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Edited by JULIAN RAWES and JAN WILLS

The information contained in this review is arranged under parishes as shown on the O.S. 1:10,000 series maps, except for the cities of Bristol and Gloucester. The parish name is followed, where appropriate, by the site name or description and grid references. The Society appeals for contributions to the next review. Information on new discoveries, either of objects found or from the results of fieldwork or excavation, should be sent to 11 Trowscoed Avenue, Cheltenham, Glos. GL53 7BP.

Abbreviations
AR Archaeological Review
AS/GCC Archaeology Service, Gloucestershire County Council
ASMR Avon Sites and Monuments Record
BaRAS Bristol and Region Archaeological Services
CAT Cotswold Archaeological Trust
GSMR Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record
DAG Dean Archaeological Group
GA Gloucester Archaeology
GADARG Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group
WA Wessex Archaeology

ANDOVERSFORD/WHITTINGTON, Wycomb, SP 02802120. A resistivity survey of this small Roman town at 0.5-m sampling intervals was extended by 1 ha over the North Field. Further details of internal roads leading off the main axial route crossing the site from NE to SW were established. Within this network individual buildings and complexes with appended enclosures were visible. A large apsidal-ended rectangular building c. 8 m wide and 13 m long with a 5-m wide apse projecting a further 6 m from its south-east end lies close to the axial road and may be a basilica (Fig.1). A gap in the south wall near the building's north-west corner may mark an entrance.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

ASHLEWORTH, CORSE, HARTPURY, STAUNTON, Rising-main replacement. SO 7991525880–SO 7894027403, SO 7870727845–SO 7864028315. During the watching brief two areas north of Stone End House produced unstratified fragments of Romano-British pottery, brick, and roof tile; no associated deposits were observed. The groundworks were adjacent to the shrunken medieval village at Oridge: no significant finds or deposits were observed in this area.

Derek Goul, AS/GCC

AVONMOUTH, Stup Pill, ST 52828122 and ST 53558310. A desk-top study was undertaken of the area between Mitchell's Salt Rhine and New Pill in response to a proposal to update the sea defences. Part of the proposal involved the creation of a new wetland habitat and a field evaluation was undertaken of that area. Two trenches, each measuring c. 15 by 5 m, were excavated, one on either side of Stup Pill; both were located between the tidal defences and the railway line to Severn Beach. Trench 1 (ST 52928197) revealed
Fig. 1 Andoversford/Whittington, Wycomb: resistivity survey showing an apsidal building, possibly a basilica. Grid North and a 10-m square are indicated. Darker shading indicates increased resistance produced by stone structures.

a drainage ditch of possible late medieval date at c. 5 m O.D. and three separate peat layers at c. 3.5 m, 2.7 m and 2 m O.D. Trench 2 (ST 52958201) revealed no archaeological activity, but peat deposits were found at c. 4 m and 2.2 m O.D. The highest of these probably equates to the fifth level peat (c. 1500–1000 B.C.), the others to the fourth level peats (late 4th millennium–2900/2600 B.C.; dates after Glamorgan Gwent Archaeological Trust).

Nick Tavener, BaRAS

BARNWOOD. Coney Hill Hospital, SO 86301710. An evaluation was carried out on a 3.2-ha site where cropmarks visible on an aerial photograph had been tentatively interpreted as a Roman building. There was no evidence of a building; one abraded sherd of Roman pottery came from a ditch whilst other ditches, pits and postholes were of post-medieval, modern, or indeterminate date.

Bonna Langton, CAT

Thomas Stock Gardens area, off Abbots Road, Abbeymead, SO 86481657. Observations in plots 22 to 27 identified alluvial brown clay overlying pockets and lenses of Jurassic sand, gravel and clay silts above a lias
clay base. In plots 23 to 27 the remains of a possible mid to late 1st-century farm site associated with a complex of ditches and pits were recorded. The features contained numerous friable sherds of native cooking pot and large heavy rimmed vessels made in the Iron-Age tradition together with Severn Valley ware. The pottery assemblage is probably typical of small 1st-century rural sites around Roman Gloucester.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

BISHOP’S CLEEVE, Cleeve Hall, SO 95552700. An evaluation took place in the grounds of Cleeve Hall which contains architectural elements dating to the 13th century. Ditches containing 2nd–4th century pottery were found, indicating that activity associated with the Roman settlement at Home Farm continued southwards (AR 19). Trenching to the rear of the building revealed post-medieval surfaces, an outbuilding, and the edge of what appeared to be a stone-lined ornamental pond.

Mike Ings and Dawn Enright, CAT

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, Bourton Bridge gauging station, SP 16042095. Archaeological recording was carried out during the construction of a flow-gauging station in the River Windrush c. 30 m east of Bourton Bridge. A loose layer of fine gravel above the natural sand and gravel deposit was observed under the present north bank and under recent riverbed silts. It contained pottery and tile of the late 2nd and early 3rd century as well as squared oolitic limestone blocks up to 0.30 m in length, not rounded by river action. The blocks were not part of any in situ structure and were probably demolition material from elsewhere. The deposit is not similar to those recorded in the river at Bourton Bridge in the 1950s (TBGAS 87 (1968), 46–8) and is probably redeposited natural gravel and silt resulting from river activity. The finds within the deposits are likely to have been thrown or washed into the river from the surrounding settlement.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

Bourton-on-the-Water County Primary School, SP 16662100. Evaluation and subsequently excavations were undertaken in advance of the first phase of a programme of redevelopment. An early Iron-Age settlement was identified, including a group of storage-pits and a circular building. In the later Romano-British period a system of rectilinear boundary ditches was constructed. In addition, a quantity of Anglo-Saxon grass-tempered pottery was recovered, although no structures of this period were identified.

Philip Piper, AS/GCC

Salmonsbury, SP 17302090. Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals was carried out over selected areas of the defences to determine their scale, structure and extent. The defences are essentially bivallate with an outermost third rampart in places, c. 50–60 m in total width, and show similar properties between test areas suggesting a fairly uniform construction.

East rampart (SP 17542078). A 40 by 80 m area was surveyed in a well-preserved sector of the perimeter extending from 20–30 m to the rear of the inner rampart to beyond the outermost visible bank and ditch. A 10-m wide band of higher resistance marked the spread gravel core of the inner rampart with a stone revetment visible along its outer face. Just beyond this rampart, with no appreciable berm, lay the inner ditch, some 8 m wide. The outer rampart appeared to be of similar dump construction to the inner but, at 12–15 m wide, appeared broader with no visible revetment. Beyond the second rampart lay an outer ditch c. 5–8 m wide.

South rampart (SP 17342054). Survey over an area measuring 40 by 50 m revealed the inner ditch (6–8 m wide) visible at the base of the innermost rampart, which survives as a large bank. About 12 m beyond this ditch lies a second ditch, 3–8 m wide, either slightly or badly eroded. Ploughing has flattened the area and appears to have removed traces of the outer rampart. Judging by the substantially lowered ground level relative to the interior, it will also have truncated the ditches.

North entrance area (SP 17462110). The only obvious surviving entrance, near the midpoint of the northern rampart, was examined by G.C. Dunning (1976. ‘Salmonsbury, Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.’ in D.W. Harding (ed.), Hillforts: Later Prehistoric Earthworks in Britain and Ireland (London), 75–118). An area
70 m square extending over the eroded banks and ditches around the line of access was surveyed by resistivity. Beyond the well-preserved 10-m wide inner rampart with no intervening berm lies a ditch 8–12 m wide. Beyond this the eroded outer rampart lies spread over a similar width to the inner, followed by an outer ditch, which at c. 7–10 m wide is smaller than the inner. A rampart appears along the outer edge of this second ditch but since no accompanying ditch was visible its core may have been formed by upcast from the second ditch. The line of access to the entrance is marked by a contrasting band of material separating the butt-ends of the ditches and ramparts.

*Segmented ditch system:* part of a possible causewayed enclosure (SP 17362098). Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals over a 30 by 100-m sector of the inner line of ditch segments was carried out to confirm the plan obtained by previous magnetic survey (AR 19). Ditch segments were very clearly visible as areas of lower resistance and these correspond with the magnetic anomalies. Zones of higher resistance along the margins of ditch segments may suggest upcast gravel, but no banks are visible over the surface of the field.

*Dr. Alistair Marshall*

**Santbill**, SP 1748319355. The plan of a large ring-ditch known from aerial photographs has been obtained using high-resolution magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals. The approximately circular inner ditch, marked by a 2-m wide anomaly, is c. 17 m in diameter and the concentric outer ditch, of similar width, c. 32 m in diameter. The magnetic anomalies marking these ditches are discontinuous suggesting possible segmentation. An anomaly at the centre of the site perhaps marks a pit. A very weakly defined rectilinear enclosure lies on the south side of the outer ring. A straight length of ditch a metre or two wide and oriented at 320° passes the site. This forms part of a survey of ring-ditches in the Cotswold area.

*Dr. Alistair Marshall*

**BRISTOL, Brislington, 631 Bath Road, ST 61607094.** Excavation for a car-turning point, within 15 m of the site of the Brislington Roman villa, was observed. Four sherds of 2nd- or 3rd-century Romano-British pottery were recovered. Part of a stone-filled pit of indeterminate date was also revealed.

*John Bryant, BaRAS*

**Canons Marsh, ST 58237255.** Three trenches excavated in the Canons Marsh car park as part of the evaluation of the Harbourside Project found limited archaeological evidence. Two of the trenches located drainage channels forming part of the pre-reclamation marsh landscape. The third trench, adjacent to Anchor Road, revealed buildings of late 17th-century or later date.

*Rod Burchill, BaRAS*

**Canons Marsh, U-Shed, ST 58517256.** An evaluation consisting of four trenches was carried out to locate and establish the extent of a dry dock and slipways or ‘launching places’ known from map evidence to have been in use during the 18th and 19th centuries. The evaluation area was confined to the footprint of the existing U-Shed (Bristol Exhibition Centre) building along the western side of the Floating Harbour c. 300 m south of the Neptune statue. The earliest feature found was part of a substantial early river-front wall running from SW to NE in Trench 2. The wall was built with random block Pennant sandstone bonded with a distinctive bright red sandy mortar. The footings were 1.1 m wide and built on natural alluvium at c. 6.6 m O.D., and the wall above was 0.85 m wide, surviving a maximum height of 2.25 m. No dating evidence was recovered, but the wall was already of some antiquity when the west side was buried under landfill in the late 18th century and it may be of medieval origin, perhaps associated with the 13th-century recut for the River Frome. It appears on the Ordnance Survey 1883 map and seems to have been demolished soon afterwards, when the dry dock was filled in. Part of an 18th-century dockside wall and an associated substantial wooden mooring post were found cut into the natural alluvial mud in Trench 2, but the slipways were not found. Part of the south wall of the dry dock was exposed and recorded in Trench 3. The wall, which was constructed from dressed Pennant sandstone, was 1.6 m wide and intact to the top (8.5 m O.D.); it was revealed to a depth of 1.1 m.

*Nick Tavener, BaRAS*
Chistening, British Gas Seabank, ST 53378257. Three trenches were excavated within and close by the site of British Gas Seabank in advance of the construction of a combined cycle gas-turbine power station. Two trenches were devoid of archaeological features whilst the third produced evidence of four main phases of activity. The earliest of these was indicated by a section of curved ditch cut into the grey alluvial clay (at 5.2 m O.D.) and dating to the first half of the 12th century. This was sealed by approximately 0.9 m of silty clay into which a large ditch had been cut during the 14th century. Evidence for a period of activity in the 16th century included a number of stones which hint at the presence of a structure. The latest phase of activity dated to the 18th century and lay immediately beneath the topsoil (at 6.6 m O.D.). It included drainage ditches, a recut of the 14th-century ditch and the articulated burial of a dog. This last phase is probably related to the buildings known to have occupied the site in the 19th century (ASMR 9226–7). Further evidence of post-medieval activity was recorded in cable trenches in the vicinity, notably a stone wall which may have been a former boundary wall.

Jon Brett, BaRAS

35 Corn Street, ST 587577299. A watching brief was carried out during building conversion. A 15th-century cellar with a ribbed vault and associated square window was recorded, as were parts of the late 18th-century banking hall and bankers’ house. It is now known that the hall is about two decades earlier than previously thought, since the plasterwork is signed and dated 1791, and that the attribution to John Nash is incorrect, referring instead to another bank on the opposite side of the street.

John Bryant, BaRAS

King Street, ST 58687272. Excavation beneath Olivetti House revealed a length of the 13th-century town wall known as the Marsh Wall. The wall, measuring 2.8 m across and founded on a deposit of red gravelly sand, was constructed mostly of Brandon Hill Grit and bonded in a red sandy mortar.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS.

Lawrence Weston, Kings Weston Roman Villa, ST 5339577555. Prior to consolidation of the hypocaust in Room XI by Bristol County Council, a measured survey of the internal revetment walls was undertaken by BaRAS. Limited excavation of the floor areas was carried out in order to devise a strategy for the protection of the surviving areas of tessellated pavement. A small pit cutting the natural subsoil beneath the floor contained part of the rim of a Bronze-Age urn.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS.

Lawrence Weston, Kings Weston Road—Long Cross, ST 55437852. Following a desk-top study and evaluation in 1994, excavations were carried out in advance of redevelopment of the area for housing. The earliest occupation was represented by a substantial assemblage of worked flints dating from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. These included arrowheads, scrapers and flint blades. Pottery of the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age was also recorded. The main occupation was represented by a series of quarry pits, a road and a timber structure associated with areas of cobbled yards, which dated from the 1st to 4th centuries A.D. The remains of at least four infant burials, dated to the late 2nd to 3rd century, were found within the quarry area. The burials were contemporary with significant finds including a worked bone knife handle, Kimmeridge shale and copper-alloy armlets and several brooches of the 1st and 2nd centuries. A considerable quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered, predominantly Black Burnished and Congresbury wares. Other ceramic finds included a fragment of Samian inkpot and a body sherd of a decorated, green-glazed beaker, probably made in the Caerleon/Uisk area of South Wales. A complete lower rotary quernstone of quartz conglomerate and a palette of Purbeck marble for mixing cosmetics or medicine were recovered as well as tesseræ, whetstones, flue tiles and many iron objects including a stylus. The coins included a hoard of six of the Antonine period; most were dated to the late 3rd and 4th centuries. The quarrelling on site was carried out for the extraction of the Dolomite Conglomerate for use as mortar and for road and building purposes. The evidence suggests the presence of a Romano-British settlement perhaps near or within the Iron-Age hillfort at Blaise, to the south. The site reverted to agricultural use during the medieval and post-medieval periods and was subsequently
landscaped for recreational use as part of the suburban redevelopment of Lawrence Weston beginning in the 1950s.

Eric Boore, BaRAS

St. James’ Priory, Cannon Street, ST 58937349. An excavation was undertaken in advance of development on the site of the east end of the Benedictine priory church of St. James, founded c. 1129 by Robert, earl of Gloucester, as a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey. The nave and tower of the church survive in use but the remainder of the priory buildings have been almost totally demolished. Excavations in 1989 had uncovered part of the burial ground associated with the priory. Although only ephemeral remains of the priory church were found within the area excavated, these all appeared to date to the 12th century and comprised the chancel, north transept and a possible side chapel in the angle between the chancel and that transept. The earliest inhumations on the site were head-niche burials (the graves had been cut to shape to take the head and shoulders of the burial) which extended throughout the excavated area to the north and east of the church. A second phase of the graveyard consisted of coffin burials; it may have continued in use until the dissolution of the priory. A total of 252 burials was excavated including those from the earlier excavation on the site. The graves contained only a few finds including pewter chalices, a jet pendant decorated with a cross, and two coins folded in half. At a later date a wall was built to block the south transept of the priory church and this may have been associated with the conversion of the nave of the church to parochial use in 1374. Two burials in the chancel contained floor tiles within their fill and appear to be 14th or 15th century in date. An E–W wall indicated by a substantial robber trench across the north end of the site and cutting the burials certainly represents a later priory building. The construction of a stone-lined drain running from NW to SE to the north of the chancel also appears to be late medieval in date. Evidence of post-Dissolution demolition of walls and robbing of the foundations of the priory buildings was identified in several places including the east end of the church, the north transept and side chapel and the major E–W wall across the northern part of the site. Pits were dug, presumably for the extraction of sand, and were backfilled with rubbish, roof and floor tiles, architectural fragments and plaster. During the late 16th and 17th centuries the site seems to have been used as gardens or agricultural land with continued sporadic demolition and robbing of the priory buildings. Rubbish pits containing fine groups of mid 17th- to mid 18th-century ceramics and other finds were presumably associated with occupation outside the area of the excavation, possibly Henry Brayne’s mansion to the north, which is known to have re-used the priory buildings, and other properties shown on Millard’s map of Bristol in 1673. The quality of the finds from these rubbish pits indicates high-status households. Documentary sources show that Cannon Street was not laid out until at least 1744 and St. James’ Parade appears to be mid to late 18th century in date. The foundations of the mid 18th-century houses on the Cannon Street frontage were excavated as was the rear of the properties fronting St. James’ Parade. These were associated with water tanks, stone-lined drains, courtyard boundary walls, rubbish pits and cultivation trenches. Various minor alterations were made to the houses and the stone-lined drains throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries while the rubbish pits were cleaned out and re-used. In the mid 19th century some of the houses on St. James’ Parade and Cannon Street were demolished and replaced, in 1855, by the Scottish Presbyterian church. The foundations of the church and large pits for scaffolding associated with its construction were excavated and recorded. After the destruction of the church during the blitz in 1940, a Welsh Congregational chapel, Sunday school and meeting house were built on part of the site.

Reg Jackson, BaRAS

13–16 St. James’ Parade, ST 58887345. Work was completed on excavation of the proposed hostel site adjacent to St. James’s church. Thirty-three burials, including infants, were recovered from what is thought to have once been part of the main churchyard prior to the southwards extension of the church in the later medieval period. Some of the burials were of the head-niche variety, dating them to not later than the 12th century. A linear feature running from the south-west corner of the Norman church to the southern end of the White Hart public house may have marked the precinct boundary.

John Bryant, BaRAS
St. Paul's, Houlton Street, ST 59727363. A watching brief during the excavation of contaminated land and service trenches revealed c. 2 m of made ground, containing mainly 19th-century and some 18th-century finds, probably redeposited.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St. Philip's, Avon Street, ST 59867265. Excavation of three trenches on a site adjacent to the Floating Harbour, close to the 1988 excavation of the Phoenix glassworks, uncovered evidence for two phases of building, one possibly the buildings depicted by Rocque's map of 1742 and the other a 19th-century phase, including a section of a 19th-century brick dock, a rebuilding of Cuckold's Pill. The trenches also revealed that the ground surface had been considerably raised close to the Avon.

Jon Brett, BaRAS

Redcliff, Redcliff Backs, ST 59047248. Two trenches were excavated, one on either side of Redcliff Backs, The first, to the rear of Freshford House, revealed a Pennant stone boundary wall of post-medieval date, with a 19th-century cellar on its north side. On the south side a stone drain ran along the trench. A smaller trench in the open grassed area recorded late 19th- or early 20th-century cellaring underlain by a considerable depth of 19th-century made ground.

Jon Brett, BaRAS

Temple Back, ST 59577263. A single evaluation trench was excavated south-east of Temple Back and c. 100 m south of the Floating Harbour in order to locate the medieval Portwall and the associated defensive ditch. The trench measured 30 by 10 m at the surface and was 5 m deep. The Portwall was 2 m wide and stood to a height of 1.5 m above what appeared to be the foundation courses. It had survived to within 1 m of the modern ground surface (to 9.6 m O.D.). The northern part of the wall had been destroyed by 20th-century structures. The defensive ditch in its later development was more than 10 m wide and cut from an alluvial ground surface of 17th-century date lying at c. 7.6-7.7 m O.D. The western edge lay 3.5-4 m east of the Portwall. The eastern side was not found owing to the presence of a substantial stone-built sewer, but must lie at least 14 m east of the wall. The trench was excavated 1 m further down into the ditch deposits but no artefacts earlier than the 17th century were found. Part of a recut was observed, but no dating evidence was found for this feature. Permanent waterlogging would seem to occur below c. 6.2 m O.D. Following abandonment in the 17th century, the ditch was allowed to silt up. A large stone-lined sewer was constructed down the eastern side of the ditch in the late 18th century and the area was buried under c. 2.5 m of landfill in the early 19th century. During the landfill operation, the Portwall was truncated to its present height. The landfill included large dumps of wasters from the Redware pottery located c. 100 m to the north west.

Nick Tavener, BaRAS

Temple Back, ST 59537275. Excavations on the site of the former Rings Clay Tobacco Pipe factory located a number of floor surfaces and roughly built walls. A steeply sloping brick and cobbled surface may have been a slipway or access to the Floating Harbour. The circular structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map of 1884 and interpreted as kilns were not located.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Temple Church, Church Lane, ST 59357272. A watching brief at the northern end of the churchyard revealed several late-18th–early 19th-century brick burial vaults. All had been emptied during the 1960s when the churchyard was landscaped.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Victoria Street, ST 59357274. Excavation carried out on part of the proposed development area in 1974 by Bristol Museum staff showed that the medieval soil profile existed in a fairly good state of preservation c. 50-80 m east of Victoria Street and that it contained a complex stratigraphy of rubbish pits, occupation layers and structures. The 1995 evaluation was intended to locate the medieval ground surface and soil
profile in the area around the 1974 excavation. The evaluation encompassed the garden area behind Nos. 76–98 Victoria Street, some 100 m south of the 13th-century Temple Church. Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the garden area and, by machine, two smaller trenches within the footprint of No. 98; these latter showed that the building was cellared. The medieval ground surface was found in all three trenches excavated in the garden area. It was the top of a natural alluvial soil and was extant until buried under landfill during redevelopment of the area in the late 17th century, when the surface was raised by c. 2 m. Part of a building dating to this redevelopment was found in the north-easternmost trench, and a complex of stone and brick drains was found just to the south. Part of an early post-medieval wall was found in Trench 9 bisected by several later drains.

Nick Tavener, BaRAS

5 Welsh Back, ST 58927287. Excavations in advance of redevelopment identified seven main periods of occupation. The earliest (Period 1) was represented by two gullies cutting into the alluvium and sealed by marshland and dump deposits dating to the 11th and 12th centuries. Cutting into the marshland was a pit with adjacent postholes (Period 2), perhaps representing a water hole and dating to between the late 12th century and 1240, when the area was drained and became available for expansion of the medieval town. This expansion was probably represented by Period 3 which saw the construction of a timber building (B1) dating to the second half of the 13th century. This was rebuilt in masonry (B2) in the later 13th century (Period 4). A major phase of rebuilding took place c. 1300, with the construction of a row of stone-built medieval merchants’ houses (B3–5). One of these buildings (B4) was particularly well-preserved, revealing four phases of occupation (Period 5A–5D) and representing part of a hall, a kitchen to the rear, and adjacent yard. The hall had a clay floor, with a central hearth, whilst in the kitchen was located a substantial oven. Various phases of stone-lined drains and a soakaway were also associated with the building, and a stone-lined cesspit was found in the yard. An adjacent building (B3), much disturbed by the later insertion of a cellar, had foundations incorporating substantial oak piles. The final phase of Period 5 occupation dates to the 15th century (post-1420). Building B5, only located in section, had a stone floor added to its sequence of clay floors, perhaps in Periods 5A or 6. In Period 6A Building B4 was substantially altered, with the replacement of internal walls, significantly altering the layout (now B6). This phase is undated but must be of the second half of the 15th century or later. Internal alterations were also undertaken in Period 6B, again undated. Recent activity (Period 7) saw the addition of a cellar in Building B3. This had stone-lined walls, a brick barrel-vaulted roof and a stone and brick-lined drain. Pottery from these levels suggests a late 18th-century date. The cellar received a flagged floor in the 19th century. A flagged floor was also added to one of the rooms in Building B4 during this phase when the buildings were converted for use as warehouses. A number of other cellars was recorded dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. One of the houses located may be Spicer’s Hall, later called Back Hall. An elaborate medieval doorway and surround recovered from the frontage of Spicer’s Hall in the late 19th century is now on display in Bristol Museum and Art Gallery.

Kevin Blockley, BaRAS

BROCKWORTH, Land west of St. George’s Church, SO 88981750. Field walking found five sherds of abraded Roman pottery, suggesting that the Roman settlement to the south did not extend into the survey area.

Brona Langton, CAT

CHEDWORTH, Chedworth 1 long barrow, SP 0452510580. Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals and full topographical recording were carried out over a 0.7-ha area which included the eroded mound, currently under grass, and its margins. The barrow shows as a trapezoidal area of higher resistance, some 53 m long, 24 m wide at the broader south-east end and 13 m wide at the narrower end, the latter oriented towards 300° from Grid North. The core of the barrow contains zones of denser rubble with the suggestion of an axial wall and division into cells. The revetment defining the edge of the barrow is visible and at the broader end suggests the presence of one horn of a forecourt. Lateral chambers may be present. Disturbed areas of the mound may correspond with early barrow digging. Side ditches are present. Plough
scoring is visible along the margins of the barrow. Extending from the east of the forecourt area, and with its midline displaced 24° to the north of the long axis of the barrow, lies a trapezoidal enclosure formed by generally oval pits some 2–5 m across. This enclosure is about 30 m long, 15 m wide at its south-east end and the same width as the broader end of the barrow as it approaches the butt-ends of the side ditches. No structures are visible within the enclosure. On the basis of results from resistivity the entire barrow was surveyed by high-resolution magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals confirming the presence of anomalies marking the pits forming the foreground enclosure and stressing the extent of plough damage especially over the flanks of the barrow. Magnetic susceptibility samples taken from the base of topsoil over the suggested enclosure in the foreground of the barrow indicate the presence of burnt material around its outer margins.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

CHELTENHAM, Brizen Recreation Field, Up Hatherley Way, SO 92991979. Finds of Roman artefacts by metal-detector during the construction of a sports field were reported to Cheltenham Museum. A watching brief resulted in the collection of unstratified late Iron-Age and Roman pottery, several coins of the 3rd–4th centuries and part of a brooch and a finger ring, both copper alloy. Two possible ditches or pits and a fragment of stone walling may be broadly contemporary. The find is of some interest since it represents the first clear evidence for Roman settlement in the area.

Derek Goult and Terry Moore-Scott, AS/GCC and GADARG

CIRENCESTER, 44 Blackjack Street, SP 02150206. Survey in advance of alterations to this 16th–18th century building revealed a complex sequence of phases with only a central core of primary construction surviving. The latter consisted of an early floor beam and a section of panelling dated to c. 1620. A fireplace and a well were discovered during the course of the renovation works. It is likely that this property was originally part of a much larger house which was subsequently subdivided.

Nick Turner, CAT

Cirencester Infants School and Newbome Day Centre, Victoria Road, SP 02920154. Excavation was undertaken to provide a new silt-trap and soakaway for the day centre. Two phases of activity dating to the later Roman period were found. The earlier phase was represented by three beam-slots interpreted as the foundations for a timber-framed building. This was demolished and the slots were sealed by layers interpreted as dumping to raise and level the ground.

Philip Piper and Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

Park Surgery, Old Tetbury Road, SP 01800167. A test pit identified silt-clay alluvium similar to that found at Hammond Way (AR 19), covered by a late Roman/early-post-Roman palaeosol.

Nick Turner, CAT

3 Southgate Mews, SP 02920122. A small evaluation revealed one late 1st early–2nd-century ditch. The area proved to have been truncated during the levelling of the railway embankment.

Clifford Bateman, CAT

62 Victoria Road, SP 02860164. Two test pits revealed Roman demolition rubble beneath dark earth.

Nick Turner, CAT

COLEFORD, Sling, Central Forest Reinforcement Main, SO 57410856. An evaluation was undertaken adjacent to Stock Farm Roman villa in advance of the construction of a water main. A small amount of unstratified Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

DEERHURST, Deerhurst Gauging Station, SO 871299. A watching brief was undertaken to observe the excavation of a new cable trench, the construction of a building, and the enlargement of a pond. Three
ditches, a timber-lined well, and a pit were recorded, together with a large pottery assemblage mainly of the 12th–13th centuries.

Philip Piper, AS/GCC

DYMOCK, Sewage works, SO 702312. An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the extension of the sewage treatment works at Dymock. Evidence of occupation on the site dating from the early Roman period onwards was recovered. The archaeological features included at least one phase of timber buildings, covering some 200 m². The construction trenches for the buildings contained daub and evidence of timber posts, stakes and wattleting. Large ditches separated by an entrance causeway ran to the east of the buildings. The ditches are located on the crest of a natural slope and could represent the boundary of the Roman settlement, with a possible nucleus sited in the vicinity of St. Mary's church. Pits within the enclosure contained large amounts of iron slag. Fragments of mould suggested the manufacture of small tools or items of jewellery. Five adult inhumations were situated outside the enclosure, aligned approximately N–S. One appeared to be a shroud burial, while the remaining four were in wooden coffins. Three infant burials lay within the enclosure.

Sarah Reilly, AS/GCC

EBLEY, 127 Westward Road, SO 83070474. Evaluation revealed ditches, a pit, and a posthole of 13th-century date. Two flints, one a broken microlith or blade, were recovered from the topsoil.

Mike Ings, CAT

ENGLISH BICKNOR, Primary School, SO 58091578. A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of an electricity service trench across the bailey of English Bicknor castle. The trench was aligned N–S across the playground. Below modern deposits was a layer of clean yellow/red sandy clay containing sandstone blocks. The layer appeared to be of natural origin although it may have been re-deposited; no finds were recovered. The foundation of the wall that forms the southern boundary of the churchyard was seen to continue under the school playground.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

ENGLISH BICKNOR, LYDBROOK, HEWELSFIELD, NEWLAND, Ruardean, ST. BRIAVELS, STAUNTON, TIDENHAM, Offa’s Dyke management survey, SO 59551699–ST 60201825. A survey of Offa’s Dyke in Gloucestershire was commissioned by English Heritage as part of an integrated approach to the management of the monument in England and Wales. The project collected published and unpublished information to enhance the Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record. In addition, a field survey was undertaken to record the Dyke’s form and dimensions, to investigate the numerous gaps in the monument, and to record erosion, land use, and current management regimes. The results of the survey have been entered into a computer database and geographical information system based on that used for the Sites and Monuments Record. The data can now be analysed and quantified to provide answers to a number of management and research-led questions relating to the monument. This will include identifying principal areas of erosion and the underlying causes to allow limited resources to be most efficiently allocated to tackle problems.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

FARMINGTON, Farmington 1 long barrow, SP 1426512545. Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals and full topographical recording were carried out over an area measuring 60 by 80 m which included the mound of the barrow and its margins. The site is well preserved under long-term pasture despite some damage to the forecourt end. The barrow shows as a trapezoidal area of higher resistance, some 40 m long, 20 m wide at the broader south-east end and 9 m wide at the narrower end, the latter oriented towards 298° from Grid North. The mound is composed of dense rubble with the revetment only weakly discernible. An axial wall is present along most of the mid-line and transverse walls are weakly visible suggesting cellular construction. No chambers can be located with certainty. The broader end appears rounded and bears signs of quarrying but no details of any forecourt are clear. Side ditches are
present with the major on the north. Further survey was completed over 30 by 40 m of the forecourt area to determine whether the very low bank extending the axis of the barrow contained any structure (q.v. Hazleton 1 and Chedworth 1 long barrows). Magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals revealed depressions and linear anomalies of uncertain status. Determination of the magnetic susceptibility of basal topsoil taken at 2-m sampling intervals showed a zone of increased burning extending over a large part of the foreground. This is part of a survey of long barrows in the Cotswold area.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

FROCESTER, Frocester Roman Villa. In the 35th consecutive season of excavations two areas were examined. Alongside the shallow ditch excavated on the north-east side of the bath suite of the 4th-century villa in the 1960s a stone and gravel pathway was identified. Outside and parallel to the north-west side of the front courtyard wall the path crossed the ditch. It was interpreted as the approach to a side entrance into the workshop, Room 12. A decorated glass annular bead from the soil overlying the path, along with the tentative identification of a 1993-season glass find from Room 6 as a fragment of a claw beaker, provided additional evidence for the suggested pagan Saxon occupation.

A spread of stone rubble and smashed tile from roof collapse covered a mid 4th-century rubbish deposit which yielded the greater part of a small glass bowl engraved with a hunting scene of a man netting a coursed hare. Other finds included a collection of 24 tiny translucent bi-conical blue glass beads, a small penannular brooch, and 25 coins, the best of which may be from a small scattered hoard of late 3rd-century base-silver antoniniani. They came from a plough-disturbed context interpreted as one end of an unexplained ridge and furrow aligned at right angles to, and underlying, a combined 11th- and 13th-century ridge.

Geophysical survey over a large part of the unexcavated south-east half of the settlement was followed by the first season of excavation conducted jointly with Sheffield University. Close to the prehistoric trackway excavated in 1989, boundary gullies associated with this early Iron-Age feature defined two phases of a path from the south-east leading into it. In the late 1st–early 2nd century A.D. these long-abandoned features were partly sealed under yard surfaces of pebbly gravel and rubble and were in places cut by a series of ditches and drains, presumably related to what may be domestic buildings to the north-east and south-east. In the northern corner of the excavation, this stony surface was overlain by a further length of the known road from the 2nd–3rd-century buildings to the west. Although it had been badly damaged by a medieval plough furrow, a number of its kerbstones survived; one of them was a re-used door pivot. Their alignment suggested the possibility of another timber bridge, probably similar to that discovered in 1987, over the unexcavated part of the main NE–SW ditch alignment. Most of the area excavated was covered by a black/brown occupation deposit from 50 mm to as much as 500 mm thick, which contains many artefacts, animal bones, and much shattered, but mostly unabraded pottery. On the north-west side of the ditch the soil overlay the road and was in part sealed under a solid limestone rubble floor spanning at least the full width of a plough ridge and defined by facing blocks on its north-west and south-east edges. On the other side of the ditch a line of postholes suggested that it had been fenced off. It subsequently became a convenient hollow for the deposition of stone rubble and 3rd–early 4th-century rubbish to depths of up to 200 mm. The deposit did not appear to encroach on either the limestone floor or, in the eastern corner of the excavation, the surviving part of one end of a stone-walled building preserved immediately under the modern ploughsoil.

On the south-west edge of the track, a deep hollow over the earlier ditches was the site of much burning prior to backfilling with domestic rubbish. Near the southern corner of the excavation, a single unstratified, stonepacked posthole, apparently associated with a drain and an irregular gully, may be for one cornerpost of timber building lying just beyond the baulk.

The rubbish deposits were exceptionally rich in finds, producing many bone hairpins, one of jet and another of bronze. Other finds included two Langton Down Derivative and three bow brooches of the late 1st–early 2nd centuries, a finger ring, and some ornamental fittings. A hand-held candlestick and a pruning hook were noteworthy among the ironwork. Stone objects included a Neolithic axe, a fragment of a 250-mm diameter column and other material, along with part of a clay tile stamp of ARVERI. The pottery mainly of late 1st–3rd-century date, but with some later sherds, included large quantities of Severn Valley wares, along with Dorset Black Burnished, and sandy and micaceous fabrics. Fine wares included a far
greater proportion of Samian than normal for the site, plus Rhenish, Wiltshire and a scatter of Oxford white wares.

Eddie Price

GLOUCESTERSHIRE HISTORIC TOWNS SURVEY. This project is a joint English Heritage/Gloucestershire County Council venture within the framework of English Heritage's Monument Protection Programme. The three-stage survey will firstly collect archaeological and historical information about the origins and development of each of the 37 small towns under study. An analysis of the urban morphology and the archaeological potential of the towns will then be followed by the preparation of a management strategy for each one.

Antonia Douthwaite and Vince Devine, AS/GCC

GLOUCESTER, Blackfriars, II Ladybellegate Street, SO 82951845. Trial excavation was carried out to establish the pattern of the 19th-century formal gardens and investigate the position and survival of the medieval church. The formal gardens shown on the Board of Health map of 1851 were positively identified only through land drainage patterns. The north wall of the church has been completely robbed of masonry although a single nave pier base survives intact. The west end of the nave is characterised by closely packed inhumations with no evidence of a floor surface, suggesting that this too has been removed.

Philip Greitorex, GA

Cathedral. A watching brief during drainage work in the cloister garth recorded the west end of the medieval tank, its sluices and part of the medieval exit drain, which was observed to predate the 14th-century cloister wall. The tank was also cleaned out and photographed; an archaeological survey is in process. The tank is to be filled in as a conservation measure and an account of its history produced.

Assessments were written of the repair history of the north-west turret of the north transept, the west front, the precinct area, and the nave floor.

An archaeological survey of the 15th-century Lady Chapel floor has been carried out by the Gloucester Excavation Unit.

Carolyn Heighway

Cathedral Precinct and St. Mary's Gate, SO 83081876. A watching brief was maintained during improvements to the cathedral precinct. New drainage trenches cut through the post-Reformation cemetery south of the cathedral. Five articulated burials and a large mount of disarticulated human bone were recovered. Also observed was a large block of worked stone, probably a post-Reformation memorial.

Richard Sermon, GA

20 College Green, SO 83111869. Behind 20 College Green is a stretch of medieval wall which once formed the eastern boundary of the medieval lay cemetery (this wall was once thought to be the eastern boundary of the Abbey precinct wall). A 1-m section of the wall was recorded before demolition and rebuilding.

Carolyn Heighway

Denmark Road High School, SO 83851935. Evaluation and excavation were undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an extension to the gymnasium and new dining and kitchen facilities. The work revealed a ditch dating to the later Roman period, aligned N–S. Its fill incorporated a large quantity of animal bone together with fragments of human skull and vertebrae.

Philip Piper, AS/GCC

2A Denmark Road, Wotton, SO 84391904. Observations were made in foundation trenches for a rear extension. A Jurassic sand-gravel cap on the Wotton hillock was recorded from 0.80 m deep. A small sherd of late Roman grey ware (TF234) was found in the base of former medieval/post-medieval plough soil. No evidence for the Wotton Roman burial ground was found along the east side of Denmark Road.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA
Gloucester Club, 11A Westgate Street, SO 83091856. Observations were made during the excavation of a new doorway through the west side wall of a brick-built cellar, located to rear of a cellar complex extending beneath 11 Westgate Street. Part of a medieval floor surface of graded Bunter pebbles and small stones bedded on a lias stone make-up was recorded in section 0.64 m above the existing cellar floor. The floor surface was bounded to the west by a partly robbed-out lias stone wall, bonded with medieval sand mortar. Mortar and dark loam tip levels above the floor indicate the possible site of a back-filled medieval undercroft recut by the early Victorian brick cellar.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

Severn Trent Water main reconditioning scheme, Kingsholm area. Observations were made in a series of boxes dug along respective carriageways, an average of 1.10 m deep.

Dean's Way: east side of carriageway (SO 83351960). Loam layer above natural recorded at 0.84 m deep overlying the Jurassic sand and gravel of the Kingsholm Terrace. Outside house No. 64 the southern edge of an undefined area of mid 1st-century Roman Bunter and limestone pebble metallled surface was located. The box between Nos. 66–68 revealed part of a mid 1st-century rammed Bunter pebble metallled surface, with successive silted and cambered layers of Bunter pebbles and lias limestone: a possible E–W Roman street alignment. The box outside No. 70, revealed a mid 1st-century military building slot 0.56 m wide. The box between Nos. 82–84, contained the southern edge of a stoney Bunter and limestone pebble metallled surface or street alignment recorded at late Roman to Saxon level. The box between Nos. 86–88 revealed an E–W trench or pit more than 0.6 m wide containing large Bunter pebbles and oolite at the late Roman or Saxon level. The box outside the garage of No. 102, within the Kingsholm Central late Roman cemetery, contained an adult inhumation in a supine position with the head to the east. The burial cut a possible contemporary Bunter pebble metallled surface.

St. Mark Street: south carriageway (SO 83341934). The box between Nos. 57–59 revealed part of a 1st-century Roman metallled surface composed of rammed limestone pebbles on a make-up of gravel and lias stone fragments at a depth of 1.10 m.

Sweetbriar Street: north side of pavement. The box at the junction with Kingsholm Road (SO 83461917) exposed a possible late Roman metallled surface of Bunter pebbles and lias stone fragments above a make-up of lias stones recorded from 0.74 m deep. The box at the junction with Swan Road (SO 83511916) revealed a possible Roman surface or make-up layer of lias stones recorded at a depth of 0.90 m.

Denmark Road junction with Seabroke Street (SO 83901927). Kingsholm East Roman cemetery. Part of a Roman lias stone foundation 0.48 m wide was revealed along the north side of the former alignment of Denmark Road.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

Kingsholm, 69 Dean's Way, SO 83251950. An evaluation in the rear garden of the property identified a ca. 1-m thick overburden of Victorian refuse, sealing a 0.4-m layer of waterlogged peaty silt with in situ oak tree stumps. This overlies a relatively clean estuarine silt cut by late Roman ditches and a single cess pit. The sandy gravels sealed by the silt were tested to a depth of a further 1.2 m and were still producing Roman pottery.

Philip Greatorox, GA

Kingsholm, 127 Dean's Way, SO 83371966. Observations were made in underpinning trenches below a subsiding front bay window foundation 1.7 m deep. A fine silt loam level was recorded from 1.4 m deep. An undefined pit containing Neronian/Flavian potsherds, part of a human skull, an articulated skull and vertebrae of a butchered horse, and sheep and cattle bone fragments, was recorded to a depth of 1.8 m.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

21 Kingsholm Road, SO 83481946. Observations were made in trenches cutting the cellar floor to underpin the main south side wall. Truncated levels of Jurassic sandy gravel were recorded beneath the cellar floor. The remains of an adult inhumation lying in a prone position with feet to the west were dug out by the builder. The burial is sited 14.5 m from the modern street frontage and estimated to be 1.4 m below
contemporary Roman ground level. A possible deeper and undisturbed burial cut on the same alignment was recorded 1.4 m to the west.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

Kingsholm, 2–38 Dean’s Way; 50–60, 61–69 St. Mark Street; 45–49 Edwy Parade (Dean’s Way Housing Redevelopment Phase I), SO 83281930. Observations were made in new foundation and service trenches on the site of demolished council houses, bounded to the east by the Dean’s Walk alignment. Jurassic sandy loams and gravel were recorded along the eastern side of the development area. The levels slope westwards towards the silted former River Severn channel bounding Kingsholm known as the Old Severn. Patchy and truncated Roman ground levels and an undefined area of 1st- to 2nd-century pitting were recorded south of St. Mark Street. Unstratified finds include the remains of a burial machine cut from Roman levels. This isolated burial lies outside the Kingsholm Central cemetery. Medieval and post-medieval loam levels of the former meadowland bounding the Old Severn were recorded throughout the development area from 0.8 m deep; late 19th- to early 20th-century tip levels overlay the area. The Deansway council house development was built on the made ground before the Second World War. Upper estuarine clay silts within the Old Severn channel were observed 10.6 m west of the Dean’s Way carriageway. An east side concrete revetment wall for a narrower open watercourse within the former river channel bounded the late 19th-century tip levels 37.7 m west of Dean’s Way. The modern culverted course of the River Twyver, diverted along the open watercourse alignment, was recorded 6 m west of the above revetment wall.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

Magistrates’ Court, Ladybellegate Street/Barbican Road, SO 829180. Following archaeological evaluation (AR 19), excavation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new Magistrates’ Court building. The site lies in the south-west quadrant of the Roman city and in the vicinity of Gloucester’s Norman and later medieval castles. The site was occupied by an early example of an electricity power station, constructed c. 1900; this was recorded prior to demolition. The archaeological deposits in most areas were severely truncated by the foundations and basements of this structure. Preservation was best on the Ladybellegate Street frontage, where the remains of a late Roman structure were excavated. In places its foundation measured more than 1 m across, supported on piles. Away from the frontage the structure was represented only by foundations and floor make-up deposits. The plan suggests a building measuring a minimum of 40 m across, containing a range of rooms measuring up to 5 m wide. The presence of tessellated flooring and painted wall-plaster suggests that the structure was moderately well-appointed, but its function has not been established. On the northern side of the excavation area, the Roman deposits were truncated in the late 11th century when the defensive ditch of Gloucester’s Norman castle was dug. This feature, which is interpreted as the northern edge of the castle’s bailey, measured a minimum of 8 m deep by 20 m wide; only the southern edge lay in the area of excavation.

Charles Parry and Sarah Reilly, AS/GCC

Oxstalls School, SO 84101975. An evaluation was undertaken at Oxstalls school, Kingsholm, prior to a proposed development. The work revealed a ditch and features interpreted as gravel workings dating to the Romano-British period.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

8–9 St. Kilda Parade, SO 83551837. Observations in 1.4-m deep foundation trenches for the rebuilding of rear kitchens identified a loam layer over Jurassic sand and gravel deposits of unknown depth. Four undefined Roman pits, possibly associated with gravel extraction, cut natural. A subsequent Roman/post-Roman plough soil cut and reduced contemporary Roman ground level. A medieval/post-medieval thick black loam layer with numerous large charcoal flecks is associated with former agricultural land outside the walled area of the city.

Anthony P. Garrod, GA

St. Mary Magdalen’s Chapel, London Road, SO 84321899. Renovations and re-roofing of the chapel revealed a Roman gravestone re-used as capping to the north wall. The stone has been split along its centre line and
placed with the four line inscription uppermost: TLVS(IVS, NYM(M)IVS, ANN(O)R XX, H.(S).E. (TITUS LUSIUS NYMMIUS, AGED 20, HERE HE LIES). The stone was recorded by taking a plaster cast.

*Philip Greatorex, GA*

*Victoria Inn, 136 Barton Street, SO 83801810. Observations made in a 0.75-m deep foundation trench for a new rear side boundary wall flanking Victoria Street revealed successive late 18th–19th-century E–W cambered metalled surfaces c. 5 m wide, recorded from 0.60 m deep, to the rear of the above building.*

*Anthony P. Garrod, GA*

*I–8 Wellington Parade, SO 83671874. Observations were made in a trench for new east side kerb alignment 0.26 m deep fronting Regency terraced houses. A row of contemporary dome-headed brick wells was exposed beneath the pavement level. The wells were c. 2 m deep with internal diameters of 1.2 m. A small 0.23-m diameter inspection hole was capped with a red sandstone slab. The wells contained either individual or party lead pipe-work, formerly serving pumps in the basement kitchens of the above properties.*

*Anthony P. Garrod, GA*

**GUITING POWER, The Bowsings, SP 08572488. Later Iron-Age stronghold and Roman farmstead. An area of 15 by 22 m over the habitation area in the north-west sector of the trapezoidal enclosure was excavated along with outlying pits and a further section of the main enclosure ditch on its north side. In the habitation area a curving gully defined an area possibly once occupied by an Iron-Age hut. There was a dense scatter of occupation debris over the area containing some Iron-Age but predominantly Roman material, including some 30 coins of the 4th century. Magnetic susceptibility samples taken from the base of topsoil over a 30-m square of the entire habitation area before excavation enabled the precise distribution of domestic burning to be established as an aid to interpreting the layout. A detailed resistivity survey was also completed over the same area to add to structural data already obtained by magnetometry. Four cylindrical rock-cut storage pits were excavated adding to those from the main cluster in the north-east quadrant of the enclosure excavated in 1993. One of these pits was very large and at 2 m in diameter and 1.8 m in depth was capable of holding almost 5 tonnes of grain. At the centre of its base two large slabs were placed as if to support the bottom of a central post which may have carried a conical superstructure thus enabling the pit to be used as an accessible granary. A realistic timber-framed superstructure was reconstructed over the pit and recorded photographically.*

Excavation of a 4-m long section of the enclosure ditch (3.5 m wide and 1.7 m deep) along its northern circuit confirmed details of stratigraphy, dating and environmental change obtained from all previous sections: construction in the later Iron Age, then use as a stronghold until the 1st century A.D., after which the site continued as a farmstead until very late in the Roman period or after it.

*Home Ground, SP 09622454. Saxo-Norman manorial enclosure. Further details of the later Saxon site, already defined by magnetometry, were obtained by excavation. A further 10-m long section of a later Saxon gully (0.9 m wide and 0.5 m deep) was excavated where it extended east from under the north wall of the early Norman apsidal church. A third 3-m long sector of the main northern defensive perimeter was excavated confirming its later Saxon to medieval sequence. The earliest feature, the boundary ditch of the later Saxon site, was 'U'-sectioned with a basal slot and was fairly substantial in this area at 2 m wide and 1 m deep, with a contemporary rubble bank visible along its inner south side.*

*Parson’s Piece, SP 09742438. A possible extension of the Saxo-Norman site on Home Ground. A ditch which runs parallel to the northern perimeter of the Saxo-Norman site was excavated and shown to be of Saxo-Norman origin. This ditch may mark the southern boundary of the complex.*

*Dr. Alistair Marshall, Guiting Manor Amenity Trust*

**HARESHCOMBE, HARESFIELD, RANDWICK, STANDISH, Haresfield Beacon survey, SO 830085. A survey of the Haresfield Beacon estate (covering c. 177 ha) was commissioned by the landowner, the**
National Trust. The work resulted in the recognition of 197 sites and monuments dating from the Neolithic to the present. The survey was undertaken in order to inform and to improve the management of archaeological sites on the estate.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

HAZLETON, Hazleton 1 long barrow, SP 0719018830. Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals and full topographical recording were carried out over a 0.57-ha area which included the eroded mound in its patch of set-aside grass and marginal areas of arable cultivation (Fig. 2).

The surviving mound contains a trapezoidal barrow some 42 m long, 18 m wide at the broader north-west end and tapering to 10 m wide at the narrower end, with the latter oriented towards 122° from Grid North. The sides, and less clearly the eroded back, of the barrow are revetted to give a fairly symmetrical trapezoidal structure. The high resistance of the revetment contrasts with the less resistant earthier rubble of the core, similar to results from Northleach 1 (q.v.). A 'Y'-shaped anomaly of very resistant stonework occupying the central zone of the barrow indicates a chamber opening from a narrow passage from the southern edge. Side ditches are present, the one to the north being more prominent. The revetment defining the sides of the broader end of the barrow extends north-westwards into the arable field to form an elongated enclosure, 15 m wide and 36 m long with parallel sides and a squared end but with no obvious entrance gap. The interior of this enclosure was less resistant than its perimeter revetment, similar to the structure of the barrow. A large horizontal limestone slab, possibly a megalith, was found in the north-east revetment to the enclosure during soil sampling at the base of topsoil. A pit or disturbance some 5 m across was located over the centre line of this enclosure, about 14 m from its north end. The axis of this enclosure is displaced by 20° to the north of the axis of the main barrow, as is the case at Chedworth 1 (q.v.). The line of this forecourt enclosure is marked by a slight ridge in the arable surface suggesting an eroded but extant structure. High-resolution magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals was carried out over the entire site, providing further structured details and emphasising the extent of plough damage over the site. The enclosure over the foregound of the barrow produced only a few weak anomalies towards the north-west end. Magnetic susceptibility of samples taken from the base of ploughsoil over the area of the forecourt enclosure showed increases in burnt material near the southern junction with the barrow and just beyond the north side.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

KEMPSFORD, MARSTON MAISEY (WILTS), Proposed Kempsford bypass, SU 1540097270–SU 1398096650. A desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify the implications of road construction as part of a wider environmental assessment. The work identified a number of sites of archaeological significance. Further field evaluation will be required.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

KINGSWOOD, Kingswood Wotton Primary School, ST 74689205. An evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of classrooms within the precinct of the Cistercian abbey. The work located a large wall of a stone building and associated deposits of medieval date.

James Mumford, AS/GCC

LECHLADE, A417 Lechlade bypass, SU 20459982–SP 21350089. Field evaluation was commenced to assess the implications of the construction of a c. 2-km long bypass west of Lechlade. A range of techniques – geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial-trenching – was used. To the north of Hambridge Lane trial trenches revealed a penannular gully and numerous rectilinear ditches dating to the middle Iron Age and interpreted as elements of a settlement.

Charles Parry and James Mumford, AS/GCC

Memorial Hall, SU 21389996. Excavation over c. 0.17 ha identified two early Bronze-Age inhumations, each accompanied by a beaker (one containing a bronze pin). The burials yielded uncalibrated radiocarbon dates of 3530 +/- 50 BP and 3460 +/- 50 BP (BM-2980-1) and were probably originally covered by a
Fig. 2 Hazleton, Hazleton 1 long barrow: resistivity survey showing the main body of the barrow and the forecourt structure extending from its broader end. Grid North and a 10-m square are indicated. Changes in resistance are shown as a topographical surface, the relief of which is accentuated by simulating illumination from the south-west.

harrow. Subsequently in the Iron Age a large boundary ditch and a series of fence lines and pit boundaries were constructed.

Alan Thomas and Neil Holbrook, CAT

LYDNEY, Lydney Institute, SO 62900280. Excavation in advance of housing development located 18th-century structures and deposits interpreted as part of Whitecross Furnace.

Jo Vallender, AS/GCC
Whitecross School, SO 62900271. Evaluation undertaken in advance of the proposed development of a swimming pool and sports pitch revealed the foundations of an early post-medieval wall interpreted as the southern boundary of Whitecross Manor.

Sarah Reilly, AS/GCC

MINCHINHAMPTON, Common Road, SO 86450070. An evaluation of two fields north of Common Road revealed no archaeological features. Some Romano-British and medieval pottery sherds were recovered as well as a copper-alloy bracelet of possible Roman origin and a copper-alloy button of unknown date.

Tim Longman, BaRAS

Glebe Farm, SO 877007. Geophysical survey and evaluation trenches revealed that a bank and ditch which adjoined the site to the south-west, and which have been regarded as part of The Bulwarks, continued to the north-east as a narrower flat-bottomed ditch. A recut of the upper ditch fill produced post-medieval pottery.

Alistair Barber, CAT

Minchinhampton Common, The Cottage, Old Lodge, SO 854008. Evaluation of foundation trenches for an extension to a house revealed an undated posthole and an abraded sherd of Iron-Age pottery.

Andy Manning, CAT

MORETON-IN-MARSH, Tinker’s Close, SP 20583204. Excavation in advance of residential development revealed traces of medieval arable cultivation. A narrow-rig field system originating in the 11th century or earlier was superseded by 13th-century broad-rig cultivation, confirming early activity in the vicinity of ‘Old Town’ and the present church. Cultivation ceased when the town was resettled astride the Fosse Way in the first half of the 13th century. A small quantity of 1st-century Roman pottery was associated with pits and a hearth predating the field system.

Mike Ings and Graeme Walker, CAT

St. George’s Close, SP 20753227. Evaluation revealed one undated ditch sealed beneath 0.9 m of alluvial silt.

Brona Langton, CAT

NEWLAND, WEST DEAN, Central Forest Main to Sling Tanks Reinforcement Main, SO 61310789–SO 57410868. A watching brief was undertaken of groundworks during the laying of a water main from Parkend to Sling reservoir, a distance of c. 4.75 km. The route crossed the Sling branch tramroad, now a trackway. The cinder bed of the tramroad was visible in the trench section, and two iron fishplates were observed in spoil from the trench. At the Pike House, a former tollhouse near Parkend, a post-medieval culvert was observed. At Sling reservoir the route of the main passed within c. 85 m of Stock Farm Roman villa, but no evidence of this was observed.

Derek Goul, AS/GCC

NORTHLEACH, East End, SP 117145. Evaluation revealed small pits and ditches dating to the 13th–15th century and possibly relating to activity on the periphery of the medieval town.

Brona Langton, CAT

NORTHLEACH WITH EASTINGTON, Norbury Camp, SP 12821547. A 40-m square sample of the interior of the hillfort immediately east of the area excavated by A. Saville (1983. Uley Bury and Norbury Hillforts: Rescue Excavations at Two Glos. Iron Age Sites, Excavation Monograph 5, Western Arch. Trust, Bristol) was surveyed by high-resolution magnemetry at 0.5-m sampling intervals. The entire area appears to contain two rectilinear Iron-Age/Romano-British enclosures defined by gullies, possibly agricultural rather than directly domestic, lying either side of a 40-m wide corridor containing four-post structures and burials along its margins.

Dr. Alistair Marshall
Northleigh 1 long barrow, SP 1236015490. Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals and full topographical recording were carried out over 0.56 ha covering the eroded mound and its margins. The site has been repeatedly ploughed but it is currently under pasture. The revetment of the barrow shows as an elongated trapezoidal margin of higher resistance, c. 81 m long, 21 m wide at the broader south-east end and 13 m wide at the narrower end, the latter oriented 305° from Grid North. The tapering sides of the barrow are slightly concave in plan and the back end appears rounded. The core of the barrow is of less dense rubble than the revetment. No axial wall is visible and a cellular construction to the core seems absent. Certain weak masonry structures extending internally from the revetment may indicate eroded lateral chambering and an axial chamber seems clearer at the broader end. There are no indications of a pronounced forecourt at the broader end, which appears rounded in its eroded state. Side ditches are present with the largest flanking the north. Beyond the rear end of the barrow the survey extended over the inner rampart of the hillfort within which the site is located.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

PAINSWICK, Land off Kemps Lane, SO 86810952. Evaluation failed to find the projected course of a medieval hollow-way although a rough limestone surface and ditches dating to the 12th–15th century were revealed fronting Kemps Lane.

Clifford Bateman, CAT

Painswick Beacon archaeological survey, SO 869121. A survey of Painswick Beacon hillfort (Kimsbury Camp) was commissioned by English Heritage, prompted by the severe damage being caused to the monument by visitor-induced erosion. The work resulted in a set of recommendations for future management.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

POULTON, Church Cottage, SP 099006. A watching brief recorded two ditches which contained 12th–14th century pottery and a possible lead gaming counter.

Andy Manning, CAT

QUEDGELEY, Gloucester Southern Reinforcement Main: Whaddon to Qudgeley, SO 81551350. A watching brief along a 5-km corridor identified medieval ridge and furrow in the vicinity of Manor Farm, Qudgeley, and a single, undated, field boundary 2 km to the east. Surface finds consisted of a handful of very abraded late Roman pottery sherd s and a single flint core.

Philip Creatorex, GA

Olympus Business Park, SO 81251485. A rescue excavation was carried out following the discovery of a Roman stone coffin burial. The coffin was intact and hewn from a single block of limestone with the mason’s toolmarks still clearly visible although the lid had broken into many pieces due to weathering. It contained a single burial, probably female, with the head to the south. Six jet pins were discovered nestling between the feet. Four of the pins had faceted cube heads, two had elaborately carved and pierced heads. Immediately west of the coffin a large Severn Valley ware storage jar and two copper-alloy coins were found. One coin was too corroded to identify, the other was a sestertius of Severus Alexander (222–231 A.D.).

Richard Sermon, GA

Olympus Business Park, Bristol Road, SO 81221465. Observations made during the construction of an extension to the main service road identified alluvial loam containing Bunter pebbles which overlay stiff clayey loam deposits above the gravel terrace. One small beaked flint tool and an outer core flake were found in the base plough soil level. A shallow E–W ditch 2.3 m wide edged with lia s and occasional oolite stones containing 1st- to 2nd-century Roman pottery, was recorded near the northern end of the new road. The ditch bounds the Roman villa complex recorded in 1994. An E–W ditch 3.4 m wide was recorded towards the southern end of the new road. The fill contained banded and garden snail shells, 10th-century cooking pot sherds (TF41A) and numerous butchered bone fragments. Similar sherds were
recovered from a ditch located on the south side of the Roman villa complex when the adjacent M5 link road was constructed.

*Anthony P. Garrod, GA*

**RENDCOMB, Rendcomb 1 Barrow, SP 02671180.** Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals and full topographical recording were carried out over an area measuring 40 by 60 m which included a putative long barrow currently under grass. The main objective was to determine how far the area resembled other accepted sites. Survey confirms that the two existing mounds, an oval one to the north (22 by 17 m) and a more circular one (9 m diameter) to the south, are composed of dense rubble with no internal structures visible, and that flanking ditches or pits are absent. The adjacent mounds may be freestanding and not caused by quarrying the middle of a long barrow as Ordnance Survey maps suggest. Although it remains of unknown status the site may comprise two round barrows or the eroded core of a composite long barrow similar perhaps to the situation at Withington 2 (Sales Lot). This forms part of a survey of long barrows in the Cotswold area.

*Dr. Alistair Marshall*

**ST. BRIAVALS, Rodmore, SO 578043.** The third season on this site saw another 5-m² area uncovered, containing a building with Room 1 c. 7.4 m long and part of Room 2 c. 5 m long. The mid 2nd–early 3rd-century finds from the site include Severn Valley ware and Black Burnished ware, the occasional sherd of Grey ware and one sherd of a Rhenish rouletted beaker. Five small sherds have been dated by Dr. Anne Woodward to the late Bronze/early Iron Age. Other finds include a mortar or quern and a green Pennant sandstone lined drain from which came Severn Valley ware, charcoal, bloomery slag, smithing debris and one arm of a small pair of bronze tweezers. A sandstone plinth, possibly used to support and display a household lar, was found during ploughing.

*Alf Webb, DAG*

**SANDHURST, St. Lawrence's Church, SO 8279023340.** A watching brief was conducted in connection with a drainage improvement scheme. The trenches revealed two post-medieval tombs and the corner of an earlier structure located at the east end of the church between the chancel and the north aisle.

*Sean Cook, AS/GCC*

**SIDDINGTON, Dryleaze Farm, SP 0274597705.** A group of three ring-ditches known from aerial photographs was surveyed by high-resolution magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals. The largest ring-ditch comprises a circular ditch about 35 m in diameter, the 2-m wide anomaly from which was continuous except for two minor gaps. Weak anomalies within the interior may indicate pits or disturbed areas. A smaller circular ring-ditch about 20 m in diameter lies to the north-west with 45 m between their centres. The smallest ring-ditch is represented by weakly defined fragments of ditch.

*Dr. Alistair Marshall*

**SOMERFORD KEYNES, Shorneke Quarry, SU 03109680.** Archaeological excavation and recording of a 9-ha extension to the quarry north of the late Bronze-Age settlement site excavated in 1992 (TBCAS 112) has been carried out. The results have generally confirmed the findings of an evaluation of the extension area undertaken in 1994 (ibid. 51, fig. 1) but have demonstrated that the late Bronze-Age settlement is more extensive than has been suspected. It appears to extend over the whole 9 ha and some of the activity are evident. The range of evidence from the site, both in terms of subsoil features and material finds, is remarkably similar to that recovered in 1992. In one particular area over ten circular post-built structures are evident, most with south-east facing entrances. The layout of some of these buildings indicates that more than one phase of occupation is represented on the site. More large pits, thought to have functioned as temporary wells, have also been recorded. As in 1992, low levels of artefactual evidence have been recovered and bone is poorly preserved. Three features are of a type not recorded elsewhere on the site and may be earlier in date: two penannular enclosures (one with a central pit) and a deep circular ring-ditch; the last is a particularly enigmatic feature. The ditch is generally 1.20 m deep and over 3 m wide but
the overall (external) diameter of the ring-ditch is only 9 m. There is evidence that the ditch was originally surrounded by an external bank. Very few finds were recovered from the ring-ditch and dating may therefore be problematic. The current interpretation is that this group of features may be of later Neolithic or early Bronze-Age date.

Carrie M. Hearne, WA

Spratsgate Lane, SU 958024. Following evaluation in 1989 and 1990, excavation commenced in advance of sand and gravel extraction to record a middle Iron-Age settlement. In 1995 approximately half (c. 1.5 ha.) of the settlement was examined. The work revealed a complex of curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures and evidence for two roundhouses.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

STOKE GIFFORD, Bradley Stoke, ST 62908100. Following field evaluation of the Great Meadow, a watching brief during development revealed a settlement of Romano-British date in a zone running roughly N–S through the centre of the development area. The east and west sides of the area were in large part fairly sterile and were probably part of the field system. Several stone-lined drains were noted. Most would appear to have been post-medieval in origin but some were possibly contemporary with the earlier settlement. Four adult inhumations were excavated. Two were lying on their backs and two were facing downwards, one of the latter appearing to have been buried without the head. Several pits and hearths were investigated, and trial trenches were also placed across two field boundary ditches. All features were cut through a relict silty clay loam soil c. 0.2 m deep that lay under the modern topsoil. Four roughly circular paved areas were noted. These were very rich in artefacts and were possibly associated with structures. A quantity of pottery dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries was recovered. No metal finds were recovered during the watching brief, but six bronze brooches and several bronze coins were handed in by metal detectorists.

Nick Tavener, BaRAS


Rod Burghill, BaRAS

STROUD, Redhouse Farm, Westrip, SO 82650560. Evaluation revealed two gullies containing animal bone, and 11th–15th-century pottery, and an undated posthole.

Andy Manning, CAT

SUDELEY, Roel Camp, SP 04682434. The south-east quadrant of this small, apparently univallate site (c. 0.4 ha in total area) including interior, rampart and ditch was surveyed by high-resolution magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals. Within the sample area the interior contains scattered pits and further anomalies suggesting internal divisions. The rampart has a single 4-m wide ditch on its outer side with a similar anomaly along its inner margin suggesting a depression or accumulation of burnt material. A 4-m wide gap in the ditch opposite a reduced area of rampart suggests a minor entrance at the south-east. This forms part of a survey of Iron-Age ditched farmsteads, stronghold enclosures and small hillforts in the Cotswold area.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

TEMPLE GUITING, Temple Guiting 2 long barrows, SP 1335028810. Resistivity survey at 0.5-m sampling intervals and full topographical recording were carried out over an area measuring 50 by 70 m which included the eroded mound, currently under grass, and its cultivated margins. The barrow shows a trapezoidal area of higher resistance, some 34 m long, 13 m wide at the broader east end and 9 m wide at the narrowest end with the latter oriented towards 257° from Grid North. The core of the mound consists of dense rubble from which any marginal revetment is not distinguished. An axial wall is clearly visible
along the midline of the barrow with transverse walls dividing the core into cells. One or more lateral chambers are apparent. The structure of the forecourt area is not clear: pronounced horns are not visible. Side ditches are present with the largest along the north side. Plough-scoring is clearly visible over the margins of the site.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

TEWKESBURY, Rear of 87 Church Street, SO 8914032628–SO 8915732624. A watching brief was undertaken to observe the excavation of foundations for a new dwelling to the rear of 87 Church Street. On the frontage of St. Mary’s Lane a stone boundary wall was observed below the modern boundary. Finds suggest that the earlier wall was constructed in the late medieval/early post-medieval period.

Derek Goul, AS/GCC

Tewkesbury northern relief road, SO 38962332–SO 39002331. An evaluation of the route of the northern relief road was undertaken. No evidence of significant archaeological deposits was observed although small quantities of unstratified Roman and medieval pottery were found.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

THORNbury, The Vicarage, Castle Street, ST 66369051. Three trenches were excavated on a plot adjacent to the Vicarage. A shallow posthole cut by a gully dating to the 12th century was succeeded by a number of other pits and gullies, including a possible hearth ranging in date from the 11th to the 18th century. A photographic survey was made of a rubble boundary wall fronting Castle Street, the earliest phase of which is likely to be of medieval date. In addition, surviving evidence of a formal garden layout (notably the remains of a folly) dating to the 19th century was noted.

Jon Brett, BaRAS

TIDENHAM, Llancaut, St. James’s church, ST 53699647. An excavation of modern soil deposits was undertaken in the interior of the church to enable a durable surface to be laid. This formed part of a wider programme of works to conserve and present the church to the public. Other works undertaken in 1995 as part of this programme were the reconstruction of the churchyard wall and the erection of an information board in the churchyard.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

TODENHAM, Upper Lemington, Manor Farm, SP 22203410. Groundworks undertaken by the Midlands Electricity Board on the site of a deserted medieval village prompted a watching brief. One trench produced evidence for a length of walling and an unstratified sherd of 12th-century pottery.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

UPPER SLAUGHTER, Tithe Barn, Home Farm, SP 15552320. A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of footings for an extension to the tithe barn located within the site of the motte and bailey castle. A ditch aligned S–N contained five sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 12th–13th century.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

WHITMINSTER, School Lane, SO 77550805. The excavation of approximately 330 m² of land immediately south of School Lane was the major component in a programme of archaeological work undertaken in advance of the construction of six houses and their associated services. The excavations consisted of two separate areas (A and B) and produced limited evidence of medieval (12th–14th century) and of slightly more intensive post-medieval (16th–18th century) activity some 20 m to the rear of the School Lane street frontage and of some post-medieval activity on the frontage itself. Medieval features identified in Area A consisted of an elongated depression exposed along the south-west edge, and a dumbbell shaped feature towards the northern end which contained a large concentration of ironworking slag. The post-medieval features included a shallow depression, probably the remains of an infilled pond, and a shallow gully which may have been associated with site drainage. In Area B, on the School Lane street
frontage, two shallow pits filled with post-medieval building rubble were found, along with the incomplete remains of a wall foundation trench. The features contained a small number of finds, consisting mainly of medieval and post-medieval pottery with some slag (predominantly from the medieval period) and some ceramic building material from both periods.

Mick Rawlings, WA

WILLERSEY, St. Peter's Church, SP 10703971. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a toilet and associated drainage trenches. Close to the churchyard boundary was an undated gully aligned E–W, cut into a deposit containing sherd of 12th-century pottery.

Sean Cook, AS/GCC

WINDRUSH, Windrush Camp, SP 18131233. The entire site including the interior, defences and their outermost margins (2.93 ha in total area) was surveyed by high-resolution magnetometry at 0.5-m sampling intervals. The interior contains scattered circular huts and pits with lines suggesting internal division and sub-enclosures. The rampart has an 8-m wide ditch just beyond it and there is a second, outer ditch and ditch segment all of similar width further enclosing the north-east quadrant. A berm 4–12 m wide separates the two ditches. The slight banking possibly marking an intervening outer rampart is visible on the ground but gives no trace in the resistivity data. No outworks were detected around the single entrance gap in the east side. Further exploration of the extra-mural area is in progress especially to the south of the hillfort where large clusters of pits have been located. This forms part of a survey of Iron-Age ditched farmsteads, stronghold enclosures and small hillforts in the Cotswold area.

Dr. Alistair Marshall

WOOLASTON, Barns at Woolaston Grange, ST 58779847. A desk-based assessment of the proposed conversion of three barns to residential use was undertaken. The barns, dating to c. 1800, showed no conclusive evidence for the re-use of masonry or timber originating from the monastic grange. One barn, listed Grade II, contained well-preserved 19th-century mill machinery in situ, including a c. 4.5-m diameter mill wheel. A length of partly infilled leat was visible running into this barn.

Derek Gould, AS/GCC

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, Wortley Roman Villa, ST 765918. The north walls of the cellars and its stairwell were partially exposed. Excavation below the corridor surface revealed a mortared area with associated slots that once held lead pipes and possibly a water pump. Although the source of the water still remains unclear, it seems likely that the complex plumbing arrangements beneath the corridor are related to the provision of water to the natatorium. Work was begun on a double apsidal-ended building with a sunken floor, which was infilled with clay and stones during the late Roman or early post-Roman period. Two late entrances to this infilled building were located, together with two hearths. Medieval robbing had taken place along the line of the southern wall, although mainly unsuccessfully as the robbers were clearly expecting this wall to go in a straight line and were unaware of the apses.

David Wilson, University of Keele