

## Bath &amp; North East Somerset

**Bath & North East Somerset**

1/454 (B.47.Z001)

ST 77306510

BA2 7JT

**BATHAMPTON GOLF COURSE*****Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Bathampton Golf Course, Bath***

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 40pp, pls, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

An archaeological desktop study of the area of Bathampton Down occupied by Bath Golf Club demonstrated the existence of a highly sensitive, coherent and well-preserved archaeological landscape. The Golf Course properly emerges as a rare example of a high degree of integration between the various component elements, representing an extremely significant survival of its type which is regarded by some authorities as of national importance. [Au]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, MO

1/455 (B.47.S001)

ST 75506545

BA2 6NX

**GIBBS GARAGE, BATHWICK STREET, BATH*****Gibbs Garage, Bathwick Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Lowe, J Reading : Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 2004, 26pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Thames Valley Archaeological Services

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed development. The site was located within an area of archaeological potential. If the site had not undergone truncation in its more recent history then it seemed highly likely that archaeological deposits would have survived. The extent and preservation of those deposits, if present, would best be determined by a field evaluation. [Au(adp)]

1/456 (B.47.T001)

ST 73606512

BA1 3DD

**LAND AT WINDSOR BRIDGE ROAD*****Land at Windsor Bridge Road, Bath. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Stoten, G Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 19pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The site lay within the world heritage site of Bath. Finds in the 19th century within and near the site indicated that it lay within the area of a Roman cemetery. The extensive later construction works, in the form of a Gas works, suggested that there was a low potential for the survival of further Roman deposits. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* RO

## Bristol

**Bristol**

1/457 (B.54.U007)

ST 57607040

BS3 5NQ

**154-166 BEDMINSTER DOWN ROAD*****154-166 Bedminster Down Road, Bristol***

Reeves, P London : Wardell Armstrong, 2004, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wardell Armstrong

The desk-based assessment did not locate background archaeological material either within or adjacent to the proposed Bedminster Down Road development. [Au(abr)]

1/458 (B.54.U011)

ST 58157123

BS3 3BU

### **65-70 WEST STREET, BEDMINSTER**

#### ***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at 64-70 West Street, Bedminster, Bristol***

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The site was in use as a petrol filling station until the early 1990s when it became a used car sales forecourt. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21839

1/459 (B.54.U010)

ST 61087288

BS5 9BB

### **BARTON HILL**

#### ***Barton Hill, Bristol: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Grant, J Hertford : Archaeological Solutions

, 2004, 24pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Archaeological Solutions

Aside from circumstantial evidence hinting at the possibility of a late Roman/sub-Roman settlement in the vicinity of the site, little archaeological potential for the site could be identified. Little prehistoric activity was known locally, and the site lay within the rural hinterland of local settlement in the medieval and early post-medieval period. [Au(abr)]

1/460 (B.54.U006)

ST 57487042

BS13 7AF

### **BEDMINSTER DOWN ROAD, BEDMINSTER DOWN**

#### ***Archaeological Desktop Study of No. 106 and Land to the Rear of No. 108, Bedminster Down Road (The Former South Bristol Central School), Bedminster Down, Bristol***

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Before the Elementary School was built in the mid-19th century, the site was occupied by houses and gardens which were part of the Ashton Court Estate. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21920

1/461 (B.54.S005)

ST 62506970

BS4 5EY

### **BRISLINGTON ENTERPRISE COLLEGE, BRISTOL**

#### ***Brislington Enterprise College, Brislington, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Stoten, G Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2005, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken and despite the evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in the south Bristol area, no archaeological remains were recorded. Cartographic

sources of 1846 and 1948 showed that two buildings lay within the site, which were probably agricultural in nature and have since been demolished. Much disturbance had taken place on the northern side of the site, with more potential for archaeology on the less affected south side. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/462 (B.54.U009)

ST 62227356

BS5 8EW

**DON JOHN'S CROSS PUBLIC HOUSE, ST. GEORGE**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at the Don John's Public House, Church Road, St. George, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

A house known to have been on the site since at least 1803 had been given the name Don John's Cross by 1842. This house had been replaced by the present building by 1880. The name derived from the cross that once stood on Church Road. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21982

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/463 (B.54.U015)

ST 59927360

BS5 0TN

**EUGENE STREET AND PENNYWELL ROAD, ST. JUDE'S**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Eugene Street and Pennywell Road, St. Jude's, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The site comprised industrial units, some currently empty. The premises of Global Coatings were on the site of a Methodist chapel and burial ground known from cartographic sources. Part of the site belonged to Bristol Industrial Engravers, whose offices and workshops were in the Vestry Hall, a late 19th century meeting house later used as a cinema; Vestry Hall was built on the site of the Poor House of St. Philip and Jacob outer parish. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*4121

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/464 (B.54.U001)

ST 59857292

BS2 0HJ

**HANNAH MORE PRIMARY SCHOOL, ST. PHILIPS**

*Archaeological Desk-top Study of Land at Hannah More Primary School, New Kingsley Road, St. Philips, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The evidence suggested that the site remained undeveloped and was probably agricultural land until at least the late 18th century, when much of the area comprised a number of small cottages within rectilinear plots. 18th century occupation and 19th century residential remains confirmed that the study area lay within an area of archaeological potential. [Au(abr)]

1/465 (B.54.S003)

ST 59206780

BS13 ORL

**HARTCLIFFE ENGINEERING COMMUNITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL***Hartcliffe Engineering Community College, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Stoten, G Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2005, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken and revealed that there had been previous finds of Roman pottery on the site. Sources also indicated that there was originally a pipe works on the study area from 1812 to 1955, which may have remained below ground level. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, RO

1 /466 (B.54.U018)

ST 63707455

BS15 1NT

**JEWSON SITE AT FISHPONDS***Jewson Site at Fishponds, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Etheridge, D Bristol: Avon Archaeological Unit

, 2004, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Avon Archaeological Unit

The general potential of the site was considered to be low. The remains of structure relating to the former use of the study area as a brick works was worthy of preservation by record. The buried remains of an 18th century horse gin and mine shaft may have been located within the south-west corner. The northern edge of the study area had been quarried and backfilled and was considered to have no archaeological potential. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*2200*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /467 (B.54.U004)

ST 59057654

BS7 8SU

**KELLAWAY AVENUE/ST. LEONARD'S ROAD, HORFIELD***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land off Kellaway Avenue/St. Leonard's Road, Horfield, Bristol*

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol: Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004,

27pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The evidence suggested that the majority of the study area had remained undeveloped and was possibly agricultural land prior to the construction of Horfield Lodge. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains in the near vicinity of the study area confirmed that it lay within an area of archaeological potential. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21994

1 /468 (B.54.S002)

ST 58027108

BS3 3LT

**LAND AT 126-132 WEST STREET, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL***Land at 126-132 West Street, Bedminster, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Young, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken to identify the nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource within both the site and its immediate environs. There was no direct evidence for activity on the site before the 19th century. There were 19th century terraced houses on the site, but were demolished in the 20th century when commercial and industrial buildings were constructed. It was possible that the site could have contained archaeological deposits associated with

the known nearby Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement site. There was also a boundary wall in situ which was originally constructed in the 19th century when the site was divided into plots. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

1 /469 (B.54.T002)

ST 61007300  
BS5 9SS

### **LAND AT BARTON HILL**

*Land at Barton Hill, Bristol: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Morton, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 27pp, colour pls, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The assessment identified no activity on the site until the post-medieval period, though Roman inhumations had been found nearby. [Au(adp)]

1 /470 (B.54.U022)

ST 52908120  
BS11 0AW

### **LAND AT CHITTENING ESTATE**

*Land at Chittening Trading Estate, Worthy Road, Avonmouth. Desk-based Assessment of Archaeological Potential*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology  
, 2004, 31pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The structures which occupied the site were part of the National Filling Factory No. 23, which was built in 1918. The suggested programme of works would have demolished these buildings and removed some of the last vestiges of the WWI remains from the site. Although the buildings themselves were of low architectural interest, it was their context and place within the wider factory site and the legacy of the Great War that needed to be appreciated and recorded. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

1 /471 (B.54.S001)

ST 59017256  
BS1 6LY

### **LAND AT HULLER HOUSE/SOUTH WAREHOUSE REDCLIFF BACKS, BRISTOL**

*Land at Huller House/South Warehouse, Redcliff Backs, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Young, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in order to identify the likely nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource within the site and its immediate environs. This showed that archaeological remains dating from the medieval period may have been present at the site, principally industrial features. On the eastern side of the site, the potential for preservation of archaeological deposits appeared likely to be good. On the western side, archaeological deposits were likely to have been truncated by later buildings, giving a moderate potential for remains in this area. If archaeological remains did remain on this site they were likely to have been regionally important. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /472 (B.54.U020)

ST 62407160  
BS4 4RD

### **LATIMER CLOSE AND BIRCHWOOD ROAD, BRISLINGTON**

***Latimer Close and Birchwood Road, Brislington, Bristol***

Foundations Archaeology

Swindon : Foundations Archaeology

, 2004, 23pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Foundations Archaeology

No archaeological finds or features are known from the immediate vicinity of the study area, which remained rural throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The assessment had demonstrated that the area was of low archaeological potential. [Au(abr)]

1 /473 (B.54.U014)

ST 58697280

BS1 4DH

**MARSH HOUSE, MARSH STREET*****Archaeology Desktop Study of Land at Marsh House, Marsh Street, Bristol***

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004,

32pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Evidence has shown that some of the site had been previously basemented, but also indicated areas likely to have contained undisturbed archaeological material. The study also revealed evidence that the original course of the Rover Frome, prior to the 1240s diversion, may have ran under the site. [Au(abr)]  
*SMR primary record number:*4084

1 /474 (B.54.U017)

ST 57287349

BS8 3DG

**NO. 16 CLIFTON PARK, CLIFTON*****Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at No. 16 Clifton Park, Clifton, Bristol***

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004,

31pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

A few prehistoric and Roman finds had been made in Clifton parish. The area to the rear of no. 16 Clifton Park and now occupied by garages remained as a walled garden until at least 1949. It was considered that the City Archaeologist may require that some of the older parts of the present extensions be recorded in detail before their demolition. [Au(abr)]  
*SMR primary record number:*22011

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO

1 /475 (B.54.U008)

ST 59227599

BS7 8PB

**NO. 288A GLOUCESTER ROAD, BISHOPSTON*****Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at No. 288A Gloucester Road, Bishopston, Bristol***

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004,

26pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The evidence suggested that the study area comprised agricultural land until it was developed for the use as a school in 1860. No evidence was found for important archaeological remains on, or in the near vicinity of the study area. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21853*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/476 (B.54.U013)

ST 56187560  
BS9 1LD**NO. 30 STOKE HILL, STOKE BISHOP***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at No. 30 Stoke Hill, Stoke Bishop, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The house that currently occupied the site was built in the first half of the 20th century, and the gardens were landscaped. A possible pond shown on 19th century maps was not extant. There was no evidence for earlier structure on the site. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*22078

1/477 (B.54.Z001)

ST 63177606  
BS16 2EY**NO. 51 MANOR ROAD***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at No. 51 Manor Road, Fishponds, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Although no features of major archaeological significance have been identified in the study area, the present state-of-knowledge of the Fishponds/Manor Road Historic Environment make it difficult to make predictions concerning the levels of archaeological potential involved. [Au(abr)]

1/478 (B.54.U003)

ST 61997079  
BS4 5AB**NO. 55 BRISTOL HILL, BRISLINGTON***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at No. 55 Bristol Hill, Brislington, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 28pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The study showed that the site lay close to the medieval heart of Brislington and was occupied from at least the first half of the 19th century and probably earlier. The earliest known tenant was Richard Ricketts, whose family owned the 18th century Grove House to the west, in 1830. [Au(abr)]

1/479 (B.54.U002)

ST 58797174  
BS3 4HE**NOS. 2-6 PHILIP STREET, BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL***Archaeological Desk-top Study of Land at Nos. 2-6 Philip Street, Bedminster, Bristol*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 10pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Groundwork associated with the post-1970 redevelopment may have negatively impacted on any archaeological features and deposits which may have survived in the area. The single-story commercial premises that replaced the three terraced houses itself was demolished early in the new millennium. [Au(adp)]

1 /480 (B.54.U016)

ST 59337371

BS2 8PS

**NOS. 29-32 PORTLAND SQUARE & SURREY STREET, ST. PAUL'S***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Nos. 29-32 Portland Square & Surrey Street, St. Paul's, Bristol*

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 25pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The boundary wall of the adjoining Nonconformist burial ground had a Grade II Listing. The Surrey Street area of the site had been occupied by a single dwelling and workshops until the early 20th century, no trace of these buildings survived above ground. In the 1960s the entire site area formed warehouse premises. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*4132*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /481 (B.54.U012)

ST 61196852

BS14 9HP

**NOS. 684-692 WELLS ROAD***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Nos. 684-692 Wells Road, Whitchurch, Bristol*

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The original thatched buildings appeared to have been constructed in the late eighteenth century, possibly contiguous with Whitecross Court which bore a date stone of 1786. The present 692 Wells road was constructed in the 1940s on a plot of land previously occupied by agricultural buildings.

[Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21991*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /482 (B.54.U021)

ST 55687520

BS9 1QT

**SANCTUARY GARDENS, STOKE BISHOP***Sanctuary Gardens, Stoke Bishop, Bristol. Archaeological Assessment*

Foundations Archaeology

Swindon : Foundations Archaeology  
, 2004, 29pp, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* Foundations Archaeology

The surviving element of the 19th century formal garden should be conserved and incorporated within any proposed development. It was recommended that a Conservation Plan was prepared. [Au(abr)]

1 /483 (B.54.T001)

ST 63307450

BS5 7TZ

**SPEEDWELL TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE***Speedwell Technology College, Bristol: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Stoten,GCirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2005, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The assessment identified that buildings and a railway track associated with Speedwell colliery, since demolished, along with the construction of the then current school buildings and playing fields, had probably impacted upon any unrecorded archaeology. [Au(adp)]



1 /484 (B.54.Z002)

ST 57317167  
BS3 2AL**ST. FRANCIS ROAD, ASHTON GATE*****Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at St. Francis Road, Ashton Gate, Bristol***

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 20pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The study showed that the site was open land until 1909 when buildings associated with the Ashton Gate Brewery were constructed there. The site has been in commercial/light industrial use since then. [Au(abr)]

1 /485 (B.54.U019)

ST 61947651  
BS16 1ET**STOKE CLIFF MEWS, STAPLETON*****Stoke Cliff Mews, Stapleton***Etheridge, D Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit  
, 2004, 30pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs*Work undertaken by:* Avon Archaeological Unit

Whilst no archaeological finds or site were recorded within or immediately adjacent to the study area, it was thought possible that all or parts of the site may have been covered by the Grade II Listing of Stoke Cliff House. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*21970

1 /486 (B.54.S004)

ST 62707580  
BS16 2BT**WHITEFIELD FISHPONDS, BRISTOL*****Whitefield Fishponds Community School, Fishponds, Bristol. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Stoten, G Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2005, 16pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken which revealed no recorded evidence for find spots or archaeological features predating the post-medieval period. A large house, 'Rubble Yate' was shown on maps of the 1780s at the north of the site and was unlikely to have survived. Two houses were present at the east of the site, depicted on the Stapleton Tithe Map of 1843, which could have survived below ground level. Generally, the site had been subject to extensive disturbance through quarrying and later building construction. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /487 (B.54.U005)

ST 56816785  
BS13 8QA**WITHYWOOD YOUTH CLUB & WILLOW HOUSE, BISHOPSWORTH*****Withywood Youth Club & Willow house, Queens Road, Bishopsworth, Bristol***

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The evidence suggested that the land was used primarily for agricultural purposes from at least the 19th century, and probably long before. Buildings appeared to have been erected on the study area between 1827 and 1841. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:21948*

## Cornwall

1/488 (B.15.U003)

SX 34105050

### **HMS SCYLLA, WHITSAND BAY**

#### *HMS Scylla, Whitsand Bay, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*

Johns, C, Camidge, K, Holt, P & Perry Tapper, B Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 25pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out prior to the placing of the Leander class frigate HMS Scylla to form an artificial reef. The desk-based study did not reveal records of any archaeological feature or shipwreck in the specific project area, although 20 wrecks generally located in Whitsand Bay and a further 26 off Rame Head. A seabed survey using a proton magnetometer, side scan sonar and multi-beam sonar and bottom sampling revealed 20 anomalies or targets of possible archaeological interest on the seabed. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

## Carrick

1/489 (B.15.U013)

SW 81803230

TR11 3AJ

### **FALMOUTH MARITIME SITE**

#### *Falmouth Maritime Site, Adjacent to Falmouth Docks, Falmouth, County of Cornwall. Archaeological Impact Assessment*

Howell, I London : Museum of London Archaeology Service, 2004, 34pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Museum of London Archaeology Service

No archaeological deposits were likely to have survived on the site, as the construction of the railway, in the mid-late 19th century, truncated the ground level below that of any potential surviving archaeology. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/490 (B.15.U005)

SW 82504450

TR1 2DZ

### **OLD COUNTY HALL CAR PARK, TRURO**

#### *Old County Hall Car Park, Truro, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*

Kirkham, G Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 37pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A total of 25 features were identified during the study, of which eight were of historic or archaeological interest. In addition to standing structures in the form of boundaries, the assessment identified three areas within the proposed development site with high potential for the survival of archaeological remains. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /491 (B.15.U009)

SW 92704490

TR2 5RY

**PENLEE HOUSE, TREGONY*****Penlee House, Tregony, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Lawson Jones, A Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 45pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A total of 27 sites were located. Of these sites one to four were on the periphery. There were 16 other sites located during the desk-based survey and walkover, both documented and extant. The geophysical survey looked at the main south-western field and covered a 1 ha area and located seven new sites. The northern part of the area had been classified as an ornamental landscape comprising the 19th century Penlee House and associated garden features. The eastern area was a steep sided valley with potential for environmental analysis of water-logged deposits and the central and western part of the survey area had retained its anciently enclosed character. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, UD, MD

1 /492 (B.15.U001)

SW 82304450

TR1 2HZ

**TRURO CITY HOSPITAL*****Truro City Hospital, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Cole, R Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 27pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

There was no obvious potential for below ground archaeological remains, which predated the construction of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM**Kerrier**

1 /493 (B.15.U012)

SW 67504600

TR16 5UJ

**PORTREATH AIRFIELD*****Archaeological Assessment of Portreath Airfield, Cornwall, and the Adjacent Area***

Willies, L Matlock Bath

: Lynn Willies

, 2004, 39pp, pls, colour pls, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Lynn Willies

Buried remains of part of the former Great Nancekuke settlement and at the former Manor Farm were possible. Wartime features also had considerable interest which, subject to a wider survey, may have been of regional importance: these included the assemblage of former administrative buildings and the nearby air-raid shelters and fire-fighting water tanks, the runway system and coastal defence and weapons training facilities. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO**North Cornwall**

1 /494 (B.15.S001)

SS 24701510

EX23 9PB

**CRIMP AND YELLAND WINDFARMS: ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT DRAFT CHAPTERS*****Crimp and Yelland Windfarms: Environmental Statement Draft Chapters with figures but without appendices***

AC archaeology Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 8pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed wind farm. Two recorded archaeological sites were identified within the study area. One being a findspot of a single Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from the western part of the application area. The findspot was graded by the HER as being of local importance. The second site was part of the demolished Higher Lophthorne farmhouse which would have extended into the north-western corner of the site. The farm was graded as being of local importance. Further archaeological mitigation was recommended during groundworks. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, NE

1/495 (B.15.T001)

SX 07227411

PL30 3PP

**PROPOSED ST. TUDY TO NORTH BODMIN INDUSTRIAL 33KV/11KV REINFORCEMENT SCHEME**

*The Proposed St. Tudy to North Bodmin Industrial 33kV/11kV Reinforcement Scheme, Cornwall. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Assessment*

James, T Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2005, 97pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

The line of the reinforcement scheme crosses or lies very close to seven of the previously recorded archaeological sites. These sites include the cropmark of a double ditched enclosure at Becoven, the cropmark remains of post-medieval ridge and furrow at Little Shell Wood, the remains of former field boundaries near Broads Farm, the former possible rifle ranges on Racecourse Down, a former quarry near Callywith, the Callywith Cross and the site of the Great Ditch near Bodmin. [Au(adp)]

## Penwith

1/496 (B.15.U007)

SW 34502550

TR19 7BZ

**MAYON CLIFF SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS**

*Mayon Cliff Sewage Treatment Works, Sennan, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*

Val Baker, M Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 104pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A number of sites, including some of national importance, would have been impacted upon by the proposed pipeline and sewage treatment works. [Au(adp)]

1/497 (B.15.U011)

SW 38502250

TR19 6LH

**PORThCURNO SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS**

*Porthcurno Sewage Treatment Works, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment*

Taylor, S Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 23pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

The proposed pipeline and sewage treatment works may have impacted upon four sites of likely post-medieval date, including a granite footbridge, and an area that may have contained preserved palaeoenvironmental samples. [Au(adp)]

## Restormel

1/498 (B.15.U002)

SW 89176595

TR8 4HG

**BEAR'S DOWN TO ST. MERRYN*****Bear's Down to St. Merryn, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Lawson-Jones, A Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A total of 12 sites were identified during the assessment, one of which was graded as being of national importance, one of regional importance and a small number as being of local importance. These sites included: a prehistoric or Romano-British round, a WW II anti-aircraft battery and a medieval or earlier field system. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, MD, IA

1 /499 (B.15.U008)

SW 99505450

PL26 8XY

**GOONAMARTH AND HIGHER BISCOVILLACK*****Goonamarth and Higher Biscovillack, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Cole, R Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 69pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

A desk-based assessment identified areas of past mineral extraction, agricultural use and a possible round barrow. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* BA, PM

1 /500 (B.15.U006)

SW 99605760

PL26 8HT

**HIGHER MOOR, HENSBARROW*****Higher Moor, Hensbarrow. Archaeological Assessment***

Cole, R Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 43pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

The alluvial streamworks were documented as being of national importance in 1991, although there has been considerable damage to the monument in recent years. The medieval field system associated with Gunheath was considered to be of regional importance. The proposed development would have resulted in the loss of a landscape comprising alluvial streamworks of medieval date, a considerable block of medieval fields (Anciently Enclosed Lane) and evidence of post-medieval enclosure. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

1 /501 (B.15.U010)

SW 86505450

TR8 5AL

**PLUME OF FEATHERS, MITCHELL*****The Plume of Feathers, Mitchell, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Taylor, S Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 27pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Despite the rich history of the area, the situation of the proposed development within the existing field boundaries and upon an area of artificially raised ground, suggested that little of archaeological value would be disturbed during the works. [Au(abr)]

1 /502 (B.15.U004)

SX 01505270

PL25 4BT

**ST. AUSTELL HOSPITAL*****St. Austell Hospital, Cornwall. Archaeological Assessment***

Cole, R Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 19pp, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

The programme of archaeological work consisted of desk-top assessment, walk-over survey and geophysical survey. A total of eight features were identified, seven of which were boundaries, or the sites of removed field boundaries. The archaeological assessment, therefore, did not identify any significant archaeological remains which would be affected by development on this site. There were no recommendations for mitigation or further works. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

## Devon

### East Devon

1/503 (B.18.U002)

SX 97109470  
EX1 3TL

#### **PIN COURT FARM**

*Pin Court Farm, Broad Clyst, Exeter, Devon. Archaeological Desk-top Study*

South-West Archaeology Barnstable : South-West Archaeology, 2004, 33pp, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* South-West Archaeology

Historical and landscape evidence indicated that from the medieval period, some form of activity was present on the site and in the locality. Although little direct archaeological evidence for this was identified within the remit of this study, it remained a possibility that sites of archaeological importance may still be recognised in the development area using different research techniques. [Au(abr)]  
*SMR primary record number:*71571

### Exeter

1/504 (B.18.U003)

SX 91759016  
EX2 8TA

#### **50 CHURCH ROAD, ALPHINGTON, EXETER**

*Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development at 50 Church Road, Alphington, Exeter*

Exeter Archaeology Exeter : Exeter Archaeology, 2004, 8pp, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

No. 50 Church Road was a Listed Grade II structure described as an early 19th century building of probable cob construction. Since the details of all formation levels, foundation design and service runs had yet to be decided (October 2004), the impact of the development on the potential below ground archaeology could not be precisely determined. The level of the proposed access and parking areas was likely to be similar to the existing ground level, but would be slightly raised adjacent to the site entrance. The garage block would again be at a similar or slightly lower level. Finished floor levels for the domestic buildings were not available at the time of report preparation. As the present site appeared not to have been built up, or was terraced to any noticeable degree, it was possible that any remains of the former buildings shown on the early maps, or other features such as former road surfaces, would lay fairly close to the surface. Any ground clearance for new surfaces or foundations may therefore have exposed buried deposits or remains. The impact of the development on the standing fabric of No. 50 would presumably have been limited to its western face, against which the new building was to be constructed. Features within the western wall of the house exposed during works for the new building may provide evidence for the former adjoining ranges or buildings. [Au(adp)]

1/505 (B.18.T001)

SX 94919184  
EX2 5AW

#### **CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALTER DAW PRIMARY SCHOOL. WOODWATER LANE, EXETER**

***Archaeological assessment of the Proposed construction of the Walter Daw Primary School, Woodwater Lane, Exeter, Devon.***

Cox, P &amp; Chandler, J Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

There was no evidence to indicate the existence of medieval or earlier archaeological activity on the site; commercial quarrying on the site took place on the site in the 19th century, and was backfilled in the 20th century. A programme of archaeological monitoring was suggested. [Au(adp)]

1/506 (B.18.U006)

SX 95909220

EX2 7HQ

**MIDDLEMORE POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND COLLEGE*****Archaeological Assessment of Police Headquarters Middlemoor, Exeter***

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 20pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

In general terms the archaeological potential of the site area was considered relatively high in the light of the density of known prehistoric and Roman remains on this ridge of land, which was exploited from the prehistoric period onwards for agriculture, settlement and funerary activities (Fig. 4). Previous and ongoing archaeological investigations to the south of the site had found a high concentration of prehistoric and Roman features. Geophysical survey had been used fairly successfully in this area. Recent excavations at Monkerton, to the north of the site, had recorded similar types of archaeological remains. The Middlemoor Estate shared many similarities with other known sites of activity, and archaeological remains may have survived intact within areas that remained relatively undisturbed. [Au(adp)]

1/507 (B.18.U011)

SX 92009441

EX4 4RN

**PROPOSED FAMILY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF EXETER*****Archaeological Assessment Of Proposed Family Centre University Of Exeter***

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 10pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

Doubts had been cast on the authenticity of the cropmark (site 3) immediately to the north of the site area, recorded as a possible prehistoric enclosure. Verbal confirmation had been obtained for the presence of the nearby prehistoric flint scatters (1, 6), but it had not been possible to locate the archive. The line of a possible prehistoric trackway (2) crossed the site. All that can be said, therefore, is that there were indications of some prehistoric activity or occupation in this general area. In later periods the site was almost certainly used for agriculture. No medieval or post-medieval features had been identified within the site area. The nearest 'structures' (site 7), present in 1945, were probably of a temporary nature. The artificial levelling of the site would have destroyed shallower archaeological deposits across the northern part of the site, whilst burying the earlier land surface in the southern part of the site. The trial pit logs suggested that the eastern third of the site was less disturbed; this includes the footprint of the proposed building. A plan supplied by the client also showed the positions of services (water pipes) in the south, east and north-eastern part of the site, and the presence of several badger sets towards the south-east corner. All the above activities would have had an impact on any underlying archaeological deposits, although substantial features cut into the subsoil, e.g. ditches, may have survived. It is thought that the greatest potential for this survival was in the least disturbed eastern part of the site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, PR, PR

1/508 (B.18.U013)

SX 90209330

EX4 2AR

**SITE OF PROPOSED PRIMARY SCHOOL, EXWICK***Archaeological Assessment of Site Of Proposed Primary School, Exwick, Exeter*

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 7pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

No evidence of prehistoric activity has been identified, however, this did not preclude the possibility of prehistoric deposits existing within the proposed development site. The most significant site identified was the former medieval lazaret house with probable burial ground, however, it has not been possible to establish with certainty that this site was associated with the Cleve at Exwick rather than elsewhere. There were hedge banks within the site which may be of medieval or earlier date. Such banks (or sites of banks) and associated below ground remains/ditches may have contained deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance, as may any areas of waterlogged soils. Most of the remaining sites were structures probably associated with Cleve House and of probable post-medieval and later date. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD**Mid Devon**

1/509 (B.18.U001)

ST 03031413

EX16 7BL

**4 & 6 CHAINS ROAD, SAMPFORD PEVERELL***4 & 6 Chains Road, Sampford Peverell, Devon. Desk-based Archaeological Assessment*

Humphreys, C Barnstable : South-West Archaeology, 2004, 21pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* South-West Archaeology

Although Sampford Peverell had ancient origins, it appeared that this site fell outside the medieval development. Of the extant features, only the boundary walls had been identified as being of historic interest. The map evidence of the site showed that several buildings had been demolished, the remains of which may have been evident beneath the current surfaces. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*71106*Archaeological periods represented:* PM**South Hams**

1/510 (B.18.U007)

SX 79876287

TQ9 6EE

**BARTON FARM DARTINGTON HALL***Barton Farm, Dartington Hall, Dartington, Devon. Archaeological and Historic Development Appraisal*

Heal, V &amp; Child, P Truro : Cornwall Archaeological Unit, 2004, 24pp, pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cornwall Archaeological Unit

Existing buildings on the site were all erected between 1951 and 1978, a post-war reorganisation and redevelopment of the Barton Farm complex, which replaced a smaller pre-war farm building complex of the 1920s and 1930s. In the 19th century the area had been used as orchards and fields. [Au(abr)]

**Teignbridge**

1/511 (B.18.U005)

SX 94037300



TQ14 8HU

**PROPOSED FIRE STATION OFF THE A379, TEIGNMOUTH*****Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Fire Station On Land off the A379 Teignmouth, Devon***

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 17pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The site lay within the historic core of the settlement at West Teignmouth close to the parish church and the possible site of the medieval market place. It was known that Higher Brook Street was built up by the early 19th century, and the former houses here (or at least their sites) may have been of medieval origin. West Teignmouth probably became a borough in the 13th century and this would have encouraged tenements to be built near the market place and the church. There were few indications from the cartographic sources, of the characteristic narrow burgage plots seen in other medieval towns. All the houses along the street were either destroyed during the WWII or demolished in the post-war period to make way for the A379 (formerly the B3199). This seemed to have occurred without the benefit of archaeological or building recording although some photographs were taken by DCRA in 1973. In the 19th century the site was in use as lower-middle and working-class housing. No indication had been found of any industrial activities, although baking, malting and brewing continued somewhere in the street at this time. Nothing definite could be said regarding the former presence of cellars, but they may have been present in the higher status buildings towards the eastern end of the site. The 1:500 map suggested the presence of steps at No. 11, although these appeared to be too few to access a cellar. The ground level did not appear to have been reduced or truncated prior to car park construction, and it may have been that archaeological features, including demolition layers, survived beneath the surface. Wall stubs extended into the site area from the wall to the south. It was not known if there were any wells on the site, although the early OS maps indicated water taps to the rear of Nos 6 and 7, and a possible pump at the front of No. 11. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM**Torrige**

1/512 (B.18.U014)

SX 44589990

EX21 5XU

**HALWILL JUNCTION*****Summary Archaeological Assessment Of the Proposed Site of The New Primary School, Halwill Junction, Devon***

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 11pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

While no archaeological sites had been identified within the proposed development, this archaeological assessment demonstrated that the proposed development lay within an area of archaeological potential dominated by the presence of Bronze Age funerary monuments (sites 6, 24-5, and 32-5), the line of the Okehampton to Staddon Roman road (2), the field system extending from the east of Halwill Junction to the present day Stonequarry Farm which was cut by the trackway (53) leading to Wagaford Bridge and onto Hatherleigh. Despite no artefacts being recovered from the geotechnical investigations, given the site's position within a landscape of known Bronze Age funerary activity (6, 24-5, and 32-5) and the proximity to Dreybury Farm (formerly Three Barrows Farm) (54) it was possible that negative archaeological features, features cut into the subsoil, may have survived on the site from this period, of which there was no above ground indication. The irregular alignment of the track between Dreybury Farm and Halwill Junction suggested that it was constructed avoiding an existing earthwork or other feature no longer visible. The original alignment of the road north from Halwill Junction passed between the barrows north of Halwill Junction (32-5) possibly because they could have been easily located in the landscape; it was possible that the trackway eastward may too have aligned itself on earlier landscape features. It was possible that the site's proximity to the putative alignment of the Okehampton-Staddon Roman road could not discount the survival of archaeological features from this period. The trackway from Halwill Junction leading to Stonequarry Farm, and beyond, appeared to cut through a pre-existing field system. Field boundaries could be traced across the trackway from north to

south between Halwill Junction and Stonequarry Farm. While the OS drawing of the site in the early 19th century OS drawing showed large areas of the countryside as more open than today, some field boundaries were still shown to cross the trackway. This map really only gave a 'feel' for the landscape rather than a definitive survey. If the area was more open than today, it was possible that the extant field boundaries represented the reinstatement of earlier strip fields that had fallen into disuse prior to the survey in the early 19th century. The field system that survived today, cut by the alignment of the track, was suggestive of a medieval field system. To the east of the study area the alignment of the track itself had been 'fossilised' by the parish boundary between Northlew and Highampton and suggested that this trackway had been in existence at least by the 12th century AD. By implication it would follow the field system was in existence prior to this and could represent fields set out in the Saxon or early medieval periods and the extant boundaries could contain some element of construction from this period. Some 1.5km to the north-east of the site lies the site of West Stonequarry Farm (55) an abandoned, the date of which has not been determined, but could represent a medieval or post-medieval settlement. This assessment has identified the presence of post-medieval industry in the form of 'brickworks and kiln' (20) to the east of the proposed development as well as industries such as gravel and (?)clay extraction pits or quarries (23, 36 and 42). Similar activities may be encountered within the site of the proposed development. [Au(adp)]

1/513 (B.18.U004)

SX 41609050

PL16 0JL

### **HIGHER GOODACRE, ROADFORD LAKE**

#### *Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Holiday Village Complex at Higher Goodacre, Roadford Lake, Devon*

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 18pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

In 1986-7 the surviving house at Higher Goodacre, and the layout of the farmyard, was approximately that depicted on the 1885 OS 1:2500 map (Fig. 4). The earlier layout shown on the 1842 Broadwoodwidge Tithe Map (Fig. 3) was slightly different, and the position of the (presumably) earlier house was not specified in the Tithe Apportionment (1841/44). All that can be said was that the farmyard occupied much the same area, and it was probably safe to assume that any 16th-17th century (or possibly earlier) dwelling and its associated outbuildings would have lain in the immediate vicinity. It was concluded at the time (Matthews & Turton 1994, 4) that 'the nature and extent of these buildings is only likely to be determined through excavation and a more detailed survey of the outbuildings that appear to be shown on the Tithe Map'. The present farmhouse dated from the late 19th century, but the remaining buildings may have had earlier origins. The recent site visit had confirmed that the farmhouse was beyond repair; the roof had collapsed, and the front and rear walls had collapsed to ground floor level. The bank barn and the linhay both appeared to be structurally sound. The other buildings were extant, but were not assessed, as access to some areas was difficult owing to the dense vegetation. Due to the presence of the modern store and waist high vegetation, it was not possible during the site visit to ascertain whether this field contained any earthworks which denoted former features, as suggested by the 1947 aerial photographs (SMR). The sloping ground, however, made it an unlikely location for a former dwelling house, although it may have once contained other structures or features. This route may be of medieval origin and was of archaeological interest. No evidence was seen above ground of any features. Underground deposits or features may be revealed by geophysical survey or other investigative techniques. No evidence could be seen above ground of this possible feature. Underground deposits or features may be revealed by geophysical survey or other investigative techniques. The substantial and mature hedgebanks within the site area were of archaeological interest, some of which may have dated from the medieval period. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MD

1/514 (B.18.U009)

SS 34190360

EX22 6BH

### **HOLSWORTHY STATION, HOLSWORTHY**

***Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development of the Former Station Site Station Road, Holsworthy***

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 12pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

With the exception of one small agricultural building, the site appeared to have been undeveloped until the arrival of the railway in 1879. It was possible that the narrow frontage onto Bodmin Street had been built on at an earlier date, but there was no indication of this on any map. The advent of the railway led to substantial groundworks, with terracing which provided a level goods yard. Various railway related structures, as well as the slaughterhouse were present on the site until replaced by a large agricultural merchant's warehouse, which survived until recent years. The terracing would have destroyed any archaeology once present, but there was scope for its survival north of the goods yard, where only garages, presumably with shallow foundations, appeared to have been present. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/515 (B.18.U012)

SS 60032030

EX37 9AY

**LITTLE BICKINGTON FARM, HIGHER BICKINGTON*****Archaeological Assessment of A Plot of Land Near Little Bickington Farm, Higher Bickington, Devon***

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 10pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The site has been ploughed within the last 20 years and this would have had an impact on the remains of the former field boundaries (site 2) and structures (site 1). It was likely that cut features, such as ditches or pits, would have survived, in addition to structural foundations. The remains of drains had been ploughed up recently and the building platform was still visible above ground as a slightly raised area. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

1/516 (B.18.S001)

SS 50102510

EX39 4PU

**THE PROPOSED ALVERDISCOTT TO BARNSTAPLE OVERHEAD 132KV TRANSMISSION LINE*****The Proposed Alverdiscott to Barnstaple Overhead 132kV Transmission Line***

AC archaeology Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 19pp, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

An archaeological and cultural heritage desk-based assessment was undertaken relating to the proposed overhead transmission line. The level of survey established that the route would cross an area which contained significant evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement activity. While the majority of these sites appeared to have survived as crop marks, evidence for the later medieval and post-medieval settlement was largely represented by the current settlement pattern. Although 36 archaeological sites were identified within the study area the route would only cross four. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, UD, UD, UD, UD, UD, UD**West Devon**

1/517 (B.18.U008)

SX 54009615

**KIGBEARE MANOR FARM, SOUTHCOTT, OKEHAMPTON***Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Golf Course at Kigbeare Manor Farm, Southcott, Okehampton*

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 13pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

A number of archaeological sites of interest had been identified within the assessment area. By far the most significant was the deserted medieval settlement of Kigbeare hamlet. This was visible as platforms and other earthworks within the landscape, and had previously been dated by excavation to the 13th/14th century, after which time it appeared to have been abandoned. It was likely, therefore, that references to 'Kigbeare Hamlet', continued into the 19th century, used to mean a separate administrative division. The documentary evidence suggested possible occupation on the site prior to the Norman Conquest. In view of the demonstrated presence of a medieval settlement site, it was likely that other landscape features such as field boundaries would have survived below ground. There was also likely to have been archaeological evidence for the medieval settlement beyond the area identified in the 1974 excavations. Geophysical survey might have provided a clearer understanding of the extent and nature of the settlement. No reference to the mill prior to 1799 has been found, but it too could potentially have had a medieval origin. Kigbeare Farm may well have occupied a site much older than the 18th/19th century date suggested by the present farm buildings. Continuity of occupation back to the medieval period was a demonstrated feature of many rural settlement sites within west Devon. In view of the size of the study area there was also potential for survival of cut features (ditches, pits etc.) dated to the prehistoric period. At present no application proposals have been submitted and it is therefore difficult to suggest appropriate mitigation. It is also unclear as to whether the farm buildings were to be included within the scheme. If substantial alterations or demolition was proposed, examination and recording of the more historic elements would need to be considered. Certainly any groundworks within the vicinity of the farmstead had the potential to disturb buried deposits related to earlier occupation and reprofiling or reduction of ground level in the area of the deserted medieval settlement would impact upon the archaeological resource. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD**Dorset****North Dorset**

1/518 (B.19.S004)

ST 92300820

DT11 8BG

**RSS BLANDFORD***RSS Blandford, Dorset. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 59pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

A considerable corpus of archaeological evidence was identified, including a number of extant or former prehistoric funerary monuments, some protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Numerous other less prominent monuments and areas of prehistoric/or Roman settlement were identified within or adjacent to the study area. Medieval and post-medieval remains were more limited, although traces of former lynchets were identified. The site also contained the large sub-circular trace of the former Blandford racecourse used between 1603 and the mid-late 19th century. There were a number of military remains including WW1 practice trenches and WWI structures including an air raid shelter. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, BA, IA, PR, UD, IA, UD, PR, MD, NE, MD, IA, RO, RO**Poole**

1/519 (B.19.T001)

SZ 00759035

BH15 1HA

**FORMER GRAIN SILO SITE, THE QUAY***Former Grain Silo Site, the Quay, Poole, Dorset (NGR00759035): Archaeological Assessment*

Cox, P W          Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 8pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

The assessment revealed that the site was located adjacent to areas that had previously been archaeologically investigated. The site was identified as lying in a zone that had been progressively reclaimed from the harbour for over 300 years and contained limited archaeological potential. [AIP]

**Purbeck**

1/520 (B.19.S002)

SZ 03007720

BH19 2JL

**DURLSTON CASTLE, DURLSTON COUNTRY PARK, SWANAGE***Durlston Castle, Durlston Country Park and the legacy of George Burt. Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey*

Wessex Archaeology          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 57pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was undertaken on Durlston Castle and its grounds. The castle itself was a Grade II Listed Building, built by George Burt in 1887 and used the local Purbeck limestone. The castle and grounds were being put forward for Listing on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens. A total of 185 sites were identified within the study area within a c.1km radius of the site. These included sites from the Mesolithic period up until the post-medieval period. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, BA, IA, MD, ME, RO

1/521 (B.19.S003)

SZ 08808020

**POOLE HARBOUR CHANNEL DEEPENING***Poole Harbour Channel Deepening and Beneficial Use Scheme. Archaeological Assessment. Technical Report*

Wessex Archaeology          Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 85pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed Poole Harbour approach channel deepening and beneficial use of dredges material scheme. The study area also included beaches at Bournemouth, Poole and Swanage. The study indicated that the proposed dredging activity would impact a series of deposits within Poole Harbour that appeared to represent the remains of pre inundation topography dating to the period between the Late Upper Palaeolithic and the Roman period. In addition spoil disposal activity may have impacted the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hengistbury Head and a shipwreck within the spoil disposal ground. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* BA, IA, ME, NE, RO, UPA, PM**West Dorset**

1/522 (B.19.S001)

SY 74108150

DT3 6HJ

**UPTON FORT, OSMINGTON***Upton Fort, Osmington, Dorset. Assessment*

Bellamy, P          Dorchester : Terrain Archaeology, 2004, 30pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Terrain Archaeology

Upton Fort, or Upton Battery, was a coastal defence battery, built between 1901-1903 as the latest static defensive position for the protection of Portland Harbour. The 9.2inch BL and two 6 inch guns

were removed later. The battery was then rearmed during 1940-41, with two 6 inch naval guns which necessitated some major alterations to the gun emplacements. In WWII there was the construction of a new battery observation post, two coastal artillery searchlight positions and a number of wooden army huts. The battery was finally decommissioned in 1956 and has survived in almost complete condition. Many of the WWII additions were in poor condition and some buildings were demolished. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, MO, MO

## Gloucestershire

### Cheltenham

1/523 (B.23.S017)

SO 93432392  
GL51 9PE

#### **FORMER INDALEX SITE, TEWKESBURY ROAD, CHELTENHAM**

*Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Former Indalex Site, Tewkesbury Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire*

Pugh, G London : CgMs, 2004, 28pp, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

A desk-based assessment was undertaken and established that there were no known archaeological sites within the area. The site had a moderate to high potential for the medieval period and a low to moderate potential for the Roman period. Cartographic evidence indicated that several buildings also occupied the perimeter of the site during the late 19th and early 20th century. All other periods had low to nil potential, however, the construction of the original Indalex buildings would have disturbed any archaeological deposits that previously survived on the site. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27602

1/524 (B.23.S005)

SO 94002000  
GL53 0LU

#### **LAND BETWEEN SHURDINGTON ROAD AND KIDNAPPERS' LANE, LECKHAMPTON**

*An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Land Between Shurdington Road and Kidnappers' Lane, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire*

Morris, T Gloucester : Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, 2004, 13pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of potential development of the site. A number of features, previously unrecorded, were identified by observation and from aerial photographs. These related largely to features created by medieval/post-medieval open field agriculture and included ridge and furrow, headlands, a former stream course and possible fish ponds. Other features included a very large linear hollow, a large mound and three crop marks, all of unknown origin. A 19th century Pump House survived as a fully standing, but derelict building. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27134

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, PM, PM, MD

1/525 (B.23.S004)

SO 91252080  
GL51 6SD

#### **LAND OFF COLD POOL LANE, BADGEWORTH**

*An archaeological assessment of Land off Cold Pool Lane, Badgeworth, Gloucestershire*

Nichols, P Gloucester : Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, 2004, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

A desk-based assessment was carried out on an area under consideration for development. The assessment established that there were no known archaeological deposits within the study area. Significant archaeological deposits relating to rural settlement of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date were present within the vicinity of the site. Although no sites were recorded within the boundary of the study area there was potential for similar deposits to be present in this area. [Au(adp)]  
*SMR primary record number:26519*

1/526 (B.23.S001)

SO 94942231  
GL50 1JZ**PROPOSED REDEVELOPMENT OF THE REGENT ARCADE, CHELTENHAM*****Proposed Redevelopment of the Regent Arcade, Cheltenham: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment***

Cox, P Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 9pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

An archaeological and cultural assessment was undertaken in support of a proposal to redevelop and refurbish the Regent Arcade. Previous development was considered to result in the site having a low potential for buried archaeological deposits. Localised deposits, possibly related to the earliest phase of the Plough Hotel could have survived. The extent of groundworks with the development was unlikely to impinge on archaeological levels. The current 'historic' street scene was dominated by 19th century building facades punctuated by modern shop fronts. The scale, proportion and architectural quality of the replacement frontage would be paramount. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM**Cotswold**

1/527 (B.23.T002)

SP 02670188  
GL7 1ED**50-52 LEWIS LANE, CIRENCESTER*****50-52, Lewis Lane, Cirencester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Stoten, G Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 21pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The site was located within the area of Corinium Dobunorum Roman town, and lay just outside the areas of known early and late medieval settlement. Deposits from this date had been found in the vicinity. The buildings on site were post-medieval. [Au(adp)]

1/528 (B.23.T001)

SP 02500230  
GL7 2QE**ABBNEY GROUNDS LAKE, CIRENCESTER*****Abbey Grounds Lake, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Morton, R Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 23pp, figs, tabs, refs,

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The site was situated in the north eastern corner of the Roman town of Corinium, within the town defences. There was evidence for the line of a Roman Road in the close vicinity of the site, excavated in 1964 and 1995. The Anglo-Saxon church and medieval abbey were to the south east of the site, and Abbey Lake itself was a fishpond. Material from the 16th century demolition of the abbey had been found within the Abbey grounds, as well as alluvium deposited by the River Churn in the medieval period. [Au(adap)]

1/529 (B.23.S011)

SP 16500055

GL7 4DS

**LAKES 103 AND 104, COTSWOLD WATER PARK*****Lakes 103 and 104, Cotswold Water Park, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Assessment***

CPM Cirencester: CPM, 2004, 13pp, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CPM

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of the proposed development. Archaeological remains were documented in the site area. These comprised two undated crop mark enclosures, ditches, a trackway and a findspot of Iron Age pottery. An assessment of the archaeological and historical information in the vicinity of the site further indicated there was potential for archaeological finds and features to have survived within the site area. However, land use, most particularly 20th century gravel extraction, was likely to have impacted upon below ground archaeological remains. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27121*Archaeological periods represented:* UD, IA

1/530 (B.23.T003)

ST 89809415

GL8 8EZ

**LAND ADJACENT TO LONDON ROAD*****Land Adjacent to London Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment***

Morton, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 17pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The site contained no direct evidence of archaeological remains, though an archaeological evaluation had recently taken place close to the southern boundary of the site in 1997. A scheduled bowl barrow and a crop mark enclosure were also identified. [Au(adp)]

1/531 (B.23.S019)

ST 82108960

GL8 8UN

**PARK WOOD FARM, LEIGHTERTON*****Park Wood Farm, Leighterton, Gloucestershire. A Report on an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment***

Marches Archaeology Clun: Marches Archaeology, 2004, 7pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Marches Archaeology

As initially proposed, a development at Park Wood Farm would have effected part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 22898) however, after consultation, the plans were altered to avoid damage to the monument. The developers commissioned this report to ensure that no other deposits of archaeological importance were disturbed by the proposed development. The research found that within the study area no other significant remains existed. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27709

1/532 (B.23.S009)

SP 03101840

GL54 4HU

**THE CHURCH OF SHIPTON SOLLARS ST MARY*****The Church of Shipton Sollars St. Mary, Gloucestershire. An Archaeological Assessment***

Heighway, C Gloucestershire: Past Historic, 2004, 9pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Past Historic

An archaeological assessment was undertaken of the 13th century church and surrounding area. The church was recorded as having post-medieval and modern alterations and components. Detailed recommendations were made for any future ground disturbances or building alteration, which indicated that a degree of archaeological mitigation would be required. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:*8247



*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, PM, MD

## Forest of Dean

1/533 (B.23.S006)

SO 35602103  
GL16 8QT

### **HIGH MEADOW FARM, STAUNTON AND COLEFORD**

*Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. High Meadow Farms, Staunton Coleford, Gloucestershire*

Barrett, R Gloucester : Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, 2004, 9pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

A desk-based archaeological assessment was undertaken on an area where it was proposed to erect a new general purpose/lambing building and vehicular access. The investigation of available sources indicated that possible scowles to the immediate south of the site may have extended into the proposed development area. The Scowles Survey indicated that these particular scowles were of low importance and may have even been localised stone quarries. There was the possibility that preserved features or deposits relating to the medieval hamlet survived within the site and structural remains dating to the post-medieval period may also have been encountered. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27490

1/534 (B.23.S013)

SO 63720355  
GL15 5LY

### **LAND AT LYDNEY, FOREST OF DEAN**

*Land at Lydney, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Assessment*

CPM Cirencester: CPM, 2004, 12pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CPM

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed housing development. The site lay to the north-east of the Roman and medieval settlement of Lydney. There was potential for medieval and early post-medieval agricultural features to have survived. No previous archaeological remains were recorded within the site. Further evaluation in the form of a geophysical survey or trial trenching would determine the extent of any surviving archaeological remains. [AIP]

*SMR primary record number:*27132

1/535 (B.23.S018)

SO 72542550  
GL18 1TL

### **LAND AT ONSLOW ROAD, NEWENT**

*A Desk-based Archaeological Assessment of Land at Onslow Road, Newent, Gloucestershire*

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants Newark : John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, 2004, 16pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. There was considerable evidence of Roman activity in the area. A small town or village was known from Dymock and a Roman road passed through Newent, although its course from south-east to north-west through the town still awaited discovery. Evidence of Roman settlement and industrial activity was recorded from locations close to the eastern boundary of the site, in the form of cremations, coins, pottery, building material and slag. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27644

1/536 (B.23.S002)

SO 64691796  
GL17 9HH

**LAND OFF MORMAN CLOSE, DRYBROOK***An archaeological assessment of Land off Morman Close, Drybrook, Gloucestershire*

Nichols, P Gloucester : Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, 2004, 19pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed development. The assessment established that there were significant archaeological deposits relating to the extraction of raw materials within the vicinity of the study area. It was possible that these activities were dated as early as the Romano-British period. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*26653

1/537 (B.23.S016)

SO 63300190

GL15 5EW

**LYDNEY RAILWAY STATION CAR PARK EXTENSION***Lydney Railway Station Car Park Extension. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Halcrow Group Ltd. London : Halcrow Group Ltd., 2004, 22pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Halcrow Group Ltd.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of proposed work on the car park area next to the railway station. There was little potential for the recovery of significant archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. However, from 1799 the presence of a tramway within, or in very close proximity to, the site and the later development of a large railway junction suggested there was a high potential that remains related to these features may be recovered. There was also the potential for the recovery of estuarine deposits, therefore further mitigation in the form of a watching brief and environmental sampling was recommended. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27585

1/538 (B.23.S003)

SO 68473318

GL18 2EF

**ROSE HILL FARM, DYMOCK***Archaeological Desk-based Assessment at Rose Hill Farm, Dymock, Gloucestershire*

Barrett, R Gloucester : Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, 2004, 13pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

A desk-based archaeological assessment was carried out in an area where it was proposed to install a green waste composting facility. The investigation of available sources indicated that a Roman road was thought to run through the proposed development area. The study of earthworks and crop marks could not confirm the course of the Roman road, the location and course of which, remained unclear. [Au(adp)]

1/539 (B.23.S021)

SO 65601275

GL14 2EE

**ST WHITE'S FARM, CINDERFORD***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at St. White's Farm, Cinderford, Gloucestershire*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 40pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

An archaeological desk-top study was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. St. White's Farm formed part of the estate of Flaxley Abbey from the medieval period. It was said that there was a grange and chapel, or Anchorite Cell at St. White's. The area also comprised a nucleus of settlement in medieval times. The evidence examined suggested that the majority of the study area had

probably been used primarily for agricultural purposes (pasturage) since at least medieval times with iron ore mining and quarrying also having taken place there. It was possible, however, the course of a Roman road proceeded along the western flank of the study area. Part of the study area was covered by woodland (Harp Wood) until the 20th century. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

## Gloucester

1/540 (B.23.Z001)

SO 81151493

GL2 4NE

### **NOS. 71-73 BRISTOL ROAD, GLOUCESTER**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at 71-73 Bristol Road, Quedgeley, Gloucester, Gloucestershire*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 28pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The study appears to have undergone development in the second-half of the nineteenth century whereupon 'Quedgeley Villa' was constructed. The development included the removal of two water features from the area. [Au(abr)]

## Stroud

1/541 (B.23.S014)

SO 83511227

GL4 0UL

### **BROOKTHORPE COURT FARMHOUSE, BROOKTHORPE**

*Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Brookthorpe Court Farmhouse, Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire*

Pugh, G London : CgMs, 2004, 44pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* CgMs

A development was being considered at Brookthorpe Court Farm. The building itself was Listed, as was the associated barn which actually lay within the site. The assessment established that the site had low to moderate potential for later prehistoric remains, a moderate potential for Roman remains and a high potential for medieval remains. The archaeological features were likely to relate to the Tudor house and its associated buildings. A building assessment was also included within this report. Further building recording was recommended as was the incorporation of the stonework into the development. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*27138

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1/542 (B.23.S015)

SO 78700320

GL10 3TF

### **FROCESTER MANOR, FROCESTER**

*Frocester Manor, Frocester, Gloucestershire. Preliminary Archaeological Assessment*

Etheridge, D Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit , 2004, 39pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Avon Archaeological Unit

An archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed construction of additional accommodation blocks, ancillary buildings and an additional access road. The present manor house was constructed in 1857 on the site of a previous house and partly incorporated its fabric. Map evidence showed that there were originally other smaller houses in the vicinity of the house. Earthworks possibly representing the buried remains of buildings/structures were observed on a site visit adjacent to a residential unit east of the Manor House. A geophysical survey (Fluxgate gradiometer) was also undertaken over the area and failed to locate any

archaeological features, possibly due to the density of buried pipes which masked the readings. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:27573*

*Archaeological periods represented: UD*

1/543 (B.23.S015)

SO 78700320

GL10 3TF

### **FROCESTER MANOR, FROCESTER**

*Frocester Manor, Frocester, Gloucestershire. Preliminary Archaeological Assessment*

Etheridge, D Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit , 2004, 39pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by: Avon Archaeological Unit*

An archaeological desk-based assessment and geophysical survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed construction of additional accommodation blocks, ancillary buildings and an additional access road. The present manor house was constructed in 1857 on the site of a previous house and partly incorporated its fabric. Map evidence showed that there were originally other smaller houses in the vicinity of the house. Earthworks possibly representing the buried remains of buildings/structures were observed on a site visit adjacent to a residential unit east of the Manor House. A geophysical survey (Fluxgate gradiometer) was also undertaken over the area and failed to locate any archaeological features, possibly due to the density of buried pipes which masked the readings.

[Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:27573*

*Archaeological periods represented: PM*

1/544 (B.23.S020)

SO 84300280

GL5 5NL

### **THE FORMER PIANO FACTORY, WOODCHESTER MILLS, SELSEY ROAD, WOODCHESTER**

*Archaeological Desktop Assessment of the Former Piano Factory, Woodchester Mills, Selsey Road, Woodchester, Gloucestershire*

Bradley, T London : Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., 2004, 41pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development. There was a general dearth of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Woodchester Roman Villa was situated to the north-west of the site, over which a later Norman Church was constructed. A mill had been situated on the development site at least as far back as 1605, which had been subjected to a series of additions and alterations until the late 20th century. There was a high potential for post-medieval remains, a moderate to low potential for medieval, Saxon and Roman remains and a low potential for prehistoric remains. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:27783*

*Archaeological periods represented: PM*

## **Tewkesbury**

1/545 (B.23.S007)

SO 89983377

GL20 8AN

### **LAND OFF BREDON ROAD, TEWKESBURY**

*Land off Bredon Road, Tewkesbury. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Emmett, J Newcastle-under-Lyme : Wardell Armstrong, 2004, 18pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by: Wardell Armstrong*

A desk-based assessment was undertaken on an area which had been allocated for residential development. The assessment established that no known archaeological features would have been

affected by the development of the Bredon Road site. The locally important allotments would be relocated which was considered a neutral impact. The site was interpreted as being of a moderate archaeological sensitivity and there was potential for previously unknown remains. Limited archaeological fieldwork was recommended for further mitigation. [Au(adp)]  
*SMR primary record number:26805*

1/546 (B.23.V001)

SO 89603330

GL20 5DA

**LAND OFF BREDON ROAD, TEWKESBURY*****Land off Bredon Road, Tewkesbury***

Emmett, J Cardiff : Wardell Armstrong, 2004, 45pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wardell Armstrong

An archaeological assessment was carried out on the site. The assessment identified that the site had no known archaeology but still had potential for unknown archaeology. [Au(abr)]

1/547 (B.23.S012)

SO 89003180

GL20 5SY

**THE FORMER SITE OF WARNER'S GARAGE, TEWKESBURY*****An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment for the Former Site of Warner's Garage, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire***

Morris, T Gloucester : Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service, 2004, 20pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service

A desk-based assessment was carried out ahead of a proposed residential development. The site lay within an group of seven fields known collectively in 1825 as "The Gastons". These were part of a medieval field called "The Gaston Field", the site at the centre of the fighting at the Battle of Tewkesbury on 4th May 1471. The site lay within the area of the Registered Battlefield and had the potential for preservation of archaeological remains associated with the battle. Before the modern garage construction, part of the site contained a ridge and furrow field system and it was considered that archaeology may have survived in some areas. [Au(adp)]  
*SMR primary record number:27123*

*Archaeological periods represented:* MO, MD

1/548 (B.23.S010)

SP 05252162

GL54 5TB

**LAND AT SOUNDBOROUGH FARM, SEVENHAMPTON*****An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Land at Soundborough Farm, Sevenhampton, Gloucestershire***

Place, C Shaftesbury : Place Archaeological Consultants Ltd., 2004, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Place Archaeological Consultants Ltd.

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed quarry. The results established that no archaeological sites and monuments were known to be located within the site. Possible crop marks on the site could have related to former quarrying of the area. There was the possibility that archaeological features could be within the site, perhaps part of a prehistoric or Roman field systems associated with nearby settlements. It was recommended that future development have archaeological supervision. [Au(adp)]  
*SMR primary record number:27070*

1 /549 (B.69.S001)

ST 43556375

BS49 4DZ

**ST ANDREW'S CHURCH, CONGRESBURY***Archaeological Desktop Study of Land around St. Andrew's Church, Congresbury, North Somerset*

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 47pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

An archaeological desk-top study was undertaken on land in the immediate vicinity of St Andrew's Church. The known archaeology and documentary evidence confirmed that the study area lay within an area of high archaeological potential, not least in view of the presence of a Saxon minster site and medieval church. The study area occupied land thought to be in the vicinity of Congresbury's Saxon settlement. A stone built structure on the study area, presently known as the Stable Block, appeared to be of 19th century date. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /550 (B.69.U002)

ST 43457035

BS21 6QT

**CADBURY COURT FARM, TICKENHAM***Cadbury Court Farm*

Watkins, K Bath : Bath Archaeological Trust

, 2004, 18pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bath Archaeological Trust

Although there was some potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the study area, the development proposals involved restoration and conversion of the existing buildings on the site, which would have involved very limited ground disturbance. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*47222

1 /551 (B.69.Z001)

ST 31206182

BS23 2BG

**KNIGHTSTONE ISLAND, WESTON-SUPER-MARE***Archaeological Desktop Study of Knightstone Island, Weston-Super-Mare, North Somerset*

Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol &amp; Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 45pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

It is possible that the remains of now demolished nineteenth century buildings and other features remain intact on the study area, particularly under the made ground on the northern side of the study area. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

1 /552 (B.69.U001)

ST 50277535

BS20 7TP

**ST. MARY'S CE VA PRIMARY SCHOOL, PORTBURY***St. Mary's CE Va Primary School, Portbury, North Somerset. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Etheridge, D Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit

, 2004, 42pp, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Avon Archaeological Unit

The study area had a high potential for the preservation of important buried archaeological deposits of prehistoric, Roman or medieval origin. Further intrusive archaeological evaluation would have been required to test this hypothesis. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:47224*

*Archaeological periods represented: EM, RO*

## North Somerset

### North Somerset

1 /553 (B.69.Z002)

ST 67505375  
BA3 4XE

#### **WELLS ROAD, NORTON RADSTOCK**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Land off Wells Road, Norton Radstock, North Somerset*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 34pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

The majority of the study area has remained essentially undeveloped. A portion near Area B was used for sporting activities as evidenced by the presence of football pitches and tennis courts. [Au(abr)]

## Poole

### Poole

1 /554 (B.73.S001)

SZ 01309020  
BH15 1HD

#### **POOLE STATION AND GOODS YARD, POOLE**

*Poole Station and Goods Yard, Borough of Poole, Dorset. Desk-based Assessment of Archaeological Potential*

Knight, S, Dunkley, M & Allen, M Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 25pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed mixed development. There were no recorded archaeological remains within the study area. The potential for prehistoric to Saxon remains was considered low, with the potential for medieval and post-medieval remains considered to be higher. [AIP]

## Somerset

### Mendip

1 /555 (B.40.Z001)

ST 46703580  
BA16 9RA

#### **BROOKFIELD WAY, STREET**

*Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Brookfield Way, Street, Somerset*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 33pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

Two earthwork features were observed in the northern portion of the study area. Although the features were thought to be associated with nineteenth or twentieth century quarrying activities, they may be of an earlier date. [Au(abr)]

*Archaeological periods represented: UD*

## Sedgemoor

1/556 (B.40.U001)

ST 30504150  
TA6 4TF

### WALPOLE LANDFILL SITE

#### *Wyvern Waste Walpole Landfill Site. Archaeological Impact Assessment*

Hollinrake, C & Hollinrake, N Glastonbury : Charles and Nancy Hollinrake , 2004, 13pp, figs, tabs  
*Work undertaken by:* Charles & Nancy Hollinrake

The analysis of borehole cores confirmed that peat layers lay at considerable depths within the Walpole site. These deeper peats and peaty clays should have contained palaeoenvironmental evidence relating to the early or middle Mesolithic period, with all of the implications for human activity that this would imply. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*16989

## South Somerset

1/557 (B.40.Z002)

ST 57601770  
BA21 5TD

### LYDE ROAD, YEOVIL

#### *Archaeological Desktop Study of Land at Lyde Road, Yeovil, Somerset*

Bristol & Region Archaeological Services Bristol : Bristol & Region Archaeological Services, 2004, 32pp, colour pls, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Bristol & Region Archaeological Services

No evidence was found for the presence of significant archaeological features on the study area. It was established, however, that the study area lies within the locale that has archaeological potential. [Au(abr)]

1/558 (B.40.S001)

ST 49012847  
TA11 7LX

### THE FORMER MAGISTRATES COURT, SOMERTON

#### *The Former Magistrates Court, Somerton, Somerset. A Preliminary Desk-based Archaeological and Historic Assessment*

Cottrell, T Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 29pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

A preliminary desk-based archaeological and historic assessment was undertaken in advance of a proposed conversion of the former Magistrates Court into six flats. No previously recorded archaeological remains were identified within the study area. The presence of archaeological deposits within the boundaries of the site could not be fully explored at this level of survey. An intrusive evaluation of the areas to be affected at the rear of the property would be required to confirm the presence of such deposits. [AIP]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM

## West Somerset

1/559 (B.40.U002)

SS 88494679  
TA24 8QE

### FRASERS, HIGH STREET, PORLOCK, WEST SOMERSET

#### *Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development Site to Rear Of Frasers, High Street, Porlock, Somerset*

Exeter Archeology



Exeter : Exeter Archeology  
 , 2004, 9pp, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

There was much evidence of prehistoric activity in the Porlock area. Concentrations of Mesolithic flint had been found on Porlock Marsh and the foreshore of Porlock Bay. Activity during the later prehistoric and Roman periods seemed to have focused on the high ground to the south of the village, although access to the foreshore and sea would have remained an important consideration. The site lay to the west of the historic core of the village, however, there were medieval buildings in the vicinity, such as the 16th century Ship Inn. Medieval and post-medieval deposits were reported to have been located during a watching brief in the High Street in 1993. The land at the western end of the High Street, including the site area, was probably formerly part of the medieval open-field system associated with the village. During the later medieval period these fields were enclosed and characteristic long narrow tenement plots were laid out running back from the street. The 1841 Tithe Map and early OS maps showed that during the 19th and 20th centuries the site area consisted of an orchard and garden, and it had remained a garden until the present day. The only structures identified within the site were two probable outhouses or sheds depicted on the Tithe Map. As the site lay away from the street frontage, remains of substantial buildings were perhaps unlikely, although, pits, other cut features and the remains of the outhouses may be found. It was also possible that ditches associated with the former medieval field system may be found within the site and perhaps beneath the current eastern boundary. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* UD

## South Gloucestershire

### South Gloucestershire

1/560 (B.79.U002)

ST 66107765  
 BS16 6UH

#### **BLACKHORSE COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL, DOWNEND**

*Blackhorse County Primary School, Downend, Bristol. An Archaeological Assessment*

Lewcum, M Bristol : Avon Archaeological Unit  
 , 2004, 17pp, figs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Bath Archaeological Trust

Records indicated that the school was built upon pasture and that recent land drains crossed the site. [Au(adp)]

1/561 (B.79.U001)

ST 53708310  
 BS10 7SJ

#### **FORMER ENRON WORKS, SEVERNSIDE**

*Former Enron Works, Severnside, South Gloucestershire. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 36pp, figs, tabs, refs  
*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The archaeological potential of the site was relatively low. Prehistoric peat horizons and any buried land surfaces of later prehistoric or Romano-British date would have been of some interest, if they were proven to be present beneath the site. [Au(abr)]

1/562 (B.79.U003)

ST 66507500  
 BS16 9LD

#### **LAND AT SISTON**

*A Desk-based Archaeological Assessment of Land at Siston, South Gloucestershire*

John Samuels Archaeological Consultants Newark : John Samuels Archaeological Consultants, 2004, 24pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* John Samuels Archaeological Consultants

Although there was no evidence of early activity within the site, there was evidence for activity during the prehistoric period, on land to the western site boundary. There was also field name evidence for coal mining activity during the post-medieval or industrial period within, or just beyond the south-western portion of the site. On this basis, it was considered that the site had a medium potential for remains of the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. [Au(abr)]

*SMR primary record number:*17652

1/563 (B.79.T002)

ST 59557935

BS34 7QS

### **MBDA, GOLF COURSE LANE, FILTON**

*MBDA Golf Course Lane, Filton, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

Young, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 23pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The assessment identified little potential for the presence of unrecorded features of prehistoric and Roman date, and low potential for medieval and post-medieval features. [Au(adp)]

1/564 (B.79.T001)

ST 69157625

BS16 9QT

### **PUCKLECHURCH TO TOLLDOWN MAIN REPLACEMENT**

*Pucklechurch to Tolldown Main Replacement South Gloucestershire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.*

Stoten, G Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 27pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

Four possible Romano-British sites were recorded in the vicinity of the pipeline. Hinton, a shrunken medieval village, Moat Farm, Pucklechurch, a medieval and post-medieval occupation site were also noted. The site was recorded as having a moderate potential for currently unrecorded archaeological remains. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM

## Swindon

### Swindon

1/565 (B.84.T005)

SU 14308505

SN2 1DT

### **CHURCHWARD, SWINDON**

*Churchward Swindon Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Morton, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 33pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The assessment found little evidence for activity in the area prior to the establishment of the GWR Works in the mid-19th century. A geotechnical survey had established there was an average of 2.5-3m of made ground across the site. Any pre-19th century features would have been cut into the natural clays at these depths. There was no evidence for former structures within the Site, and it was unlikely that ground disturbance associated with new footings, services, etc. would significantly damage the quality of the buried archaeological resource associated with the works. The assessment concluded that further archaeological mitigation was unnecessary prior to the development. [Au(adp)]

1/566 (B.84.T001)

SU 14408495

SN2 2GZ

**SITE 7, FORMER GWR WORKS, CHURCHWARD***Site 7, Former GWR Works, Churchward, Swindon : Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Morton, M Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 24pp, colour pls, pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The assessment identified that there was little evidence for activity prior to the establishment of GWR works in the mid 19th century and that elements of the works were probably still present on the site.

[Au(adp)]

**Torbay****Torbay**

1/567 (B.87.U010)

SX 88596082

TQ3 3AT

**2-3 PALACE PLACE, PAIGNTON***Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Development at 2-3 Palace Place, Paignton, Torbay*

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 17pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The proposal entailed the excavation of trenches in preparation for the construction of new foundations for the southward extension of the south wall of No. 2 Palace Place. The development lay within the area of the Bishop's Palace, interpreted as lying within the outer court and being the probable site of the Great Stable. This was a highly sensitive site, and all deposits below the concrete slab of the yard, which occupied the area of the proposed groundworks should be dug archaeologically. During the site visit the point was made that it may prove necessary to lay a concrete slab within the ground floor rooms of No. 3. This point was not covered by the current proposals but, were it to be carried out, would also impact on archaeological deposits and any deposits removed should be excavated archaeologically. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* MD

1/568 (B.87.U015)

SX 88676017

TQ4 5LP

**5 AND 7 SUNBURY ROAD, PAIGNTON***Archaeological Assessment of 5-7 Sunbury Road, Paignton*

Exeter Archeology

Exeter : Exeter Archeology

, 2004, 13pp, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Exeter Archaeology

The earliest large scale map of the area, the 1840 Tithe Map, indicated that a structure was present at that time on the site of the butcher's shop. Although the documentary evidence was far from conclusive, it suggested a date of around 1805 for the first development of the site, with a workshop, stable or cellar being built by Matthias Symons on what had been a herb garden. Neither the documentary search, nor the site visit provided any evidence of a building on the site prior to the early 19th century. The cartographic evidence indicated that the site of the extension had been used as a garden until the middle of the 20th century. No. 5 Sunbury Road appeared to result from the conversion of one of the other buildings by Maria Milman at a date between 1834 and 1878. Only the 1917 plan indicated that the building, which occupied the site and became the butcher's shop, was then a store when it was sold, along with what became No. 5 and the garden adjoining it to the south. Neither the rate books nor the 1910 valuation mentioned the store's existence. The presence of a blocked doorway within the north wall of the building was consistent with the documentary evidence and indicated that

the present building once formed part of the adjacent property to the north; No. 5. There was no indication that the site had ever been part of a high status property which might have had significant garden features. The fabric forming the frontage of the site, along a historic route way, had been substantially altered with the building of the cold store, but the mud bonded section of the butcher's shop was also present at its rear, and may well have been early 19th century in date. The southern boundary of the site became a property boundary in 1834. The wall may have been in existence well before then and separated the Tapleys' orchard from one of the herb gardens. The eastern boundary at the southern end may have followed a division first shown on the 1906 map, but the low wall formed a dog-leg to its north which had not been located on any map prior to 1954. Although no evidence had been found which indicated that the current building represented a direct replacement of an earlier, post-medieval property, the possibility that the site was occupied during the medieval period could not be excluded. The potential for the preservation of any such evidence (building remains, rubbish pits etc.) would have been enhanced by the use of the site until recently as a garden, although some deposits were likely to have been removed by excavations for services, and the walls and floor of the cold store. [Au(adp)]

## Wiltshire

### Kennet

1/569 (B.46.T003)

SU 09856988

SN8 1RB

#### **BRIDGEMEAD, AVEBURY**

*Bridgemead, Avebury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Morton, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 24pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The site lay within Avebury World Heritage Site. It was considered likely that course of the Beckhampton Avenue ran close to the southern boundary of the site, as depicted by William Stukeley. Low potential for Roman and Medieval remains, and the possibility of post-medieval remains was also noted. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*2004.48/992

1/570 (B.46.U001)

ST 99816197

SN10 2AL

#### **ROWDE TO DEVIZES PIPELINE**

*Rowde to Devizes Transco Pipeline. Preliminary Archaeological Appraisal*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 14pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

Several areas of archaeological significance had been identified along the route of the pipeline, where remains of prehistoric and medieval date may have been encountered. [Au(abr)]

### North Wiltshire

1/571 (B.46.T005)

ST 93608650

SN16 0EQ

#### **MALMESBURY HOSPITAL, MALMESBURY**

*Malmesbury Hospital. Malmesbury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Morton, R Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 22pp, figs, tabs, refs,

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The major archaeological potential of the site was identified as the existing hospital buildings and the later 19th century Victorian Manor House. Possible ridge and furrow was also recorded. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented:* PM, UD

## Salisbury

1/572 (B.46.T002)

SU 08733438  
SP2 0QG

### **GLENSIDE MANOR, SOUTH NEWTON**

*Glenside Manor, South Newton, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk based Assessment*

Mabbott, G Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 22pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The impact of a proposed 45-bed intermediate care facility on the archaeological resource was found to be low, with greatest disturbance on the eastern part of the site, where terracing and foundation construction would remove possible archaeological deposits. Historic maps showed 19th century buildings on the site. Surface finds from the prehistoric and Roman periods were discussed, and an increased potential for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods was noted, with a high potential for post-medieval remains. [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:*2004.017

*Archaeological periods represented:* PR, RO

1/573 (B.46.U002)

SU 15902960  
SP1 2RN

### **MILFORD FARM, MILFORD**

*Milford Farm, Milford, Salisbury, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 24pp, colour pls, figs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

A total of eleven sites or findspots were identified within the study area, but none from within the site itself. In general., the potential for archaeological remains of all periods within the site was considered low, although for remains of medieval and post-medieval data the potential was greater. [Au(abr)]

1/574 (B.46.U003)

SU 15404470  
SP4 8HD

### **MOD ESTATE OFFICES, DURRINGTON**

*MOD Estate Offices, Durrington, Wiltshire. Desk-based Assessment of Archaeological Potential*

Wessex Archaeology Salisbury : Wessex Archaeology, 2004, 25pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Wessex Archaeology

The desk-based assessment identified the presence of a single archaeological/cultural heritage feature within the site (the Red House). The significant levels of prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the immediate vicinity of the site indicated an overall medium potential for the presence of currently unidentified remains of these periods within the site. [Au(abr)]

1/575 (B.46.S002)

SU 15653155  
SP1 3HN

### **SALISBURY PARK AND RIDE SCHEME A30 LONDON ROAD**

*Salisbury Park and Ride Scheme-A30 London Road. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Study*

Cox, P Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2005, 20pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

An archaeological and cultural heritage study and walkover survey was undertaken in advance of a proposed park and ride scheme. Much of the recorded archaeological data in the vicinity comprised

stray prehistoric finds and these indicated that there was some potential for the presence of prehistoric remains on the site. Archaeological monitoring during site groundworks was proposed. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented: PM*

## Swindon

1/576 (B.46.T006)

SU 21258340  
SN4 0AE

### **SOMERSET FARM, WANBOROUGH**

*Somerset Farm, Wanborough, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Stoten, G Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 15pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeology*

A Roman Temple, Roman Road and Hall Place (Scheduled Ancient Monument, a medieval mansion and chapel) were recorded within 500m of the site. One grade II Listed Building is located on the site. [Au(adp)]

1/577 (B.46.S001)

SU 21258340  
SN4 0AE

### **SOMERSET FARM, WANBOROUGH**

*Somerset Farm, Wanborough, Wiltshire. Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*

Stoten, G Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 10pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeology*

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in order to identify the nature and extent of the recorded archaeological resource within both the site and its immediate environs. Previously recorded archaeological remains were located in the vicinity of the site, including a Roman road and temple, a medieval mansion and chapel (a Scheduled Ancient Monument). An early to mid 19th century Grade II Listed Building was identified within the site. [Au(adp)]

*Archaeological periods represented: PM*

## West Wiltshire

1/578 (B.46.T001)

ST 86555190  
BA13 4HW

### **114 STATION ROAD WESTBURY**

*114 Station Road Westbury Wiltshire Archaeological Desk Based Assessment*

Stoten, G Cirencester: Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 16pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by: Cotswold Archaeology*

A Roman-British settlement was present 300m to the north of the site, at the Ham, in an area in which Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age material had also been recovered. A former Public House building was present at the the south-west of the site, which was constructed between 1841 and 1884. No buildings predating 1841 were recorded on the site. One hedgerow was present within the site, on its north-eastern boundary, which was considered of possible historic interest, under the terms of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 [Au(adp)]

*SMR primary record number:2004.001*

*Archaeological periods represented: UD*

1/579 (B.46.T004)

ST 85585770  
BA14 8BE

### **LAND AT TREMANS FACTORY, COURT STREET, TROWBRIDGE**

***Land at Tremans Factory, Court Street, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. Preliminary archaeological and historical assessment***

Chandler, J, Hawkes, J, W & Valentin, J Chicklade : AC archaeology, 2004, 25pp, colour pls, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* AC archaeology

The site lay beyond the Saxon and medieval town and outside the area of Trowbridge Castle. It was situated in an area that historic maps suggested was undeveloped until post-1814 industrialisation associated with the woollen industry. An archaeological evaluation had previously been carried out on the site revealing 19th century and later deposits, directly overlying natural subsoil. No pre-modern features or finds were recorded. [Au(adp)]

1/580 (B.46.T007)

ST 85755810

BA14 8EA

**VINCENT'S GARAGE, DUKE STREET, TROWBRIDGE**

***Vincent's Garage, Duke Street, Trowbridge, Wiltshire: Archaeological desk-based Assessment***

Kenyon, D Cirencester : Cotswold Archaeology, 2004, 12pp, figs, tabs, refs

*Work undertaken by:* Cotswold Archaeology

The assessment identified that a portion of the site lay within an Area of Archaeological Interest, and therefore may contain remnants of medieval and post-medieval buildings. [Au(adp)]