

# COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

## ANNUAL REVIEW 15 (2004)



### **Chairman's Introduction**

Professor Timothy Darvill, Chairman of the Board of Directors



### **Hartshill Quarry, Berkshire**

Evidence for ironworking from a 'Late Bronze Age' settlement



### **Henbury Secondary School, Bristol**

Iron Age and Roman enclosure and burials



### **Salmonsbury Camp**

New evidence for a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, and a post-medieval cow barn



### **Bristol's Harbourside**

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## CHAIRMAN'S INTRODUCTION



Through 2004 there was no slackening in demand for archaeological services of all kinds within CA's traditional operating area or beyond. Eight major excavations were carried out during the year as well as several very extensive field evaluations and important consultancy projects. In excess of 140 client reports were issued in 2004, and annual turnover exceeded £1.5m for the year 2004-05. Later sections of this Review describe a selection of the projects undertaken, and illustrate the results obtained. Most of our activities were concentrated in central, southern and south-western England and south Wales, with a few excursions into areas beyond from time to time.

Following the move into new bespoke accommodation with its offices, finds processing areas, storage facilities and staff amenities in December 2003, we have made considerable investment in IT capacity and in organising work spaces for comfort and practicality. The official opening of the new offices took place on 17 March 2004 when we welcomed Henry Elwes, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire, to perform the opening ceremony and make a short address. Afterwards, friends and guests were able to see finds from recent projects and socialise with staff and officers over a glass of wine and light refreshments.



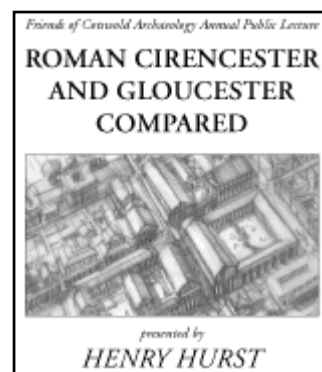
It is often said that an archaeological find has not really been made until it is published, and great efforts continue to be made within CA to ensure that sites and finds are published as quickly as possible. March 2004 saw our second BAGAR distributed to members of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, bringing together work at the later prehistoric and Romano-British burial grounds and settlements at Hucclecote, Gloucestershire. Other reports that appeared during the year include: excavations at Sherborne House, Lechlade, and surveys at Great Witcombe Roman Villa in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, the work at Turkdean Roman Villa undertaken in association with Time Team in *Britannia*; excavations at Wilby Way, Northamptonshire in *Northamptonshire Archaeology*, and a report on excavations at Wilcote, Oxfordshire, published as a single volume in the *British Archaeological Reports* series.



On a wider front, CA staff again provided numerous lectures and sites tours for archaeological societies, staff of government agencies, and students from colleges and universities around the country. At the biennial British Archaeological Awards held in Belfast on the 8 October 2004, CA's work at [Hartshill Quarry, Berkshire](#), was one of the Commended Entries for the Developer Funded Archaeology Award (see *Current Archaeology* 195, 134-9 and 155). Several directors and staff of CA presented papers at

the 25 Years of Gloucestershire Archaeology conference held on the 6 November 2004 at the University of Gloucestershire's Park Campus in Cheltenham. Neil Holbrook participated in several Time Team projects filmed during 2004 for screening in 2005. CA's six-a-side football team was again victorious in a knock-out tournament organised by the Institute of Field Archaeologist's in Birmingham in July 2004, although the cricket team had a slightly less good season this year.

Henry Hurst delivered the 2004 [Annual Public Lecture](#) to a large audience in the Bingham Hall in Cirencester on the 16 March. Now in the Faculty of Classics at Cambridge University, Henry



carried out several major excavations in Gloucester during the later 1960s and early 70s. In his lecture he drew on his encyclopedic knowledge of the region and compared Gloucester and Cirencester in Roman times, emphasising how each city represented different responses to the process of urbanisation in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. His lecture has recently been published in the *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* (24.3 (2005), 293-305), and is especially timely as the number of projects being undertaken by CA in both Cirencester and Gloucester is rising.

Two editions of *Cotswold Archaeological News* were produced during the year and widely distributed to Friends of CA as well as organisations and institutes with an interest in archaeology in and around Gloucestershire. In June 2004 over 50 people attended an open day at Salmonsbury Camp, Bourton on the Water. Displays showed the results of a recent geophysical survey, building analysis, and the desk-based assessment carried out to help inform a management plan for the site being developed by its owners, the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust.

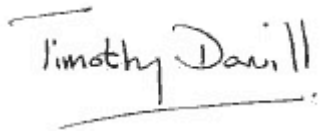


A number of new [staff](#) joined CA during 2004, amongst them Dr Sylvia Warman who is now our Environmental Officer and provides in-house expertise in the study of animal bones, and Roger Colcott who replaced Dan Sutton as Head of Finance and Administration. As always, the professionalism, enthusiasm, and commitment of all our staff underpins everything we do, and again they all deserve special thanks for making 2004 a highly successful year. Two staff-training days were held during the year with Kevin Colls and Jon Hart being awarded the Glenn Mitchell Prize for the best presentations of recent work. Bi-monthly staff newsletters keep everyone associated with CA up to date on current

projects and staff development issues.

The continuing success of CA also owes much to the contributions and help provided by many individuals and organisations. Special mention may be made of all our numerous sponsors and clients, officers of English Heritage both in London and in the South-west Regional Office in Bristol, officers and members of Cotswold District Council and Cirencester Town Council, and the county and district archaeological officers in all the administrative areas in which CA has worked.

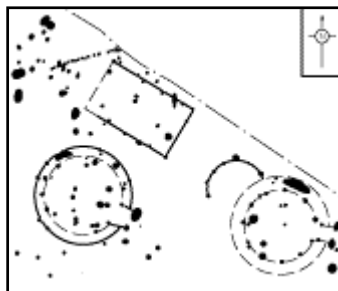
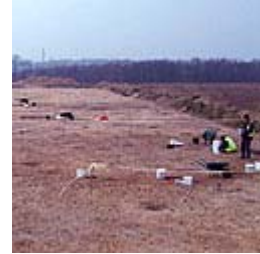
The full Board of [Directors](#) met twice during 2004, with our two main sub-committees meeting at intervals between. It was with great sadness that we heard of the death of Professor Michael Oakeshott in February; Michael was a Director of CA between 1995 and 2004 and will long be remembered for his humour, kindness and enthusiasm and for his worthy belief that archaeology is not a bureaucratic process but a pleasurable activity that enriches our lives. At the AGM in November Professor Mick Aston stepped down after 14 years as a Director (1990-2004); we are most grateful to him for all his help and encouragement over that time and will no doubt to be working with him again in other ways in future. Four new Directors were appointed at the AGM: Dr Christopher Catling, Les Jones, Richard Courtney-Lord and John Rhodes. Each brings a valuable range of skills and experience to the work of CA and we look forward to their help and advice in years to come. Steering the affairs of the Trust continues to be a complicated task, and for much expert wisdom and guidance I would especially like to thank Richard Drew our Company Secretary, Meryl Atkins our Honorary Legal Advisor, and Professor David Newton who for several years now has acted as vice-chairman of CA's Board and chairman of the Finance Committee. Finally, I would again like to thank Neil Holbrook as Archaeological Director and Chief Executive, Mark Collard as Deputy Director, and Martin Watts and Roger Colcott as members of the Senior Management Group, for their skilful day-to-day running of CA, and all my fellow members of the Board of Directors for their continuing voluntary support of CA and its work.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Timothy Darvill". The signature is written in a cursive style and is underlined with a single horizontal line.

Professor Timothy Darvill  
Chairman of the Board of Directors  
School of Conservation Sciences, Bournemouth University

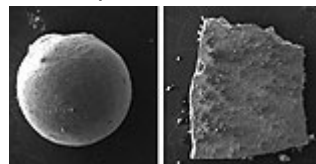
# HARTSHILL QUARRY: THE OLDEST IRONWORKING SITE IN BRITAIN?

When did the Iron Age start in Britain? The usual date is c. 700 BC: iron artefacts became relatively common in the 8th century BC, but although there is some evidence for both smelting and smithing at this time, ironworking sites are rare in Britain before the 6th century BC. However, CA's excavations at Hartshill Quarry, Upper Bucklebury, West Berkshire, funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, have revealed evidence for ironworking as early as the 10th century BC, providing valuable new data regarding the development of prehistoric metalworking from what is now the oldest known ironworking site in Britain.



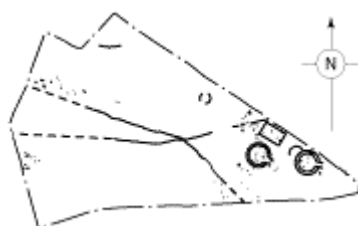
Most of the evidence for early ironworking was recovered in and around the remains of two roundhouses (C and D). Both roundhouses had porches to the south-east, and roundhouse C was flanked to the north-west by semicircular Structure A. Both also had elongated pits closely associated. Excavation of this settlement yielded several hundred sherds of 'Post-Deverel Rimbury' plain pottery, along with other domestic debris, and radiocarbon dating confirmed a date of around the 10th century BC, all typically 'Late Bronze Age'.

However, samples of soil taken from the remains of these structures produced thousands of tiny hammerscale fragments. Hammerscale is waste material created either by bloomsmithing, when raw melted iron is worked and hammered to remove residual slag, or by blacksmithing, when blooms of metal are heated again and hammered to produce wrought-iron artefacts. There are two types produced, flake and spheroidal, and in varying proportions with differing processes, with more spheroidal hammerscale from bloomsmithing, and more flake hammerscale from blacksmithing. The hammerscale recovered from the soil samples was not evenly distributed: high concentrations were recovered from the postholes of roundhouse C and structure A, and from both elongated pits, but very low concentrations were recovered from the postholes of roundhouse D. The amount of hammerscale recovered was not large,



perhaps the equivalent of perhaps one tenth of a smelt, but with the clear spatial distribution, enough to dispel any arguments that this material could have been intrusive.

Varying concentrations were not restricted to the hammerscale: roundhouse C produced 559 sherds of pottery (mainly jar sherds) compared with just 34 (mainly bowl sherds) from roundhouse D. These distributions structures appear to indicate a standard settlement model for the Late Bronze Age of a residential house (roundhouse C) with an associated ancillary building for storage and more specialised uses (roundhouse D). The difference at Hartshill Quarry is that one of the specialised uses was clearly ironworking.



Furthermore, the proportions of flake to spheroidal hammerscale recovered suggest different processes were carried out in different structures, with bloomsmithing in roundhouse D, and blacksmithing in structure A, adjacent to roundhouse C.

The ironworking site formed part of a wider Late Bronze Age landscape dominated by continuous timber screens,

represented by extensive alignments of closely spaced posts. These appeared to have bounded a ceremonial space (the area is rich in contemporary barrows and cremations), with the two roundhouses located within the intersection of the axes of these contemporary alignments. The settlement seems to have been short-lived, with little evidence for rebuilding and tightly clustered radiocarbon dates. Much of the pottery found in roundhouse C had been burnt and then redeposited in the postholes after the removal of the posts.

Prehistoric metalworkers are likely to have had high status, with their craft shrouded in mystery and taboo. Ironworking most likely would have been especially revered at this early date. It is perhaps no surprise that the settlement which was focus for this new technology was placed on a hilltop within a landscape of ritual monuments and the graves of the ancestors.



# HENBURY SECONDARY SCHOOL



Between March and November 2004, archaeologists from Cotswold Archaeology, funded by HBG Construction Ltd, carried out excavations on the site of the new Henbury Secondary School, north of Bristol. The work took place on former playing fields, now the site of a new sports hall and leisure centre. Previous archaeological work in the 1980s had uncovered six Late Iron Age and Roman burials.

A further 21 inhumation burials were discovered, mostly dating from the Late Iron Age. The majority of these were buried in oval pits, lying on their side in a crouched position. Very few contained any grave goods but one was found with a copper-alloy ring of a known Iron Age type with overlapping ends. The ring was not worn on the finger but apparently placed at the chest region. Three individuals were laid out on their backs, and it is likely that these date from a later Roman phase.



A series of ditches forming a rectangular enclosure were also uncovered, dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods. Unfortunately, due to truncation caused by the earlier construction of a football pitch, it was not possible to establish what the function of this enclosure had been, as any shallow features such as postholes had been lost.

The ruins of a Roman building were uncovered in the south-eastern corner of the site. Remains in this part of the site were better preserved and comprised postholes of Iron Age or Early Roman date, which had been replaced by a substantial stone building. In the later Roman period this building had collapsed and the rubble was levelled out to form an area of hardstanding.



Artefacts recovered included several Roman bronze brooches, silver and bronze coins, domestic objects such as an iron candlestick, and carved bone items. Pottery from the site included imported high-quality Samian ware as well as locally produced vessels.



The burials and enclosures show that the site was in use in the later Iron Age, possibly linked to the hillfort at Blaise Castle, which overlooks the site to the south. Occupation continued into the Roman period.

# SALMONSBURY CAMP

New discoveries were made by Cotswold Archaeology in 2004 at the Iron Age hillfort at Salmonsbury Camp, Bourton-on-the-Water, during the largest programme of research at the site since excavations in the 1930s. These included new information on a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, and the identification of a rare 18th-century cow barn.

The programme of research included geophysical survey, building analysis, desk-based assessment and environmental archaeology survey, and was commissioned by Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust, the owners of Greystones Farm. The surveys were undertaken to inform a management plan to ensure that the preservation of the archaeology and historic buildings is considered in the future development of the farm as a Conservation Centre of Excellence.



The geophysical survey produced some of the most exciting results. The survey, which was carried out by GSB Prospection, revealed the lines of now-vanished ditches of the Iron Age hillfort, including the layout of possible defences around the northern entrance. Circular gullies of roundhouses and ditches defining enclosures within the hillfort are also visible.



The most interesting features visible on the geophysical survey plot are several ditches that appear to represent a Neolithic causewayed enclosure. This was first suggested following geophysical survey in 1994, but the 2004 survey over a wider area revealed a possible new section of the enclosure to the south. The desk-based assessment linked these features to possible Neolithic ditches observed during the excavations in the 1930s, just outside the area of the survey.

As well as reviewing the data from the 1930s excavations, the desk-based assessment involved plotting all of the previous archaeological works and findspots in the vicinity and reviewed all available historic maps of the site. This showed a huge number of findspots in the vicinity of the hillfort and enabled an account of the development of the monument, from over four thousand years ago to the present day, to be put together.

Survey of the three stone buildings at Greystones Farm revealed evidence of a historical fire, which destroyed the roof of the large threshing barn and almost all of a building which stood immediately to the south. Luckily, an ancient cow barn further to the south appears to have avoided the blaze. Buildings expert Richard Morriss believes that this little building, which dates to the early 18th century or earlier, is a rare example of its type as it was originally divided into loose boxes rather than being open throughout. The barn, which has three stone walls and a timber-framed arcade to the former yard, has several unusual features, including neat chamfers to quite crude timbers, oddly jointed butt purlins linked by 'slip' tenons, and a good set of carpenters' marks.



## BRISTOL'S HARBOURSIDE



Archaeological excavations were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on Bristol's Harbourside between August 2003 and April 2004 on behalf of Crest Nicholson plc.

The area is of archaeological interest as it lies on the floodplain of the River Avon, close to the centre of medieval Bristol. It was used for agricultural purposes by the Abbey of St Augustine during the medieval period, and as a result became known as Canon's Marsh. At the dissolution, the Abbey church became Bristol Cathedral. Prior to the construction of the Floating Harbour (between 1804 and 1809), Canon's Marsh was protected from flooding by a system of defences that included banks and ditches, as depicted on 17th-century plans of Bristol.

The Floating Harbour was built to maintain a more or less constant water level along this section of the River Avon. This was required as the large tidal flow of the River Avon (about 30 feet between high and low tide) caused ships to be stranded in the mud for considerable lengths of time. Early plans also show that a ropewalk, a box manufactory, timber yards and a number of other buildings once existed in this area. By excavating in this area we hoped to determine whether any of these early flood defences or the structures had survived the industrial development of the 19th century.

Excavations by the Floating Harbour uncovered a clay bank, which dated from at least the 18th century and formed part of the flood defences that protected Canon's Marsh. It was constructed at the edge of the original bank of the River Avon. Excavation of the bank recovered two City of Bristol copper-alloy farthing tokens dating from 1652. The bank was covered by later industrial waste, including material from a nearby glassworks which was in operation from the 17th to the 19th century. After construction of the Floating Harbour the area was occupied by a timber yard. A rail transit shed was built on the site early in the 20th century, and one of its concrete foundation piles was uncovered, stamped with the date 29.03.05. The transit shed, which served the adjacent gasworks, was demolished in the 1970s.



Away from the floating harbour, excavation revealed evidence for the reclamation from marshland in the 17th and 18th centuries and for the timber yards that occupied the area in the 18th and 19th century, as well as the brick foundations of a box manufactory that stood on the site in the 19th and early 20th century. This factory produced wooden crates for transporting goods on the ships that used the Floating Harbour.



Excavations elsewhere uncovered the remains of the ropewalk that stood to the south of Anchor Road from the 18th century until the beginning of the 20th century. This was a tree-lined ropewalk along which rope was made by spinning raw fibres into yarn, twisting the yarn together to form strands and then laying these strands together to form rope. The ropewalk would have had a 'twisting machine' with several revolving hooks, and a sledge with a fixed hook. The revolving hooks would have turned to twist the fibres and form the rope, gradually pulling the

sledge along the ropewalk towards the 'twisting machine'. The excavations have revealed a number of grooves in a clay surface that may well be the result of the movement of the sledge

during the ropemaking process. By the middle of the 19th century the ropewalk had been developed into a building at least 300m long. This was demolished in the early 20th century and replaced by a railway goods shed, part of which survives as the @t Bristol building.

# CHURCH ROAD, BISHOP'S CLEEVE



## Introduction

In June 2004, Cotswold Archaeology returned to excavate the site next to North's Village Bakery in Bishop's Cleeve, following an evaluation which had uncovered Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval features.

## Iron Age

The earliest features identified during the four-week excavation dated from the Early to Middle Iron Age. These were all located in the northern part of the site, and included a number of gullies as well as several storage and rubbish pits. In one of the pits, fired-clay objects were found, some of which had suspension holes and have been interpreted as loomweights. Others had no such obvious function and were perhaps lumps of waste daub. A number of potsherds were also retrieved, along with quantities of animal bone.



Iron Age activity was bounded by a large V-shaped ditch which lay across the site and was over 3m wide and 1.2m deep, with evidence for recutting. No Iron Age features were noted to the south of this ditch. Archaeological investigations undertaken between 1989 and 1991 immediately to the north (at Gilder's Paddock) identified similar remains, with the same alignment of ditches. It seems likely that there was Iron Age agricultural settlement in the area, with storage pits for grain and boundary ditches to aid the management of livestock.

## Medieval



The earliest evidence for medieval occupation of the site was represented by two ditches. One of these was on the same alignment as the large Iron Age ditch, the second was at right angles, aligned north/south. Both of these ditches contained pottery dated from the 11th to 13th centuries, and probably represent the boundaries to medieval tenement plots.

Medieval pits were excavated in the southern part of the site. These were mainly large and circular with undercut edges, containing pottery dating from the 11th to 14th centuries, and were probably used for the disposal of domestic waste, with only one in use at any one time. Two other pits each contained the articulated skeleton of an entire horse. Future analysis of the bones may indicate a cause of death. Stone drains were also found close to the rubbish pits in an area that seems to have been the rear yard of a plot fronting onto Church Street.



Evidence for a possible medieval building was also uncovered, consisting of short sections of stone walling and large fragments of stone interpreted as post-pads. The building would have been approximately 3.5m in width and 5.5m in length. It stood over several medieval pits and indicates a change in land-use in the later medieval or early post-medieval period. There was no evidence to suggest what the building was, but the post-pads

may indicate a raised structure such as a granary. Much of the evidence for medieval buildings had been robbed out, making interpretation difficult.

## Post-medieval



Several artefacts were recovered suggesting the medieval building was demolished in the late 17th century, including a coin dating from May 1690. It was in good condition and could be identified as a 'gun-money' half crown issued by James II in Dublin during his exile. Close to this coin were a number of silk pins, a decorated button, and a bone-handled knife.

After demolition of the medieval building the site was put to agricultural use. A stone wall (possibly rebuilt from medieval foundations) was uncovered, as well as several phases of stone and brick surfaces, probably for a yard. One cobbled surface, dating to the 17th or 18th century, was particularly well preserved. Several postholes were also excavated and probably represent lean-to sheds or similar structures, and a barn is known to have stood on the site in recent times. A number of stone-built tanks were also found, although their function is unclear. They may have been soakaway features dug into the natural sand, or for some type of storage. They had also been robbed some time in the late 19th or early 20th century.



## FINDS OF 2004

This proved to be exceptionally busy year for the finds' section. In between time spent on the analysis of finds from previous years, members of the team were kept busy on material from a variety of sites of differing date and widely dispersed geography. Larger excavations produced some important assemblages and some remarkable individual finds whilst the smaller projects contributed a number of interesting and surprising results.



One of the largest-scale excavations undertaken in 2004 took place near Taplow, Bucks, in advance of the pipeline construction. Work here revealed an enclosed Iron Age settlement with a large number of pits and postholes. Large quantities of pottery were recovered largely dating to the Early Iron Age (c. 800-400 BC) and Middle Iron Age (c. 400-100 BC). Among the more unusual finds was a small quartzite pebble which has been 'adapted' by means of a series of scored concentric lines at one end. The phallic nature of this object is clear and it would appear to be without parallel in Britain.

Excavations at [Henbury, Bristol](#) produced evidence for settlement and, most unusually, burial dating to the Late Iron Age or very early Roman period. Only one burial of this period produced grave goods, in the form of a copper-alloy ring of a known Iron Age type with overlapping ends. The ring was not worn on the finger but apparently placed in the chest region.



Fairly large quantities of pottery of Late Iron Age to 1st century AD date were recovered from enclosure ditches located close to the burials. Evidence that activity continued throughout the Roman period is present in the form of coins, worked bone objects and brooches of probable 2nd-century date, and coins, metalwork and large quantities of pottery of 3rd and 4th-century date. Among the brooches is an unusual example with enamelled wings resembling a housefly or moth. A less aesthetically pleasing object,

but one which is no-less interesting, is an socketed iron candlestick with tripod feet. It is of a known later Roman type.



Excavations at [Bishop's Cleeve](#) produced more evidence of the town's long history including material dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The earliest finds include pottery and an exquisite blue glass bead all dateable to the middle or later Iron Age. Among the post-medieval artefacts is a bronze

'gun-money' coin which carries the date May 1690. It is an example of coin minted in Ireland by the exiled James II using metal from cannons, bells and scrap. They were issued to James' followers during the Irish campaign which culminated in the Battle of the Boyne. They were to be redeemed in silver after the King's final victory, which of course never came.



A find of exceptional importance that came to light in 2004 was actually excavated in 2002 from a cemetery site close to Malmesbury Abbey. The object, which measures only 25mm x 20mm, was recovered during subsequent cleaning of human remains. It has been identified as a mount, possibly from a book, casket or even ecclesiastical vestments, and dated on the basis of the style of the acanthus leaf decoration to the late 9th to mid 10th centuries AD. The high quality and depth of the carving suggests ownership by an individual or institution of high status. As well as being a beautiful object in itself, the mount is of great importance as it dates very closely to the period of artistic renaissance inspired by King Alfred the Great and most likely relates to the Saxon abbey at Malmesbury. If correct, this object is an exceptionally rare survivor of the religious house at Malmesbury and it is tempting to link this object to the reign of Alfred's grandson, Aethelstan (AD 924-39), well known as a patron of the abbey.

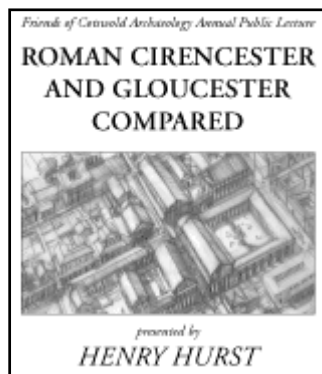


Smaller projects undertaken during 2004 produced their fair share of interesting finds. A large-scale evaluation at Lydney produced extensive evidence for iron smelting from a previously unknown Roman site. Finds included Roman pottery and a large quantity of distinctive 'tapslag' from the smelting furnaces. An evaluation in Gloucester, in the region of Llanthony Priory, produced quantities of painted window glass and decorated medieval floor tile with heraldic designs, almost certainly relating to the former monastery.



## OUTREACH 2004

Our main outreach event of the year was co-hosting the 25 Years of Gloucestershire Archaeology day conference at the University of Gloucestershire in November, in collaboration with the University and the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society's Committee for Archaeology in Gloucestershire. The conference, which was attended by 200 people, provided a review of new archaeological discoveries and interpretation made in the historic county of Gloucestershire (including South Gloucestershire and Bristol) since the original *Archaeology of Gloucestershire* conference was held 25 years ago. Contributors included Timothy Darvill (Early Prehistory), Tom Moore (Iron Age), Neil Holbrook (Roman), Andrew Reynolds (Anglo-Saxon), Mark Bowden (medieval), Bob Jones (Bristol) and Carolyn Heighway (Gloucester). Alan Saville, chair of the original conference, provided a thought-provoking overview to close the day. The complete papers will be Published by Cotswold Archaeology and the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society in 2006.



In February, the Friends' Annual Lecture was given by Henry Hurst, Faculty of Classics, University of Cambridge, and was entitled 'Roman Gloucester and Cirencester compared'. The lecture has since been published in the *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* for 2005. Our Friends also received their usual complement of newsletters, and in June were invited to a guided tour of [Salmonsbury Iron Age Camp](#), Bourton-on-the-Water, with Neil Holbrook and Gail Stoten, in partnership with the Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust.

Publications in 2004 included accounts of our excavations at Wilcote, Oxfordshire (BAR), Magdalen Street, Oxford (South Midlands Archaeology), Turkdean Roman Villa, Gloucestershire (Britannia), Tewkesbury Eastern Relief Road and Kent Place, Lechlade (Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society) and Wilby Way, Wellingborough (Northamptonshire Archaeology). We also published an interim report on evaluation work at Gloucester Quays (Glevensis) and an account of our ironworking discoveries at [Hartshill Quarry](#), West Berkshire, in *Current Archaeology*.

### Lectures given by our staff included:

- Excavations at Wilcote, Oxfordshire. Alistair Barber to the North Leigh Local History Society;
- Archaeology and Pipelines. Mark Collard to a Land and Development Group Workshop;
- Excavations at Ryall Quarry, Worcestershire. Mary Alexander to the Worcestershire Archaeological Society;
- Excavations at Sutton Road, Plymouth. Laurie Coleman to the Old Plymouth Society;
- Excavations at Hartshill Copse, Bucklebury, West Berkshire. Mark Collard to the Thatcham Historical Society.

Neil Holbrook continued his work on several committees of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, including Council, Excavation and Buildings, Committee for Archaeology (Chair) and Publications Committee (Chair). Neil also assumed the position of Group Convener (Roman Theme) for the South West Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF) project. He again represented the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies on the Committee of the British Archaeological Awards and Neil also contributed to a BBC Radio Gloucestershire programme on 'Roman Gloucestershire'.



Other outreach activities included an open day for students from Bournemouth University in February, presentations on 'The Romans' by Sam Inder to Peatmoor Community School, Swindon, and Malmesbury C of E Primary School, and a programme of work placements and work experience for local schoolchildren.

The increasing demand for our outreach services led to the adoption of a *Cotswold Archaeology Outreach Policy* in November 2004. The policy focuses our outreach activities on those that best serve to inform the interested public of our archaeological discoveries and work. This includes publication, partnership schemes, opportunities for volunteers, lectures and open days, and student placements.

# LIST OF REPORTS: 2004

## England

### **Bath and North-East Somerset**

Bailbrook 4 (The Elms) Bath, Bath and North-East Somerset. Archaeological Evaluation. (Report 04148)  
Bailbrook 1, Bath, Bath and North-East Somerset. Archaeological Evaluation. (Report 04177)  
Bailbrook 2, Bath, Bath and North-East Somerset. Archaeological Evaluation. (Report 04206)  
Hallatrow to Paulton, Natural Gas Pipeline. Bath and North East Somerset. Archaeological Watching Brief. (Report 04164)

### **Bedfordshire**

Land at Medbury Farm, Elstow, Bedfordshire. Cultural Heritage Assessment. (Report 04178)

### **Bristol**

Land at Avonmouth Refuse Disposal Works, Avonmouth, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation. (Report 04194)  
Land at Barton Hill, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. (Report 04208)  
Hartcliffe Engineering Community College, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. (Report 04213)  
Land at Castle Park, Bristol. Archaeological Evaluation. (Report 04140)  
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