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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. The editor 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 18 Oldfield Crescent, Cheltenham, Glos. GL51 7BA.

Abbreviations

ACC	Avon County Council (Planning Department)
AR	Archaeological Review
AS/GCC	Archaeological Section, Gloucestershire County Council
<i>BAA</i>	<i>Bristol and Avon Archaeology</i>
BRSMG	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery accession number
CARG	Cotswold Archaeological Research Group
CAT	Cotswold Archaeological Trust
CDC	Cotswold District Council
CSMR	County Sites and Monuments Record
DAG	Dean Archaeology Group
GAU	Gloucester Archaeology Unit
<i>Glevensis</i>	<i>Review of the Gloucester & District Archaeological Research Group</i>

BA = Bronze Age IA = Iron Age RB = Romano-British

ALMONDSBURY, *Elmington Manor Farm*, ST 55878130; and *Rookery Farm*, ST 57758459. Observations on a series of construction sites in the Severn Valley was undertaken by A. Young for ACC Planning Dept. Well-preserved and substantial remains of RB settlements were found near to the above two farms. Prehistoric pottery was also found adjacent to Brynleaze Farm at ST 57278368. (*BAA* 9, p. 67).
Vince Russett, ACC

AVENING, *County Primary School*, ST 8801098004. Excavation was undertaken in the school playground in advance of the reconstruction of a wall forming its boundary with the parish churchyard. Two, nearly adjacent, inhumations were found, one below the foundation course of the wall, and a second immediately below the asphalt surface of the playground. Both lay on their backs with heads to the west. The grave backfill contained medieval pottery and a silver coin of Henry I (1100–1135). The inhumations are interpreted as medieval interments within the churchyard, which must have contracted in size at an unknown date. Ten medieval inhumations were found in the playground during its construction in the 1950s.

Charles Parry and James Mumford, AS/GCC

AWRE, *Legg House, Blakeney*, SO 673069. Excavation of this RB site (AR 15) continued in three new areas. In the room north of Area 1, within Legg House itself, a further length of a wall with adjoining foundations recorded in Area 1 was found. A 1st century structure lay at the lowest level in this area. The

other two areas consisted of two exploratory trenches excavated in the garden orchard to the east of the house. Pottery, paved surfaces and foundations of walls confirmed evidence from previous work that a 'high status' building existed here, probably occupied from c. A.D. 75–150. From the mass of *pilae* and roof tiles a hypocausted room is thought to lie in the field to the east of Legg House. In the fill of a wall construction trench, a copper *as* issued in the reign of Nerva, was found (*Dean Archaeology* 5, pp. 4–11).

Mark Walters

BISHOP'S CLEEVE, *Hitchins development*, SO 95602775. An evaluation of a 2.5 ha housing development, located immediately west of Home Farm, was commissioned by Robert Hitchins Ltd. Some 2% of the site was examined by trial trenching, revealing a complex of rectilinear enclosure ditches of the later RB period. The presence of an RB structure was probably indicated by a small piece of walling located within an area containing a dense scatter of *opus signinum* and rubble stones. The site lies 100 m west of the IA and earlier Roman site excavated at Gilder's Corner (AR 14 and 15), and may reflect a shift in settlement location.

Peter Hart, AS/GCC

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Lansdown*, SP 162210. An evaluation was undertaken on a 0.96 ha site for housing development within the Bourton Roman settlement. Ten trenches were excavated which produced evidence of early Roman gravel extraction, possibly associated with the construction of buildings along the Foss Way. Scanty evidence for 3rd century occupation, in the form of scattered post-holes and stone-lined hearth pits, was overlain by more substantial 4th century buildings, roads and surfaces. The surviving Roman stratigraphy was up to 2 m in depth.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

BRISTOL, *Bristol Cathedral, Minster House* (BRSMG 17/92), ST 58307267. Excavation followed an assessment trench (*TBGAS* 110, pp. 129–35) on the site of the proposed new Visitor Centre (Fig. 1). The work was carried out on behalf of the Dean and Chapter with financial support from Gateway Foodmarkets Ltd. through the Bristol Cathedral Trust.

A wall and robber-trench in the NE corner of the site represented the south side of a building c. 18 × 6 m. It was contemporary with the abbey gateway west, and the Chapter House east, of the cloister, dated c. 1165. The building may have served as the abbot's house and the guest-house for St. Augustine's Abbey. This substantial wall was still standing, in part, in the 19th century (E.W. Godwin, *Archaeol. J.* 20 (1863), p. 61, pl. 1). In the 13th century, a workshop, 7.50 × 6.40 m, was built on to the south side of the guest-house. Drains constructed with wasted ceramic roof-tiles extended east, and may be associated with a fountain in the cloister described in the early 17th century. A bell-casting pit, west of the workshop, contained a circular stone base 1.30 m in diameter. Many fragments of the bell-mould were recovered.

In the 14th century, the workshop was replaced by the abbey *cellarium*, c. 30 × 11 m. The remains of an external stairway were at the north end of the west wall, and three external buttresses with contemporary drains. A flagstone floor, subdivided with timber partition-slots, had two rectangular plinths supporting columns for the upper floor. The north half was later sub-divided with an E.-W. wall. The *cellarium* and the west end of the Norman guest-house were succeeded by a range of buildings known as the Minster House, built 1480 to 1526. The north range was a two-storey stone building, 12 × 11 m. The south range measured 10.20 × 11 m and incorporated *cellarium* walls. Both ranges shared an external garderobe. There were gardens to the west and south, with floral or herbal borders defined by stone slabs. The Minster House buildings continued in use after the Dissolution, with modifications and additions, until their demolition in 1884.

Finds included a penny of Henry III (1216–1272) and continental jetons of the 15th and 16th century. A fragment of decorated floor-tile contained the rebus of Abbot Newland. Pottery included wares of the 12th–14th centuries, part of a 16th-century Cologne stoneware tankard decorated with a voluptuous female figure, a 'Toft' type slipware plate of the 17th century and biscuit-fired earthenware and a trivet. Vessel-glass of the 17th–18th century and much 19th century leaded window glass were recovered along with many clay tobacco pipes. There were several fragments of inscribed slate, including tally-slates

Numerous re-builds were detected in the wall, the most substantial probably attributable to the works of Henry III in the 1220s. Built against the inside of the wall was a substantial range of stone buildings, one with fine ashlar quoins. A 10 m length of the west-curtain rear wall of the barbican gate, and north wall of the barbican were also revealed.

Outside the area of the castle, and NW of St. Peter's Church, the remains of St. Edith's Well were discovered. Dating from the early part of the 14th century, the well served the local community until it went out of use for reasons of public health in the 19th century.

Bruce Williams

City, 1 St. Georges Road (BRSMG 7/1992), ST 58257288. Trial trenching established that the site had been terraced into the hillside behind in the 18th century. An E.-W. ditch, 1.2 m across, may define the northern boundary of the lands of St. Augustine's Abbey. Numerous sherds of 14th-century pottery probably arrived on the site in hill-wash from Brandon Hill to the north.

Bruce Williams

Horfield, Golden Hill (BRSMG 66/1992), ST 587774. Prior to development of this site a magnetometer survey was undertaken. This revealed several anomalies which required further investigation. A watching brief during development of the site found numerous sherds of RB pottery. A field boundary and numerous field drains were recorded.

Rod Burchill

Kingsdown, Southwell Street (BRSMG 3/1992), ST 58467367. Excavations revealed the ditch mentioned in the 1373 charter defining the limits of the then County of Bristol. Remains of 18th to 20th century garden features were also uncovered. No evidence of Civil War defences was found, suggesting that the line lay further to the NW.

John Bryant

Redland, 24 Grove Road, (BRSMG 48/1992), ST 57577489. A trench parallel with Grove Road found no structural evidence earlier than the construction of an 18th century cottage, but one sherd of samian ware was found.

Bruce Williams

St. Michaels, Church Lane, ST 58517326. A site evaluation revealed the remains of two large houses on the south side of Upper Church Lane, Llan House and Rupert House, both demolished in the 1960s. The former included walls of probably 15th century date incorporated into a larger 18th century dwelling. Rupert House is known to have been constructed c. 1674, and enlarged later.

John Bryant

Sea Mills, Avon Way, ST 55427606. A watching brief carried out during construction of a house extension N.E. of the site of *Abonae* failed to locate evidence of Roman occupation.

John Bryant

BUILDING SURVEYS

City, St. Stephen's Church, ST 58697298. Painted plasterwork and the blocked former east window were recorded in the south aisle following the dismantling of the Snygge monument during conservation work.

43 Broad Street, ST 58817313. The ground floor and basement of this 14th century (and later) house were recorded during conversion work from café to offices. Two medieval doorways and a window were recorded in the stone wall at ground-floor level. The remaining storeys had been recorded by Messrs Bryant and Leach in 1979.

John Bryant

Kingsweston, Kingsweston House, ST 54187755. A full survey of the Banqueting House and Loggia was carried out for English Heritage. The former building was erected in the very early 18th century, and included one of the area's first and finest brick walls. A laundry was later installed in the lower storey. The loggia was designed by Sir John Vanburgh and erected against the south wall of the earlier structure of the 1720s.

John Bryant

St. Paul's, The Old School House, Wilson Street, ST 58617379. Recording of the 1830 and 1859 former National School took place during conversion-work to form flats.

John Bryant

St. Phillips, Folly Lane, ST 60337293. A Second World War pillbox, formerly guarding the Bristol Gas Company's gasholder, was surveyed prior to demolition.

John Bryant

BUCKLAND, *Buckland Rectory, SP 08003620.* During a programme of renovation and reconstruction at Buckland Rectory, observations of exterior works revealed little evidence for medieval occupation. Pipe-trenches to the west of the rectory contained only post-medieval pottery, although an undated rubble-filled drain was seen to run N.-W. towards the Lane. Demolition of brick outbuildings to the N.E. showed no features of archaeological interest. The lowering of the floor revealed that an existing timber screen sat on a brick base built at the removed (modern) floor level. A layer of decayed timber, running across the hall at the height of an offset in the stone foundations, may represent earlier floor levels.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

CHELTENHAM, *7 North Street, SO 94952260.* An assessment was commissioned in advance of a proposed development. Some 4% of the 0.1 ha site was sampled by trial trenching, revealing cellars, wall-foundations and a well dating to the 18th–20th centuries. No further excavation in advance of construction was recommended.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

CIRENCESTER, *Burgess' Yard, Querns Road (report 9276), SP 022015.* Ten evaluation trenches excavated on behalf of F.H. Burgess Ltd. sampled the rear of the town defences and several intra-mural features. The earliest activity consisted of late 1st/early 2nd century gravel quarrying, and an early 2nd century stone-lined drain and refuse-pit. It is possible that the earliest phase of the rampart, which here appeared to be of three phases, also dates to this period. The second phase was constructed of clay and turves; it contained 2nd century pottery and is probably to be associated with the town's earthwork defences before the erection of the town wall. A metalled street to the rear of the bank is probably contemporary with it.

Subsequently the bank was heightened and widened with layers of clay and gravel; this may be associated with the construction of the town wall (outside the excavated area). In one section the bank was covered with pitched limestone slabs, such as have previously been found on top of the rampart at the Abbey Grounds (1960) and at Watermoor Hospital (1963) where they were interpreted as stairs (*ascensus*). The intramural street was resurfaced and repaired five times before either falling into disuse or being realigned.

The corner of a substantial later 3rd century building with a rough pitched-stone floor and possible hypocaust channel was found overlying the latest street surface. Although the floor survived, the walls had been robbed to the foundations during the 13th–14th century. A rammed gravel hard-standing was found nearby. Activity in the 4th century was represented by a hearth cut into the rear of the rampart which was sealed by a layer of small limestone slabs. This was buried beneath a 0.5 m deep build-up of silt. Although a second slabbed surface was laid over this, a further 0.5 m of silt accumulated. Later activity on the site was represented by the robber trenches and the accumulation of up to 3 m of 'dark earth'.

R. King, CAT

St. Michael's Field (report 9298), SP 026014. Limited excavation on behalf of Cirencester Town Council in advance of the installation of flood-lighting pylons revealed Roman walls, metalled surfaces and demolition layers containing 2nd–4th century pottery at depths of 0.80–1.50 m. Evidence of medieval stone-robbing was noted.

A. Barber, CAT

Memorial Hospital, Sheep Street (report 9282), SP 021018. A watching brief, sponsored by CDC, observed ground-works associated with the extension of a car-park. Roman foundation trenches containing partially-robbled masonry walling were noted, confirming the presence of structures close to the western circuit of the Town Wall within *Insula XXI*. No associated floor-levels were recognised, and the date is uncertain.

M. Ings, CAT

15–17 Dyer Street, SP 0251001994. A watching brief was undertaken to observe the excavation of a 0.7 m deep trench in the interior of the structure. Sections revealed *c.* 0.2 m of post-medieval floor make-up above a 0.5 m deep deposit of undated, dark, stone-free soil. There were no finds of RB date.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

38 Querns Lane, SP 0230001656. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a rear extension, revealing *c.* 0.6 m of modern ground make-up sealing a 0.4 m deep deposit of very dark grey clayey silt, for which there was no dating evidence.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

Watermoor House, Watermoor Road, SP 02630159. Following evaluation to determine the level of archaeological preservation, scheduled monument consent was granted for a substantial extension adjoining the N.E. side of the house, and made conditional upon the archaeological excavation of a raft foundation and drainage trenches designed to minimise damage to the deposits. Excavation revealed a small part of an RB structure, with associated external and internal surfaces, and a hearth or oven. Cut into the deposits were a medieval pit and other features of post-medieval date.

Jon Hoyle and Charles Parry, AS/GCC

5 City Bank Road, SP 02980121. An evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new dwelling on a site located within the area of the Roman town, *c.* 20 m to the north of the presumed line of the defences. Trial excavation revealed that the site was cultivated during the Roman period. There was also evidence that the natural clay had been extracted, perhaps for the defences. Following trial excavation, a watching brief was undertaken to observe construction of a car park to the rear of the property. Removal of *c.* 0.2 m of topsoil revealed a stone-lined well of unknown date.

Jon Hoyle and Charles Parry, AS/GCC

Petermaster School, SP 02530141. Service trenches of a new Elliott Medway building were excavated by AS staff to the south and west of the school. The excavation was funded by the developer, GCC Education Dept. Modern deposits sealed a medieval cultivation soil. This deposit was penetrated only in the western part of the site, where RB deposits in the form of a grey silty horizon were associated with spreads of demolition debris, at a depth of *c.* 0.90 m below the present ground surface.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

COLEFORD, *The Common, Sling*. Five late BA loop-and-socket axes have been found here since 1956. Of the two found recently, one contained scrap bronze in the socket, suggesting the possibility of a founder's hoard. *Dean Archaeology* 4, p. 40.

Bryan Walters, DAG

CONDICOTE, *Condicote to Lasborough Sewer* (reports 9277, 92101), SP 15372837. A watching brief during sewer installation by CDC and Thames Water Utilities identified linear features previously noted

on aerial photographs in neighbouring fields to the east of the henge (centred SP 157284). Large numbers of flints are known to have been collected here by a local fieldworker, and a ring-ditch was seen at SP 15752848. A second ring-ditch at SP 15682884 was less certain. Geophysical survey detected pit-like features immediately N.W. of the henge bank, and short, irregular, linear features adjacent to the west bank could be remnants of a denuded or discontinuous outer ditch mirroring the more complete outer ditch on the east side. Post-medieval quarrying was observed in close proximity to the western edge of the henge during groundworks. It is possible that this activity may have originated as opportunistic exploitation of the exposed faces of an outer ditch, subsequently leading to its denudation.

C. Bateman and G. Walker, CAT

DOWN HATHERLEY, *Six Acre Field, A38 Tewkesbury Road* (site 28/92), SO 85662292. This site was first discovered in 1964 and trial trenches subsequently dug. Over the years further digging and surface finds of pottery, *tesserae*, tiles and coloured plaster suggest a Roman building, possibly a villa. The burial of an adult lying supine was found dug through a floor in a position so shallow that both forearms and lower legs had been cut away by the plough. Research into these finds and an earlier misinterpretation of evidence (CSMR and Gloucester Museum records) will be detailed in a report to be published in *Glevensis* 27.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

EASTINGTON, *near Frocester Brick Kiln Field*, SO 786040. On an arable field above liassic clay there is a general spread, but no definite concentration, of soft, poorly-fired brick fragments. The brick could be Roman or medieval. Occasional RB potsherds occur and one crucible fragment was found.

E.G. Price

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Roman settlement*, SO 785029. Work continued on the open area immediately behind the centre block of the 4th century villa, which has been identified as a stone-surfaced courtyard about 84 ft (25.6 m) long by 24 ft (7.3 m) wide lying between the N.E. and S.W. rear wings of the house. On the N.W. side it was bounded by a shallow, robbed-out wall trench lying parallel to the main axis of the villa. The yard had been damaged by later medieval plough furrows and the whole area covered by a build-up of over 18 ins of soil, which had preserved good evidence of the ends of pre-11th, and pre-11th to 13th century furrow alignments, including their headlands. The positions of these confirmed the earlier impression that only the post-13th century ridge-and-furrow cut across the site of the building. The courtyard surface, laid over builders' rubble and mortar spreads, was almost devoid of finds. A number of coins came from the overlying build-up, and a well-preserved iron dagger from the fill of a storm-water drain (Ditch 3).

The 1961 record of the front corridor mosaic (Room 6) was incomplete, so 30 ft (9.14 m) at the S.W. end was re-examined. Removal of unexcavated baulks produced additional information, including clear evidence of a post-Roman adaption to make stalls for two yoke of oxen and for accommodation for the herdsman. Shallow post- and stake-holes suggested the position of a manger, and wattle partitioning. The eroded areas of floor indicated where the beasts were tethered, and a hearth on the mosaic gave the position of the man's lodging.

As a result of the re-opening of the mosaic, a survey has been carried out as a preliminary to the production of a full colour scale reconstruction plan, to be completed following the 1993 season, when the remaining 54 ft (16.46 m) of the mosaic will also be re-assessed.

E.G. Price

South of Frocester Court, SO 78750270. A concentration of 11th–13th century medieval pottery, predating the ridge-and-furrow was found.

Arthur Price

GLOUCESTER

Gloucester Cathedral:

King's School. A record was made of a chimney base of the 16th century Bishop's Palace, cut through during new office construction.

10 College Green. An 18th or 19th century wall-painting in the attic was recorded.

Lady Chapel. Part of the tile floor was drawn and photographed before laying of heating pipes.

Chapter House. In the old lavatories north of the Chapter House a trial trench established that all levels down to cloister floor level were 19th–20th century.

Tower. An assessment concluded that the Norman work was retained until the 15th century, when the tower levels above the nave roof were substantially rebuilt. The original 12th century tower had round turrets at the corners.

Reredos in the South-East Chapel (Chapel of English Saints). An investigation confirmed a 14th century date and unearthed 12th century worked stone from the original chapel window. Behind the reredos was the 12th century bench which originally surrounded the whole chapel.

West Slype. A record was made of the walls when plaster was stripped.

Nave. Observations were made of the floor during the excavation for the PA system ducts: this established the levels of medieval floors (some with surviving tiles) under the present nave floor; the depth of these tiles varies from 120 to 280 mm below present floor level. The foundations of a nave altar base of 18th century date were also recorded. A pewter spoon, possibly late medieval, was discovered.

Crypt. A 14th century construction layer was recorded during trenching.

Details of these observations will be found in the Cathedral Archaeologist's reports in Gloucester Cathedral Library.

Carolyn Heighway

Land at Eastern Avenue/Metz Way, SO 84901755. An evaluation of a proposed development of c. 2 ha was jointly commissioned by the landowners, GCC and the Ministry of Defence. Some 2% of the area was examined by trial trenching, revealing the plough furrows of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. No earlier deposits were observed.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

The following reports are from the Gloucester Archaeology Unit.

The Reading Room, 146 Barnwood Road (site 14/92). Observations were made in foundation trenches, 90 cm deep, for a small extension to the rear of the building. A loam backfill containing a *tegula* fragment was recorded in an undefined gravel pit, bounding the Roman Ermin Street alignment.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

British Rail sidings, off Horton Road (site 21/92), SO 84201840. Three 2 m long test holes were dug within an area of proposed development as a preliminary stage to a more extensive evaluation. The exercise revealed differences in the depth of natural across the site, and in the character of the overlying deposits. Although much of the stratigraphy had been removed in the 19th century, significant areas remained in the hollow of a former watercourse. Deep silt deposits contained large quantities of leather and visible seed remains. Dating evidence was sparse, consisting exclusively of Roman material. This watercourse may have been utilised in the Roman period – possibly an antecedent of the medieval mills known to have used the stream.

M. Atkin, GAU

Cathedral Close (site 17/92), SO 83061876. A contractor's excavation to the S.W. of the south porch of the Cathedral, carried out to re-lay paving, revealed parts of human skeletal remains. The area was subsequently cleaned down archaeologically, the burials recorded, and those under threat lifted. The remains of twelve inhumations were found from a depth of only 0.4 m. They were all aligned E. to W. In one of the graves was a fragment of 17th century pottery, suggesting a mid 17th century date for these, at the earliest.

P. Greatorex, GAU

Coles Bridge, Cheltenham Road (site 18/92), SO 847192. Observations were made during the digging of a surface water trench which cut the bridge retaining wall on the north side of Wotton Brook. This revealed

part of a much wider silted bed of this river tributary. No evidence was found for any earlier bridge or ford pre-dating the Coles Bridge, built in 1902.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

St. Edward's Gate-house, College Street (site 41/92), SO 831188. Observations were made in a service trench, 40 cm deep, dug across a small courtyard on the north side of the standing half of St. Edward's Gate-house. This revealed an undated E.-W. oölitic stone wall footing 50 cm wide, bonded with hard brown mortar. It was found in a dark loam level sealed beneath the flagstone courtyard.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

Deans Way redevelopment (site 40/92), SO 83281940. Proposals to demolish and rebuild housing along Deans Way and Deans Terrace led to a programme of evaluation (in progress). A Ground Probing Radar survey was carried out in conjunction with trial trenching. This revealed a considerable embayment in the line of the River Severn during the Roman period, extending across Deans Way itself. Possible evidence was found in the GPR survey for the line of the western defences of the Kingsholm fortress (yet to be confirmed by excavation). Evidence of considerable post-medieval dumping was found along the east margins of the Deans Way buildings.

M. Atkin, GAU

20 Denmark Road (site 24/92), SO 84201918. Observations were made during housing redevelopment on the site of the former St. Michael Convent School grounds. The liassic clay of the upper Wotton hillock was cut by permafrost pockets and fissures, filled with sand-silts and gravel, including a fragment of bone. No features or evidence of the Wotton Roman burial ground were recorded on this site, which bounds the former Ermin Street alignment.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

30 Denmark Road (site 38/92), SO 84251924. Observations were made in trenching along the west side of the property. A shallow Roman pit or E.-W. ditch, 1 m wide, containing a mid-1st century amphora sherd, was found 5 m from the Denmark Road (Ermin Street) frontage.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

Hospital Car Park, Hyde Close (site 51/92), SO 841188. Observations were made in machined-off levels on vacant land, bounding the south side of Hyde Close, at the junction with Hyde Lane (Hyde Corner Lane). An undated alluvial plough-soil base was found, truncated by 18th-19th century garden loam levels. There was no evidence for any Roman remains.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

130 Estcourt Road (site 10/92), SO 845194; *2A and 2B Kenilworth Avenue, Wotton* (sites 44/92 and 42/92), SO 84501899 and SO 846191; *99 Lansdown Road* (site 35/92), SO 844194. Observation of foundation or service trenches at the above sites produced no evidence for archaeological activity.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

63 Kingsholm Road (site 13/92), SO 835198. Observations were made in a new Telecom manhole and in a trench extending along the pavement to the junction with St. Oswald's Road. A small pit or slot feature with loam fill, flecked with charcoal and clay flecks burnt red, contained a Bunter pebble pot-boiler. This pit, of possible early Roman date, was cut by the upper shoulder of a larger feature, over 2.5 m long, consisting of an undefined N.-S. ditch or pit, with a compact charcoal-specked loam fill.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

St. Margaret's Hospital, London Road (sites 12/93, 20/92, 25/92). Observations were maintained during the construction of the new St. Magdalene Nursing Block, located in the lower west-end grounds of the 19th century St. Margaret's hospital.

St. Magdalene Nursing Block (site 20/92), SO 84131888. In machined levels and foundation-trenches, patches of an oölitic and liassic metalling, bedded in wet silt-loam, overlay the layer-above-natural. No Roman burials were recorded in this lower end of the grounds. The south shoulder of a large ditch or pond of medieval or later date, over 6 m in length and 1.4 m in depth, extended westwards from the stone culvert previously recorded. (site 27/90).

Main Sewer trench (site 12/92), SO 84221994. Trenching, extending from the modern London Road frontage across the upper landscaped east end of the hospital grounds produced a BA flint scraper in the upper loam level of the layer-above-natural. Part of a metalling surface, 20 cm thick, associated with the Roman burial ground, survived in the area closest to the modern road. A scatter of Bunter pebbles with a secondary light stoney rubble containing 2nd century potsherds overlay the layer-above-natural.

The machined-out remains of five E.-W. supine adult burials were recorded, together with one supine infant burial with head to the north. Adjacent, a child or small adult was laid on the right side in a sleeping or crouched position with the head to the east. Two small rectangular cremation-pits cut the burial ground metalling. One contained a 2nd century cooking pot used as a cremation urn. Part of two right-angled robber trenches 75 cm wide, one over 8.3 m long, cut the burial ground metalling. Lumps of hard Roman-type mortar, oölitic stone fragments and a scatter of human bones were recovered in the backfills. The robber trenches enclosed an area containing a smaller structure with an unrobbed foundation. The latter consisted of an upper course of fine crushed oölitic stone overlying a substantial foundation of pitched liassic and oölitic stone.

Medieval features consisted of the remains of an E.-W. building with shallow robbed wall trenches which were 55 cm wide and 3.7 m apart. One trench was re-cut by a 6 cm brick and stone foundation. A large pond or pit bounded the above building to the south. The feature, 12 m wide and 3 m deep, had a single deep step-sided profile. A primary silt-loam fill was sealed beneath a loam backfill, containing late 18th-19th century china and glass fragments. This was subsequently cut by sewer pipe trenches for the existing hospital building, dated 1862. *Note:* Both the above buildings and pond features lie to the east, outside the parish boundary of the smaller medieval St. Margaret's hospital ground.

Mains Service trench (site 25/92), SO 14131893. In a trench extending from the London Road frontage, 10 m east of St. Margaret's Chapel, to the new nursing block, an undefined trench with crushed oölitic fill exceeding 50 cm wide was recorded. This trench extended westwards on the same irregular alignment as the 12th century St. Margaret's Chapel. It was cut by part of an E.-W. robber trench 1.3 m wide, 3.1 m in from the road frontage. Internal floor and make-up levels respectively of clay, crushed oölitic and sand mortar, over 30 cm thick, bounded the north side of the robber trench from a depth of 30 cm. Potsherds of 14th to 17th century date were recovered from the two uppermost occupation layers. An external Bunter pebble metalling with silt-loam make-up 3.6 m wide, bounded the south side of the robber trench. A secondary pitched stone metalling sealed a 14th century crushed cooking vessel. The above building remains were recorded at the western end of the medieval hospital building, associated with the Prior's Lodgings.

A.P. Garrod, GAU.

Lower Northgate Street (site 27/92), SO 83441875. Observations were made in a road-side repair trench for a drain at the junction with Spread Eagle Road. A silted Roman street level of graded oölitic and liassic stone with some Bunter pebbles and *tegula* fragments bedded in fine buff loam was recorded 1.1 m below pavement level. A secondary patching or surface of small iron slag lumps, edged with liassic stone, extended south for an unknown distance. Two successive street surfaces of slightly coarser stone including red sandstone fragments were bedded in street silt 30 cm thick. Subsequent street levels had been destroyed by a gas-main trench.

Note: Late or sub-Roman street levels cut by the sunken medieval-post-medieval road alignment have been recorded further north at the shallow depth of 55 cm. (See sites 23/82, 58/78 and 50/73).

A.P. Garrod, GAU

Laurels Housing Development, rear of 20–50 Oxtalls Lane (site 19/92), SO 849194. Observations were made in the foundation trenches, 1 m deep, in the former paddock. The only features recorded were a series of back-filled modern gravel workings, with the backfill containing tips of c. 1930 domestic rubbish.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

Upton Lane (site 5/87), SO 866158. Excavation in advance of housing development revealed a further sample of the rectangular Roman field system recorded in 1987 (*TBGAS 106*, p. 211). Their layout suggested that the site may lie on a divide between what was essentially open pasture and enclosed fields in the Roman period. A second burial was found aligned N.–S., but there was no evidence for a more extensive cemetery. Possible Saxon pottery was also found in the upper fill of one of the enclosure ditches.

M. Atkin and P. Greatorex, GAU

73 Worcester Street (site 37/92), SO 840195. Foundation trenches for a rebuild of a rear out-building backing on to Skinner Street revealed an area of successive 18th century metalled surfaces of crushed brick and stone at a depth of 60 cm.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

GUITING POWER, Round Barrows, SP 02 and 12. Ninety-three known and possible round barrows in this area were visited and their state of preservation noted, with details of the current agricultural regime. This appraisal forms part of a detailed study of the deterioration which these sites have undergone since O'Neil and Grinsell's survey in 1960. (*TBGAS 79*, pt 1). Full account in *CARG Report 9* (1993).

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Guiting Power 1 round barrow, SP 0844024465. This scheduled ancient monument (Glos 401) has been studied in detail in order to assess the precise archaeological impact of plough-damage and to withdraw the site from cultivation. The mound, which is about 23 by 20 m, has been contoured in detail. It survives as an uncultivated patch surrounded by arable, its edges squared by marginal ploughing.

Geophysical survey (resistivity and magnetometry) shows that the surviving mound covers a ring of rubble or more formal stonework about 15 m in diameter and 2 m wide revetting the more earthen core of the barrow. An oval pit about 18 by 11 m lies 8 m E. from the edge of this ring, with a few metres beyond a second oval pit of about 7 by 4.6 m. These could be quarries from which mounding material was obtained. The mound and quarry pits have been withdrawn from cultivation by setting low posts at the corners of the sensitive area to limit the encroachment of ploughing. In general structure Guiting Power 1 finds its closest regional parallels in the partially-excavated round barrows at Marshfield 5 and 6, Tidenham 1, and Chedworth 1. Full account in *CARG Report 9* (1993).

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Guiting Power 3 round barrow, SP 0956724549. The site, now completely excavated, is a large, ditched cremation barrow of early BA date. This account expands the initial findings as reported in AR 16 (1991). The developments were:

Phase 0: The ancient surface and subsoil under the barrow produced two localised scatters of flint-working debris with items of mesolithic date. Possible postholes cut into the bedrock near the scatter may represent an ephemeral timber wind-break.

Phases 1–4 precede the establishment of the mound, and are considered to be part of the process of establishing the monument.

Phase 1: The inception of the barrow sequence is marked by two arcs of burnt material from low intensity fires, which were laid out on the ancient ground surface partly enclosing a circular area about 18 m diameter around the subsequent centre of the monument. Trampling, possibly from ritual activity, was seen over the surface of the enclosed area. No domestic debris was detected and the fires appear to have been ceremonial. Burnt posts and an ox-bone may indicate an offering. A line of three stake-holes was noted in the northern area of burning.

Phase 2: The arcs of burning were cleared of debris and the circle was sealed under a layer of Upper Lias

clay up to about 25 cm thick. The surface of the layer was level except for a low mound on the S.E. side which covered an intact charred ox-bone and overlay the light structure of stakes burnt during phase 1.

Phase 3: A ring of 65 posts was driven through the clay floor producing an enclosure of about 13.4 m diameter, broadly circular; and with a gap probably forming an entrance in its S.E. façade. The ring of posts may have been free-standing, or could have held a light screening wall. Pottery, including a biconical urn and a beaker-related vessel, was smashed, perhaps as a ritual act, over one part of the interior, with trampling activity nearby.

Phase 4: The post-ring was demolished, and fires were laid out over the clay surface in a small central zone surrounded by an outer ring. The cremated bones of a mature adult female aged between 30 and 45, mixed with those of an almost full-term foetus, were placed, perhaps in a shallow pit, at the centre of the site with an oval, point-decorated miniature vessel nearby. Charcoal, from around this primary cremation gave a date of ± 60 B.C. (see AR 16). A scatter of cremated bone suggests that the cremation pyre was within the central area.

Phase 5: Working out from the centre the area was mounded with silty clay, possibly mixed with turf from the top of the ring-ditch. The core was then augmented with further silty clay. After the core was laid, the mounding material changed to a more domestic source, resulting in a cone of sediment enriched with flint-working debris. On completion of the clay body of the mound the cremated remains of a child, of unknown gender and about 3 years in age, were placed in a shallow deposit on the flank of the mound, without grave goods, but with a small spread of charcoal nearby, possibly added pyre material.

Phase 6: The edge of the mound was revetted with rubble dug from the ring-ditch and this may also have extended over the top of the barrow. Short lengths of slab kerbing occurred at one point on the edge of the mound.

The completed monument consisted of a low mound of composite clay and rubble probably with a level top, about 20 m in diameter and perhaps 2 m or so high. This mound was encircled by a ring-ditch about 39 m in outer diameter, about 3 m across and 1 m deep, separated from the mound by a berm some 6 m wide. Features were then cut into the bedrock on the western half of the berm. All are probably of the BA, and it is likely that they were deliberately placed on the berm of the existing barrow. The features include a shallow pit with *in situ* burning over its base and a deep pit containing much charcoal, freshly-struck flintwork and early BA pottery. Two cremations also occur, each in a pit without grave goods, one of a child, the other of an infant.

Later events: The mound gradually eroded to cover the berm with rubble and clay and the ring-ditch slowly silted up, filling by the later IA. The lower silts which accumulated during the BA and early IA contained few finds and have low magnetic enhancement, indicating increased agricultural or domestic activity after the IA.

Various possibilities for function are suggested, ranging from a tomb constructed to contain a burial to a ritual monument with human remains as one element of its preparation. Further aspects of ritual include the use of fire, with the post-ring as a token, hut-like mortuary enclosure. Evidence for axial alignment towards the N.W. may indicate ritual linked to the solar cycle. The site has been reconstituted as a field monument. Summary in *CARG Report 9* (1993).

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Perimeter defences of the later Saxon burgh, SP 0957724547. The perimeter was again sectioned, this time where it crossed the flank of the Guiting Power 3 round barrow, as part of that excavation. The section confirmed that this defensive line consisted of a simple earthen rampart with a ditch, which was then infilled and covered by a drystone revetted ramp. Later during the early medieval period a wall was added along the top of the bank. This sequence of structural changes is similar to that seen in the far larger defences of the Saxon town at Winchcombe.

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Saxo-Norman church, SP 0960024527. The unstable, clay-bonded fabric of the apsidal, Saxo-Norman manorial church has been completely removed by excavation enabling full retrieval of architectural

fragments and incorporated finds. The church has been completely rebuilt to just beyond the height at which it survived, bonding the original fabric on to a foundation and core of modern materials.

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Early medieval cultivation terraces on Oversides, SP 04832605. These terraces, lying about 400 m upstream from the known limits of the DMV at Castlett (SP 08852580), have been surveyed and a small excavation carried out. Three well-constructed terraces, 4–7 m wide, run for about 120 m along the lowest 15 m of the south-facing slope overlooking the stream. The uppermost of these, which is the most pronounced and is split into two levels along its length, was investigated by excavation near its western limit. Sectioning showed that the original slope had been quarried away to form a level terrace, which then had a shallow shelf about 0.50 m deep and 4 m wide cut into its surface to hold the cultivation soil. A level strip of bedrock about 1 m wide was left along the inner edge of the terrace, presumably forming a path for lateral access. The cultivated soil produced comminuted fragments of early medieval pottery (?12–14th century A.D.) presumably associated with midden material dumped to enrich the soil. A layer of hillwash, which accumulated after abandonment of the terrace and which covered the cultivated soil, contained medieval and post-medieval material.

The effort expended in constructing these terraces, when ample level ground was available in the surrounding area, and with their south-facing aspect and proximity to water, suggests a specialised crop, perhaps vines. They were constructed as a distinct planned project and not by the slow process of lynchetting, and may therefore have served the manor rather than village community. No similar terracing has been detected in the valley within 5 km of the site.

Alistair Marshall, CARG

HANHAM ABBOTS, *Stonehill Nurseries*, ST 65107182. Excavations in 1990 for ACC Planning Dept indicated substantial RB occupation and revealed two phases, both probably in the 4th century.

An initial phase, with a substantial roadside ditch, was represented by a semi-circular ditch, backfilled with large quantities of charcoal, which incorporated a small building of horseshoe-shaped plan, c. 5 m across, with a heavily burnt Pennant sandstone floor. The whole was covered in a thick deposit of tapslag, possibly from Roman iron-smelting activities. Undated mining of a substantial seam of haematite adjacent to the main road at the S.W. end of the site may have been Roman in origin.

A second phase involved the construction of a large stone-walled building, one room with a flagstone floor, and a second with a carefully constructed rammed gravel floor. The room with the flagstone floor incorporated a drain running along the inside of the wall, and two large oölitic blocks in an internal wall indicated that it may have been aisled. The structure revealed (clearly only a section of a larger building) was interpreted as an agricultural building, possibly for housing cattle. It had been abandoned and allowed to collapse at the end of the 4th century. A complete lower stone of a rotary quern was recovered from a floor level.

No trace of metallurgy of the Sea Mills to Bitton Roman road was found. The site is currently being removed by the construction of phase 4a of the Avon Ring Road. (Summary in *BAA* 9, p. 59).

Stonehill Barn, ST 650718. Prior to demolition, this grade II listed building, dating from the 18th century, was recorded by J. Erskine for ACC, with a view to reconstruction at Grimsbury Farm, Warmley. (Summary in *BAA* 9, p. 64).

Vince Russett, AAC

HARDWICKE/HARESFIELD, *North-west quadrant, M5 junction 12*, SO 804118. An assessment of a development site covering 48 ha was commissioned. Examination of documentary evidence and a brief period of field survey identified four sites, including a cropmark complex of uncertain character.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

HORSLEY, *Rockness Hill*, ST 844990. Underground quarries producing 'Painswick' Freestone for local houses surround this hill. They have been surveyed (combined length 2.62 km) and the quarrying techniques ascertained. They were in production from before 1840 to 1905. The distribution of stone

from the 'blasting bed' used for drystone walling in Nailsworth and district has been mapped. In one quarry, twenty years after primary excavation ceased, waste stone was used in an underground limekiln which was in operation c. 1890–1925.

Arthur Price

KEMBLE, *West Lane* (reports 9285, 9290), ST 987972. Following an archaeological assessment, field evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Colburn Developments. Two test pits and seven trenches were excavated in a field adjacent to Fosse View House. A single inhumation (of probable Anglo-Saxon date), two medieval quarry-pits and two sections of drystone wall were uncovered.

Open area excavation on part of the previously evaluated area (AR 16) assisted in the interpretation of the site. One further burial, also possibly of Anglo-Saxon date, was excavated and information gained on medieval activity. Further quarry pits were uncovered, all roughly parallel to the present lane suggesting its medieval origin. In the 13th–15th century the quarries were infilled and the field divided into plots delineated by drystone boundary walls. A partially excavated structure near to the line of West Lane may represent the remains of a medieval long-house. Interior features included a dividing wall, a slab-lined cesspit, which contained several nearly complete 13th–15th century pots, and an ephemeral hearth.

R. King, CAT

LECHLADE, *Gassons Road*, SP 21170004. An evaluation was undertaken on land immediately to the east of the 1985 Butler's Field excavation (AR 10). Boundaries and post-holes uncovered were thought to relate to the late BA/early IA phases of the 1985 excavation.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

LONGFORD, *Winfield Clinic, A38 Tewkesbury Road* (site 8/92), SO 836203. Observations were made in a new manhole cut through the A38 carriageway, also in a trench extending west to the sewerage trench recorded in AR 16. A worn metalling of Bunter pebbles, in a hollow road cut into the natural was recorded at a depth of 1.8 m. The metalling surface is possibly associated with the low-lying levels of the medieval 'Long Ford' extending northwards across the Wotton Brook flood-plain. An alluvial loam, 70 cm thick, overlay the primary road. It is assumed to be part of a causeway built to carry the Tewkesbury Road over the contemporary Dyke Bridge and Queens Bridge.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

LYDNEY, *Oldcroft*, SO 64530605. In 1991 a second Roman coin hoard was found 80 m S.E. of the first Oldcroft hoard (Rhodes and Wilde, *Numismatic Chronicle* 1974, pp. 65–70). The hoard consisted of 548 coins, 521 of which were dated between A.D. 348 and 364. A trench, 3 × 0.8 m, through a hedge boundary, beside the passage of a badger sett, revealed a level of natural sandy clay at a depth of 0.75 m. The results of the excavation (details in *Dean Archaeology* 4 (1991) pp. 5–15) showed that the hoard was probably concealed in the loose fabric of a stone wall, presumably in a bag. There is also a suggestion that this wall could have been aligned parallel to the 'Dean Road'.

Mark Walters, DAG

MEYSEY HAMPTON, *St. Mary's church*, SP 11700006. A brick-lined vault located c. 3 m south of the south porch was exposed following the collapse of its stone capping. The vault was recorded and backfilled.

AS/GCC

MINCHINHAMPTON, *'The Lemon', Friday Street*, SO 87330064. An evaluation of a development site measuring 0.42 ha was commissioned. Some 3.3% of the area was sampled by trial trenching, revealing a large ditch measuring 5.2 m wide by 3.6 m deep. Finds indicate that the ditch was infilled, and probably constructed, during the medieval period. The ditch was recorded by the antiquary Playne c. 1870, and is interpreted as an element in the Minchinhampton earthwork complex. Preservation of the ditch was recommended.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

PILNING AND SEVERN BEACH, *Redbam Lane*, ST 56548606. An excavation on this RB site by the Glamorgan-Gwent Trust revealed a complex sequence of inter-cutting ditches containing pottery, bone, stone and charcoal. The site appears to span the late IA to early Roman period up to the 3rd century.

Whitehouse Farm, ST 55298423. A trial excavation by Glamorgan-Gwent Trust revealed a large cut feature containing Roman pottery, bone, charcoal, burnt clay and burnt stone. The pottery was from 1st to late 3rd century A.D. Eggshells of domestic fowl and pigeon were found in this RB context.

Vincent Russett, ACC

QUEDGELEY, *Manor Farm*, SO 80301314. A watching brief funded by the developer and owner of the site, the Ministry of Defence, continued at Manor Farm, where refurbishment is taking place. An earlier phase of groundworks had been watched (AR 16). The internal floors of the building were lowered by c. 0.30 m by the contractor, Moss Construction Limited. The 16th century superstructure of the eastern wall of the central part of the standing building was shown to have been constructed on the ashlar foundation of an earlier wall, which displayed evidence for a blocked doorway. Traces of stone footings, running parallel to those below the eastern wall, were found underneath the floor, suggesting that the earlier building may have been narrower than the 16th century rebuild. Evidence was also found that part of the 16th century structure had been of jettied construction.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

RANDWICK, *St. John's church*, SO 82740607. Observations of a single-storey extension adjoining the eastern side of the church was undertaken at the request of the diocese of Gloucester. Topsoil stripping uncovered several early modern tombstones. Foundation trenches revealed a graveyard soil up to 1.5 m deep. Several inhumations of unknown date were disturbed; all human bone was retained on site for reburial.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

RISSINGTON, *Great Rissington Sewer* (report 9281), SP 179177. A watching brief during sewer installation by CDC and Thames Water Utilities recorded the presence of late Devensian/early Flandrian palaeo-channels adjacent to the River Windrush. Vertebrate remains recovered from alluvial gravels cut by the palaeo-channels include red deer and horse. Detailed analysis is currently being undertaken on humified organic deposits from the channels and adjacent deposits at the Institute of Archaeology, London.

R. Morton, CAT

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *Shorncote Quarry*, SU 030964. Excavations were undertaken in October 1992 in advance of mineral extraction at Shorncote Quarry immediately to the east of the BA cemetery (AR 15 and *Glevensis* 25, 1991). The area had previously been evaluated by the Oxford Archaeological Unit, and the results of this earlier phase of work were used to determine the parameters for the current excavations. Five trenches were opened totalling 5,800 sq m. The greater part of the features exposed was located across the central part of the field, where a focus of Middle to Late BA settlement/agricultural activity was identified. Further east limited stratigraphy was recorded with evidence for three phases of activity: BA, IA/Roman, RB. The two later elements in this sequence appear to be associated with the extensive settlement recorded immediately to the south (AR 13). Features associated with the BA settlement included a group of seven large pits (generally 3 m in diameter and up to 2.5 m deep), a circular gully of c. 12 m diameter and several post-built structures of varying sizes (c. 4 m to 10 m in diameter). The function of the pits is not resolved. Low levels of finds and the absence of carbonised plant remains suggest they were not refuse pits.

The pottery includes a small collection of thick-walled grog-tempered vessels dated Mid-BA and a larger group (c. 800 sherds) displaying shell, calcite or flint inclusions which is assigned to the Late BA (12th to 9th centuries B.C.). A range of vessel forms is evident and a small number is decorated. The transitional nature of the assemblage makes it of particular interest. Other finds include small amounts of fired clay (including a cylindrical loomweight), slag, worked flint and animal bone. A watching brief is

currently being maintained across the unexcavated parts of the site. The excavations were commissioned by Hills Aggregates Ltd. The projects were managed by Carrie M. Hearne and directed in the field by Mike J. Heaton.

C.M. Hearne, Wessex Archaeology

SOUTH CERNEY, *Atkyns Manor* (report 9279), SU 04929731. Observations were undertaken during the excavation of a swimming pool in the grounds of the Manor on behalf of CDC. These revealed stone foundations forming the corner of a medieval structure, possibly a barn or byre.

R. King, CAT

STAUNTON, *Blakes Wood*, SO 55401160. An earthwork forming a roughly rectangular enclosure of 11.5 ha (25 acres) was identified when it was cut by a 'forest road'. It averages c. 70 m in width with sides c. 180 m and 156 m. The banks are broad, but less than 1 m high. It has an out-turned entrance close to the west corner. (*Dean Archaeology* 4, p. 41).

Bryan and Mark Walters, DAG

STOKE GIFFORD, *Bradley Stoke Way*, ST 620820. Prehistoric occupation was located on the site of a Tesco Superstore and was totally excavated by Jonathan Erskine for ACC in 1991. At least one round house, a pit alignment, ditches and postholes were found which appear to be of BA date. Post-excavation analysis continues.

Brook Way, ST 620815. RB features, pits and ditches with small quantities of pottery were found on a building development site excavated by ACC. Post-excavation work is proceeding.

Great Meadow, ST 629810. Late IA to early Roman features were identified by an excavation by J. Erskine and S. Kidd for ACC. Two graves of RB date with skeletons were also found.

Summaries of the above three sites have been published in *BAA* 9, pp. 55 and 60.

Vince Russett, ACC

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, 'Ellacott', *Camp Gardens*, SP 19412595. Following the discovery of a prehistoric ditch during a watching brief at 'Ellacott' (AR 16), excavation within the adjacent scheduled ancient monument to insert a sewage pipe was jointly funded by the developer and English Heritage. This revealed that the ditch previously observed measured a minimum of 4.3 m wide by 1.7 m deep; to the north a second ditch measured at least 6 m across. Two radiocarbon dates obtained from animal bone recovered from the fill of the first ditch suggest that it had filled up during the middle, or earlier, part of the late BA. The same context produced a single sherd of pottery (mistakenly identified as IA in AR 16) dated to the middle-late BA transition. No dating evidence was obtained from the ditch to the north. The hilltop location and defensive nature of the first ditch, coupled with the dating evidence, strongly suggests the presence of a large middle BA enclosure of Rams Hill type. The second ditch may be part of an IA hillfort.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

TETBURY, *Cotswold House, Gumstool Hill* (report 9274), ST 849932. Evaluation trenches in the garden of the disused hospital on behalf of the S.W. Area Health Authority revealed a medieval drystone wall with an associated rough stone surface and the edge of a nearby pit. These features probably represent the rear of a tenement block facing on to Gumstool Hill.

R. King, CAT

St. Mary's church, ST 89049296. Refurbishment of the interior of the church prompted a watching brief undertaken at the request of the diocese of Gloucester. Reduction of floor levels at the eastern end of the nave revealed elements of the medieval church demolished when the present church was constructed c. 1781. The stump of a wall interpreted as the S.E. corner of the medieval nave was pierced by the base of an archway forming part of an arcade dividing the nave from an aisle to the south. In this opening a table tomb lay *in situ*, and a portion of a knight's effigy (identified by Bigland in the 18th century as William de

Braose) was found close by. Reduction of ground levels in the chancel revealed six burial vaults and a number of other features contemporary with the 18th century reconstruction of the church.

Charles Parry and James Mumford, AS/GCC

TEWKESBURY, *Tewkesbury Abbey Meadow/Town Re-sewerage Scheme*, SO 89083231. A watching brief was maintained on selected groundworks associated with this scheme. No deposits of archaeological significance were noted, except in the area of the Abbey Meadow to the south of the Abbey church. This is the site of the Benedictine monastery, founded in the 8th century, refounded in the early 12th century and dissolved in 1540. It was a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent that AS staff were present when contractors cleared a 16 m wide working strip through Abbey Meadow in advance of pipe-laying. Traces of masonry footings and part of a hearth were visible at the stripped level. Tewkesbury B.C. technical services dept, acting as agents for Severn Trent plc, agreed to fund archaeological work and instructed the contractor to stop all pipe-laying on the Abbey Meadow section until it was completed. The programme consisted of the excavation and recording of a trench which conformed exactly to the line and width (c. 1.40 m) of the proposed trench for the sewage pipe. At the end of the project the trench was carefully marked, and then backfilled and re-excavated by the contractors under archaeological supervision.

Evidence of at least four phases of stone buildings, representing a time-span of several hundred years, were found. To the S.W. of the Abbey church there were a series of insubstantial wall footings, interpreted as the remains of out-buildings, some of which may have had timber superstructures. These had been built on an area of ground which had been artificially raised by up to 1.5 m, probably in an attempt to get above flooding levels. Part of a stone-lined tank, a 2 m deep section of ditch and thick residues of burnt material were also found, suggesting that some unestablished industrial activity had been taking place. Immediately to the S. of the Abbey church more substantial wall-footings were found along with beaten earth floors and hearths. Numerous chicken bones and fragments of crushed eggshell were recovered in this area. Other features included a substantial stone wall, probably the original precinct-wall which defined the eastern limit of the Abbey grounds; a roadway leading down towards the River Swilgate; a section of culvert which may have brought water from the river into the monastery; and several stone drains. Evidence was found that the windows of some buildings were removed, probably after the Dissolution, and the window-lead systematically melted down. The molten lead had been poured into shallow saucer-shaped pits or a large stone dish formed from an old column base, and taken away for reuse. The site yielded an important assemblage of medieval pottery along with smaller quantities of animal bone, metalwork and decorated medieval floor-tile. Organically rich deposits, containing fishbones, wood and leather were sampled from the lower fill of the section of ditch. Pre-medieval finds included sherds of samian ware and a small collection of flint artefacts, all from a residual context. At the time of writing no post-excavation analysis has been undertaken on any of the finds.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

Former coach garage, Oldbury Road/Station Street, SO 83013950. An archaeological assessment of a 0.25 ha development site was commissioned. Some 2% of the site was examined by trial trenching, revealing pits and a laid gravel surface dating to the RB period. The features are interpreted as elements of a settlement previously examined on the Sabrina Cinema site c. 50 m N.W., and reported in these *Transactions* (above, pp. 21ff.).

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

10 High Street (former Swan Hotel), SO 8927032768. An evaluation of a proposed 0.13 ha development site was commissioned. Trial trenches to the rear of the cellared frontage revealed several phases of post-medieval construction. No earlier deposits were observed.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

THORNBURY, *St. Mary's Church*. The 16th-century porch of St. Mary's church originally had a room above it. This had been removed, but in 1992 was replaced by the insertion of a floor and the opening-up of the original staircase and the two original windows. A record was made of the various blockings before

removal; it was noticed that the inner wall of the west wall had been substantially rebuilt, completely removing the inner details of the west window which had originally opened into the porch room.

A copy of the detailed records will be deposited in the Gloucestershire Collection, Gloucester City Library.
Carolyn Heighway

Markwood Farm, ST 631888. An excavation by J. Erskine for ACC on a partially recorded RB site located three small beam slots, many potsherds and a sandstone spindle whorl.

ST 632887. Excavation of a stony mound located a small ditch and two medieval pots *in situ* dated to the late 12th and 13th century with other sherds of similar time-span. One of the pots contained three decorated iron studs and a knife blade.

Vince Russett, ACC

TIDENHAM, *St. James's church, Lancaut*, ST 53699647. A short programme of work, funded by English Heritage, was undertaken to record portions of the church obscured when the structure was surveyed in 1986–7. The chancel arch, the (reinserted) nave doorway, and 15 loose stone-mouldings were recorded. Cf. *TBGAS 108* (1990), pp. 53ff.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

TWIGWORTH, *Twigworth Fields* (site 26/92), SO 85402298. Observations were made in a sewer trench of a maximum depth of 3.7 m, running across and alongside the A38 Tewkesbury Road, and along a lane or trackway extending westwards to cottages within 'Twigworth Fields'. Part of a U-shaped ditch aligned N.–S. and a T-junction with a similar ditch extending eastwards towards the present A38, were recorded beneath the above lane. Finds from the ditches include early Severn Valley potsherds, heat-fractured Bunter pebbles (pot boilers) and bone fragments. The ditch alignments lay just beyond the modern land boundaries extending northwards along the west side of the A38, from Little Vine Cottage. The ditches have possibly been respected by the modern boundaries. A first-century ditched field-system is also possible. (See DOWN HATHERLEY (p. 00 above) for a Roman site on the opposite side of the A38 Tewkesbury Road). SO 85202280. Five undefined 'U-shaped' features, some possibly natural undulations, cut the gravel levels recorded along the length of the E.–W. field ditch. Respective stone layers and macadam surfaces of both the former narrow A38 alignment, now buried beneath the wide west-side grass verge, and the modern widened road to the east, were recorded above the natural sand and gravel levels. No evidence for a medieval road was seen.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

TWYNING, *St. Mary Magdalene's church*, SO 89373608. Observation of the construction of drainage trenches to the north and south of the nave was undertaken at the request of the diocese of Gloucester. A graveyard soil at a minimum depth of 1.2 m was observed. Several inhumations, along with coffin-furniture dating to the 18th–19th centuries, were disturbed. All finds were retained on site for reburial.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

WHITTINGTON, *Syreford Quarry*. Excavation in a walled-up, collapsed underground quarry-entrance led to the discovery of a 550 m passage. This was surveyed, and led to another collapsed entrance. Worked from before 1800–65, the quarry produced both Weatherstone and Freestone used on buildings in Cheltenham (e.g. The Market House, Suffolk Square, Suffolk Place, Suffolk Lawn, Trinity Church, St. James, The Arcade and also Dowdeswell Court). Among the finds was a stone candle-box.

Arthur Price

WOODCHESTER, *Woodchester Park Estate*, SO 8901. A building-stone study has been conducted on the Woodchester Park Mansion (SO 80900139) and other buildings on the estate, all erected between 1846 and 1923; and the probable sources of the various stones used located. At least two more buildings can be attributed to the architect Benjamin Bucknall.

Arthur Price

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Wortley Roman Villa*, ST 765918. The 1992 season saw further work on the large area opened the previous year, with particular concentration on the W. end of the site, where part of a splay window has provided clear evidence for a cellar. The latter, something of a rarity in this part of the country, was destroyed early in the life of the villa, with walls being pushed into it. Unfortunately much of the area was subjected to deep disturbance during the medieval period, when the stone from the broken walls was robbed by random digging rather than through the neater robber trenches found in association with walls on other parts of the site. The full depth has not yet been reached, at c. 1.5 m.

Elsewhere on the site, a well-made drain, originally carrying water from an eavesdrip to the main drain, was shown to have slumped in two places, having been built into redeposited clay, occasioning its filling and replacement by a drain comprised of upturned *imbrices*. Cut into an earlier floor was a substantial, probably 4th century, hearth, with evidence of smithing in the form of hammer scales. This hearth is adjacent to Room 8, which in its latest phase seems to have been used as a stabling area. There is evidence, however, that in its earliest phase Room 8 may have had a cellar, or at least a subterranean feature. The bath-house complex has now been fully excavated and back-filled.

David Wilson, University of Keele

SURVEYS

FOREST OF DEAN, *Survey of Lime-Kilns in the Forest of Dean*. A discussion of lime-burning and the history of the use of kilns and their types is published in *Dean Archaeology* 5, pp. 37–49. A comprehensive list of kiln-sites follows, with location, description and SMR number. The survey is to continue. New information to:

Marlene Wilkinson, DAG

KEMPSFORD/FAIRFORD, *Whelford Bypass*, SU 171989. An assessment of an area containing route options for the proposed Whelford bypass was commissioned by GCC Surveyor's Dept. Examination of documentary sources and a brief period of field survey identified sites affected by the proposals.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

LYDNEY, *Lydney Bypass*, SO 62800225. The AS was commissioned by GCC Surveyor's Dept to undertake a Stage 2 archaeological evaluation, combining field walking, trial excavation, and geophysical surveying, in advance of the construction of the western section of the bypass. No significant deposits were located within the proposed road corridor, although field walking produced some evidence of prehistoric, RB and medieval activity in the form of scattered sherds of pottery and flint artefacts. A watching brief was maintained on the construction of the road.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

NEWENT/TAYNTON/HUNTLEY. Fieldwork within an area of 3 sq miles at the junction of these three parishes discovered many mesolithic flints and camp-sites. *Dean Archaeology* 4, p. 38.

Bryan Walters, DAG

RODBOROUGH, *Rodborough Common Survey*, SO 850035. A survey of Rodborough Common, commissioned by the National Trust, identified a total of 187 sites and monuments ranging in date from the BA to the present. The survey was undertaken with a view to enhancing the management of the Common and the preservation of its archaeology.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

SHURDINGTON/LECKHAMPTON, *Shurdington Bypass*, SO 920185. An assessment of an area containing route options of the proposed Shurdington bypass was commissioned by GCC Surveyor's Dept. Examination of documentary sources and a brief period of field survey identified sites affected.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

STAUNTON, (Coleford), *Western Stowfield Quarry*, SO 55681179. An archaeological assessment of a planning application for a northern extension of this quarry was undertaken. A significant belt of 'scowles', excavated for the extraction of iron-ore, was located in woodland within the search area, necessitating further study and assessment before planning consent could be considered.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

TETBURY/BEVERSTONE, *Tetbury Bypass*, ST 8794. An assessment of an area containing three route-options for the proposed bypass was commissioned by GCC Surveyor's Dept. Examination of documentary sources and a brief period of field survey identified sites affected.

Peter Hart, AS/GCC

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, *Aerial Photographic Quantification*. The RCHM(E) commissioned the AS/GCC to undertake the quantification of the aerial photographic coverage of Gloucestershire. The results will enable the RCHM to design a project for the mapping of these data within the county, as part of a programme to update and standardize their national records. The majority of the oblique collections were completed in 1992, although work on the vertical collections will continue until March 1993.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

BUILDINGS AT RISK SURVEY, *Forest of Dean District: Awre, Coleford, English Bicknor, Lydbrook, Newland, Newnham, Ruspidge, Staunton, West Dean; Stroud District: all parishes*. The Buildings at Risk Survey is a nationwide assessment of the condition of Listed Buildings which is being commissioned by English Heritage in partnership with local authorities. The purpose of the survey is to assess the condition of the listed building stock, looking for example at the problems of neglected and vacant properties, the options for the reuse of redundant historic buildings and future needs for grant aid. The Archaeology Section has undertaken survey work in the Forest of Dean and Gloucester City in previous years; this year we have completed the remainder of the Forest of Dean District, and surveyed the whole of Stroud District, a total of 5,239 listed buildings. Each building has been visited, written records have been compiled to English Heritage specifications and each building has been photographed.

Jan Wills, County Archaeological Officer, AS/GCC

THE COUNTY SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD (CSMR) has now been established for 10 years. It currently contains records of 13,000 sites of archaeological and historical interest in Gloucestershire. We use the CSMR primarily for the provision of advice in relation to proposals for land-use change, either through the planning process, or for a wide variety of activities such as for consultation by interested members of the public, whether for research or general interest. During 1991 and 1992 work has been taking place on developing the computer system to allow greater flexibility and ease of operation in using a *FoxPro* database and a mapping system called *WINGS* on a Local Area Network within the County Planning Dept. In addition a system for recording and monitoring planning applications and other consultations is being developed using *FoxPro*, leading to much greater efficiency and accuracy.

J. Isaac, AS/GCC

The following evaluations and assessments have been undertaken by AS/GCC, but have produced no evidence of significant archaeological activity. They are listed by parish, with site name and National Grid reference. Further information can be obtained from AS/GCC.

BISHOP'S CLEEVE	<i>Hitchins development, phases 10, 12 and 13</i> SO 955280.
CIRENCESTER	<i>17 St. Peter's Road</i> , SP 02200164.
HARESFIELD	<i>M5 Junction 12</i> , SO 803112.
NEWENT	<i>Court Lane</i> , SO 72262590. <i>Shambles Museum</i> , SO 72302591. <i>Graces Pitch</i> , SO 72412584.
PAINSWICK	<i>Highfold Farm Roman villa</i> , SO 85851020.

RODBOROUGH *The Paddocks*, SO 85170307.
TEWKESBURY *King John's Bridge*, SO 89333321.
PRESTBURY *Prestbury Moat*, SO 9669524555.

Further assessment was recommended at the following sites:

CHELTENHAM *99-107 High Street*, SO 95152229.
CIRENCESTER *Rugby Club, Whiteway*, SP 02550280.
PRESTON *Land east of Kingsmill Lane*, SP 043018.

Cheltenham
May 1993