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was venerated in the early 16th century would support the supposition that a monument was erected over his grave.

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N.J. ROGERS

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The information contained in this review is arranged under parishes as shown on the O.S. 1: 10,000 series maps. The parish name is followed, where appropriate, by the site name and grid reference. Information on excavations, finds and surveys in Bristol and North Avon is reported in detail in *Bristol and Avon Archaeology* 1 (1982) and 2 (1983), edited by R. Iles.

ASTON SUBEDGE, SP 136418. A few sherds of Roman pottery, including samian, were recovered from a pit cut by a water pipeline following information received from the Severn-Trent Water Authority. The pit was approximately 1 m in diameter and 1 m deep. Fragments of burnt bone were observed. Corinium Museum Acc. no. 1983/103.

Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum

BADGEWORTH/COBERLEY, Crickley Hill, SO 927161. During the 14th season of excavations at Crickley work was concentrated on the extreme southern end of the iron-age rampart. Here, the final rampart, stepped at the front in our other cuts, had been only partially rebuilt after the first destruction. Behind the rampart a series of structures was uncovered. The final occupation in this area postdated the final abandonment of the fortifications. Dating evidence is still unclear, but includes three abraded sherds of Roman pottery. A Dark Age occupation cannot be ruled out.

Philip Dixon, University of Nottingham

BATSFORD, *Dorn*, SP 207339. Two groups of field-walking finds from the Roman site at Dorn have been deposited at the Corinium Museum. They include sherds of samian, black-burnished ware, Oxford colour-coat and numerous other coarse wares. Also included are a bronze pin, bronze tweezer arm, slag and fired clay. Acc. nos. 1983/26/1-18 and 1983/27/1-2.

Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum

BAUNTON, *east of Ermin Street*, SP 010048 to 011048. This site, reported in *Archaeological Review* No. 6 (1981), also produced Oxford wares of the late 3rd and the 4th centuries, 10 coins of similar date and two earlier brooches. These finds are reported in *Glevensis* 17 (1983).

Corinium Museum/Wyvern Detection Group

BLOCKLEY, SP 166346. Several hundred flints from a scatter in a field at Blockley have been donated to Corinium Museum. They have been collected over a number of years and have not been selected on the basis of artefact type, making this a useful collection. Acc. no. 1981/101. A small group also comes from SP 170340: Acc. no. 1983/102.

Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum

CHARLTON KINGS, *Vineyards Farm*, SO 973186. Further excavation revealed more mortared walls up the steep slope above the natural platform. Movements of rock and earth have altered the relative positions of these walls. However, the evidence points to a terraced building set on the south-west slope of a slight recess in the Cotswold escarpment at *c.* 230 m. Apart from numerous shaped blocks for walls and the coloured plaster which littered the site, the following have been found in addition to the original column (see *Trans. B.G.A.S.* XCIX. 173): (i) part of the grooved top of a stone table; (ii) two parts of moulded cornices; (iii) the battered remains of a stone finial. Three ovens were found at the bottom of the slope. Pottery suggests occupation at several places along the bottom of the slope dating from the 1st to the 4th century A.D., with evidence for prehistoric settlement on the platform itself.

Bernard Rawes

CIRENCESTER, *Cattle Market*, SP 018015. A small Roman stone coffin similar to type 'B' was unearthed during redevelopment of the Cattle Market site. The oolitic limestone coffin measures 95 × 55 cms and has a lid broken by the contractor's J.C.B. It is possible that the remains were removed during the 19th century (see *R.-B. Cemeteries at Ciren.*, Ciren. Excavation Cttee. II). The coffin is no. 1141 in the gazetteer of burials maintained by the Cirencester Excavation Committee and has been allocated the Corinium Museum Acc. no. 1982/24/1-2.

Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum

COATES, *Knight's Furlong*, ST 971983. A possible Romano-British settlement was revealed during seasonal ploughing. Sixteen sherds of pottery, including samian and local coarse wares, and some cobbles and bone were found. Corinium Museum Acc. no. 1983/25/1-3.

Hullasey, ST 970991. Finds from a Romano-British site were discovered spread over an area of 100 m or so along a break of slope, following information supplied by the Bathurst Estate. Material includes quern fragments, slag, bone, nails, an iron blade fragment, samian and black-burnished ware sherds and various other coarse wares. An indurated sandstone hammerstone was also found. Corinium Museum Acc. no. 1983/23/1-8.

Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum

COWLEY, *Birdlip Bypass*, *c.* SO 9314. Preliminary reconnaissance along the proposed route of the new road began in the autumn of 1982. The extent of known sites is being checked, and new sites sought. Two low-density flint scatters have come to light, and finds include polished flint axe fragments and both leaf-shaped and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads.

T.C. Darvill

FAIRFORD, *Claydon Pike*, SU 190995. A trench of *c.* 1.3 ha. was opened at the centre of the Romano-British settlement. A late-iron-age settlement which covered the whole area was systematically demolished about A.D. 70. A regular Roman settlement consisting of a main street, side streets and rectangular enclosures was laid out over the late-iron-age site. The main street has been traced as a metalled road for about 5 km. Evidence of a military presence has been found – a gilded bronze vine medallion and other metal objects. The 1st-century settlement includes two domestic buildings, a large aisled barn, wells and a possible shrine – several pieces of rolled lead have been found. By the late 3rd century the regular settlement was mostly abandoned. In the central part of the settlement a winged corridor building was constructed, surrounded by a double-ditched D-shaped enclosure and a low wall. 10 ha. of iron-age and Roman fields have been traced. The fields

and much of the settlement were inundated by flood waters in the 5th/6th centuries and buried under silt.

D. Miles and S. Palmer, Oxford Archaeological Unit

FARMINGTON, *Bedwell Farm*, SP 133145. A small number of Roman pottery sherds were found on the ploughed surface of a field. Several large slabs of tilestone and two or three building stones had been brought up by the plough.

Bernard Rawes

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Villa*, SO 785029. Late-iron-age palisade trenches and a multi-phase timber building, used for metal smithing were identified. A furnace and a T-shaped drier were located outside. A quantity of clay bronze-casting mould fragments were found.

E.G. Price

Frocester Court, SO 78740287. In an excavation in a field to the east of the Court a trench was cut across the Roman road (see *Margary* 543) and a section produced. Two gravel surfaces on natural gravel subsoil were found. The roadside ditch on the east side was located. Post-medieval build-up lay over gravel pits dug into the road. 19th-century garden features were identified.

A.J. Price

GLOUCESTER. *The following summaries are of minor sites recorded by Anthony P. Garrod, Senior Excavations Officer, Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit:*

35, *Kingsholm Road, Kingsholm*, SO 83481951. In advance of building in the garden two trial trenches were excavated by the City Excavation Unit and the Gloucester and District Archaeological Research Group. Evidence of early Roman buildings was established in the Claudio-Neronian period. Floors and occupation levels, including hearths, were found in association with post-in-trench/wall alignments, and bounded by external eaves drip gullies. Subsequently the area was overlain by successive gravel surfaces. These surfaces cambered into a shallow ditch, respecting the alignment of the eaves drip gullies. Similar surfaces were absent in the trench excavated close to the modern frontage. Here a large ditch extended north-south on the axis of the early Roman Kingsholm complex.

A total of 23 adult and child inhumation burials were recorded in the respective trenches, all laid in a supine position, heads west. The use of wooden coffins is indicated by iron nails. The child burials were found among the inhumations in the trench furthest from the street frontage. No grave goods or personal items were recovered from the burials.

In the late-medieval/post-medieval period 8 bedding trenches, averaging 60 cm wide, 45 cm deep and spaced 50 cm apart, extended east-west across the site. Site 20/1981.

Anthony P. Garrod and Philip Moss, Director for G.A.D.A.R.G.

Kingsholm Rugby Ground, Kingsholm Road, SO 83451914. A series of timber sill slots belonging to a pre-Flavian timber building, some containing painted wall plaster, were recorded along the length of the trench, cut into the natural humus layer (A Roman sill-slot was recorded 6 m from the trench at site 52/1976). Pottery recovered from this building, which includes a rare example of a lamp in Lyons ware (Wheeler 1930, type 1), is similar to that from the Claudio-Neronian fort at Kingsholm. The use of sill beams rather than the military method of post-in-trench construction, suggests that the building was located within the *vicus*. Evidence for a subsequent masonry building is associated with a stone

- loam-packed footing and gravel surface, recorded at one end of the trench. Site 22/1981.
- 15, *Sandhurst Road, Kingsholm*, SO 83411982. Pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery and a Claudian copy AE coin were found by schoolboys digging a hole in the back garden. Site 25/1981.
- 72, *Deansway, Kingsholm*, SO 83351953. A hole was dug in the back garden, 1.5 × 1.5 m × 86 cm deep. The pit cut a sill/crosswall alignment bounded on either side respectively by worn floors of clay and gravel. A crushed globular amphora was found with its base embedded in a shallow hole at floor level. An AE Claudian-copy coin was found below the floor level and a republican denarius of *L. Titurius* beneath the amphora position. A coin of Edward the Confessor, minted at York 1048–50, was found in the dark loam above the Roman levels. Site 27/1981.
- 11, *Barbican Road*, SO 82891855. A record was made of the sunken profile in a backfilled length of Gloucester Castle ditch, prior to levelling for a new car park. Site 32/1981.
- 50–52, *London Road*, SO 83921885. Observations of Roman features were made in service trenches, 1.5 m deep, during redevelopment of the above demolished houses. The remains of a stony crushed oolite metalling, beneath accumulative black loam, extended throughout the area of the site examined. The metalling overlay a 2nd-century loam layer, lying above natural. Two Roman inhumation burials, lying east-west and parallel to the Roman London Road alignment, were recorded below the level of the metallated surface. The east end of a rectangular structure, 3 m wide, founded on courses of lias stone embedded in clay, was found robbed down to below the level of the metallated surface. This may have been a mausoleum. Site 33/1981.
- 1, *Berkeley Street*, SO 83021865. Observations were made during alterations and subsequent lowering of an existing cellar floor to 2.4 m below pavement level. The cellar is sited upon the *colonia* west wall alignment, immediately north of the west gate. A stone footing beneath the west wall of the 19th-century cellar cut the 60-cm deep loam layer along part of the Berkeley Street frontage. A parallel north-south robber trench cut a similar loam level, discerned in a builder's trial hole, 4.7 m east of the above footing. Estuarine clay floors and occupation layers, associated with 11th-century pottery, and a subsequent industrial deposit of charcoal and burnt clay, containing iron slag and coal, overlay the Roman level. The north-south ground floor party-wall of the existing 19th-century property was founded on 1.5-m long timber piles. Site 34/1981.
- Asda Super Store site, Station Road*, SO 838183. Observations were made during redevelopment of the British Rail Eastgate station and shunting yard, which involved the reculverting of the River Twyver. Parts of a Roman building, more than 16.5 m in length and 12.4 m wide, were recorded in contractors' trenches beneath the former station. A primary internal 2nd-century floor level, consisting of charcoal spreads on an earth surface, and a larger area roughly paved with lias stones were associated with a slab-lined channel, 60 cm wide and 34 cm deep. Other stony loam surfaces above were equated with a late 3rd/4th-century use of this building. A ditch feature 2 m wide × 1 m deep extended along the front face of the building. Two smaller ditches ran parallel with the rear wall. Substantial and successive metallings of undefined area were traced 5 m west from the ditch alignment. No medieval features were discerned in the accumulative loam level above the Roman level.
- A brick floor and some wall footings, part of the early-19th-century mill on the River Twyver, formerly called Morin's Mill, were found beneath the station forecourt area. A

large silted-up millpond, 1.15 m deep, possibly 100 m wide, extended east across the shunting yard area and beneath an adjoining school playing field. Site 1/1982.

Horse and Groom site, 12, London Road, SO 83351875. An excavation was undertaken by students from Beaufort Comprehensive School. The existing ground level is 1.9 m to natural. The sill beam-slots of a timber building were associated with sandy gravel floors and a hearth, and overlay a trodden humus layer, containing Flavian pottery. 2nd-century floors of estuarine clay and graded stones and pebbles were related to a contemporary internal wall footing and the subsequent robber trenches of a later building plan. A metallised forecourt area was bounded by the robbed walls of a building, situated 7 m back from the street frontage. Successive metallised floors within the building were overlain by post-medieval garden loam. Coin and pottery evidence on the latest forecourt surface dated to the third quarter of the 4th century. A dark stony loam layer above contained colour-coated wares and black-burnished pottery. A 1.5-m wide shallow dark stony loam feature, 6 m long, containing 11th-century pottery and a large 13th-century pit, were recorded below the garden loam. The remains of medieval building standing on the street frontage had been destroyed by 19th-century cellars and subsequent machining during demolition of the public house. Site 2/1982.

Telecom Trench, Brunswick Road, SO 832182. Observations were made along Brunswick Road from Park Road to St. Michaels Square. Progressive machined depths were from 1.4 to 3.5 m deep. A 2nd-century U-shaped ditch feature, 1 m wide, 50 cm deep, aligned east-west, was recorded 40 m beyond the southern *colonia* wall. Disturbed human bones, assumed to be from a known Roman burial ground, were recovered at St. Michael's Square.

A suspected Civil War ditch feature, exceeding 20 m wide by 3.9 m deep, was recorded at St. Michael's Square. The inner side of this ditch may be associated with a 1.37-m wide stone wall, discovered in 1883 (see city engineer's plan of proposed Technical Coll. 1935), situated beyond and following a curving alignment around the south east corner of the city ditch. Site 4/1982.

St. Bartholomew's Almshouse, Lower Westgate Street, SO 82641895. Medieval/post-medieval footings and floor levels, part of the St. Bartholomew's Hospital demolished in 1789, were recorded beneath the 19th-century almshouse burial ground. A large underground water cistern, contemporary with the almshouse, was also recorded. Site 7/1982.

2, *Three Cocks Lane, SO 82951878.* The footings of the abbey wall were exposed in trenching across the line of Abbey Lane. A 12th-century clay floor level bounded by the post holes of a building was recorded at a depth of 1.4 m set back 1 m east of the modern Three Cocks Lane frontage. Subsequent building levels and stone footings of houses which stood at the south-west corner of the above junction were also recorded. Site 8/1982.

26–28, *St. Catherine Street, SO 83271905.* Observations were made in builders' trenches during the rebuild of the existing medieval timber building. Pink estuarine clay floors and occupation layers associated with 13th-century pottery were recorded 50 cm below the existing floor level. Internal partition post holes and a pitched stone hearth were noted for respective medieval floors. Site 9/1982.

Westgate Garage, Lower Westgate Street, SO 82501895. Observations made during the rebuild of a filling station in the forecourt area revealed an early-2nd-century ground level subject to flooding at a depth of 3.6 m. A made-ground level of loam, 1.15 m thick, was subsequently deposited on top. This is similar to deposits used to build up the ground at the back of the Roman harbour revetting wall, consisting of bands of green gritty silt loam containing

2nd-century domestic rubbish. Flood deposits of estuarine clay silt, about 60 cm thick, accumulated above the Roman level, with flood water scouring close to the river channel. Six successive medieval clay floors with occupation extending through the 12th to 14th centuries were associated with timber sill trenches and lias wall footings. Two open hearths were recorded in the floor levels, one of pitched lias stones, another made of sandstone slabs. Similar floors and walls were observed beneath 19th-century brick building levels. Site 10/1982.

H.M. Prison Married Quarters, 1-8, The Quay, SO 82741855. The following is a rationalisation of three test bore-holes made in the front and back gardens on the site of recently demolished houses. The site includes an area regarded as part of the Roman harbour and subsequently part of Gloucester Castle. A rapid silting in this area of the basin occurred during the Roman period. This consisted of greyish-buff estuarine clay silt, 1.3 m thick, saturated with coarse sand and silt containing small fragments of lias, oolite and Red Sandstone, *opus signinum*, Bunter pebbles, bones and Roman pottery. From a modern river level the basin was only 1.8 m deep at the beginning of the Roman period. Continuous flooding of the area after the Roman period brought a deposit of estuarine clay silt, 1.9 m thick. The lower level of a garden loam which overlay a grey-greenish silt deposit, 3 m thick, represented the final silting up and subsequent 10th-century land reclamation in the basin area. A test hole behind house No. 5 was punched through a crushed oolite stone layer 20 cm thick. This feature was possibly part of a metalled track to the castle bridge which spanned the river to Castlemeads. Site 11/1982.

45, *Barton Street*, SO 83451833. Observations were made in trenches during alterations within and to the rear of a shop. A large pit feature of unknown proportions, exceeding 5 m wide, had been dug into a geological sand and gravel deposit. A burial of the Roman period, laid supine with head south, was inserted into the top level of the gravel pit. Evidence for a medieval building on the street frontage consisted of a floor and occupation layer containing 11th/12th-century pottery beneath the existing shop floor level at a depth of 50 cm. Site 14/1982.

Brunswick Road, SO 83281835. Substantial and successive Roman metalled surfaces, extending beyond the outer edge of the *colonia* defences ditch, were recorded above natural in a sewer repair trench located at the junction with Bell Lane. Site 25/1982.

HAWKESBURY, Avon, *Manor House*, ST 768870. The site of the manor house and cottages were surveyed (see *Bristol and Avon Archaeology* I (1982), 53).

G. White

HAZLETON, *Hazleton North Long Cairn*, SP 073189. The fourth and final season at Hazleton saw the total excavation of the cairn and underlying buried soil. A complete plan of the side-chambered cairn was recovered, showing a complex series of 19 internal cellular divisions with stone revetments. The well-preserved buried soil produced important environmental and artefactual evidence, including Mesolithic flints. One area 10 × 9 m to the west of the chambers contained a midden-like deposit with dense flints, potsherds, animal bones, charcoal, and carbonised seeds and nutshells. The pottery included carinated vessels. An isolated alignment of post- and stake-holes associated with a hearth was found beneath the cairn to the west of the 'midden'.

Alan Saville, Western Archaeological Trust

KEMBLE, *West Hay Yard*, ST 98769721. A Roman stone coffin was revealed during conversion works on a barn. The oolitic limestone coffin, which is type E (see *R.-B. Cemeteries at Ciren.*, Ciren. Excavation Cttee. II), contained an adult female inhumation, and was orientated SE/NW with the head at the SE end. Corinium Museum Acc. no. 1983/100/1-2.

Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum

LAWRENCE WESTON, BRISTOL, *Playing Fields*, ST 544786. A two-week excavation took place at a Romano-British settlement accidentally discovered during levelling of playing fields. In an area of approx. 250 sq. m, features of several phases ranging from the mid 1st century to the late 4th century AD. were examined. The site appears to comprise the west side of an enclosed settlement or homestead, bounded by a succession of ditches, walls or fences; within the enclosed area, the surviving late-Roman remains consisted of a roughly cobbled open area round an oven or furnace. Finds consisted almost entirely of coarse pottery and animal bones, with some metal-working waste: contrary to expectation, there was no sign of pottery manufacture. A full report will be published in due course; part of the site (code: 32/1982) has been preserved and remains available for further investigation.

A.J. Parker, University of Bristol

LONGFORD, *Sandhurst Lane*, SO 829200. A silver Dobunnic coin was found in disturbed ground adjacent to 19th-century back-filled brick pits. *Bagendon* type J; *Mack* type 384. Site 21/1982.

A.P. Garrod, Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit

MARSHFIELD, Avon, *Ironmongers*, ST 798760. Roman settlement with extensive spread of building material, including pennant sandstone tiles and patches of *opus signinum* was surveyed (see *Bristol and Avon Archaeology* I (1982), 52).

R. Iles

NORTH CERNEY, *The Ditches*, SO 996095. Two trial trenches were cut across the defences of the Ditches bi-vallate hillfort and one trench across the approach road entering the site. Defence sections show that the inner of the two concentric ditches is later in date than the outer. Both ditches were being in-filled by the early years of the Roman period as were the ditches of the approach road.

The iron-age occupation of the site is contemporary with that at Bagendon, 1½ miles to the south, and similar activities were being carried out on both sites, including minting. Several finds hint at a Roman military presence on the Ditches site.

Stephen Trow, Institute of Archaeology

NORTH NIBLEY, *Hunts Court Farm*, ST 74259642. A rectangular enclosure with single entrance in the centre of the east side was observed by M. Aston in a pasture known as Upper Clover Ground after prolonged drought in June 1982. Double ditches, about 5 m wide, outlined the enclosure on north, east and south sides and corners at the north-east and south-east were rounded. The west side was indistinct but seemed to be represented by a narrower double ditch just inside the hedged field boundary. The site is some 170 m north of Hunts Court Farm, itself of considerable antiquity.

Churchfield, ST 736960. Romano-British coarse pottery sherds, very abraded, are distributed thinly across this now seldom ploughed field.

Barn Mead, ST 772965. Medieval sherds are scattered over an area likely to be the site of the

deserted settlement of Birchley, and the 'message long since decayed' of Bellamies in Birchley (see Smyth, *Berkeley MSS.* III. 269, 284).

Coles Leaze, ST 737947. Medieval sherds, similar to the above, from this site have been assessed by the City Museum, Bristol as of the late 12th century.

Ashen Plains Wood, ST 765966. From 1978 onwards a quantity of flints have been collected in an arable field cleared within Ashen Plains wood. They include several cores, retouched flakes for use as scrapers, one good thumb-type scraper and a *petit tranchet* derivative arrowhead. The site is the same as that described by K. Oakley, (in *Trans. B.G.A.S.* LXIV. 89-95), but is not in Dursley parish.

Joyce Popplewell

PRESTON, *Witpits Copse*, SP 050015 to 051017. Finds, in addition to those reported in *Archaeological Review* 6 (1981), are detailed in *Glevensis* 17. They include much pottery and over 40 coins, mostly of the 4th century, some identified as Valens and Gratian.

Corinium Museum/Wyvern Detection Group

THORNBURY, Avon, *Thornbury Castle*, ST 634907. A dead tree was uprooted in the courtyard and a large area of medieval floor with many decorated tiles was exposed. It is known that buildings were erected here early in the 16th century by Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, (beheaded in 1521) and the tiles are inlaid with designs showing both his coat-of-arms and his badges. The building may have been a hall or a chapel.

Anne Kellock

WICK AND ABSON, Avon, *Wick Rocks*, ST 708734. A summary of evidence was made for two possible 'camps', noted by various authors in the 18th century and later, including G.B. Wits (1881) and E.J. Burrows (1918), but now largely quarried away (see *Bristol and Avon Archaeology*, I, (1981), 51).

R. Iles

THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE. The compilation of a computerised County Sites and Monuments Record is now underway. It is housed in the County Planning Department at Shire Hall, Gloucester. Sites of every date and description are being recorded, including, where known, the condition of the site, as well as a 'bibliography' for each and the location of any artefacts. It is important that a full, reliable and comprehensive record is compiled from all available sources, and facilities are available for the deposit of any archaeological archive material appropriate for the record.

Alison Alden, Gloucestershire County Planning Department

COTSWOLDS AREA. A programme of field-work has been undertaken since 1980 covering principally the areas of OS sheets SP 02, 12, 03 and 13, and concentrating on an analysis of scatters of flint and other occupational debris in the Prehistoric, Roman and later periods. The preliminary results have been published in the *Research Reports of the Cotswold Archaeological Research Group*.

Alistair Marshall