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Edited by Bernard Rawes for the Committee for Archaeology in Gloucestershire

The information contained in this review has been arranged under parishes as shown on the O.S. 6-inch series maps. The parish name is followed, where appropriate, by the site name and a map reference.

Abbreviations:

Neo: Neolithic

IA: Pre-Roman Iron Age

RB: Romano-British

med: medieval

CRAAGS: Committee for Rescue Archaeology in Avon, Gloucestershire and Somerset

Glevensis: Review of the Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group*Med Arch*: *Medieval Archaeology**TBGAS*: *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*

ASHCHURCH, *Cowfield*, SO 910337. RB pottery found in spoil from contractor's trench.

E. LINNELL

AVENING. The contents of the Avening church museum transferred to Corinium Museum on permanent loan include miscellaneous RB finds from the village, med pottery found at Avening school in 1950, a Norman stone roof bracket with carved head of queen Matilda found during the church restoration of 1898, and an 18th-century handwrought tower clock replaced at the church in 1911.

D. VINER

BADGEWORTH/COBERLEY, *Crickley Hill*, SO 928161. In summer 1976 1500 sq. m. within the interior of the causewayed enclosure were stripped, and postholes and hearths of Neo and IA date revealed. In summer 1977 a similar area of the Neo banks was examined, revealing a subsidiary entrance to the Neo fortified enclosure, with alignments of fences and a rectangular house, all sealed by a pre-Beaker long mound. Work continues in 1978.

P. DIXON

BARNSLEY, *Barnsley Park*, SP 083067. Work was concentrated in 1977 on the timber buildings of the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries on the E side of the site below the farm-yard structures built in dry stone walling. There were at least five periods of structures, which included framed buildings standing on the undisturbed surface and a square structure with large upright timbers in stone-packed post-holes at 7 m. centres very similar to the type of granary found on IA sites. A pit included parts of three sheep, some of the bones being burnt. On the N side of the site, a further length of a track with cart ruts was examined as it crosses the corner of a demolished building and corn dryer. It belongs to a very late phase in the history of the establishment.

G. WEBSTER

BIBURY. The Barnsley Park survey team did more field work on the Bibury Roman villa and its environs.

G. WEBSTER

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Bourton Bridge*, SP 159208. The excavation reported in C. Renfrew, *Bourton-on-the-Water Roman Settlement* (1976) was extended 15 m to the NE. A circular stone-walled building 6.5 m in diameter was floored with irregular patches of clay, ash (as from an

industrial process) and gravel on stone. Outside a straight wall ran at a tangent, the intervening corner being used as a dump for 2nd century pottery.

C. RENFREW

BROCKWORTH. Recording of barns and timber-framed buildings. See Stoke Orchard.

CHARLTON KINGS/CHELTHENHAM, *Charlton Park*, SO 956211. The development for housing of the NW part of the Park, started in 1976 with the removal of the topsoil. In the sandy soil a thin scatter of sherds, mostly of post-med date, was found; also many flints, some of which were worked, and many of which were microliths. A record is being made of the ridge-and-furrow.

B. RAWES

CHEDWORTH, *Chedworth Roman Villa*, SP 053135. During August 1977 areas close to the villa were examined in advance of the construction of a new Visitors' Centre. The remains of a wall continuing the line of the S wall of the southern range of the villa to the W were found. It was considered to be part of the boundary wall. Within service trenches the continuation of this S wall to the E was also found, but it was not possible to establish if this was a boundary wall or part of the rooms of the southern range.

R. SHOESMITH

CHELTHENHAM, *Highbury Lane*, SO 9522322275. In June 1975 an exploratory trench located a late 18th-century pit, which produce an assemblage of contemporary glass and ceramics. Ten sherds of med pottery, probably of 13th century date, were found in unstratified contexts. The excavation was under the auspices of Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery where the finds and records have been deposited.

A. SAVILLE

Sandford, Cheltenham College running track, SO 954214. In 1976 this area, formerly called Murvagh Field, was watched during development for housing. It was the site of Sandford manor in the 16th century. Records have been assembled for an historical survey.

B. and J. RAWES

CHURCHAM, *No. 1 Caravan Site, Queen's Farm*, SO 765187. A Roman road alignment 9.5 m wide was sectioned immediately S of the A40. A coin identified as AE Claudian copy (Minerva type) was found in the disturbed primary road level sealed beneath the secondary metalling. Information given by T. Adamson.

A. P. GARROD

CIRENCESTER, *Hospital of St John the Evangelist*, SP 022023. Excavations in Sept.–Oct. 1976 prior to the building of an Old Persons' Home led to the discovery of the N wall of the infirmary hall, enabling a tentative reconstruction of the hospital plan. The aisled hall was built in the 12th century and was of at least five bays. Cottages to the E may incorporate the foundations of an aisle-less chapel built c. 1320.

R. H. LEECH, (CRAAGS)

Kingshill, SP034012. A small strip of land beside the new ring-road was excavated and revealed ditches and palisade trenches. They were dated to the 1st century AD and were filling up in the later 2nd century. The whole area was under the plough in the later Roman period.

R. REECE

28 *Tower Street*, A 4th-century copper alloy ring with an intaglio device showing a bird with a long wing was found in the front garden. It is on loan to Corinium Museum. *TBGAS* forthcoming.

D. J. VINER

Site T, SP 021015. An excavation was carried out on the W side of the Fosse Way between the S gate of the Roman town and the amphitheatre, in continuation of a partial excavation in 1973-4. Early features included a possible quarrying pit for the amphitheatre. Sections were obtained across massive deposits of silt which accumulated subsequently, but before the mid 3rd century. Parts of the building constructed over these deposits were also re-examined. Among the latest features were over 50 burials, part of the late Roman inhumation cemetery excavated previously.

R. H. LEECH (CRAAGS)

COLEFORD, *Dark Hill Iron Works*, SO 593087. On the initiative of the Royal Forest of Dean Rotary Club a job creation project was sponsored to excavate and consolidate the upstanding remaining walls of the buildings of the Dark Hill Iron Works site. This was built in about 1820 by David Mushet, whose son, Robert, developed the bessemer steel process in 1856. In what may have been the small experimental works of Robert Mushet, complete and fragmentary assay-size steel-making crucibles were found. The preservative measures on what is probably one of the most important sites in the early history of steel-making were assisted by DOE funds and the good-will of the Forestry Commission.

P. ISAAC

CONDICOTE, *Henge Monument*, SP 154284. Rescue excavations were undertaken between June-August 1977 in the grounds of Eubury Ring House on the N side of the henge in advance of the construction of stables and a barn. No prehistoric features were recovered from the henge interior, but the internal ditch was sectioned and shown to be a substantial feature 2.4 m deep and 4 m wide. Prehistoric pottery fragments were found in an early phase of the ditch fill.

A. SAVILLE (CRAAGS)

DIDMARTON, *Field Barn*, ST 805904. RB material, including a circular bronze plaque (Stroud Museum), possible iron shield-boss, coins and a 2nd-century 'dolphin' brooch were found. The spread of building debris covers about 3 acres.

E. J. SWAIN

DYMOCK, *Castle Tump*, SO 712293. Observations during road widening have noted on the E side of the road deposits of coal and iron ore, the iron ore being several feet above the coal. The ore was apparently worked, because two 'levels' were driven into the bank from the roadside. There was also a shaft, filled in, which may, however, have been a well.

D. E. BICK

EASTINGTON, *Whitminster Roman villa*, SO 777068. Exploratory excavations carried out during 1976-7 have revealed wall foundations, two stoke-holes with associated channels and a T-shaped (?) corn-dryer. (*Glevensis* 11 (1977), 23, and *Glevensis* 12, forthcoming).

W. H. CHOULS

ELKSTONE, *Slutswell*, SO 986128. Exploratory excavation revealed a Roman villa site, with med buildings on top, which is now partly under modern farm buildings. The Roman site was occupied from the 2nd to the 4th century and possibly later. The med buildings are believed to be 13th century. (R.C.H.M. site no. Elkstone 1).

K. G. BAKER

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Roman villa*, SO 785029. Excavation of the villa courtyard was completed in October 1977. Beneath the courtyard many ditches, 1st century B.C. to 3rd century A.D., were found and an attempt to establish their chronological sequence was made. (*TBGAS* forthcoming).

H. S. GRACIE

SO 786024. Observation of ditch widening 450 m S of Frocester Court villa revealed a ditch of RB date.

SO 787029. Excavation in the W corner of Frocester Court Barn revealed an RB ditch at right-angles to the villa's known NE boundary.

SO 771033. Observation of ploughing near St Peter's church Roman villa has noted traces of RB occupation over approximately 1 acre. (*Glevensis* 11 (1977), 24-5).

E. G. PRICE

GLOUCESTER, *St Oswald's Priory*, SO 830190. (*Med. Arch.* 20 (1976) 160, fig. 49). Excavation continued in 1977. The Saxon and later church development as established in 1975-6 (*Antiquaries Journal* 58 (1978), forthcoming) was amplified. Four decorated stones were found, reused in various contexts. (a) part of a 9th-century decorated cross shaft, (b) part of a plinth decorated with animal interlace in Winchester style, (c) a door head with pelleted ornament and cable pattern and (d) a richly carved grave slab similar in design to (b) above.

A total of 467 burials of Saxon to Victorian dates were recovered, including a few charcoal burials. (*Med. Arch.* 21 (1977), forthcoming).

C. HEIGHWAY, (Gloucester City Excavation Unit)

The following are observations by the Gloucester City Excavation Unit Field Officer of building developments and contractors' trenches in and around Gloucester city and, occasionally, from small excavations subsequent to clearance for building operations.

Westgate redevelopment scheme, SO 82751884. When a sewer trench was cut into White Swan Lane at its junction with Westgate Street the west abutment of the Foreign Bridge was recorded. 12th-century pottery was recovered below the primary make-up levels between the bridge abutments.

Westgate redevelopment scheme, SO 82901890. The colonia harbour/waterfront was recorded in a service trench along Clare Street. Part of an opus signinum floor and robbed wall was recorded 12 m W of Archdeacon Street at 2.2 m depth. An extensive metalled surface 20.7 m wide bounded the Roman wall to the W.

Berkeley Street, SO 82941859. Part of the lower W side profile of the later colonia/med defensive ditch was recorded in a sewer trench. This particular length of the town ditch circuit was apparently abandoned in the late 11th century in preference for a W defence at the river Severn. A sequence of 11th/12th century street metallings were subsequently laid in the ditch alignment which continues as modern Berkeley Street.

College Street, SO 83051870. Foundations of the E side of King Edward's Gate and an area of its centrally positioned entrance-way were recorded in both contractors' drain trenches and a controlled excavation. The gate house was dated to the late 15th/early 16th century. Two builds of St Peter's abbey lychgate and contemporary abbey close walls were recorded beneath King Edward's Gate. These were dated to the early 15th century and 12th/early 13th century respectively. College Street (originally Lych-Lane) was associated primarily with the 12th-century lych-gate. An unnamed med lane which ran before the abbey close wall predates Lych-Lane and is dated to the late 10th/11th century.

Northgate Street, SO 832183. Observations were made in a service trench 2.8 m deep, in the centre

of Northgate Street, opposite New Inn Lane. A black organic saturated loam 70 cm thick representing med street horizons dating from the 13th to 16th centuries was recorded. The first metallised surface beneath this accumulation sealed matted organic matter overlying a metallised street surface of 11th/12th century date. The W side ditch alignment associated with the Flavian Via Principalis was recorded.

19 *St John's Lane*, SO 832187. Observations in a sewer connection trench revealed the successive med street metallings of St John's Lane sealing post-Roman destruction levels. Part of a Roman building was recorded with two rooms containing a sequence of opus signinum floors, a mosaic being the latest in one of the rooms. This building sealed demolition deposits of clay and white wall plaster which overlay a spread of occupation associated with the Flavian fortress. A 1.1 m wide robber trench along the W side building frontage of St John's Lane is associated with the St Peter's abbey E precinct wall circuit.

17A *St John's Lane*, SO 83201869. Observations confirmed the findings at no. 19.

Kingsholm Rugby Football Ground, SO 83451930. The following observations were made in a boundary wall foundation trench.

(1) Successive gravel metallings 6 m W of Kingsholm Road are interpreted as a Roman street alignment. Pottery was of Claudian/Neronian date. This street may also represent the later Roman street which extended from the N gate of the Flavian fortress/Colonia along the line of Hare Lane.

(2) The wall-slot of a 1st century building beneath a destruction layer containing wall plaster.

(3) Another building of the 2nd century or later.

(4) Two associated robbed stone wall footings 80 cm wide were recorded 19.5 m W of Kingsholm Road. These are of med/post-med date.

23 *Kingsholm Road*, SO 83451945. 1st-century RB pottery was recovered from a deposit of loam which overlay natural subsoil in the garden of the house.

31 *London Road*, SO 83651880. A 2nd-century metallised surface was recorded above natural at a depth of 75 cm below pavement level. The later med/post med sunken alignment of London Road, recorded in an adjacent main sewerage shaft beneath the W carriage-way, cuts the above stratigraphy to a depth of 1.8 m.

St Margaret's Hospital, London Road, SO 842189. The Roman cemetery at Wotton: service trenches exposed the following features

(1) Five cremation burials. Grave goods include three cremation urns, a coin of Domitian and two late 1st-century lamps.

(2) Six inhumations, one crouched. Heads were to the W. Finds include iron coffin nails and hobnailed footwear.

(3) Several linear features, a stone wall footing and an extensive stony metallised surface may also be associated with the later Roman cemetery.

New Gloucester sewerage scheme Ten shafts 14 m deep and approximately 4.5 m in diameter were dug for the main sewer along Northgate Street, London Road and Barnwood Road. RB, med and post-med surfaces were recorded and alignments noted. (Report forthcoming in *Glevensis* 12).

A. P. GARROD

Blackfriars SO 830184. In the NE corner of the cloisters a heraldic pavement was exposed. The indications are that this floor extends substantially along the N and E alleys. Within the nave a few areas of tile impressions survived with numerous grave depressions. An infant burial was also recorded.

P. BROWN

HARDWICKE, new link road, Gloucester to M5, SO 80451243. An undated inhumation, presumably Roman, was recorded above the N bank of the Shorn Brook.

A. P. GARROD

HEMPSTED, *27 Court Gardens*, SO 818169. Med pottery of 11th–12th-century date was recovered in the garden of the above property, formerly in the grounds of the demolished Hempsted Court.

A. P. GARROD

HIGHNAM, SO 786196 and 787194. Spread of RB pottery recorded. SO 803197. Possible moated site. (*Glevensis* 11 (1977), 26).

B. and B. G. RAWES

HUNTLEY, *Round Hill*, SO 72041835. Spread of RB pottery recorded. (*Glevensis* 11 (1977), 26).

B. and B. G. RAWES

KEMBLE, *Ewen*, SU 005975. The early med quarries were examined further so that their limits are now better known, and several new workings have been plotted. The med complex on top of the quarries was fully planned and the remaining deposits were excavated. The quarries belong to the period 900–1100, the buildings to 1100–1300.

R. REECE

KINGSCOTE, *The Chessalls*, ST 80659608. Roman settlement and buildings. (*Excavations, The Chessalls, Kingscote*, Kingscote Archaeological Association (1977)).

Hirecoombe Wood, ST 808941. RB pottery and 4th-century coins were found over an area of 12 to 15 acres. An aerial photograph suggests a rectangular building.

Hill Barn, ST 823971. RB pottery spread over an area of 30 by 40 m.

E. J. SWAIN

LECHLADE, SU 209996. RB pottery was found during the construction of a bungalow. Finds of daub and other indications suggested the presence of a round hut. SP 212003. Two ditches were noted during the construction of council houses. The ditches tallied with cropmarks on aerial photographs. There was no dating evidence.

A. J. BAXTER

NORTHLEACH WITH EASTINGTON, *Norbury Camp hillfort*, SP 127157. Rescue excavations were undertaken between April–June 1977 on an area 85 × 35 m in the centre of the hillfort prior to the construction of a new dairy unit. IA postholes, apparently representing three 4-post buildings, were recorded, as was an area of RB occupation represented by ditches, a pit and a burial.

A. SAVILLE, (CRAAGS)

QUEDGELEY, *Quedgeley Farm, new link road, Gloucester to M5*, SO 813147. Observations during earth scraping revealed four parallel U-shaped ditches associated with stony surfaces. Metalled areas had stone-packed post-sockets and narrow slots, suggesting possibly three timber buildings. The surfaces contained 4th-century pottery.

A. P. GARROD

SHURDINGTON. Buildings recorded. See Stoke Orchard.

STANWAY, *Hailes Abbey*. SP 050300. Excavation of the remaining portion of the abbey church was completed for consolidation and display. This involved clearing of the Galilee porch, nave, choir and N transept. Numerous tile spreads survived, dating from 13th–16th centuries. The choir stall footings showed evidence of having been widened at a later date, and numerous small

finds were recovered from the 'dust layer' beneath the floor boards. Several graves were observed, but in common with the earlier floor levels, these were not examined.

P. BROWN

STOKE ORCHARD, BROCKWORTH and SHURDINGTON. As part of a doctoral thesis a number of timber-framed houses and barns in Stoke Orchard were measured and photographed; as were two barns, one cruck-framed, at Brockworth Court (SO 891170). Two threatened buildings, a cruck house, nos 79/81 Ermin Street, Brockworth (SO 892163), and the mixed stone and timber-framed house at Poplar Farm, Shurdington (SO 923186) were recorded in full detail.

P. BORNE

SUDELEY, *Spoonley Wood Roman Villa*, SP 045257. Thirteen fragments of decorated stonework including bases and column sections from the villa were transferred from Kendal Museum to Corinium Museum from the collection of the late Leonard Cottrell.

D. J. VINER

UCKINGTON, *Uckington Fields*, SO 926247. Attention was drawn to this site by an aerial photograph taken by E. A. Price in the summer of 1976. A field visit confirmed the presence of an RB site. Red ware, black-burnished and colour-coated wares were noted.

B. and B. G. RAWES

ULEY, *Uleybury hillfort*, ST 785989. Rescue excavations in July-August 1976 in advance of pipe-laying for a water supply scheme involved the machine-cutting of two partial sections across the defences on the NE side of the hillfort, and an examination of the E entrance. Two main phases of fortification were demonstrated. Finds included small pieces of IA pottery, a bronze ring-headed pin, a penannular brooch, a blue glass bead and fragments from two shale armlets. These dated the E entrance to the earlier part of the IA. During the laying of the pipe between the two entrances a crouched burial beneath two layers of limestone slabs, a rubbish pit and two IA currency bars were recorded.

A. ELLISON and A. SAVILLE, (CRAAGS).

West Hill, ST 792998. Three ranges of RB buildings were partially excavated: a square Romano-Celtic temple and two sets of multi-roomed stone-walled structures. The temple itself had slight mortared stone footings which would have supported a timber superstructure. The ambulatory had a worn cobbled floor and was faced internally with plain wall plaster. No floor survived in the cella but in its centre lay a large hole which may originally have held a sacred tree, a large post or a container for water. Coin evidence suggests that the temple was built in the second quarter of the 4th century and was demolished towards 400 A.D. Votive objects recovered include two small bronze figures of Mercury, a bucket mount of the stag-horned deity Cernunnos, miniature bronzes of a goat and a cockerel and a small defaced stone altar bearing a representation in relief of Mercury with a goat and cockerel. The most important finds were a series of rolled lead sheets bearing inscriptions in cursive Latin.

W of the temple was a contemporary stone structure which may have functioned as a range of shops supplying votive offerings or part of a guest house, while to the SE lay an earlier range of rooms occupied mainly during the 3rd century.

Beneath the late Roman religious complex were the remains of a 3rd-century timber structure and late IA features, while cutting through the demolition rubble of the 4th-century temple were traces of a series of later buildings of uncertain function.

A. ELLISON (CRAAGS)

UPTON ST LEONARDS, *Portway*, SO 859151. Excavations in advance of building operations (the Wheatridge development) has revealed ditches and gullies containing 2nd and 3rd-century pottery, also tiles, two of which were stamped R P [G.] One ditch runs alongside the Portway, the recent cobbled surface of which lies at least 1 m below the former Roman ground level, thereby destroying any RB features which might have been on this line. An octagonal building and a sculptured relief give reasons to suspect the presence of a shrine. Excavation continues.

B. RAWES

WESTONBIRT WITH LASBOROUGH, *Long Covert*, ST 821933. RB pottery was found over an area of about 2 acres.

E. J. SWAIN

WINCHCOMBE, *North Street*, SP 025284. A watching brief and salvage excavation took place in May 1977 on the site of the extension to the Co-op premises, where workmen had discovered burials. Six unaccompanied inhumations were recorded, as yet undated, but possibly early med, together with a complex of pits and ditches of later date.

A. SAVILLE (CRAAGS)

WINSTONE, SO 950087. Scatter of RB pottery; also many flints. (*Glevensis* 11 (1977), 30).

J. LEES