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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

AA	Archenfield Archaeology Ltd
ACGC	Archaeological Consultant to Gloucester Cathedral
AOCAG	AOC Archaeology Group
BUSCS	Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
EHASI	English Heritage, Archaeological Survey & Investigation
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
GCCHET	Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Team
JMHS	John Moore Heritage Services
MA	Monmouth Archaeology
MoLAS	Museum of London Archaeology Service
OA	Oxford Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
110 Arch	110 Archaeology
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WHEAS	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service

ALMONDSBURY, *Wyck Beck Road, Cribbs Causeway, Filton, ST 57727983*. A gradiometer survey was undertaken in an area where desk-based assessment had identified increased potential for Saxon and/or medieval settlement remains. The survey identified significant field boundaries/enclosures of probable pre-medieval date, which contained possible archaeological remains along with evidence for medieval ridge-and-furrow. A large number of ambiguous responses may represent groups of pit-like features, although weak trends and areas of increased magnetic response, for which there is no definite interpretation, were also detected.

Julie Gardiner, WA

AMPNEY CRUCIS, *Holy Rood Church*, SU 06500189. A watching brief, continuing from 2006, revealed Victorian re-interment of human remains and ground build-up around the north and east sides of the north transept. No evidence for earlier phases of church construction was observed and no articulated inhumations were encountered.

Mike Sims, OA

Little Ampney, Wiggold, SP 04950470. A geophysical survey covering an area 40 by 100 m was carried out in June 2006 to test the presence of buried features identified from aerial photography. Magnetometry revealed a curvilinear ditch, possibly interrupted and with an entrance, one side of a square ditched enclosure, and numerous localized anomalies best interpreted as pits. Resistivity was less responsive because of the relatively dry conditions at the time of the survey. The results of the survey in conjunction with those of aerial photographic and topographical surveys suggest an oval causewayed enclosure with a pair of concentric ditches c.30 m apart and internally c.185 m across, and a square-shaped later prehistoric enclosure c.65 by 58 m.

Timothy Darvill, BUSCS

AMPNEY ST PETER, *Ranbury Ring*, SP 08750085. Archaeological evaluation on land immediately west of Ranbury Ring hillfort comprised five 50 by 2 m and three 2 by 2 m trenches. A substantial ditch, immediately to the west of the visible outer earthwork of Ranbury Ring, was interpreted as an outer defensive ditch. An undated pit and linear ditch and a post-medieval/modern limestone extraction pit were also recorded.

FA

BAGENDON, *Land to the south and west of Withy Close*, SP 01720630. Observation of the cleaning out of existing drainage channels for a new drain recorded no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

BAUNTON, *Sisters, Abbey Home Farm*, SP 03680530. Topographical and geophysical surveys, covering an area 40 by 60 m, were carried out over a previously unrecognised long barrow or plough-spread round barrow in June 2006. The topographic survey confirmed the presence of an elongated mound c.28 by 9 m and c.0.4 m high on a roughly east-west orientation. Resistivity survey revealed an area of high resistance coincident with the outline of the mound, suggesting the presence of buried stonework, and two areas of low resistance north of the mound which might indicate quarries. Magnetometry revealed two positive anomalies over the low-resistance features suggesting the presence of cultural debris or hearths.

Timothy Darvill, BUSCS

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Greystones Farm*, SP 17292084. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a new extension and garage recorded a posthole at a depth of 0.32 m and a grave at a depth of 0.23 m. The grave contained an adult inhumation and is likely to date from the Romano-British period. The inhumation was left *in situ*.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Greystones Farm, SP 17302088. An archaeological evaluation and watching brief, undertaken prior to and during groundworks associated with the demolition and replacement of a barn, recorded an undated pit and a post-medieval ditch sealed by buried sub- and topsoils.

Sian Reynish, CA

BRISTOL

Avonmouth, Plot 9, Cabot Park, Kings Weston Lane, ST 53907989. Four evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate further the results of the 1998 evaluation. Three trenches were excavated to a depth of c.1.90 m to determine the presence or absence of a band of organic clay dated to 5700–4200 BP. This was found in all three trenches. The fourth trench was excavated to a depth of 1.40 m to expose possible occupation surfaces of charcoal-rich clays associated with small quantities of burnt stone, animal bone and prehistoric pottery

between palaeochannels. Radiocarbon dates from samples of two possible hearths returned dates of 2840±40 BP and 2530±40 BP.

Portia Askew, MoLAS

Buildings 5 and 6, Harbourside, Anchor Road, ST 58287256. Archaeological excavation within an area known as Canon's Marsh identified medieval drainage channels, interpreted as a formalisation of the natural drainage pattern, which defined plots of land. The ground level within the plots had been raised by the large-scale dumping of quarry and building waste, and a boundary wall constructed to divide the reclaimed land, within the precinct of the abbey of St Augustine (now Bristol cathedral), from the marsh to the south. A medieval building with an attached garden was identified within the precinct. This was broadly contemporary with the culverting of one of the drainage channels and the laying out of a lane from the precinct to Canon's Marsh, access to which was controlled by a substantial gateway. The remains of a gate hinge on a Bath stone block was dated to the 17th century, at which time a number of probable industrial buildings were constructed within the precinct and a bridge across the culvert was strengthened. These were demolished in the 19th century to make way for transit sheds of the Great Western Railway.

Richard Young, CA

Plot ND8, Temple Quay North, Avon Street, ST 59807270. An archaeological watching brief identified no archaeological remains in the western part of the site which had been heavily truncated by modern buildings and drainage works. To the east, large sub-rectangular pits cut into alluvial clay were recorded in an area marked on a map of 1742 as 'The Brick Fields'. They were interpreted as clay extraction pits which had subsequently been filled with industrial and domestic waste, including 18th-century pottery and quantities of brick, tile, ash and glass slag. A map of 1828 depicts the site under cultivation. An extensive deposit of cultivation soil sealing the pits was cut by substantial sandstone foundations, probably from the buildings of the Avonside Engine Works recorded in 1883. These foundations were truncated by concrete structures probably associated with the development of the site as a paper works in the early 20th century.

James Tongue, CA

The Forge Inn, Barrow Road, Barton Hill, ST 60567306. A photographic building survey was conducted on both the interior and exterior of the Forge Inn prior to its demolition. The building was largely of one phase, with only minor cosmetic alterations.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Bishopsworth, 33 Highridge Green, ST 56496907. A watching brief revealed various disturbed deposits associated with the modern brick-built house and five walls associated with a building shown on the 1841 tithe map and named Bishport Farm on the 1952 Ordnance Survey map.

Heather Hirons, BaRAS

Bristol Sewage Treatment Works, SU 53307962. A watching brief during excavation of 13 geotechnical test pits recorded a sedimentary sequence typical of the Middle and Upper Wentlooge Formation. The Middle Wentlooge deposits contained thin, intermittent and discontinuous layers of peat representing buried terrestrial surfaces of likely prehistoric date. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded.

Julie Gardiner, WA

Chittening Road, ST 53358160. An excavation and watching brief uncovered the remains of two 19th-century farm buildings, two late 18th/early 19th-century pits and a small 'L'-shaped section of wall. These have been interpreted as the remains of Washingpool Farm and a former cottage.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Castle Park, ST 59017303. Two evaluations were carried out at the western end of Castle Park. Twenty-four trenches, excavated around the former route of Mary-Le-Port Street and the area bounded by High Street, Wine Street and Bridge Street, revealed that extensive cellaring had taken place across the site up to the 1930s.

In the 1950s, following Second World War bomb damage, the site was levelled for use as a car park and in the early 1970s Castle Park was created. As a result of these operations, made-up ground is over 2 m deep in some places, whilst in others medieval deposits survive less than 0.5 m below the present ground level. The discovery of a large 19th-century sewer trench beneath the route of Mary-Le-Port Street questions previous interpretations of this street as a Saxon hollow-way. A further four trenches revealed a 19th-century Pennant Sandstone floor surface cut into the natural clay, the remains of late 18th-century cellars and a medieval barrel-vaulted cellar with later post-medieval and early modern walls.

Andy King and Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Clifton, Pro-Cathedral Lane, Park Place, ST 57807321. A length of stone wall, built along the line of a field boundary on the south-west side of the lane, was recorded before demolition. Evidence for two ventilator openings, windows, a band course and quoins indicated that it had been part of the mid 19th-century Roman Catholic chapel of St Augustine, a later convent and a school built in the 1890s. New windows in the chapel and adjacent building had been added later, and a new entrance off the lane was created in the early 1930s.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Clifton, the former Pro-Cathedral, Park Place, ST 57737320. An historic building survey comprised photographic recording of threatened areas of the former Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral and a digital survey of the presbytery. The survey demonstrated that much of the standing remains are original features of the 19th-century building.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

The Old Courage Brewery, Finzel's Reach, ST 59227294. Excavations in an area where stone built tenements and associated activity of mid 13th-century date had previously been found revealed tenement plots extending back to the 12th–13th-century administrative boundary of the Law Ditch. These plots (on the west side of what was Temple Street) contained at least three large ovens built of brick and tile and of probable 17th-century date. Each was associated with a separate tenement, although the pattern of rebuild in the masonry walls suggests that the use of the three tenements was connected. Archaeological and documentary evidence suggests that the ovens were associated with the dyeing process.

An earlier phase of tenement divisions, preceding the mid 13th-century stone walls, was represented by small ditches and posthole alignments. Several barrel-lined wells, of 13th-century date, were also found. Further excavation of the Law Ditch demonstrated that it was cut into a very large channel, possibly of natural or prehistoric origin, which was later revetted. The channel's natural curve to the north and west had dictated the alignment of Bath Street when it was laid out in the 18th century. The ditch may have been the eastern boundary of the defensive Saxon bridgehead of 'Brygostow', though this remains speculative. Finds included the well-preserved wooden bridge of what was probably a 12th-century rebeck (rebeck), decorated bone beads and dice, and blank pieces suggesting that bone objects were manufactured in the vicinity. Excavations in the river front area revealed a large wooden water pipe that was part of a 17th–18th-century water supply system and two large well-preserved ship timbers that dated to c.1500–1820 and were probably from ships used in the sugar and/or slave trades.

Kate Brady, OA

Horfield, 4 Downend House Farm, Dovercourt Road, ST 60157645. A watching brief during groundworks for an extension to the building recorded remains of 18th- or 19th-century date and later farm structures. A deposit of 19th-century blue and white transfer ware pottery wasters and kiln furniture does not indicate production on the site and may have come from the Bristol Pottery in the city centre.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Former Hill House Hammond Building, Lewin's Mead, ST 58847340. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the south-east corner of the precinct of a 13th-century Franciscan friary. The remains of a possible medieval wall, foundations for another wall and associated deposits, drains, and a pit were recorded. The site produced pottery from the 12th to 15th centuries with some 12th- to 14th-century pottery found in a number of thin

deposits. Remains from a modern confectionery factory, predating the office block currently on the site, were also found.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

Former Soap Works, Old Bread Street, ST 59697286. Further recording work took place during conversion of the Gingell and the Foster & Wood buildings in areas not accessed in previous surveys.

John Bryant, BaRAS

The former drill hall, Old Market Street, ST 59687310. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for foundation and drainage trenches. The earliest identified deposits were post-medieval cultivation soils, possibly associated with gardens of former tenement plots fronting Old Market Street. A number of later structures identified were probably related to the late 19th-century sugar refinery, which had replaced a 17th-century refinery after it was destroyed by fire. They consisted of the remains of a curved brick structure, probably part of a chimney stack, in the western edge of the site and several stone-built walls which had been incorporated into the buildings of the XIth Battalion Territorial Army Headquarters in 1914. No artefacts predating the modern period were retrieved.

Steve Sheldon and Kate Cullen, CA

Old Market, 114 Jacob Street, ST 59727311. An archaeological evaluation, comprising two trenches, showed the natural red sand to be overlain by post-medieval garden soils relating to former tenement plots fronting Old Market Street. These had been cut by the footings for the present 18th/19th-century buildings, which had originally been a malthouse and/or brewery. A heavily truncated red sandstone wall towards the southern edge of the site may suggest that earlier, potentially medieval, structures once stood on the Jacob Street frontage. The watching brief, undertaken during the excavation of trial pits, identified a post-medieval well and structural remains belonging to the former malthouse/brewery.

Kate Cullen, CA

Land to the south of Portwall Lane, ST 59207242. Four evaluation trenches excavated in the area of a proposed footpath to locate the remains of the 13th-century Portwall identified neither it nor evidence for its removal. A late 13th- to 14th-century clay deposit may indicate a berm, thereby suggesting that the Portwall was situated north of the evaluation trenches and under the present alignment of Portwall Lane. The remains of a series of late post-medieval/modern structures recorded as buildings on 19th- and early 20th-century maps were also found.

Derek Evans and Kelly Saunders, CA

St George, Blackswarth Road, ST 61797320. A programme of archaeological evaluation, consisting of three trenches, revealed well-preserved deposits in the form of a gully, postholes, stone-built walls and cobbled/paved floor surfaces, dating mainly to the post-medieval period.

FA

Nos. 1–2 Redcliff Street, ST 59067277. An archaeological excavation at the site of a new Civil Justice Centre identified a series of 12th/13th-century postholes and pits cut into the natural alluvial clay. The postholes were associated with the remnants of mortar floor surfaces and stone hearths, mostly located towards the Redcliff Street frontage, and the pits contained well-preserved organic material including human waste and off-cuts of leather, shoes, timbers and dyestuffs such as madder. By the 13th/14th century a number of buildings with substantial stone party walls, and two with square garderobes at their rear, had been built and the stone-surfaced Little Thomas Lane established. Numerous dye vat/oven bases, a large stone tank, timber-lined tanning pits containing leather off-cuts, pits, drains, stone surfaces, and wells were constructed as the area became increasingly industrialised. Two furnaces contained the waste from the casting of copper alloy and the remains of ceramic crucibles. Skillet moulds of the 16th/17th century were also found in the vicinity. One furnace was relatively small and may represent small-scale craft working within a dwelling. The second furnace was much larger and could represent a commercial enterprise of some size. Other evidence for post-

medieval industrial activity included a substantial dump of waste from the manufacture of clay tobacco pipes, some of which displayed the stamp of John Hunt, a founder member of the Bristol Guild of Pipe Makers in 1652.

Richard Young, CA

Redcliff Street, Redcliffe Village Development, ST 59167266. The excavation of ten evaluation trenches identified evidence for activity from the 12th to 13th century onwards behind the Redcliff Street frontage in the western half of the development area. It included possible hearths, walls and floor surfaces, and the post-medieval line of the Law Ditch, a medieval feature that runs north-south through the centre of the area. To the east of the Law Ditch medieval wall footings and possible garden soils, of both medieval and post-medieval date, were found in an area that would have been to the rear of plots fronting St Thomas Street.

Alistair Barber, CA

Redcliff Wharf, ST 58947237. An archaeological evaluation recorded land reclamation, dating from at least the 18th century, and wharf walls, predating the existing 19th-century waterfront. Further evidence for an extensive 18th-century glassworks recorded on 18th-century maps was found in the northern and eastern parts of the site. It included brick floors and flues and deposits containing considerable quantities of glass working waste, often in association with deposits of kiln furniture, from the manufacture of tin-glazed earthenware and stoneware at an 18th-century pottery manufactory close to the site. The plan and floor surfaces of a 19th-century warehouse and Counting House and part of a residential dwelling were also recorded. These had been extensively robbed in the 20th century.

Tim Havard, CA

Redcliffe, 32-36 Victoria Street, ST 59227281. The first of two stages of an excavation recorded the partial remains of five medieval tenement plots that fronted Temple Street. These had well-preserved sequences of domestic floor surfaces, some containing coins, and hearths dating from the first settlement in this part of Redcliffe marsh through to the 16th century. The second stage revealed the corner of a medieval building associated with floor surfaces and occupation deposits, property boundary walls on a medieval layout, a silted-up drainage ditch which produced leather artefacts and was cut by a medieval rubbish pit, and deep deposits of garden soils. A length of one of the Law Ditches was exposed. It had been recut at least once and appeared to have had a bank on its eastern side with a stone revetment. It had been culverted in the 18th century and the culvert was rebuilt in the 19th century when a ceramic sewer was laid along its base.

Reg Jackson and Andy King, BaRAS

Redland, Redland Church, Redland Green Road, ST 57987499. A watching brief in the churchyard, north-west of the church, revealed the tops of four brick-built burial vaults, each of which was capped with Pennant flagstones. No other features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Sea Mills, Hadrian Close, ST 55507570. Six evaluation trenches within the area of the Roman town of *Abonae* identified 1st- to early 2nd-century Roman activity, and possible structural remains, at a depth of 0.30 to 0.76 m below the modern ground surface. Unusually for the area, these represented a single phase of occupation; the features may relate to the possible military origin of *Abonae*. Evidence for Roman activity post-dating the early 2nd century may have been destroyed during terracing for the construction of the houses on the site.

FA

Shirehampton, Walton Road, ST 52967677. Archaeological evaluation revealed no significant features, deposits or structures. Geoarchaeological evaluation identified Pleistocene deposits beneath the 100 ft terrace of the river Avon. Although this deposit has yielded Lower Palaeolithic material in the past, none was recorded in this evaluation.

FA

Shirehampton, Old Barrow Hill, ST 52817724. A programme of geoarchaeological and archaeological evaluation, in association with the University of Southampton and Queen Mary University of London, identified no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts and no Pleistocene sediments.

FA

Shirehampton, Snowberry Walk, ST 62407400. Archaeological excavation revealed a complex of post-medieval postholes, yard surfaces, garden areas and building foundations. They were the remains of a fenced field boundary, aligned east–west, which was replaced by a cottage complex comprising a sandstone terrace of four cottages, aligned north–south with a three-sided communal coal shed, all of which was bounded by a sandstone wall. The cottages, which were constructed in the 18th/19th century and may originally have been accommodation for miners or agricultural workers, formed part of the small settlement of Hudd’s Barton recorded on early maps.

FA

Silverthorne Lane, St Vincent’s Works, ST 60317254. A limited record, using a 3D laser scanner, was made of the exterior of a warehouse that had been severely damaged by fire in 2005, leaving the interior inaccessible. The warehouse is a rectangular single-storey stone building with a two-bay frontage and five-bay sides. The eastern elevation has twin gables, with evidence for multiple alterations to the large brick surround arches located centrally to each gable. The northern elevation contains five sets of regularly spaced windows, each with three rounded arched windows. Although the warehouse is a good example of Victorian functional architecture, its main value is as part of the surviving structures of St Vincent’s Works.

Paul Fitz, AOCAG

Speedwell Road, Speedwell Technology College, ST 63307450. A watching brief recorded a red brick mineshaft, probably associated with the former Speedwell colliery. It had been deliberately backfilled with rubble and capped with concrete. No other structures, artefacts, or significant archaeological deposits were identified.

Steve Sheldon, CA

Temple Back, ST 59367287. A watching brief on land adjacent to the river Avon recorded a possible 17th-century cobbled surface or slipway running SW–NE, a waterfront retaining wall, a drain associated with an 18th-century cellar structure, and a post-medieval or modern culvert. Timber piles of the former central electric lighting station were recorded. Wood from one of these was identified as fir.

Julie Gardiner, WA

Totterdown, 165–205 Bath Road, ST 60347169. An evaluation, consisting of three trenches, identified evidence of a macadam road, an earlier cobbled limestone surface and the remains of an 18th-century turnpike house.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

No. 2 Trenchard Street, ST 58497301. A building survey and a watching brief during the removal of external and internal render, revealed that the ground-floor street frontage was of 17th-century construction and was originally part of a building that extended north and south along the street. The rest of the surviving building was primarily of late 18th-century brick construction with 19th- and 20th-century extensions to the south. The first- and second-floor street frontage, however, had two phases of stone rubble construction. The northern half was contemporary with the brick build, but the southern half was early 19th-century and may have replaced a timber jettied elevation.

Andy King, BaRAS

Welsb Back, Crow Lane, ST 58897279. A single evaluation trench, excavated at the front of Favell House within the suspected location of the St Nicholas parish burial ground, confirmed the presence of human burials.

Dave Stevens, BaRAS

Westbury-on-Trym, 25 Shipley Road, ST 57197766. A watching brief was carried out on an area that had been farmland until after the First World War. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were observed with the exception of a reinforced concrete bomb shelter.

Jocelyn Davis, BaRAS

Westbury-on-Trym, the Primary Care Centre, Priory Dene, ST 57267735. A watching brief on the site of the former allotments recorded a circular pit of unknown date.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

CAINSCROSS, *Cotswold Canal and Oil Mills Bridge, SO 82520461.* A watching brief and programme of building recording were undertaken during excavations to reopen a stretch of the canal and rebuild the bridge. The remains of the original bridge structure were recorded before unsound sections were removed.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

CAM, *34 Hopton Road, ST 75779932.* An evaluation recorded the presence of three medieval ditches, perhaps the remains of settlement plots fronting Hopton Road, and a post-medieval feature.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

CHARLTON KINGS, *land at Glenfall Way, SO 97352095.* An evaluation by four trenches revealed a square cut ditch of unknown, but probably modern, date.

Stuart Joyce, CA

CHEDWORTH, *Chedworth Roman villa, SP 05301345.* An evaluation, comprising four trial pits, recorded the natural substrate, overlain by buried topsoil which contained Romano-British material. Above this was a substantial deposit of colluvium that appeared to post-date the villa period. This was sealed by metalling from a 19th-century trackway which was, in turn, sealed by the modern tarmac road surface. In one pit, the natural substrate was overlain by redeposited clays covered by stone and brick rubble paths dating from the late 19th and early 20th century.

Neil Adam, CA

CHELTENHAM, *land adjacent to the former Fletcher and Hamilton engineering works, Grove Street, SO 94442278.* Five evaluation trenches identified 19th-century brick-built structures including two walls, a surface and a well.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Land formerly occupied by Excell Eggs, 29 New Street, SO 94582274. Evaluation recorded post-medieval structures, including a cellar, relating to buildings recorded on 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps, and a capped well, built from imperial bricks, which post-dated the mid 19th century. There was no evidence to suggest earlier activity on the site.

Richard Macpherson Barrett and Briege Williams, GCCAS

Nos. 36–38 St James's Place, SO 95272223. A watching brief recorded no archaeological features although several walls and a well, probably dated to the second half of the 19th century, were observed in the surrounding area.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

CINDERFORD, *Cannop Foundry, Valley Road, SO 65001380.* A programme of building assessment and recording was undertaken in advance of proposed redevelopment. The site was originally constructed for the Bilson Gas Light Company in the 1880s and, having being vacated in the 1940s, was acquired by Cannop Foundry in 1957. The eight surviving buildings, some of which have acquired major extensions during the foundry's life, range from small stores to very large brick and stone workshops, of which three were originally part of the gasworks. The larger workshops display signs of continuous adaptation and alteration. One had

been constructed of coursed limestone blocks to which brick courses had been added to increase the height and rebuild the gables. Another, built only in brick, had a series of 20 rounded arched windows along the top of each side. The original roofs have been replaced with steel roof trusses and asbestos sheeting, probably when the extensions were added in the 1960s and 1970s.

Julian Munby, OA

CIRENCESTER

No. 22 Lewis Lane, SP 02500175. Archaeological monitoring recorded two Roman layers and no other archaeological features.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

No. 50 Querns Lane, SP 02220160. An evaluation comprising two trenches identified probable Roman demolition debris at a depth of c.0.70 m below the modern ground surface.

Emily Rowe, CA

No. 9 Prospect Place, SP 02940140. An evaluation, comprising one hand-dug pit, recorded limestone rubble deposits containing pottery of the late 2nd to 3rd century AD. Interpreted as Roman demolition layers, they were sealed by a dark brown silty clay deposit containing 70 sherds of Roman pottery, tile, nail and a Roman coin. This was interpreted as a possible 'dark earth' layer of post-Roman date.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

No. 18 St Peter's Road, SP 02220170. An archaeological evaluation, comprising a single trench, encountered probable Roman demolition debris c.0.80 m below present ground level. It was sealed by a series of post-medieval garden deposits, all of which were cut by a modern service trench.

Steve Sheldon, CA

No. 24 St Peter's Road, SP 02280164. A single evaluation trench encountered probable Roman demolition debris at a depth of 0.63 m below the present ground level. It was sealed by 'dark earth' and later garden deposits.

Emily Rowe, CA

No. 7 Sheep Street, SP 02080188. The excavation of a test pit identified stone-built deposits which represented either the remains of a wall with an associated rubble deposit or an area of hard-standing delimited by a kerb. These deposits were undated but are likely to be Roman or medieval.

FA

Nos. 6–20 Spitalgate Lane, SP 02170238. The excavation of two evaluation trenches identified no *in-situ* Roman deposits. The earliest deposits dated to the 12th/14th century and are interpreted as medieval levelling or landscaping associated with the foundation of the nearby Augustinian abbey. These deposits were cut by post-medieval stone buildings (demolished in the 1960s) fronting Spitalgate Lane.

James Tongue, CA

The Garden House, Stonewalls, Victoria Road, SP 02800146. An evaluation, consisting of fifteen 1.5-m² test pits, confirmed the presence of significant archaeological remains. They included three walls and two floor surfaces (one a tessellated pavement), possible cut features, rubble deposits and substantial fills. The features (not excavated) probably date to the Roman period. A single post-medieval/modern stone-built garden feature was found at the south end of the site.

FA

No. 92 Watermoor Road, SP 02990113. A watching brief during the hand excavation of trenches for the foundations of a rear extension recorded a later Roman or post-Roman layer overlain by a thick deposit of post-medieval cultivation soil. This was in turn sealed by re-deposited modern soil associated with the

development of the house. A number of modern service trenches cutting the later deposits did not penetrate much deeper than the surface of the earliest layer.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Stratton, 9 St John's Close, SP 01910343. Human remains were encountered during excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the property. The supine inhumation was oriented north–south and was interpreted as Roman in date. Coffin nails were found in the grave cut along with some disarticulated human bone, a prehistoric flint and a fragment of possible Roman tile. The grave had been partly cut into an earlier feature, the extent of which was unknown.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

Stratton, Stratton Mills, SP 02020340. A watching brief was undertaken during the demolition of retail, storage and distribution facilities and the construction of 32 residential units. A ditch and the remains of a leat were observed, although no artefacts predating the modern period were recovered.

Sian Reynish, CA

COLD ASTON, *Cold Aston Primary School*, SP 12701980. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of three trenches north and west of the school buildings towards the churchyard boundary. A deep silty clay topsoil and subsoil sequence overlying the natural matrix of limestone brash and bedrock was recorded c.1.50 m below the present ground surface. A small number of unabraded late Saxon/early medieval sherds of Cotswold unglazed ware was recovered from the subsoil, although no features of Saxon or medieval date were identified. The site probably remained open and undeveloped through this period despite its proximity to the medieval, and probably earlier, manor house.

Tom Vaughan, WHEAS

COLEFORD, *Whitecliff, Glendoran*, SO 56871016. A watching brief monitored a c.250-m section of pipe trench which passed Whitecliff Furnace, an important late 18th-century coke-fired blast furnace. A large amount of waste material from the furnace had been spread to the east of the monument and along the course of the adjacent road (Newland Street), perhaps to create a solid yard and trackway to service the furnace. A sandstone surface was also discovered, and a stone-built culvert, of probably 18th-century date, was recorded in a nearby test pit. No evidence of activity predating the furnace was discovered.

Stephen Potten, WHEAS

COLN ST DENNIS, *4 Days Cottage, Coln Rogers*, SP 08540951. A watching brief conducted during the construction of an extension to the cottage recorded two pits containing pottery of 11th- to 12th-century date. There is also evidence for 16th-century and later horticulture and metal working on the site.

David Gilbert, JMHS

DAGLINGWORTH, *Manor Farm*, SO 99670437. An evaluation trench 50 m long by 1.8 m wide along the long axis of a proposed manège identified a ditch, measuring 1.11 m wide by 0.26 m deep and crossing the trench on a NW–SE alignment. The feature, which was cut into the natural substrate and sealed by the topsoil, produced an assemblage of slightly abraded early 2nd-century Roman pottery.

FA

DOWDESWELL, *Upper Dowdeswell Manor*, SP 00601900. Earthworks at Upper Dowdeswell were surveyed and interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval park attached to Upper Dowdeswell manor house.

Michael Fradley, EHASI

DURSLEY, *the former Lister-Petter drawing offices site, Long Street*, ST 75889826. An evaluation revealed over 2 m of made ground deposited across most of the site after the demolition of the drawing office. A small area at the northern end of the site had medieval and post-medieval cultivation soils with domestic rubbish pits surviving less than half a metre below present ground level. An 18th-century wall footing and

slab floors exposed in one of the trenches may have been associated with warehouses depicted on a map of 1844.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land off Union Street, ST 75509790. Three evaluation trenches identified footings associated with the former Dursley poor-law union workhouse. There was a strong correlation between the archaeological remains and buildings recorded on historic maps.

Derek Evans, CA

DYMOCK, *Stallards Place, Stoneberrow Place, SO 69863133.* Excavation exposed a Romano-British boundary ditch extending north–south across the area, a gully running parallel to the boundary at the western edge of the site and two ditches that may have defined irregularly shaped enclosures. Two possible Roman structures, defined by postholes, were also identified. One lacked form and may have been truncated by ploughing. All features produced pottery dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD and were sealed by a soil horizon containing exclusively Roman material, the result of cultivation of this area during the later part of the Roman period. Medieval activity, dated by pottery of the 11th and 14th centuries, was represented by a cluster of pits, some of which may have been postholes forming part of a rectilinear structure, and gullies. Most of these were close to the road frontage in the southern part of the site, although a single larger pit was located near the western edge of the site. Evidence for use of the site during the post-medieval period consisted of a 16th–17th-century well, four pits, and a ditch which produced 17th-century pottery and is likely to have defined the western boundary of the property.

Andrew Simmonds, OA

The former Ann Cam's School, SO 69843134. Evaluation recorded deposits which contained Romano-British pottery, a 1st-century BC/AD copper-alloy brooch and an undated animal burial, at a depth of 0.62 to 0.74 m beneath the modern ground surface. The deposits were cut by modern features and suggest that significant *in-situ* Romano-British remains may survive in the immediate vicinity.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Kyrleside, SO 69973112. Evaluation recorded a small pit and two ditches which contained Roman pottery. The ditches may have been part of a Roman enclosure system, and slag finds suggest that iron smelting had also been undertaken in the early Roman period. Two larger ditches containing both Roman and late medieval pottery may be part of a substantial boundary ditch relating to medieval burgage plots in the area. Residual finds of pottery, dating from the late Iron Age/early Roman period to the 17th century, and slag suggest settlement activity in the vicinity for a substantial period.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

FAIRFORD, *Horcott Quarry western extension, SP 14500000.* Excavations in advance of gravel extraction have revealed a range of features from different periods. Late neolithic/early Bronze-Age activity was represented by a small number of pits containing Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery and by a burnt mound by the edge of a palaeochannel. Several intercutting curvilinear ditches (one of which was segmented with a burial in one of the segments) dated to later in the prehistoric period. A crouched burial close to the palaeochannel probably also dated to that phase. Subsequent excavation uncovered a settlement of at least 20 early Iron-Age roundhouses on slightly elevated ground overlooking a stream. They were aligned with their doorways facing south-east and many displayed evidence of a porch. Lines of fence posts and shallow ditched enclosures were also found, along with an unusually large number of four-post structures (probably small buildings used to store agricultural produce such as grain) for such an open, valley site. The site seems to have been abandoned by the middle Iron Age, at which time a settlement was established at Horcott pit *c.* 1 km to the south.

The focus of the Roman settlement was a small masonry building with projecting wings, probably dating to the 2nd–3rd century AD. Excavations also revealed one of the largest Roman rural cemeteries yet discovered in the Upper Thames Valley. The cemetery probably dates to the late Roman period (3rd–4th century AD) and may have been a communal burial ground for the numerous farmsteads in the vicinity. It

was in two distinct parts. The northern group of 19 burials was mainly babies and children, whilst the 57 burials in the southern group were mostly adults. A typically wide range of burial practices was represented, with some bodies lying face down and a number, which had been decapitated after death, with the head placed between the knees or by the feet. Many were buried in coffins represented by iron nails, a few graves had stone linings, and one contained a small lead-lined coffin containing the remains of a young girl. Many of the grave chambers used large blocks of masonry, probably derived from the ruins of the house, which may have been unoccupied at that time.

The early Saxon (c.5th–8th century AD) settlement is one of the largest of this date to have been excavated in the region. It consisted of two types of contemporary building: sunken-featured buildings representing workshops or simple dwellings, and large rectangular post-built halls which were probably dwellings. Grass-tempered pottery, loomweights, bone combs, weaving tools and metal finds, including coins, knives and fittings, were recovered from these structures, and one contained a complete cow burial. Post-medieval activity consisted of a small number of field boundary ditches aligned NE–SW.

Kate Brady and Lorraine Lindsay-Gale, OA

Fairford Community Centre, SP 15180113. An excavation in advance of the construction of a new meeting room recorded evidence of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity. The Saxon activity comprised a single linear feature, possibly an early plot boundary division, and a small quantity of residual pottery. The remains of two buildings, ditches, cobbled surfaces, a well and numerous rubbish pits dated to the medieval period, and a number of hearth features, areas of burning and quantities of lead and stained-glass fragments, suggest industrial activity associated with the medieval buildings. Much of the surviving archaeological deposits were severely truncated by post-medieval levelling associated with the development of Fairford Free School

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Roman villa*, SO 78500290. Excavation on the north-eastern side of the settlement produced evidence of an extension of the prehistoric trackway, which continued northwards between alignments of short disconnected boundary gullies. These were replaced by much deeper ditches in the 1st century BC/AD. Evidence for a Romano-British sill beam feature and a post-medieval structure was also found.

E.G. Price

St Peter's Church, SO 77100330. A resistivity survey to the south of the churchyard produced evidence for a continuation of the boundary ditch already identified to the west of the churchyard. Only evidence for ridge-and-furrow was found to the east of the road.

E.G. Price

GLOUCESTER

Gloucester Cathedral, SO 83111876. Drawings were made to inform the conservation programme and conservation of the tomb of Edward II. Records were made of the north transept during repair works. There was plentiful evidence for the Romanesque building in the form of re-used architectural detail; the gable is formed of a blind arcading of unusual type. Graffiti, masons' marks (banker marks) and evidence of past repairs were all noted. An archaeological assessment was prepared for two bays of the south aisle prior to their repair. A preliminary survey of the bays is being carried out by Jerry Sampson.

Carolyn Heighway, ACGC

St Oswald's Priory, SO 83071902. Archaeological monitoring during works to reduce ground levels along Priory Road and St Mary's Street identified the brick footings to a 19th-century wall. No medieval deposits or artefacts were encountered. The material removed comprised overburden spread across the site following the demolition of the 19th-century church of St Catherine in the early 20th century. Unstratified artefacts included disarticulated human bone, butchered pig bone and various fragments of 19th- and 20th-century pottery, glassware, nails and other ironwork.

Jonathan Smith, GCCHET

Llanthony Priory, SO 82301804. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for the provision of new fencing along the Llanthony Road frontage, an area which historic maps suggests is outside the priory precinct. No significant archaeological deposits were identified and the mixed nature of the material exposed was consistent with the raising of the carriageway on an embankment in the early 20th century.

Jonathan Smith, GCCHET

Nos. 22–26 Northgate Street, SO 83221857. A watching brief revealed deep deposits of made ground sealing cess pits. All recorded deposits or features were post-medieval in date.

Mike Sims, OA

Kingsholm, Gloucester Rugby Football Club, SO 83461927. A watching brief during the construction of a new south stand observed approximately 80 trenches, each measuring 2 m², excavated around driven piles forming the foundations of the new stand. A short sequence of Roman deposits near the Kingsholm Road side of the site, truncated during earlier development, immediately overlay the natural sand. Evidence of Roman occupation, including a well, ditch, gully and the remains of a beam slot, was observed in some trenches, and the presence of Roman roof tile in the ceramic assemblage suggests a building may have been in the vicinity. Considerably less Roman pottery was found towards the west end of the site, indicating the western limit of the Roman road-side occupation, and only thick post-medieval deposits were observed in this area. In the extreme southern and western part of the site more clay and alluvium were recorded, suggesting a former water course, possibly a tributary of the river Twyver.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Kingsholm Primary School, SO 83621914. Evaluation recorded a well which was probably associated with the Victorian terraced housing that had stood on the site. No further archaeological features or deposits were found.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

Kingsholm Close, Sandburst Road, SO 83421959. Evaluation recorded 1st-century building remains, a surface, and evidence of 4th-century surfaces and a possible building at a depth of as little as 0.5 m below ground level. These conform to the pattern of evidence found elsewhere in the Kingsholm area of Gloucester.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

Gloucester South-West Bypass, Netheridge Section, SO 81351530. Archaeological monitoring during groundworks for the construction of the new road recorded a few undated plough furrows, a backfilled brook, three post-medieval ditches and a spread of post-medieval building rubble.

Rachel Heaton and Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Quedgeley, Manor Farm, SO 81501367. A watching brief during alterations to drainage management recorded part of the original moat.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

Quedgeley Enterprise Park, SO 81061330. Evaluation recorded three undated, shallow linear features which appeared to run parallel to Naas Lane to the south. They may represent post-medieval drainage channels or obsolete boundary ditches. A small spread of material containing a single abraded sherd of possible medieval pottery was also recorded. No other archaeological features or deposits were found.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

HEWELSFIELD AND BROCKWEIR, *Orchard Cottage, Hewelsfield*, SO 56850219. A programme of archaeological work was carried out during ground level reduction. Two areas of structural remains were found. The first, consisting of two clay-bonded courses of stone wall built directly on the natural ground surface, may have been part of a 19th- or 20th-century pigsty, thought to have been in this area of the garden. The second was part of a substantial building which post-dated the 17th century. It had been constructed

over a compacted layer of broken stone which produced medieval pottery and lay directly on natural fawn clay.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

Mill Bank, Mill Hill, SO 54600167. Despite the proximity of Offa's Dyke, no archaeological finds or features were found in a single evaluation trench,

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

HINTON, *Cromwell Farm, Newtown, Sharpness*, SO 67490171. An evaluation, totalling 300 m of trenching, recorded a single shallow pit of unknown date and two residual sherds of medieval pottery. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

KEMBLE, *Ewen Manor*, SU 00619763. Evaluation recorded no archaeological deposits in the surface of the natural limestone substrate. This was overlain by a layer of light brown silty clay, which varied in thickness and was associated with ridge-and-furrow features visible in the adjacent field.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

KEMPSFORD, *Buildings 15 and 16, RAF Fairford*, SU 16409799. A watching brief undertaken during groundworks identified seven undated ditches. They probably represent further activity associated with Iron-Age, Romano-British and medieval features identified during previous archaeological investigations.

Sian Reynish, CA

Manor Farm, SU 17309790. Further phases of work in advance of quarrying exposed poorly dated, but probably early to mid Roman, field boundary ditches. The project has investigated a block of over 50 ha of Roman landscape.

James Lewis, TVAS

KINGSWOOD, *Middleyard Farm*, ST 74459198. Archaeological evaluation revealed the possible remains of a Roman field system, an undated pit and a post-medieval/modern pond or extraction pit.

FA

MAISEMORE, *Overton Farm*, SO 80112247. The excavation of six evaluation trenches revealed two pits, of possible medieval date, and an undated field boundary ditch.

FA

MICKLETON, *St Lawrence's Church*, SP 16234353. Evaluation recorded five ditches, the remains of two later walls and a posthole at between 0.40 and 0.96 m below the modern ground level. The features may be associated with earthworks forming a partial rectangular enclosure to the east and south of the church and may represent the remains of activity associated with the documented medieval estate complex at Mickleton.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

MITCHELDEAN, *land adjoining Millend House, Millend*, SO 66301850. The excavation of a single evaluation trench revealed the base of an iron bloomery of probable medieval date, the stone foundation of what may have been part of a structure surrounding the bloomery and the remains of associated surfaces, pits and dumps of iron-smelting waste. These were sealed by a probable early post-medieval demolition layer and successive garden deposits.

Jo Wainwright, WHEAS

9 Culver Street, SO 72132581. An archaeological evaluation recorded two distinct but equally worn stone surfaces, one of which was sealed by soil containing 17th- and 19th-century pottery, and a possible well. Most of the evaluation trenches revealed a simple sequence of modern garden topsoil above a subsoil which directly

overlay the natural substrate. This suggests that the site had remained open ground, probably used as pasture, from at least the late 18th and early 19th century, as suggested by the earliest maps of the area.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

NAUNTON, *Grange Hill Quarry*, SP 11602435. Archaeological excavation immediately to the west of an earlier evaluation trench which had contained a possible prehistoric ditch found no significant archaeological deposits. A number of undated, but probably post-medieval, quarry pits were recorded.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

NEWLAND, *Lodges Farm and Valley House*, SO 55100806. Evaluation recorded three ditches and two pits of modern or post-medieval date. The ditches were fairly shallow and visible on the surface as indentations running parallel with the contours of the field. They contained no dating evidence, but are probably the remains of a system of catchwater leats and meadow irrigation.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

NEWNHAM, *land to the rear of Tower Cottage and Bentley House*. SO 69011184. Three evaluation trenches recorded a single pit of late medieval date. It was interpreted as a rubbish pit in the back plots of one of properties fronting High Street.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

NORTHLEACH WITH EASTINGTON, *1–2 Tannery Corner, Tannery Lane*, SP 11551448. A watching brief recorded the robbed-out remains of a small cottage, which had a chimney on its west side and a stone well to the rear. Pottery deposited during the robbing process suggests it was occupied during the 18th century, although it is depicted on maps dated 1820 and 1925. The north side of the development area had been subjected to considerable disturbance during earlier construction work, although stratified archaeological deposits were observed extending beneath Tannery Lane to the west. No archaeological features predating the 18th century were recorded, although some residual medieval pottery, dating from the 11th and 13th centuries, was retrieved.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Eastington Manor, SP 12621386. A watching brief during the construction of an extension and addition of buttresses to the manor house recorded no archaeological finds or features.

FA

NORTH CERNEY, *Cutham Hill House, Cutham Lane*, SP 01670713. Excavation revealed a heavily truncated ditch, aligned NW–SW, which extended into the excavation area from the south-east and terminated within 3 m of the site boundary. The ditch represents a continuation of a feature identified during a previous evaluation and interpreted as an extension of the Perrot's Brook dykes. A number of late post-medieval and modern features were also recorded.

FA

NORTH NIBLEY, *St Martin's Church*, ST 73569609. A watching brief recorded two coffin-shaped vaults of dry stone construction and a grave cut. The vaults, one of which was below the 19th-century table tomb of a member of Exell family, contained human skeletal remains and coffin fragments. Fragments of figurative sculpture, a medieval gravestone and a medieval string course/gutter were also found when part of a retaining wall was removed.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

NORTON, *land west of Church Farm, Prior's Norton*, SO 86202420. A resistivity survey was carried out over a linear ridge, obliquely overlain with ridge-and-furrow, in a field recorded as 'Stanway Piece' on the Norton tithe map. The ridge runs NE–SW on a straight line from the point at which the A38 road between Combe Hill and Gloucester curves westwards towards Norton. The survey suggests the ridge was a trackway with

a ditch on either side.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

PILNING AND SEVERN BEACH, *Plots 6030 and 6040, Western Approaches Distribution Park, Avonmouth*, ST 55108340. Seven evaluation trenches were targeted at the possible continuation of linear features from an adjacent area of extensive Roman settlement activity. Roman ditches and gullies, forming part of a possible sub-divided enclosure, were recorded on the southern edge of the site. Similarities with features previously identified in the adjacent area suggest that the enclosure is likely to date from the 2nd to 4th century AD. Several late post-medieval/modern features were found close to the site of the former Dyer's Farm and Creed's Farm, supporting the view that those were constructed in the late 17th/18th century and the 19th century respectively. Undated ditches throughout the site, many respecting the alignment of extant drainage ditches, were interpreted as post-medieval and modern field boundaries and drains. No medieval evidence for the settlements was found.

Carl Champness, OA

PRESTBURY, *Kennan House, Park Lane*, SO 96652454. A watching brief was undertaken during the machine excavation of trenches for the foundations of an extension to the house and a detached garage. Cartographic sources suggest that the area was within the southern half of the eastern enclosure of the moated site associated with the medieval bishops of Hereford. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were recorded although the extension was sited to the south of the postulated enclosure. Substantial terracing associated with the house's construction may have removed evidence for the moat ditch in the area of the garage.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Harbury, Spring Lane, SO 96762453. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the hand excavation of trenches for the foundations of an extension to the house and a detached garage. Cartographic sources suggest that the area was within the centre of the south-east corner of the moat's eastern ditch. No evidence for the presence of significant archaeological deposits or the postulated ditch was retrieved, although differences in the surface height of the lias clay in the area suggest that the ditch may actually be a gradual slope in ground level.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

RUDFORD AND HIGHLEADON, *land at Rectory Meadows, Church Lane, Rudford*, SO 78022170. Evaluation recorded five shallow ditches. One is provisionally dated to the late Iron Age and the others may be contemporary, representing discrete boundaries and enclosures of an Iron-Age settlement. Alternative interpretations are that some of these features represent Saxon or Norman activity associated with the nearby church or relate to medieval or later water management associated with a former mill in the vicinity.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

RUSPIDGE AND SOUDLEY, *The Old Grange*, SO 66791314. Four evaluation trenches were excavated at the site of an early post-medieval house on land formerly owned by Flaxley abbey. All recorded archaeological deposits related to the house and outbuildings and to later farming activity. They included a section of rubble foundation wall from a contemporary walled garden, evidence of industrial activity in the form of a layer of lime mortar and crushed sandstone, a dump of vitreous iron ore, slag and ash, and a small area of compacted pebble and sandstone surface. The slag spread sealed a rubble wall foundation, 0.60 m in width, which lay directly on the natural red clay. Two 20th-century rubbish dumps and a modern water drainage channel were also recorded.

Graham Arnold, AA

St White's Farm, SO 65601270. An evaluation produced substantial evidence for iron production and primary smithing in the form of a charcoal- and slag-rich deposit, which contained pottery dating to the late 12th or 13th century. This activity is likely to have been associated with earthworks, adjacent to the excavation trench, which may be the remains of medieval occupation focused on the chapel of St White. A hollow-way recorded

in one of the trenches may have provided access to this settlement and suggests that its focus was at St White's Farm. A localised dump of slag encountered elsewhere in the evaluation was sealed by a colluvial soil horizon, suggesting an early post-medieval date. No other significant archaeological remains were encountered. Features within the site boundary, previously interpreted as extensive scowles, were interpreted as natural undulations in the solid geological strata infilled with softer deposits rather than as quarries.

Steve Teague, OA

SANDHURST, *Willington Court Roman villa*, SO 83862425. Fieldwalking and a metal-detecting survey were conducted to direct a more focused geophysical survey of the stone-built villa complex identified in 1968. They identified two possible areas of interest indicated by concentrations of pottery, dating from the 1st to 4th centuries AD, ceramic building material and tesserae. A resistivity survey on the southern area indicated a square stone structure, which may represent the buildings identified in 1968.

A.J. Roberts

SEVENHAMPTON, *Dower House*, SP 03652252. A skull and other fragments of human bone, discovered by a builder, were identified as the remains of a single adult, probably from a previously disturbed burial. The condition of the bone suggests that it was buried over 100 years ago.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

ST BRIAVELS, *The Old Granary*, SO 55830447. Archaeological monitoring recorded a single feature containing a possible cut stone which may have been robbed from the castle. Part of a stone mortar, possibly medieval in date, was also recovered.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

STANWAY, *Hailes Abbey Cottage*, SP 05103012. Two trenches revealed a possible demolition layer relating to a building on the site shown on a map of 1587. The layer was sealed by a buried soil, suggesting that the site was open for an extended period after the deposition of the demolition debris. Above this were deposits associated with the construction and use of Hailes Abbey Cottage.

Stuart Joyce, CA

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *Unicorn Hotel*, SP 18982572. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land currently used as a car park. No archaeological deposits were recorded on the west side of the area. On the east side probable 19th-century quarrying activity and a limestone wall, perhaps constructed in the 15th century, were exposed. The wall was 0.60 m thick and almost parallel with the nearby Fosse Way, although no floor or occupation deposits were associated with it. It remains unclear whether it formed part of a boundary or dwelling.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Lyndhurst Mews, SP 19202563. Archaeological monitoring recorded the remains of a post-medieval boundary, probably associated with burgrave plots in the area. Part of a pit containing late medieval/early post-medieval pottery was interpreted as a domestic rubbish pit.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

The Rectory, Sheep Street, SP 19072561. No archaeological features were recorded in a single evaluation trench, with the exception of a large pit, probably a quarry, which had been backfilled in the 19th century.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

TEWKESBURY, *Swilgate Road*, SO 89243257. Evaluation recorded two undated features interpreted as post-medieval rubbish pits associated with burgrave plots in the area. No further archaeological features or deposits were found.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

Nelson Street and Barton Street, SO 89303270. Piles and foundation trenches were observed during a watching brief. The piling identified the natural substrate at a depth of *c.*1.80 m, although it was not possible to distinguish other layers above this. The foundation trenches, excavated to a depth of 0.60–0.80 m, revealed only mixed soils and overburden with variable brick rubble, and no significant archaeological features, finds or deposits were identified. Medieval and earlier levels may survive, largely undisturbed, below the layers of overburden.

Tom Vaughan, WHEAS

No. 46 High Street, SO 89303300. A watching brief identified structural remains in the form of three brick walls, which correlate with structures shown on a 19th-century Ordnance Survey map. Several thick soil deposits overlay the natural silty-sand and gravel deposit. They did not produce any datable materials and have been interpreted as garden soils.

Tom Vaughan and Sarah Phear, WHEAS

THORNBURY, *16–18 Castle Street*, ST 63709024. Two evaluation trenches were excavated to locate burghage boundaries which may extend eastwards across the site from the Castle Street frontage. Evidence of a possible boundary wall, two small gullies and a modern pit were identified in one of the trenches. The second trench contained no evidence of boundaries, although pottery dating to the medieval period was recovered, suggesting activity beyond the current known boundary.

Rachel Heaton, BaRAS

THRUPP, *Brimscombe Port*, SO 86980227. A programme of archaeological monitoring during the excavation of geotechnical test pits recorded a number of features likely to have formed part of the original canal and port basin. They included a portion of a wall, which may have been associated with a former swing bridge, and part of the stone base of a boat-weighing machine. Evidence was also found to suggest that much of the wharf walls and the edge of the port island were soft-edged banks rather than formal stone constructions.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

UCKINGTON, *Tewkesbury Road*, SO 92082468. Evaluation identified twenty archaeological features comprising ditches, pits and postholes, between *c.*0.44 and 0.79 m below the present ground level. Only one of the thirteen ditches produced material of Romano-British date, although all were on a similar alignment and may be multiple phases of field and enclosure boundaries relating to a possible extensive Romano-British settlement 350 m to the north-east. The Romano-British features were truncated by medieval ridge-and-furrow, all visible traces of which had been levelled by later ploughing.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

WEST DEAN, *Bixhead to Bream*, SO 60431092–60430675. A watching brief during the installation of an electricity cable identified a number of features associated with 19th-century industrial activity. Slag and other by-products of steel production were also found where the excavations passed close to the 19th-century Titanic steelworks.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

WESTONBIRT WITH LASBOROUGH, *Beaufort Polo Club, Down Farm*, ST 85409106. No archaeological features were found during evaluation, although three flint waste flakes were recovered from the topsoil.

Steve Hickling, GCCAS

WICKWAR, *Westend Farm, Westend Road*, ST 71368802. A building survey recorded a corn barn and a former pigsty that may have dated from the late 17th century, an adjoining cowshed dating from the later 19th century and a former granary and a dutch barn constructed between 1902 and 1921. A watching brief of groundworks recorded a stone-built drain with slab capping that was contemporary with the cowshed.

Andy King, BaRAS

WINCHCOMBE, 56–70 *Greet Road*, SP 02472920. An archaeological evaluation recorded a large partially exposed pit containing Roman pottery and building material, animal bone, and fragments of burnt stone and iron slag. Animal bone and a flint waste fragment were found in the fill of a flat-based ditch, aligned east–west close to the pit. A shallow flat-based gully, which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery, may represent a foundation for an earlier structure. In some trenches the surface of the natural brown lias clay had been cut by plough furrows at the base of a thick layer of plough soil representing extensive cultivation from the medieval to post-medieval periods. A thick layer of topsoil represented the site's use as pasture or orchard during the 18/19th century.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Winchcombe Abbey Church of England Primary School, Back Lane, SP 02292843. Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a new play area recorded part of a bank, interpreted as the Saxon *burh* bank, at a depth of 0.41 m below ground level and an undated stone foundation at a depth of *c.*1.50 m.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

Land adjacent to The Mount, Gretton Road, SO 40212293. Archaeological evaluation recorded numerous post-medieval ceramic land drains and a number of furrows from a medieval open-field system, visible on the surface running east–west throughout the field. A small, heavily truncated ditch, which contained a sherd of very abraded medieval pottery, was also recorded along with a wide, shallow ditch, which may have predated the ridge-and-furrow and which contained abraded Roman tile.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

WOODCHESTER, *Park Mill Dam, Woodchester Park*, SO 83150083. An earthwork survey and an evaluation were carried out. The survey identified several wall fragments and other structural elements of the Park Mill buildings depicted on late 18th- and early 19th-century maps. The four evaluation trenches revealed walls and a mortared surface at a depth of 0.10 m below the modern ground surface. They were interpreted as the remains of one of the mill buildings, although no dating material was retrieved from secure contexts. A subsequent watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new spillway identified the remains of a building and associated surfaces relating to the former mill. Although no dating material was retrieved, the features correlated with structures relating to a later phase of the mill depicted on the tithe map of 1838.

Kate Cullen, Alex Lang and Kathy Aston, CA