

## Archaeological Review No. 35 2010

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*

AA	Absolute Archaeology
BA	Benchmark Archaeology
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
FA	Foundations Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
HA	Headland Archaeology
JMHS	John Moore Heritage Services
MA	Monmouth Archaeology
NT	The National Trust
OAS	Oxford Archaeology South
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WHEAS	Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service
110 Arch	110 Archaeology

**AYLBURTON**, *36 High Street*, SO 61760185. Following evaluation in 2009, excavation and recording was carried out in advance of the construction of a house, garage and improved vehicular access. No structural remains were discovered but there was significant evidence of medieval occupation. Two adjoining pits produced an assemblage of more than 450 sherds (over 6 kg) of 13th- or 14th-century cooking pottery and jug or pitcher sherds. Most of these were from the region, although there were a few small groups imported from Bristol, the Cotswolds and south-western France, which displayed ceramic links with Gwent and the Welsh borderland including Herefordshire. Some 14th-century jug sherds, bearing applied clay decoration, are identical to pots made in early 14th-century kilns in Hereford, Monmouth and Trelech suggesting a single industry of itinerant potters. Two pieces of Roman *tegula* were also recovered.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

**BADGEWORTH**, *Holy Trinity Church*, SO 90201930. A very small quantity of disarticulated human bone, a gravestone fragment and 19th-century and modern debris were recorded during groundworks. No further features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were identified.

Richard Cherrington, BA

**BISHOP'S CLEEVE**, *land at Homelands Farm*, SO 96302875. Evaluation identified a pit/posthole of possible mesolithic date and part of a probable middle Bronze-Age enclosure. Iron-Age remains included an enclosure and other settlement features. A Roman ditch, medieval or later furrows and part of a Second World War military camp were also recorded.

Steven Sheldon, CA

*Cleavelands*, SO 95002836. Evaluation identified a single Bronze-Age ditch, small Iron-Age enclosures or roundhouses and an intensive zone of Roman settlement remains, including a possible drying oven and stone building foundations. A second zone of probable Roman settlement was also identified.

Stuart Joyce, CA

**BITTON**, *Castle Road, Oldland Common*, ST 67487132. Evaluation of a site previously occupied by a pig rearing unit recorded the cutting for a 19th-century drainway but no other features or finds of archaeological significance.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

*Golden Valley Mill, Bath Road*, ST 68206980. A building survey and assessment was undertaken prior to the demolition of the former paper mill and associated buildings. Recording at the chapel, gatehouse and canteen block identified a number of external features and the sequence of internal changes within the canteen, although few original decorative internal features were identified. The buildings fronting Bath Road had very few original internal features and their external appearance was not exceptional for the region. A greater number of original features were identified within the factory.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

**BLOCKLEY**, *The Crown Inn, High Street*, SP 16403480. A watching brief recorded a pit dating to the 13th to 15th century, a posthole dating to the late 17th to 18th century and a pit of indeterminate date.

Stephen Hammond and Jenny Winnett, JMHS

*Five Mile Drive*, SP 13903530. A watching brief during the laying of a new gas pipeline recorded a number of ditches and a pit associated with recent farm drainage. A clay tobacco pipe was found in the fill of one ditch, and a Roman silver coin of the Emperor Caracalla (AD 198-217) was recovered in the southern part of the pipe trench.

Christer Carlsson, JMHS

**BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER**, *38 Rissington Road*, SP 17052049. Excavation in advance of the construction of a domestic dwelling identified a number of Roman features including a series of ditches, two stone features/deposits of unknown function and a small number of shallow pits and cuts.

FA

*Bourton Rovers Football Club*, SP 17282035. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the rebuilding of changing rooms and a store room. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded although small islands of undisturbed stratigraphy were observed between the former load bearing walls of the earlier changing rooms.

FA

*Bury Barn Cottage, Cemetery Lane*, SP 17472066. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the erection of a garage, home office and store within the southeastern part of Salmonsbury Camp, a scheduled Iron-Age fortified enclosure. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded although these may have been removed by activity associated with the site's use as a farmyard.

FA

*The Mill House, Lansdown, SP 16322094.* An archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the erection of a single-storey extension to the Grade II listed building revealed a wall foundation which was likely to be part of a structure pre-dating The Mill House.

HA

*Land to the north of Bourton Business Park, SO 17312192.* Evaluation and excavation revealed extensive occupation ranging from the Neolithic to Anglo-Saxon periods. A possible Neolithic hengiform monument yielded small amounts of pottery and animal bone, whilst a number of pits, including at least one set of paired pits with opposing postholes, produced larger assemblages of pottery, worked flint, animal bone and antler. Eight postholes were interpreted as a possible late Neolithic or Bronze-Age timber circle, whilst a sub-circular enclosure, approximately 20 m in diameter, and a small number of pits possibly dated to the Bronze Age. Few artefacts were recovered from these, although one of the pits yielded fragments of clay mould, for a sword. There was evidence for intensive Iron-Age occupation which consisted of three or four heavily truncated roundhouses, at least nine four-post structures, many postholes, few of which appeared to represent structures, and numerous pits, many of which contained significant quantities of pottery and animal bone. Parts of two human skeletons of Iron-Age date were also found in the base of a large pit. These comprised the legs and pelvis of a juvenile, apparently thrown into the base of the pit, below the tibiae and fibulae of an adult. Quarrying in the vicinity during the 1930s had revealed one Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building (SFB) nearby and four more were identified during this evaluation along with a few postholes which also dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. An assemblage of almost 400 sherds of Saxon pottery, including a near complete lugged beaker, was retrieved. Only a small assemblage of residual Roman pottery was found, although a stone altar was recovered from one of the SFBs. Currently undated finds and features include numerous postholes, fragments of human cranium from two features and two isolated inhumations, one a mature adult male and the second a young adult female, which had been buried wearing a copper alloy bracelet on her forearm.

Andrew Walsh, GCCAS

## BRISTOL

*Former Nurses' Home, Beaufort House and Nos. 7-10 Bedford Row, Terrell Street, ST 58617349.* Building recording at Beaufort House, originally two semi-detached dwellings constructed between c. 1800 and 1822, demonstrated that, although a large portion of the building had undergone extensive modernisation during the 20th century, a number of elements of historical interest survived. Numbers 7-10 Bedford Row, apparently constructed between 1824 and 1828, retained a number of original features, although portions of the building had been modernised during the 20th century.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

*Micawber's public house, 24 St Michael's Hill, ST 58527336.* Recording of historic roof timbers demonstrated that the extant main roof structure, where exposed, incorporated structural timbers of various dates, including some new timber from recent remedial works. It was not, however, possible to establish whether the older timbers were part of the original late 17th-century roof structure.

Andrew Townsend, BaRAS

*Brunswick Cemetery Gardens, Brunswick Square, ST 59277372.* A watching brief was undertaken during landscaping of the grounds of the listed cemetery. Four late 18th-/early 19th-century ledger stones recorded near the north boundary wall were subsequently repositioned.

Heather Hirons, BaRAS

*The former Children's Hospital, Tyndall Avenue, ST 58357350.* A number of buildings at the top of St Michael's Hill were recorded prior to demolition. These were Nos. 73-77 (odd numbers excluding the block fronting the street, which was retained), No. 22 and No. 24 Tyndall Avenue. The hospital was built in the 1880s but significantly altered in 1929-31 by the rebuilding of the ward blocks and addition of a third storey designed by George Oatley. In St Michael's Hill were three early Edwardian terraced houses of two storeys, two with

partial basements, whilst the semi-detached three storey villas in Tyndall Avenue were early 20th century. Some contemporary fittings survived in all buildings.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*College Square*, ST 58177267. A watching brief during groundworks associated with the remodelling of College Square revealed an undated, but probably post-medieval, stone wall foundation. A sequence of 18th-century dump layers and surfaces was also uncovered in the southern half of the square.

Ray Ducker, BaRAS

*University of Bristol*, ST 58137333 and ST 58047327. Parts of two University buildings (Biological Sciences in Woodland Road and Geography in University Road) were photographically recorded prior to the insertion of new or improved fire exits.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Horfield, Diabetes Lodge, Southmead Hospital*, ST 59087768. A former entrance lodge at Southmead Hospital was recorded prior to removal. It had been built, in the 1920s or early 1930s, in the form of a bungalow with Pennant rubble walls with brick dressings and a hipped roof with double Roman tiles, together with two brick stacks. Metal-framed casement windows had been installed throughout. There were four rooms and a kitchen, with a small sixth room, possibly a bathroom, and a small back porch. The building was subsequently extended to three times its original size by the addition of another single-storey block, and used for the Diabetes Unit. A short length of rubble-built former field wall also survived nearby.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Ashton, the former Odeon Cinema, Winterstoke Road*, ST 57577073. The cinema, built of concrete and brick in 1936, was recorded prior to demolition. Since its closure in 1961 it was reused as a bingo club, a commercial children's indoor play facility, and a vehicle repair workshop. Elements of the original interior décor and layout still survived.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Bedminster, 142 North Street*, ST 57877144. A watching brief recorded the fragmentary remains of a wall, probably associated with a building visible on a late 18th-century map. This was known as North House in the late 19th century when it was replaced by terraced properties whose footings partially survived adjacent to the street frontage. These were destroyed by bombing during the Second World War and the site remained undeveloped until 2010.

Andy King, BaRAS

*Brislington, The White Hart Hotel, Brislington Hill*, ST 62127050. A survey was undertaken of this Listed Building which had originated as an early 18th-century coaching inn. This forms the core of the present building, although few original features survive due to renovation work carried out in 1938 and c. 1980 which has obscured many details of the building's development and its original layout. The earliest plan shows three symmetrical rooms, and the building may have had a central doorway which was later converted to a window. Two large Venetian windows on the first floor are probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date, and the spacing of the three front windows on the second floor suggests the building may originally have had three gables at the front. A two-storey wing was added before 1846 and further internal alterations were probably undertaken in the 19th century.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

*Easton, the former Waggon and Horses public house, 83 Stapleton Road*, ST 60257368. Substantial elements of the original late 18th-/early 19th-century building were recorded prior to demolition. The elevation fronting Stapleton Road appeared to retain much of its original character, whilst the rear buildings appeared to incorporate elements associated with the 19th-century brewery and a skittle alley of possible late 19th-/early 20th-century date, although no evidence for brewing or other industrial activities was observed. In 1935 the premises were redeveloped involving the removal of a number of 19th-century buildings and the addition of a

new cellar. Possible 19th-century masonry was recorded in boundary walls on the north-east and south-west sides of the study area. A watching brief during demolition works recorded a number of structures. These were probably associated with the pub and attached brewery and included a linear tunnel which may have been a barrel roll between the brewery and the pub, and a circular brick structure with a ceramic tile floor which would have housed a mash tub.

Andrew Townsend and Ray Ducker, BaRAS

*Easton, St. Nicholas of Tolentino Church, Lawfords Gate, ST 59947351.* A watching brief on land adjacent to the church revealed made-ground and mortar lenses which either sealed buried topsoil and subsoil or directly overlay archaeologically sterile deposits of sandy clay and sandstone. A few fragments of late 19th-century walling were probably the remains of demolished school buildings.

Ray Ducker, BaRAS

*Easton, Millpond Street and Lower Ashley Road, ST 60267428.* Building survey recorded the remains of a number of houses, workshops and outbuildings prior to their demolition. The earliest houses dated to the early to mid 19th-century, although numerous later 19th- and 20th-century alterations and extensions were recorded. A watching brief during demolition recovered a number of brass slag blocks and fragments of brass casting slabs, probably derived from the nearby Baptist Mills Brass Works.

Cai Mason, BaRAS

*Kingsdown, St. Michael's Maternity Hospital, St Michaels Hill, ST 58497356.* A watching brief prior to the construction of a two-storey extension block recorded a length of post-medieval wall and evidence of modern brick-built structures, possibly relating to earlier post-medieval garden features.

Ray Ducker, BaRAS

*Stapleton, The Bell Hotel, Bell Hill, ST 61517599.* Recording was undertaken prior to the conversion of the building into three dwellings. The mainly two-storey brick and rubble-built structure was erected in 1900 on the site of the earlier (at least 17th-century) Bell Inn. Partial cellarage at basement level had been included within the new building and service rooms were placed within a rear range that also included a coach house and stable. Although some relatively minor alterations were undertaken in 1931 and later, the Bell Hotel has remained largely unaltered since its construction.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Stapleton, Stokecliffe Mews, Park Road, ST 61947647.* A former coach house and stables, within a walled courtyard, were recorded prior to conversion. Built of sandstone rubble with Bath stone details, probably between c. 1800 and 1839, the building comprises a two-storey gable-fronted central section with two symmetrical single-storey flanking wings. An earlier, probably late 18th- or early 19th-century, boundary wall is incorporated into its north wall. Its layout appears to have had few alterations but all external doors and windows are late 19th- or 20th-century additions and the internal floors of the stables had been concreted. The courtyard wall and gateway, which are later than the coach house and stables, were probably built before 1839, and some additional structures, including an extant outbuilding and garden wall, were constructed on the site between 1839 and 1882. A watching brief during the construction of two new badger setts within the former garden of the 18th-century house recorded low walls and foundations of a late 19th-century greenhouse terraced into the slope, but no other features. A fragment of medieval green-glazed crest tile was also recovered.

Cai Mason and John Bryant, BaRAS

**BROCKWORTH, land at Court Road, SO 89201680.** Evaluation identified a ditch of possible 1st- to 2nd-century AD date similar to early Roman ditches on a similar alignment which formed part of a Roman settlement to the south. Further ditches and an area of compacted limestone rubble contained both Roman and medieval pottery. A medieval pit and undated ditches, postholes and pits were also recorded.

Kelly Saunders, CA

**CHARFIELD**, *land adjacent to St James' Church, Churchend, ST 71909110*. Eight evaluation trenches revealed the remains of two late 18th- or 19th-century agricultural buildings, comprising the outer walls of one large barn structure and floor surfaces, in the south-western part of the site adjacent to Churchend Lane. Recent landscaping had removed any archaeologically significant deposits across the remainder of the site.

AA

**CHEDWORTH**, *Chedworth Roman Villa. SP 05301345*. National Trust archaeologists and volunteers re-excavated rooms 5b, 6a, 7 and 8, and the north and south ends of the West Range corridor, in preparation for the construction of a cover building over the west range. The corridor mosaic, consisting of panels of interlocking circles alternating with guilloche mats, was uncovered for the first time since the 1860s. It was particularly well preserved at the south end where the Victorian conservation covering of sifted soil and sand had been very effective. The central section of the corridor will be excavated in 2012 after the completion of the cover building.

Various phases in the villa construction were identified:

The south end corridor mosaic was 0.8 m below the *triclinium* mosaic in room 5 but ran under the west wall of the corridor, indicating that the west range rooms were raised after the corridor mosaic was laid. At the south end, this mosaic was cut by two stone-packed postholes, one of which was over-lapped by a flight of late Roman stone steps leading up to room 5b, the corridor to the *triclinium*. The stone steps to the bath suite at the north end of the corridor were also built over the corridor mosaic.

The pelta mosaic was revealed in room 5b (which had once been part of a larger room) but was cut by the construction of room 6 and patched with white *tesserae*. Against its south edge it was abutted by a line of painted plaster, indicating that it had been built over an earlier room design.

The coarser red and white striped mosaic in room 6a, the corridor between rooms 5b and 7, was also uncovered and the whole of room 7 was recorded. No surviving mosaic or *opus signinum* floors survived here but there was clear evidence of fire on a cross wall and associated floor that had been buried by later building phases.

Similar evidence of burning was found in the earlier levels of room 8, particularly against the north face of the south wall and on the lower cobbled stone surface. This burning was covered by painted plaster associated with an *opus signinum* floor and, subsequently, by another stone rubble surface which supported a later *opus signinum* floor.

A flue in the central section of the north wall of room 8 was associated with a small (1.7 m<sup>2</sup>) chamber, probably a heating inlet. The chamber went out of use before the upper *opus signinum* floor was constructed indicating that the bath suite on the north side of room 8 post-dated the inlet flue.

Martin Papworth, NT

**CHELTENHAM**, *Kingsmead School/All Saints Academy, Howell Road, SO 92602400*. Excavation on the River Chelt floodplain recorded a number of palaeochannels, some of which clearly pre-dated Anglo-Saxon remains. Significant Anglo-Saxon settlement activity included a post-built hall, at least 11 m long and 6 m wide, with an internal division and evidence for repair. A sunken featured building, 6 m long, 2.7 m wide and 0.6 m deep, was also present along with an enclosure and pits, some of which were aligned in rows. The pottery suggests a 6th- or 7th-century AD date, with an emphasis on the latter part of that date range. Two undated crouched inhumations, within shallow irregular pits, were also present.

Steve Sheldon, CA

*North Place and Portland Street car parks. SO 95062280*. Eight evaluation trenches revealed the natural substrate at depths of between 1.08 m and 3 m below ground level. No archaeological features or deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were found, although remains of the former coach station, part of St Margaret's House and buildings to the rear of St Margaret's Terrace were identified. Two trenches in Portland Street, in an area which had been gardens for houses demolished in the 1950s-60s, revealed evidence of levelling to create the car park, but no remains of the houses themselves.

Briege Williams, GCCAS

**CHIPPING CAMPDEN**, *St. James' Church*, SP 15473945. A small quantity (296 g) of disarticulated human bone, probably derived from burials disturbed by the construction of the north aisle in *c.* 1355, was recovered during groundworks. Elements of the foundations for the mid 14th-century north aisle were also revealed. These comprised courses of roughly hewn limestone masonry, laid with lime mortar and with a single course of ashlar work below plinth level.

Richard Cherrington, BA

*Land at Nos. 6-7 Sheep Street*, SP 14903890. Excavation and recording of two trenches partially revealed a sequence of poorly dated stone and soil deposits along with a later medieval or post-medieval stone building, possibly representing part of a small outbuilding or culvert. A small assemblage of medieval pottery, spanning the 12th to 15th centuries, was recovered, and a sherd of residual Roman pottery suggests Roman activity in the vicinity.

FA

**CHURCHAM**, *St. Andrews Church*, SO 76801820. A small quantity of disarticulated human bone was recovered during groundworks in the churchyard, although no *in situ* burials were compromised. An undated masonry structure may have been the base of a funerary monument or the remains of a gate pier associated with paths and entrances depicted on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey map. Post-medieval finds typical of churchyards, limestone fragments, roofing tile, slate and a single sherd of medieval pottery were also recovered.

Richard Cherrington, BA

**CIRENCESTER**, *Norman Arch Cottage, Hereward Road*, SP 02360247. Evaluation identified a medieval metal surface and a possible medieval wall foundation which may have been associated with Spital Gate Grange, part of Cirencester Abbey. The surface was covered by stone rubble and lime mortar, perhaps from the demolition of a second medieval building.

Alexandra Wilkinson, CA

*Rackhams, 27-35 Market Place*, SP 02420208. A watching brief identified an undated, but possibly Roman, layer sealed by dark earth and two late medieval/early post-medieval tenement boundaries, one of which was associated with a 15th- to early 16th-century French jetton. Remains associated with 19th-century tenements were also recorded.

Jonathan Hart, CA

*No. 34 Watermoor Road*, SP 02720127. The excavation of three test pits identified relatively well preserved Roman remains including a wall and deposits of stone, mortar and soil.

FA

*Forum car park, Southway*, SP 02480186. Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a series of hand-dug test pits associated with the replacement of light columns revealed that the modern bedding layer for the tarmac surface of the car park extended to a depth of at least 1.20 m below the existing ground level. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified and neither the natural substrate nor intact subsoils were exposed.

FA

**COLEFORD**, *Newland Street*, SO 57451066. Three trial pits were excavated, partly by machine but also by hand, in connection with the construction of flats on the site of a redundant public convenience. Evidence for secondary iron working on the site frontage was recorded and three small sherds of pottery suggested that this took place during or after the early 14th century. In the south-eastern side of the plot a thin post-medieval/modern overburden covered the undisturbed substrate, whilst the south-western trial pit exposed a sophisticated drainage system that appears to have been connected to a box drain running along the south-eastern side of the building plot and the adjoining property to the north-east. Post-medieval pottery was also recovered from the site.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

**COLN ST ALDWYNS**, *Williamstrip Park, Hatherop Road*, SP 15090540. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on groundworks relating to the reinstatement of the park drive, erection of new entrance gates, alterations to the forecourt and courtyards, formation of a gateway in an existing stone wall and the relocation of the swimming pool. Features close to the lodge were likely to be associated with the original drive and possible boundary wall, whilst within the park a Roman linear feature, close to Akeman Street, and a pit and linear feature dating from the 12th to 15th century were identified. A relict planting bed respecting the south front of the house and the 19th-century fountain were evidence of earlier formal gardens. A cinder path was also identified crossing the south lawn from west to east.

FA

*Folly Cottage*, SP 14520563. Archaeological monitoring of a new service trench exposed 0.17 m of the upper metallated surface of Akeman Street which survived c. 0.60 m below ground surface in this area. The road appeared to be well preserved, although the trench was not deep enough to provide a full cross section. Deposits identified on the south side of the road may represent the in-fill of a ditch.

FA

**COLN ST. DENNIS**, *The Priest's House, Upper Farm Barn, Coln Rogers*, SP 08720973. Three test pits revealed a sequence of deposits, including a medieval cut feature, soil and stone rubble deposits of possible medieval date and two stone floor surfaces, the earliest of which had a *terminus post quem* of the 13th century. A subsequent watching brief revealed a sequence of deposits which included part of a cut feature, containing probable later Saxon pottery and an ornate medieval copper-alloy mount or fitting, sealed by a soil layer which was below the wall footing of The Priest's House.

FA

**DOWDESWELL**, *Home Farm, Lower Dowdeswell*, SP 00101990. Archaeological recording during the construction of a garden pavilion identified the natural limestone sloping down from east to west. A thin layer of undated early soil overlaid the limestone, although layers above this appeared to be re-deposited soil. The section on the west side of the development showed that the natural limestone had been truncated to a depth of c. 0.70 m and was sealed by re-deposited material. Along the west side of the development no archaeological deposits were observed as these may have been removed by earlier development. A layer of stone chippings immediately above the limestone was probably associated with the former car parking area for Home Farm.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

*St. Paul's Epistle round barrow*, SP 00201819. A geophysical survey of the barrow and its immediate environs identified no surrounding ditch and no internal structure. The surface of the barrow had a very low resistance signature suggesting loosely packed material, although this may have been caused by tree roots. No potential archaeological features were identified in the immediate vicinity of the visible earthwork with the exception of an area of high resistance extending 7 m to the south of the barrow. Two linear features, one low resistance and one high resistance, cross the survey area, but these may be geological.

Andrew Armstrong, GCCAS

**DUMBLETON**, *St. Catherine's Church, Wormington*, SP 03883642. Building recording provided a photographic record of the vestry and stokehole prior to reordering works. A subsequent watching brief identified four grave cuts containing human burials which were preserved *in situ*. None was fully exposed but their dimensions suggested the burials were either adults or adolescents. These pre-dated the laying out of the current path which appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and may be of some antiquity. A range of unstratified pottery was also recovered including four sherds of Romano-British date, the first recorded in Wormington, which suggests Roman activity on the site or in the vicinity. An early medieval sherd may represent activity associated with the probable 12th-century church, whilst pottery from the late medieval/early post-medieval period indicates activity following the construction of the present church in c. 1475.

Richard Cherrington, BA

**DUMBLETON TO SAPPERTON**, *Wormington to Sapperton Gas Pipeline*, SP 05193688 to SO 95220285. Recording along the route of the pipeline identified a number of sites as detailed below:

*Coberley*, SO 97261590. Ditches forming part of a possible field system and/or series of enclosures and trackways were excavated but remained undated. One was truncated by an undated pit containing a sheep or goat. A ditch or driveway was also present and contained Roman finds, although, as a second probable driveway contained medieval pottery, these may have been residual.

*Duntisbourne Rouse*, SO 96370534. Three pits containing Beaker pottery and flints were identified. The remaining features were medieval and included a building, originally post-built and subsequently stone-founded, which measured *c.* 12 m x 4 m and contained a stone-lined hearth and a number of pits. A second stone-founded building measuring *c.* 14 m x 5 m was also present and contained two hearths. The pottery from these features suggests that they were in use during the 12th to 13th centuries.

*Hailes*, SP 04700515. Excavation identified part of the prehistoric Salt Way. Quarry pits, postholes and ditches, mostly of medieval date, were also present.

*Sevenhampton*, SP 05002260. Evidence of early Roman occupation was recorded and Iron-Age finds suggested earlier activity. Two roundhouses and two drying ovens were present, along with Roman stone building foundations and surfaces, postholes, small pits and larger quarry pits. A number of ditches, relating to field enclosures laid out in the 1st or 2nd centuries AD, and a possible trackway were also recorded.

*Winchcombe*, SP 04602860. Late Bronze-Age/early Iron-Age to late Iron-Age remains included pits, postholes and a gully. Some of the postholes formed four-post structures and one large, deep pit may have been an Iron-Age storage pit.

*Winstone*, SO 96880925. A crouched burial, probably pre-dating the middle Iron Age, was identified. A segmented ditch, at least 115 m in length, which may be part of a larger enclosure visible as cropmarks, was associated with a parallel series of postholes and may pre-date the Iron Age. A number of pits, some containing middle Iron-Age pottery, were also recorded, along with four-post structures associated with Iron-Age to 1st-century AD pottery and possible evidence for a windbreak. A hearth, containing a prehistoric flint scraper, and an inhumation, thought to be Roman, were also recorded.

*Withington*, SP 01601750. An Iron-Age pit and two shallow hollow ways of uncertain date were recorded along with probable medieval features which included furrows, a field boundary ditch, a lynchet and a sunken driveway containing late post-medieval pottery.

*Withington*, SP 01221727. A ring ditch 13 m in diameter was recorded. Although no mound survived, the remains are probably those of a round barrow. This enclosed a feature containing early to middle Bronze-Age pottery, a cremation associated with middle Bronze-Age pottery, a tree-throw pit and two undated pits. The ring ditch itself contained few finds, although the later fills included mid to late Iron-Age to 1st-century AD pottery.

*Withington*, SO 99551667. An area of late Iron-Age to Roman settlement activity, including a large pit containing Iron-Age pottery and a dog skeleton, was identified. A human foetus or neonate was present within another pit containing late Iron-Age/1st-century AD pottery. Other pits, one of which included a neonate inhumation, contained early Roman pottery.

*Withington*, SO 98501690. A probable sub-rectangular enclosure ditch and associated features, all of Roman date, were recorded. The enclosure measured 33 m in width and contained no archaeological features. A spread of material containing Roman pottery sealed several small areas where the natural substrate had been burnt. A small pit showing signs of *in situ* burning lay nearby.

Further discoveries were made during a watching brief, including remains dating to the mesolithic/early Neolithic, early Bronze-Age, late Bronze-Age/early Iron-Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods. Notable amongst these were possible early Neolithic pits at Duntisbourne Rouse, mesolithic pits at Winstone and a grave containing two Anglo-Saxon adults at Duntisbourne Rouse.

Mark Brett, Chiz Harward, Dave Parry, Rebecca Riley, Diarmuid O'Seaneachain, CA

**DURSLEY**, *Church of St. James the Great, Silver Street*, ST 75679811. A photographic record was made of parts of the church interior prior to and during reordering work. Monitoring of the groundworks identified no significant deposits within the church but recorded ten human burials, including a brick-lined grave to the south of the church, and also the foundations of the west tower. The burials were not excavated, but

their relatively shallow depth and good bone preservation suggest a later post-medieval date, whilst the fabric of the brick-lined grave suggests a mid to late 19th-century date. There was no dating evidence for the foundations of the west tower, although documentary evidence suggests these may be 13th century and were re-used to support successive towers in the 15th and 18th centuries. A known 19th century vault was also observed.

Richard Cherrington, BA

**DYMOCK**, *St. Mary's Church*, SO 70003123. Evaluation within the west side of the existing graveyard identified the natural reddish-brown clay substrate, which appeared to have been truncated by grave-digging in one of the trenches. This was below a thick deposit of mixed topsoil and subsoil resulting from episodes of grave digging. Four burials, at depths of between 0.75 and 1 m below ground level, were partially exposed.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

**FAIRFORD**, *Fairford House*, SP 15140110. Excavation of three test pits in May 2010 revealed a small pit, an undefined cut feature and a sequence of soil layers. These were associated with a range of artefacts, including 12th- to 14th-century pottery, iron implements and bone fragments which have been interpreted as evidence for medieval settlement. Brick, stone and slate rubble deposits were evidence for later disturbance at the site.

FA

**FOREST OF DEAN**, SO 60001000. A rapid field survey of selected earthworks identified by the 2006 lidar survey of the Forest of Dean investigated 45 of the more than 700 features in Forestry Commission woodland. The survey focused on undated mounds, earthwork systems and enclosures, those categories of earthwork which were either unknown in the Forest of Dean or poorly represented in the archaeological record prior to the lidar survey. This was the first of a two-phase project to investigate lidar-detected earthworks in the Forest, and the 2010 survey was principally to verify the existence or otherwise of the earthworks, make a rapid record of their form and relationship with associated features, record their physical condition and identify their management needs. Following the field survey a sub-set of these features was selected for more intensive research to be undertaken in 2011.

Jon Hoyle, GCCAS

**GLOUCESTER**, *Blackfriars*, SO 82971844. The south-east corner of the south range of Blackfriars, and some details of alterations since the 17th or 18th centuries, were recorded during demolition. A subsequent watching brief, evaluation and excavation identified five periods of activity. Roman remains included two parallel walls butted to the south-east by a series of clay floors, and cut by pits and ditches containing Roman pottery. Medieval deposits included the possible edges of a large ditch or channel associated with the outer bailey ditch of the Norman castle. Remains associated with the priory were also recorded. These included walls and surfaces belonging to parts of the north, south and east ranges, large carved stones which may have formed part of the western entrance to the former chapterhouse, a floor surface of the former cloister alley and a possible courtyard surface. Post-medieval remains comprised deposits associated with the post-dissolution reorganisation of the priory. This included domestic quarters, suggesting that the new owner, Thomas Bell, had used the north and east ranges as his house. There was also evidence of further reorganisation during the 18th century, when the east range was sub-divided into separate dwellings. Victorian remains included parts of the Talbot Bottling Company.

Stuart Joyce, CA

*Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road*, SO 84121858. A watching brief recorded post-medieval and modern artefacts in the topsoil and subsoil. These may have been deposited as refuse either from the asylum or the terraced housing which occupied the road frontage along the south side of the site from the late 19th century. Evidence for Roman activity and Civil War siege earthworks was anticipated in this area, but not found.

Elizabeth Curran, WHEAS

*St. Lawrence's Church, Barnwood*, SO 85841780. Archaeological monitoring recorded nothing of archaeological significance in the churchyard, although evidence for the development of the chancel was observed. Projecting masonry 'teeth' returning into the main fabric of the chancel from the chancel arch indicates a constructional break which ties in well with the documentary evidence that parts of the chancel arch date to 12th century whilst the main fabric of the chancel is 13th century. A reveal blocked with post-medieval bricks suggests modification of the current windows which may accord with documents recording the chancel in a state of decay in 1548 and 1563 when the windows were 'out of repair'. Further brick infilling and remodelling of window openings along the east chancel wall may, however, be associated with former altar furniture.

Richard Cherrington, BA

*Merchants Quay, The Docks*, SO 82761833. A watching brief recorded post-medieval and modern demolition deposits and service trenches directly above the natural alluvial clays and sands, although any 18th- or 19th-century dockyard features appear to have been removed during construction of the former late 20th-century shopping centre. A small number of Roman and early medieval artefacts were recovered from the upper horizons of the natural alluvial clay, along with later material, suggesting that they represent general discard into the River Severn. The later 19th- and 20th-century finds appear to represent later intrusive activity.

Richard Bradley and Tom Vaughan, WHEAS

*Tanners' Hall, Gouda Way*, SO 83361890. Evaluation identified structural remains dating from the 13th century or earlier. These comprised a surface, either contemporary with or earlier than Tanners' Hall, and a 15th- or 16th-century wall which was probably part of an extension to the hall. A series of clay-lined tanning pits, dating from at least the 15th and 16th centuries, demonstrated that the tannery, known to exist within Tanners' Hall and to the north, also extended to the south-east.

Jo Wainwright, WHEAS

*Gloucester, City Centre Linkages Scheme*, SO 82981833. A watching brief recorded two human skeletons approximately 0.75 m below the level of Kimbrose Lane. These were of an adult female and adult male, buried one on top of the other within a single grave cut. Both were supine and oriented east to west with their heads to the west and their arms crossed over the torso. A 4 m long section of Gloucester's Roman city wall was uncovered at Kimbrose Triangle. This survived as three courses of large limestone blocks, up to 1 m by 0.5 m by 0.5 m, and probably represents the foundation for the third phase of the Roman defences. A 19th-century gravestone, found in a well, probably came from the burial ground of the Independent Chapel, which stood on the west side of Southgate Street, whilst a small assemblage of disarticulated human bone may also have been derived either from this cemetery, or those of St Owen's Church or the Infirmary, which were in the Kimbrose Triangle area.

Nathan Thomas, GCCAS

**HANHAM ABBOTTS**, *land at Hanbam Hall, Whittucks Road*, ST 64547163. Building recording and a watching brief identified a few cut features, one of which contained Romano-British pottery and another late medieval pottery, and the remains of various 19th-century agricultural structures. The removal of the cement render covering both the external and internal walls of the hall exposed the building's fabric enabling previously unseen features to be recorded and detailed phasing to be undertaken. Later alterations and repairs had replaced much of the 17th-century core of the building, and there were far more 19th-century alterations than anticipated.

Simon Roper, BaRAS

**HARDWICKE/HARESFIELD**, *Hunts Grove*, SO 80901170. A strip-map-and-sample investigation revealed evidence of a Roman field system in the form of four north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west aligned shallow ditches containing late 1st- or 2nd-century pottery. A number of similar, but undated, ditches may represent the re-cutting of the field boundaries, whilst undated pits and postholes may also have been associated with Roman agricultural activity. The largest recorded feature was part of an undated ring or penannular ditch/gully, c. 12 m in diameter, which produced no finds but may have formed part of a Roman

stock enclosure. Three north-east/south-west aligned furrows, one of which produced 19th- or 20th-century ceramic building material, were also recorded along with a boundary ditch and tree hole containing 19th-/20th-century finds.

Andy Norton, OAS

**HARESFIELD**, *Ring Hill Camp*, SO 82280905. A geophysical survey, conducted with members of the public as part of the Festival of British Archaeology 2010, revealed potential archaeological features in the centre of the camp. An artificially cut terrace on the north-facing slope of the enclosure, commanding the view over the Severn Vale, may have been a building platform or the remains of quarrying. High resistance linear features around the platform suggest the remnants of wall lines, but may also indicate geological features.

Andrew Armstrong, GCCAS

**HEWELSFIELD AND BROCKWEIR**, *Seven Oaks, Mill Hill*, SO 54510173. A programme of archaeological work during groundworks connected with the construction of an extension identified no significant archaeological features, although 17th- or 18th-century pottery was recovered from the edge of the development.

Stephen Clarke and Jane Bray, MA

**HINTON**, *Spill weir; Gloucester and Sharpness Canal, Purton*, SO 68690442. Recording in advance of repair work indicated that the weir bed was constructed in three different sizes of stone, increasing in size from south to north towards the discharge end of the weir. These were supported and retained by longitudinal and transverse baulks of timber. The earliest available documentary reference to the weir is a plan of 1879, probably produced as a preliminary stage to its enlargement at this time, although its original construction probably dates to the 1820s when the canal was constructed.

Martin Cook

*Meggitt's Shed, Sharpness Docks*, SO 67450292. This dockside shed, which was recorded in advance of demolition, was built in 1911 for Meggitt and Jones Timber Importers. It was constructed to a standard design, with an open sided steel frame and corrugated asbestos cladding, for storage of timber offloaded at the adjacent wharf. A railway branch line which formerly ran from the docks along this section of canal side, serving both Meggitt's shed and the gasworks 100 m to the north, was abandoned and taken up in the 1960s. The building continued in use for timber storage until the 1970s and was subsequently used for storing a variety of other materials until about 10 years ago. It was the last remaining timber storage shed in Sharpness Docks, others of more distinctive design having been demolished in the 1970s.

Martin Cook

**HORSLEY**, *Church of England Primary School, The Street*, ST 83799803. A watching brief recorded a robbed out wall and a rubble filled feature, also interpreted as a robbed out wall. Both were orientated north-west to south-east.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

**KEMPSFORD**, *Manor Farm*, SU 17509790. Further phases of work on this quarry site expanded the over 50 ha of landscape already investigated by a further 4.4 ha. Apart from a single struck flint, the majority of the features were late post-medieval in date or of natural origin. This phase of works also verified the easterly limit of both the Iron-Age and Roman field systems previously identified.

Danielle Milbank and Jo Pine, TVAS

**LONGBOROUGH**, *Little Barrow Farm*, SP 20632964. Evaluation identified a number of undated features, probably representing a continuation of the extensive group of cropmarks surrounding the farm which are presumed to be Roman in date.

Stephen Yeates, JMHS

**LONGHOPE**, *Harts Barn Farm*, SO 67501840. Monitoring during the restoration of a post-medieval mill pond revealed part of the dam and the remains of a former mill building. A small number of other stone features associated with the dam and mill were also observed.

Andrew Walsh, GCCAS

**LYDNEY**, *19 High Street*, SO 62990294. Archaeological recording at the rear of the building indicated that the property, which is one of two houses (Nos. 19 and 21) recorded on the 1880s Ordnance Survey map, comprises a main range in Georgian style parallel to the street frontage. The façade is 19th century, and there is a two-storey extension with a wagon entry to the rear. A watching brief at the rear wall of the back wing identified a short sequence of layers. The earliest was the natural substrate comprising light brown clay. This was below a thick layer of undated soil containing some charcoal flecking indicative of occupation. The remains of an undated red sandstone wall, consisting of two courses bonded by a lime and sand-based mortar, were recorded within this deposit. The wall, which may represent either an earlier boundary aligned north to south or part of a former building to the rear of the site, was sealed by a thin layer of soil interpreted as a post-medieval garden soil.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

**MINCHINHAMPTON**, *Church House, Bell Lane*, SO 87140080. Two evaluation trenches prior to the proposed construction of a domestic dwelling revealed a sequence of soil layers overlying natural limestone brash deposits. No archaeological features were identified.

FA

*Glebe Farm Bungalow*, SO 87600060. Evaluation revealed three undated pits, one of which yielded a small assemblage of slag. An unstratified 4th-century Roman coin was also recovered.

Andrew Walsh, GCCAS

**MITCHELDEAN**, *The George Inn, Stars Pitch*, SO 66431855. Documentary research indicated that the earliest records of the property date to 1609 when the building was recorded as a private dwelling called 'New House'. The imposing and unusual profile of the building (much altered in 1947) with its triple gabled frontage, projecting front wings and original three-storey height may suggest that it operated as a lead shot ammunition or pin factory in the 17th and early 18th centuries. It was operating as The George Inn in 1740 and by the early 19th century was a coaching inn, servicing a regular coach service between Gloucester and Coleford, providing livery and bait stables and functioning as a posting house. It continued as a hotel, and later a public house, into the early 21st century. A study of historic maps revealed little change to the footprint of the building between 1840 and 1991 with the exception of a small expansion at its eastern end between 1960 and 1969. The complex of stables and outbuildings to the north-west of the inn was removed between 1923 and 1960 to be replaced by the present car park. Further major work took place in 1947 with the removal of the third/attic floor of the entire building due to concerns over its structural safety.

Julie Gardiner, WA

**MORETON-IN-MARSH**, *land at the Fire Service College*, SP 21513261. Evaluation revealed a pit of probable prehistoric date, an undated ditch and features relating to the former airfield.

Ray Holt, CA

*Land off Todenham Road*, SP 20293176. Evaluation revealed ten ditches, probably part of a rectilinear field or enclosure system, together with four pits and a posthole. None of the features was dated with the exception of four medieval furrows, a modern ditch and a pit which also contained modern material.

Ray Holt, CA

**NAUNTON**, *St. Andrew's Church*, SP 11222342. Evaluation on the northern side of the church revealed no evidence for *in situ* human burials, burial structures or other archaeological features. The small quantity

of disarticulated human remains may suggest that burial was not intensive in this area, perhaps because the northern side of the church was not a popular location for burial. Some medieval pottery, relating to known activity on the site, was also found.

Richard Cherrington, BA

**NEWENT**, *land off Court Lane*, SO 72202580. Two evaluation trenches, close to the site of the priory at the centre of the medieval town, revealed a small gully, which yielded 16th- or 17th-century pottery, and a number of undated features. A stone wall and a cobbled surface, into which 18th-century pottery had been impressed, were also recorded.

Andrew Walsh, GCCAS

**OLVESTON**, *Woodside Farm, Pilning Street*, ST 58168569. Evaluation identified no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts. There was no evidence for the inundation recorded in 1607, although rounded beach/river pebbles suggest that flood deposits, which had previously been recorded at nearby Gislake Farm, may have been destroyed by 17th- or 18th-century cultivation.

AA

**PILNING AND SEVERN BEACH**, *Gislake Farm, Station Road*, ST 56558389. Evaluation in 2009 identified no archaeologically significant features or deposits with the exception of a small amount of unstratified and abraded pottery, which ranged from Romano-British to 18th-century in date. A layer of marine alluvium, sandwiched between two buried plough soils, may be evidence of major floods recorded on January 30th 1607.

AA

**PRESTBURY**, *Spring Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane*, SO 97022379. Archaeological recording during the construction of a new detached dwelling, two detached garages and associated drainage, recorded the natural substrate, comprising a level deposit of post-glacial sand and gravel. This was sealed by an undated deposit, truncated by frequent and substantial root penetration, which had caused significant disturbance to the underlying natural sand and suggests that the site was formerly heavily wooded and may have been part of the medieval deer park which was constructed by 1136 and survived until the 17th century. A pit, dated by a single sherd of medieval pottery, had been identified in the vicinity in 2005, and a further four pit-like features were recorded in 2010. One produced Roman pottery dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries, two produced 19th-century pottery, whilst the fourth produced mid Saxon pottery. An adult human skull, partly exposed in one trench, suggested that inhumations or disarticulated remains are also present in the area. A large stone wall, which formed the eastern boundary of the site, appeared to mark a significant division that may reflect the layout of medieval tenements or burgages within the historic core of Prestbury.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

*Moat Corner, Spring Lane*, SO 96762456. A watching brief recorded a large water feature, interpreted as a fishpond associated with the scheduled moated site of Prestbury Manor, and an undated linear feature.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

**QUEDGELEY**, *Manor Farm*, SO 81571359. Building recording at Manor Farm barn recorded an acute angled L-plan structure in brick and masonry. The range is made up of three elements of three phases, and fragments of masonry suggested a fourth element. The oldest elements are medieval or early post-medieval in date whilst later elements date to the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Peter Davenport, CA

**RENDCOMB**, *land at Shawswell Farm*, SP 02371134. A watching brief identified two Roman ditches and a small medieval pit.

David Parry, CA

**SEVERN ESTUARY**, *Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment*. The main fieldwork phase (Phase 2) of the Severn Estuary Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey (RCZAS) took place during May–September 2010 with further work during March and April 2011. Focusing on the intertidal zone, the survey targeted areas of potential identified in previous phases of work and areas under threat from landuse change as documented in the Shoreline Management Plans and Flood Risk Management Strategies for the estuary.

Many of the recorded features were fishing-related structures, including stone-built fish weirs, principally along Somerset's coastline, but also wooden stake-built fish traps, new examples of which were identified within a known concentration at Stert Flats in Somerset. Densely constructed stake 'hedges' were identified at Brea Beach and Berrow Flats and V-shaped stake-built fish traps, with the remains of upright hurdle panel 'leader arms' and distinctive circular wattling 'catch baskets', were recorded at Beachley and Oldbury Flats. Further recording also took place of woven fish baskets at Woolaston. Samples taken from all of these different types of wooden structures have been submitted for dendrochronological and radiocarbon dating.

Later fishing structures, such as putt and putcher ranks, including previously unknown examples, were also recorded, indicating that there were once far more of these structures along the upper Severn than was officially permitted. Other fishing or riverine-related features include wattle trackways, wharfs and jetties, fish houses and the remains of post-medieval riverbank revetments or 'cribbing'. The RCZA also recorded prehistoric peat and submerged forest deposits, reporting on the current extent and state of preservation of known exposures at sites such as Woolaston, Hills Flats, Oldbury Flats, Berrow Flats, Blue Anchor Bay, Minehead Bay and Porlock Bay, but also identifying previously unknown deposits at Woodspring Bay.

Adrian Chadwick and Toby Catchpole, GCCAS

**SIDDINGTON**, *Shorncliffe Quarry, Drylease Extension*, SU 03009800. Several phases of fieldwork have now taken place on this 55 ha quarry site, revealing features from the Neolithic, Bronze-Age, Iron-Age, Roman and medieval periods. The earliest deposits were isolated pits, one of early Neolithic and one of later Neolithic date, containing Grooved Ware pottery. The earliest Bronze-Age activity seems to have been a post-built round house, which produced a radiocarbon date of 2202–2018 cal BC, whilst a single pit contained Beaker pottery. A series of burnt mounds, falling into two categories, were also found. One mound had the 'classic' crescentic form with an oval pit or trough at its focus and produced a middle Bronze-Age date of 1519–1408 cal BC. Another mound appeared to represent a simple dump of burnt stone, but was in fact made up of several smaller, successive mounds, each with its own trough. Two further mounds were much smaller and comprised simple dumps, apparently without troughs.

The most intensive activity on the site commenced early in the Iron Age with a ring gully established by 562–402 cal BC. Later in the Iron Age three enclosures of very different layouts were constructed. One was a large irregular elongated oval with a funnel entrance, one was a ring gully with an internal post-built building approached by a short trackway, and the third was a rectilinear enclosure which contained further internal subdivisions. These suggest the site was primarily engaged in livestock management, and the lack of evidence for any arable component to the economy, including the absence of cereal grains recovered from sieving, would support this. At the end of the Iron Age the site seems to have been largely abandoned, perhaps due to a rising water table. The only evidence for Roman activity consisted of large fields (over 1 ha) and a very small number of artefacts.

In the medieval period the western portion of the site was occupied by ridge and furrow field systems which respected the main north-south boundary, a feature certainly present during the Roman period and partly present in the Iron Age. The survival of this boundary suggests that the landscape was open and maintained by either grazing or ploughing throughout these periods.

Danielle Milbank, Sean Wallis and Jo Pine, TVAS

**SLIMBRIDGE**, *land at The Forge*, SO 73930358. Evaluation revealed early Roman linear features, one of which contained joining fragments of early Roman Savernake ware and animal bone. A large pit that yielded imported and native Roman wares dating to the early 2nd century, flint, animal bone, fired clay and ceramic building material was also found along with two linear features which were probably medieval in date.

Nathan Thomas, GCCAS

**STONEHOUSE**, *land off Ebley Road*, SO 82080478. Excavation revealed a small number of late Neolithic/early Bronze-Age and late Iron-Age features. The majority of the remains were Roman and located within a rectilinear enclosure which contained thirteen inhumations in various positions, including one double burial. Hobnails in some graves suggest that these date to the late Roman period and one burial was found with a coin of AD 324–30 close to the mouth. The enclosure also contained a stone-built drying oven, gullies and a large number of pits and postholes. Four of the pits were associated with burning and might represent small-scale industrial activity. Complete pottery vessels recovered from three pits will be micro-excavated to determine if they contain significant material. A circular post-built structure, 6 m in diameter, which had apparently burnt down, was also recorded along with other Roman features including wheel ruts and a trackway.

Mark Brett, CA

**SWELL**, *St. Mary's Church, Upper Swell*, SP 17682687. Three grave cuts, all on an east-west alignment and at a depth of between 0.75 m and 1 m below the modern ground surface, were identified during groundworks. None of the burials was excavated, although a small quantity of disarticulated human bone and a coffin grip were recovered. Elements of the early 15th-century porch buttress were also recorded.

Richard Cherrington, BA

**TETBURY**, *land off Bath Road*, ST 88689260. Evaluation revealed a ditch of probable Iron-Age date and a ditch terminal on the same alignment. Three undated ditches and an undated pit were also present.

Ray Holt, CA

*The Close Hotel, Long Street*, ST 88989314. Evaluation identified no clear evidence for archaeological activity pre-dating the late post-medieval period, with the exception of sherds of 12th- to 14th-century pottery and tile. An infilled quarry, consolidated with a drystone wall and backfilled in the 17th or 18th centuries, and a series of interleaving layers, interpreted as 17th- to 18th-century quarry infill, suggest that the land around the hotel was reclaimed from the quarry before the later wing of the complex was built. Two later stone constructions post-dated the quarry infill. One, comprising huge limestone slabs on a foundation of limestone fragments, may have been a substantial capping of a drain or culvert. The other was probably the corner of a 19th-century garden wall associated with the gardens of the building now used as the hotel.

FA

**TETBURY UPTON**, *Highfield Farm*, ST 89419418. Evaluation recovered a probable mesolithic flint core from the subsoil. A late Iron-Age/early Roman ditch, probably part of a small enclosure identified during a geophysical survey, was also recorded. Later Roman activity comprised at least one quarry pit and a number of post-medieval/modern agricultural features were also identified, along with undated pits and ditches.

Kelly Saunders and Steven Sheldon, CA

**ULEY**, *Uley Long Barrow (Hetty Peglar's Tump)*, SO 78950003. Evaluation prior to proposed consolidation work exposed part of the Neolithic mound and structural remains associated with the south-western and western burial chambers (including orthostats and capstones). An antiquarian trench was also identified.

Alistair Barber, CA

**UPTON ST. LEONARDS**, *Popes Wood*, SO 87501314 and SO 87551310. Two earthworks within woodland, previously identified as Civil War trenches, were examined as part of the project investigating lidar-detected earthworks in the western Cotswolds between Woodchester and Shurdington. Both features were surveyed in detail and a single cross-section excavated. The shallow fill suggests a fairly recent construction, whilst comparison with other Civil War earthworks does not support a military function. Examination of historical archives was not able to identify the origin of these earthworks.

Martin Ecclestone, GADARG

**WINCHCOMBE**, *Parish Hall, Cowl Lane*, SP 02502834. Three evaluation trenches, excavated in advance of residential development, identified the natural substrate, an orange clayey-gravel. In one trench this was below an early undated soil layer cut by two pit-like features which produced animal bone and 12th- to 14th-century pottery. Two further pits, one of similar date and another containing post-medieval pottery and a single sherd of Roman pottery, were also identified. The animal bone assemblage from the pit fills consisted mainly of cattle, sheep and goat and was interpreted as waste material from primary butchery and consumption. The pit fills were sealed by post-medieval cultivation soils which were, in turn, sealed by deposits of modern soil and building debris, except where the ground level had been reduced to create an area of parking.

Sean Cook, 110 Arch

*No. 55 North Street*, SP 02472848. A watching brief recorded an undated linear ditch, a probable pit dating to the 12th to 13th century and two walls, one of which was post-medieval in date.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

*Church of England Primary School, Back Lane*, SP 02222834. A watching brief during works to erect a new fence on the playing field, within the Scheduled Monument of Winchcombe Abbey, found a limestone surface which may be part of a medieval gravel road identified during excavations in 1963. New postholes on the burh bank revealed *in situ* clay-bonded limestone fragments, interpreted as part of a wall, and other deposits from the bank's construction.

Nick Witchell, GCCAS

**WOODCHESTER**, *The Old Priory*, SO 83930317. A series of archaeological interventions, including desk-based assessment, evaluation and watching brief, have been undertaken within, and to the immediate north of, the Scheduled Monument of Woodchester Roman villa during extensive improvements to the house and grounds. A mosaic pavement, within a previously recorded section of corridor 2, and an *in situ* channelled hypocaust system, below a collapsed *opus signinum* floor in room 9, were exposed. A feature containing a small assemblage of medieval pottery of 11th- to 13th-century date, ceramic building material, slag and animal bone was also recorded along with an undated ditch terminal.

Nathan Thomas, Andrew Walsh and Briege Williams, GCCAS

**WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE**, *Old Town, Christian Centre*. ST 75829336. Evaluation identified archaeological deposits consisting of a series of medieval and post-medieval pits, the remains of a house platform fronting onto Old Town Street and the remains of a probable substantial wall foundation. These were sealed by post-medieval garden features which had had a variable impact on the survival of underlying deposits. There was no evidence of human burial associated with the chapel, although numerous animal bones were recovered.

Stephen Yeates, JMHS