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Edited by JAN WILLS and JON HOYLE

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

AbA	Absolute Archaeology
ACA	AC Archaeology
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
BUSCS	Bournemouth University School of Conservation Sciences
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
GCCHS	Gloucester City Council Heritage Service
JMHS	John Moore Heritage Services
NT	The National Trust
OA	Oxford Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WA	Wessex Archaeology
WHEAS	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service
110 Arch	110 Archaeology

ALVINGTON, *Rossilyn, Knapp Lane*, SO 60320063. Excavation and recording were undertaken in September and October 2008 in advance of the construction of a domestic dwelling. At least three phases of significant archaeological features and deposits were identified. The first, tentatively dated to the earlier Roman period, comprised a cobbled terrace, and possible stone-built structures represented by rubble spreads. The second phase dated to the 3rd–4th century AD and included a stone-built structure with a contemporary cobbled pavement, a large refuse pit and evidence for iron smelting and on-site smithing. Later activity was represented by a number of poorly dated pits and ditches, one of which was associated with medieval and post-medieval pottery.

FA

AMPNEY CRUCIS, *Wiggold*, SP 04950477. Following geophysical survey in June 2006, magnetometry, resistivity, and geochemical surveys were extended in the field known as Little Ampney and Happy Lands in June and July 2007 to explore the presence of buried features identified from aerial photography. Geophysical anomalies suggested a three-sided Martin Down type enclosure c.180 by 90 m with at least three

entrances, which broadly corresponded to the crop-mark evidence. Its eastern end appeared to be overlain by a square-shaped later prehistoric enclosure *c.*65 by 58 m, and what seemed to be two concentric rings of interrupted ditch followed the natural contour in Happy Lands to the north. Four trenches were hand excavated through the south side of the Martin Down enclosure to explore the putative ditch and south entrance. These revealed a flat-bottomed rock-cut ditch 1.8 m deep and *c.*3.0 m wide at the top; the primary fill comprised redeposited bedrock interpreted as the collapse of an internal stone bank, no trace of which was visible on the surface. Finds from primary contexts were few, but charcoal provided a radiocarbon determination of 1420–1260 BC (3070±40 BP: Beta-242352) suggesting a middle Bronze-Age (Taunton Phase) construction in what the molluscan evidence suggests was a fairly open environment. Subsequently, a 15-m section of the main ditch, extending eastwards from the entrance, was recut as a steep-sided slot *c.*1.0 m wide and *c.*0.5 m deep. Extensive burning as this recut filled up provided a radiocarbon determination of 760–400 BC (2430±40 BP: Beta-242353) suggesting a late Bronze-Age (Ewart Park or Llyn Fawr Phase) date. A substantial assemblage of Plain Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery together with animal bone, metalwork, a blue glass bead, and a few worked flints was associated with this phase.

Investigations in June and July 2008 demonstrated that the western terminal of the southern entrance was similar to the eastern side, but without the late Bronze-Age recutting or later activity. The 11-m wide causeway between the ditch terminals was obstructed by a large oval pit 7.8 by 4.5 m by 1.8 m deep. This had been recut once and its fills contained abundant burnt material similar to that in the recut sequence in the eastern ditch terminal. Three sections cut through the boundary ditch on the west, south-east, and east sides showed a consistent pattern of construction and rapid infilling, although the ditches were shallower and narrower on the northern side of the enclosure suggesting that the southern boundary provided an elaborate façade to the monument. Investigation of the north-west corner of the putative square later prehistoric enclosure revealed a series of discrete features (natural and cultural), geological boundaries, and the effects of later cultivation rather than the expected ditch. These included an arc of four possible postholes suggesting the remains of a timber structure *c.*6 m in diameter. Investigation of one of the possible interrupted ditches suggested by aerial photography and geophysical survey in Happy Lands field to the north of Little Ampney showed that this feature too was geological in origin.

Timothy Darvill, BUSCS

BATSFORD, *Pond Cottage, Lower Lemington*, SP 22053391. An archaeological evaluation, comprising three trenches, revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

BAUNTON, *Abbey Home Farm*, SP 03680530. Following small-scale topographic and geophysical surveys in June 2006, further extensive non-intrusive high-resolution surveys were undertaken over a previously unrecognised possible long barrow or plough-spread round barrow in June and July 2008. The topographic survey and laser-scanning confirmed the presence of an elongated mound *c.*28 by 9 m by 0.6 m high on a roughly E–W orientation. Resistivity survey revealed an area of high resistance coincident with the outline of the mound suggesting the presence of buried stonework; areas of low resistance north and south of the mound might indicate quarries. Two large circular features west of the mound may be periglacial. Magnetometry revealed positive anomalies over the possible quarries suggesting magnetically enhanced material, perhaps cultural debris or hearths, whilst ground-penetrating radar identified structured stonework in the body of the mound.

Timothy Darvill, BUSCS

BIBURY, *Arlington Mill*, SP 11300680. An historical assessment including a building and equipment survey was undertaken in advance of conversion. A review of documentary evidence confirmed usage from the 17th century, both as a fulling and corn mill. In the mid 19th century, when as a corn mill it was part of the Bowly family business, a steam engine was installed and the building strengthened. The building's later history was documented including its use as a folk museum from 1966. Mill equipment brought from North Cerney mill replaced original equipment scrapped around 1913 and still survived.

David and Linda Viner with Stephen Mills

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *Tithe Barn*, SO 95752756. Two hand-dug test pits recorded the presence of a possible shallow cut feature which contained a single sherd of abraded Roman pottery.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

Community Barn, Church Road, SO 95932763. A photographic survey was carried out on a late 17th-century timber-framed barn, prior to dismantling. Subsequent archaeological monitoring, during groundworks for a replacement structure, identified three linear features interpreted as beam slots for three sides of an earlier building.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

BITTON, *Golden Valley Mills, Mill Lane*, ST 68206980. A desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out prior to the possible redevelopment of 4.08 ha on the north-west edge of the village, occupied by industrial buildings belonging to Golden Valley Mills (formerly Bitton Mill), a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a pair of terraced houses and areas of hard standing. The Bitton Mill site was a brass mill in the 18th century, a paper mill in the 19th century and a car components factory from 1962. This was also the site of the former Phoenix iron foundry (c.1900–55) and a former course of the river Boyd. The watching brief monitored the excavation of geotechnical trial pits located across much of the study area and three pits in the north-western yard contained *in-situ* structural remains, which were probably part of the 19th-century paper mill.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Sycamore House, Lansdown*, SP 16442092. A watching brief recorded a posthole of Roman or earlier date, thirteen features dating to the Roman period, two undated walls and a limestone well likely to be post-medieval. The Roman features represent at least two phases of settlement activity. Several ditches and a possible industrial feature dated to the 2nd century AD, whilst evidence for a building, surviving as three walls and a surface, was 3rd–4th-century AD in date.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

Stonecroft, Mousetrap Lane, SP 16412104. A small evaluation comprising two hand-excavated test pits, each measuring 1.5 by 1.5 m, identified Roman deposits including a metal surface and a pit which contained a sherd of probable Iron-Age pottery. An undated, but probably Roman, wall was also recorded.

Sian Reynish, CA

Nurses Cottage, Lansdown, SP 16132097. A watching brief during excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension to the existing property identified three pits, which were undated and thought to be relatively modern in date. Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the topsoil and a further seven sherds from the spoil-heap.

Steve Hammond, JMHS

BREAM, *land at Coleford Road*, SO 60150553. The excavation of two evaluation trenches identified two pits, one of which contained slag fragments, a posthole and a small, less clearly defined, feature. The date and function of these were not determined.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

BRISTOL

Broadmead, Cabot Circus, Plots 12a and 12b, ST 59637358. A single evaluation trench, excavated in January 2008, revealed evidence for substantial 19th-century dumping interpreted as land reclamation to provide additional space for the rapidly growing population and industry of the city. This was sealed by demolition debris which dated to the 1950s and related to post-war redevelopment which cleared bomb sites and removed slum housing from the area.

Jonathan Webster, CA

Broadmead, Cabot Circus, Plots 15 and 16, ST 59557340. A watching brief, undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a Future Inns hotel, identified the roof of the river Frome culvert and one supporting buttress, between 0.54 and 2.00 m below present ground level. A revetment wall for the earlier open river channel ran parallel to the culvert, approximately 1 m to the north.

Kathy Aston, CA

Fishponds, 41 Manor Road, ST 63247605. A watching brief during building demolition observed two truncated, fragmentary and damaged wall foundations, thought to be associated a late-18th–early 19th-century house on the site. Another wall, on the same alignment and made of the same unfrogged bricks, was found in the eastern part of the site. Fragments of sandstone paving and the remains of a hedge line may represent garden features removed whilst the house was still occupied.

Andrew B. Powell, WA

Clifton, Cabot House, Deanery Road, ST 58197274. Archaeological investigations in advance of redevelopment of the area consisted of two areas of excavation (Phases 1 and 2), a watching brief on three geotechnical trenches and a borehole survey of the pre-urban stratigraphy. The area was open fields or parkland during the medieval period and was not built on until the years between 1770 and 1828. An earlier archaeological evaluation had shown that the ground level had been raised by approximately 3 m prior to this.

The Phase 1 excavations, covering *c.*270 m² bounded by the former Brandon Street, Deanery Road and St George's Road, uncovered the partial remains of residential dwellings fronting those streets. They comprised the remains of cellars and an additional structure thought to be the site of the Ship, a former public house. The Phase 2 excavations, covering *c.*288 m² bounded by the former Brandon Street, the present Brandon Street and the site of Cabot House, uncovered the basement remains of dwellings which fronted the former College Street, shown on the 1953 Ordnance Survey map crossing the site on a NE–SW alignment.

Ray Holt, CA

Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, King Street, ST 58707270. Two evaluation trenches excavated in December 2008 established the presence of wall foundations associated with the former west wing of the almshouses, constructed in the late 17th century, and built on what appeared to be the foundations of an earlier building. The former Marsh Wall was not exposed, although auger survey and observations of subsidence affecting neighbouring buildings suggests that an earlier desk-based assessment had accurately predicted its route. Significant deposits of soil and rubble in both trenches were probably associated with the construction of the almshouses.

Neil Adam, CA

Old Market, 114 Jacob Street, ST 59727311. A watching brief during the excavation of foundation trenches and test pits identified the natural substrate close to the current ground level at the northern edges of the site. Post-medieval cultivation soils and mixed demolition/levelling deposits were found across the remainder of the site. The remains of a post-medieval well and cellar are indicative of non-agricultural activity during this period and a wall and floor surface may be the remains of the malthouse/brewery which was on the site in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Steve Sheldon, CA

Redcliff Street/St Thomas Street, ST 59167266. Thirteen evaluation trenches, excavated across the development area between May 2007 and January 2008, demonstrated that archaeological deposits of medieval and later date survive at a depth of around 0.5 m below the modern ground surface. Evidence for activity from the 12th–13th centuries onwards was identified behind the Redcliff Street frontage in the western half of the site, including possible medieval hearths, drains, pits, walls and floor surfaces. The evaluation also identified the post-medieval line of the Law Ditch, originally a medieval feature running north–south through the centre of the site which demarcates the rear of plots fronting Redcliff Street and St Thomas Street. To the west of the Law Ditch, possible medieval wall footings, a stone-lined drain and possible garden soils of both medieval and post-medieval date were found to the rear of plots fronting Redcliff Street, whilst medieval

wall footings and further garden soils of medieval and later date were identified to its east. Sixteen geotechnical trial pits, three test trenches, five inspection pits and five boreholes excavated to investigate ground conditions in June 2008 identified natural sandstone bedrock, overlain by estuarine alluvium, throughout the site, a similar range of features identified during the archaeological evaluation, and several areas of modern disturbance, including cellars and a probable bomb crater.

Kate Cullen and Alistair Barber, CA

St Paul's, land at Backfields, ST 59227383. A programme of archaeological works comprising desk-based assessment, evaluation, geophysical survey and a watching brief established that the remains of the Circular Stables, home of the first riding school in Bristol (constructed in 1761), were located within the western part of the site. Stone wall footings and drains from this building were identified and correlated with the cartographic evidence. The remains of associated brick-built structures probably relating to 19th-century housing were also found, along with modern concrete foundations and services.

Sian Reynish, CA

Wine Street, ST 59037315. In May 2009 a single evaluation trench uncovered a sequence of redeposited soil and clay layers, which produced a single sherd of 12th-century pottery up to 3.86 m below current ground level. The full depth of these soil and clay layers was not established. They were sealed below a substantial deposit of modern rubble which predated a brick wall that had once formed the southern edge of a property fronting Fairfax Street to the north of the site.

Neil Adam, CA

Hotwells, Hope Chapel, Hopechapel Hill, ST 56907266. An archaeological survey of the chapel crypt and burial remains was undertaken as part of works associated with conversion of the crypt as a meeting room. The chapel opened in 1788 and the crypt, which appears to have received a minimum of 24 burials from the outset, comprises two parallel vaulted rectangular spaces connected by an arched opening. Parts of brick tombs were noted around its perimeter and fragments of inscribed ledger stones, coffin breastplates and items of coffin furniture were also recorded. Human skeletal remains had been removed prior to the survey.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Clifton, St Catherine's Court, Pro-Cathedral Lane, ST 57787321. A watching brief was carried out during redevelopment on the site of the former Roman Catholic chapel and convent of St Catherine of Siena. The site had been quarried, probably in the 18th century, and was backfilled in the early 19th century; the foundations of a small building, depicted on Plumley and Ashmead's plan of 1828, were recorded above the quarry infill. Seventy-one burials comprising a neonate, infants, juveniles and adults, including two nuns, were also identified. These were associated with the burial ground of the chapel, dedicated originally to St Augustine (1838–48) and later to St Catherine (1848–98).

Richard Coe, BaRAS

Mathematics Building, University of Bristol, Tankard's Close, ST 58307330. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a glass-blowing centre revealed Pennant sandstone walls and a rectangular water storage tank. These probably date from the 19th century, being likely to relate to terraced houses on the site in the 19th and early 20th century.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

Prince William House, 30–34 Colston Street, ST 58607312. Research revealed that the building was founded in 1897–8, was gutted by fire in 1913 and was rebuilt by 1915. It escaped bomb damage during the Second World War and was extensively refurbished in the early 1980s. The Colston Street façade and sub-basement level contain visible elements of the original building and the restored roof structure has features dating from the 1915 rebuild.

Andy King, BaRAS

Land at St Michael's Hill and Tyndall Avenue, ST 58347350. Between November 2007 and January 2008 eight evaluation trenches were excavated on the site of the Civil War citadel known as the Royal Fort. The substantial footings of an 18th-century garden wall associated with Thomas Tyndall's mansion and a rock-cut feature were exposed along with a stony-clay deposit, currently believed to be levelled rampart material. The footings of an 18th-century greenhouse, 19th-century structures and deposits of imported garden soils were also found. The outer lip of a large cut feature and fill deposits over 2.7 m below ground level inside a former nurses' accommodation block have been interpreted as part of a ditch associated with the Royal Fort.

Andy King, BaRAS

Site A3, Wapping Wharf, ST 58517217. A building survey was carried out on the Chamberlain Pole building, a cereal mill dating to the 1930s. The building had undergone relatively few alterations and some machinery from the mill survived on the site.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

Land M Sheds, Princes' Wharf, Wapping, ST 58577225. A watching brief carried out during groundwork during redevelopment work for the proposed Museum of Bristol revealed a length of the west wall of the Western Wapping Dock. The dock, which was used for ship building from the early 18th century until the mid 1860s, was where the S.S. *Great Western* was constructed in 1836 and 1837. It had been filled in by the early 1870s prior to the construction of the Bristol Harbour Railway and associated quayside infrastructure. Some substantial foundations of the Corporation Granary which occupied the site from the late 1880s until its destruction during bombing in 1941 were exposed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Sturminster Road, Manor Farm Athletic Ground, ST 61516972. A strip and record exercise, prior to the levelling and relocation of sports pitches, revealed the remains of Manor Farm, formerly Rookery Farm, reputed to have been owned by the de la Warre family. Parts of the farmhouse's foundations, including a cellar, dated from the medieval period and later additions from between c.1600 and 1800. Two animal enclosures and animal pens were also recorded.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Nos. 10–22 Victoria Street, ST59157284. Archaeological excavation revealed a large drainage ditch, the fill of which dated to the 12th–14th centuries, running west–east across the site. This may represent one of the boundary ditches around the early bridgehead settlement of Arthur's Acre on the south side of the river Avon. These early deposits were cut by pits and overlain by a series of garden soil deposits which may have been deliberately transported to the site. A number of short sections of stone wall, believed to date to between the 13th and 15th centuries, postdated the garden soil; some had been rebuilt or cut by drainage channels early in the post-medieval period. The foundations of Victorian tenements constructed in the 1860s either cut or incorporated some of the earlier walls.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

St George, Rock House, Bethel Road, ST 62787363. A mid–late 19th-century house was recorded prior to demolition. The two-storey double width house, on a single-pile plan with a small rear wing, was originally 'L'-shaped, but the north-west angle was later infilled. The principal, east-facing elevation was built of squared, coursed Pennant sandstone with limestone dressings, exhibiting architectural details that were not untypical of this area at that date. The building had been stripped of its original internal fixtures and fittings, except for the southern ground-floor room.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St Paul's, 117–133 Wilder Street, ST 59427392. The poorly-constructed Pennant sandstone walls of a terrace of ten properties, first shown on Plumley and Ashmead's plan of 1828, were recorded. No internal features survived due to earlier ground reduction.

Kevin Potter, BaRAS

Avonvale Road, Barton Hill, ST 60947294. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a terrace of seven three-storey residential units recorded no features or deposits of archaeological significance other than parts of two 19th-century laid surfaces (brick, tile and Pennant sandstone) associated with the terraced houses on Great Western Street (now Avonvale Road) that occupied the site between the 1830s and the 1950s.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

St Jude's, New Street Flats, New Street, ST 59627340. An historic building assessment demonstrated that three of the four ranges occupied until recently as council flats were part of the workhouse built in 1698–1700 by the Society of Friends (Quakers). As such they represent an early survival of an urban workhouse, itself thought to be the oldest surviving Quaker workhouse. The building was used for weaving until 1721 and continued to serve as residential accommodation. Although its basic structure survives, it was heavily rebuilt in the 1860s, when a mission and school were established, and also c.1929, when it was converted as flats; further refurbishment has taken place since the Second World War. The existing roof has been raised and few original internal features survive.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St Nicholas House, Lawford's Gate, and Tolentino House, Pennywell Road, ST 59947351. Recording of two structures in the grounds of the 19th-century Roman Catholic church of St Nicholas of Tolentino was undertaken prior to their demolition. The buildings, part of a school founded in 1854, consisted of a single-classroom block, designed by T.C. Hodges and built of coursed Pennant rubble with a pitched roof in 1879 and 1880, and a three-storey brick block with basement and boiler rooms, built in 1910 to a design by the firm of Scoles & Raymond.

John Bryant, BaRAS

BROCKWORTH, *Presentation Convent, Court Road, SO 89201699.* In March 2008 three machine-excavated trenches revealed two medieval ditches and a probable water hole, interpreted as agricultural land boundaries and livestock management features. The evaluation also produced some residual Roman pottery, which may be evidence for earlier activity on the site.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

Land at Kennel Lane, SO 89151570. Fourteen evaluation trenches excavated between May and June 2008 revealed evidence of an undated ditch and at least two distinct periods of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. The later phase of ridge and furrow sealed an undated posthole and two intercutting rubbish pits which contained medieval material from the 12th and 14th centuries. A small modern north–south ditch, interpreted as a former field boundary and known in 1955, was also recorded.

Jonathan Webster, CA

CAINSCROSS, *Oil Mills Bridge, Ebley, SO 82560463.* A watching brief was undertaken during the re-excavation of a section of the Stroudwater canal as part of the Cotswold Canals restoration project. Small sections of wooden and stone walls revealed were interpreted as a possible part of Ebley coal wharf, and an earlier course of topping stones below the current towpath as evidence that the canal been deepened. Although most of its arch did not survive, the surviving parts of Oil Mills Bridge were recorded; some sections of the structure were consolidated by repointing whilst others were reconstructed.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

CHEDWORTH, *Chedworth Roman Villa, SP 05301345.* An archaeological evaluation consisting of four trial pits was undertaken in December 2007. In some of the pits the natural substrate was overlain by a buried topsoil containing Roman material sealed by a substantial deposit of colluvium, probably postdating the villa period. The colluvium was sealed by metalling from a 19th-century trackway below the modern tarmac road surface. In one pit the natural substrate was overlain by redeposited clays below stone and brick rubble paths dating from the late 19th and early 20th century.

Neil Adam, CA

CHELTHENHAM, *Holy Trinity Church*, SO 95252277. Investigation of the probable impact of proposed building works and landscaping revealed that the churchyard was almost completely paved with 207 recumbent ledgers, many bearing legible inscriptions relating to burials between 1813 and 1903. A cursory study indicated that whilst most ledgers were in their original positions, a number in the southern churchyard had been disturbed during an enlargement of the church in 1985 and placed in the northern and western churchyards. Eleven ledgers in various parts of the churchyard were removed to investigate burial structures and ground conditions. Five were brick-shaft graves, five were earth-cut graves, and one had been paved with modern concrete. All the graves had been backfilled to the present ground level, suggesting previous disturbance, possibly during new landscaping of the churchyard.

Ceridwen Boston, OA

Grove House, Grove Street, SO 94392277. An evaluation recorded evidence for post-medieval and modern rubbish disposal and the brick foundations of modern buildings recorded on an Ordnance Survey map of 1903. No further archaeological features or deposits were identified.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

CIRENCESTER

Kingshill North, SP 03650250. Excavation uncovered a scatter of pits dating to the late Neolithic period. These generally contained pottery, flint, charcoal/charred plant remains and animal bone, although in some fragments of antler, including a near complete pick, grooved ware pottery and stone axes or axe fragments were also found. A barrow, comprising a ring-ditch and central inhumation, identified as an adult female, had been constructed in the Bronze Age. The inhumation appeared to be lying on her right side, with legs flexed at the knees, arms flexed at the elbows and hands towards her right shoulder with a Beaker in front of the chest. The grave backfill contained the skull and lower limbs of a cow. A small, abraded, assemblage of early Iron-Age pottery was recovered from the fills of some pits and one also contained an articulated dog inhumation and a bird skeleton.

A second main period of occupation of the site was dated broadly from the 1st century BC to the end of the 1st century AD. The earliest phase consisted of a small enclosure located in what became the north-western part of a larger enclosure. The next phase related to the expansion and redefinition of this enclosure, which may have had an opening in its western side. A grave containing a single supine and extended inhumation aligned east-west, with the head to the east, was identified as a male aged between 35 and 45 years. The hindquarters of a sheep or goat had been placed beside the skull and, although there was no dating evidence, the burial rite suggests an Iron-Age or Roman date. A series of pits, one of which contained a quern stone seemingly positioned deliberately, also dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman period.

A medieval gully and a post-medieval hedge line, field drains, rubbish dumps, landfill, and a fence line were also recorded.

David Mullin and Vix Hughes, OA

No. 65 Victoria Road, SP 02800161. A watching brief recorded a deposit dating to the Roman period and an undated limestone wall.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

Abbey Grounds, SP 02430241. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a new play area and associated path recorded an alluvial layer similar to that overlying Roman deposits previously identified in the Abbey Grounds. Two limestone rubble layers were also encountered. The lower of these remained undated but the upper one contained later medieval–post-medieval tile fragments. This deposit was similar to a general layer of limestone rubble identified during earlier archaeological observations in the vicinity of the abbey; that has been interpreted as demolition material deposited following the destruction of buildings after the abbey's dissolution in 1539.

Pippa Mitcheson, CA

Brewery Arts, SP 02250197. A watching brief during the excavation of service runs identified an undated but probably post-medieval well. The groundworks did not penetrate below the level of post-medieval and modern make-up layers in other parts of the site.

Jonathan Hart, CA

Brewery Car Park, SP 02210193. Seven evaluation trenches excavated in January 2008 identified *in-situ* Roman deposits, including a tessellated floor, which are likely to represent a high-status building close to the junction of two Roman streets. Probable post-Roman demolition debris and overlying dark earth deposits, as well as post-medieval robber trenches, pits and walls, were also recorded.

Mark Brett and Kathy Aston, CA

No. 20 Church Street, SP 02820128. An evaluation trench excavated in April 2008 identified a Roman floor surface at *c.*0.53 m below the present ground level (106.63 m above OD). It was sealed by reworked post-Roman dark earth deposits.

Stuart Joyce, CA

No. 43 Dollar Street, SP 02150226. An evaluation trench excavated in March 2008 uncovered probable Roman demolition debris at *c.*1.75 m below present ground level (110.65 m above OD) sealed by heavily reworked dark earth deposits containing 16th- to 18th-century artefacts. A limestone structure, probably a former outbuilding to the current property, was constructed directly on top of the dark earth. Its foundations were sealed by a series of modern levelling and/or make-up deposits.

Steve Sheldon, CA

Market Place, Corn Hall, SP 02380198. An area of 12 by 11 m was excavated inside the Corn Hall within *Insula XXIII* of the Roman town. The excavation was limited to the depth required for development, with the exception of four pits, each 2 m², which were excavated to the undisturbed subsoil. Natural gravels were sealed by a clay relict ground surface, which was cut by several quarry pits and overlain by consolidation deposits producing pottery consistent with a date of the 1st or early 2nd century AD. A stone building, one wall of which survived to a height of 24 courses, was constructed over these deposits. Little of the plan of the structure could be determined within the limits of excavation, and it was not clear whether it was preceded by a timber phase of construction. It has been interpreted as part of a range of shops behind a portico flanking the north-east side of Ermin Street. Only the rear wall of the portico, which had been extensively robbed, lay within the excavation area, and medieval stone robbing and pit digging had removed all but small upstands of Roman stratigraphy. The surviving layers indicated that a succession of surfaces had built up within the portico during the 2nd and 3rd centuries, presumably in response to the rising level of Ermin Street caused by resurfacing, and a corresponding succession of floor levels, one associated with an oven, was found within the shops. The building had been demolished in the 3rd or 4th century and replaced by a structure, founded on rough rubble footings, which extended for a distance of 11.25 m behind the portico on a new layout. The portico was rebuilt in cruder work at this time and its front wall may have been reconstructed, as the foundations for a masonry pier, 0.7 × 1.0 m, were found. This may relate to a slight narrowing in the width of the portico, with an original stylobate wall (outside the excavation area) perhaps being replaced by a series of individual piers supporting an arcade. Extensive wall robbing and pit digging took place in the medieval period, the earliest medieval pottery dating from the 11th century, and deposits of dark earth suggest that the area was used for horticulture, probably within the rear of a tenement which fronted the market place. A single medieval wall, possibly a boundary, and two post-medieval stone-lined pits incorporating reused architectural fragments, perhaps derived from Cirencester abbey, were also found.

David Cudlip and Laurent Coleman, CA

Market Place, Rackhams, SP 02420208. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in December 2008. In one (along The Waterloo frontage) a dark earth deposit was found at approximately 0.80 m below present ground level (110.24 m above OD). This contained late medieval pottery and tile and was sealed by a post-medieval demolition layer overlain by a cobbled surface, probably representing a former yard or street, within which

were a post setting and possible beam slot. Demolition deposits, containing 17th–18th-century artefacts, overlain by modern topsoil were identified in two trenches adjacent to the churchyard,

Steve Sheldon, CA

No. 9 St Peter's Road, SP 02240166. A test pit excavated in December 2007 revealed probable Roman demolition debris at a depth of 0.67 m below the modern ground surface (108.8 m above OD). This was sealed by a dark earth deposit and redeposited mortar.

Jonathan Webster, CA

The Old Brewhouse, 5–7 London Road, SP 02700197. Two evaluation trenches excavated in April 2008 uncovered *in-situ* deposits of probable Roman date consisting of surfaces and possible wall footings at c.1.25 m below the present ground level (108.47–108.77 m above OD). These were sealed by layers of reworked Roman demolition deposits and post-Roman dark earth deposits.

Tim Havard, CA

COLD ASTON, *Larks Rise, Old Gloucester Road*, SP 15712076. A watching brief during groundworks for the erection of a new outbuilding on the site of a demolished 20th-century stable recorded a large Roman pit which contained a small quantity of 1st–2nd century AD pottery. No other archaeological features were observed.

Jon Bennett, CA

CRANHAM, *Ladlecombe Cottage*, SO 90441308. Archaeological monitoring during redevelopment in November 2008 found a small assemblage of Roman and medieval pottery. No archaeological features were recorded.

FA

DEERHURST, *Priory Farm*, SO 87002980. A resistivity survey in advance of the construction of flood defences in two areas immediately south of St Mary's church and Priory Farm identified a linear anomaly running SSW–NNE from the modern road towards the farmhouse. This may represent a trackway with a ditch on one side leading to the monastic buildings.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

DOWDESWELL, *Old Cricket Pavilion* SP 00701918. A single evaluation trench was excavated to the surface of the natural geology. A feature interpreted as a large shallow pit, or perhaps earlier terracing, was recorded in association with 16th–17th-century pottery. It contained a layer of burning at its base and was sealed with stone rubble, perhaps from a demolished building. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also found.

David Gilbert, JMHS

DYMOCK, *Kyrleside, High Street*, SO 69983112. An excavation to the rear of the property revealed Roman features consisting of pits and postholes, with pottery dating predominantly to the 1st century AD. Evidence for smelting was also found, some pits containing large amounts of slag and also some crucible fragments. A series of large recut medieval ditches, interpreted as boundaries, and a few medieval pits were also recorded.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

The former Ann Cam School, SO 69843134. Evaluation identified Roman deposits at a depth of 0.62–0.74 m below the modern ground surface (37.66–37.42 m above OD). These produced pottery, some of which was imported, and a copper-alloy brooch dating from the 1st century BC or 1st century AD. Although some of the pottery is abraded the artefact assemblage suggests potential for significant Roman deposits in the vicinity. The deposits identified were all cut by modern features and an undated animal burial was also recorded.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

DYRHAM AND HINTON, *Dyrham Park, The National Trust West Gardens*, ST 74097574. Hand excavation of two test pits revealed remnants of the Victorian rockery and a layer of medium to large undressed limestone slabs. The depth of the slabs suggested that they may be part of a sunken walkway associated with the original north–south wall depicted on Johannes Kip’s illustration published in 1712.

Paul Martin and Sam Driscoll, AbA

Dyrham Park, East Park and West Garden, ST 74187576. Between 1997 and 2008 small-scale excavation and geophysical survey tested the position of features shown on Kip’s drawing (1712) and informed the redesign of the west garden between 2005 and 2008.

A resistivity survey of the east park in 1997 and 1998 revealed buried walls and other structures across the floor of the valley. Two small evaluation trenches excavated in 1999 exposed a limestone revetment wall 0.8 m high, which marked the northern edge of the garden containing the canal shown on the Kip illustration. A square pit, 1.4 m wide by 0.6 m deep and packed with large limestone lumps, was one of eight similarly sized resistivity anomalies arranged in two parallel rows which have been interpreted as foundations for heavy garden features such as statues. Three small fragments of pre-1600 pottery and possibly Roman pottery were also found.

In 1997 and 2002 resistivity surveys of the west garden located the west drive linking the village to the west door of the mansion and indicated the position of the inner garden boundary wall, gateway and north–south path shown on Kip’s drawing. Excavation in 2001 exposed the drive and path which were well-made, of pitched limestone sets, and defined by long limestone kerb stones. The gateway, retaining the gate pivot and stop, had been made from chamfered stone blocks presumably reused from the house which predated the 1690s mansion. The surveys also identified numerous drains crossing the lawn from the stable block to the cascade down to the lower garden and also an anomaly in the position of one of the sphinx statues shown by Kip. Excavation in 2002 showed this to be 2 m², over 0.8 m thick, and made of mortared reused limestone blocks.

In 2002 a trench was excavated across a geophysical anomaly which corresponded to the line of a wall depicted by Kip, marking an abrupt change in levels. Late medieval occupation debris had been cut by the foundation trench of this wall and a path at its lower edge was found, along with iron nails which may have been used for fixings training plants along the wall.

During the redesign of the west garden between 2005 and 2008 AC Archaeology identified an extensive area paved with stone sets arranged in various alignments. This area, not illustrated by Kip, was clearly rutted by carriage wheels.

In 2007 deposits containing Iron-Age, Roman and medieval pottery were sampled on the north side of the west pond. These contained demolition rubble and abraded pottery suggesting the presence of a Roman building near by. A ditch containing Roman pottery was partially excavated, and three sherds of residual Iron-Age pottery were also found.

Martin Papworth, NT

ELKSTONE, *land north of the Rectory*, SO 96801237. A single evaluation trench excavated in November 2008 uncovered a sub circular pit containing 13th-century pottery.

Pippa Mitcheson, CA

FRAMPTON ON SEVERN, *The Middle Field, Perry Way*, SO 76500670. Seven evaluation trenches, excavated between May and April 2008, revealed a single pit of probable early prehistoric date. A small number of other possible archaeological features, including a tree-throw pit with evidence of burning, were identified although none contained any artefacts and it is not clear if they are anthropogenic in origin. Anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey were investigated. With the exception of two undated ditches, one with possible postholes in its base, they were natural in origin. Evidence for ridge and furrow, also surviving on the adjacent field surface, was found in the trenches.

Jonathan Webster, CA

GLOUCESTER

Cathedral View, Archdeacon Street, SO 82921896. Three hand-dug evaluation trenches uncovered a yard surface likely to relate to Victorian buildings on the site and a post-medieval demolition deposit containing residual Roman finds.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

St Oswald's Priory, SO 83071902. Archaeological monitoring and recording during works to replace the priory's boundary wall along Priory Road and St Mary's Street encountered no medieval deposits or artefacts. A small number of unstratified artefacts, including fragments of 19th- and 20th-century pottery, glassware, nails and other ironwork were recovered from the overburden spread across the site following the demolition of the 19th-century church of St Catherine (Catharine) in the early 20th century.

Jonathan Smith, GCCHS

Gloucester Folk Museum, 93–103 Westgate Street, SO 82851871. Archaeological monitoring and recording of geotechnical investigations (boreholes and three test pits) to the rear of the museum recorded post-medieval ditch-fill, 19th–20th-century made-up ground and 19th-century metallurgy and a path/surface formed in engineering brick. No pre-19th century artefacts were recovered.

Jonathan Smith, GCCHS

Gloucester Folk Museum, 93–103 Westgate Street, SO 82851871. Following the monitoring of geotechnical work (see preceding entry), an archaeological evaluation revealed a 17th-century ditch which contained a number of residual medieval artefacts including pottery, decorated floor tiles and masonry fragments as well as 17th-century pottery. The ditch was oriented approximately north–south and cut a thick dark earth deposit which was not fully excavated. The deposition of this layer may have begun in the medieval period, and continued until the 18th century. It was sealed by evidence for surface levelling which predated a brick floor and wall of a small 20th-century building.

WHEAS

Blackfriars, SO 82901840. Resistivity surveys in two areas of the friary precinct identified an area of high resistance on the lawn adjacent to Ladybellegate Street. It may represent the west end of the friary church. Anomalies in the cloister may indicate the footings of buildings erected after the Dissolution.

Ann Maxwell, GADARG

Baker's Quay, Gloucester Quays, Phase F, SO 82651809. A watching brief during groundworks following the demolition of nos. 7–11 Llanthony Road and a collection of single-storey sheds and workshops fronting Merchant's Road recorded a buried soil horizon and a possible palaeochannel. No pre-modern artefacts were recovered.

Kelly Saunders, CA

King's School Sports Hall, Archdeacon Meadow, SO 83251890. Two evaluation trenches excavated in August 2008 uncovered six pits of probable Roman date and five large pits and a ditch of probable medieval date. These were sealed by c.1.45 m–c.0.7 m of overburden.

Jonathan Bennett, CA

St Ann Way Bridge Link, SO 82311785. A watching brief during groundworks for a new relief road and a bridge carrying it over the Gloucester and Sharpness canal identified an undated alluvial clay deposit which may represent a former pond or marshy area. No other archaeological features or artefacts predating the modern period were recorded.

Stuart Joyce, CA

GUITING POWER, *Church Barn*, SP 09602456. Twelve hand-dug evaluation trenches, excavated in March 2008, partially revealed a human infant burial to the east of the barn and the remains of the walls of a 19th-

century outbuilding to its west. Floor surfaces and stone structures, possibly associated with cider production, were found within the barn itself.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

HANHAM ABBOTS, *land at Hanbam Hall Hospital, Whittucks Road, ST 64547163*. Several evaluation trenches in the grounds of the former hospital revealed Roman cut features of 3rd–4th-century date in the garden areas. Structural features associated with outbuildings, some of which were depicted on 19th- and early 20th-century maps and photographs, were found in the area of the main house along with a series of drainage runs dating from the later 17th–20th centuries.

Andy King, BaRAS

HIGHNAM, *Over to Highnam bus lane and road renewal works, SO 79551909–80161937*. A watching brief during work on the A40 road observed early road material beneath the southern carriageway running parallel to the known *agger* ditch, confirming that the modern road follows the route of the Roman road from Gloucester to *Ariconium* (near Weston under Penyard in Herefordshire). Works in the central reservation, near the junction with the Newent road (B4215), provided no further evidence of the Civil War burials found in the early 19th century.

Andrew B. Powell, WA

HORTON, *Horton Court, ST 76638503*. From November 2008 to April 2009 a comprehensive historic building survey of Horton Court manor house and outbuildings, accompanied by dendrochronological survey, was undertaken. Eight main phases of building development were identified, from a late 12th-century hall to modifications made for Hilda Wills in 1937. Although the timbers of the main roof of the hall were too fast-grown for dendrochronological dating, the roof's design matches that of the adjacent parish church which is dated to *c.*1300. A detached hall was built south-west of the Norman hall in the early 15th century and a third building constructed to join the two halls in the late 15th century. In the early 16th century the manor house was significantly enlarged by William Knight; tree-ring dates of 1519–1521 were recovered from the extended south and north ranges and the west gallery. The carvings within the loggia building in the garden and the ornate (re-positioned) early renaissance front door, influenced by Italian architecture, also date to this period. A garden and historic landscape survey for the property recorded a number of features including three groups of medieval building platforms.

Martin Papworth, NT

KEMPSFORD, *Manor Farm, SU 17309790*. Further work on this quarry site expanded the area of Roman landscape investigated to well over 50 ha. The current phase has exposed a number of poorly dated field boundary ditches which are probably early to mid Roman in date.

James McNicoll-Norbury, TVAS

KING'S STANLEY, *land off Church Street, SO 81050362*. Five evaluation trenches excavated in January 2008 identified four early ditches, three medieval and one undated. A modern ditch and two modern service trenches were also recorded.

Stuart Joyce, CA

KINGSWOOD, *Threeways, Abbey Street, ST 74759206*. A watching brief recorded two deposits of medieval date, along with a possible medieval wall and an undated surface. Three post-medieval structural features were also identified.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

Land at Charfield Road, ST 74459205. Following earlier desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and evaluation an excavation was undertaken in parts of the development area, including the access road, between June and November 2008. Two Roman ditches, two undated pits and a small number of post-medieval/modern features were identified. Small quantities of Roman building material were also recovered,

although the absence of structural remains suggests that the ditches formed part of a field system and that any associated settlement was beyond the site. The ditch fills were darker and contained more finds towards the southern end of the site, suggesting that the settlement might have stood in that direction.

Jonathan Hart, CA

LECHLADE, *Coln Quarry*, SU 19509903. An evaluation revealed four ditches, most of which coincided with the boundaries recorded on historic mapping, and one or possibly two palaeochannels. No artefacts were recovered.

Granville Laws, OA

LEONARD STANLEY, *Bath Road*, SO 80330365. An evaluation in May 2008 identified no archaeological features and recovered only a small quantity of artefacts, including some medieval pottery. This suggests that the site lies on the periphery of the medieval village which was centred on the priory, 500 m to the south.

Joe Whelan, ACA

Priory Farm, SO 80150318. Evaluation in January 2008 revealed two undated stone walls which are likely to represent two different buildings, a highly truncated stone-built feature and a post-medieval demolition deposit. Any surviving archaeological remains to the north-west are likely to have been severely truncated.

FA

LYDNEY, *Naas Court*, SO 64940211. Eight evaluation trenches excavated in May 2008 identified two undated features, a possible quarry pit and a stone culvert. Naas Court was formerly the site of a medieval manor, and the compact arrangement of its buildings and the presence of linear ponds to the north and east suggest that the site had been moated. No evidence for a moat was, however, found. At least one of the stone barns may have 14th-century origins, although no medieval surfaces or other features were recorded within them.

Neil Wright, CA

Severnbanks School, Naas Lane, SO 64370328. An evaluation, comprising 14 trenches, recorded no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Graham Arnold, GCCAS

MANGOTSFIELD RURAL, *Emersons Green East*, ST 67507715. Following a geophysical survey, nine evaluation trenches were excavated on the north-east side of the Avon ring road. Two linear features and another feature cut into the bedrock may be prehistoric in date, although no dating evidence was found and the scarcity of archaeological finds from the site makes their interpretation difficult.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

MINCHINHAMPTON, *reservoir lay-bys on north side of Minchinhampton Common Road*, SO 85600125. In November 2007 a watching brief during the resurfacing of three lay-by areas, badly disturbed by vehicle erosion, recorded two small scatters of Roman pottery and tile. The pottery was badly abraded and included only one datable sherd. It appeared to be part of a plain Black Burnished ware bowl of 3rd–4th century date, but its fabric is unlike typical Purbeck BB1. A flint oblique arrowhead typical of the Late Neolithic was found in the topsoil in a lay-by west of the reservoir.

Martin Papworth, NT

MITCHELDEAN, *the Lamb Inn*, SO 66521823. A single evaluation trench revealed no archaeological features or deposits.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

MORETON-IN-MARSH, *St David's Church Centre*, SP 20603220. A watching brief uncovered post-medieval made ground sealing the original topsoil horizon and raising the ground level by approximately 0.7 m. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Mike Sims, OA

NAUNTON, *Grange Hill Quarry*, SP 11522439. Phase 5b of the ongoing excavation work identified 62 features comprising 45 postholes, five pits, three linear features and nine large quarry pits. The majority of datable features were Iron-Age, including four separate clusters of postholes, interpreted as circular structures, possibly roundhouses. A number of large amorphous features, interpreted as quarry pits of probable post-medieval date, were also recorded.

Graham Arnold, GCCAS

NEWENT, *Cleeve Mill*, SO 73202620. An historical assessment was undertaken in advance of plans to convert the mill, which was first recorded in 1235. Described as 'ancient' in 1615, it was in operation until the 1950s. Much equipment, principally an external iron waterwheel with launder and sluice gate, and internally hursting, gearing, millstones and related equipment, survives. A gazetteer and chronology of associated mill sites were also compiled.

David and Linda Viner with Stephen Mills

NORTHLEACH WITH EASTINGTON, *Wheelwrights, West End*, SP 11261479. Four evaluation trenches uncovered no significant deposits although a possible ditch terminus or oval pit of post-medieval or modern date was recorded.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

OXENHALL, *the former Ellbridge Furnace*, SO 71922644. An evaluation identified a wall and a stone sett surface. The wall could not be independently dated, although the materials used in its construction, and its orientation, suggest that it was contemporary with the early furnace structures (c.1640–1740). The stone setts were of a later date and associated with the conversion of the buildings for agricultural use.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

RODMARTON, *Tarlton Tower to Haresdown Barn rising main*, ST 95859940–95649766. A watching brief during groundworks for the replacement of the water main recorded two undated postholes cutting the natural limestone substrate. A fragment from a Mesolithic/Neolithic flint blade and two sherds of post-medieval pottery were found in the modern ploughsoil.

Stuart Joyce, CA

SEVENHAMPTON, *Dower House*, SP 03652252. Gloucestershire Police reported a skull and other fragments of human bone, discovered during building work. The remains were from a previously disturbed burial and were identified as a female over 46 years old. One bone produced a radiocarbon date of 223±44 AD for the burial.

Richard Macpherson Barrett, GCCAS

SHERBORNE, *Sherborne Estate, west of Woeful Lake Farm*, SP15521312. In March 2009 resistivity and fluxgate gradiometer surveys were carried out across a mound measuring 35 m in diameter and 0.6 m in height. The site, interpreted as a burial mound, is a scheduled monument and the work was undertaken to provide evidence to remove it from arable cultivation. Both surveys (Fig. 1) show the clear circular ditch, 4–5 m wide, surrounding the mound, which, combined with the evidence of 10 stuck flint flakes found on its south and west sides, supports its interpretation as a Bronze-Age burial mound. Two broad dark features to the west of the mound, visible in the upper part of the gradiometer survey, are probably boundary ditches, perhaps part of stock enclosures or a field system but may frame an avenue approaching the barrow from the west. Fifty fragments of Roman pottery recovered south and east of the mound may be associated with other recorded features. Thin dark lines at the centre of the ring-ditch, visible in the central part of the gradiometer

survey, may indicate a square structure on the summit of the mound, and rectilinear features to the east, visible in the lower part of the gradiometer survey, may indicate wall footings.

Martin Papworth, NT

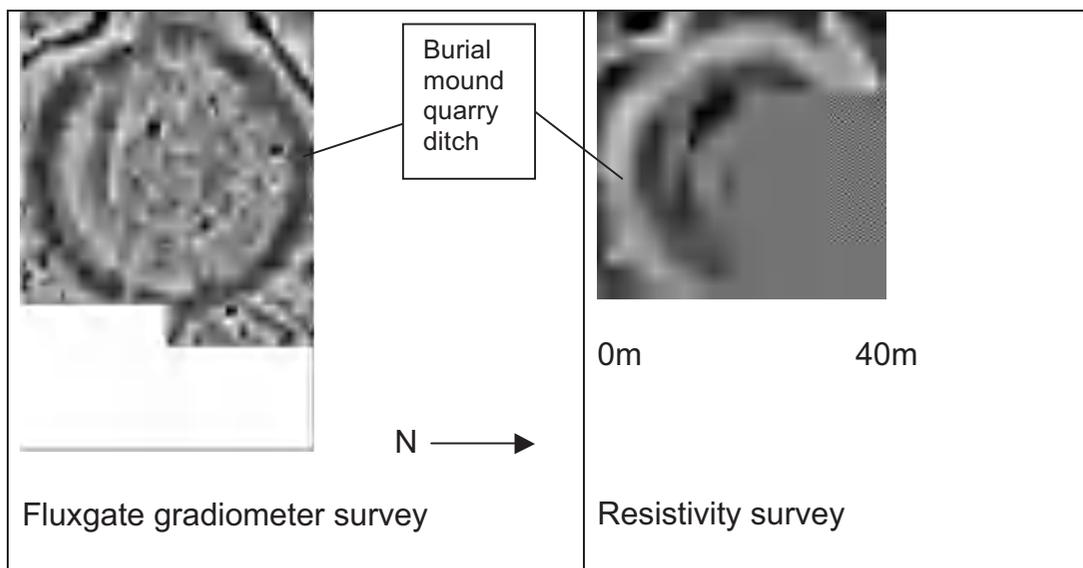


Fig. 1. Geophysical surveys west of Woeful Lake Farm, Sherborne.

Sherborne Estate, north of Home Farm, SP17091418. In March 2009 resistivity and fluxgate gradiometer surveys were carried out across a low mound, measuring 17.0 m in diameter and 0.3 m in height, in an arable field north of Home Farm. The site, interpreted as burial mound, is a scheduled monument, although the scheduled area is currently mapped 20 m south-east of the mound, which was visible as a stony area in the newly harrowed field. The work was undertaken to provide evidence to remove the monument from arable cultivation. Both surveys (Fig. 2) detected a near-square enclosure, measuring 14 by 12 m and defined by a ditch 1–2 m wide, beneath the mound. Square enclosures are not typical of Bronze-Age burial mounds, and, although barrows surrounded by rectilinear ditches are known from the Iron Age, recognised examples are rare in this area.

Martin Papworth, NT

SHURDINGTON, *Brizen Farm*, SO 93201980. An evaluation revealed three concentrations of activity. An area of Iron-Age and early Roman activity in the eastern part of the site comprised two parallel ditches, which may be the surviving elements of a trackway, and other ditches interpreted as the remains of field boundaries. Ceramic building material, stone, mortar and fired clay recovered from the ditch fills are evidence for nearby structures, and settlement activity was also suggested by a small group of Roman pits and a single posthole.

In the north-eastern part of the site Roman pits and ditches containing relatively large quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, fired clay and stone suggest a nearby farmstead, although no definite structural remains were recorded. Two ditches contained a small quantity of Saxon and medieval pottery and may date to these periods.

In the northern part of the site a concentration of medieval and post-medieval ditches and structural remains, indicative of a substantial building, was centred on Brizen Farm itself. A limestone-block wall in one trench had been built over a ditch dating to the mid 12th century and was sealed by a demolition layer containing late 13th-century pottery, suggesting that the farmhouse, itself of 16th-century origin, may have

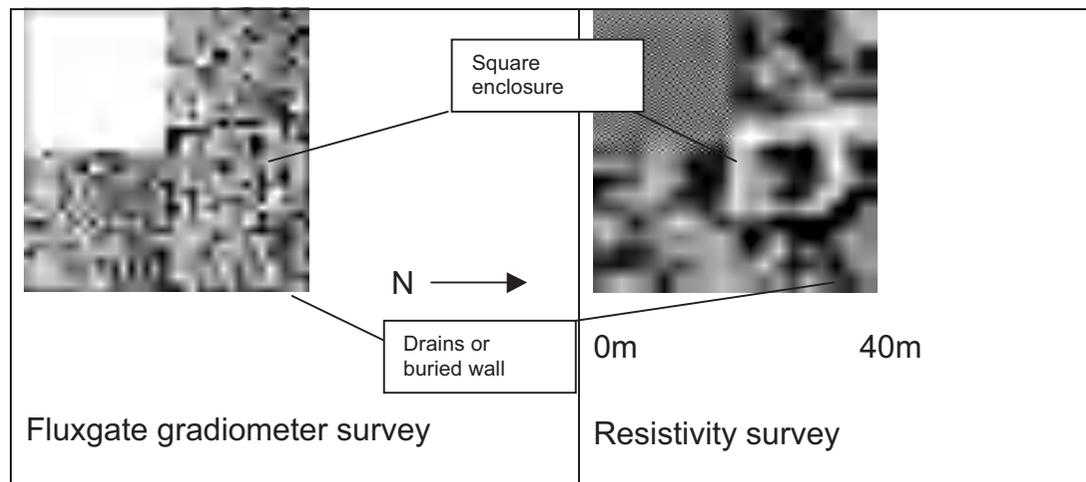


Fig. 2. Geophysical surveys north of Home Farm, Sherborne.

been built near the site of an earlier, 13th-century, farm. Two large E–W oriented ditches dating to the same period may be the remnants of boundary ditches relating to the medieval farm.

Hefin Meara, OA

The Oaklands, SO 92901975. Eight evaluation trenches excavated in July 2008 identified two Roman ditches, interpreted as the remains of a field system, and a Roman pit. Five undated ditches and five undated pits were also found along with a post-medieval to modern pit, a probable post-medieval stone-built drain, a modern service trench and a number of field drains.

Ray Holt, CA

SIDDINGTON, *Church Farmhouse*, SP 03510014. A watching brief during groundworks for the construction of a driveway and parking area recorded a rubble spread containing post-medieval ceramics. This was interpreted as an episode of post-medieval dumping rather than the remnant of an earlier structure.

Pippa Mitcheson, CA

Sbornocote Quarry Extension, SU 02809750. An excavation from August to November 2008 revealed an occupation site which, apart from two ditches interpreted as Roman field boundaries, dated to the Iron Age. Two enclosures, one of which contained a large number of gullies, pits and postholes, were recorded in the southern half of the site and were interpreted as relating to stock control as there was no convincing evidence for houses within either enclosure, despite finds of Iron-Age pottery, bone and burnt stone. An unenclosed group of postholes in the south-east corner of the site may represent a separate area of Iron-Age occupation, whilst a trackway (known from aerial photographs and earlier evaluation), which runs north–south across the site and seems to flank an ancient river course, was Roman in date. Post-medieval field boundaries and the remains of medieval ridge and furrow were also recorded.

Sean Wallis, TVAS

SISTON, *2 High Street*, ST 66807350. A photographic and drawn survey was undertaken prior to demolition. The building was recorded on the Siston tithe map of 1839 and may have been a stable. It was enlarged in the 20th century by the addition of lean-to buildings to the rear.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *land at Spratsgate Lane*, SU 02549614. Eighteen evaluation trenches, targeting anomalies identified by geophysical survey, were excavated in February 2008. A pit and ditch of late Bronze-Age or Iron-Age date and a number of probable prehistoric features were found along with some Roman and possible Roman features. This activity may be associated with an enclosure and trackway identified by earlier geophysical survey. A series of furrows, identified in a number of trenches, have been interpreted as evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval agriculture.

Steve Sheldon, CA

Cotswold Community, SU 03409600. Further work along a proposed footpath in December 2008 investigated the continuation of a double-row pit alignment already recorded by Oxford Archaeology. The few finds recovered appear to strengthen the interpretation of this as a late Bronze-Age–early Iron-Age feature. Two Iron-Age roundhouses were also revealed.

Andy Taylor, TVAS

SOUTHAM, *Severn Trent asset renewal*, SO 97152663–98232672. Nineteen evaluation trenches, excavated along the route of a proposed new water pipeline in February 2008, identified a probable medieval ditch, three undated ditches, and small quantities of Roman and medieval pottery. The ditches can be interpreted as relating to an area of early settlement identified by a previous desk-based assessment.

Tim Havard, CA

Tithe Barn, Southam Lane, SO 96972558. Three evaluation trenches excavated in February 2008 identified undated limestone and crushed brick surfaces and evidence that a pond depicted on 19th-century maps had been infilled in the later 20th century.

Mark Brett, CA

ST BRIAVELS, *Patchwell Barn*, SO 56030453. A watching brief recorded a single linear gully dating to the medieval period.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

STANWAY, *Hailes House*, SP 04883011. Two evaluation trenches, excavated in July 2008, revealed building remains sealed by 17th–18th-century make-up/levelling and a broadly contemporary stone-lined culvert. A watching brief in November 2008 identified structural remains, comprising walls, a floor and a culvert, also sealed by 17th/18th-century deposits. Although the limited exposure of these remains (which were preserved *in situ*) makes their interpretation difficult, they are likely to have formed parts of external yard areas or of former buildings predating the post-medieval landscaping of the abbey grounds.

Steve Sheldon and Jonathan Hart, CA

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *Mossway, Old Forge Lane*, SP 19282580. A single evaluation trench, excavated in August 2008, revealed two quarry pits, both of which were filled with two layers of quarry waste made up of limestone fragments in a clay silt matrix. The upper fill of the northern quarry pit contained a single sherd of imported German stoneware of 16th/17th-century date.

Pippa Mitcheson, CA

SWELL, *The Piece*, SP 17502569. A large, steep-sided ditch with some evidence of burning was recorded during evaluation. The ditch was undated but may be a former boundary ditch associated with medieval and post-medieval settlement remains in the field to the east.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

TEWKESBURY, *Tewkesbury Abbey Lawn*, SO 89173246. A single evaluation trench was excavated to depths of up to 1.5 m near the south-east boundary of the abbey grounds in advance of the installation of vehicle and pedestrian gateways. Although no significant archaeological features were recorded, they may survive below the level of the evaluation.

Terry Moore-Scott, GADARG

Early Years Centre, Chance Street, SO 89643288. A watching brief recorded an undated surface, a pit and a late medieval or post-medieval ditch.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

No. 54 Barton Street, SO 89513271. A strip, map and sample exercise, undertaken prior to the erection of four dwellings, recorded three parallel ditches and two pits, all dating to the Roman period, and a single medieval pit. These features were located immediately to the south of Barton Street, the majority of the site having been truncated by post-medieval activity.

Kelly Saunders, CA

No. 16 York Road, SO 89573148. Two machine-excavated evaluation trenches revealed no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

No. 1 Barton Terrace, SO 89583277. An evaluation recorded a pit of late medieval–early post-medieval date. This had been cut by post-medieval landscaping or gravel quarrying.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

WINCHCOMBE, *Greet Road, SP 02462920.* An excavation, in advance of the construction of new housing, recorded evidence of Iron-Age, Roman and post-medieval activity. Iron-Age activity was concentrated in the northern portion of the site and comprised a series of linear features, including a large ditch with entranceway, rectangular enclosures, pits and postholes. The features suggest the presence of several phases of settlement and environmental evidence indicates an economy based on mixed arable and pastoral farming. The finds assemblage confirms a mid–late Iron-Age date and is the first evidence for late prehistoric activity in the area.

Roman settlement activity was also focused in the northern portion of the site and was represented by possible enclosures and linear features, dating to the 1st century AD. Some of these reflected the alignments of Iron-Age features, suggesting a continuation of use from the Iron Age into the early Roman period. A second phase of Roman settlement was represented by the build-up of a ploughsoil or terrace deposit which overlay the earlier Roman ditches, indicating a period of abandonment or withdrawal. The area was resettled later in the Roman period when a stone building, associated with high-status finds and perhaps suggesting a military connection, was constructed on the terrace. Only the south-east corner of this building was exposed during excavation, although at least two phases of construction were identified, indicating that it had been extended at least once before being abandoned by the early 2nd century AD. These features represent the first evidence for significant Roman settlement in the area. Deep ridge and furrow across the site are indicative of heavy ploughing during the medieval and early post-medieval periods.

Edmund Stratford, GCCAS

WOODCHESTER, *The Old Priory, SO 83930317.* An evaluation within the scheduled monument of Woodchester Roman villa recorded a wall foundation and two ditches. The foundation corresponded to the wall of a building shown on Samuel Lysons's plan of the villa site in 1797 and was interpreted as part of an outbuilding or barn associated with the Old Priory. The two ditches were undated but may relate to boundaries shown on the Lysons plan. Deposits recorded above the ditches suggest that the site had been landscaped in the post-medieval and modern period.

Paul Nichols, GCCAS

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Community Sports Site, ST 74559280.* Thirty-two evaluation trenches excavated in June 2008 uncovered a number of ditches representing former post-medieval field boundaries previously identified by desk-based assessment.

Tim Havard, CA

Potters Pond, ST 76109340. Six evaluation trenches excavated in March 2008 revealed the remnants of five walls in the northern part of the site. These were interpreted as the remains of known 19th-century mill

buildings and 20th-century printing works, and they were sealed by dump deposits containing industrial waste and demolition rubble. Redeposited silts and clays to the south contained modern artefacts and represented terracing and the reduction of former ground levels prior to the construction of the modern factory currently occupying the site. Two undated drainage ditches were also recorded.

Ray Holt, CA

Land at Haw Street, ST 75569326. Four evaluation trenches exposed two post-medieval pits. These were interpreted as probable rubbish pits associated with the market garden plots shown on the title map of 1847.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

SURVEYS

THE NATIONAL MAPPING PROGRAMME. The aim of National Mapping Programme (NMP) projects is to transcribe and interpret archaeological features from all periods visible on aerial photographs.

The Leaden Valley. This project covered an area of 126 km² including over 20 parishes in Gloucestershire and Herefordshire between Highnam and Churcham in the south, Gorsley in the west and Little Marcle in the north. It abuts the boundaries of earlier NMP projects for the Forest of Dean and Malvern areas and completes NMP coverage of the north-western part of Gloucestershire. A total of 187 new monument records were added to the National Monuments Record and 25 existing monument records were revised.

Many identified sites were the remains of medieval and post-medieval agriculture and settlement, including field boundaries, moated sites and deserted settlements, with blocks of contiguous ridge and furrow concentrated in the south-eastern and north-eastern parts of the survey area. Flood defences and water meadows bordering the river Leaden were also recorded along with sites of past industrial activity including brick works, quarries, a canal, a colliery and 12 groups of charcoal burning platforms. Second World War military sites included both early training establishments and camps and later D-Day invasion preparations in the form of US Army tented camps and a more substantial military hospital.

The South Cotswolds. This project, which is still under way, covers over 100 parishes extending from Wotton-under-Edge in the south-west to a point just south of Stow-on-the-Wold. It abuts the North Gloucestershire Cotswolds and the Upper Thames Valley NMP survey areas and will complete NMP coverage of Gloucestershire east of the Cotswold escarpment. Mapping has begun in and around the Cirencester area and has already revealed many monuments and features dating from the prehistoric periods to the Second World War.

Numerous ring-ditches, probably the remains of Bronze-Age barrows, Iron-Age 'banjo' enclosures, rectilinear enclosures, hillforts and unenclosed settlements have been recorded along with many Roman sites. A large number of villas and other settlements, such as Barnsley Park, are seen to be associated with extensive boundary systems, and it is anticipated that the project will inform issues of continuity and change in this period, addressing questions of Romanisation such as the reuse of earlier sites.

The most common features are remnants of the medieval and post-medieval agrarian landscape including medieval ridge and furrow and many well preserved post-medieval water meadow systems. Evidence that a number of 18th-century landscape parks were requisitioned as military camps, airfields or hospitals during the Second World War was also found.

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