreland House, 104–6 Stokes Croft, ST 59137404. A watching brief was carried out during the mechanical excavation of several geotechnical pits. The ground level across much of the eastern half of the site had been substantially raised by the dumping of material interpreted as demolition debris from the site and imported waste material. No features or significant deposits were observed during the monitoring of the thirteen test pits other than a paved flagstone surface and a length of Pennant sandstone wall.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

St Paul's, St Paul's Park, ST 59557376. A desk-based assessment, ground penetrating radar survey and building survey were undertaken.

The assessment indicated that the area remained outside the city bounds until the 18th century. Shown as open land on a map of 1610, it had become enclosed market gardens within orchards by 1742 and the plot boundaries at that time bore little relation to the present street layout.

The radar survey identified six features in the centre of the park. They have been interpreted as brick-lined burial vaults, whilst another four features, scattered around the main park area, may also represent burial vaults. Some cultivation marks were identified in the park's sunken annexe and other anomalies appeared to relate to present and former park features. As expected, no earth-cut graves were identified, and nothing was observed relating to the line of a Roman road, thought to have run through the park.

The building survey recorded the boundaries of the former St Paul's churchyard that lie within the park. The northern boundary was a lime-mortared uncoursed retaining wall in roughly hewn Pennant sandstone. Of one build and surviving to a maximum height of 3.05 m, it had been extensively rebuilt in the area of the 1970s entrance. The eastern boundary was a lime-mortared unevenly coursed wall. Also of roughly hewn Pennant sandstone, it survived to a maximum height of 2.40 m and it was surmounted by a 20th-century brick wall 11 courses high, which formed part of the adjoining workshop. A 1 m-wide area of infilling may represent a blocked former doorway, and a late 20th-century Pennant sandstone retaining wall delineated the remainder of the park's eastern boundary. The southern gateway comprised two ornamental gate piers 2.30 m apart and up to 3.35 m high. They were constructed of lime-mortared Pennant sandstone ashlar, the western pier being topped with a decorative ashlar pyramid. Both piers, particularly the western one, were in poor condition. The original iron gates were missing, only the upper iron mounting pins surviving *in situ*.

This study found that neither the northern nor eastern boundary walls were of significant architectural merit, though as surviving remains of the former churchyard they are of some historical significance. The southern gateway is of both historic significance and architectural merit and is worthy of preservation *in situ*.

David Etheridge, AAU

St Paul's, 1 and 2 Backfields Industrial Estate, Upper York Street, ST 59237383. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site formerly occupied by Bristol's first riding school, a circular stables building opened in 1761. Three trenches were excavated, all of which contained remains of the building, suggesting that existing plans accurately reflect the location of the outer wall of the stables and that the preservation of stone foundations is likely to be good despite fire damage in 1839 and the effects of subsequent development. The remains of some 19th- and early 20th-century structures were also recorded.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

St Paul's, 91 Ashley Road, ST 59517424. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for three new flats to the east and north of the existing house. The works revealed a brick and Pennant sandstone water tank dating to the 19th century. The exterior walls of a former 19th-century conservatory were also uncovered.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Easton, former Sugas Bar public house, ST 60077379. A watching brief recorded the upper parts of a stone-lined well, of probable post-medieval date. No other significant features, deposits or artefacts were observed.
Raymond Ducker, AAU

St George, 176–180 Church Road, Redfield, ST 61757353. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of redevelopment. Two trenches were excavated, revealing that the site had been heavily truncated by the construction of a reinforced concrete surface. Trench 1 contained a deep sewage pipe trench cut by two successive pits, all dating to the late 19th and 20th century. Trench 2 contained two undated linear features, interpreted as agricultural in function.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

St George, 202 Church Road, ST 61877352. A desk-based assessment and visual examination of the property indicated that a building that existed on the site in 1803 may survive as the southern portion of the present building. A late Roman or early post-Roman cemetery a short distance to the south-west suggests the possibility of contemporary settlement in the area, although no evidence for this has been identified. The 15th-century chapel of St Anthony may also have been sited in the vicinity.

Jo Bruce, AAU

Redfield, Moorfields House, Church Road, ST 61157333. A watching brief was undertaken on two rectangular plots of land adjoining Moorfields House as an earlier desk-based assessment had suggested that Roman burials might have been present. Mixed deposits of modern ground overlying post-medieval/modern features and archaeologically sterile sandy clay were revealed. The upper part of a well, parts of two culverts and a number of cellar structures, together with a surface of sandstone and ceramic tiles, all suggested post-medieval occupation of the site, perhaps the remains of Moorfields, an early 19th-century estate of houses demolished by 1970. No other significant features, deposits or artefacts were recorded and finds were limited to pottery and glass of later post-medieval and modern date.

Raymond Ducker and David Etheridge, AAU

St George, 39 Cooperage Road, Netham, ST 61637311. A photographic survey of the building was followed by a watching brief during its demolition. The structure, a two-storeyed house, was originally one room deep and was enlarged to form a structure double in size with a double-pile roof. It was not recorded on a map of 1803 but it was shown on the 1842 tithe map. The earliest part of the structure was a rubble boundary wall that had been incorporated into the west end of the building.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St George, 25–43 Pile Marsh, ST 61687335. An archaeological watching brief during groundworks identified remains of 19th-century cottages and a stone paved floor surface. The buildings were constructed on a post-medieval garden soil which overlay two small gullies/ditches and a pit.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Clifton, land off Alma Vale Road, ST 57617402. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of approximately 1250 m² of land used as a car park. In 1746 the area formed part of a field adjacent to Whiteladies Road and contained no structures. By 1838 it was in the south-west corner of Durdham Down nursery and by 1878 it had been redeveloped as Clifton Down railway station. A coal depot on the site continued in use until the mid 1970s when the station yard was developed as a shopping centre and car park. The archaeological potential of the study area is considered to be low, although the presence of earlier buried archaeological deposits has not been tested.

Jo Bruce, AAU

Clifton, Grove House, Cornwallis Grove, ST 57097287. Parts of the building, which dates from the mid 18th century, were recorded prior to demolition of some of the alterations and additions.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Sea Mills, 31 Hadrian Close, ST 55077578. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken on groundworks for the construction of two bungalows. The site was within the area of the former Romano-British town of *Abonae*. Excavation of the foundation trenches revealed a series of Pennant sandstone and Lias limestone walls from former buildings, a large rubbish pit, postholes, small gullies and a metalled road surface on a NW-SE alignment. Three small trenches, excavated for water tanks, exposed the remains of more Pennant sandstone surfaces and another wall. A re-used quern stone and a possible large whetstone were set within one of the surfaces. Finds included imported pottery, such as samian bowls and cups, mortaria from northern Gaul and Spanish amphorae, along with local storage vessels from Dorset, the Severn Valley and the Bristol region.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Shirehampton, Shirehampton Health Centre, Pembroke Road, ST 53207680. A watching brief was undertaken during preliminary groundworks for an enlarged and improved health centre. Topsoil and made-ground overlay deposits of natural terrace gravels of probable Pleistocene date at a relatively shallow depth. A small number of probable worked flint/chert artefacts were noted within the gravels. While these do not necessarily confirm local human activity, their presence indicates the potential for early flint artefacts within the Shirehampton 2nd terrace gravels.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

Shirehampton, Shirehampton Primary School, ST 52697687. A single trial trench was excavated to provide a representative sample of the subterranean deposits on the site and, specifically, to determine if deposits of Pleistocene river gravels, which have yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and faunal remains elsewhere in Shirehampton, were present. The trench revealed a sequence of later post-medieval and modern deposits over a light brown sandy clay. These overlay poorly sorted periglacial gravels over the Mercian Mudstone bedrock. Comparison with similar deposits at nearby Twyford House suggests a date of *c.*340,000 years BP for the gravels. They produced three artefacts in a location thought to be close to the inside margin of the Pleistocene gravel terrace. All were made of the same translucent orange-brown chert and, although abraded, had probably not been transported far. The three artefacts, which represent a moderately abundant artefact presence in the gravels, were technologically undiagnostic but nonetheless of Pleistocene date. They therefore highlight the archaeological potential of the gravels at this location.

Richard Payne, AAU

Westbury-on-Trym, Redland Close, 33 Elm Lane, ST 56337483. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a single-storeyed building. The monitoring proved the site to be archaeologically sterile with the exception of an underground stone-built chamber and a culvert. Both features could be dated to the 19th century.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Henbury, Blaise Castle Estate dairy, ST 56287872. An archaeological watching brief during refurbishments works and the laying of electricity cables and water pipes recorded evidence of post-medieval sandstone structures. These may have been the remains of the former manor house and outlying buildings that were destroyed in the late 18th and early 19th century.

Stuart Whatley and Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Henbury, 39 Grove Road, Coombe Dingle, ST 55527757. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for a large detached house on the site of a smaller 20th-century dwelling. The site had been heavily landscaped in the later 1930s and nothing predating the 20th century was recorded apart from 19th-century rubble boundary walls and a small attached contemporary feature. No evidence was found for a Roman road along the line of the Grove Road.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Henbury, 115 Station Road, ST 56357922. A single trial trench was excavated to determine whether significant archaeological remains were preserved on the site, Roman deposits having previously been found at the adjacent Henbury School. The topsoil sealed demolition rubble, a flagstone floor, a rock cut feature and a linear feature (possibly a kerb formed of rough stones) interpreted as the remains of cottages recorded in the 19th century. No evidence of Romano-British remains was identified.

Richard Payne, AAU

Bedminster, 3–8 Boot Lane, ST 58927188. A desk-based assessment of *c.* 335 m² of vacant land established that earlier archaeological work in adjacent areas had identified deposits of possible medieval date and the remains of an 18th-century pottery kiln and associated buildings. The ground level was made up in the early 1800s using material from the New Cut and glass waste from the Redcliffe glass kilns. The earliest documents relating to the area date from 1730 and record an 'L'-shaped building of unknown use. By 1827 the building had been replaced with a row of six terraced houses with small plots of land at the rear. These were connected with the adjacent pottery kiln and were not demolished until the early 20th century. The archaeological and documentary evidence suggests a moderate potential for the preservation of buried archaeological deposits and structures relating to the post-medieval buildings on the site. Further, intrusive, archaeological evaluation is needed to clarify their survival and character.

Amy Willis, AAU

Bedminster, 3–7 Cannon Street, ST 58317149. A desk-based assessment of approximately 375 m² of land adjacent to the junction of four principal roads and within the core of the medieval or earlier settlement at Bedminster produced the following results. A number of small buildings, described in 1730 as 'London Inn and Barton', may represent a small farmyard connected to the adjacent London Inn, of 18th- or possibly 17th-century date. By 1827 the study area contained a number of small buildings used as a piggery. By 1855 there was a much larger building on the site and by 1885 it in turn had been replaced by three cottages. Their ground floors were occupied by shops and were later knocked through into a single shop, which remained in use until at least the 1970s. The building itself appears to have stood until the 1990s. A culvert also ran through the area in the 19th century. Although both the culvert and cottages are likely to have impacted upon any buried archaeological deposits, the precise extent of the impact remains unclear.

Amy Willis, AAU

Bedminster, land adjoining Cromwell Street, ST 58257127. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of approximately 1047 m² of vacant and largely overgrown land to the rear of nos. 31–45 West Street. The land adjoins the Royal Mail sorting office and part of the former Mail Marketing site which is currently under development.

About 1789 the south side of West Street was partially occupied by tenements and the bulk of the area lay within parts of three gardens. By 1826 one garden had been made an orchard and by 1874 the other two had been covered with terraced housing and the remainder of the area was within a rectangular enclosed area, presumably a yard or garden. By 1890 much of the site was a formal garden and the rest was occupied by two tenements with outbuildings. This arrangement continued for some time, with the addition of small sheds and glasshouses.

Most of the tenements on Cromwell Street were demolished between 1955 and 1963 and replaced by a clubhouse and other small structures. The remainder of the land was cleared and used as a car park. Brick footings, presumably those of the former tenements, were still visible in the grounds of the car park in 2004. Given the known history and archaeology of Bedminster, the potential for the survival of prehistoric, Roman and medieval deposits in the study area is moderate to high, although this has not been tested.

David Etheridge, AAU

Bedminster, West Street, former Mail Marketing International site, ST 58207110. Extensive area excavation revealed evidence for middle and later Iron-Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval settlement and activity

Lynn Hume, AAU

Bedminster, the former Robinson's Building and 157–159 East Street, ST 58407146. Four evaluation trenches (1–4) were excavated inside the standing buildings on the site and one (5) to the south-east.

Trenches 1–4 revealed bedrock immediately beneath the shop floor with minor post-medieval rock-cut features in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. A test pit at the front of the property revealed a cellar of probable Victorian date, whilst a section of wall exposed in the shop front suggested that the bedrock had been terraced to accommodate the shop fronts in the 20th century.

Trench 5 contained the remains of two post-medieval walls, part of a modern drain structure and two post-medieval cut features. The bedrock there was located at a depth of c.2.3 m (13.91 m above OD) below a sequence of soil deposits. Although some residual Roman and medieval pottery was recovered, most of the ceramic assemblage was post-medieval. A large assemblage of animal bone was also recovered.

Robert Tutt, AAU

Bedminster, 168 East Street, ST 58327143. A desk-based assessment of approximately 600 m² of commercial and residential buildings produced the following results.

In 1730 an 'L'-shaped building described as 'houses by the pound' occupied the site. It was recorded as 'Bedminster Pound' in 1827 but no further records for the pound could be located. From the early 1840s the building was used as a residence and continued as such until the 1890s, by which time it had been divided into two dwellings. Between 1885 and 1904 the northern half of the building was demolished to allow the widening of British Road and the site was later used for both trade and residential accommodation, a shop front being added after 1988.

The window and door mouldings on the surviving southern part of the building suggest a Georgian date for its construction, although the internal fabric may be earlier. It was not possible to establish the presence or absence of cellars as part of this study. The northern part of the structure, with different window and door styles and floor levels, appears to be a later addition, perhaps constructed following the demolition of the northern part of the earlier building.

A building has therefore stood on the site since before 1730 and elements of an earlier structure may survive within the existing building. There is also moderate potential for the survival of buried prehistoric, Roman and medieval deposits on the site.

Amy Willis, AAU

Bedminster, Parson Street, Bray and Slaughter premises, ST 58247026. A desk-based assessment of approximately 2840 m² of land produced the following results.

About 1786 a building, most probably a mill, straddled the Malago brook. It was surrounded by farmland, mainly pasture, and an associated ditch or channel may represent the remains of earlier water management features. By the 1800s the complex had additional outbuildings and a millpond had been created. In 1857 the site was a glue factory, a use that continued to be recorded until some time before 1948. Some of the buildings were partly destroyed by bomb damage in the Second World War. By 1954 the pond had been filled in and the land reclaimed and raised and new buildings erected. Since that time minor buildings in the southern part of the site have been demolished or extended. The site has moderate potential for the preservation of buried archaeological deposits associated with former milling and/or mill structures.

Amy Willis, AAU

Bedminster, Parson Street, The Enterprise Inn, ST 57957037. A desk-based assessment found that the area was recorded on an 18th-century map as agricultural land with an enclosure pattern indicative of a medieval open-field system. By 1827 the land accommodated a paddock, yard and outbuildings and in the early 1840s it was occupied by a house and gardens. The Enterprise Inn was first recorded in 1839. It was concluded that the area has limited archaeological potential and that the construction of the present building on the site may have had a significant impact upon any buried archaeological deposits.

Anna Rodgers, AAU

Bedminster, 126–132 West Street, ST 58027108. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks for twenty-two residential apartments, two commercial units and a car park. Archaeological features, interpreted as three ditches, a gully and a small pit, were recorded in the foundation and service trenches. All features were truncated by 19th-century and modern deposits. Several sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Bedminster, 140–146 West Street, ST 57997100. A desk-based assessment of approximately 1824 m² of land containing an enclosed vehicle park, an office and a maintenance garage found that between c.1786 and 1874 the bulk of the area was occupied by tenements and some gardens and that in 1885 there was a saw mill on the site. By 1904 many of the tenements fronting West Street had been demolished to accommodate road widening and an expansion of the mill and the surrounding land had been developed for terraced housing and associated facilities. By 1966 the site was occupied by a petrol station and forecourt, although nos. 143 and 145, which fronted British Road, remained. The site was later converted to a vehicle hire garage and parking area, although by 2001 all structures on the site had been demolished.

The potential for the survival of buried archaeological deposits has not been tested but, given the known history and archaeology of Bedminster, there is moderate to high potential for the survival of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains on the site.

David Etheridge, AAU

Land to the rear of 1–17 Warden Road, ST 58427155. A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for a block of four flats. The groundworks revealed dumped deposits dating from the 19th century, part of an E–W oriented Pennant Sandstone wall and part of a former brick surface.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Bishopsworth, Queen's Road, Withywood, ST 56926788. A desk-based assessment identified no direct evidence of the Roman road thought to have followed the line of Queen's Road. A late 16th-century document refers to a 'wythy wood' within the local manor estate but c.1786 the study area lay within a single field, bounded by a stream on its western side and transected by a broad stretch of road, part of the Port way between Bristol and Wells. By 1827 the road had been narrowed to allow for allotments in the former verge, and the north-western corner of the area was within an allotment garden fronting the road. Maps dating from 1931 onwards show very little change, with a slight increase in ribbon development along the road. By 1960 the site was a clinic within an area of residential development.

David Etheridge, AAU

Hengrove, land at Tarnock Avenue, ST 60126918. A programme of archaeological evaluation revealed well-preserved wall foundations and remnant floors/yard surfaces relating to the demolished Tynning Farm, which had occupied the site from at least 1817. Dating evidence was sparse, although late post-medieval/Victorian pottery was found mixed within the demolition rubble. Two sherds of 'Staffordshire Slipware' from the foundations of a wall suggested that some of the buildings may be of 17th-century rather than 19th-century origin.

Roy King, FA

Brislington, The Hollybush Inn, Bristol Hill, ST 61927070. A desk-based assessment was undertaken in the heart of the medieval settlement where a recent watching brief identified probable medieval building debris. In 1769 the site was occupied by a building corresponding approximately in area to the existing Holly Bush Inn. In 1846 a house and stables were recorded within the area. Parts of the stables may have been incorporated in a single-storeyed stone building which survives. A public house opened in 1860 was demolished in 1903 and replaced by the present inn.

Following the assessment three trial trenches were excavated. A series of post-medieval metal surfaces, culverts and wall foundations were recorded in Trenches 2 and 3. The more significant remains recorded in Trench 3 comprised a small assemblage of medieval pottery retrieved from a buried soil horizon, dating to

the 13th to 15th centuries, and a small stretch of masonry recorded at the base of a robber trench. This was provisionally dated to the early post-medieval period and it represents an earlier phase of activity than structures shown on mid 19th-century and later maps. Trench 1 revealed minor buried features, the majority of which comprised modern dumped deposits associated with the raising of the ground level and the remnants of a possible metallised surface.

Although the evaluation confirmed the presence of later medieval deposits on the site the precise character of this activity could not be ascertained with any certainty.

Lynn Hume and Jo Bruce, AAU

No. 55 Bristol Hill, ST 61907079. A building survey was undertaken of the main house, an outbuilding and the former gatehouse. The house, an amalgamation of several structures, was in its present form by the early 20th century. The western block may have been the single-storeyed coach house of Grove Hall (c.1830) which was converted to residential use by the addition of an upper floor. The east end began as a two-storeyed cottage and an extra floor was added later. The central part of the building was of indeterminate age. The rubble-built structure to the rear of the house was probably the coach house (originally two storeys high) shown on a map of 1846. The derelict gatehouse or entrance lodge was built between 1846 and 1882 and enlarged later.

John Bryant, BaRAS

No. 211 Wick Road, ST 61937172. A photographic record of the building was undertaken prior to demolition. Behind the 1920s hall lay a range of former agricultural buildings constructed in two phases, probably in the 17th/18th century and the 18th or early 19th century. Documentary evidence suggests activity on or adjacent to the site from the late 1530s.

John Bryant, BaRAS

CAINSCROSS, *former Casbe's Green hospital*, SO 82900546. Four trenches were machine-excavated during an archaeological evaluation. A heavily truncated post-medieval feature at c.0.41 m below ground level indicated that modern disturbance and possible topsoil removal had taken place on the site. Two fragments of residual medieval pottery (late 12th–early 15th-century) were found within a deposit of post-medieval date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

CHELTENHAM, *St James, land off St George's Place*, SO 94552238. An archaeological evaluation recorded the remains of post-medieval structures, a culvert and demolition debris relating to buildings depicted on 19th- and early 20th-century OS maps. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Land at the rear of 58 High Street, SO 95182213. An evaluation recorded only the remains of post-medieval structures, and demolition debris from buildings recorded on 19th- and early 20th-century OS maps.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Land at Leckhampton, SO 95301930. An evaluation, consisting of forty-nine trenches, identified Iron-Age and Romano-British archaeological features in four main areas across the site. The Roman finds included two near complete Severn Valley pottery vessels at the northern end and in the far south-eastern corner of the site.

Neil Adam, CA

CHIPPING CAMPDEN, *Court Barn*, SP 15443937. A programme of archaeological monitoring took place during groundworks for the renovation of the barn. A stone well and a cobbled surface, possibly predating the construction of the barn in the 17th century, and a post-medieval structure resembling a coal chute were recorded.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER

No. 14 Corinium Gate, SP 02780215. An evaluation, consisting of two test pits, was undertaken. Test Pit 1 contained a deposit of limestone rubble 0.66 m beneath the modern ground surface. This material contained a coin of Constantius II, suggesting a 4th-century date, and was interpreted as deriving from the Roman rampart. The rubble was sealed by soil of probable medieval/post-medieval date containing residual Roman artefacts. Test Pit 2 was restricted to a depth of 1.20 m beneath the modern ground level and the only feature encountered was a ditch of post-medieval date, probably associated with local water management.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

No. 18 Corinium Gate, SP 02760218. An archaeological watching brief, undertaken during the construction of an extension to the current property, recovered no artefactual material. A clay layer, analogous to a similar deposit observed during previous archaeological investigations of the site, was interpreted as rampart material associated with the Roman town wall.

Derek Evans, CA

Arkenside Hotel, Lewis Lane, SP 02650180. A field evaluation of twenty-eight test pits was undertaken in an area recorded in the 18th century as a market garden and used later as a private garden. The upper levels of rubble from demolished Roman buildings were recorded but not excavated. Evidence for a Roman dark earth was found in the central and southern parts of the site. Elsewhere this had been disturbed by medieval and post-medieval cultivation.

Andrew Norton, OA

St John the Baptist Church, SP 02320209. A watching brief was undertaken during external groundworks for new toilets. An undated inhumation burial, aligned east-west, was partially revealed and recorded. It was preserved *in situ* within a manhole trench together with disarticulated bone noted within the surrounding grave soil. Offset limestone foundations of the 14th-century vestry wall were partially exposed at a depth of 0.3 m below present ground level.

Alistair Barber, CA

St John's Hospital and Chantry, Spitalgate Lane, SP 02150237. Assessment, recording and analysis of the roof were carried out during re-tiling. Although the roof had been thought to have been substantially rebuilt in the 19th and 20th centuries, it was found to be a relatively unsophisticated, single phase, structure of probable early medieval date, perhaps the building's original roof. As there are no similar examples in the published literature, accurate dating of the roof of this important building is highly desirable.

Derek Evans, CA

Land at the rear of 24 Queen Street, SP 02910125. Three trenches were machine excavated during an archaeological evaluation. Significant Roman deposits were recorded in all three at depths of between 0.51 and 1.00 m below the present ground surface.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Woolmarket Car Park, SP 02500200. An evaluation comprising fourteen test pits was undertaken on a site that was formerly the rear gardens of properties on Dyer Street, a major medieval thoroughfare. At a higher level than expected the evaluation revealed deposits that have been provisionally interpreted as the upper levels of Roman demolition material reworked in medieval times, and through which features of medieval and later date had been cut. Limestone walls, mortar and limestone floor surfaces were also encountered and a tessellated surface was recorded in the side of a robber trench. A medieval pit was excavated and a possible medieval wall was recorded. An inter-insulae road, postulated as running NE-SW along the western boundary of the site, was not located. Post-medieval metalled surfaces and associated wall lines, thought likely to represent the road layout before the Second World War, were exposed.

Peter Davenport and Nick Pankhurst, OA

No. 17 Chester Street, SP 02720164. Two phases of evaluation were carried out. The first consisted of a single test pit, which identified deposits of Romano-British date, including a robbed-out foundation wall. The second comprised two hand-dug test pits. This work also identified deposits of Romano-British date, including two wall bases which had been truncated by modern disturbance.

Roy King and Andrew Hood, FA

No. 28 Chester Street, SP 02700160. A single evaluation trench was excavated through a concrete patio surface. Dark earth deposits extended 2 m below the present ground level and sealed a 0.4 m-thick clay layer, which may represent the top of the Roman deposits. This sealed the natural clay substrate at a depth of 2.4 m below the ground level.

David Cudlip, CA

No. 35 Ashcroft Road, SP 02200174. A watching brief was undertaken in an area where previous investigation had identified significant archaeological deposits, including Roman walls, foundations and *tesserae*. The groundworks, which penetrated to a maximum depth of 0.69 m, revealed no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.

Clare King, FA

No. 45 Dollar Street, SP 02150227. Monitoring of the groundworks for an extension to the property revealed a 17th-century stone wall and possible associated stone floor surface. The groundworks did not penetrate through the post-medieval deposits.

Diana Mayer, FA

No. 45 Purley Road, SP 02850194. An archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trench adjacent to the area of the proposed development. A clay layer, which contained two sherds of Roman pottery, was identified.

Andrew Hood, FA

No. 21 Victoria Road, SP 02700180. An archaeological evaluation revealed Roman demolition debris 0.9 m below the present ground surface. It was sealed by garden soil associated with the nursery gardens that occupied the site before Victoria Road was developed around 1850.

David Cudlip, CA

The Car and Tyre Care Garage, The Waterloo, SP 02510211. A desk-based assessment indicated that possible archaeological deposits dating from the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods may exist within the area. Medieval and post-medieval activity may have affected the preservation of earlier deposits.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Paternoster School, Watermoor Road, SP 02510142. An excavation and watching brief were carried out during construction of a new sports hall. The excavation revealed evidence of a Roman surface and the remains of a collapsed/demolished building at depths of between 0.55 and 0.70 m below ground level. The dating evidence suggests the demolition/collapse took place some time after the 3rd century AD. Roman deposits were overlain, and heavily truncated, by post-medieval landscaping, probably associated with agricultural and garden use.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

No. 92 Watermoor Road, SP 02990113. A field evaluation, consisting of a single hand-excavated trench measuring 1.0 x 1.5 m was undertaken in connection with a proposed extension to the south side of the house. The earliest deposit consisted of yellowish brown sandy clay, which sloped from north to south, and was exposed at the base of the trench. This was not excavated, but three sherds of 2nd-century Roman grey ware were retrieved from the upper part of the deposit. This layer was overlain by a similar deposit, used to level the slope, and it produced a Roman base sherd, a few fragments of animal bone, oyster shell and red sandstone.

The Roman deposits were sealed by a thick and homogenous layer of soil, suggesting heavy cultivation in the post-Roman period.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

New Leisure Centre, Tetbury Road, SP 01950175. A watching brief, carried out during construction work, recorded five heavily truncated human cremation burials and one extended inhumation, forming part of the Roman cemetery in this area. A channel recorded at the southern limit of the site may represent a relict stream bed or Roman quarrying; its form and date have yet to be securely established.

Derek Evans, CA

Cirencester rugby football club, The Whiteway, SP 02580289. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a new rugby pitch recorded a curvilinear arrangement of six large postholes. The postholes were positioned at 4–5 m intervals, and the largest measured 1.3 m in diameter. It was not possible to ascertain their date or function.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

Kingshill North, SP 03650250. Field evaluation revealed evidence for early Bronze-Age activity in the form of a crouched inhumation associated with a Beaker funerary vessel and a ring-gully which appeared to enclose at least one central burial also associated with Beaker pottery. Other possibly satellite burials within the gully were revealed only partially within the confines of the trenches. A supine inhumation was also found. Although the hindquarters of a sheep or goat had been placed by the skull, no datable artefactual evidence was recovered. Given the position of the burials on the edge of a prominent plateau and the proximity of known barrow sites, it is possible that these burials form part of a larger cemetery.

There was also some evidence for activity with a possible date-range of the middle Iron Age to the late 1st century AD. It consisted of a number of postholes forming part of a circular structure and a large semi-circular enclosure with possible internal divisions and external partitions. Although these appeared to represent domestic activity, the proximity of the known barrow sites and a neonate inhumation at the intersection of two 1st-century AD gullies may suggest a ritual function.

A small number of securely dated early Roman artefacts were recovered from the upper fills of some of the Iron-Age features and from a number of possible quarry pits. The lack of Roman material so close to *Corinium* suggests that the site was on the periphery of the Roman settlement and that the quarry pits may be associated with the construction of the adjacent Akeman Street and/or the Fosse Way. Evidence for post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation was recorded in the south-western corner of the site as suggested by an earlier geophysical survey.

Robin Bashford, OA

COLD ASTON, *land at Hazleton, Whitesboots Hill, SP 15802078.* Archaeological evaluation recorded three Roman ditches within the Bourton-on-the-Water Roman settlement. A Roman wall, with an associated floor and other deposits, suggested that a Roman structure, unusually on a different alignment from the Fosse Way, may survive in the immediate vicinity of the present house. The archaeological deposits and features were generally at least 0.35 m below the ground surface, whilst the Roman wall and associated deposits were at a maximum depth of 0.24 m. The shallow depth of these features and the good condition of the Roman artefacts suggest little disturbance on the site prior to the construction of the house.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

DURSLEY, *Dursley gas works, ST 75559900.* A programme of archaeological recording and photographic survey, prior to redevelopment of the site, identified the remains of the former gas works and railway embankment.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

Land at Castle Street, ST 75559827. A desk-based assessment indicated that archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period, and relating particularly to Dursley castle, may survive within the area. Later terracing and other post-medieval activity may, however, have truncated any such deposits.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

No. 15 Lower Poole Road, ST 75809793. Three evaluation trenches were excavated within the proposed development area. Part of a shallow pit or ditch terminal containing early medieval pottery and a row of eight undated postholes were recorded, along with features associated with 19th- and 20th-century gardens.

David Kenyon, CA

May Lane, ST 75379813. A field evaluation, consisting of two trenches, was carried out on land to the rear of the library. In Trench 1 the undisturbed subsoil, an orangey-yellow clay, was overlain by an undated soil horizon which was cut by a 19th-century refuse pit. This was sealed by deposits containing 19th-century pottery and, in turn, sealed by modern build up and an existing car park. In Trench 2 the undisturbed subsoil (an olive clay) was overlain by a thin layer of 19/20th-century demolition debris below modern build up and the car park.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

FAIRFORD, *foul water flood alleviation scheme, SP 15970069.* A watching brief associated with the construction of a new sewer main uncovered part of a large rectangular ditched enclosure, truncated in places by later gravel extraction. The few sherds of pottery recovered suggested the ditch was Roman in date. No other associated features were uncovered.

Kelly Saunders, CA

FILTON, *Airbus Filton ST 60257963.* An evaluation comprising six trenches identified no significant archaeological features. The presence of an alluvial deposit and of modern features indicates that the original ground level is preserved along the north-eastern, south-eastern and southern edges of the site. It is possible that features associated with the medieval settlement of Filton may survive within these areas.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Golf Course Lane, ST 59857904. A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for fifteen small office units. Phase 1 consisted of monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches, a new drainage trench for storm drains and a new site road. Remains of the Second World War canteen building (associated with the aircraft industry) were discovered at depths of between 1.2 and 2.5 m below the present ground surface.

Stuart Whatley and Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

FOREST OF DEAN, SO 60001000. A lidar survey was undertaken over *c.* 278km² of woodland and hard rock aggregates in west Gloucestershire. Earlier stages of the Forest of Dean Archaeological Survey had identified that recorded archaeology is underrepresented within the Forest woodland and had demonstrated the value of lidar as a means of surveying land under woodland.

The lidar data was processed using an innovative vegetation removal algorithm designed to map the micro-topography of the ground surface concealed by the tree cover. Further manipulation of the data produced a series of hillshaded images of the ground surface, illuminated from four different directions to emphasise earthwork features. Rapid preliminary analysis of the images was undertaken to identify previously unrecorded areas of potential archaeological interest which would warrant further, more detailed analysis or fieldwork.

This preliminary analysis identified over 1,000 potentially significant features. Within the woodland they included extensive areas of charcoal platforms and open-cast mineral workings, a number of rectilinear enclosures, and extensive areas of linear and rectilinear earthwork systems, whose date and status are unknown. The range of features identified outside the woodland included undated enclosures, earthwork systems (probably representing medieval field boundaries) and also some features which may be the remains of bloomery smelting sites.

The survey has demonstrated the huge potential of the lidar technique and contributed significantly to the study of the archaeology of the Forest of Dean.

Jon Hoyle, GCCAS

FRAMPTON ON SEVERN, *Netherbills*, SO 76600660. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of gravel extraction in an area to the south of a group of ring-ditches excavated by R.J.C. Atkinson in 1948. A series of archaeological features was uncovered, including a large, probably post-medieval, gravel extraction pit, a series of linear features and a number of pits and ditches. One of the pits produced sherds of at least two Beakers, worked flint, charcoal and cremated bone, whilst another contained burnt hazelnut shells, charcoal, animal bone and worked flint of Neolithic date. A circular feature, c.9 m in diameter and defined by a ditch c.2 m wide was also defined in plan in the eastern part of the site.

David Mullin, GCCAS

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court*, SO 78500290. Evidence of a prehistoric fenced pathway underlay the gravel spread from an adjoining 1st–2nd-century ditch, which ran parallel to it. The ditch, which continued beyond the north-eastern boundary of the settlement, predated the later of two drains associated with the group of malting kilns excavated last year. It was crossed by a causeway, re-used as a drain for some gravel pits in the late 3rd century and partly backfilled with domestic rubbish c.AD 360. A complete, but part-dismembered, calf burial overlying the drain predated mediaeval ploughing.

E.G. Price

St Peter's Ground, SO 77050332. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension to a cricket pavilion. An area of late Roman demolition debris, similar to rubble deposits recorded by previous excavations at the site, was revealed.

Samantha Thorogood, CA

GLOUCESTER

Gloucester Cathedral, SO 83111876. A drawn and photographic record is being made of the monument of Edward II before conservation works in 2008.

A survey of the historic fabric of a section of the precinct wall, which also formed part of the 13th-century town defences, was made before repairs were carried out in 2003 and 2006. The lower 2 m of the wall comprised the town/abbey wall of the early 13th century and may have been topped by crenels. In the 16th century the wall was heightened and windows inserted to form part of the abbot's lodging (subsequently the bishop's palace). The precinct wall was retained with its 16th-century detail when the palace was demolished to be replaced in the early 1860s.

Further recording has been undertaken on the cathedral's south aisle and its buttresses. Cleaning of the statues indicated that the head of statue 2 is not entirely a replacement but retains a good part of its (?)early 16th-century detail.

Works on the north-east turret of the north transept, involving dismantling and conserving its spire, afforded a rare opportunity to record medieval fabric and building techniques. Two scaffolding beams (radiocarbon dated to the 14th century) were found and it was revealed that the early 12th-century turret originally had bands of green sandstone at the string courses.

Carolyn Heighway

Little Cloister House, King's School, SO 83101885. Small-scale excavation was needed to establish the cause of cracking and subsidence at the north-western corner of the medieval building. The excavation established that up to 0.7 m of late post-medieval made-ground lies over the building footings at the site. A limestone layer was recorded at the limit of excavation but the provenance of this deposit and its relationship to the building footing are unclear.

Derek Evans, CA

Music Library, Greyfriars, SO 83131837. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the construction of an access ramp designed to avoid known archaeological deposits in the area. No deposits were affected by the construction, although part of the footings and plinth of the friary church wall were exposed.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Gloucester College of Art and Technology, Brunswick Road, SO 83201830. An archaeological evaluation identified deposits associated with the defensive circuit of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval town, including *in-situ* rampart deposits and the surrounding defensive ditch. Evidence of Roman occupation within the town, including *in-situ* tessellated floors, was recorded and Roman activity outside the town was represented by a number of ditches and pits. A late medieval/early post-medieval tiled floor surface and associated deposits, possibly associated with the Greyfriars monastery, were also recorded.

Mark Brett, CA

Nos. 22–26 Northgate Street, SO 83221857. A watching brief revealed deep deposits of medieval and post-medieval made-ground. No other archaeological remains were encountered.

Mike Sims, OA

St Nicholas's Church, SO 82921879. A watching brief was undertaken to monitor groundworks for a new disabled access and prevent disturbance to *in-situ* burials. One such burial was encountered and the groundworks were modified accordingly. No other significant archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were found.

Tracy Michaels, FA

St Catherine's Street/Park Street, SO 83401900. A watching brief recorded walls associated with the medieval/post-medieval tenement plot on the northern and eastern edge of the site, while an early Roman and a medieval pit were identified at its centre.

Emily Rowe, CA

Kingsholm Church of England Primary School, SO 83621914. A desk-based assessment indicated that archaeological remains dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods may survive within the area, although levels of preservation may vary due to the presence of post-medieval structures.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Windfall Way, SO 85461865. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a housing estate identified a multi-phased relict field system, parts of which date to the medieval period or later; an undated pit; and activity associated with the use of the site as an allotment in the post-medieval period.

Andrew Hood, FA

Hempsted, former fuel pumping station, SO 81701755. An archaeological desk-based assessment identified the remains of medieval ridge-and-furrow, the site of a former lodge house and drive, an infilled pit or pond, and 20th-century structural remains, in addition to the derelict buildings and installations of the Second World War fuel depot. The site belonged to Llanthony Secunda Priory in the medieval period and the assessment considered the potential for remains associated with the monastery.

Net Arch

Proposed new flood defences, Alney Island, SO 82211934. A desk-based assessment suggested archaeological deposits from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods may survive within the area which, historically, has been prone to flooding and may rarely have been suitable for permanent occupation. It is possible that later medieval and post-medieval industrial activity and more recent housing development may have truncated or destroyed earlier archaeological deposits.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

HAM AND STONE, Stone, former Berkeley Vale Hotel, ST 68519540. A flooded mid 19th-century cellar/cess-pit and nine post-medieval features were recorded at between 0.20 and 0.57 m below the present ground level during an archaeological evaluation. A rapid building assessment suggested that the core of the original hotel building and two outbuildings dated from 1840 or earlier, although it is unlikely that any structures on the site predated 1800. Another outbuilding was constructed between 1841 and 1880. All other buildings currently on the site post-date 1880.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Stone, Stone and Woodford Primary School, SO 68459555. Archaeological evaluation, consisting of five trenches, was carried out in advance of proposed residential development. The natural substrate, a red marl clay, was exposed in all of the trenches and was sealed in the western half of the site by a relict plough soil and elsewhere by the modern topsoil, which increased in depth towards the west. In one trench the clay subsoil filled the upper part of a former pond and was sealed by re-deposited material dumped during construction work. Two modern pits and a pipe trench were the only features recorded during the investigation.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

HARESCOMBE, *Threshold Farm*, SO 83621036. A resistivity survey of 0.24 ha of pasture was undertaken over an area where building stone has been recovered and where a possible house platform is bounded by the old course of a stream that had been diverted to power a mill. It is planned to extend the survey across the mill leat in 2007.

Martin Ecclestone, GADARG

HORSLEY, *Horsley Pavilion, Priory Fields*, ST 83709800. A programme of evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of three test pits across the proposed development area. A post-medieval stone-lined drain, late post-medieval/early modern demolition material and a charcoal-rich deposit, with associated finds dating to 17th century, were identified. Although it is thought that Horsley priory is sited within or near the area no structural evidence for it was found.

Tracy Michaels, FA

HUCCLECOTE, *Gloucester Business Park*, SO 87501640. An excavation undertaken in advance of a housing development followed the identification by geophysical survey and trial trenching of a possible Roman farmstead. Although the main area of the farmstead will be preserved beneath a playing field, the excavation examined an area that may be damaged by drainage works. It included the south-western boundary of the farmyard, its internal subdivisions and an external inhumation burial.

The excavation produced an animal bone assemblage but no evidence of cereal cultivation, suggesting that the farmstead was primarily used for stock rearing, probably in the 2nd–3rd centuries. It was not clear when the farmstead fell out of use, and the Roman agricultural system may have continued into the Anglo-Saxon period before being superseded by open fields in the later medieval period; at least one of the Roman ditches appeared to have remained in use until the medieval period.

The farm buildings were not investigated. An earlier evaluation had produced evidence of foundation trenches, beam slots, pits and postholes, and finds of unstratified ceramic box flue tiles, roof tiles and stone roof tiles, suggesting a farmstead of some importance.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

IRON ACTON, *Acton Court*, ST 67508410. A monitoring and recording exercise was undertaken during machine excavation and clearance for the renovation of a large dew pond. Surface vegetation and pond silts were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.5 m below the modern ground surface, exposing undisturbed natural substrata and bedrock across the base of the pond. No archaeologically significant deposits or features were observed and there was no evidence of significant medieval or Tudor activity in the area of the pond. A waterlogged timber, probably part of an oak plank, was located at the lowest point of the pond in association with ceramic fragments dating to the later post-medieval period.

Andrew Young, AAU

KEMBLE, *land off Station Road*, ST 98619746. An archaeological excavation identified three phases of activity consisting of two Beaker period pits, the corner of a Romano-British enclosure ditch and two probable medieval furrows. An undated stone-lined pond or cattle watering hole and a sheep burial were also found.

David Cudlip, CA

No. 40 Clayfurlong Grove, ST 98889759. An archaeological excavation was undertaken following the discovery of a human skeleton in a garden to the rear of the property where two female inhumations, thought to date to the 7th century AD, were excavated in 1986. The skeleton was a male, aged 50 years or older, and had sustained numerous injuries including broken ribs and a fractured right collarbone. Associated grave goods, including an iron shield boss and an iron knife, dated the burial to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

KEMPSFORD, *Manor Farm, SU 17109770.* Further phases of work on this quarry site continue to expand the area of Roman landscape investigated to c.48 ha. The current work has exposed mainly poorly dated field boundary ditches which have been interpreted as probably early to mid Roman in date, perhaps with some pre-Roman elements.

Andrew Taylor, TVAS

LECHLADE, *Downington, Butler's Court, SP 20700000.* An evaluation in the field to the north of existing farm buildings consisted of nine trenches and found four ditches, interpreted as the boundaries of fields or agricultural enclosures. These were dated to the Roman period on the basis of a single sherd of pottery. A posthole, a plough furrow and a tree-throw hollow were also recorded. The unusual depth of the subsoil and topsoil in this area was interpreted as the result of the levelling of former ridge-and-furrow. No archaeological remains were found in the further trenches excavated within the farm itself.

Andrew Simmonds, OA

Dolphin Cottage, 10 Burford Street, SU 21369965. Archaeological evaluation identified postholes, pits and perhaps ditches dating from the 13th century, along with a 16th-century pit. Although partially truncated, the features and finds assemblages survived well.

Jo Pine, TVAS

Pigeon Close, Burford Street, SU 21369962. A watching brief revealed a pit and two gullies which could not be dated and a stone-lined well with a clearly modern backfill.

Stephen Hammond and Richard Oram, TVAS

LITTLE RISSINGTON, *St Peter's Church, SP 18941998.* Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a car park for the parish church. No archaeological features were discovered.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

LOWER SLAUGHTER, *College Farm, SP 16802200.* Evaluation in advance of proposed tree planting revealed little archaeological evidence. Geophysical survey had located a number of features, and a rectilinear cropmark is known in the immediate vicinity. No sign of the linear anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey were found within the evaluation trenches and the discrete features recorded were all interpreted as natural or tree-throw hollows. A single feature contained pottery of possible Iron-Age date and two medieval sherds were recovered from the subsoil.

Sean Wallis, TVAS

LYDNEY, *land at Holms Farm, SO 62800324.* Four evaluation trenches excavated across a proposed development area produced evidence for terracing, probably associated with the 19th-century farmhouse gardens, and for small-scale quarrying of the outcropping sandstone bedrock, probably for use on the farm or on the 19th-century garden features depicted on historic maps. A buildings assessment indicated that most structures were 19th-century in date.

Kate Cullen, CA

MICKLETON, *St Lawrence's Church, SP 16274342.* A fieldwalking survey and archaeological evaluation were carried out. The survey identified a possible enclosure, visible on a map dating to 1698. It may be a land boundary associated with the manor house to the north and form part of a larger earthwork system

already recorded in the area. Archaeological evaluation identified two undated features at a depth of between 0.80 and 1.18 m below the present ground surface and it demonstrated that two of the earthworks appeared to be formed by the existing topsoil and may, therefore, be of post-medieval origin.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

MINCHINHAMPTON, *land at West End*, SO 87160069. An evaluation recorded no significant archaeological deposits, possibly as the result of localised landscaping for the construction of a car park.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

MITCHELDEAN, *land at Lining Wood House*, SO 66131932. Evaluation in the area of possible lynchets did not identify archaeologically significant features or layers except in the eastern part of the site where there was a general increase in the depth of deposits sealing the undisturbed substrate. The course of a tree-lined parish and field boundary recorded on 19th-century maps, in the western part of the site, was also excavated.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Estermede, Star's Pitch, SO 66391850. A single 10-m long evaluation trench, excavated to the rear of the house, revealed a large quarry pit and a number of 17th–18th-century pits and postholes, which were probably associated with industrial activity.

Roy King, FA

NAUNTON, *Grange Hill Quarry*, SP 11522439. Archaeological monitoring of the stripping of two areas recorded quarry pits cut through the top of the ploughsoil. Although no artefactual evidence was retrieved, these were interpreted as post-medieval in date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

NEWENT, *The Red House*, SO 72362588. A single evaluation trench revealed no archaeological deposits. The uppermost levels of the undisturbed natural subsoil were encountered at between 37.16 and 37.98 m above OD.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

Bouldson, SO 71802520. Members of GADARG took part in a fieldwalking exercise immediately south of Newent School. Thirty-five 20-metre squares were intensively walked. The finds included four late mesolithic blades, a leaf-shaped neolithic arrowhead, and lithic fragments and debitage. The site also produced sherds of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

NEWNHAM, *Bank House*, SO 69171183. Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a detached dwelling. A medieval ditch and a modern pit filled with demolition debris were recorded.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

NORTH NIBLEY, *St Martin's Church*, ST 73569609. A single evaluation trench excavated within the churchyard revealed two undated burials at depths of 0.60–0.92 m below the modern ground surface.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

OLDBURY-ON-SEVERN, *see Aust and Oldbury-on-Severn*

SODBURY, *Old Sodbury, land adjacent to 15 Church Lane, ST 75608160*. An earthwork survey was undertaken following the identification of potential archaeological features during a desk-based assessment in 2005. At the southern end of the survey area a substantial platform, which was not recorded on 19th-century maps, was characteristic of the western end of a close associated with a deserted dwelling of medieval or early post-medieval date. The public right of way passing immediately to the north of the feature may fossilise an earlier lane or alley.

A series of earthworks in the north-eastern corner of the field appear to relate to boundaries of closes originally fronting Cotswold Lane and the possible remains of a platform for a structure. Although a number of these were recorded on 19th-century maps, their overall character is suggestive of shrunken medieval settlement remains, elements of which may have been fossilised in later boundaries.

A substantial earthwork running transversely across the slope was interpreted as a terraced track or road, perhaps a continuation of the lane passing to the east of Old Sodbury church and onto a prominent terrace rising obliquely up the Cotswold escarpment towards Old Sodbury hillfort. Although this earthwork was not dated with any certainty, if this interpretation is correct, the terrace must predate the possible medieval earthwork system.

Although the survey has demonstrated the archaeological potential of earthworks likely to be associated with areas of former medieval settlement (the double lynchet track may prove to have an earlier origin), a fuller understanding of the remains would only be possible with full earthwork survey of the whole field and a detailed examination of all available air photography.

Mark Corney, Nick Morris and David Etheridge, AAU

OZLEWORTH, *Newark Park Estate, ST 78239308*. An evaluation of the historic farm buildings on the estate was undertaken to guide the owners in seeking appropriate conservation measures. The evaluation included a detailed inventory of the buildings and an assessment of their architectural and historical significance and their contribution to the landscape.

Michael Hill

PAINSWICK, *Kimsbury Camp, Painswick Beacon, SO 86881196*. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during conservation work at Kimsbury Camp, following a more extensive programme of restoration undertaken in 2005. The scheme comprised two excavations for the construction of revetment walls to stabilise sections of the ramparts, the creation of two flights of stone steps to alleviate erosion damage, and the backfilling of a small erosion hollow near to a flight of steps installed in 2005. Observation of these works demonstrated that the first and second ramparts had been created by the localised alteration of the natural slope, although the evidence for this was less clear in the area of the second rampart.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

PRESTBURY, *Four Gables, Blacksmith Lane, SO 97162373*. An evaluation recorded no significant archaeological features or deposits, although a few late post-medieval finds were recovered

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

Church Court, Mill Street, SO 97202404. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches for a northward extension of the building identified an undated old ground surface. No other archaeological deposits had survived various 20th-century rebuildings of the farm complex.

Arch Invest

PRESTON, *land at Siddington Park Farm, SP 04040003*. Fifteen evaluation trenches, excavated within a proposed development area, identified a number of features of middle Iron-Age date in the south-eastern part of the site and along its northern boundary. These features, which consisted of ditches and pits surviving to depths of over 1 m, corresponded with anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey; they suggest an Iron-Age settlement in the southern part of the site and a field system defined by ditches to the north.

David Kenyon, CA

Land at Kingshill South, SP 03500100. Extensive geophysical and topographic surveys of the water meadows, undertaken as part of an environmental impact assessment, led to further evaluation of the site. The earliest identifiable activity was a shallow ditch of later Bronze-Age or early Iron-Age date. The most extensive activity was Romano-British in date, and the ceramic building material and associated pottery suggest the presence of a Roman masonry building in the immediate vicinity. Further settlement is suggested by a significant quantity of material recovered from a number of pits, agricultural features such as ditches and quarry pits. The lack of evidence of activity dating to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods is consistent with the documented agricultural usage of the site during these periods.

Charlotte Thompson, Arch SE

PUCKLECHURCH, *Shortwood Quarry*, ST 68207705. Archaeological monitoring and excavation was carried out in the region of a Roman road. Two areas were investigated to either side of the road, and a number of shallow charcoal-filled pits were found in both areas. Although these contained no dating evidence, they were similar to pits of possible ritual function found on a number of archaeological sites and generally dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. Two features, a ditch and a possible quarry dated to the Roman period, contained very few finds, suggesting that any Roman settlement was not in the immediate area. A ditch and a dump of colliery waste, associated with the adjacent 18th–19th-century Brandy Bottom colliery, were also found. There was no evidence of medieval or later ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

RUARDEAN, *Ruardean Castle*, SO 61941782. The masonry remains of the western tower of a small castle or fortified manor house dating probably to the 13th–14th century were recorded in advance of consolidation of the masonry. The interior of the tower was octagonal, whilst its exterior was circular, with a batter at the base. It had at least one window facing north-westwards and a rib-vaulted ground floor. It was entered on the ground floor by a dog-legged passageway with a spiral staircase to the south, housed in a projecting turret leading to the upper storeys. Adjoining the tower, to the north-east, was another building, although only a tiny fragment of its inner (south-eastern) wall survived. The ashlar spring of the stair turret adjoins the tower to the south-east, as does a short stretch of curtain wall. The entrance passage to the ground floor of the tower survives as a short stretch of ashlar and a hollow-way. All these remains appear to be of one build. The earthwork remains of two wards are also visible, although it is not known whether these are contemporary with each other, and the possible presence of an earlier motte and bailey fortification on the site may impede the interpretation of the surviving earthworks. These earthworks may represent a single 14th-century complex consisting of a high-status and masonry inner ward and a lower-status and predominately wooden outer ward. However, they appear less regular than would be expected for a single-phase construction, and the inner ward may represent the extent of 14th-century building and mask an earlier motte, the bailey for which survives as the earthwork remains of the ‘outer ward’.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

The Laurels, SO 62201780. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of basements and foundation footings for two new houses and two new garages. Three archaeological features, two ditches and one small pit, were identified. One ditch was undated but was cut by a post-medieval ditch. The pit was of medieval origin. Fragments of iron-working slag were recovered from the dated features.

Briege Williams, FA

SISTON, *Warmley, Warmley Gardens*, ST 67007290. Following the removal of vegetation, a c.55 m-long curved retaining wall on the site of the former Warmley Brass Works was recorded using digital photography and dedicated rectification software to produce a scale montage of each face of the wall. The wall had been constructed of sandstone blocks and slabs, with the occasional use of brick and brass blocks, capped with brass blocks, and bonded with lime mortar. Some localised repairs and re-pointing were evident. The survey indicated that there were two phases to the wall’s construction, a lower and an upper, although similarities between the construction techniques employed in both suggested that they may have been successive seasons of work. The wall is provisionally dated to the 18th century although, as no groundworks were undertaken, no datable artefacts were recovered during the project.

David Etheridge, AAU

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *Somerford Keynes, Cotswold Water Park*, SU 02019425. Archaeological evaluation uncovered two modern gullies and a ditch which related to the extensive quarrying and landscaping activity that had taken place across the area. No other archaeological features or deposits predating the modern period were recorded.

Kelly Saunders, CA

STINCHCOMBE, *Tumbling Fields*, ST 72809880. An archaeological evaluation revealed evidence of post-medieval ridge-and-furrow and a backfilled post-medieval field boundary ditch. No evidence for earlier activity was recorded.

Mike Sims, OA

STOKE GIFFORD, *The Rotunda, Stoke Park Estate*, ST 61887731. A monitoring and recording exercise was undertaken on the site of the demolished 18th-century Rotunda on the Stoke Park estate. Two rings of mortared masonry were uncovered along with four stone capped culverts radiating outwards from a sump approximately in the centre of the base. These may represent an attempt to drain surface run-off from the slope on which the Rotunda was sited or be associated with a water feature, hitherto unrecorded, that existed in the centre of the Rotunda. A handful of artefacts was recovered during cleaning, two of which are possibly fragments of stone roof tile from the Rotunda structure. Following cleaning and recording, the remains were covered by geotextile membrane and gravel to ensure their preservation.

Robert Tutt, AAU

STROUD, *Stratford Park*, SO 84630572. An archaeological evaluation undertaken in and around the walled garden produced evidence for the layout of part of the garden with a central pond and cross paths set within an outer circuit path. The pond structure, at least half of which was revealed and excavated to its full depth, survived in fairly good condition, with its cement lining intact, although the upper decorative capping, probably of stone, had been removed. The combination of brickwork and cement lining suggests a late 19th- or early 20th-century date for the pond. Postholes on each side of the path may have been settings for a wooden structure, perhaps a trellis or arbour bordering the path. Evidence for previous planting schemes, apart from the occasional surviving fruit tree, had been obliterated by 20th-century disturbance,

Pat Chapman, NA

TEWKESBURY, *18 Jaynes Row*, SO 89643317. A watching brief took place during groundworks for a new garage in the area of the Oldbury Roman settlement. Three probable post-medieval features, two pits and a possible ditch, were recorded.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

THORNBURY, *former cattle market site, Bath Road*, ST 63858980. Building recording and a watching brief were undertaken in connection with the redevelopment of the site as a community centre.

The recording included rectified photography of selected masonry walls, including what may be an isolated remnant of a former medieval burgage or tenement plot, and a stone-built well. Two structures scheduled for demolition, the western end of a probable 18th-century cottage and a modern toilet block, were also recorded. The watching brief, undertaken during demolition of standing structures and subsequent groundworks, revealed a series of quarry pits and a zone of deep made-ground, possibly indicating further quarrying. A series of modern service trenches and concrete foundations associated with the former cattle market were also recorded, as well as the corner of a probable 19th-century stone building, of indeterminate function. Two cisterns were also located. The majority of finds were pottery sherds dating to the 18th and 19th centuries.

The project indicated that, despite its location on the edge of the conjectured medieval borough of Thornbury, the site appears to have been largely undeveloped prior to the commencement of late post-medieval quarrying and the establishment of the cattle market in the early 20th century. There was no evidence that known Romano-British activity in the area extended into the site.

Raymond Ducker and Donna Young, AAU

TIDENHAM, *Sedbury, Buttington Terrace*, ST 54809290. Archaeological evaluation comprised a single trench excavated at right angles to Offa's Dyke, which runs along the northern boundary of the site. The excavation revealed a number of shallow features which produced Roman pottery (including Severn Valley and samian wares), and a conglomerate quern stone of probable Roman date. No Saxon or medieval remains were discovered.

MA

Beachley, 5 Inner Loop Road, ST 54849235. A programme of archaeological work during the construction of two dwellings revealed two large concrete foundation blocks of 20th-century date. These have been interpreted (from local knowledge) as part of a ship building industry established here during the early 20th century. There were no other archaeological features and the only finds were a few fragments of 20th-century china and iron nails.

MA

TYTHERINGTON, *Tytberington Quarry*, ST 65578823. A watching brief undertaken in advance of an extension to the quarry identified the structural remains of 'Ramsoak Cottage' and an associated well. Several probable natural soil features, probably the result of cryoturbation, root disturbance or tree boles, were also observed in section. Despite a deep subsoil sequence and the close proximity of two Iron-Age sites no significant archaeological features or deposits were located.

Robert Tutt, AAU

UPTON ST LEONARDS, *Gloucester Business Park*, SO 87701578. An excavation recorded a single linear feature of post-medieval date, interpreted as a drainage or boundary ditch. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified, although the shallow topsoil across the site raises the possibility that the ground level in this area may have been previously reduced.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

Westend Farm, Westend Road, ST 71368802. A building survey and a watching brief were carried out to record former farmyard outbuildings prior to their redevelopment as residential accommodation. The earliest structures were a corn barn and a pigsty that may have dated from the late 17th century. An adjoining cowshed dated from the later 19th century and the most recent buildings were a granary and a dutch barn that were constructed between 1902 and 1921. During groundworks a stone-built drain with slab capping, contemporary with the cowshed, was exposed.

Andrew King, BaRAS

WINCHCOMBE, *Winchcombe Abbey*, SP 02402830. Resistivity survey was undertaken over part of the site of the abbey church, demolished in 1540, and the precise location of Loftus Brock's 1893 excavations was re-assessed in order to relate this to the survey. Evidence was found of the layout of the claustral buildings north of the abbey's nave and of a wall running south from the present Abbey House towards the pre-Dissolution gateway.

Martin Ecclestone, GADARG