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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, except for the two cities. 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

AR	Archaeological Review	
AS/GCC	Archaeological Section, Gloucestershire County Council	
BaRAS	Bristol and Region Archaeological Services	
BCC	Bristol City Council	
BRSMG	Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery accession number	
CARG	Cotswold Archaeological Research Group	
CAT	Cotswold Archaeological Trust	
CDC	Cotswold District Council	
CHAU	City of Hereford Archaeological Unit	
CSMR	County Sites and Monuments Record	
GAU	Gloucester Archaeological Unit	
Glevenirs	<i>Review of the Gloucester & District Archaeological Research Group</i>	
OAU	Oxford Archaeological Unit	
BA = Bronze Age	IA = Iron Age	RB = Romano-British

BADGEWORTH/COBERLEY *Crickley Hill*, SO 927161. During the 25th season of digging three separate areas were examined: the long mound, the platform at the west of the site, and a section of the Neolithic banks and ditches. In the long mound area was found an earlier termination to the last mound, sitting above some Neolithic occupation. In the area of the platform it was discovered that the enigmatic short mound was resting on a roughly-paved RB trackway; in the area of the Neolithic defences an otherwise unknown post-Neolithic settlement, perhaps of the Late Neolithic-early BA (i.e. c. 2000 B.C.) was identified, with the remains of at least two houses above the abandoned defences.

Philip Dixon, Dept of Archaeology, University of Nottingham

BISHOPS CLEEVE, *Home Farm*, SO 958277. Field evaluation on behalf of Queen Street Properties revealed a series of RB ditched enclosures and land boundaries immediately west of the masonry building identified in a evaluation in 1991. Taken together the evidence suggests an RB farmstead with associated

* The increasing length of the Review obliges the Editor, in collaboration with Mr. Rawes, to limit entries to those with positive archaeological content.

fields/paddocks spreading over an area of c. 2 ha. Pottery from the ditches was largely of 4th-century date, with a few sherds of Saxon grass-tempered pottery from the upper fillings. A single medieval gully was identified within the paddock of the modern farm.

R. King, CAT

Oldacre's Mill, Church Road, SO 95852760. Some 2% of the area available on this redevelopment site was sampled by trial trenching, revealing enclosure ditches dating to the IA and RB periods. The site apparently forms part of the settlement excavated during 1989–91 at Gilder's Corner, which lies c. 70 m to the north (AR 14 and 15).

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

BISLEY-WITH-LYPIATT, *Bisley parish churchyard, SO 90410594.* Excavation of a trench in Bisley churchyard, dug to provide damp-proofing for an adjacent house (Church Hill Cottage) was observed. The trench contained no significant archaeological deposits, but a stone lintel and wooden frame of a blocked two-light window were revealed in the wall of the house below ground level.

Derek Goult, AS/GCC

BLAISDON, *Welsbbury Hillfort, SO 678155.* A watching brief was undertaken to monitor the forestry thinning activities over the ditches and ramparts. Charcoal burning areas and the possible site of a summerhouse for Flaxley Abbey were recorded.

J.G.P. Erskine, AS/GCC

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Lansdown, SP 162210.* Areas of the site evaluated in 1992 (AR 17) have been excavated during building operations. Significant elements of the Roman settlement are being recorded in advance of destruction. The excavation continues into 1994.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

Bury Barn Cottage, Bury Barn Lane, SP 17482062. The proposed construction of an extension at Bury Barn Cottage prompted an evaluation: the cottage is situated on the SE circuit of the defences of Salmonsbury Camp, occupying the space between the inner and outer defensive banks. A single trench was excavated to the base-level of the proposed foundation, revealing the western lip of the inner defensive ditch cut into gravel subsoil at a depth of 0.92 m below present ground level.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

BRISTOL, *College Green, Deanery Road, ST 58337272.* A watching brief was carried out for the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral and the Planning Department of BCC during the pedestrianisation and enhancement of the south side of College Green. A small area of 19th-century cobble stones and deposits of crushed Oölite were found near the north porch of the Cathedral. Both features were probably associated with the construction of the Cathedral nave and west front, which began in 1868 and was completed in 1888. The area had been extensively disturbed by the insertion of a large water main.

The burial ground for St. Augustine's Abbey and probably the remains of a Saxon-Norman chapel dedicated to St. Jordan, in College Green, were destroyed in the 1950s with the lowering of the Green in conjunction with the construction of the Council House. Triassic Sandstone and natural Mercian Mudstone were located at a depth of 0.30–0.40 m below present-day ground level. A few sherds of 18th- and 19th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe stems were found along with fragments of disarticulated human bone. These were replaced, as near as possible, to where they were found.

Eric Boore, BaRAS

College Green and Cathedral, ST 58397272 and ST 58407272. A watching brief was carried out for the Planning Department of BCC during the excavation of 13 pits for tree-planting at the east end of College Green and near the eastern Lady Chapel of the Cathedral. The pits south of the Chapel were similar to those further north and confirmed the stratigraphical relationship revealed to the east of the Chapel in 1988 (see *TBGAS* 107, 1989, 109, 245–48).

Eric Boore, BaRAS

Cathedral West Front, ST 58307269 (BRSMG 17/1992). The installation of drains and the laying of a temporary surface between the Cathedral west front and the Abbey Gatehouse, revealed part of a stone-built cellar. It was found *c.* 6.50 m to the west of the Cathedral west porch and measured 5.60 × 4.60 m. It probably represents the remains of the building which adjoined the Precentor's House which was formerly adjacent to the Gatehouse and the restored Norman archway.

The building is shown in 19th-century illustrations and plans with two north-facing buttresses (E.W. Godwin 1863, *Archaeol. Journal* XX, 38–63, pl. 1). It was originally part of the Minster House group of buildings, if not those earlier in date which were begun by Abbot John Newland (1481–1515). The building was demolished at the same time as the Minster House between 1884 and 1885, prior to the completion of the Cathedral west front in 1888. A few sherds of residual medieval pottery and an undecorated medieval floor tile were found. Site records and finds to Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery.

Eric Boore, BaRAS

Cathedral, Norman Gateway, ST 58287269. A pipe-trench was excavated through the restored Norman archway adjacent to the Abbey Gatehouse by the Bristol Water Company. This revealed a layer of cobble stones at a depth of 0.20 m below the present-day Pennant Sandstone flagstones. The deposit below the cobbles was a make-up layer of red, clayey soil, grey mortar and Pennant Sandstone which continued for a depth of *c.* 1.0–1.20 m. This was a disturbed deposit overlying earlier water, gas and sewer pipes.

Eric Boore, BaRAS

Castle Park, ST 59207317. An excavation was undertaken in Castle Park on the site proposed for a new toilet block, immediately west of the remains of the keep of Bristol Castle, previously excavated in 1989. A small part of the motte ditch of the original motte and bailey castle, which pre-dated the keep, was re-exposed. The excavation confirmed that all archaeological levels on the toilet-block site had been destroyed during landscaping works in 1970. Some 90 m south of this (ST 59217308) a short length of curtain wall, previously exposed in 1992, was uncovered again so that it would be recorded and consolidated for display to the public.

Les Good, BaRAS

Redcliffe Way, ST 49247242 and ST 59317241. During trenching to assess the archaeological implications of the re-routing of Redcliffe Way, part of the Portwall, the 13th-century town wall which enclosed Temple Fee and part of Redcliffe within Bristol's defences, was uncovered in Portwall Lane. In another trench some 70 m to the east, a post-medieval wall was revealed on the same alignment. This may have been a repair to the Portwall carried out during the Civil War. In the same trench, a brick floor and walls were also uncovered, possibly belonging to a building associated with the Phoenix Glass Works which operated between 1785 and 1852.

Les Good, BaRAS

Royal Fort Road, ST 58367342. During ground works for an extension of Bristol Children's Hospital, developers exposed a stone drain of probable 18th-century date. It ran N–S before turning SE. At this point, it was located in a 1 m-wide tunnel in the natural rock, approximately 25 cm square in section, constructed of random-sized stone capped with Pennant Sandstone slabs, 0.50 m square by 500 mm deep. Softish, pale to mid-grey mortar containing much lime, charcoal and coal ash, was used in its construction. A sample of the drain fill produced no finds or dating evidence.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

43 Broad Street, City, ST 58817313. Walls to the rear of this 14th-century and later house, including the party wall with No. 44, were recorded during demolition work as part of the conversion from café to offices. They were partly medieval in date, possibly the remains of a detached kitchen block. The main building had been recorded by Messrs Bryant and Leech in 1979, with further work in 1992.

John Bryant, BaRAS

St James Church, ST 58887346. During repair and conversion work inside the former Benedictine priory church, opportunity was taken to record various areas temporarily stripped of their render. The south wall of the south aisle was shown to be of 14th-century date at the west end, despite accounts of a total rebuild at the end of the 17th century. One jamb of an original entrance survived, with, above, a square window embrasure, later blocked. There was evidence of a former west gallery. In a room to the rear of the church, the south face of a substantial medieval wall was recorded, possibly once part of the priory's Chapter House.

Prior to construction adjacent to the west end of the church (ST 58877344), an archaeological evaluation was carried out. Three trenches were excavated, each at right angles to St. James' Parade, also a trial hole against the rear wall of the White Hart public house. A further trench was dug by labourers, under archaeological supervision. Foundations of several medieval buildings were identified, along with housing of the 17th and 18th centuries. One of the later dwellings had re-used the earlier walls in its cellar. Until the Dissolution, the site lay within the precinct of the Benedictine priory – itself a cell of Tewkesbury Abbey – and the medieval walls may be the remains of service buildings. It is believed that the existing White Hart public house on the west of the site is the dwelling house mentioned as adjoining the great Gatehouse in 1579.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Church House, St. James, ST 58887348. During renovation of the building, opportunity was taken to record the rear elevation and other areas. Church House incorporates remains of the west claustal range of St. James Priory, founded c. 1129. The rear elevation includes two arches of the west cloister walk, which was rebuilt in the 14th century with a first floor above. One arch was found to contain a surviving fragment of the original open tracery. The medieval wall now survives to a height of about 6.50 m, above which is a 17th-century extension including a gable. Extensive work on the house had been commissioned in 1665–6 by Thomas Ellis, a ruling elder of the early Baptist church at Broadmead near by, and included a recently-rediscovered chimney-piece, complete with initials and the date, 1666, which was also carried above the front entrance.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Bishopsworth, Redhouse Farm, ST 575683 (BRSMG 32/1993). Limited excavation carried out on land adjacent to Hareclive Road, Bishopsworth, for the Gatehouse Centre Ltd., recovered the partial ground plan of Redhouse Farm (late 18th-century Bedberry's Farm), known to have existed on this site until the 1950s. All the walls were considered to be of 18th-century date, although one, a boundary(?) wall may date to the late 17th century. No evidence for earlier occupation of the site was found.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Shirehampton, Grumwell Close, ST 53317708. An evaluation was carried out on a site at the east end of Grumwell Close, with the excavation of three trenches. No features earlier than the 19th century were found, although residual medieval pottery sherds and possible Palaeolithic worked flints were recovered.

John Bryant, BaRAS

Shirehampton, Barrow Hill Crescent, ST 52477720 (BRSMG 13/1993). Trial trenching between Barrow Hill Crescent and St. Mary's Road, for the Guinness Housing Association, revealed a series of post-holes interpreted as part of a round-house of prehistoric, probably MBA date.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

Westbury-on-Trym, Badminton School, ST 57187655 (BRSMG 6/1993). The excavation of three small trenches in an area of the school grounds (formerly part of Cote House), to be developed as a new art block, found no evidence for land use prior to the creation of gardens in the 18th century.

A survey of a group of standing garden walls and associated buildings confirmed them to be part of a rare 'key-hole'-shaped walled garden and a late 18th-century heated greenhouse. Both features are attributed to John Wedgewood, a founder of the Royal Horticultural Society, who had lived at Cote House and experimented with the growing of exotic fruits.

Rod Burchill, BaRAS

CHEDWORTH, *Chedworth Roman villa*, SP 052134. During conservation work on the *nymphaeum*, opportunity was taken to confirm that its rear (north) wall was faced. Roman work on this face is preserved to the highest surviving level of the structure, i.e. c. 2 m. Re-used building materials, including architectural fragments, had been used in its construction.

Roger Goodburn, for the National Trust

CHELTENHAM, *99–107 High Street*, SO 95152229. Four small test pits were dug in the floor of the old Co-op in Cheltenham High Street. No archaeological deposits pre-dating the 18th century were present. The brick walls of a building shown on a map of 1860 were recorded.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

CINDERFORD, *Hastings Road*, SO 651138. Observations on a derelict industrial site proposed for development recorded a holloway or track, possibly a tramway, leading to an old shaft west of Cannop Foundry. There was also a possible furnace site with large amounts of vitrified slag. The site has been damaged by the extensive installation of mains services.

J.G.P. Erskine, AS/GCC

CIRENCESTER, *City Bank*, SP 03250130. Field evaluation on behalf of Cirencester Town Council identified a continuation of the 1st–2nd-century ditches and palisade slot previously excavated by R. Reece in 1977; these features were sealed beneath 3rd–4th-century ploughsoil.

A. Barber, CAT

Paternoster School, *Watermoor Road*, SP 02530146. An evaluation was undertaken to the rear of the school, where reconstruction of an existing hydrotherapy pool is proposed. Trial trenches revealed walls and floors dating to the RB period, which can be interpreted as elements of a large house partly excavated by D.M. Rennie in 1958 (*TBGAS XC*, 1971).

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

Watermoor School, SP 02670129. The foundations of an extension to the school library were partly hand-excavated. The site lies in *Insula VII* of *Corinium*, c. 35 m from the west wall. The lowest deposit reached during the excavation contained 19th-century pottery. Roman deposits were not disturbed.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

DEERHURST, *Priory Farm*, SO 87122992. Six pits, each 1 cubic m, were excavated to the east of Priory Farm. The pits were within the scheduled ancient monument of Deerhurst Priory, which had been founded by the end of the 8th century. RB finds have also been reported from the site. The function of the pits was to house the uprights of a new cowshed, and the archaeological work was funded by the landowner as a condition of scheduled monument consent. In most of the pits a thick deposit of dark soil, representing the post-Dissolution cultivation, directly overlay the reddish-brown undisturbed subsoil at a depth of c. 0.75 m below the present ground surface. In one of the pits, this material overlay the truncated remains of a small ditch, the fill of which produced a single abraded sherd of Severn Valley Ware. Although it was impossible to tell, within the limited area excavated, whether the ditch represents evidence of RB or later activity, it does clearly indicate that archaeological features are likely to survive on the site, below the layer of cultivated soil.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

DYMOCK, *Land adjacent to Winserdine and Rose Cottage*, SO 69913139. An evaluation of a development site measuring 0.57 ha was undertaken. Some 2% of the area was sampled by trial trenching, revealing two stone-built, semicircular structures and several ditches dating to the RB period. The functions of these features were not ascertained; quantities of iron-working slag found in the Roman deposits might indicate that some industrial process was carried out either in the area, or in close proximity.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

FAIRFORD, *Milestone House, London Road, SP 171007*. As a result of a planning application for gravel-extraction, the OAU carried out an evaluation on this site, which lies in an area of extensive prehistoric and RB settlement. Immediately to the south are cropmarks of a double-ditched enclosure and to the east finds of IA and RB pottery have been made. Three 30 m long trenches, 1.55 m wide, were excavated, comprising a 2% sample of the proposed extraction-area. A small number of shallow ditches were found in the north half of the site and several pits were located, cut into the top of the ditches. No dating evidence was recovered. A wide, E-W aligned linear depression was found during later topsoil stripping to be a natural hollow.

C. Bell, OAU

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Roman Settlement, SO 785029*. During the 33rd consecutive season of excavation an examination of a small area of the rear courtyard of the villa produced evidence of a 4ft wide bedding trench similar to those found at the front in the 1960s. Re-examination of the NE part of Room 6, the 84 ft front corridor, was completed. Little survived of the three panels of mosaic found well preserved in 1961. However, some new evidence, mainly of the border, was recorded; this, combined with some recently acquired colour slides from former diggers, should enable completion of the full-colour reproduction painting.

Further examination of the pavement's foundations showed that it is now better dated to the early 4th century, rather than 20-30 years later, as at first thought. The adjacent wall trenches were cleared of the back-fill after robbing to reveal that the entire 3ft wide, horizontally-laid mortared wall footings of the villa's primary rectangular central block stood on five 3ft 6in wide courses of massive pitched stones, the lowest of which were set fully 9 ft below Roman floor level. The secondary phase footings, those of Wing Rooms 5, 7 and 19, along with those of the outer walls of the front and rear corridors, consisted of up to three courses of pitched stones in trenches 2ft 6in wide and 4ft 6in and 3ft deep respectively. This evidence, combined with that of the high-quality finds and with the uses to which the rooms were put, being mainly associated with work, leads to the conclusion that the principal domestic suites were upstairs; in what must surely have been a multi-storey building.

Further traces were found of the re-occupation of Room 6 in the wake of the fire which destroyed most of the villa. They included three post-holes of a cross-wall partitioning off the NE end of the room, in which the roof appeared to have been supported on three equidistant medial posts. Traces also survived of an undateable hearth: taking this evidence with the relatively well preserved pavement and the concentration of finds of post-Roman grass-tempered pottery over the area, the whole suggests domestic occupation, separated from the animal housing at the SW end (reported in 1992) by the central cross-passage at the entrance. The entire layout is similar to that of an early medieval long house.

Building E, some 100 yds to the south, erected on a platform of stone rubble from the villa ruins, was covered by soil containing a few sherds of grass-tempered ware. An ox skull from its floor has recently returned a C14 date of between A.D. 540-640. Although there is no stratigraphical connection between the two buildings, the pottery link, when taken with the C14 date, does suggest that the re-occupation of Room 6 may well be of this late date.

E.G. Price

GLOUCESTER, *St. Mary de Crypt Schoolroom, Southgate Street*. Whilst carrying out repairs to the north end of the first floor, ASTAM Design, surveyors, found that one side of a Tudor fireplace serving the room over the passage was exposed, also a wall-cupboard adjoining. At some later stage a spiral staircase had been inserted from the ground floor to the attic and in its turn removed, probably during the third quarter of the 19th century when various alterations were carried out.

J.E.C. Peters, ASTAM Design Limited

Reports of minor sites were presented by Malcolm J. Watkins, Gloucester City Director of Archaeology, The observations were recorded by Anthony P. Garrod, Senior Excavations Officer, Gloucester City Archaeology Unit.

St. Michael's Square, SO 833182 (site 3/1993). Observations were made in a new mains-water trench, cut along the south side carriage-way, 1 m deep. Patchy eroded remains of a Jurassic and Bunter pebble Roman surface 6 cm thick was recorded on the layer-above-natural, from a depth of 28 cm, being part of the open metalled area extending around the legionary and *colonia* outer defences.

49 *Cherston Court*, SO 865183 (site 4/1993). Observations were made in foundation trenches for a side extension to the above building, 1 m deep. There was no evidence for a Roman land boundary alongside Ermin Street. A large undefined late 19th-century gravel pit was recorded within the trenched area.

15 *Kingsholm Road, Kingsholm*, SO 83471944 (site 7/1993). Observations were made in foundation trenches for the rebuild of a rear wing, 2.8 m deep. Extensive 1st-century Roman gravel workings reached beyond the area trenched to a depth of 2.8 m. Loam and charcoal tip-lines within the fill contained mid 1st-century pottery and bones. Finds included a *sestertius* of Nero and an Italian pottery lamp (c. A.D. 40–80). The gravel workings destroyed all military levels in this area of the Kingsholm Claudio-Neronian fortress.

A medieval pit 2.8 m in diameter, containing a small number of bones and 12th- to 13th-century potsherds, cut the Roman gravel-pit fill down to natural.

22 *Painswick Road*, SO 845171 (site 8/1993). Following the report of a well, discovered on land adjacent, the owner said that the front half of the above property was originally a 17th- to 18th-century Lias stone cottage. The roof of the now-rendered building was altered when its modern rear half was built. A back-filled and capped Victorian brick well, 80 cm in diameter, was located in vacant land on the west side of the above property (formerly nos. 18–20 Painswick Road).

118 *Millbrook Street*, SO 842182 (site 12/1993). Observations were made in foundation trenches for the redevelopment of a demolished house plot bounding Derby Road, 1.2 m deep. An undated shallow pit feature, with a fill similar to the overlying former field level was found. Remains of the 19th-century brick terraced house, garden and concreted lorry park area to the north, overlay the former ploughed field.

4 *College Street*, SO 83031871 (site 19/1993). Observations were made in a sewer-replacement trench from within the street carriage-way to the front doorway, 1.4 m deep. Part of a medieval workshop floor consisted of laminated occupation levels, containing iron hammer-scale, slag, burnt clay and charcoal fragments, including 14th-century pottery. The area bounded an internal wall-sill of Lias stone packed in sandy loam. This was recorded from a depth of 1.2 m.

A late or post-medieval building was indicated by a charcoal-specked occupation-level on a floor of rammed estuarine clay with stone fragments. The latter bounded a wall-footing of Oolite and Lias stone, bonded with a sand mortar. This was recorded to a depth of 90 cm. The remains of a row of buildings demolished in 1880 when College Street was widened to the existing east side frontage had left a destruction layer of white plaster, mortar and brick fragments.

P & H Motors Limited, Priory Road, SO 83021908 (site 25/1993). Observations were made in foundation trenches for a new showroom on the east side of the existing building 2.8 m deep. Extensive 19th-century rubbish-tip levels overlay laminated estuarine river-silts shot with seams of black ferric oxide, with occasional bones, stones and Bunter pebbles, exceeding 2.8 m in depth. This fill was within the course of the Old Severn, bounded by Priory Road, alias Water Street, and the grounds of St. Oswald's Priory.

1 *Kingsbarton Street*, SO 83511822, (site 27/1993). Observations made in house foundation trenches, 1.54 m deep, revealed a U-shaped ditch of Roman or medieval date, 1.4 m wide, cutting the natural across the trenched area. It extended at an angle of 90 degrees towards the rear-centre of 108 Eastgate Street, formerly 62 Barton Street. See site 7/1976 for similar land boundary ditches on the south side of Barton Street.

The Kingsholm Inn, Kingsholm Road, SO 83471914 (site 31/1993). Observations were made in trenches for underpinning the inner wall foundation, 1.14 m deep. The cambered east side edge to a probable N–S

Roman road alignment bounded by an open metalled surface, was recorded to the rear of the front bar of the inn at a depth of 90 cm; located 9 m east of the modern eastern kerb of Kingsholm Road. An upper surface of graded iron slag pieces, rammed together with Lias, Oölite and Red Sandstone fragments, overlay successive silted surfaces of Lias and Oölite stones with a large Bunter pebble content. Each of the above surfaces were worn smooth from continuous use, unlike the rougher stone surface bounding the side of the above cambered level. The conjectured Roman street alignment was overlain with a gritty silted black loam, containing 12th–13th-century potsherds.

9 Sandhurst Road, Kingsholm, SO 83441963 (site 33/1993). Observations were made in foundation trenches for a rear-side extension and an adjacent detached garage, 1.2 m deep. These revealed an area within the Kingsholm Claudio-Neronian fortress where parts of respective floor areas within a building or buildings of post-in-trench construction were recorded at a depth of 1 m. The floors and occupation levels were sealed by a destruction deposit of clay and loam. Associated finds appear to be legionary rather than cavalry, including a 'Claudian copy', a broken AE cuirass hook, a bone belt buckle, and an iron *pilum* spear point and shank 33 cm long. A layer of loam 30 cm thick containing wall plaster, bone and pottery overlay and merged with the above destruction level. This layer is associated with a number of mid 1st-century rubbish pits capped with a layer of clean gravel.

In the later Roman or Saxon palace level there were remains of a gravel-metalled surface, bounding a possible timber wall-slot, which overlay the above loam level at a depth of 55 cm. A sherd of Saxon pottery was found just above the gravel surface, within the accumulated dark loam layer extending across the area.

23 and 25 Kingsholm Road, Kingsholm, SO 83481947 (site 34/1993). Observations made in trenches for underpinning within respective open antechambers fronting elevated front doors, 2 m deep, revealed part of a human skeleton laid supine with the head to the west. This had been dug out at 2 m deep by the builders, working at no. 23. In both properties there was a Roman level of loam from a depth of 1.2 m. This find was thought to belong to the central Kingsholm Roman burial ground.

15 Park Street., SO 83321891 (site 37/1993). Observations made in foundation trenches, 2.15 m deep, for a rear kitchen extension, revealed part of a Roman masonry building at a depth of 2 m. A length of robbed internal or party wall, 60 cm wide, formed a T-junction with a cross-wall footing 30 cm wide. Three separate and undefined floor areas bounded the wall alignments. A small sunken clay hearth was recorded in one floor. The floor surfaces were of simple construction; respectively made with compacted Jurassic pebbles or small fragments of building stone/tile with Bunter pebbles. One surface was made from rammed part-reddened burnt clay lumps, probably re-used from a demolished large oven feature. Similar surfaces with occupation levels were recorded beneath the above floor levels. An illegible AE4 coin and an AE cosmetics spoon, with a very short handle, were found adjacent to the above hearth. Remains of a layer of small Red Sandstone fragments bedded in dark gritty loam, overlay parts of the above floor levels. This undated layer survived only as small islands, intercut by large shallow dark loam features associated with a sherd of late Saxon pottery.

A layer of scattered estuarine clay with 13th–14th-century pottery was recorded in dark loam levels, from 1.5 m deep. This was probably construction or destruction spread from a medieval building site on the Park Street frontage.

71 Worcester Street, SO 83411902 (site 38/1993). Observations made in foundation trenches, 2.5 m deep, for the rebuild of the 19th-century rear kitchen wing, backing on to the Skinner Street frontage. Trenching exposed part of a large Roman pit or linear feature, backfilled with redeposited loam, capped with a rubbish fill containing mid 1st-century pottery, the trench having been cut down from the layer-above-natural.

A well-made wall foundation of narrow elongated slabs of Lias stone bonded with loose sand/mortar, extended along the Skinner Street frontage, to a depth of 2 m, probably part of a building (medieval undercroft?) founded within an undefined wider construction trench or sunken area extended 4.5 m back from the street frontage. Associated finds include late 13th- to 14th-century pottery. A disused 19th-

century brick-lined well, situated north of the above foundations cut packed courses of Lias stonework, possibly the remains of an earlier medieval well. The adjoining 19th-century property, no. 2 Skinner Street, appears to be founded upon the greater southern half of the above Lias foundations, indicating the possible site of a large masonry medieval building standing just beyond the Alvin Gate. In this location the building would have been demolished in the Civil War siege.

Kingsholm Surgery, Alvin Street, SO 83491901 (site 4/1994). Observations made in foundation trenches for a new surgery building 1.8 m deep revealed the remains of a Roman metallated surface made largely of small angular pieces of limestone, bedded on the layer-above-natural at a depth of 90 cm.

Two opposing U-shaped ditch alignments, averaging 3.5 to 4 m wide, and 2.3 m deep, were recorded across the site. One ditch length at a distance of 4 m runs parallel with Alvin Street. The opposing length or leg was traced 40 m northwards into the site area. A continuing alignment would bound the east side of the developed and occupied area of Kingsholm. The green to khaki loam fill of the ditches contained banded and garden snail shells, 2nd- to 4th-century Roman pottery, bones and oyster shells. These ditches could form the SE angle of an outer ditched perimeter bounding Kingsholm's Roman or medieval suburb.

Gloucestershire Royal Hospital Complex, South Hamlet, Wotton, SO 83381882 (site 14/1994). Observations were made in trenches and shafts 3.1 to 4.6 m deep for the hospital new mains sewer scheme which extends south from the frontage of 44 London Road, into the hospital grounds to the rear, and then proceeds east along the hospital service road to the Wotton hillock. A wide undefined metallated surface of stone and gravel bounding the south side of the former Roman London Road alignment was traced south, beneath the garden of 44 London Road, at a depth of 1.3 m. An upper, wet silted level of metallating, saturated with marsh- and wandering-snail shells, contained 4th-century pottery. A 13th-century pit cut the above metallated area, from within overlying dark loam levels.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

GUITING POWER, *Guiting Power 3 round barrow, SP 0956724549.* Excavation of the remaining areas on the berm prior to restoration of the barrow revealed three pits and a shallow scrape into the bedrock. One pit was packed with charcoal and contained adult hand and foot bones together with scraps of foetal bone, probably deliberate placement at another location of pyre-material from the primary cremation. A second pit contained cremated bone and pyre clearance-material from an adult cremation, the bulk of which was not found on the site. A third pit contained scattered charcoal, large fragments of food-vessel, flint and animal bone. The final shallow scrape bore signs of burning over its base. The total number of individuals represented by cremations on the site is four: two adults, a neonate and an infant.

Data from an experimental cremation pyre fired near the site suggest that a patch of burnt material at the centre of the demolished post-ring under the barrow mound may be the location of the pyre for the primary cremation, deposited in a shallow pit dug through it. The experiment provided information on likely processes of prehistoric cremation and the traces such pyres might leave.

Excavation of the barrow and ring-ditch, completed in 1992, was followed by the restoration of the mound to its original diameter of 20 m, giving the estimated height of its level top at 1.3 m. The mound is set centrally within a ring-ditch 3 m wide and 39 m in external diameter, from which it is separated by a berm. The site has been reseeded as pasture land. Further details in *CARG Research Report 9, 1993.*

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Kenel Leasow, SP 09802520. This area, on a weak ridge bounded by confluent streams of the River Windrush and under arable cultivation, has produced a rich scatter of flintwork and items of domestic stonework to suggest the possibility of an underlying settlement of later neolithic/early BA date. The central area was examined by high resolution magnetometry and seen to contain pits, possible hut structures, and ephemeral boundaries. This site, about 400 m NE of Guiting Power 3 round barrow (q.v.), is the nearest flint scatter to the monument, and has produced comparable flint artefacts suggesting the possibility that the two sites may be contemporary and linked. Further details in *CARG Research Report 10 (1994).*

Alistair Marshall, CARG

The Park, SP 08322587. High resolution magnetometry at 0.5 m spacing and 0.1nT range was carried out over the mid-IA farmstead (area 0.37 ha) in order to add clarity to the scan done in 1990, and to resolve some of the fine structure indicated by weaker anomalies. Selected areas of the interior and perimeter were resurveyed at 0.25 m spacing for maximum clarity. The habitation area (0.15 ha) was seen within a square of side 39 m, partly defined by lengths of ditch or chains of pits broken by gaps, probably for access with a main entrance in its E side. Its interior appears to be divided into a W part free of pits, containing a circular hut and an E part with more scattered pits. At least 40 pits (excluding those excavated in 1989) occurred within this main enclosure with a distinct cluster at the S side and a ring of about 10 m diameter surrounding the possible round-house in the NW angle. A straight ditch some 93 m long extends parallel to and 5 m beyond the N perimeter of the habitation area, the intervening passage thus formed perhaps providing access from the E front end of the farmstead past the habitation (with one side entrance leading into it), and on into the working area which forms the W half of the site. The E end of this passage includes an angled extension ditch, possibly to funnel stock along this route. A clear track can be seen approaching the possible main entrance on the E side. The working area (0.20 ha), about 38 m wide and 53 m long, contains far fewer anomalies and is marked by a less magnetically enhanced perimeter. Weak linear anomalies suggest internal fencing and the W end may have been shielded by posts or a palisade. Irregular paddock-like enclosures or cultivation plots can be seen just beyond the N perimeter of the enclosure, and less clearly along its S side. Further details in *CARG Research Report 10* (1994).

Alistair Marshall, CARG

The Bowsings, SP 08582586. A high-resolution fluxgate magnetometer geophysical survey was carried out over the site to supplement the scan of 1990. The enclosure ditch is now seen to delimit 0.39 ha and to be based on a regular trapezoid 80 m long, 66 m wide at the E entrance end, and 49 m wide at the W end. Symmetry and refinement of ditch line suggest that the site has been laid out as a single design. On the interior a funnel-like passage leads from the entrance to form an axial track. The NE quadrant of the site contains an area of storage pits within a delimited area, and curving anomalies on the NW side of the interior may indicate huts. No traces of any structures suggesting rectangular house forms were detected. Variation in magnetic susceptibility inside the ditch gave some support for the presence of the rampart.

EXCAVATION. The main cluster of rock-cut pits, located within the NE quadrant of the interior by magnetometry, was examined by excavation of an area 20 m by 12 m. The surface produced an intense scatter of occupation-débris with a high proportion of mainly 2nd–4th-century A.D. Roman pottery and entirely 4th-century A.D. coins, but with some scattered mid–later IA pottery. Fifteen rock-cut pits contained only stratified material of middle IA type. One of the pits contained material of the early decades after the Roman conquest and included a ?ritual deposit of four whetstones. The enclosure ditch was sectioned on the N, W and S sides and the stratigraphic sequence was confirmed and amplified; initial silting during the mid–later IA contained two or three episodes of consolidation and collapse, to be followed by gradual infilling of the upper part with débris from a Romanised farm-steading. A scatter of iron slag indicates later Roman iron working, and a silvered bronze dagger guard with enamel-work may suggest reprocessing of scrap.

In order to aid interpretation of features, experimental storage of grain, under carefully monitored conditions, has been undertaken in several of the original pits. Two were sealed and intended to represent over-winter storage of seed corn and a third, larger pit weather-proofed, but not sealed, to assess storage of food grain to which repeated access would have been required. Further details in *CARG Research Report 10* (1994).

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Home Ground

A rectangular area of high resistance (SP 0958324520) detected to the W of the later Saxon apsidal church and considered as a possible site for the later Saxon/early medieval hall proved to be of natural origin. Test excavations elsewhere within the interior of the later Saxon defensive enclosure also failed to locate the hall, which may perhaps lie under the current Old Manor. Reconstruction of the late Saxon apsidal church

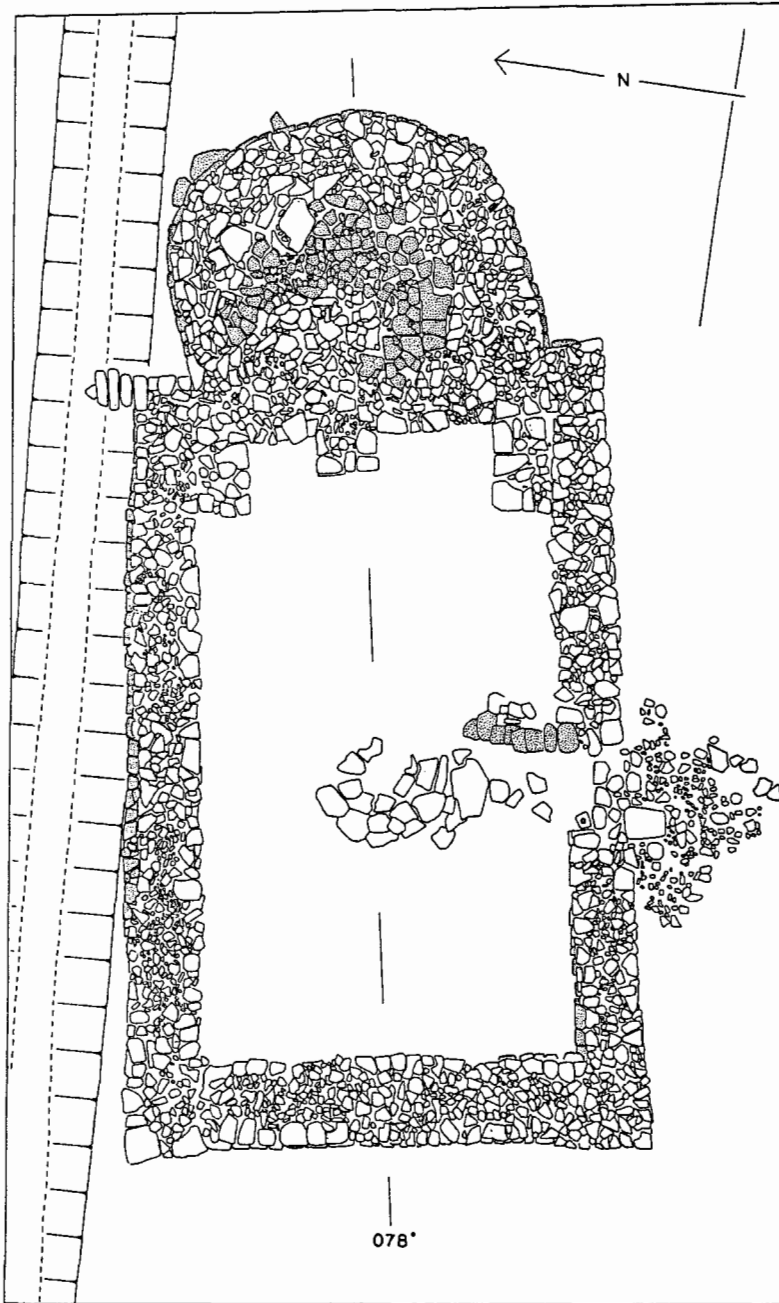


Fig. 1 Guiting Power, Home Ground. The late Saxon apsidal church after complete excavation.

(built after 950 A.D.) was undertaken. This small drystone church with rectangular nave and elongated semicircular raised apse (Fig. 1) was completely excavated during 1990–2, and its unstable poorly-constructed fabric was removed. The reconstruction was to the level at which it had survived. A raft of reinforced concrete was laid, the limits of walls marked in and a core of concrete blocks set along the mid-line to form a rigid base on to which facing stone could be bonded at its rear giving the impression of drystone work. The original limestone paving of the raised apse had decayed beyond recovery and was replaced by cut flags of compatible Cotswold limestone.

Alistair Marshall, CARG

Lower Home Ground, Sunken way, SP 09622434. Although the N and W defensive perimeters of the later Saxon site are visible and have been investigated in some detail, the remaining course is unknown. It was thought that a sunken way running to the S of the parish church might mark a S margin, but excavation discounted this, any boundary being to the N. Excavation of the general rubble, rich in medieval to modern material covering the sunken way, revealed a road surface metalled with packed limestone rubble, bearing cart-ruts, and resting on natural clay. The S wall of a drystone enclosure lay at the top edge of the N bank of this sunken way. Associated deposits and medieval débris suggested that farmsteading might be located further upslope.

Alistair Marshall, CARG

HAWLING, *Hawling Manor, SP 066230.* Observations on building work revealed a stone-built drain or watercourse leading to a filled-in pond at the rear of the church. It is probably contemporary with the house (mid 17th century).

J.G.P. Erskine, AS/GCC

HEMPSTED, 123–131 *Hempsted Lane, SO 81641669.* Observations made in a small housing development on the former Home Farm paddock, *c.* 1 m deep, revealed a pit, with some bones and a sherd of 14th-century pottery, at the north end of the site. A small amount of 13th- to 17th-century potsherds was recovered from the paddock loam levels.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

HUCCLECOTE, *Hucclecote villa.* Work in the area N and E of the villa, prompted by the imminent construction of the A417 Brockworth Bypass, was commissioned by Frank Graham Consulting Engineers on behalf of the Department of Transport.

BROCKWORTH SEWER DIVERSION, CENTRED ON SO 87771760. Observation of the construction of a new sewer within a 200 m long by 10 m broad easement, running alongside the N–E boundary of the Hucclecote Centre, resulted in the discovery of a large structure and several boundary ditches dating to the RB period. After excavation the structure was found to have parallel foundations set *c.* 10 m apart, which measured up to 2.5 m wide by 1.3 m deep. The foundations were packed with layers of stone supported at the base by oak piles which had survived due to wet ground conditions. The structure lies *c.* 80 m NE of the villa; its function is unclear.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, CENTRED ON SO 87761760. Because of the proposed construction of a water-main in 1994, a geophysical survey of some 0.85 ha was commissioned from Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. Resistance and gradiometer survey were used, revealing possible examples of Roman boundary ditches, but the large structure was not detected.

Excavation of *c.* 0.135 ha was undertaken within the eastern corner of the grounds of the Hucclecote Centre in advance of the construction of a new slip-road linking the M5 motorway with the Brockworth Bypass. The excavated area lies *c.* 150 m E of Hucclecote villa and was found to contain a rectilinear system of ditches, interpreted as boundaries enclosing small fields or paddocks. The discovery is significant since previous work has suggested that no such enclosures were present in the landscape surrounding the villa (*TBGAS* 107 (1989), 241). The boundaries developed over several centuries: an early phase,

represented by ditches up to 4 m wide by 0.9 m deep appears to have been in use during the 1st century A.D.; a later phase, of smaller ditches dated to the later Roman period. The enclosures contained a number of pits, post/stake settings and gullies which may signify the presence of small structures. Overlying the Roman deposits were a number of medieval plough furrows associated with a headland running at a right angle to the ends of the furrows. These were aligned with the Roman boundaries, implying perhaps that the villa landscape influenced the layout of the medieval field system.

Charles Parry, ASD/GCC

4 & 5 Millbridge Cottages, SO 87781772. Road improvements to the A417 meant that the buildings known as 4–6 Millbridge Cottages had to be relocated. A structural survey was undertaken by CHAU in September 1991 and a report produced (H.A.S. 120). In the autumn of 1993 the cottages were relocated, and the unit carried out a small scale excavation on the site to determine its earlier history, directed by Alan Thomas. The cottages comprised a timber-framed central section, dating to the late 16th–early 17th century, with 19th-century brick extensions at either end. The trenches in the extensions produced only deposits of garden soil. Beneath the cottages and to the west, more substantial remains survived.

PERIOD 1: A scatter of Roman potsherds was found over the site, presumably from the villa and field system just to the south. A number of features of possible Roman date were discovered beneath a roadway, but dating awaits pottery analysis.

PERIOD 2: Several shallow pits containing 12th-century and earlier pottery were found sealed beneath floor surfaces in the southern half of the site. These floor levels contained medieval pottery, and suggest that a succession of buildings occupied the site during that period. These may well be related to the mill that gave the cottages their name, which is referred to in the Domesday survey. The roadway sealing the period 1 features ran E–W across the site towards what was identified as the possible site of the early millpond in the next field. Three postholes formed an alignment which correlated with the south edge of this road, perhaps suggesting a contemporary building.

PERIOD 3: Numerous postholes and small pits cut the period 2 track, reflecting several phases of building. A rubble spread sealed these features, probably derived from demolition material.

PERIOD 4: This was represented only within the cottage, by a spread of stiff yellow clay presumably laid as a foundation-layer for the 16th/17th-century cottages; there were no corresponding levels outside.

PERIOD 5: A floor of 19th-century red quarry tiles was discovered in the eastern part of the cottage, and both the east and west walls were supported on chamfered plinths. These plinths were clearly re-used, probably being inserted when the lower part of the timber frame was replaced with brick in the 19th century, possibly at the same time as the N and S extensions were added. Outside the cottage numerous post-holes seen beneath the garden soil appear to be of 17th-century date, some cutting the period 2 roadway.

Nic Appleton-Fox, CHAU

KEMBLE, Fosse View House, ST 987972. Emergency excavation of five inhumations was carried out on behalf of CDC following discovery during gardening activities. The burials lay adjacent to the RB inhumations discovered in 1983 and 1990 (AR16). Two slab-lined graves, orientated N–S and NE–SW, contained extended, supine inhumations in wooden coffins accompanied by hobnails and other grave goods indicative of an RB date. Leg bones, coffin fittings and hobnails from a third RB burial were noted. Two shallow graves contained flexed inhumations, buried without coffins or grave goods, with one grave cutting an RB burial. The grave-forms and body-attitudes are paralleled in the Saxon burials at the adjacent West Lane site.

A. Barber, CAT

West Lane, ST 987972. The final phase of excavation on behalf of Colburn Developments Ltd and Mapson Homes (AR17) revealed multi-period activity. IA pits containing two complete inhumations and part of a third were discovered, as well as six Saxon burials. Extensive quarrying occurred in the 12th–13th centuries along the West Lane frontage, followed by the construction of a dry-stone building, composed of three principal rooms, set within a plot defined by dry-stone walls. Pottery of late 13th- to mid 14th-century

date was associated with the occupation of the building. The corner of an additional stone-built structure of uncertain nature was located to the west of the building.

R. King, CAT

KEMPSFORD, *Middle Farm*, SU 146978. Field walking on a cropmark site undertaken in the course of checking a forestry application produced RB pottery and some indeterminate worked flints.

J.G.P. Erskine, AS/GCC

KINGSWOOD, *Coach House Cottage, Dyehouse Yard*, ST 74739209. A watching brief was undertaken during the construction of a garage. The site was thought to be within the area of Kingswood Abbey. Topsoil stripping and the excavation of foundation trenches revealed walls and a floor surface of Red Sandstone, associated with medieval and post-medieval finds. These structures are interpreted as elements belonging to the medieval abbey, the plan of which is uncertain.

Derek Goult, AS/GCC

Siston Hill Farm, Warmley, ST 663752. A programme of field evaluation on behalf of J.A. Pye (Oxford) Ltd. led to the excavation of six trenches in two discrete blocks of land.

In the southern field there was a double-ditched multi-phased earthwork enclosure covering 0.45 ha situated on a south-facing hillside. No artefacts were recovered from the ditches, although a single Neolithic flint came from the ditch upcast used to form the outer bank. A stone-lined slot on the top of this bank probably represents the setting for a palisade. The north end of the trench cut slightly into the internal platform, revealing a single posthole and a shallow pit. Both features were sealed below a layer of loamy clay which yielded a single sherd of IA pottery. A trackway associated with the latest phase of the enclosure provided no dating evidence.

In the northern field an undated lead or bronze smelting hearth was uncovered, and a large surface feature proved to be a rubble-filled mine-shaft of 18th-century date. The area has a long history of extractive industry and further mine-shafts are known from the vicinity.

Roy King, CAT

LECHLADE, *Gassons Road*, SP 211000. Excavation was carried out for CDC on a site adjacent to the Butlers Field site, previously excavated by the OAU. A cluster of intercutting pits was found, the recut fill of one containing Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery. The pits were succeeded by a late BA/Early IA post-built structure of uncertain function. Its dimensions exceeded 36 m in length and 6 m in width, with internal divisions. A gully at one end of the structure led to a possible sump. A trackway, identified in the previous excavations, was also found; flanking segmented ditches were replaced by a continuous ditched boundary, which was in turn cut by several IA pits and postholes. An RB ditch, part of an extensive system visible on aerial photographs, was also found.

R. King, CAT

LONGFORD, *Rosedale, Sandhurst Lane*, SO 83381986. Observations made in foundation trenches for a north side-extension to the house, revealed a N-S U-shaped Roman ditch, 2.8 m wide and 1.55 m deep. The lower fill contained banded and garden snail shells and sherds of mid 1st-century pottery. This feature was sectioned approximately 150 m beyond the north side defences of the Kingsholm Claudio-Neronian fortress.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

Upper Parting Cleansing Services Ltd (sewer trench), Sandhurst Lane, SO 830205 (site 52/1992). Observations were made in part of the length of the above new sewer trench, 2.3 to 1.3 m deep, extending along Sandhurst Lane between Broadboard Bridge and the junction with Walham Lane North. A possible plough soil layer of brown loam containing 2nd- to 4th-century potsherds, and associated with a 2nd-century pit, overlay and cut the Kingsholm terrace layer-above-natural from a depth of 64 cm. An E-W Roman ditch alignment bounded the above Roman ground level to the north. This ditch was previously

recorded beneath Sandhurst Lane, on the south side of the above junction (site 36/1978). An extensive dark stony loam layer, shot with scattered loose mortar and wall plaster, *tegulae* and Red Sandstone fragments, butchered bone and 2nd- to 4th-century potsherds, was recorded at a depth of 84 cm, north of the above junction, located opposite the site of a Roman building (*Glevensis* 14, (1980) 30). This was a possible Roman destruction or redeposited layer, re-used as make-up within the medieval or post-medieval narrow sunken Sandhurst Lane and extending into and across the Broadboard Brook flood plain.

SANDHURST LANE. The sewer-trench was largely machined out along the east side of the modern, widened Sandhurst Lane carriageway, exposing the former narrower sunken lane levels. Two undated successive rammed Bunter pebble surfaces, bedded on clay make-up were recorded above the Roman level.

The 18th- to 19th-century lane levels consisted of an eroded surface of Bunter pebble, bedded on a pink clay make-up 60 cm thick, containing hand-made brick fragments. It was bounded along its east side by a silted ditch alignment. Subsequent surfaces of Lias stone and 8 cm brick fragments were bounded with a Lias stone kerb, extending along the inner edge of the above ditch. Macadam surfaces overlay these levels.

At the site of the Broadboard Brook bridges the partly robbed remains of a former south side masonry bridge abutment was observed 11.3 m south of the re-aligned modern brick bridge.

A.P. Garrod, GAU

LYDNEY, Lydney Institute, SO 629028. On a site located to the east of Whitecross Manor and Lydney furnace, trial trenching revealed features possibly representing medieval buildings fronting on to Lydney High Street. Large lumps of slag were also found in the trenches, but there was no evidence that the site contained any part of Lydney furnace.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

MINCHINHAMPTON, Windmill Road, SO 86560074. Previously unrecorded Roman activity was discovered by a member of the public on a building site off Windmill Road. A subsequent watching brief identified a ditch running across the site. Several stone and clay hearths were located to its south, associated with pits containing iron slag.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

NAUNTON, Ralph's Barn, SP 109213. Observation of topsoil stripping during building operations revealed a line of pits of IA date, and a Roman stone and clay hearth probably associated with iron working.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

NEWENT, Onslow Road, SO 73002585. A member of the public contacted the AS after finding two fragmentary Severn Valley ware vessels containing cremated bone and charcoal; a coin of Carausius (286–293 A.D.) and a small copper-alloy spatula were also associated with these cremations. Roman and post-medieval pottery, iron slag and a fragment of *tegula* were observed scattered in the vicinity of the find.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

Newent Business Park, SO 730257. A watching brief on the installation of the foundations for a new industrial unit produced large quantities of RB pottery in the upper layers, but no indication of structures. The entire area had previously been stripped of all topsoil.

J.G.P. Erskine, AS/GCC

MORETON-IN-MARSH, Tinker's Close, SP 205320. Field evaluation was carried out on behalf of Focus Housing Association Ltd. and Moreton-in-Marsh Parish Council. Part of an extensive system of medieval ditched fields or paddocks was found, which possibly predates the foundation of Moreton-in-Marsh as a planned town in the early 13th century.

R. Morton, CAT

PRESTBURY, *Prestbury Moat*, SO 9665524590. Excavation of foundations for an extension to the rear of 'Little Monk', Park Lane, was undertaken as a condition of scheduled monument consent, the house being situated within the western enclosure of Prestbury Moat. No significant deposits were observed; a small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered during the work.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

PRESTON, *Kings Meadow*, SP 034008. Three small trenches were excavated, following an evaluation on behalf of Tesco Ltd. A cobbled surface was sealed within ?Roman alluvium and a later wall was aligned at right-angles to Ermin Street. An area of burnt material was also sealed within this alluvium and overlay a palaeo-channel. A layer of silt with a few stones on a gravel ridge formed a ford aligned at right-angles to Ermin Street. Several ditches, charcoal-filled pits and two cremations were also found.

The most widespread change in the nature of the site was during the Roman period. The low-lying wet area with braided stream courses became covered with alluvium. A gravel island to the south was divided into plots with access to the road across the ford. A cobbled area was also constructed and burnt material was deposited into an almost silted up stream course.

Mark R. Roberts, OAU

RUDGEWAY, *Avon, Hortham Farm*, ST 628851. Field-walking carried out for Terry Adams Ltd. revealed a small number of Neolithic/BA worked flints and a concentration of burnt clay. The absence of RB artefact concentrations correlates with negative evaluation results in 1992, which revealed no evidence for ancillary structures or features to the S and E of Tockington Park villa.

A. Barber, CAT

RUSPIDGE, *Lightmoor*, SO 640115. Preliminary site walking on an area proposed for open-cast coal mining where trees had been partially clear-felled by the Forestry Authority revealed several old shafts or bell pits and coal adits.

J.P.G. Erskine, AS/GCC

ST. BRIAVELS, *Beeches Bungalow, St. Briavel's Common*, SO 53800311. An excavation was carried out in advance of the construction of an extension to a house built on the bank of Offa's Dyke. The foundations of the new structure were excavated archaeologically as a condition of scheduled monument consent. Recent deposits were found to overlie natural subsoil, suggesting that construction of the existing house had removed any trace of a bank. No evidence was seen for a western ditch at this point.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

SHERBORNE, *Sherborne to Clapton-on-the-Hill sewerage scheme*, SP 177147 to SP 164180. A watching brief on behalf of Thames Water recorded parallel banks and ditches, characteristic of medieval settlement, at the eastern end of Sherborne village. Organic deposits recovered from the vicinity of Sherborne Brook may represent the fill of a disused water course. These are of potential palaeo-environmental interest and date to the late glacial or early Flandrian period.

R. Morton, CAT

SIDDINGTON-SOUTH CERNEY, *Siddington to Duke's Brake pipeline*, SU 02509997-SU 07859729. A watching brief was commissioned by British Gas Southwestern during the construction of c. 7 km of new gas-pipe between Siddington and Drake's Barn, just over the county boundary in Wiltshire. Observations along the route of the pipeline resulted in 53 new additions to GC/SMR. These covered all periods from the prehistoric to the post-medieval and included finds of struck flint, RB and medieval pottery, a double-ditched field boundary of indeterminate date, and canal and Second World War structures. Additionally, two ditches, one of which contained tiny fragments of IA pottery, were recorded in the side of the pipe trench to the south of South Cerney airfield, and an RB site, consisting of linear rubble spreads associated with Roman pottery, was found in two fields to the south of Siddington, after the easement had been

stripped of topsoil. Although the pipeline was re-routed around the RB site, British Gas agreed to fund a short period of cleaning and recording at the stripped level. Several RB features were identified including a wall footing, a long rubble-filled ditch, the stone flue of a T-shaped corn dryer or malting floor, and the base of a small keyhole-shaped oven. The site has been provisionally interpreted as part of a larger agricultural complex, perhaps a villa, the bulk of which lies outside the area of the pipeline groundworks.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

SOMERFORD KEYNES, *Shorncliffe*, SU 02859680. Post-excavation work on the BA cemetery, has been completed this year; and a full report appears in these *Transactions* (above, pp. 17–57). The British Museum Research Laboratory has provided a radiocarbon date of 3480±60 BP (BM-2862) for the important Beaker burial found with a bronze bracelet, and they have agreed to date two further burials from the cemetery.

A. Barclay, OAU

SOUTH CERNEY, *South Cerney Wick*, SU 9508. Limited trial trenching was undertaken on an area of gravel terrace just NW of North Meadow, Cricklade. Cropmarks indicated the presence of ditched trackways and linear features. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the excavation the trackways were shown to post-date a phase of medieval alluviation.

S. Palmer and J. Hiller, OAU

STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, *Fosseway Farm*, SP 19152598. An evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed housing construction. Trial trenching revealed three successive ditches aligned E–W and roughly parallel to Well Lane. No firm dating evidence for the ditches was found; a single posthole of Roman date was also located.

Toby Catchpole AS/GCC

SWELL, *Swell Wold Quarry*, SP 14832675. Excavation of the site of a possible round barrow (Swell 13, O'Neil and Grinsell, *TBGAS* 79 (1960), 133) revealed a natural outcrop of loose Chipping Norton limestone. A small undated quarry-pit was the only archaeological feature located.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

TEMPLE GUITING, *Middle Ground*, SP 09142750. High resolution fluxgate magnetometry was carried out over the area of a ditched enclosure known from aerial photography (*RCHME* 1976, p. 119; Marshall, further data). The site lies at about 200 m above OD on Cotteswold Sands limestone immediately overlooking the River Windrush, and is under long-established pastureland. The basically rectangular enclosure (Fig. 2) is 0.38 ha in area, 66 m long and 48 m wide with the straight N side splayed out to add another 10 m to its W end. The enclosure is very regular, and gives every indication of having been laid out in a single operation. A 7 m wide entrance gap lies at the centre of the E ditch, and further gaps occur elsewhere. The ditch around the entrance appears to be about 3 m wide, and hence of defensive proportions. Immediately on the interior of the entrance gap two flanking pits may represent gatepost terminals to a palisade or the timber breast-work in a rampart. A track leads from this entrance area past a cluster of pits in the S corner to cross a second track which runs transversely towards a minor entrance gap. Flanking this diagonal track are two weakly defined sub-enclosures which contain pits and may contain a hut each. There is a well-defined area indicating extra-mural activity around the E and S sides. A major cluster of pits lies to the S, centrally within an area defined by light boundary structures. Other anomalies outside the main entrance indicate irregular paddocks or cultivated plots, some with a funnel-like access. Roman pottery occurs in mole-hills over the site. The strongest anomalies in the upper ditch-fill occur along the S side, indicating influx of rubbish from this external working area. The site is interpreted as a ditched farmstead/stronghold of mid-late IA origin which lost its defensive function as the main ditch became infilled with debris, and its area of extra-mural activity expanded during the Roman period. Further details in *CARG Research Report* 10 (1994).

Alistair Marshall, CARG

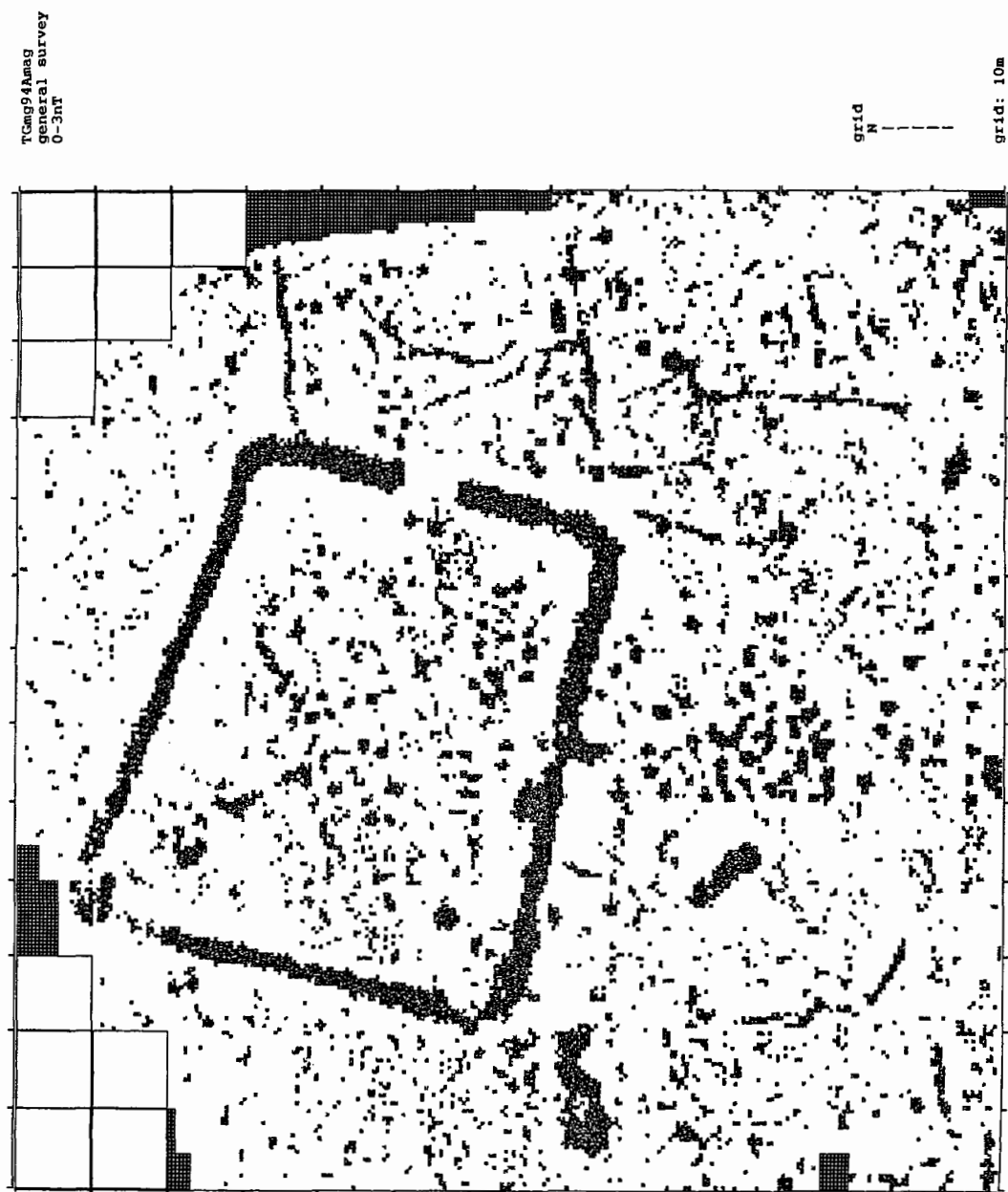


Fig. 2 Temple Guiting, Middle Ground. Enclosure and working area revealed by a magnetometer survey.

UPPER SLAUGHTER, *Home Farm Barn*, SP 15552321. Conversion of a barn within the area of the motte and bailey castle prompted a watching brief. A stony layer observed in a soak-away pit may represent the remnant of the outer bailey bank.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN, *Westbury Court*, SO 718139. Two collections of disarticulated cattle and horse bones were located partly below the walls of the ornamental water gardens during drainage operations. They appear to be the results of an agricultural disaster of the early 19th century. Building débris and domestic pottery were also found.

J.P.G. Erskine, AS/GCC

WINCHCOMBE, *St. Peter's parish church*, SP 02332823. The area immediately E of the church has been suggested as one possible location for a later Saxon mausoleum, a general case for which has been made from documentary sources (S. Bassett, *Antiq. Journ.* 65 (1985) 82–111). In order to provide some relevant archaeological information the churchyard on the E and N side of the church was surveyed in detail, then covered by resistivity analysis.

A N–S wall with rubble was found running parallel to and 7 m E of the surviving E end of the chancel, presumably relating to some demolished extension, traces of which are seen in surviving fabric at the E end as a blocked doorway and broken ends to the main W–E side walls. Although the E churchyard must contain many burials these were not apparent. No buried stone structures were seen in the remaining area of the churchyard. The low mound in its NE corner, suggested by Bassett to bear some possible relationship with a mausoleum, showed only as an isolated patch of rubble some 5 m maximum across. Since it is at the edge of a main access to the medieval abbey marked by a deeply sunken way, it may be related to this rather than being a funerary structure.

It might be expected that a mausoleum for Mercian royalty and the later cult centre might require a fairly substantial rectangular building, with an E–W orientation. Repeated grave-digging might have removed traces of any remaining foundations. The search will extend to other areas.

Alistair Marshall, CARG

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Wortley Roman villa*, ST 765918. Work continued on the cellar area, which at its lower levels of fill contained a considerable number of unfired clay tiles. What was previously thought to be another smaller cellar below Room 8 now seems certain to be a filled-in water cistern, although this too awaits final excavation. The cremation of a small adult sheep was found at what is probably a threshold on the western wall of the villa.

It has become clear that the life of the villa extended well into the 4th century, and most likely into the 5th, with at least two major phases of refurbishment, each probably following a period of temporary desertion of the site. Resistivity survey has confirmed the magnetic susceptibility tests, indicating a range of buildings, of uncertain date, in an adjacent field to the west of the excavation.

David Wilson, University of Keele

SURVEYS

Aerial Photographic Quantification Project. The quantification of nearly 70,000 oblique and vertical aerial photographs, covering the county of Gloucestershire, was commissioned by the RCHM (England). The project, begun in 1992 (see AR 16), is the first stage of the Royal Commission's Regional Post-Reconnaissance programme, the eventual aim of which is to collate, accurately describe, and transcribe on to map bases all archaeological information contained on aerial photographs of the county, as part of a nation-wide initiative.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

ARLINGHAM to LONGNEY (parishes Arlingham, Fretherne with Saul, Moreton Valence, Longney), *Pricing to Bush Crib Assessment*, SO 742105–SO 762117. An assessment of the impact of proposed flood-alleviation works on the east bank of the Severn was undertaken. Several sites and deposits of

archaeological interest were identified, including Upper Framilode village and mill, a medieval mill at Baldwins, Longney Crib and the Wentlooge peats.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

BADGEWORTH/COBERLEY, *Crickley Hill Country Park*, SO 931164. A survey of Crickley Hill Country Park was jointly commissioned by the landowners (GCC and the National Trust), and English Heritage. The Country Park covers c. 57 ha; documentary evidence and field survey identified 112 sites and monuments dating from the mesolithic to the present. The work was undertaken to enhance the management of the Park, and will enable recommendations for the preservation and management of the archaeology to be made.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Bourton Bridge*, SP 16042095. An assessment of the archaeological implications of the construction of a proposed flow-gauging station at Bourton Bridge was undertaken. Options for the location of the station and associated works were discussed within the context of known elements of the Roman settlement at Bourton.

Toby Catchpole, AS/GCC

CINDERFORD, *Land at Steam Mills*, SO 64601605. A desk-based assessment of a 2.23 ha site was commissioned by Brock Planning Consultancy. The survey involved the searching of documentary evidence and aerial photographs, followed by a brief validatory site visit. The site overlies outcrops of the 'No Coal', 'Churchway' and 'Rocky' coal seams, and evidence of coal extraction, in the form of disused shafts and possible surface workings, was recorded. Although many shafts probably date to the post-medieval period, it is possible that some are earlier. Further field evaluation should be undertaken in advance of any groundworks.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

COWLEY, *Birdlip Community Woodland*, SO 94601460. A desk-based assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed site of Birdlip Community Woodland, centred around Stockwell Farm, was commissioned by the landowner. The survey involved study of documentary evidence, and aerial photographs. Archaeological evaluation in the southern part of the area had identified activity and occupation from the mesolithic to the Roman periods. It was recommended that some of these areas should be excluded from any planting operations. Although much less activity was identified in the remainder of the area, this may reflect the level of previous archaeological work, and recommendations were made for further field evaluation where tree planting is proposed.

Jon Hoyle, AS/GCC

SHERBORNE, ALDSWORTH, FARMINGTON, NORTHLEACH-WITH-EASTINGTON, WINDRUSH, *Sherborne Estate survey*, SP 11. A survey of the Sherborne Estate (which covers an area of some 1,676 ha) was commissioned by the landowners, the National Trust. Work commenced with the examination of some 334 ha of land (centred on SP 180155) forming the Sherborne Farm tenancy. The work is being undertaken with a view of enhancing the preservation and management of the archaeology of the estate. The survey will be concluded in 1994.

Charles Parry, AS/GCC

STROUD DISTRICT, all parishes; **FOREST OF DEAN**, certain parishes. *Buildings at Risk Survey*. The inspection of over 5,000 listed buildings within the above districts was funded by English Heritage. The work was part of a continuing nation-wide survey, the primary purpose of which is to ascertain the overall condition of listed buildings, with the aim of enabling the more efficient targeting of grant aid.

Derek Gault, AS/GCC

Cheltenham, May 1994