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# Archaeological Review No. 30 2005

Edited by JAN WILLS and TOBY CATCHPOLE

The Archaeological Review presents brief summaries of archaeological research, fieldwork and building recording undertaken during the year. Information is arranged mostly by civil parishes (as shown on the O.S. 1:10,000 series maps) with the parish name followed by the site name or description and grid reference. For the cities of Bristol and Gloucester entries are arranged by street or area. Contributions for the next review should be sent to the Archaeology Service, Gloucestershire County Council, Shire Hall, Gloucester, GL1 2TH.

## *Abbreviations*

APS	Archaeological and Planning Solutions
AAU	Avon Archaeological Unit
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CA	Cotswold Archaeology
GADARG	Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
GCCAS	Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service
NA	Northamptonshire Archaeology
OA	Oxford Archaeology
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
110 Arch	110 Archaeology

**ALMONDSBURY**, *All Saints' Church, Compton Greenfield*, ST 57158217. Following a desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey a trial excavation, involving two trenches, was undertaken within a proposed extension to the existing graveyard. The area comprised a rectangle of *c.*2,025 square metres of land adjoining the south-east boundary of the present churchyard, part of a larger field presently used as pasture.

The trenches located a number of shallowly buried deposits and negative soil features, the latter mainly representing ditches and gullies of medieval and post-medieval origin. A series of truncated features of possible medieval date, mainly boundary or enclosure ditches, was located in Trench 1, in the north of the site. The precise dating of these features is uncertain as most yielded only a single sherd of medieval pottery that may be residual. Aerial photography in the mid 20th century revealed that extensive earthworks of field systems were evident in the vicinity. A boundary ditch revealed with an associated bank in Trench 2 survived to a greater depth and was not finally filled until the late 17th century, although no definite date for its origin was determined. The former parish boundary followed the route of the ditch long after it had silted up, suggesting that it was a long-established feature in the local landscape. A fragment of late prehistoric pottery and part of a ceramic Roman roof tile were also recovered during the evaluation although no contemporary structures were identified.

Donna Young, AAU

**BAGENDON**, *The Bear, Perrott's Brook*, SP 01890599. An evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a new three-bedroom dwelling. Except for a wall shown on the c.1880 O.S. map, no significant archaeological deposits were recorded within the four evaluation trenches.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**BERKELEY**, *land to rear of 9 Salter Street*, ST 68339922. A desk-based assessment showed that land to the rear of Salter Street lies to the south and west of medieval burgage plots, in an area probably used as gardens or orchard during that period. During the late 19th and 20th centuries the site was occupied by the Berkeley gas works, demolished in the late 20th century.

David Mullin, GCCAS

*Mariner's Arms, 49 Salter Street*, ST 68139928. Monitoring during groundworks associated with the building of an extension at the rear of the Mariner's Arms revealed the foundations of two late 18th- to early 19th-century walls.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

**BISHOP'S CLEEVE**, *land at Cleeve Business Park*, SO 95152653. An evaluation revealed the base of a ditch and a small pit of Roman date, both of which had been truncated by later ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Several undated features were also identified, including two small ditches and two closely-spaced postholes.

Mark Brett, CA

*Court House, Station Road*, SO 96022782. Archaeological recording undertaken during the construction of an extension to the rear of the property identified a series of undated features within all of the trenches. There appeared to be two parallel linear ditch-like features aligned E-W across the site, one of which may represent a later re-cut. Similar features were observed aligned N-S in a southern foundation trench. Another possible pit-like feature was observed in the south-east corner of the site. These features may represent a sequence of property boundaries associated with an earlier pattern of settlement.

110 Arch

**BISLEY-WITH-LYPIATT**, *Jayne's Court*, SO 90300584. Analysis of the development of this house indicated that it dated mostly from c.1715, although incorporating an earlier building. It was enlarged c.1811 when a large landscaped garden was also created.

Michael Hill

**BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER**, *Greystones Bungalow*, SP 17252068. A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks associated with the replacement of a dwelling within Salmonsbury Camp. The groundworks were restricted to a level above the archaeological deposits recorded during the evaluation to ensure their continued preservation. Limited excavation was permitted for the installation of a septic tank at the back of the house and four soakaways, two each at the front and rear. During the excavation for these services, several archaeological features were recorded, none with datable finds.

Rachel Heaton, GCCAS

*Larch House*, SP 16942079. An evaluation recorded four ditches (one dated to the medieval period, but also containing residual Roman artefacts), a Roman ditch terminal and a probable medieval pit, buried beneath 1.30 m of post-medieval deposits.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Burghfields Cottage*, SP 17402051. An evaluation comprising a single trench, c.10 m long, was undertaken in the development area. An undated ditch at least 6.5 m wide was encountered. The location, orientation and size of the ditch match the putative line of the defensive circuit of Salmonsbury Camp. A single undated posthole was also revealed.

Tim Havard, CA

*36 Rissington Road, SP 17052049.* An evaluation, consisting of two trenches, identified a shallow gully and several small pits. The gully and some of the pits were probably natural features but one small pit or posthole produced two sherds of Roman pottery and may have been part of a post-built structure of that date. Later more extensive recording in the same area identified no further archaeological features. Further south, a pit containing pitched stones may have been part of a wall foundation and again produced pottery of Roman date. A further irregular feature may represent a tree-throw, although again Roman pottery was recovered from the fill.

Alan Thomas, APS

*Camp House, Station Road, SP 17062091.* An evaluation consisting of a single hand-excavated trench was carried out in advance of the erection of a two-storeyed extension to the north side of the house. The natural gravel was exposed at a depth of c.0.75 m below the existing ground level and no archaeological deposits were recorded cutting this layer. The gravel was sealed by a layer of material which produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. Overlying this deposit were two layers of construction debris associated with the more recent development of the property.

110 Arch

*Windrush View, Lansdowne, SP 16212099.* A field evaluation consisting of six trenches, each c.1.5 m square, was carried out in advance of residential development. Roman deposits were found in five trenches located in the garden area to the rear of the existing property. In each trench 2nd- and 3rd-century A.D. deposits were sealed by a post-medieval cultivation soil that was in turn overlain by the modern topsoil. The remains themselves are probably related to Roman settlement unearthed during excavations at the adjacent Leadenwell House in the 1930s and on the site of Green Lake Close in the early 1990s.

In Trench 1 a Roman surface consisted of worn limestone and gravel compacted to form a yard or road layer. In Trench 2 the remains of a heavily disturbed stone wall, oriented E–W, was observed beneath a thick layer of demolition rubble. Butting the south side of this wall was a compacted limestone and gravel floor overlain by a thin occupation layer containing Roman pottery and animal bone. The natural terrace gravel was observed at the base of Trench 3 where a Roman feature, possibly a ditch, was aligned NE–SW. In Trench 4 one side of a stone wall, aligned NW–SE, was partially exposed, its north-east side obscured by a layer of material with a large component of stone rubble; some fragments were burnt red. Trench 5 revealed Roman deposits including the fill of a shallow pit-like feature; this was sampled and revealed an underlying gravel surface. Trench 6 was located near the south-east corner of Windrush View, but revealed no archaeological deposits.

110 Arch

## BRISTOL

*Broadmead, ST 59307332* Between September 2004 and March 2005 Oxford Archaeology carried out a watching brief on a geotechnical borehole survey and a trench evaluation across a proposed development area within Bristol city centre. The borehole data identified former water courses and the extent of made ground across the area. The twelve trenches and test pits revealed 17th- to 19th-century deposits, the remains of cellars, and levelling deposits associated with the 19th-century development of the city.

Ben Ford, OA

*St. Peter's Church, Castle Park, ST 59107309.* A watching brief was carried out during groundwork immediately adjacent to the west end of St. Peter's church. Although the ground next to the tower had been heavily disturbed in the post-war period an apparently undisturbed deep layer of brown soil (grave backfill) produced various finds. Apart from a large number of disarticulated human bones, finds included three sherds of medieval pottery (Redcliffe ware and 'St. Peter's ware'), two fragments of medieval glazed ceramic roof tile, various 19th-century sherds of red earthenware, lead window came, bottle glass and a clay tobacco pipe bowl.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*The Old Council House, Corn Street*, ST 58847304. A watching brief and limited excavation for a new lift shaft were undertaken in the courtyard of the Old Council House. Evidence for structures and occupation dating back to the 13th century was identified, but excavation stopped at this level and underlying natural deposits were not reached. The excavated finds, including large quantities of pottery and decorated roof tile, indicate a building of high status located at the western end of St. Ewen's church.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

*Land at Cabot House, Deanery Road*, ST 58177270. An evaluation revealed the remains of the original 18th- and 19th-century housing, along with the street frontage and basement of a property on the original course of Brandon Street. A substantial depression, filled primarily by 18th-century industrial debris, may also represent the deliberate backfilling of a fishpond (located in the former Bishop's Park) immediately prior to the documented development of the area.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

*Johnny Ball Lane (Albion Terrace and the Bristol Royal Infirmary Burial Ground)*, ST 58657332. Following on from evaluation and excavation in 2004, a watching brief was carried out during groundworks for new houses. The remaining cellar walls of Albion Terrace were removed, exposing earlier walls relating to the tenement known as the Soldiers' Infirmary. A wide strip along the centre of the former burial ground was cleared down to bedrock; most of the burials were removed during excavations in 2002, but along the edges a small number of burials was exposed. These were recorded and removed. The remains of a house pulled down in 1747 to make way for the burial ground were also identified.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

*Drill Hall, Old Market*, ST 59677310. An evaluation comprising two trenches identified 19th-century structural remains of the Old Market Sugar Refinery. These included several walls, a probable cellar, a stone-built base of a chimneystack and the granite set surface of a haulage way.

Tim Havard, CA

*Masons Arms, 53 Old Market Street*, ST 59747316. The building was recorded during the spring and early summer of 2005, prior to and during renovation. It is an early to mid 17th-century house of two and a half storeys with cockloft, cross-gabled with a jettied, timber-framed front but otherwise with rubble walls. From about the mid 19th century it was a public house, at which time a wide front window was installed. Beyond the left-hand entrance may formerly have been a side corridor leading to the central staircase; there were two rooms per floor. A splat baluster banister survives, but there is little else from the 17th century. Beneath the front of the property is a stone-vaulted cellar (possibly earlier than the structure above) with a later brick rear extension. At one time there may have been a detached kitchen at the rear. This was one of a pair of buildings until its neighbour was demolished, possibly during the Second World War, which may explain why the present roof has all modern timbers.

A watching brief revealed evidence of intensive medieval activity in the area. Cut into a buried medieval subsoil deposit, stratified below 19th-century industrial deposits, was a pit of medieval pottery wasters with traces of kiln furniture. The wasters provide strong evidence of medieval pottery production in the area; a kiln is likely to have stood very close to the site.

John Bryant and Kevin Potter, BaRAS

*Nos. 22–30 West Street, Old Market*, ST 59907319. An excavation and building recording were carried out at the site. Four trenches were excavated between the backs of the West Street properties and Waterloo Road. The results of the excavation revealed occupation of the site from at least the 13th century, principally characterised by numerous rubbish pits, cess pits and many other pits, one of which was up to 2 m deep. In one of the trenches a garden feature comprising a keyhole-shaped structure, with a separate plinth at its centre, was revealed. The building recording revealed that later 17th-century elements survived within the fabric of 22 and 24 West Street; no. 22 was found to contain the substantial remains of a half-timbered building hidden beneath brickwork of the 19th century. The subsequent watching brief to monitor groundworks recorded the existence of early post-medieval structures beneath the site of 30 West Street and the presence of burials beneath the eastern boundary wall adjacent to Waterloo Road.

Andy King, BaRAS

*Land at Purimachos factory, Waterloo Road, Old Market, ST 60047326.* An evaluation was carried out prior to the proposed redevelopment of the Purimachos factory. The evaluation revealed the *in-situ* remains of the boundary wall of the Williams burial ground, several articulated infant burials and other disarticulated human skeletal material. The ages of the exposed burials and the presence of decorative grave furniture and a 'sponge' ware cup illustrated the formality of the burial rites within the cemetery. Evidence for the post-medieval occupation of the area included 17th- and 18th-century walls and associated cut features and a 19th-century timberyard boiler base. A full sequence was obtained and analysed. Medieval artefacts were recovered from deposits lying immediately above the naturally deposited Redcliffe Sandstone.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

*Marsh House, 11 Marsh Street, ST 58687280.* An evaluation in the car park to the rear of Marsh House indicated that the northern part of the area had been removed for basements in the early 20th century. A drainage ditch predated occupation on the site. In the southern part of the site archaeological deposits and features survive to a much greater degree and the remains of 18th- and 19th-century buildings were found.

Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

*Redcliff Wharf, ST 58947236.* Eight evaluation trenches were excavated. Substantial glass waste deposits dating to the late 17th/early 18th century were found throughout. A drainage system along with flagstone floors and walls was uncovered, in addition to a brick and stone-built glass cone base located centrally on the site. Heat-reddened brick surfaces broadly contemporary with the glass cone may represent annealing oven bases or outlying workshop areas. No evidence for buildings associated with pottery production was uncovered. Despite this, several deposits of pottery wasters and kiln furniture were discovered in the northern part of the site. The majority were of the same tin-glazed earthenware fabric, and appeared to date from the late 17th to the 18th century, suggesting that a pottery kiln operated on, or very close to, the site at the same time as the glassworks, probably to its north. Analysis of archaeological boreholes indicated that Redcliff Wharf sits to the immediate north of a bedrock cliff and extends into former river channel areas.

Kate Cullen, CA

*Former FPS site, 2 Waterloo Road, ST 59887316.* Buildings and walls of historic interest were recorded prior to and during demolition. These included a two-storeyed rubble and brick structure behind 13–19 Midland Road, formerly part of the Talbot and Horseshoe inn (the inn survives as 8 and 10 West Street, an early 18th-century building). Also recorded was a long stretch of boundary wall between two tenement plots to the rear of 14 and 16 West Street, and other shorter pieces of walling. An extensive later 19th-century cellar complex formerly associated with Dole's, the bacon and ham curers, was recorded between 16 West Street and Waterloo Road. It had been converted into air-raid shelters during the Second World War.

Excavations on the site of the former FPS fire extinguisher factory found the remains of 19th-century outbuildings to the rear of West Street properties. Part of a 17th-century orchard wall was identified, but very few earlier features or deposits were found. It is most likely that the area was agricultural land during the medieval period.

John Bryant and Elizabeth Davis, BaRAS

*Devon House, 123 Whitehall Road, ST 61357381.* A photographic survey, building recording and watching brief were carried out. Devon House, a Grade II listed building, had been dated to the early 19th century, but the building plan suggested it was earlier and it was thought that it might contain elements of a much older structure, as proved to be the case. Surviving structural elements indicating that the building's origins lay in the late 17th/early 18th century were recorded both externally and internally. This evidence was confirmed by William Maule's parish map of 1803 (Bristol Record Office, AC/PL 60a), which shows three cottages (one detached and a pair, plus associated outbuildings) on the site.

By 1841 all three properties (nos. 9–11 Whitehall) were owned by solicitor Abraham Atchley. About 1855 substantial building works were carried out for him creating a single residence from the three older houses. This involved the total demolition of Pembroke Villa, the partial demolition and amalgamation of the two other cottages and the addition of a new west (main) wing with limestone ashlar façade.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*Roselake House (E wing), Hudds Vale Road, ST 62327391.* The roof structure of a two-storeyed industrial building forming the east wing of Roselake House was recorded. There were six queen-post trusses, which were due to be rebuilt during building conversion. This structure was erected c.1902 as part of the soap works of Messrs. J. L. Thomas & Company, and replaced an earlier and slightly shorter single-storeyed range that had housed three kilns of the Crown Pottery. The site had started life in the early 19th century as the St. George Poor House or Workhouse.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Clifton, 1 York Place, ST 57487301.* A desk-based assessment was undertaken. A map of the manor of Clifton from 1746 indicates that by that date the area comprised enclosed land. By 1794 York Place and Clifton Road had been laid out, but construction had ceased following the declaration of war with France in 1793 and the area remained vacant. A hand bill of 1811 confirms that no. 1 York Place was complete and occupied at that date. The subsequent history of the property was identified from cartographic sources. Its use for a wide variety of purposes was identified using Bristol trade directories dating from the 1830s to 1973.

David Etheridge, AAU

*Ashton Gate, site off Brunel Way, ST 56707170.* A desktop study of a leisure complex and offices indicated that the study area was located within the former medieval manor of Long Ashton. By 1765 it comprised parts of two fields of enclosed pasture, one known as 'the Marsh', adjacent to the Colliers Brook. About 1865 the Portishead branch railway line was constructed to the west of the site. By 1886 a tramway ran from the Ashton Vale colliery to a wharf on the river Avon, along the line of the former boundary between the two fields. The tramway was redundant by 1905 and a new branch railway to the docks, with associated sidings, had been constructed to the west of the old tramway route by 1917. Ashton Avenue was then formed to the east but the study area remained vacant until the 1940s construction of an American military camp, including barrack blocks and a truck depot. These structures were still extant in 1949 but had been removed by 1954, and the site was used as cold storage premises from c.1958.

David Etheridge, AAU

*Sea Mills, no. 31 Hadrian Close, ST 55077577.* One evaluation trench was excavated, revealing Roman features comprising a ditch, a hearth pit and two pits, cut into a layer of weathered natural substrate. These features appear to have gone into disuse between the late 1st and mid 3rd centuries, a period that saw Sea Mills change from a Roman military post to a trading port.

Jonathan Hart, CA

*Sea Mills, 75 Sea Mills Lane, ST 55207594.* A desk-based assessment and evaluation were undertaken in the Roman settlement of *Abonae*. During the 1960s rescue excavation in advance of the construction of nearby Abon House recorded a sequence of occupation from the 1st to the 4th centuries A.D. including a 4th-century road fronted by stone-built town houses and with a projected course north-eastwards through the house and garden of 75 Sea Mills Lane.

Three trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of a development at the property. The trenches were parallel and ran down the natural slope of the site in a pattern designed to establish if the known Roman features continued into the study area. Two of the trenches revealed a series of substantial cut soil features interpreted as large postholes and associated ditches, all of which were sealed by approximately 250 mm of relatively clean subsoil. The third trench revealed a modern terraced cutting formed to construct a house that stood on the site until recently. All the archaeological features produced significant amounts of Roman pottery in addition to quantities of animal bone and a handful of iron and glass finds. The Roman features are considered to include elements of one or more earth-fast timber structures that are dated by pottery to the 1st century A.D. and therefore associated with the early Roman military activity at Sea Mills. Specialist assessment of non-ceramic finds indicates significant potential for the preservation of charred plant and faunal remains from the same period.

It was concluded that significant buried archaeological features and deposits of early Roman date are present and that further archaeological features and deposits of similar date are likely to be preserved elsewhere on

the site. As the majority of archaeological evidence for Roman military activity at Sea Mills is residual and from later Roman contexts, the 1st-century Roman features are of considerable archaeological importance and have the potential to improve significantly our understanding of the early Roman settlement at Sea Mills.

David Etheridge and Donna Young, AAU

*Shirehampton, Twyford House, Old Barrow Hill, ST 52847714.* Two trial trenches were excavated to determine if deposits of Pleistocene river gravels, which have yielded Palaeolithic artefacts and faunal remains elsewhere in Shirehampton, were present.

The sequence of Pleistocene deposits at Shirehampton is interpreted to represent part of the Ham Green Member, a series of gravel and other fluvial deposits that form a raised terrace at a height of approximately 30 m (100') in the lower Avon valley. The importance of locating these deposits on the Twyford House site was recognised because they have the potential to broaden significantly our understanding about the date, depositional environment and archaeology of the so called 100 foot Terrace. Its suggested origin varies between the Later Devensian (*c.*116,000–20,000 years BP) and the Anglian (*c.*478,000 years BP) glacial and interglacial stages.

Trench 1 revealed a sequence of later post-medieval and modern deposits overlying mixed periglacial layers. The poorly sorted periglacial gravels and sands sealed a sequence of fluvial Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits excavated to a depth of approximately 2.75 m (29.35 m above O.D.) below the modern surface. These sand and gravel layers yielded stratified faunal remains and sands suitable for dating by the Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) and Amino Acid Racemization (AAR) methods. Assessment of faunal remains, in particular molluscs, ostracods and small mammal bones, indicates that the fluvial deposits were laid down close to the flood-plain edge, during a temperate and probably interglacial episode, in an open environment composed of a mosaic of marsh, disturbed soil, wet grassland, dry grassland and shaded habitats. The two sets of independent dating are contradictory as the OSL dates indicate deposition during the earlier Devensian, Marine Isotope Stage 5a-d, in the region 60,000–100,000 years BP, whilst the AAR dates suggest a much older origin during Marine Isotope Stage 9, around 330,000 years BP, very broadly the Hoxnian interglacial.

In conclusion, significant archaeological remains on the site were restricted to a sequence of Pleistocene fluvial deposits which, whilst archaeologically sterile, have provided highly important new faunal evidence, independent dating and environmental indicators. These new data provide a springboard for the reinterpretation of the Pleistocene Avon Terrace 2 deposits and indicate that they represent a body of fluvial sediments containing significant amounts of secondary and derived material.

Andrew Young, AAU

*Shirehampton, 12 Station Road, ST 53287674.* A desk-based assessment indicated that the area lies less than 100 m from the centre of the former medieval village of Shirehampton, of which a few extant buildings are preserved. No known archaeological artefacts or buried remains are known from the study area. By the later 18th century the area was part of a field, known as Ash Paddock, in an enclosed rural landscape. In 1846 the land was donated to the diocese of Bristol and Gloucester for the erection of a school. During the Second World War the building suffered bomb damage, but continued to function for educational purposes until *c.*1970, by which time it was in use as a social club.

The archaeology of Shirehampton is dominated by the discovery, particularly during the 1920s and 1930s, of a significant number of prehistoric artefacts, generally dated to the lower or middle Palaeolithic. The majority of them probably originated from a geological drift feature known as the Second Gravel Terrace, which has been dated to the Pleistocene era. The study area lies less than 50 m from the mapped extent of the Second Gravel Terrace. Excavations of the Second Terrace deposits in Shirehampton have indicated good preservation of evidence for the environment at the time the gravels were deposited. Recent analysis of the evidence for the Pleistocene and the Palaeolithic in the Avon basin has indicated that the Shirehampton gravels are a resource of national importance in the understanding of the Palaeolithic.

David Etheridge, AAU



*Avonmouth, King Road Avenue, ST 51507860.* A single trench, 25 m in length, was excavated to examine the site of two post-medieval buildings and an associated trackway first shown on a map of 1825, as well as to investigate the archaeological potential of the upper sequence of estuarine alluvium. Modern made ground up to 2.2 m in depth overlay a thin mixed buried soil of 19th-century date that in turn sealed undisturbed natural alluvium. This suggested that the site was cleared, possibly during the construction of the dockyard in the 1870s. No *in-situ* remains of the 19th-century buildings or the associated trackway were located. Examination of the upper c.500 mm of the underlying alluvial clay indicated that, whilst waterlogged, the material was undisturbed and archaeologically sterile.

Andrew Young, AAU

*Westbury-on-Trym, Redland Playing Fields, Redland Court Road, ST 58247515.* A watching brief during the construction of the new North Bristol Institute School found remains of a post-medieval brick path which had led to Redland Green Farm, structural remains of the former Cow House and 20th-century allotment paths.

Stuart Whatley, BaRAS

*Henbury, Blaise Castle House Estate, ST 56207872.* An excavation and watching brief were carried out on the sites of new wayfinding and interpretation signs within the grounds of Blaise Castle House. Other than the recovery of a single sherd of Late Iron-Age pottery from Castle Hill (site of an Iron-Age hillfort) no significant archaeological features or deposits were present.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*Bower Ashton, Old Stables, Kennel Lodge Road, ST 56257176.* A workshop, office, outbuildings and store rooms fronting the south-east side of a spur off Kennel Lodge Road were recorded. Four phases were identified, the earliest being a mortared stone wall property boundary. This wall was incorporated into the south-east face of a long rectangular stone walled structure, probably a barn of typical 18th-century form. Two lean-to structures were added to the south-east side of the barn and the height of the barn roof was extended in line with the new structures. One of the structures was used as stables during the 20th century, but there was no direct evidence of its function prior to the final phase of alterations. A few finds retrieved below the cobbled surface of this structure indicate a date for construction between 1741 and c.1817.

David Etheridge and Andrew Young, AAU

*Horfield, Radnor Road, ST 59157605.* A standing building survey of a redundant factory and ancillary buildings on a site off Radnor Road was carried out prior to proposed demolition and redevelopment. Notes and digital colour photographs were made of all accessible external areas. Selected views of the interior were also recorded where these characterized the buildings. The architectural style and materials employed in the original construction were consistent with a date in the 1920s. Partly chiselled out lettering over the garage entrance, adjacent to the main entrance to the study area, indicated the buildings were constructed as a Government Training Centre.

David Etheridge, AAU

*South Purdown, land at the proposed Fairfield School Sports Pitch, ST 60537564.* An evaluation revealed post-medieval landscape and garden features cutting through a colluvial deposit. Several undated negative features were identified beneath the colluvium. Neolithic and Bronze-Age flints were recovered from the topsoil and colluvial layers.

Jeremy Mordue, BaRAS

*Stapleton, land at Priory Hospital, Heath House Lane, ST 60677587.* An excavation revealed the remains of an 18th-century structure and an associated timber-lined feature, which preliminary analysis suggests was used as a cess pit. Associated with the structure was pathway running N-S, initially formed from small Pennant Sandstone fragments, later made more robust by the introduction of a substantial make-up layer and the placing of granite sets on its surface.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

*Stapleton, Park Road*, ST 61947648. A desk-based assessment was undertaken on The Coach House and its grounds, located on the south side of Park Road. No archaeological sites or finds were recorded. The study area was part of Stoke Cliff House, constructed c.1780. The Coach House is in a similar architectural style to the house, although it probably dates from c.1800 to 1839.

David Etheridge, AAU

*Fishponds, Chester Park, Clarence Road*, ST 63707454. A desk-based assessment concluded that the standing remains of the 19th-century offices of the former Hollybrook Brick Company were worthy of record. They are the last vestige of a local industry for which very few documents have been located. All buildings on the site associated with the brickworks were therefore recorded in advance of demolition. They comprised a series of 19th-century brick structures, associated work floors and storage areas, and the remains of a free-standing brick chimney.

A watching brief during redevelopment revealed further structures that appear to have been associated with the brickworks. The remains of five or more possible brick kiln flues (themselves parts of a single larger kiln) and a set of structures comprising walls and parallel under-floor ducts, indicative of a brick drying or cooling room, were also located. An isolated, undated mineshaft was located adjacent to the Clarence Road frontage.

Raymond Ducker, AAU

*Bedminster, site off Kent Street*, ST 58257127. Three trial trenches located archaeological deposits dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well as a small number of pottery sherds of Roman date. Trench 1 revealed pits, gullies and a number of parallel linear features thought to have formed as the result of vegetable cultivation. In Trench 2 the features comprised pits, gullies and one ditch that produced medieval and post-medieval pottery. Trench 3 produced pits of medieval and post-medieval date. It is suggested that the site does not have the potential to elucidate further the complex prehistoric and historic sequence identified on the adjacent Mail Marketing site (see below, next entry).

Richard Payne and Robert Tutt, AAU

*Bedminster, West Street (former Mail Marketing International site Areas 2 and 3)*, ST 58207110. Three trenches were opened in parts of the former Mail Marketing International site, which had not previously been evaluated. Each trench located significant buried archaeological remains although, unlike elsewhere on the site, no structural evidence relating to the Romano-British period was located. A significant number of medieval deposits and structural features, primarily consisting of ditches/gullies, pits and postholes, was recorded. The medieval features represented two broadly contiguous phases of settlement-related activity, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, and were consistent with other deposits and features of medieval date recorded elsewhere on the site. Finds, including locally produced glazed tableware and part of an iron sickle, indicated that this activity related to domestic rural settlement.

A significant range of post-medieval and modern features including masonry walls, service trenches and made ground was located in each trench. These results were consistent with the post-medieval development of the site illustrated in the 18th- and 19th-century documentary sources. It was clear from the trial excavations that the depth at which significant archaeology was preserved varied from trench to trench.

Lynn Hume, AAU

*Bedminster, 106 Bedminster Down Road (former South Bristol Central School)*, ST 57507041. No. 106 Bedminster Down Road was recorded during November 2005, prior to demolition. The building was of 19th-century date, brick-built with clay Double Roman tiles. As first built it comprised a single storey with partial basement. There were three classrooms and a larger room, probably the school hall. Later, probably at the end of the 19th century, a small two-storeyed extension was added in the south corner, containing two small rooms. Initially the Bedminster Down Elementary School, it became the South Bristol Central School from 1919. The school was transferred from the site in 1936, after which the building was used as a coach-building works and a store.

John Bryant, BaRAS

*Bedminster, Robinson Building, Norfolk Place and 157–159 East Street, Bedminster, ST 58407146.* A desk-based assessment indicated that the south side of East Street was occupied by tenements and small industrial units from at least the late 1820s, when a passage, now Norfolk Place, was already in existence. The study area also encompassed part of a rope walk, garden, and other tenement blocks. By 1876 part of the East Street frontage had been lost to road widening and the rope walk had been replaced by a row of tenements fronting Church Lane (now Norfolk Place). The biggest recorded change came with the construction of the Robinson paper bag factory in 1887. It closed in 1990.

Nos. 157–159 East Street appear externally as mid to late 19th-century shop fronts, with later alterations. It is possible the present structures incorporate parts of earlier undocumented buildings. The tenements on Norfolk Place were demolished between c.1930 and 1947 to be replaced by a succession of commercial units. The area is now a car park although brick footings are visible.

David Etheridge, AAU

*Brislington, land at 623 and 625 Bath Road, ST 61577098.* Six evaluation trenches were excavated to the west of the Brislington Roman villa. A possible boundary ditch containing a partially articulated adult horse skeleton was excavated. A pit cut into the ditch contained quantities of 3rd-century A.D. pottery, suggesting that outlying elements of the Roman villa complex may survive on the western side of 623 Bath Road. Deposits relating to the 19th-century gardens of Lynwood House were also recorded. Modern truncation in the eastern part of the site was probably caused by construction of the adjacent railway cutting and of Bath Road. A single hand-dug test pit in the garden of 625 Bath Road uncovered no evidence for archaeological deposits.

Kate Cullen, CA

*Brislington, St. Luke's Church, Church Parade, ST 62117079* A watching brief was carried out in the churchyard during the insertion of a new gas pipe. Human remains, comprising exclusively broken disarticulated bones, were recorded throughout much of the trench. A few 19th-century finds were also recovered from the redeposited grave-fills. No significant archaeological finds or deposits were observed.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

*Brislington, 211 Wick Road, ST 61927170.* A desk-based assessment was carried out on a site occupied by a large hall, two or three conjoined outbuildings, a rear garden and front car park. The earliest cartographic evidence of structures at this location is on the 1846 Brislington tithe map; documentary evidence suggests that structures may have existed on the site since c.1538.

Immediately to the north of the study area stands the late 18th-century Woodcroft House, once owned by George Weare Braikenridge and believed to have been a farm on the former Broomwell estate. To the east lies the now wooded Nightingale valley. The study area is presently in use as a day care centre by the Disabled Christians Fellowship.

It is thought that some of the standing structures within the study area were ancillary buildings to Woodcroft House, originally adjoining it on the south side but the author was not able to confirm this. Other buildings to the south of Woodcroft House were demolished and replaced with a hall in 1924. The hall remains largely unchanged and its internal steel structure is thought to be in need of restoration.

The early 19th-century outbuildings forming the remainder of the Fellowship Centre are constructed of random sandstone rubble with red brick jambs and detail. Numerous internal and external alterations have been made since their construction. Given their relationship to Woodcroft House, these parts of the Fellowship Centre may well be of significant historic interest. The sandstone wall which borders part of the southern side of the study area was constructed to shield the residents of nearby Wick House from the view of the Woodcroft farm buildings.

Aerial photographs indicate the existence of features of potential significance on land immediately adjoining the study area. Finds of Roman tesserae near the study area at Wick House, as well as the hoard of Roman coins discovered at Rochester Road, may suggest that earlier activity was widespread.

Jo Bruce, AAU

**CHARLTON KINGS**, *Baptist Church, High Street*, SO 9663220403. A desk-based assessment showed that the chapel is on the site of a 15th–16th-century house, demolished to make way for the chapel in 1845.

David Mullin, GCCAS

**CHELTENHAM**, *Cheltenham Northern Relief Road, Stage 1B*, SO 94282298. A desk-based assessment was undertaken for the section of the road along Cheltenham High Street and Tewkesbury Road, within the medieval settlement of Cheltenham. No early buildings survive in this area, the main historic structure being the railway bridge crossing the High Street, constructed for the Cheltenham to Honeybourne line *c.*1906.

David Mullin, GCCAS

*Land at Chester Walk*, SO 94762256. An evaluation recorded no significant archaeological deposits earlier than the post-medieval period.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Nos. 62–64 St. George's Place*, SO 94642244. An evaluation consisting of two trenches uncovered four truncated pits of possible Roman date, several post-medieval pits infilled with probable demolition rubble and a brick culvert of 18th- or 19th-century date.

Tim Havard, CA

**CHIPPING CAMPDEN**, *The Lanterns*, SP 15223921. A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken during the construction of a new single-storeyed extension. Although residual medieval material was recovered from a post-medieval make-up deposit, the presence of post-medieval layers directly over the natural substrate indicates that the site has been extensively disturbed, presumably as a result of terracing carried out during the construction of the present building.

Jonathan Webster, CA

**CHIPPING SODBURY**, *Culverhill, Love Lane*, ST 72458195. A building survey of a concrete surface air-raid shelter in the former grounds of a private house was made before the building was demolished. The shelter was of the traversed entry type and dated to *c.*1940.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

## CIRENCESTER

*The Arkenside Hotel, Lewis Lane*, SP 02650180. A field evaluation was undertaken near the centre of the Roman town, in *insula* XV immediately north-east of the forum, fronting the main street between the Bath and Verulamium gates. The work comprised 28 test pits, three of which were in the basement of the standing Victorian building, three in the forecourt of the hotel, and the rest in the large garden at the rear of the property. The evaluation revealed deposits of Roman character and date, predominantly the upper levels of rubble from demolished buildings, although mortar and/or limestone floors were also seen. Some areas showed patterns suggestive of re-organisation and wear, but this could not be confirmed in the small test pits excavated. In the northern corner of the garden two test pits revealed parts of a rather coarse mosaic floor with some geometric patterning, including part of its south-eastern border. Possible walls were recorded in test pits along the north-east side of the site and in the north-western trench on the street front. Their alignment suggested buildings fronting Lewis Lane, itself the line of a major Roman road. Evidence for a Roman dark earth was revealed in the central and southern parts of the site, but elsewhere this had been disturbed by medieval and post-medieval cultivation. Much of the site was covered by a layer of mixed cultivation soil of post-medieval date, the result of a market garden occupying the area in the 18th century and earlier and the area's recent use as a private garden. A Victorian garden wall was seen to divide the garden into two plots.

Andrew Norton, OA

*Cirencester Junior and Infant School, Victoria Road, SP 0288501497.* An evaluation recorded deposits of Roman date in all trenches. These consisted of probable floor surfaces, demolition material and a wall with adjacent surfaces. In two of the test pits the Roman deposits were less than 0.60 m beneath the modern ground surface, at 0.54 m (106.62 m above O.D.) and 0.53 m (106.66 m above O.D.).

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

*Land to the rear of 3, 5, 5A and 7 Ashcroft Road, SP 02330181.* An evaluation consisting of six trenches revealed metallised surfaces at depths of 0.50–0.85 m below the present ground level. Silt-filled ditches were also partially exposed adjacent to two of the metallised surfaces, all of which correlate closely with the projected line of Street 1 separating *insulae* XIX and XXa of the Roman town of *Corinium*.

In addition, hand augering within two of the trenches established the presence, at 2.26 m and 1.88 m below the present ground level, of adjacent deposits which potentially represent Roman structural remains fronting the north-eastern side of the Roman street, sealed by variable depths of post-Roman soil. These homogenous dark earth deposits are likely to have developed from the late/post-Roman period onwards but have been extensively reworked during the post-medieval period. A single deposit containing exclusively 12th- to 15th-century pottery was noted; it may represent medieval quarrying/robbing of Roman deposits for re-usable building material.

Franco A. Vartuca, CA

*Somewhere Else Public House, 65 Castle Street, SP 02090189.* An evaluation identified an undated, possibly Romano-British, layer during hand auguring at a depth of 1.90 m below present ground level (109.60 m above O.D.). A possible medieval surface and a post-medieval wall, the latter respecting the modern property boundaries, were also identified.

Allen Wright, CA

*No. 11 Gosditch Street, SP 02220213.* Evaluation identified evidence of the post-medieval survival and redevelopment of the street frontage as well as the possible survival of the medieval tenement blocks.

Mike Rowe, CA

*St. Michael's Park, SP 02710146.* A programme of recording was undertaken during the installation of recreation equipment. Roman surfaces associated with metallising for Ermin Street were revealed in two of the seven test pits at a depth of 0.35 m below the present ground level. Reworked dark earth was encountered within the remaining test pits. Two finds of note were a 4th-century coin recovered from the dark earth and an iron stylus of type Manning 2a/3a dating to the 1st–2nd century retrieved from the uppermost street metallising.

Franco A. Vartuca, CA

*No. 48 Chester Street, SP 02740152.* A watching brief identified the top of a wall, probably part of a Roman building, situated on the north-western side of a road previously identified at 50 Chester Street. The remainder of the trench had been disturbed by 19th- and 20th-century activities associated with the construction of the present house and services.

Alan Thomas, APS

*No. 141 Gloucester Street, SP 01950254.* A watching brief identified a pit containing probable demolition debris from a Romano-British building and pottery of late 1st- or early 2nd-century A.D. date. This building probably stood close to the line of Ermin Street. Another pit was not dated but contained a fragment of human skull which could derive from a Roman cemetery thought to lie outside the Gloucester gate. Alternatively, the skull could derive from a burial ground associated with the medieval leper hospital of St. Lawrence, which was sited some 75 m to the south. A third pit of probable 18th-century date was also identified.

Alan Thomas, APS

*No. 5 Prospect Place*, SP 02940143. An evaluation identified a stone spread at a depth of 0.85 m below present ground level. This is probably part of a demolition deposit of late Roman date. A black soil deposit above produced pottery of the 3rd–4th century A.D., along with ceramic roof tiles and tesserae. This suggests that the demolition debris was associated with a well-appointed building, perhaps close to the street which separated *insulae* IX and X within the Roman town.

Alan Thomas, APS

*No. 86 Watermoor Road*, SP 02970113. Archaeological recording was undertaken during the construction of an extension to the rear of the property. An 'L'-shaped foundation trench was excavated by hand to a depth of c.1.0 m and to a width of 0.50 m. The natural substrate was not encountered during the work, but a sequence of three stratified layers was recorded. The earliest of these was only partially exposed, but produced a single sherd of Roman pottery and a large fragment of Roman flue tile from a hypocaust perhaps indicating the latest Roman occupation level. This was sealed by a thick layer of post-medieval build-up that was in turn overlain by a modern construction layer.

110 Arch

*No. 151 Watermoor Road*, SP 03030114. An evaluation comprising a single test pit identified a layer of Roman material, which contained several fragments of disarticulated human bone. This is likely to be the same deposit as material identified approximately 15 m to the south-east in which at least six Romano-British inhumation burials were identified.

Mark Brett, CA

**DEERHURST**, *Deerhurst House*, SO 87042967. A watching brief in advance of the construction of a new outbuilding revealed a probable Romano-British boundary ditch that had been recut.

Mike Sims, OA

**DURSLEY**, *land off May Lane*, ST 75399814. A field evaluation consisting of seven trenches was carried out in advance of residential development. The natural orange-yellow clay was observed in six of the trenches. In Trenches 1–4, on the west side of the site fronting May Lane, an undated layer was recorded above the clay, sealed in turn by a cultivation soil dated by associated pottery to the 17/18th centuries. Within this deposit was a limestone wall aligned perpendicular to the May Lane street front. Trenches 5–7 at the rear of the site each produced the same stratigraphic sequence. One revealed a heavy cobbled surface probably built for industrial use; this was overlain by a layer of associated occupation debris containing clay pipe fragments indicating usage during the post-medieval period.

110 Arch

**DYMOCK**, *Stallards Place, Stoneberrow Place*, SO 69853132. A field evaluation consisting of eight machine-excavated trenches was carried out in association with a planning application for residential development. The natural red clay was exposed in all of the trenches and was overlain by a layer of soil containing Roman pottery, indicating that the site was first cultivated during the 2nd–4th centuries A.D. On the east side of the site near the existing road were two gullies, a ditch, a posthole and a probable beam slot pointing to some settlement activity. On the north side of the site a layer of Roman refuse containing pottery and animal bone had also accumulated above the Roman plough soil to form a midden deposit. Occupation of the site appears to have continued to a limited extent during the post-Roman period as evidenced by a single medieval gully. The site also appears to have been continuously cultivated, resulting in the accumulation of a thick layer of later plough soil sealing the Roman deposits and producing a few sherds of medieval pottery. This cultivation resulted in truncation of the upper level of the Roman deposits.

110 Arch

**EASTINGTON**, *Manor Cottage, Churchend*, SO 78190578. Archaeological recording was undertaken during the excavation of garage foundations. Although no significant archaeological deposits were observed, several sherds of 12/13th-century pottery, possibly associated with the former manor, were retrieved from a small

sondage excavated by hand to reveal the natural clay. This clay was exposed only in the east side of the excavation area at a depth of *c.*0.50 m below the existing ground level; it was overlain by a layer of mixed soil and rubble.

110 Arch

**FAIRFORD**, *Thornhill Farm, Coln Gravel Project*, SU 18009980. The final phase of a long-running programme of archaeological recording at Thornhill Farm made a number of significant discoveries. They included a series of middle to late Iron-Age enclosures with associated ring gullies and other settlement features; a series of late Iron-Age/early Roman boundary ditches forming major landscape divisions with associated enclosures, perhaps related to stock enclosure or settlement; a 2nd-century enclosure ditch defining a small cemetery containing nine inhumation burials; and a 2nd-century trackway cutting across the northern part of the site.

The lack of evidence for late Roman activity suggests that all of the above features had gone out of use by that date and the next archaeologically recognisable phase of activity seems to be represented by medieval plough furrows, aligned N–S down the western part of the site.

Dan Stansbie, OA

**FROCESTER**, *Frocester Manor*, SO 78700320. Following a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey an evaluation was carried out at a site proposed for the development of a residential care unit. The archaeology revealed was entirely post-medieval in date. In the east of the site, it was largely restricted to a few scattered postholes and a narrow gully or slot. Former field boundaries or garden features were identified in a trench sited on the northern edge of the formal garden fronting the Victorian manor house. There the intersection of two perpendicular ditches was located alongside a number of small pits and postholes. The greatest concentration of archaeological features and deposits was revealed in a trench sited in the vegetable gardens in the west of the site. There former masonry structures were indicated by mortared limestone wall foundations and a later brick wall. These buildings are recorded on a map of 1737. In addition there was also possible evidence of earlier, medieval activity in this part of the site, in the form of a broad recut ditch. Finds recovered from the trenches dated the activity to the later post-medieval period, between the 17th and 19th centuries, and included fragments of clay tobacco pipe alongside the standard range of pottery types, such as stoneware and transfer-printed wares. A small collection of heavily abraded medieval pottery sherds was recovered from unstratified and residual contexts, indicating low intensity activity in the vicinity. Other finds retrieved included small assemblages of animal bone, oyster shell, vessel glass and a few iron nails, probably derived from domestic refuse.

During the project a relief marble sculpture of possible Roman origin was located in the south wall of the Frocester Manor building.

Donna Young, AAU

*Frocester Court Roman villa*, SO 78500290. Excavation near the north-eastern boundary of the settlement produced evidence of extensions of known Roman ditches and a group of ‘T’-shaped and other furnaces, probably the remains of a mid/late 4th-century malting or brewery complex. Part of the site underlay the rubble floor of an ephemeral late 19th-century farm structure.

E.G. Price

## GLOUCESTER

*Gloucester Cathedral*, SO 83111876.

Repair of the south transept south-east turret was completed early in 2005. A report was produced detailing the stone replacement and conservation work.

A catalogue has been prepared of the many digital photographs now taken as records by the cathedral masons.

Work on the restoration of the south aisle and its buttresses has continued. The removal of one of the Victorian gargoyles uncovered a 19th-century chisel from the bedding of the gargoyle (actually a chisel that has been made out of a file, a common tool recycling process). The gargoyle itself was made out of a re-used stone with a polychrome foliate design.

During an archive search a drawing was found of the 1876 design for George Gilbert Scott's reredos. This has been deposited in the cathedral library.

A record and report were made of work in the crypt which involved the re-cladding in stone of one of the support piers in the central vessel. Four of the piers were replaced and had steel supports inserted in the 1940s: the metal was splitting the stone of one column. The 1940s stone was replaced.

Carolyn Heighway

*Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Wharf*, SO 82401810. Excavation and a watching brief prior to redevelopment identified part of the precinct of Llanthony Secunda Priory, including some of the ranges to the south of the cloister. This work appeared to confirm recent research that locates the priory church to the north of the site, under the line of the 18th- and 19th-century canal workings. Buildings exposed included at least one kitchen along with other service buildings, a malting oven and a drainage complex, and part of the priory cemetery. There is also evidence of parts of the buildings being put to industrial use after the Dissolution.

Alan Hardy, OA

*Music Library, Greyfriars*, SO 83131837. An evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a new ramp and flight of steps at the main access to the library. Three trenches were hand excavated. A structure, a construction/demolition layer and a buried graveyard soil, all of probable medieval date, were recorded. The highest archaeological deposits were encountered at depths of between 0.54 and 0.99 m below the present ground level.

Monitoring of four boreholes for the same development recorded the natural Lias clay at an average depth of 4 m below ground level. The natural was overlain by alluvial deposits which were sealed by possible Roman construction/demolition levels. Above this deposit was a thick layer of dark brown sandy silt similar to post-Roman dark earths recorded in previous excavations close to the site. Possible post-Roman construction and demolition layers were represented by limestone rubble succeeded by red brick rubble. Modern make-up layers and topsoil were recorded at the top of all four boreholes.

Rachel Heaton and Neil Wright, GCCAS

*Land to the north of former Kwiksave store, Worcester Street*, SO 83431881. An evaluation comprised four trenches. Well-preserved Roman deposits were identified in Trenches 8 and 9 and in both were sealed by dark-earth deposits up to 0.9 m thick. Dark-earth deposits were observed in all four trenches, and some stratification within these deposits was observed in three of them: a layer slightly lighter in colour containing mortar flecking was sealed by a darker layer containing charcoal flecking. Two ditches, one deliberately backfilled in the post-medieval period, were observed cut into the top of the lighter layer and in both cases were sealed by the darker layer. Two metallised surfaces of post-medieval and later date were observed in Trench 10.

Tim Havard, CA

*No. 30 St. Catherine Street*, SO 83331904. An evaluation was carried out to inform the determination of planning permission for the construction of 12 flats. One trench was machine excavated. The earliest significant archaeological deposit recorded was of Roman date, the top of which was encountered 1.84 m below the present ground level.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

*No. 65 Denmark Road*, SO 83831925. Deposits and features from two distinct phases of early Roman activity were encountered during an evaluation. These consisted of two ditches, one cut by a probable pit, and a separate gully. The Roman deposits were over 1 m beneath the modern ground surface.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS



*Quedgeley, land at 71–73 Bristol Road, SO 81151493.* A watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the construction of residential flats. A buried boundary wall was observed to cut a former ploughsoil containing a mixed ceramic assemblage ranging from medieval to modern in date. The ploughsoil was intermittently visible across the site and was perhaps the truncated remains of ridge-and-furrow. No other deposits or features of archaeological significance were observed.

Darren Lankstead, BaRAS

**GUITING POWER**, *Guiting Manor Farm, SP 08882496.* Two large areas were excavated adjacent to those recorded in 1974 and 1997. The continuation of a trapezoidal ditched enclosure of Iron-Age date was recorded in addition to internal pits and postholes. One pit contained a complete Iron-Age vessel. Information regarding the pre-settlement soil profile was preserved in one corner of the site. Preliminary investigations suggest that the area was wooded prior to the establishment of the Iron-Age settlement.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**HARDWICKE and HARESFIELD**, *Hunts Grove, SO 81061220.* An evaluation revealed two main *foci* of late prehistoric and Roman activity. A double-ditched enclosure and associated field system, located towards the east of the site, formed a probable farmstead which dated from the mid-late Iron Age and continued in use to the end of the Roman period. An associated burial, probably dated to the Iron Age, and an undated cremation were also revealed. Further Iron-Age and mid-late Romano-British ditches were revealed towards the west of the site. These may have marked the eastern limits of a settlement to the west, beyond the limits of the evaluation. Also present were a large number of mainly undated ditches and gullies, possibly representing a field system, and undated pits and postholes.

Andrew Norton, OA

**HARTPURY**, *Hartpur Court Farm, SO 78102340.* Earthworks in the pasture south of the farm and west of the road were planned and ground levels measured along four traverses. The survey and its conclusions will be published in *Glevensis* 39 (2006).

M.J. Ecclestone, GADARG

*Land to south of Oridge Street, SO 77402662.* A desk-based assessment showed that the area is between find spots of Roman material and to the east of the Norman church. It appears to have been under arable cultivation since the early 19th century. A rapid walkover survey produced a single struck flint of probable Neolithic/Early Bronze-Age date.

David Mullin, GCCAS

**KEMPSFORD**, *Manor Farm, SU 17009750.* Further phases of work were carried out on this Roman landscape, the area investigated to date now covering *c.*40 ha. The current work has exposed mainly field boundary ditches with few finds but probably mid Roman in date.

Andy Taylor, TVAS

**KING'S STANLEY**, *Stanley Park, Selsley, SO 83040386.* A detailed analysis was undertaken of the origins and development of this complicated country house constructed *c.*1580. It was enlarged for Thomas Pettat to create his 'great house' of *c.*1750 and various remodellings and extensions for Sir Samuel Stephens Marling (d. 1883) and his descendants resulted in the Gothic Revival house that now stands alongside the church of All Saints, Selsley, also commissioned by the Marling family. The analysis included full use of estate and architectural archives at the Gloucestershire Record Office (D 873; D4335) together with a detailed survey of the fabric of the house.

Michael Hill

**LECHLADE**, *Pigeon Close, Burford Street, SU 21369961.* Evaluation revealed one modern pit and one undated ditch to the rear of the medieval burgage plots fronting Burford Street.

Richard Oram, TVAS

**LITTLEDEAN**, *Church Farm*, SO 67141335. Three trenches were machine excavated during an evaluation at Church Farm. Two possible furrows or hedge boundaries on similar alignments (N–S), one of probable late medieval/post-medieval and the other of post-medieval date, were recorded. They were at depths of between 0.74 and 1.05 m below the present ground level. A sub-circular pit of probable medieval date was also recorded.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**MICKLETON**, *land at Field House*, SP 16174338. An evaluation recorded four shallow gullies of uncertain function. Two phases were dated to the medieval period.

Richard Barrett, GCCAS

**MINSTERWORTH**, *flood defences*, SO 77771669–78861685. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new section of flood defences incorporating a road, compound and culvert. The only archaeological material recovered was a scatter of five sherds of possibly Romano-British and/or medieval pottery, from the topsoil in the area of the haul road. The excavated section of a 3 m-deep culvert located close to Highcross Farm showed c.3.5 m of light brown clay, probably representing overbank alluvium, overlying a blue/grey alluvial deposit.

David Mullin, GCCAS

**NEWENT**, *Onslow Road*, SO 72502550. An evaluation on the southern edge of Newent, comprising sixteen trenches, identified ditches and pits relating to 18th- and 19th-century agricultural activity. They included a post-medieval field boundary ditch, containing sherds of Manganese mottled ware (1680–1760) and featured on the 1774–5 map of the Foley estates and on later maps. There were no earlier features or finds.

Pat Chapman, NA

*Storopack*, *Newent Business Park*, SO 73022586. A watching brief recorded deposits and features probably relating to Roman iron smelting and a single flint flake within the area affected by the groundworks for the construction of a new industrial unit.

David Mullin, GCCAS

**NEWNHAM**, *Sheen's Meadow*, *Station Road*, SO 68831203. A field evaluation consisting of three trenches was undertaken in association with a planning application for residential development. A sequence of three stratified layers was revealed, the natural marlstone clay overlain by a thin undated ploughsoil layer representing the earliest evidence of human activity. This was in turn sealed by a slightly thicker layer of modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits were observed in any of the trenches but two sherds of residual late medieval pottery were retrieved from the earlier ploughsoil.

110 Arch

**NORTH CERNEY**, *Cutham Hill House*, *Cutham Lane*, SP 01660712. During an evaluation a heavily truncated ditch aligned NW–SE was recorded. This feature probably represented an extension of one of the Perrott's Brook Dykes which formed part of the Late Iron-Age/early Romano-British settlement at Bagendon.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**OLD SODBURY**, *15 Church Lane*, ST 75588161. A desk-based assessment was undertaken of an early to mid 18th-century house with mid 19th-century additions, formerly the vicarage and now known as West View House. Ordnance Survey maps from the late 19th century onwards show the development of the vicarage lands up to 1977 by which time the house had been sold into private hands and parts of the gardens had been developed for housing.

Aerial photographs from 1946 onwards indicate the presence of cropmarks and earthworks partly within the study area. The cropmarks appear to represent a prehistoric enclosure. A walkover survey confirmed that some of the earthworks, e.g. a sunken linear feature interpreted as a hollow way, were still visible on the ground. The form and layout of the earthwork features are characteristic of deserted and shrunken medieval

settlements. These earthworks may therefore represent part of the medieval settlement known to have existed at Old Sodbury by the 12th century.

David Etheridge, AAU

**PAINSWICK**, *Painswick Beacon (Kimsbury Camp)*, SO 86811209. A programme of earthwork repair and other conservation measures was undertaken at the Iron-Age hillfort at Painswick Beacon following damage to the ramparts by natural and visitor erosion. Backfilling of erosion scars, reprofiling of the rampart adjacent to the modern entrance to the hillfort and re-establishing of grass cover were followed by the preparation of a management plan and the placing of interpretation boards on the main access routes to the site. Works to construct new access steps exposed part of the core of the rampart. Local limestone had been used to form a vertical revetment with layers of re-deposited stone and clay packed behind it. Small fragments of Iron-Age pottery were recovered from disturbed deposits but these were associated with modern artefacts.

Richard Barrett and Jo Vallender, GCCAS

**PRESTBURY**, *Spring Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane*, SO 97012380. Two trenches excavated during an evaluation recorded one heavily truncated pit or ditch, the top of which was *c.*1.3 m below the present ground level. A single piece of pottery retrieved from the fill suggests a probable medieval date.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

*Blenbeim Cottage, Blacksmiths Lane*, SO 97122378. A field evaluation consisting of five trenches was carried out. A sequence of three layers was revealed. Natural sand was overlain by a thick undated ploughsoil layer representing the earliest evidence of human activity. This was in turn sealed by a thick deposit of modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits were observed in any of the trenches other than a 18th/19th-century pit.

110 Arch

**RANDWICK**, *long barrow*, SO 82490690. The long barrow excavated and planned by Witts in 1883 was surveyed by GADARG members after the clearance of saplings and two trees. The plan is published in *Glevensis* 38 (2005).

M.J. Ecclestone, GADARG

**SEVENHAMPTON**, *Soundborough Farm quarry*, SP 05252162. Evaluation identified a significant lithic assemblage and Romano-British field system.

Mike Rowe, CA

**SOUTHROP**, *Southrop Manor*, SP 20170334. An evaluation consisting of two trenches identified an undated ditch, probably a field boundary or drainage ditch, as well as a tree-throw pit. Both were sealed by up to 1 m of overlying deposits including alluvium.

Jonathan Hart, CA

**STANWAY**, *Stanway House*, SP 06243240. The dilapidated upper cascade at Stanway House was investigated prior to its removal and replacement with a replica. The work revealed that the upper cascade, which was built *c.*1730 to feed the main cascade, was almost arrow straight, over 200 m long and 2.0–2.5 m wide. The upper two thirds were little more than a conduit maintaining a slight but steady fall. The lower third, with a slightly steeper gradient, was paved and kerbed (with pitched limestone blocks) as a broad, shallow channel with six small waterfalls along its length. Clearly meant as a lively and decorative garden water feature, it ran into a buried conduit, via a small sluice, before emerging into the upper pond, a reservoir for the main cascade and the canal below. All of these features were aligned on the main entrance to the garden of the house; the stone upper cascade was designed to be visible from the pyramid and occupied a focal point in the garden layout. The source of water for the cascade was unknown until the recent excavation indicated that springs on the hillside had been utilised. The Stanway water features were finally filled in and abandoned in the 1840s.

Peter Davenport, OA

**STOW-ON-THE-WOLD**, *land off White Hart Lane*, SP 19232584. An evaluation consisted of three trenches within the proposed development area. All trenches revealed post-medieval or later quarry waste; the natural geological substrate was only encountered in Trench 1, at a depth of 1.2 m below the present ground level.

Dave Cudlip, CA

*Land adjacent to Wells House, Kings Arms Lane*, SP 19292577. An evaluation comprised two trenches within the proposed development area. Both trenches revealed extensive intercutting quarry pits that had horizontally truncated natural substrata to a depth of 1.6 m below the modern ground surface. These pits, which extended in all directions beyond the trenches, were backfilled with post-medieval or later quarry waste.

Dave Cudlip, CA

*Unicorn Hotel, Sheep Street*, SP 19042569. Archaeological recording was conducted during the excavation of foundations for a store room on the north side of the site. The natural geology was exposed throughout the area, but no significant archaeological features were observed except for the remains of an undated wall of dry stone construction, oriented N-S and built from the surface of an earlier ground level. This appears to indicate the presence of an earlier structure, possibly a boundary wall marking a previous phase of occupation and an earlier building alignment connected with the existing north boundary wall. In the courtyard immediately to the south, a disused well was exposed. The well was 1.2 m in diameter, but only 1.5 m in depth, the base being marked by solid bedrock. A small stone drain entered the bottom of the well, suggesting that the feature was filled with water from the drain.

110 Arch

**TETBURY**, *53 Long Street*, ST 88949334. Monitoring was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a car park and a wall. Two dry-laid limestone culverts or drains were recorded. Both may be medieval/post-medieval in date and associated with the present or a previous building on the site. A possible medieval/post-medieval pit cut through the top of a demolition layer which covered the drains.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**TEWKESBURY**, *116 High Street*, SO 89353290. A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the existing building. A single 0.2-m wide roughly-built and probably 19th-century wall was revealed. No artefacts predating the modern period were recovered.

Jonathan Webster, CA

**THRUPP**, *Brimcombe Port*, SO 87000230. Evaluation was undertaken to assess the state of preservation of the canal and wharf. The edges of the canal were identified as well as the wharf edge and an associated warehouse.

Mike Rowe, CA

**UCKINGTON**, *Tewkesbury Road*, SO 92572465. A desk-based assessment followed by a field evaluation was carried out on a proposed Park and Ride site. Aerial photographs and surface finds suggested the presence of Iron-Age and/or Romano-British activity immediately adjacent to, and possibly extending into, the study area. In the evaluation 13 trenches were machine excavated and 47 archaeological features were identified, eight of which were dated to the Roman period. The majority of the features are considered to relate to Romano-British agricultural activity, of which three separate phases were identified. Some undated features may be earlier.

Neil Wright, GCCAS

**WALTON CARDIFF**, *land to the east of Rudgeway Lane*, SO 90603140. An excavation undertaken at the Wheatpieces II development site identified significant archaeological features in Areas A and D.

Area A contained two substantial middle Bronze-Age ditches parallel to one another and c.28 m apart. These ditches, each c.30 m long, may have functioned as territorial markers and not have been closely associated with a settlement.

Area D contained an enclosure of probable late Bronze-Age/early Iron-Age date with an entrance along its eastern side. The enclosure had been truncated by two late Iron-Age enclosures. The first was sub-rectangular in plan, with opposing entrances along its eastern and western sides, and enclosed an area of  $c.17 \times 11$  m. The second was oval in plan ( $12 \times 8$  m) and defined by a series of concentric ditches. The ditches contained evidence for ritual activity, including the deposition of an intact pottery vessel and an infant burial. Similar oval-shaped features were identified during a geophysical survey and evaluation to the south of the excavation.

Romano-British activity overlying the Iron-Age features consisted of a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure measuring  $c.100 \times 50$  m and an associated trackway alongside. The enclosure contained a number of internal sub-divisions, defined by ditches, within which were features indicative of settlement activity, including a ring-ditch, a well, several hearths and a drying oven as well as an infant burial and several groups of postholes. Pottery of 2nd- to 4th-century date was recovered from these features.

Anglo-Saxon activity comprised two burials located on the north-facing side of the low ridge that ran through Area D. The burials consisted of an adult male with no grave goods and an adult female buried with a glass and amber bead necklace, an iron knife and a second iron object, which could be dated to the 6th century A.D.

A number of undated features include several inhumations, a ring-ditch and several pits, postholes and ditches.

Jonathan Hart, CA

**WICKWAR**, *Chase Lane, The Horsebridge*, ST 72778891. A desk-based assessment followed by archaeological recording was undertaken in association with strengthening works at the bridge and the reconstruction of a 12-m length of adjoining highway retaining wall. The investigations indicated that the present bridge is a post-medieval construction and that the parapet walls had been repaired or rebuilt on one or more occasions. No artefacts were recovered from which to date the construction or subsequent repairs to the bridge, although some indication of its origin was determined during the desk-based study. The Horsebridge spans the Little Avon river, which formerly acted as both parish and county boundary, separating Wickwar and neighbouring Kingswood (formerly Wiltshire). Map evidence indicated that the bridge was constructed over a ford some time between the late 18th and mid 19th century to replace a bridge located upstream, to the south. A date stone of 1815 is incorporated in the south-western parapet wall of the bridge.

Donna Young, AAU