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by B. Rawes (ed.)
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Edited by Bernard Rawes

The information contained in this review is arranged under parishes as shown on the OS 1:10,000 series maps. The parish name is followed, where appropriate, by the site name and grid reference. (Items extracted from *The New Regard*, the journal of the Forest of Dean Local History Society, are referenced under the abbreviation *NR*.)

AVENING. Saxon gilt saucer brooch found in pasture land. Probably a cemetery site. Precise details recorded by Stroud District (Cowle) Museum.

Lionel F.J. Walrond, Stroud District Museum

BADGEWORTH, *Holy Trinity Church*, SO 902193. A vaulted brick burial chamber came to light recently when part of the floor gave way under the altar at the east end of the north aisle (St Margaret's Chapel). The vault, 2.18 by 4.6 by 1.27 m high was aligned north-south along the east wall of the chapel. The north-south aligned entrance was composed of several stone slabs on top of bricks and stone wedged into the vault roof, underneath which were wooden beams which had originally slotted into the sides of the vault. Two coffins lay towards one end, with three towards the other. The first interment dated to 1820 and the last two to 1857. Photographs and details of plaques and inscriptions have been deposited in the Gloucestershire Record Office.

J.A. Rawes

BADGEWORTH/COBERLEY, *Crickley Hill*, Excavations 1983–1985. Work, directed by Dr P.W. Dixon, was concentrated on the western end of the Long Mound, where it was possible to define in the neolithic: (phase 1a) three small subcircular buildings without traces of occupation; (phase 1b) the causewayed enclosure, with two successive entrances here, a fenced pathway running in from the second, and postholes which may represent buildings; (phase 1d) within new defences, probably of the mid-third millennium BC, a platform built of rubble, fenced and approached from the east through a gate. This seems to have had a ritual purpose, and to have been destroyed at the time of the attack on the settlement. In phase 1e a kerb circle was built on the same spot, also having a ritual purpose, perhaps in the second millennium. In the post-Roman period, phase 4, the area was strongly defended, with buildings perhaps related to those found in 1982 at the south-eastern end of the site.

Richard Savage

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *Roman settlement near Bourton Bridge*, SP 161210. A proposed drainage scheme at Bourton-on-the-Water was modified to minimise damage to the Roman settlement immediately to the north of Bourton Bridge. Trenches alongside the south-eastern side of the scheduled area and alongside the western side of the Fosse Way were recorded by the Archaeology Section of the County Planning Department. Immediately adjacent to the scheduled area over one metre of complex stratigraphy was observed, including a paved road or floor surface, pits, postholes, and layers of ash and charcoal. Roman pottery and fuel ash were collected from the section. Layers containing Roman

pottery were also observed across the southern end of the scheduled area and alongside the Fosse Way. It is clear that the Roman settlement extended much further east than the existing scheduled ancient monument and an extension of the latter will be recommended.

J. Wills, Gloucestershire County Planning Department

BRISTOL, 95–97 *Redcliff Street*, ST 59067253. Excavation on the site traditionally thought to be that of the Canynges family was completed in October 1985. The earliest settlement on the site was of 12th-century date. The crest of the prestructural river bank, which was *c.* 15 m from the present line of Redcliff Street, was revetted with a wicker frame. At the same time, a building was erected on the street frontage. Property boundaries had been laid out at an early date, and evidence for iron working was found in one of the properties. By *c.* 1200, the river frontage had been advanced by *c.* 14 m westwards. Enormous quantities of organic refuse were dumped and a substantial river wall and paved slipway were built. A large stone building was erected on the south side of the slipway. Towards the street frontage, several small ovens were found, perhaps the bases of dyeing vats.

In the early 14th century, further major building took place. The whole of the street frontage was now built up. The slipway was infilled and the 13th-century river wall buried beneath dumped refuse and clay. From the slipway infill came large quantities of leather offcuts, as well as leather shoes and scabbards, suggesting the presence of a leather workshop nearby. On the newly reclaimed land, a range of buildings was constructed, perhaps warehouses. To the east was a large courtyard, flanked on the north by a range of buildings, possibly with a timber front. Some 16 m west of the 13th-century river wall, a new river wall was built, on the south side of which was a clay-lined gully, probably a simple dock. This gully was soon backfilled and a second dock, of similar construction, was built further into the river channel. It was at least 6 m wide and had a flat bottom.

In the 15th century the second dock was infilled and a second courtyard was laid over it. At the west end of the site, further building took place, possibly 'Canynges' Tower', the north wall of which survives, and said to have been built in the 15th century by the younger William Canynges. Near Redcliff Street, a large arcade of two arches was constructed, forming the north side of the hall. This arcade still survives to its full height.

R.H. Jones, Bristol City Museum

CHELTENHAM, 104 *Evesham Road, Pittville*, SO 95352335. When planting three fruit trees in the back garden of the property, 10 sherds of Romano-British pottery were found at a depth of *c.* 0.6 m below the sandy brown garden/ploughsoil, in an undisturbed layer lying on yellow sandy clay natural.

Bernard and Barbara Rawes

CIRENCESTER, *Paternoster School, Watermoor Road*, SP 025014. Excavations, funded by HBMC and Gloucestershire County Council were carried out prior to the erection of a new classroom. A wall, dating to the 2nd century AD and aligned north-west to south-east with a surface to the south-west was found. Wall plaster found *in situ* on the south-west side of the robber trench above this wall suggests the presence of a pentice. A later wall butted this wall from the south-west. It appeared to be associated with a mass of tiles perhaps from a collapsed roof. Full report and finds in Corinium Museum.

C.J. Guy

Orchard House, London Road, SP 027019. Excavations, funded by the developer, were carried out prior to redevelopment. A wall, perhaps of 4th-century AD date, was found at right angles to the Roman street with a cobbled surface to its west. This wall was robbed in the medieval period. No other evidence of buildings was found but material appears to have been dumped in the area to raise the ground level in the 16th century. Full report and finds in Corinium Museum.

C.J. Guy

The following summaries of sites in Cirencester have been reported by David Wilkinson for Corinium Museum:

Forum Garden Centre, SP 02540168. Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for three trial holes for plate testing. The depth was restricted to 0.9 m. Roman levels were located in the base of one hole with much Roman pottery and tile. Two additional holes were excavated 2 m deep and cut through stratified Roman deposits. A detailed report is available at the Corinium Museum (accn. no. 1985/86).

Grove Garage, SP 02450206. During the construction of five houses on this former garage site, cobbled surfaces and stone walls were discovered, which may have been associated with the former Sun Inn demolished c. AD 1850. Some Roman pottery, medieval roof tile, and post-medieval pottery were found. A short report is available at Corinium Museum (accn. no. 1985/180).

St Johns Meadow, SP 02100256–02250249. A drainage trench was excavated by contractors on the east side of the site parallel with the River Churn for a length of 170 m. The new housing site lies outside the Roman town. A consistent and level layer of silt about 250 mm thick was located along the full length of the trench. Finds included Roman pottery and tile. A more detailed report is available at the Corinium Museum (accn. no. 1985/87).

Thames Water depot. An evaluation on the scheduled site within the Roman town was required by HBMC prior to an application for consent by Thames Water to build a new depot. Three trenches were excavated by hand. In the first trench a dry-stone wall, presumed Roman, was discovered. Roman destruction deposits were discovered in the other two trenches. Finds included Roman tile, pottery, tesserae, and 4th-century coins. A detailed report is available at the Corinium Museum (accn. no. 1985/179).

COLEFORD, *Whitecliff Valley, SO 57011039, Cinder Hill, SO 57561059, and Masons Arms, SO 57421088.* Three major and separate deposits of pre-blast furnace era ferrous slags have been identified. That at Cinder Hill is no surprise, but the other two are new. Close dating is problematical but the slags were most likely produced during the medieval period by static smelting and working sites over long periods of time. Research by Dr C. Hart has shown that some deeds referred to smiths (i.e. structures so named), specifically to one smith at Whitecroft in AD 1350, 1360, and 1400. In Coleford a 'forge' existed in 1444. Another stood in Sparrow Hill, doubtless giving rise to the slag at the Masons Arms. Fuller record in *NR 1* (1985) 37–38.

Ian J. Standing

Breckness Court moated site, SO 568088. This site was intensively studied as part of a Bristol University Extra-Mural course on practical archaeology and a preliminary report has been privately printed. *NR 1* (1985) 33.

Ian J. Standing

High Nash – Tuftborn Industrial Estate, SO 578102. Extensive engineering works for drainage and roads resulted in the discovery of Romano-British sherds of the 3rd and 4th centuries. Subsequently a rescue excavation was mounted by the Forest of Dean Local History Society. *NR* 1 (1985) 34.

Ian J. Standing

COWLEY, *Royal George Hotel, Birdlip*, SO 925144. Excavations, funded by Whitbreads plc, were carried out prior to redevelopment at the rear of the hotel. A cobbled surface of Roman date was found overlying natural in both trenches dug. The difference in depth below the present ground surface of the cobbled surface implies terracing of the area in the Roman period. No structural remains of any period were found and the presence of much residual pottery in the upper layers suggests that the area was open and cultivated from the Roman period onwards. A fuller report will appear in *Glevensis*.

C.J. Guy

Birdlip Bypass Project, Rowe Field, SO 932143. A trial excavation of a cropmark site was undertaken by the Crickley Hill Archaeological Trust in advance of construction of the proposed bypass and on behalf of HBMC. The penannular gully and entrance of a probable late iron age roundhouse were investigated, together with a section of a V-profiled ditch of an oblong enclosure of the late 1st century AD.

T. Courtney

DEERHURST, *Abbots Court*, SO 86882982. Material from the excavation by P.A. Rahtz in 1981 is now deposited at Tewkesbury Museum (accn. no. 15/1983).

Edna M. Linnell

DUMBLETON, SP 02033600. A fragment of a neolithic polished flint axe was found in the scraped topsoil of the Esso Midline Pipeline east of the village of Dumbleton.

R.J.C. Smith, Trust for Wessex Archaeology

ENGLISH BICKNOR, *Townsend Piece and Courtfield, Eastbach Court*, SO 58901490. Both fields are widely spread with medieval pottery from the 13th century onwards. Flints collected included a neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. See *NR* 1 (1985) 22 for these and other finds from this parish.

Bryan Walters

FAIRFORD, *Thornbill Farm*, SU 189997. Trial excavations on behalf of HBMC with MSC support, were started on this large cropmark site extending westwards from Claydon Pike. The cropmarks define an extensive network of irregular enclosures associated with a ditched road. Areas of low-lying ground separate the enclosures into groups. The ditched road was sectioned in two areas: one producing dating evidence of the 1st century AD and the other producing preserved waterlogged material where it crossed an area of marsh. One set of enclosures was also trenched, producing 1st-century AD dating material.

David Miles and Simon Palmer, Oxford Archaeological Unit

FROCESTER, *Frocester Court Roman Villa*, SO 785029. Progress was made towards the south-east boundary of the early settlement. Building C (1982–83) is approximately 23 m long. The 6-bay aisled building D had an entrance partway along its south-east side with an

approach from the south. Rainwater gullies extended from either side of this around the ends of the building. The south-west end had been rebuilt in stone. The 4th-century courtyard wall was followed as far as the main entrance gateway. This was 3.04 m wide with 0.25 m square gateposts. The whole was badly plough-damaged as was the approach road of solid worn cobbles. Further extensions to the pre-Roman ditch system were recorded.

E.G. Price

GLOUCESTER, 4 Millers Green. A record was made in 1985 of the medieval roof of 4 Millers Green (now no. 4b Millers Green). A full account of the discoveries in this building is in preparation.

Cathedral, south aisle electricity duct. Observations were made in 1985 during the laying of a new electricity duct in the south transept. The duct broke into the burial vault of Dean Tucker (1799). A photograph of the coffin was taken by Canon Welander and a report on the vault contents provided (from the photograph) by Julian Litton of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Remains of medieval floors were seen beneath the present 19th-century transept floor in the north-west area, just outside the Seabroke chapel.

Cathedral nave. A stone foundation was observed in September 1984, 0.99 m west of the present screen. It incorporated several pieces of worked stone from 13th- to 15th-century date. The foundation had a good face on its west side and was unfaced to the east and appeared to be a step, probably one leading up to William Kent's screen built in 1741.

Carolyn Heighway

Blackfriars, Ladybellgate Street. Further excavation and recording work was undertaken in the area of the west range. This showed that the levels within and to the west of the range have been built up since the Dissolution. Within 17 Ladybellgate Street the footings of the west wall of the range were exposed at a depth of *c.* 1.60 m below the modern floor. No medieval floor surfaces were found. The area around the cloister doorway in the east wall was also investigated and a chamfered stone, perhaps part of the threshold, was found. This would give an original height for the doorway of 3.0 m and of 5.9 m to the roof line. To the west of 15–17 Ladybellgate Street the south end of a projecting chamfered plinth was uncovered. It would appear to form the base of the refectory pulpit and its foundations were level with the footings exposed internally. The plinth was sealed by dumps of material topped by a surface, apparently associated with a large opening in the west wall of the present 15 Ladybellgate Street, visible in Stukeley's drawing dated 1721.

In the attic of 11 Ladybellgate Street the lower part of the south wall and the southern half of the roof were found to be medieval. The north wall and the northern half of the roof were rebuilt prior to the early 18th century.

C.J. Guy

Adjacent to 17 Sandhurst Road, Kingsholm, SO 8341 1971. A rescue excavation was carried out from October–January 1985/6 to locate evidence of the northern defences of Roman Kingsholm. Two phases of military activity were found. The earliest of these consisted of a 5 m wide earth rampart with clay cheeks and a ditch, 3.7 m wide and 1.5 m deep, to the north. Outside the ditch was the setting for a thorn emplacement. Behind the rampart was a sequence of clay ovens. The rampart was then levelled into the ditch and a more substantial clay-fronted rampart constructed, associated with a new ditch 2.5 m to the north. This period of activity may be dated within the broad band of AD 49–65. Present interpretation

suggests that the earlier defence may have been that of a vexillation fortress, replaced by a legionary fortress prior to the establishment of the fortress at Glevum.

Evidence of Flavian occupation consisted of a series of metalled surfaces laid over the backfill of the defence ditch. The site was then crossed by a boundary bank and ditch running north to south, backfilled by the end of the 2nd century. Evidence of later Roman activity was more slight but suggested the presence of buildings set on postpads. A rough cobbled surface may then represent Saxon or early medieval occupation. This, albeit fragmentary, evidence suggests at least the possibility that there may have been continuity on what became a late Roman estate into the Saxon period, to form the basic bounds of the Saxon Royal Palace to the south.

Malcolm Atkin, Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit

Abbeydale III Development, SO 866158. A field survey over the 400 acres of the proposed Abbeydale III development was carried out in March–April 1985 by Nigel Pollard for Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit. A small trial excavation was subsequently carried out by Malcolm Atkin and a resistivity survey by Alistair Bartlett of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Despite the presence of known Roman sites on the fringes of this development area (e.g. probable villa sites at Upton St Leonards and on Trevor Road), no evidence of major structures was found, although some evidence of Roman and medieval field systems was recorded. A survey of part of the post-medieval engineering works on the River Twyver was also carried out. (See N.D. Pollard, *Abbeydale III: First Field Survey Report*, Gloucester City Museum 1985).

Malcolm Atkin, Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit.

The following summaries are of sites in Gloucester recorded by A.P. Garrod for Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit:

The Cathedral, SO 83081878. A Roman inscription was discovered by Mrs Barbara Bagge who was with a small party being shown around the triforium by the Clerk of Works, Mr T. Dorrington. The inscription was identified as a centurial building stone. The inscription was found upside down, built into a pre-1422 wall, blocking an upper arch of the Norman nave. It is cut into an ansate panel 120 x 240 mm made of oolitic limestone, the face showing some old abrasions and surface weathering. The panel is cracked through at one end and is broken off at the other, where part of the two-line inscription is missing. It reads:

LEG(ionis)· XX· V(aleriae) V(ictricis) C(o)HO(rtis)
C(enturia) CORNELI(i) CRESC(entis)

Discussion, with a drawing, in *Glevensis* 20 (1986). Site 19/1985.

59–61 Park Road, SO 83401801. During redevelopment of the site of demolished houses on the junction with Belgrave Road a short length of a Roman U-profile slot or ditch 0.4 m wide was recorded along the east side of the site. Sherds of a 1st- to early 2nd- century ring-necked flagon were recovered from the fill. Site 15/1985.

Mount Street School, Mount Street, SO 829191. In a foundation trench 2.85 m deep on the site of the demolished 19th-century school the former course of Dockham Ditch, alias Old Severn, was recorded at a depth of 2.55 m, beneath 19th-century back-fill and made-ground levels. Site 10/1985.

HM prison Officers' Houses, 1 to 8 The Quay, SO 82641855. From trenching and piling operations during the Home Office redevelopment scheme for HM Prison, Gloucester, the following provisional interpretations were made.

The Roman river front

A line extending the colonia quay, or river frontage retaining wall, was plotted across the site. Remains of a substantial wall foundation trench, packed with oolitic limestone rubble, founded on timber piles, was recorded at a depth of 5 m. Made-ground loam levels were found at the rear of the wall. A surface and make-up of Bunter pebbles 0.8 m thick was traced along the front of the wall trench, extending 15 m towards the east channel of the river. Pottery dating from the early 2nd to the 4th century AD was recovered. Post-Roman estuarine river silting was subsequently deposited across this area.

Saxo-Norman river front

A dark gritty silt level with organic content sealed the post-Roman deposit from an average depth of 2.4 m. It seems likely that the Roman retaining wall, on which the tower or keep was built, may have been used as a boundary to the garden of the monks of St Peter's Abbey.

Gloucester castle (built c. 1100–1120)

A primary bailey metalling of stone and Bunter pebbles embedded on a make-up of estuarine clay was recorded throughout the development area at a depth of 2 m. Four successive metallated surfaces, including the later inner bailey levels, were also discerned, giving a total thickness of 0.8 m.

The outer (curtain) wall (12th century)

Part of the west or riverside outer wall circuit, 75 m in length, was planned showing four differing angled alignments within the development area. The wall was 2.6 m thick, constructed with a Lias stone rubble core, bonded with red sand, and faced with oolitic limestone ashlar blocks. An off-set course of facing blocks indicated some reduced thickness of the wall to its maximum height of 12 m. The foundations, packed in estuarine clay, were machined out to a depth of 5 m. Evidence for two external towers was found; one, possibly part of the drawbridge to the Kingsbridge across the river, was a secondary build to the wall.

The bailey (13th to 14th century)

A bailey wall 2.2 m thick, built largely of Middle Lias stone bonded in brown sand, was recorded between the outer wall and the castle tower or keep. A contemporary rectangular tower was located in the angle of the bailey wall and outer wall alignment. A truncated pit containing 13th-century pottery was found beneath the foundation of the bailey wall. Three separate groups of buildings were recorded within the middle bailey area. Most are assigned to a 13th-century or later date.

The residential area

Various lengths of wall footings with associated floor levels were recorded within an area designated as the King's chambers, tower, and garderobe. This is located in the angle between the outer wall and bailey wall alignments. To a lesser extent a similar record was made of wall and floor levels of buildings near the outer wall on the opposite side of the bailey (the Queen's quarters). Destruction levels above these quarters contained 16th-century pottery and medieval stamped tiles. The tiles have been identified as late 13th/early 14th-century Nash Hill kiln products. Remains of a building were located close to the bailey wall, adjacent to the castle tower. Documentation indicates that the King's Chapel stood in a similar position to the tower. Remains of a building were also found in the middle bailey, adjacent to the possible chapel.

The castle 'county gaol' (16th to 18th century)

A dark loam level, 1 m thick, was identified with the gaol levels sealing those of the

medieval castle. Three burials were recorded in the former inner bailey area, presumably prisoners who died in gaol. Walls of the 18th-century gaolyard and Crown Land boundaries were also recorded.

The model prison (late 18th century)

Brick walls and foundations of the women's cell block and airing yards in the north-west quarter of the model prison overlay the 16th- to 18th-century castle gaol levels. The prison warders' houses nos. 1 to 8 The Quay were subsequently built and later demolished on this area of the prison. Site 9/1985.

White Hart Inn, St Johnswood Alley, Kingsholm, SO 8358-1930. Contractors' trenches dug 2 m deep for four houses built in the rear garden with access from Swan Road revealed a suspected 1st-century eroded surface of redeposited estuarine clay. With the exception of one small clay-filled feature, no evidence for structural remains was observed. A number of pit features were cut from a subsequent loam level. The late Roman burial ground in Kingsholm did not extend into this site. Unstratified objects included several 3rd- to early 4th-century coins, one trumpet brooch, and a small rectangular belt-plate. Site 8/1985.

City Library, Brunswick Road, SO 83231830. A builder's trench, 1.4 m deep, within the library basement on the alignment of the eastern defences revealed a layer of clayey silt with numerous Bunter pebbles and small stone fragments, which sealed a substantial bed of redeposited Roman building stone. Mortar was found adhering to some stones. This overlay a silt loam level of undefined depth. Site 6/1985.

29, 31, 33 and 35 St Catherine Street, SO 83261908. Observations were made in foundation trenches during the rebuilding of exterior rear kitchens, 1 m deep. The remains of a Roman surface were recorded throughout the trench sections, at a depth of 0.79 m. Small lias and oolitic stones, tegulae, Bunter pebbles, and gravel were embedded in spreads of mortar and wall plaster. Painted wall plaster included plain red and splash-marble surfaces. Some 2nd-century pottery was also recovered. A 2nd-century linear or pit feature extending across the excavated area aligns with the *colonia*. Site 4/1985.

Mechanoid site, Skinner Street, SO 83411908. Observations made in a service trench, 0.7 m deep, extending from a new factory site into Skinner Street, exposed the original open course of the River Twyver, filled with organic-charged dark grey silt, along the length of the Skinner Street frontage. The depth of this fill to the natural was *c.* 2.5 m. The 19th-century brick-culverted Twyver cut the silted river bed. Site 23/1984.

Inner ring road junction with Lower Northgate Street, SO 83481874. In a new sewer shaft in the inner ring road, located at the former junction of Lower Northgate Street and Black Dog Yard, street metallings of a Flavian spur-road connecting the North Gate with Ermin Street at Wotton were recorded to a depth of 1.3 m. The primary metalling consisted of compacted Bunter pebbles embedded in a substantial make-up of large oolitic stones in fine gravel and sand, above natural Lias clay. Three successive *colonia* street metallings above were overlain by stony loam levels of late or post-Roman date. It is now apparent from previous observations that this Roman alignment is as wide overall as modern Lower Northgate Street. The original open course of the River Twyver, equated here with the medieval defensive ditch in front of the outer North Gate, was recorded to a depth of 2.6 m. This was found backfilled and subsequently cut by the 19th-century brick culverted course of the Twyver. Site 21/1984.

St Catherine Street, SO 83341901. A new sewer shaft 2.3 m deep was cut into the north side carriageway of St Catherine Street, opposite the Park Street junction. An east-west Roman slot feature was cut into natural. This contained fine water-borne laminations of sandy silts, here identified with a wooden box-constructed drain or gutter. It was subsequently recut as

a stone-lined drain, containing 2nd-century pottery and tegulae fragments. The slot was bounded to the north by an undefined 'U'-profiled feature, largely obscured by trench shoring. A suspected sunken alignment for St Catherine Street, filled with lenses of stony dark gritty loam, truncated the Roman levels at a depth of 1.5 m. Site 22/1984.

St Michael's Tower, The Cross, SO 83161854. Observations in a new drainage trench, 1 m deep, extending from within the tower into the Eastgate Street pavement alignment revealed part of a large Lias and oolitic stone wall-footing aligned north-south under the inner archway on the east side of the tower. A date for this wall was not resolved. A small area containing six medieval church floor surfaces above a stony make-up level was recorded to a depth of 1 m. Church occupation deposits consisting of fine laminated grey silts were found on each successive surface. The medieval church of St Michael the Archangel, with the exception of the tower, was demolished and rebuilt in 1658. A lime mortar floor and northside wall of this later church respectively overlay and cut the medieval floor levels. Numerous 18th/19th-century brick vaults/burials inside the church had destroyed all other medieval floor levels within the trench area. The 1653 nave with side aisles was demolished in 1958. Site 20/1984.

New sewer shaft, Upper Quay Street, SO 82891868. A new sewer manhole shaft in Upper Quay Street, formerly Castle Lane, at the junction with Quay Street, 2.5 m deep, revealed a suspected medieval street level. A finely graded metalled surface was overlain by a thick deposit of organic-saturated silt at a depth of 2.45 m. This oolitic and liassic limestone cobbling with its Bunter pebbles and reused Roman building materials is typical of the excellent 11th-century street surfaces found in Gloucester. Part of a robbed stone wall-footing aligned east-west, bounded by two contemporary stony street metallings, was recorded 12.5 m deep. It is assumed this medieval building had encroached into the west side of the earlier Castle Street alignment. The demolished building and its contemporary street levels were subsequently sealed beneath two metalled surfaces, made with iron slags and associated workshop debris. Site 16/1984.

Parliament Street, SO 830183. A cable trench, 1.4 m deep, extending south along Southgate Street from the junction with Parliament Street (reported in 1984) revealed a primary metalling of small oolitic stones and Bunter pebbles above a mottled silt/loam level on natural. This is thought to be the main Roman road approaching the *colonia* from the south. The primary surface was both overlain and cut away to the north by a compact metalling of Bunter pebbles on a red-sand loam make-up. Spreads of charcoal overlay this surface. A secondary metalled area of rammed small oolitic stones, Bunter pebbles, and some fragments of tegulae bounded and sealed the pebble surface. Both surfaces sloped to the north in the direction of the *colonia* defences. It seems likely that these surfaces are associated with an early 2nd-century remetalling at the junction of the main Roman road south with the newly constructed wide *colonia* ditch. Remains of two later Roman surfaces contained similar metalling and 2nd- to 4th-century pottery. Site 8/1984.

Telecom tunnel shaft, Commercial Road, SO 82991830. In observations made in a vertical shaft, 4.6 m deep, excavated below the south side pavement at the junction with Southgate Street a brick cellar floor with a stone-lined well 3.64 m deep and bounding a timber-piled wall footing was recorded at a depth of 2.2 m below the pavement. This cellar had removed all stratigraphy. The remains are part of the early 19th-century City gaol. Site 8/1984.

Parliament Street/Brunswick Road. Another Telecom trench, of an average depth of 2 m, extended the length of Parliament Street and across Brunswick Road. Parliament Street (formerly Green Dragon Lane) overlies the southern length of the city ditch, extending from the South Gate around the south-east angle of the wall. Metalled surfaces consisting of stone

and brick fragments with ash lenses were recorded beneath the modern street to an average depth of 0.85 m. At the junction with Brunswick Road the ditch fill was 2.4 m deep. Here a deep limestone-walled and slab-constructed culvert, 0.75 x 0.85 m wide overall, cut into the level of the natural. The dating of the culvert was not established but it is assumed to be Georgian. Site 8/1984.

Lower Quay Street flats development, SO 82721878. An observation made in a 12 m diameter hole machined into the lower parking area, 5 m from the Quay Street frontage and 3 m deep, revealed a compact layer of medieval organic occupation refuse, with leather off-cuts and 14th-century pottery at 1.6 m. The layer included small pieces of wattle walling but no structural remains. A grey silt level contained 12th- to 13th-century pottery at 2.2 m, overlying estuarine silt. Site 11/1983.

Selwyn School, Matson Lane, Matson, SO 851158. Observations were made in foundation trenches for a dormitory block extension to Taylor House, 1.2 m deep. A large pit feature, containing mid-1st to late 1st-century Roman pottery and food bone fragments, was located in the west end of the site. Two narrow slots associated with a parallel 'U' ditch and various pits or linear features were found in the east end. The clay silt fill contained 11th- to late 12th-century sherds, food bones, and residual Roman pottery. The site is c. 35 m east of the Matson medieval moat. Site 7/1985.

A.P. Garrod, Gloucester City Museum Excavation Unit

QUITTING POWER, *Stone Pipe Works*, SP 093235. There was an extensive factory for making water pipes out of solid stone at this site from 1809 to 1815. A Boulton & Watt engine was employed. Until Autumn 1985 the site was excavated by members of the Gloucestershire Society for Industrial Archaeology. Work was continued thereafter under the auspices of the Crickley Hill Archaeological Trust MSC scheme.

David Bick

HAM and STONE, *Severn House Farm*, ST 633977. From time to time during the last ten years Roman pottery has been found on the inter-tidal area of the Severn shore between Berkeley Power Station and Shepperdine in Avon. Discoveries were reported in 1979 by T. Copeland in *R-B pottery from Hill Flats on the River Severn and its relationship to the post-glacial deposits of the river* (copies in Bristol City Museum and Avon SMR). Further down the river at ST 61429631 in Oldbury parish, a large amount of Roman material has been reported under the old sea bank (R. Iles *Avon Archaeology* 1983, 57). Recently Mr W. Solley and Mr J. Puddifoot have recorded Roman pottery datable from the 2nd to the 4th century found just to the east of the flood bank where a pond has been dug in a field of Severn House Farm. This *in situ* material suggests the presence of a large Romano-British settlement on the borders of Ham & Stone (Glos) and Hill (Avon) parishes, extending originally on to Hill Flats, now disturbed and eroded by the Severn tides.

Bernard Rawes

IRON ACTON, AVON, *Acton Court*, ST 675814. A survey of Acton Court, principal seat of the Poyntz family, by Bristol City Museum with financial assistance from RCHM (E) and the Bristol Visual and Environmental Buildings Trust revealed that entry to the substantial but delapidated early to mid-16th-century house had been from the south through a crenellated Outer Court, possibly over a wet moat. Wings of an irregular Inner Court are largely of 16th-century date and possibly the work of Sir Nicholas Poyntz, 1510–1557. Earthworks in a field to the north of the house are probably the remains of formal gardens of

the same period but include a large rectangular structure, possibly a barn. A substantial buttressed revetment wall in fields to the east of the house, just below Acton Lodge, defines the boundary of one of the documented deer parks. Remodelling of the house in the late 16th or early 17th century provided among other things, a new entrance in the east wing via the Base Court. Cart sheds and dovecotes in the grounds are largely of 18th- or 19th-century date.

Bruce Williams, Bristol City Museum

KEMPSFORD, *Whelford Bowmoor*, SU 17209965. Excavations on this small Roman settlement were undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit on behalf of HBMC in advance of gravel extraction. The site lay on a gravel island within the floodplain of the River Coln. It was discovered by fieldwork in connection with the Claydon Pike project; aerial photography revealed only vague cropmarks. Activity on the site was limited to the early Roman period. A series of small (c. 20 x 15 m) rectangular paddocks and enclosures was laid out in the latter half of the 1st century AD and underwent alteration during the 2nd century AD.

Occupation was confined to a high point of gravel but recent ploughing had removed any structural detail. Rubble spreads and large quantities of occupation debris were recovered from an area c. 20 m square. This dated from the later 1st century AD to the early 3rd century AD. Midden-type deposits were recovered in low-lying natural hollows around this area. One of these 'ponded areas' was associated with a dry-stone walled sluice arrangement channelling water into a ditch. The site was abandoned certainly by the 4th century AD and was sealed beneath post-Roman alluvium.

Alistair Marshall, David Miles, and Simon Palmer

LECHLADE, *Butler's Field*, SP 212002. Excavation of a cropmark complex at Butler's Field, on the north-west edge of Lechlade, funded by the Cotswold District Council and MSC, revealed five major phases of land-use from the early bronze age to post-medieval.

1. An early bronze age ring-ditch (diameter 15 m) with two central cremations – part of a cluster of larger ring-ditches. Several pits containing cremations were found to the north-west of the ring-ditch.
2. A late bronze age/early iron age complex land boundary running north-south across the gravel terrace. It consisted of a ditch 2 m wide and 1.5 m deep with a shallower gully to the east; immediately west of the large ditch was an alignment of large pits and beyond a parallel line of postholes. A series of gullies ran at right angles to the main boundary indicating internal field divisions. A post-built round house was probably contemporary with the boundary.
3. A Romano-British trackway (2nd-4th century) leading from the Roughground Farm villa to a small farmstead in the south of Butler's Field.
4. A large Anglo-Saxon cemetery of 217 inhumations and 32 cremations dating from the early 6th to later 7th century. The cemetery was in two phases. The first, the pagan burial ground, was segregated into zones for males, females and cremations. Part of the male zone probably lies unexcavated in the field to the west. The early graves were mostly orientated north-south, the 7th-century burials lay east-west. The cemetery is unique in the Thames Valley in containing both earlier and later burials. The 7th-century graves were particularly rich and contained a number of imported grave goods: four cowrie shells from the Red Sea, garnets, an amethyst, and four gold pendants. Four male graves contained seaxes – short, broad-bladed swords – one with a long whetstone in an iron-bound box. One female burial of particular interest lay inside a small circular ditch; the body was placed in a coffin and

with it was an iron weaving sword (the second from the site), a necklace of silver loops, and a silver cross. The cross, similar in shape to that from Ixworth, is probably of Christian significance.

In total over 1200 objects were found with the inhumations. Conservation is being carried out at the Corinium Museum, the Institute of Archaeology, Oxford, and the British Museum.

David Miles and Simon Palmer, Oxford Archaeological Unit

Hambridge Lane, SP 212004. The Lechlade cursus north of Hambridge Lane was further encroached upon by housing development. Excavations prior to development funded by the developer and on behalf of HBMC revealed the cursus ditches *c.* 50 m apart and between 0.5 and 0.7 m deep. One ditch showed evidence of cutting and internal banks were suggested by their fills. Several sherds of grooved ware were recovered stratified within one ditch.

A circular post-built structure was also excavated within the cursus but dating to the early iron age. It is likely to be contemporary with the LBA/EIA land boundary running north from the Butler's Field excavation 200 m to the south.

David Miles, John Moore, and Simon Palmer, Oxford Archaeological Unit.

LOWER SLAUGHTER, *The Chessels, SP 173232.* A Thames Water pipeline skirted the western edge of the known Romano-British site lying to the north-west of the Fosse Way between Bourton and Stow. A light scatter of pottery and a coin of Valens were found beside the pipe-trench which ran just west of the field called Chessels.

Bernard and Barbara Rawes

LYDBROOK, *The Mount, Lower Lydbrook, SO 59351645.* Romano-British occupation has been identified just below the 300 ft contour line at the top of a steep slope. An exploratory excavation outside what appears to be the main area of occupation has produced a quantity of pottery including a few pieces of samian. *NR 1 (1985) 24.*

Bryan Walters

LYDNEY, *Lydney Furnace, Whitecross School, SO 629028.* Lydney Furnace complex is sited in the grounds of Whitecross Comprehensive School, adjacent to the A48 Lydney to Chepstow Road.

Records of furnace activity date from AD 1604 – 1810. The site was discovered by accident (although it was known a furnace existed nearby) when a large stone needed removal. On clearing around the stone it was discovered that it was a large piece of iron weighing 8 to 12 ton, and has been identified as a 'bear' of the furnace. Again by accident a stone culvert was discovered. The pupils followed it in both directions and steps, a passageway, substantial walls and a 'pit' structure with an exit culvert, have been unearthed.

There have been many finds of stones from Whitecross Manor House, destroyed in 1644, also fragments of early clay pipes.

Bryan Rendell, Whitecross School

NAILSWORTH, ST 853989. Two neolithic polished stone axes found *c.* 1939–40, probably from freshly ploughed pasture, have been given to Stroud District (Cowle) Museum (accn. no. H98).

Lionel F.J. Walrond, Stroud District Museum

NEWLAND, *Carwaie, Clearwell Farm, Clearwell*, SO 57320860. From an OS air photograph, parchmarks on a flat area on the 700 ft contour appeared to show two buildings *c.* 21 x 12.5 and 10 x 8 m, which have been plotted by Gordon Clissold. The site lies to the west of a 'scowles', and between the ancient mines of Clearwell and Perrygrove. At the latter place a hoard of some 3000 Roman coins was found in 1848. A survey of the field produced 3rd- to 4th- century Romano-British sherds. The site was discovered by members of the Forest of Dean Local History Society. *NR 1* (1985) 36.

Ian J. Standing

NORTH CERNEY, *Ditches Hillfort and Villa*, SO 99590944. An area of some 380 sq. m was excavated within the northern half of Ditches hillfort, revealing the eastern half of the Romano-British villa building first located in 1983. The earliest occupation of the site comprises an iron age occupation layer and three storage pits. The pits were backfilled around the middle of the first century AD and, between *c.* AD 50–70, a simple 'strip' type villa was erected on the site. During the later 1st/early 2nd centuries a corridor was added to the north and south sides of the structure and a cellar to the east. The cellar had been demolished and backfilled by *c.* AD 160–180. Probably around the same time as the abandonment of the cellar, slight 'wings' were added to the building. A major fire prior to the end of the third century appears to have caused the collapse and abandonment of the structure.

S.D. Trow

RUARDEAN, *Perch Holly*, SO 61701724. Flints recovered from this field range in type from mesolithic to bronze age. Medieval and post-medieval pottery scatter also present. *NR 1* (1985) 24.

Top Park Field, Park Farm, SO 62041792. Two flint arrowheads (one oblique, one barbed-and-tanged) were found in an area of about one acre. There was also a wide spread of medieval pottery, probably from the site of the manor of Ruardean in the adjacent field. *NR 1* (1985) 30.

Bryan Walters

RUARDEAN–WALFORD (Hercfordshire), *'The Park', Great Howle Farm*, SO 61281871. The area examined extends over some 50 acres bounded on the south side by Lodgegrove Brook on the county boundary. A surface concentration of Roman pottery was recorded over an area of approximately 35 x 12 m to the north of, and on the edge of Old Wood, 160 m above Lodgegrove Brook. The pottery is predominantly Severn Valley ware with some local grey ware. Rim forms indicate a 3rd/4th-century occupation. Fragments of roof tile and a scatter of bloomery slag were present. *NR 1* (1985) 28–30.

Bryan Walters

RUSPIDGE, *The Dean Road, Soudley*, SO 65661003. During February and March 1985 members of the Forest of Dean Local History Society undertook an excavation to determine the construction, and if possible, the date of the Dean Road. A section of the road between Blackpool Bridge and Soudley with kerbing and revetting intact was selected. Three metres of the surface were uncovered. This had been formed of large blocks of both brownstones and quartz conglomerate up to 25 kg in weight. The kerbing was mainly constructed of fine-grained local brownstones, some having evidence of dressing. A 6 m section was cut through the road which showed that the surface had been built over a layer of charcoal

mixed with humus. Samples of this sealed layer were taken for C14 dating. Full report in *NR* 1 (1985) 5–9.

Bryan Walters

ST BRIAVELS, *Fourteen-Acre Field, Bearse Farm*, SO 58120547. This site is *c.* 380 m north-west of a spring area on Closeturf Farm from which a Roman altar was retrieved in recent years. A surface concentration of some 80 sherds of Roman pottery was noted, mostly abraded Severn Valley ware, plus two Oxfordshire mortarium sherds and some roof-tile. In the same field there was a scatter of *c.* 100 flints, mostly waste flakes. *NR* 1 (1985) 22.

Bryan Walters

SAPPERTON, *Sapperton Church*, SO 947034. A watching brief was carried out for HBMC during drainage work behind the Atkyns monument. Remains of a plinth and ashlar-faced wall probably belonged to the 12th-century church. 12th-century architectural fragments were found, also some dating to the 13th century, and a small grave-cover or grave-marker which may date between the 10th and 13th century.

Carolyn Heighway

STROUD, *Uplands*, SO 85790599. A Roman spindle whorl of brown Pennant stone was found on undisturbed land. No other finds have been noted from this area.

Lionel F.J. Walrond, Stroud District Museum

SUDELEY, *Dunns Hill*, SP 03642776. Trenching for the Esso Midline Pipeline revealed the substantial footings of a 4th-century Roman villa to the north of the Winchcombe-Guiting Power road. Two east-west walls and an adjoining north-south wall were found. Each wall had been substantially robbed, only the lowest irregular limestone blocks surviving. Stake-holes had apparently been rammed into the natural clay below the footings. Another insubstantial building and a series of 6 ditches and pits were located *c.* 100 m to the north, beyond a fast-flowing stream. Finds included tesserae, wall plaster, and two 4th-century bronze coins. Three iron age features, a shallow ditch, a pit and a post-hole were located in the vicinity of the villa. These were partially excavated and the pottery suggests a middle to late iron age date.

Cole's Hill, SP 04452517. South of Spoonley Wood Roman villa on the west-facing slope of the Beesmore valley trenching for the Esso Midline Pipeline located three iron age features; two pits and a shallow ditch or gully. A small quantity of iron age pottery was recovered and field-walking produced further sherds of iron age date, also some Romano-British sherds and some worked flint.

R.J.C. Smith, Trust for Wessex Archaeology

SWELL, *Village of Lower Swell*, SP 17652560 to 17702500. A trench for a sewage pipe running from the village on the A436 road due south produced a number of medieval sherds between the above NGR points. These were unglazed and probably of the 13th century.

Bernard and Barbara Rawes

Abbotswood Roman Villa, near Stow, SP 18502625. The trench for a Thames Water pipeline ran through Abbotswood Park on a north-south alignment some 20 m to the west of the scheduled area of the villa. Unfortunately, machine scraping of topsoil was carried out for an access track from the Stow to Upper Swell road at the entrance gate to the Park at SP

18602630. Operations stopped when it was realized that the scheduled area was being crossed and little damage was done to the villa walls over which the machine passed, the operator having lifted the bucket so that only topsoil was removed. The positions of these walls were checked with Royce's plan in *TBGAS* 7 (1882-3) 69-80. The 5 m wide scraped line turned west about 22 m from the Park wall and then ran parallel, going over the parish boundary wall a few metres after changing direction. From this point Roman sherds gradually increased in number until at about 50 m there was a mound where two villa walls were crossed. This was thought to be room D on Royce's plan. Another wall encountered 23 m further west can be identified on the plan. Immediately after this the ground dropped away and from there on to the pipe trench a clean yellow clay lay below the topsoil, devoid of Roman material.

Bernard Rawes

TEWKESBURY. The following material has been deposited in Tewkesbury Museum.

Finds and site notes etc. from the WAT watching brief in 1983 at *The Old Bowling Green*, SO 889325 (accn. nos. 11/1984 and 33/1985).

Salvage finds of Romano-British and post-Medieval material from *Back of Avon*, SO 89203275 (accn. no. 9/1985). Salvage finds from *Woolworths, High Street*, SO 89253272, including two complete heraldic tiles and pieces of glazed Minton tiles (accn. no. 10/1985).

Edna M. Linnell

TIDENHAM, *Boughspring Roman villa*, ST 560974. The Boughspring Roman villa was surveyed and recorded from August to November 1985 by the Mobile Field Team of the Crickley Hill Archaeological Trust MSC Agency. After an approach by HMBC the Agency agreed to help with the recording and reinstatement of the site following excavations by T. Wilcox. The villa was occupied from the late 2nd to 4th century AD. A notable feature is the early mosaic. Consolidation was completed in November 1985.

Briony F. Walker, Crickley Hill Archaeological Trust

Offa's Dyke, near Devil's Pulpit, SO 54160006. A narrow trench was cut by the South Wales Electricity Board through a pre-existing gap in the line of Offa's Dyke, to the north of Devil's Pulpit. Although no earthwork survived at this point, approximately 0.40 m of bank material (red-brown clay with limestone fragments) and the base of the infilled ditch (0.3 m of red-brown clay with lenses of charcoal) were recorded in section.

J. Wills, Gloucestershire County Planning Department

TODDINGTON, *Lower Naunton*, SP 025342. To the north-east of the farm on a spur to the east of Alderton Hill a few sherds of Severn Valley ware were noted on the Esso Midline Pipeline. Two similar sherds were also noted at SP 024334 near the road running north to Sedgeberrow. This may indicate the presence of a Romano-British site in the vicinity.

Bernard Rawes

East of The Warren, SP 02633147. Trenching for the Esso Midline Pipeline revealed two pits and a double-ditch on an east-facing slope. Both pits contained Beaker pottery, while the double-ditch feature produced further Beaker sherds as well as pottery of iron age and Romano-British date.

R.J.C. Smith, Trust for Wessex Archaeology

UP HATHERLEY, *Manor Farm*, SO 917205. Between May and July 1985 a small scale trial excavation was carried out in the orchard of Manor Farm by the Mobile Field Team of the Crickley Hill Archaeological Trust MSC Agency to retrieve any information prior to building development. Indications of a timber building were present. Tile and pottery of *c.* 15th-century date were found together with 19th-century pottery. Cobbling was also uncovered. Report in *Glevensis* 19 (1985) 36–42. The finds and relevant documentation have been deposited in Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum.

Eileen McAndrew and Briony F. Walker, Crickley Hill Archaeological Trust

WEST DEAN, *Sallowvallets enclosure*, SO 59951354. An undated earthwork consisting of a bank and ditch forming an irregular ovoid with two breaks in the bank, one of which may be an entrance, is reported in *NR* 1 (1985) 34–35.

Ian J. Standing

WHITTINGTON, *Whittington stone mines*. Approximately one mile of stone mine passages which were sealed in *c.* 1870 have been explored. The two original entrances had been blown in, one of which was sealed by a drystone wall. The finds include tools, pottery, clay pipes, horse hoof prints, and cart tracks.

Arthur Price

WINCHCOMBE, *Convent Close*, SP 022283. A watching-brief was undertaken in September 1985 during the excavation by hand of four small soakaway pits, *c.* 1 m square, adjacent to the three temporary classroom buildings belonging to Winchcombe Infants' School, and located on the south side of the present playing field. No features of any archaeological significance were observed in these pits and there were no finds other than an iron arrowhead from 0.3 m below the surface in disturbed subsoil in one of the pits at SP 0223328300. The arrowhead, 52 mm in overall length, has a short blade with pointed barbs, and an elongated socketed tang. This is a medieval hunting arrowhead, of a type likely to be no later in date than the 13th century (Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum accn. no. 1985:679).

Alan Saville

WINSON, SP 09440760. Above the steep north-facing slope of the valley of the river Coln construction of the Esso Midline Pipeline revealed eighteen features: 6 ditches, 5 post-holes, 6 pits, and 1 stake-hole. These features were delimited by an enclosure ditch (3.2 x 1.2) to the south and the steep valley slope to the north. The enclosure ditch was sectioned, two pits were half-sectioned and 3 post-holes fully excavated. Pottery from these features is of middle iron age type. Further finds include Droitwich briquetage, a La Tène 1 bronze brooch from the fill of the enclosure ditch, and a fragment of a bone weaving comb. A sample from one of the pits produced a small quantity of carbonised wheat (triticum) and barley (hordeum).

R.J.C. Smith, Trust for Wessex Archaeology

WOOLASTON, *High Woolaston Farm*, ST 57939935. A concentration of post-medieval pottery, mostly 17th century, was noted in a field. Glazed sherds from the local Stroast kiln were predominant. Two half crowns of Charles I were found in the vicinity. *NR* 1 (1985) 38.

Bryan Walters

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Wortley Roman villa*, ST 765918. A total of 184 sq m has now been

opened on this site. Parts of two rooms have been exposed, separated by the remnants of an internal wall. There is a marked difference in the hypocaust pilae between the two rooms, those in one room being of conventional tile construction whilst those in the second are made of tegulae filled with mortar and piled on top of each other.

Both rooms have been heavily robbed. One robber trench has been excavated, producing pottery dating from the eleventh to the thirteenth century; the other has yet to be excavated.

The Roman pottery from the site includes examples of Oxford White ware, Dorset black-burnished ware, micaceous sandy grey ware, Samian ware, Spanish amphora, and Rhenish ware, and gives a date range of c. 240–400 AD.

David Wilson, Adult Education Department, University of Keele

YANWORTH/HAMPNETT, SP 080160. A quantity (c. 250 pieces) of worked flint of bronze age type was recovered from fieldwalking along the Esso Midline Pipeline between the villages of Yanworth and Compton Abdale, south-west of the A40. It included two barbed-and-tanged arrowheads, a small thumbnail scraper and a large number of flakes and discarded pieces. A small number of sherds of Beaker pottery was retrieved from a shallow U-profile feature close to Oxpens Farm, south-east of the main concentration of worked flint.

R.J.C. Smith, Trust for Wessex Archaeology

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE, *Sites and Monuments Record*. The County Sites and Monuments Record now contains information on just over 8000 archaeological sites and historic buildings in Gloucestershire. During 1985 major additions to the SMR have been aerial photographic information from national and local collections, the records of the former Tewkesbury Archaeological Unit, industrial sites in the Wye Valley and the Forest of Dean, certain records (particularly of watching briefs) from WAT, and the GADARG record.

The SMR has developed rapidly over the last few years and the assistance of the many local organizations and individuals who have made information available is gratefully acknowledged. However, many more important secondary sources remain to be incorporated into the record, and there is an urgent need for validation of information in the field, and for new fieldwork. Work is currently in progress on the establishment of an improved system of consultation between the Archaeology Section and other local government departments at County and District level in order to ensure that, through use of the SMR, the archaeological implications of development proposals may be assessed at an early stage, and appropriate action to preserve or record sites may be taken.

Jan Wills, Gloucestershire County Planning Department