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by G. L. Bishop and E. Bishop (eds.)  
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*Edited by Bernard Rawes*

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 and finds in Bristol and North Avon refers to work done in 1982 and is reported in detail in *Bristol and Avon Archaeology (BAA)*, edited by R. Iles.

ALDERLEY/HAWKESBURY, Avon, *Southwest of Tresham*, ST 78869096. A possible Roman building was noted in a cutting for a trackway. See *BAA II* (1983) 50.

*R. Iles*

ALDSWORTH, *West Chestle*, SP 143101. This site on Cocklebarrow Farm is possibly to be equated with the lost, pre-enclosure name of Westchestle. Evidence of several buildings was found, the main one with tegulae and imbrices at the west end of the site. There was some very abraded pottery, including plain samian, Severn Valley ware, and a little grey ware.

*G.L. and E.A.T. Bishop*

ALVESTON, Avon, *Abbey Camp*, ST 64808870. Roman finds, dating to the 1st century, recovered from a water pipe trench are reported in *BAA II* (1983) 50.

*T.W.J. Solley*

BADGEWORTH/COBERLEY, *Crickley Hill*, SO 927161. During July and August 1983 work continued on the Long Mound (100 m long × 3 m broad). In previous seasons it was found that the mound was composed of sifted soil piled over a low core of small rubble. The sides of the mound were edged by large slabs, and a squat wooden pole, perhaps an idol, stood at its eastern end. It was found that the mound ended in a circle, 10 m across, of slabs on end. The interior of the circle was cobbled and in its centre lay a large flat slab, reddened by fire, and surrounded by small fragments of burnt bone. It is certain that this is a place for ritual, involving burnt offerings, deposition of bones under slabs, and perhaps dancing within the ring, tucked away in a fold of the hill. The monument is stratified between the Neolithic settlements and the occupation of the Iron Age hillfort, and work will continue on it in 1984.

*P.W. Dixon*, University of Nottingham

BEVERSTONE, *Beverstone Castle*, ST 862940. An area 1.30 × 0.65 m of medieval floor tiles was found in a 14th-century tower room, once used as a chapel. The tiles are square, 70 × 70 × 15 mm, and are laid diagonally in alternate colours of black and yellow. They are 30 mm below the later flagstone floor and presumably continue underneath it. They probably date to the 14th century and may have been part of the original floor.

*Anne Kellock*

BRISTOL, *Redcliffe*, ST5972. Various excavations and watching briefs in Redcliffe Street and the Floating Harbour area, conducted by Bristol City Museum, revealed evidence for major iron working. Pottery was found, including fine wares from southern Europe, which dated to the 14th century. A section was dug in the ditch outside the line of the 13th-century Portwall,

whose course was also noted on the site of the Temple Meads Goods Depot. See *BAA II* (1983) 37–39 (Jones) and 52 (Good, Bryant, and Williams).

*R. Iles*

CHEDWORTH, *Chedworth Roman Villa*, SP 052134. Drainage work undertaken in 1982 intersected Roman walls and metalling on the line of the southern ranges of the villa, in the area of the supposed outer yard. Limited excavation revealed at least four successive structures, dating from the 2nd to later 4th centuries. The first was a narrow, well-built wall with metalling and a possible eavesdrip channel outside (to the north) and rubble make-up within. This was taken down to make way for a wall associated with a series of yard surfaces and rough paving of re-used stone roofers within. In turn this was pulled down and replaced by a building with a room heated by a channelled hypocaust which was abandoned in the mid-4th century. Above the debris of this ran a very badly-built dry-stone wall, very probably Roman.

Within the *triclinium* (Room 5) in the west wing, removal of some Victorian concrete patching prior to conservation showed that the hypocaust is apparently entirely of the channelled type. A number of small fragments of mosaic which had collapsed into the channels were recorded and lifted; the hypocaust basement does not seem to have been cleared in the 19th century, even where mosaic and *suspensura* no longer existed.

*R. Goodburn*

CHIPPING CAMPDEN. A point-butt polished stone axe, badly weathered, was found near Chipping Campden. Remaining in private hands, it has been recorded in Corinium Museum (identification record no. 201). Macroscopically it appears to be Cornish greenstone.

*Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum*

CIRENCESTER, *St Michael's Field*, SP 02680146. Prior to development of leisure facilities, an area of 40 × 12 ft was excavated. Three fragments of Roman walls were located alongside Ermin Street. This may have been part of the frontage of shops or town houses alongside Ermin Street. One area of rough stone surfacing was constructed in the last decade of the 4th century AD. Forty-three coins were found, also pottery, some small finds, and a carved stone block.

During the watching brief of the development, a road dividing *Insula V* from *Insula VIII* was discovered. The line of Ermin Street was confirmed. Walls, rough stone surfaces, and Roman destruction deposits were located in several different places on the site at depths of 2 to 3.5 m. The base and third drum of a limestone column were found; the drums have shallow-carved scale decoration and may have been associated with a square plinth which was not recovered. Corinium Museum Accn. nos. 1983/110 and 1983/111.

*Querns Hospital*, SP 01610145. An evaluation was carried out on this scheduled site prior to possible building development. Machine-cut trenches revealed quarry waste of clay and brash, 2 to 4 m deep. This overlay the white limestone quarry floor, which was occasionally stepped. There were no finds.

*David Wilkinson, Cirencester Excavation Committee*

*Abbey Grounds Culvert Renewal Scheme*, SP 024022. Finds made during observations of work in replacing a culvert through the Abbey grounds have been donated to the Museum by Cirencester Town Council. They included a stone stoop, a chafing dish of c. 13th-century

date, and a corbel head of *c.* 14th-century date. Accn. no. 1983/239.

*Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum*

COWLEY, *Birdlip Bypass Project*, SO 9214. A field survey of the Birdlip Bypass corridor was undertaken between October and December 1983 with the aim of defining archaeologically sensitive areas. 54.4 ha were covered. Evidence for settlement and land-use in periods from the mesolithic to the 20th century was recorded.

The distribution of struck flints indicates intensive prehistoric activity. Eight concentrations of flintwork were defined, dating from the mesolithic to the bronze age. One fragment of a Group VI polished stone axe and two fragments of polished flint axes were recovered.

Several concentrations of Roman ceramic tile and pottery were defined, suggesting the existence of at least three buildings. The pottery recovered suggests that the main phase of Roman occupation was during the 1st to 3rd century AD. Medieval pottery clustered around the shrunken hamlet of Stockwell, but the distribution of post-medieval finds emphasized the increased importance of Birdlip after the 17th century. The detailed findings are being used to formulate the strategy adopted for the next phase.

*T.C. Darvill, for W.A.T. (Gloucester MSC Project)*

DRIFFIELD, SU 083988. A point-buttressed stone axe found as a casual surface find near Driffield appears macroscopically to be Cornish greenstone. It has been donated to Corinium Museum accn. no. 1983/148.

*Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum*

EASTLEACH. A sandstone rubber found at Eastleach in 1865 has been transferred for display to Corinium Museum from the reserve collection at Devizes Museum. Accn. no. 1984/6.

*Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum*

FAIRFORD. A LBA socketed looped spearhead found 'near Fairford' remains in private hands. A photograph and other details are recorded in Corinium Museum (identification record no. 183).

*Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum*

FAIRFORD/LECHLADE, *Claydon Pike*, SU 190995. Dense groups of ditched oval enclosures belonging to a late Iron Age settlement of *c.* 2.5 ha were found on gravel spreads within a marshy area. The enclosures may have been pens and paddocks for animals. A Dobunnian class M coin was found unstratified.

The native settlement was reorganized in the late 1st century AD with ditched fields laid out with a main street. Two large aisled buildings and a sleeper-beam structure stood in a rectangular yard with a gateway. Circular features were thought to be for stacking animal fodder. A rectangular shrine stood at the focal point.

The early Romano-British installations gave way to a villa-type establishment of the late 3rd century. A stone-based structure was built over one of the aisled buildings, to be replaced later by a building with eight rooms and two sunken chambers. South of this was an L-shaped building of three rooms, one with a hypocaust. This was attached to a small gatehouse guarding the access to the main yard. The whole platform was surrounded by a double-ditched enclosure with a low dry-stone wall inside the outer ditch. Thirty-five metres to the east a circular stone-based shrine, used throughout the 4th century, was found

to contain over 300 coins, a small votive bronze axe, a bronze leaf, and a complete colour-coated beaker.

Two small late Romano-British cemeteries, one in a square enclosure, the other with burials inserted into robbed foundations of buildings, were found. Finally, two late Saxon coins were found in a quarry dug into a Roman building.

*David Miles and Simon Palmer, Oxford Archaeological Unit*

FARMINGTON, *Bedwell Farm*, SP 133145. During fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the Northleach Bypass, a few Romano-British sherds were noted to the north of the line of the road, where the plough had brought up slabs of tilestone.

*Bernard Rawes*

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Villa*, SO 785029. The 1983 excavations located shallow wall trenches of a late phase of Building C. This postdated a group of five furnaces, three in a figure-of-eight design, associated with a square, timber-lined, and stone-bottomed tank and a large storage jar bedded in clay. To the east, stone and gravel surfaces defined by kerbs and hints of wall-footings produced further evidence of metal-working. Several drainage gullies ran into a ditch aligned along the south baulk. Dating from the mid-1st century AD the eastern part of this ditch was covered with a heavy stone causeway before the mid-4th century, but it remained open to the west, connected to, but continuing beyond, the west boundary alignments. Traces of slight stone footbridge abutments and later stepping-stones were found in this area. Three infants and a child of about 18 months were buried in a small group. Small finds included a complete iron sheep bell and half a polished stone axe. Ash from the T-shaped drier contained a quantity of spelt. Analysis of the coal indicated a source of supply other than the Forest of Dean or Bristol coalfield.

*E.G. Price*

*The Buckles*, SO 79540243. Trial trenching in August 1983 investigated a relic land surface sealed beneath up to 1 m of hill-wash. The site, discovered in the course of field drain construction, lies in the Lower Severn Valley about 500 m west of the main Cotswold escarpment. The hill-wash deposit contained flintwork of mesolithic to early bronze age date, and several sherds of Beaker pottery. Sealed beneath this a ditch terminal, an area of river bank, and an extensive spread of ash-rich soil were found.

*T.C. Darvill and J.R. Timby*

GLOUCESTER, *Gloucester Docks*, SO 827182. About 20 stone blocks belonging to a tramroad siding have been uncovered just to the north of the Barge Arm at the Docks. The siding formed part of the network of the Gloucester and Cheltenham Railway and was laid down in 1824–5 when the Barge Arm was constructed. Each block has a central hole, and one still has the remains of the iron nail that once located the rails.

*A.H. Conway-Jones*

*106, Southgate Street*. This excavation was carried out on a Manpower Services Commission Community Programme, sponsored by W.A.T. in conjunction with Gloucester City Museum. The earliest levels fronted on to Southgate Street, and were 1st century in date. They comprised a layer of limestone fragments which formed an area of hard-standing. Cut into this were the pitched-stone foundations of a substantial building of 2nd- or 3rd-century date. The wall itself was of squared blocks. The north and west sides of the building were

found, forming what appears to be a 'mansio'. There was a courtyard which probably opened out on to the Roman road outside the South Gate. There were also slighter rubble foundations, possibly for ancillary buildings. To the west there was evidence of iron-working.

Cut into the courtyard surface were several pits, ranging in date from the 11th to 14th century. There were also two wells, one stone-lined and one timber-lined. At the east end of the site were the north and south walls of a medieval cellar which cut down through the Roman levels. These walls were partly robbed and the west wall had been totally removed. The east wall was outside the limit of excavation. No other medieval stratigraphy survived.

Running from SE to NW across the eastern part of the site was a large ditch, dug to defend the South Gate during the siege of Gloucester. This had a steep inner face with a more gently sloping outer face; it was also slightly curved. About 2 m deep and about 6 m wide it seems to have partly silted-up before being backfilled in the late 17th-early 18th century. Several leather shoes and other personal items were found in the lowest levels.

In the early 18th century, *c.* 1730, the ground level was raised by over 1 m due to the dumping of earth. An Independent chapel was built on the site. This was replaced by the Congregational church, which was itself demolished in 1981.

*C.J. Guy*

*St Oswalds Priory.* A final season of excavation took place, funded by many national and local Trusts and administered by Gloucester Museum and W.A.T.

The complete plan of the church founded in the late 9th century by Aethelflaeda of Mercia has now been obtained. It had an unusual western apse, a rectangular chancel, and north and south chapels. The church was richly decorated with carved foliate ornament and other architectural embellishment. The collection of sculpture from this site, which has been further added to in 1983, is a unique group of national importance.

The excavation has also shown that, soon after the church was built, a massive crypt 27 ft square, with a chapel above it, was added at the east end of the church. The crypt is similar to the 'royal mausoleum' at Repton, Derbyshire, and it was probably a burial crypt built by Aethelflaeda, both for her husband and herself and for the remains of St Oswald.

*C.M. Heighway*

*Old Saltworks, Commercial Road.* Excavations by W.A.T. have uncovered a heavily rutted post-medieval road, a series of dumps/layers of what are thought to be rampart backings for the City Wall and what may be the terminus of one of the ditches associated with the early Norman 'motte and bailey' castle (1086–1131).

A pit, which was used in the late 11th/early 12th century and which cuts an earlier (Roman ?) rampart core, produced a discovery of exceptional importance: the remains of a game of Tables, including a complete set of 30 carved bone counters and 130 strips of decorated bone inlay.

*I. Stewart*

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

*Kingsholm Road, SO 83531950.* Observations made in builders' foundation trenches revealed a north-south pit feature, probably of early Roman date, which, with four other smaller pits, contained occupation refuse and wall plaster. Nine inhumation burials of the *colonia* burial

ground were recorded, laid in supine position, with heads west and feet east. Twenty-three burials recorded in 1981 on the opposite side of the road were similarly orientated. Site 12/1983.

*Kingsholm Rugby Football Ground*, SO 83411920. During alterations to the rear of the south side grandstand part of a cambered and rutted metalled surface, 6 m wide, was recorded at a depth of 1.3 m. The metalled surface extended, approximately north-south, for an unknown distance. A 1st-century timber building, situated on the east side of the metalling, was recorded in 1981. Site 1/1983.

6A *Kingsholm Square*, SO 83451949. Builders' foundation trenches for an extension, 1.9 m deep, revealed successive cambered metalled surfaces of a suspected east-west street, which was bounded to the south by a ditch containing 1st-century pottery. This feature is on the same axis as the Claudio-Neronian military complex at Kingsholm. Site 31/1982.

43 *Sebert Street, Kingsholm*, SO 83681936. A quantity of mid-1st-century and 2nd-century Roman pottery was recovered from a 6 × 6 ft hole dug to natural in the back garden. Site 33/1982.

35–37 *St Catherine Street*, SO 83251909. A record of stratigraphy was made in a new man-hole trench for the existing sewer, to a depth of 2.65 m. A large back-filled pit or ditch of Roman date was cut into the natural to a depth of 1.5 m. An undated surface of compacted oolite and lias stone fragments sealed the Roman feature. This was subsequently overlain by a metalled street level of rammed Bunter pebbles, 1 m below the carriageway. Site 4/1983.

*St Nicholas House, 100 Westgate Street*, SO 82921878. A large limestone Roman column base 1 m diameter and 0.42 m high was discovered built in with the middle cellar floor level, 7 m from the modern street frontage, 2.1 m below pavement level. The column base was not *in situ* but had been used to support a 17th-century building. Site 20/1983.

*New Building Development, Infilling Lower Quay Street, (Lower Westgate Area)*, SO 82781880. During the boring of 121 foundation pile-holes, 20 m deep, the Roman *colonia* quay retaining-wall aligned alongside Lower Quay Street was recorded. In the Roman Harbour basin a river-deposited silt, greyish to clean pink in colour, was discerned from a depth of 4.5 m. This horizon includes contemporary Roman and post-Roman levels of the continuously silted basin. It contains occasional fragments of Roman pottery, tegula tiles, food bones, and stones. Several pieces of timber were recovered in pile-holes along the Westgate Street frontage. These are assumed to have been driven down from medieval levels. Above the depth of 4.5 m posts and stakes were machined out and presumably represent 10/11th-century colonization of the silted-up harbour area. Subsequent 12th-century clay floors, associated with metal working, overlain by medieval and post-medieval masonry buildings, which extended into the site from beneath the modern Westgate Street frontage, were recorded in pile-cap trenches. Later medieval and post-medieval street and building levels were also noted along the Quay Street frontage. Site 11/1983.

*New Inner Relief Road, Black Dog Yard to Worcester Street*, SO 83441890. During the reculverting of the River Twyver, 1.7 m deep, a 19th-century pipe factory was found. A manufactory yard, overlain by kiln waste deposits, was recorded along the south side of the factory site.

Plain and figured pipe bowls, including two with transfers, were recovered with some kiln furniture remains. Pipes stamped R.W. are assumed to be the initials of Robert Williams, pipe-maker from 1849 to 1866.

The existing low 19th-century brick culvert arch of the Twyver, above two lias stone footings, was machined-out from beneath the factory site. The culvert had originally been laid along the wider open course of the river, which had silted up and was found charged with quantities of butcher bones and domestic rubbish. Observations of the geological lias clay levels in Lower Northgate Street and Market Parade areas indicate that the course of the Twyver flows on a higher ground level, and is assumed here to be an artificial water course. Site 3/1983.

*Gloucester Docks, Commercial Road, SO 82831844.* Observations made in a new 5 m deep sewer shaft, dug through the access road to the dock gates, revealed the city defences ditch adjacent to the motte-and-bailey castle site. Successive lenses of clay silt and organic matter containing water-snail shells were recorded from a depth of 3.65 m. Loam levels above are associated with an early 17th-century Nuremberg token. The sides and bottom of the ditch were not located. Site 5/1983.

*Gambier Parry Lodge Estate, Tewkesbury Road, nr. Kingsholm, Longford, SO 836198.* Observations were made to the north of the early Roman military complex at Kingsholm. A Celtic decorated bronze harness-piece and five silver quarter staters were found by metal detector users, probably from the mid-1st-century Roman pit complex. Remains of a building, associated with a pebble floor, bounded by a sill/wall trench 10 m long, and located between two parallel Roman ditches 18 m apart, were recorded 90 m in from the Tewkesbury Road frontage, possibly dating to the 1st century.

A concentration of 125 burials, dating from the early 2nd to 4th century, have been recorded during site machining. The burials extend from the area of the above building, following or respecting a Roman ditch alignment. The burials were largely laid supine in coffins, seven of them in a crouched position. Seven cremation burials with urns were recorded, and five other inhumations were found in separate areas. Some burials contained grave goods including pottery vessels, coins, and personal jewellery. One tombstone, recovered during machining, depicts a standing male figure dressed in a Gallic coat and possible military-style cape. An abbreviated inscription reads D.M. L. VALERIUS AURELIUS VET LEG XX. JUL/.

The alignments of the Roman building and associated ditches, and the orientation of the burial ground inhumations, are all on the same linear axis, which is the line of Ermin Street. These features run parallel with, or at right angles to, that alignment. At the Kingsholm junction of Tewkesbury Road and Estcourt Road a possible ditch feature is aligned on the east-west axis of the early Roman military complex in Kingsholm. A number of gravel-workings and pit features were located 100 m back from the Tewkesbury Road frontage. These features contained quantities of Claudio-Neronian occupation refuse, including republican and Claudian coins.

The ploughsoil of the existing enclosed fields contains a range of pottery dating from the 12th to late 19th century. An area east of Kingsholm Manor, recorded in 13th-century documentation, is called Pedmarsh. A possible medieval field track was recorded which aligns with a late 19th-century cottage site known as Pedmarsh Cottage (1883 O.S. map). Site 9/1983.

HAMPNETT, *Northleach Bypass*, (see also under Northleach) SP 112157. A Romano-British settlement was partially excavated on the line of the new road. Beam-slots, cobbled floors, and two rectangular pits indicate timber buildings. Pottery, a penannular brooch, three stone spindle whorls, and other finds suggest occupation in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with possible earlier settlement nearby. Report forthcoming in *Glevensis*.

*Bernard Rawes*

HARESFIELD, *Haresfield Beacon Camp*, SO 821089. A potsherd of a bead rim vessel of Iron Age date, with a fabric tempered with limestone grits, was found within the earthworks area in the upcast of a molehill.

*A.P. Garrod*

HEMPSTED, *1 Court Gardens*, SO 81621680. Observations made in the foundation trenches of a new extension fronting Hempsted Lane identified part of the north range of outbuildings associated with the site of the former Hempsted Court.

*A.P. Garrod*

HENBURY, Bristol, *Comprehensive School*, ST 56227907. During levelling work six Romano-British inhumation burials were found and excavated by members of B.A.A.R.G. The site lies near the old track called the 'Old Gloucester Road', which may be on the line of the Roman road from Sea mills going north. A full report appears in *BAA II* (1983) 21–24.

*James Russell*

LONGFORD, *Plock Court Playing Fields*, SO 836203. During observations made in a new sewer trench occasional sherds of Roman pottery and a coin of Constantius II were recovered in the loam level along the Tewkesbury Road boundary. At least five late 3rd- to 4th-century coins are believed to have been found on site by members of the Gloucestershire Metal Detecting Club. Medieval and post-medieval pottery, food bones, and oyster shells were found deposited in the area of a possible building adjacent to the south-west corner of the playing field alongside Tewkesbury Road. Two medieval horse-harness pieces and six coins thought to range from Edward II to Elizabeth I, are also credited to the above club members.

*A.P. Garrod*

MARSHFIELD, Avon, *Ironmongers*, ST 798760. The earliest permanent occupation was discovered in the excavation of a hut circle and gullies containing late Iron Age pottery. In the early Roman period the circular structure was rebuilt in stone. Later a large rectangular building with at least 14 rooms was built over this. A hypocaust, wall plaster, and flagstone floors were found. Another circular building and drying-oven lay to the north and east respectively, and a cemetery of 20 burials to the south. The excavation was directed by K. and M. Blockley for Avon County Planning Dept. Report with plan in *BAA II* (1982) 50–51.

*R. Iles*

MISERDEN, *Clements Farmhouse*, SO 928103. A section cut into the slope for an extension to the house exposed a long pit or trench filled with dark soil. From this presumed Roman feature came a Severn Valley ware mug rim and a bronze brooch of Colchester type (47 mm long).

*E.G. Price*

NORTH CERNEY, *Ditches Hillfort*, SO 996095. An area of c. 320 m<sup>2</sup> in the NE corner of the hillfort was excavated where an entrance was located in the form of a 9 m wide causeway interrupting the inner enclosure ditch and an 11 m wide causeway in the outer ditch. This gap in the outer ditch circuit had been cut through by a later shallower ditch in the late Iron Age. A curving droveway, flanked by ditches, led into the site from the east and was matched by a similar trackway leading from the entrance towards the interior. Between the outer and inner ditches a gate structure consisting of several postholes and a pair of timber slots straddled the causeway. During the Claudio-Neronian period the enclosure ditches and road ditches were infilled and a roadway of limestone slabs was laid over the gate area. The finds included a hoard of seven spit-shaped currency bars which were recovered from the bottom of the outer enclosure ditch.

*S.D. Trow*

NORTHLEACH, *Bypass (A 40)*, SP 076169 to SP 135142. An archaeological survey of the course of this new road was undertaken by G.A.D.A.R.G. An increase in the flint scatter was noted near the site of the Burn Ground long barrow. A previously unrecorded Romano-British site was found 350 m west of the crossing of the Fosse Way (see under Hampnett). Report forthcoming in *Glevensis*.

*Bernard and Barbara Rawes*

NORTH NIBLEY, *Pipeline from Millend*, ST 752965 to *Combe Hill*, ST 760941. Watch was kept, resulting in finds of one flint scraper, one core, six other flakes, one Roman coarse ware sherd, one medieval sherd, and at ST 757958 a quantity of early post-medieval sherds.

*Joyce Popplewell*

OLDBURY UPON SEVERN, Avon, *Oldbury Camp*, ST 61029285. A section cut through the outer bank and ditch revealed a small hearth, probably of medieval date, near the top of what was left of the much disturbed bank. Just above the bottom of the ditch was a thick layer of charcoal. See report in *BAA II* (1983) 49.

*R. Iles*

RUSPIDGE, *Camp Mill*, *Soudley*, SO 664106. Excavations at the Dean Heritage Museum were carried out by the newly established archaeological unit in advance of redevelopment. The millpond was examined, and a study of the structure of the dam, the sluice, and leat undertaken. Two main phases are so far discernible, the earliest is made up of pink mortar masonry and consisted of a dam with two small sluices. This arrangement was changed to provide one sluice (although wider), a double wheel-pit, and a leat which brought surplus water from the Cinderford Brook into a room behind the dam. None of the walls so far found is thought to be earlier than the 18th century. Rescue excavations to the west of the museum have revealed fragmentary traces of major buildings which sealed pottery of the 18th century. Major buildings were also uncovered east of the museum. Here four phases of additions to an original masonry core were found and interpretation of this area may be made by excavations on the adjoining area. No firm evidence for the Kings Forge of 1612 has yet been found.

*Richard Kemp*, Dean Heritage Museum

STINCHCOMBE, *Stancombe Park*, ST 737970. In parkland called Great Bowery Upper Yard two

series of strip lynchets are well preserved. Each group consists of three lynchets. The northerly series runs NE–SW and has banks 1.5 to 2 m in height, the terraces varying between 23 to 35 m in width. The southerly series runs north–south and is less steeply banked, with narrower terraces. The parish boundary between Stinchcombe and North Nibley remains as a massive bank below the latter series.

*Joyce Popplewell*

SUDELEY, *Roel Camp*, SP 047243. A resistivity survey was undertaken across the SE side of the possible Iron Age hillfort. The survey was successful in identifying a number of buried features. Most significant of these were an internal ditch concentric with the bank, and an eastern entrance gap. Other internal features located are likely to reflect occupation contemporary with the earthworks. The survey has been published in full in *Glevensis* 17 (1983) 21–25.

*Alan Saville*

TEMPLE GUITING, *c.* SP 126264. A small collection of sherds of local coarse wares, together with tile fragments and a sherd of samian ware, from casual field walking, was donated to Corinium Museum, together with seven flints from the same site. Accn. no. 1983/219.

*Stephen Clews, Corinium Museum*

THORNBURY, Avon, *The Castle*, ST 633906. In December 1983 building work on the ground floor of the Castle revealed further floor tiles at the base of a blocked Tudor doorway, 1 m below the present floor. The area is triangular and has black and yellow tiles, set square at the sides and diagonally in the centre. They measure 170 × 170 mm and are plain and quite unlike the heraldic tiles previously found.

*Anne Kellock*

Further to the report here (1982) on the discovery of the early 16th-century floor tiles, a small excavation by Bristol City Museum was reported in *BAA* II(1983) 56, which gives more information on the position of the tiles and their armorial devices.

*R. Iles*

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Wortley Villa*, ST 765918. A resistivity survey of part of the available site was undertaken by Keele University. Certain anomalies were recorded and the data are now undergoing computer analysis and presentation. Limited attempts at conservation of pilae were made, and the site, which had been left open after earlier digging, was covered. Bone, pottery, tesserae, tiles of various sorts, and an abundance of painted wall plaster were all recovered from the landowner and people involved in previous digging. Commencing in 1984, the University of Keele is intending to carry out long-term excavation on the site.

*David Wilson, Adult Education Department, University of Keele*