

HER 1619  
31

**LAND ADJACENT TO WALLS FACTORY  
BARNWOOD, GLOUCESTER**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

FOUNDATIONS ARCHAEOLOGY



February 1998

**LAND ADJACENT TO WALLS FACTORY, BARNWOOD, GLOUCESTER  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*This report has been compiled with all reasonable skill care and attention to detail within the terms of the project as specified by the client and within the general terms and conditions of Archaeological Management Services Ltd trading as Foundations Archaeology. This report is confidential to the client. AMS Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report or any part thereof is made known. Any such party relies on this report at their own risk.*

## CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

2 FIELD EVALUATION

3 CONCLUSIONS

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Appendix 1 Trench Details

Appendix 2 Finds Reports

## LIST OF FIGURES

- 1 Location of Study Area
- 2 Site Location
- 3 Trench Locations
- 4 Trenches 1 and 13 overlaid on geophysical results (south area)
- 5 Trenches 10 and 12 overlaid on geophysical results (north area)
- 6 Plans and Sections Trenches 1 and 13
- 7 Plans and Sections Trench 7
- 8 Plans and Sections Trenches 10 and 11
- 9 Archaeological features overlaid on geophysical results (south area)
- 10 Areas of Archaeological Significance

## SUMMARY

On 21<sup>st</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> January 1998 a programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Barnwood, Gloucester (NGR: SO 865190) for Chapman Warren on behalf of Peveril Securities. The evaluation consisted of the initial excavation of seven 50m x 1.6m trenches, four 25m x 1.6m, and two 20 x 1.6m trenches in order to test the presence/absence of archaeologically sensitive deposits. An additional 50m x 1.6m trench was subsequently excavated after discussion with the Gloucester City Archaeologist in an attempt to further define the nature of archaeological activity identified in the southern part of the study area.

Archaeological features and deposits dating to the Prehistoric and Romano-British period were located in Trenches 1, 7, 10, 11 and 13. These consisted of ditches, a hearth, and a possible quarry pit.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### *Archaeology*

For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### *Medieval*

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c* AD 1500.

### *Natural*

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site, in this case the Lias Clays and sand.

### *NGR*

National Grid Reference given from the Ordnance Survey Grid

### *OD*

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

### *OS*

Ordnance Survey

### *Romano-British*

Term used to describe the synthesis of indigenous late Iron Age traditions with the invasive Roman culture. It may be approximately dated between AD 43 and *c* AD 450.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology on 21st-29th January 1998 of land adjacent to the Walls Factory, Barnwood, Gloucester (Planning Application No. 97/00564/BEM) at NGR: SO 865190). The programme of archaeological works was undertaken in accordance with the principals of Planning Policy note 16, Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) as the site lies within an area defined by Gloucester City Council as being of archaeological significance.
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in response to a proposal to create a new leisure complex at Barnwood. The proposals involve the construction of a bowling alley and health centre with associated access roads and parking. The evaluation comprised the third stage of archaeological works subsequent to a desk-based assessment (1998a) and a geophysical survey (GeoQuest Associates 1998).
- 1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a project design prepared by Foundations Archaeology (BW98/fa) based upon a specification provided by the Gloucester City Archaeologist. The project design itself was prepared in accordance with IFA Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation 1994.
- 1.4 The study area is located approximately 3.5 km east of Gloucester City centre and lies on the edge of Barnwood parish (figure 1). It is bounded to the north by the Birmingham to Gloucester Railway line, to the east by the A40 Barnwood Bypass, and to the south by the A417. Open ground and the Walls Factory lies to the west of the study area. The site is irregular and measures approximately 4ha in plan (figure 2). The study area presently consists of five parcels of land, divided from larger fields by post-war development. The northern fields in particular have been subject to some disturbance and alteration through the construction of the A40 Barnwood Bypass and associated re-routing and culverting of the Horsbere Brook. The northern and southern parts of the site are divided by a modern footpath
- 1.5 The objective of the evaluation was to test whether archaeologically sensitive deposits were present within the study area, particularly considering the location of Roman building debris and pottery located in 1973 during the construction of the Barnwood Bypass, and the presence of additional archaeological finds to the south of the site as detailed in the assessment document.
- 1.6 The underlying solid geology comprises Jurassic Lower Lias strata which are overlain by intermittent gravels and alluvial clays deposited by the Horsbere Brook. Extensive deposits of sand are present in the southernmost part of the study area.

## 2 FIELD EVALUATION

- 2.1 The project design called for the excavation of a 2% sample (800m<sup>2</sup>) of the study area. A total of seven 50m by 1.6m, four 25m by 1.6m and two 20m by 1.6m trenches were excavated. An additional 50m by 1.6m trench was excavated at the request of the Gloucester City Archaeologist. The trenches were machine excavated to the top of archaeological deposits, or to the natural substrate, where such deposits were absent. The trenches were located to provide a sample across the entire development area. Trenches 1 and 12 were sited in order to cross anomalies identified by geophysical survey (GeoQuest 1998).
- 2.2 Detailed stratigraphy for each trench is given in Appendix 1, although a brief summary is presented here. In Trenches 1-5, 7-9 and 13-14 a clay loam topsoil approximately 0.20m thick sealed a strong brown sandy clay subsoil 0.40m thick formed by plough mixing through medieval arable farming. The subsoil directly sealed the undulating natural lias clays across the northern part of the site, and natural sand deposits in the southern part (at c. 23.50m OD). Approximately 0.10m of natural was removed in each trench where archaeological deposits were absent in order to test for masked archaeological features. In Trench 6 the subsoil was sealed beneath a greater depth of topsoil (up to 0.8m) in the form of a bank, apparently deposited during the construction of the Barnwood Bypass.
- 2.3 In the northern part of the site adjacent to the Horsbere Brook the stratigraphy was somewhat different. In Trench 10 the topsoil sealed a thin layer of modern gravel make-up (1001) which in turn overlay a subsoil 0.40m thick. Natural clays were present at a depth of 1.10m (21.60m OD) from the modern ground surface. A large cut [1004], at least 7m long by at least 1.3m wide, was present cut into the subsoil. The cut contained a gritty clay fill (1003) with Roman building materials and pottery and probably represented a clay quarrying pit.
- 2.4 Trenches 11 and 12 both lay within the floodplain of the Brook. In both trenches the topsoil sealed a thin subsoil 0.2-0.4m thick, beneath which lay 1.5-2.1m of alluvially deposited silty clay. In Trench 11 the alluvium sealed a silty clay layer (1105) comprising the old Roman land surface. Natural lias clays lay 0.2 m below this deposit. In Trench 12 the alluvial deposits contained Roman material at a depth of 1.2m from the modern ground surface. Beneath this depth the alluvium was clean of finds or disturbance. The top of the lias was reached at 2.04m (19.95m OD).
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits appeared to be restricted to three parts of the study area (figure 9). A large Romano-British quarry pit [1004] was identified in Trench 10 and further activity was discernible in the alluvial deposits at the

- northern end of the site in the form of charcoal and pottery in Trenches 11 and 12. A Romano-British hearth [1107] was partly uncovered in Trench 11 sealed at a depth of 1.92m (20.33m OD) below the modern ground surface (figure 8).
- 2.6 A series of interconnected ditches [103, 105, 109] were present at the southern end of Trenches 1 and 13 (Figure 6). These features comprised three 'U' shaped ditches and may represent settlement or field boundaries, possibly connected to the Iron Age and Romano-British activity previously known from south of the study area (Foundations Archaeology 1998).
- 2.7 A substantial Romano-British ditch [704], 1.9m wide by 0.45m deep with a 'V'-shaped profile was identified in Trench 7 (figure 7). This feature may represent part of the field system or an estate boundary associated with the unlocated Romano-British building. A shallow rubble filled trench [710] was present 11.5m to the north of the ditch on the same alignment. Three additional shallow (0.05m deep) subsoil filled linear features [706, 708, 712] were also encountered. These yielded no artefactual or ecofactual evidence and may not be of archaeological origin.
- 2.8 Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the overlay of the evaluation trenches with the results of the geophysical survey. In the southern area (figure 4), Trenches 1 and 13 cut the subcircular feature identified on the geophysical. The archaeological features present in these trenches (as well as features identified in Trench 7) are shown as an overlay on Figure 9.
- 2.9 In the northern area (figure 5), Trench 12 cut linear clinker and ash deposits which may represent hardcore for a temporary Industrial Age structure associated with the construction of the railway. In Trench 10 the large linear feature probably represents the outline of the quarry pit [1004]. The stoney area consists of a patch of modern hardcore connected with the 1973 culverting of the Horsbere Brook.
- 2.10 Ridge and furrow was identified in several trenches, as previously detailed on aerial photography and the geophysical works. Several 19<sup>th</sup> century land drains were cut in each trench except Trenches 10-12, testifying to an extensive post-medieval drainage system.
- 2.11 No overall section drawings have been included in this report for the south field as archaeological deposits survive solely as cuts into the underlying natural sands and clays, due to the effects of medieval arable farming.

### 3 CONCLUSION

- 3.1 The evaluation excavations have revealed archaeologically sensitive deposits within the study area (figure 9). In the northern part of the site, the presence of a hearth and a probable quarry pit from which Romano-British building materials was recovered, including roof and floor tile as well as a single tessera, indicates that a substantial Romano-British building was present within the immediate vicinity. The quarry pit would probably have been utilised for the extraction of clay; it is known that villa estates often made their own brick and tile.
- 3.2 The ditch and rubble filled feature in Trench 7 may represent a boundary of the Romano British estate known to have existed to the north.
- 3.3 The southwestern part of the study area is also of archaeological significance. The ditches identified during the evaluation, whilst not the features imputed on the geophysical survey, form a clearly defined area within a relatively substantial boundary ditch. The features may well be associated with the prehistoric and Roman settlement to the south (Foundations Archaeology 1998). An iron object, recovered from ditch [103] provides a *terminus post quem* for the features of the Iron Age.
- 3.4 Little artefactual and ecofactual material was recovered from any of the evaluation trenches. Small quantities of material were recovered from the possible quarry pit in Trench 10 which yielded pottery and building material. A scatter of pottery was recovered from Trench 12 and two sherds from Trench 7. A small assemblage was recovered from the alluvium and hearth in Trench 11. Significant quantities of bone and an iron object were recovered from ditches in Trenches 1 and 13. No pottery was recovered from the medieval ploughsoil/subsoil with the exception a very few sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery.
- 3.5 The bulk of the ceramic assemblage comprised Romano-British wares of 1st-4th century date. The small ecofactual assemblage was predominantly restricted to bones from cattle, with some sheep/goat remains. No detailed work has yet been undertaken on this latter material as further works on the site are recommended below.
- 3.6 The apparent absence of archaeological features from trenches in the central part of the site cannot preclude the possibility that archaeology may survive elsewhere in these areas, although the potential may be viewed as low.

## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 The results of the evaluation excavations have identified three clearly defined areas of archaeological significance within the study area (figure 9):

Area 1 - The northern area of the site is to be left as a nature reserve and will not be subjected to any great disturbance. The southernmost part of this area, where archaeological deposits are present at a depth of only 0.5m (c. 22.30m OD) from the modern ground surface, is most susceptible. Landscaping activities that will disturb the ground to this depth should be subject to archaeological observation in the form of a watching brief with contingency monies for rescue excavation. In the northern part of the area the deposits are protected by at least 1 metre of alluvial clays.

Area 2 – The presence of a dated Romano-British linear boundary, possibly associated with a wider complex of features, heightens the overall potential of the northern part of the study area. Additional archaeological works within this area may add detail to the pattern of Roman landholding in the area. It is recommended that this area be subjected to either additional excavation or to archaeological observation during development, with contingency monies for excavation should the deposits prove sufficiently significant.

Area 3 – Due to the presence of linear boundaries, probably associated with the prehistoric and Romano-British occupation to the south, this area should clearly be subjected to additional works before development of the site proceeds. For remains of this nature (*ie* boundary ditches), that may only be rated as of local (rather than regional or national) importance, preservation by record would appear the most appropriate course of action.

- 4.2 Although no archaeological deposits were encountered through the rest of the south field, the presence of features at both northern and southern ends indicates that additional deposits may exist within the area. Consequently the area should be subjected to archaeological observation with contingency for emergency excavation, while development works are undertaken.
- 4.3 The area of scrubland between the south field and the Barnwood Bypass has probably been badly disturbed by the construction of the road; nonetheless the area may retain archaeological deposits and should be subjected to archaeological observation during development works.

## 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Foundations Archaeology, 1998, *Land Adjacent to Walls Factory, Barnwood: Archaeological Assessment*

Gloucester City Council 1997, *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation - Land Adjacent to Walls Factory, Barnwood, Gloucester*

IFA, 1994 *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Institute of Field Archaeologists

King, R 1997, *Land Adjacent to Walls Factory, Barnwood, Gloucester: Project Design*, Foundations Archaeology

## 6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank the following:

Simon Chadwick  
Jacqueline Cannon  
Mike Lang Hall  
Clare King  
Richard Sermon  
Smiths Plant Hire  
Karen Walford



FIGURE 1

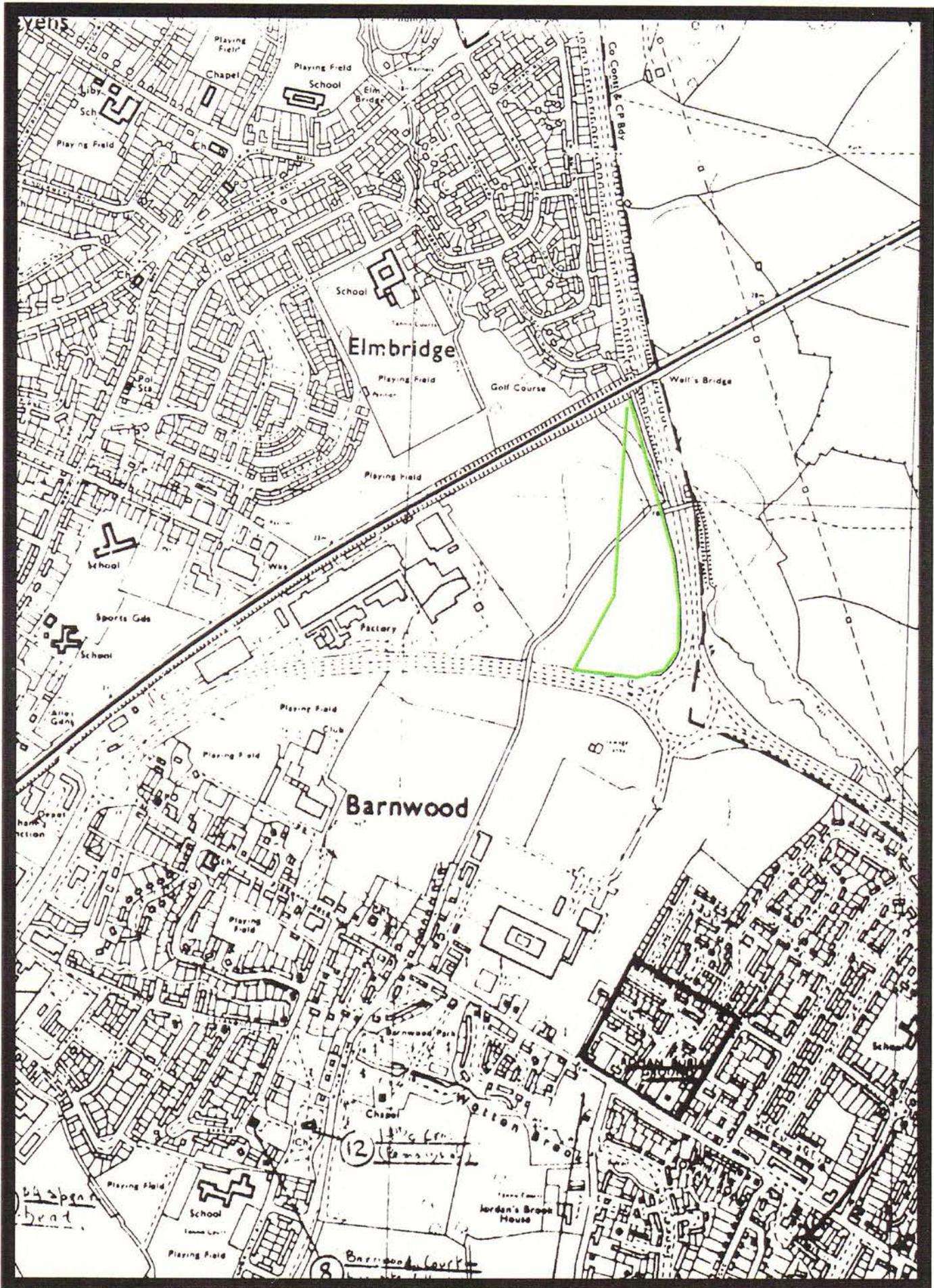


FIGURE 2

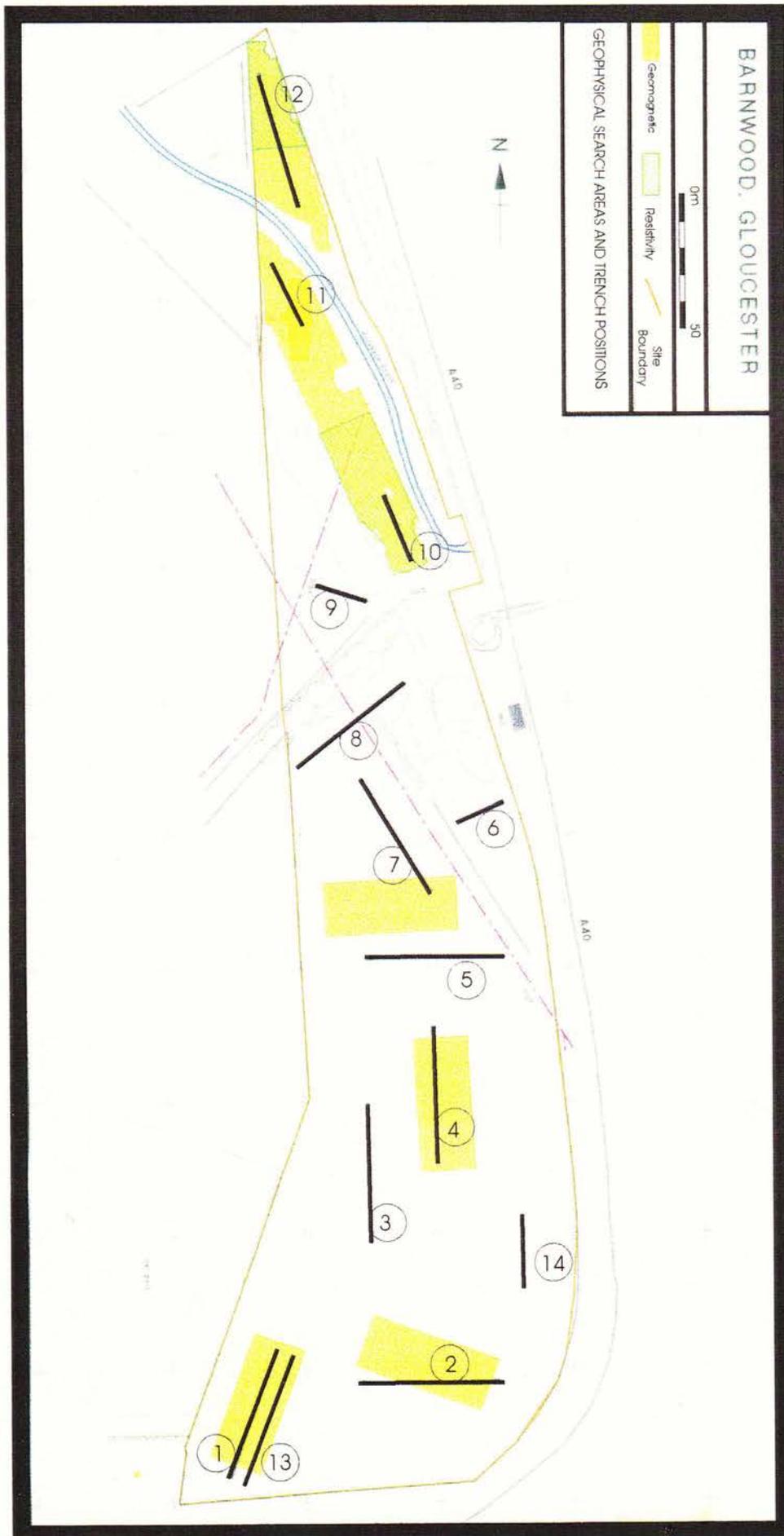


FIGURE 3

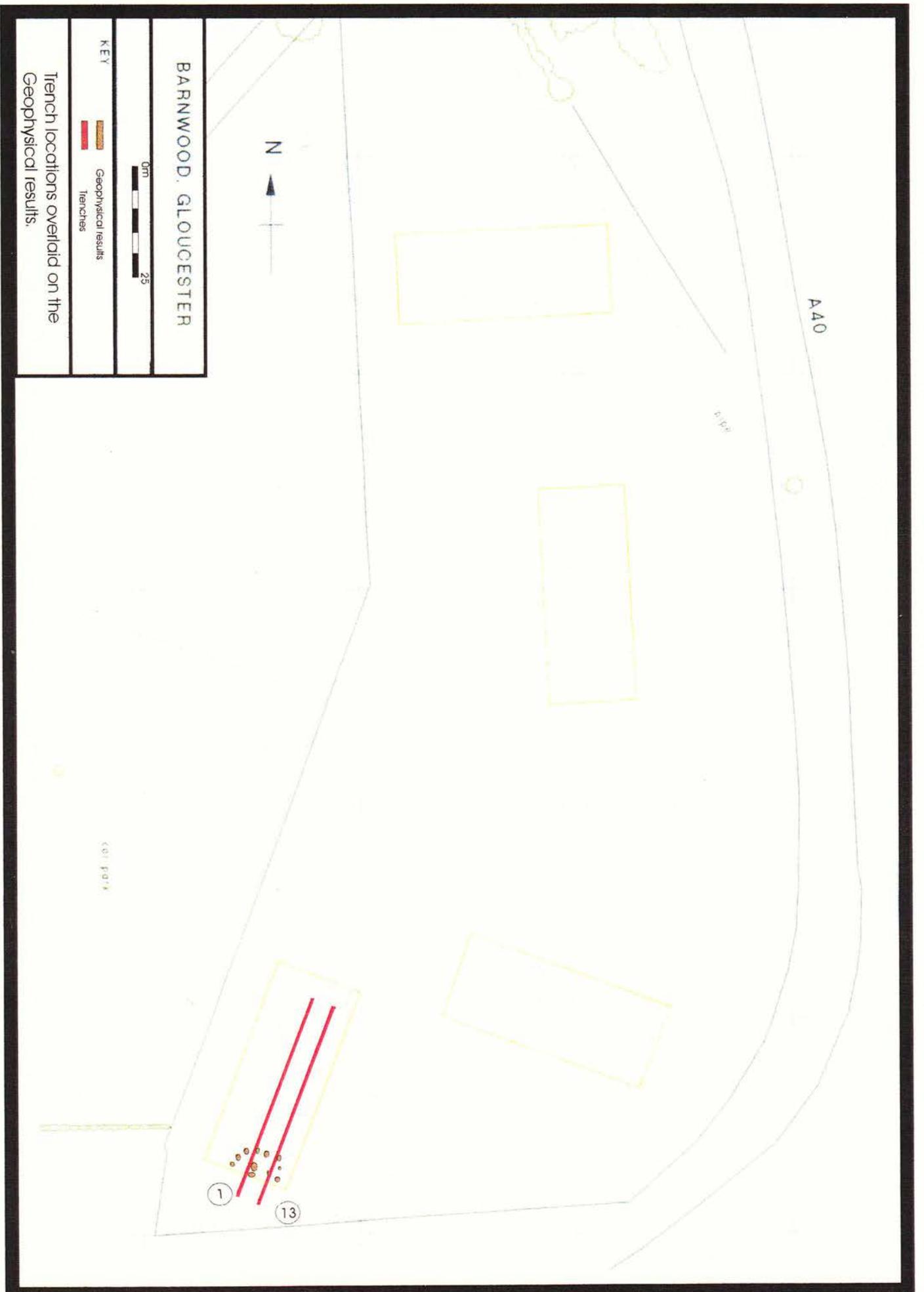


FIGURE 4

BARNWOOD, GLOUCESTER



KEY  
stoney area  
terrace pit

Trench positions overlaid on the  
Geophysical results

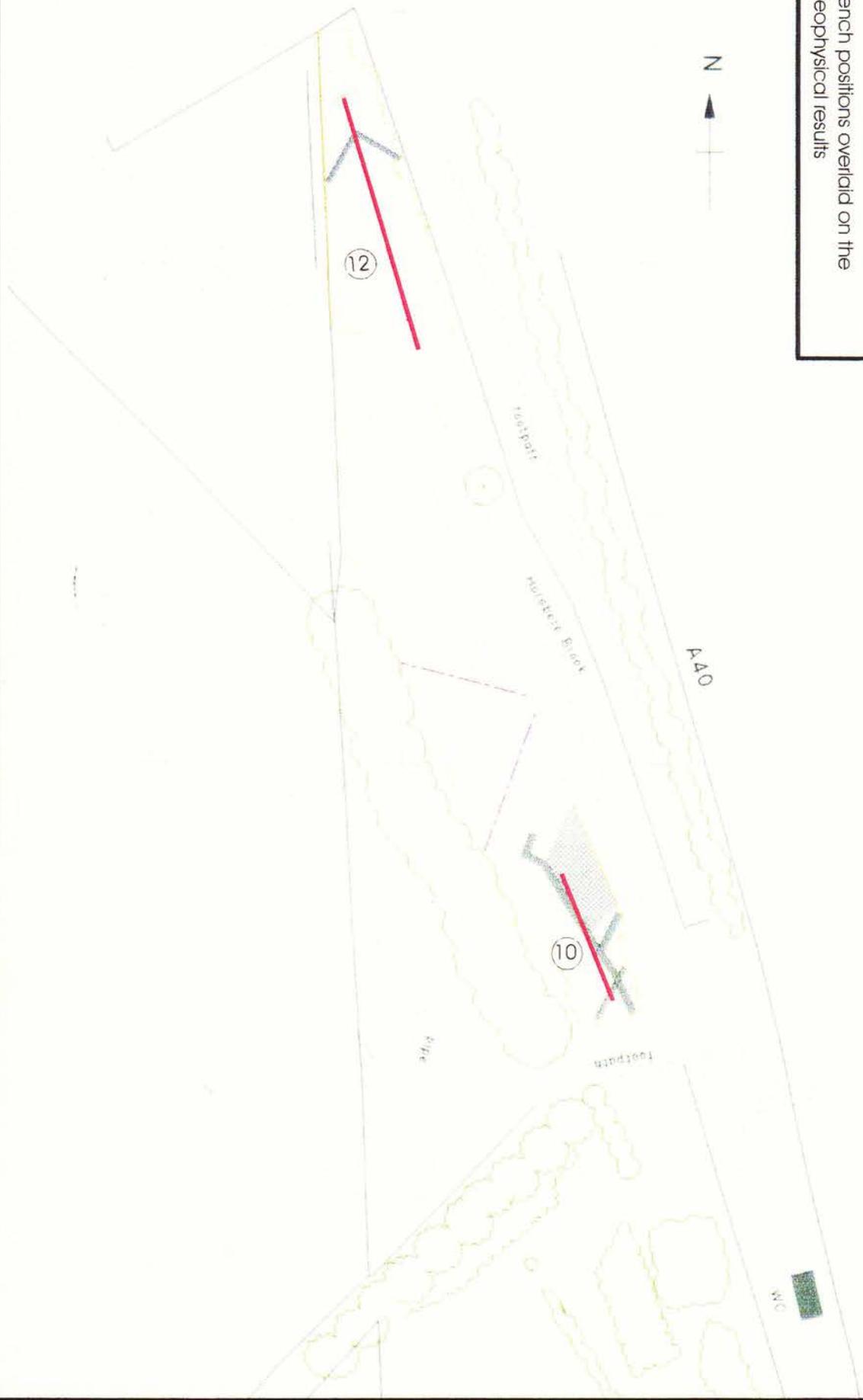
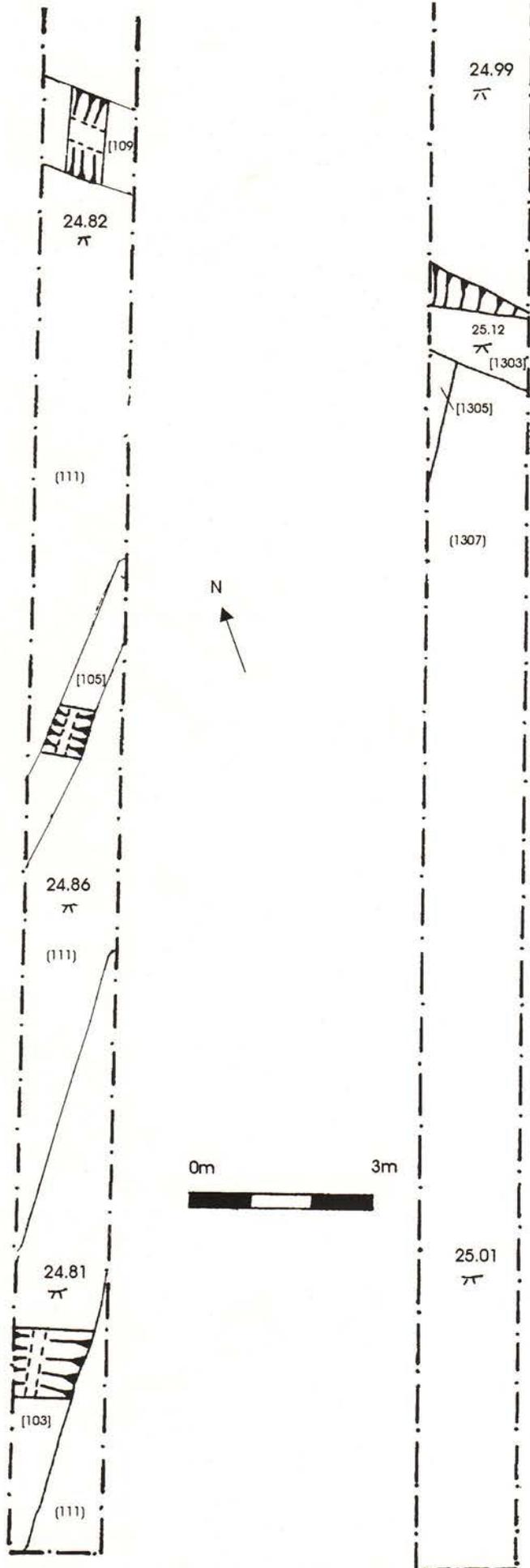


FIGURE 5

Trench 1 - Plan



Trench 13 - Plan and Sections

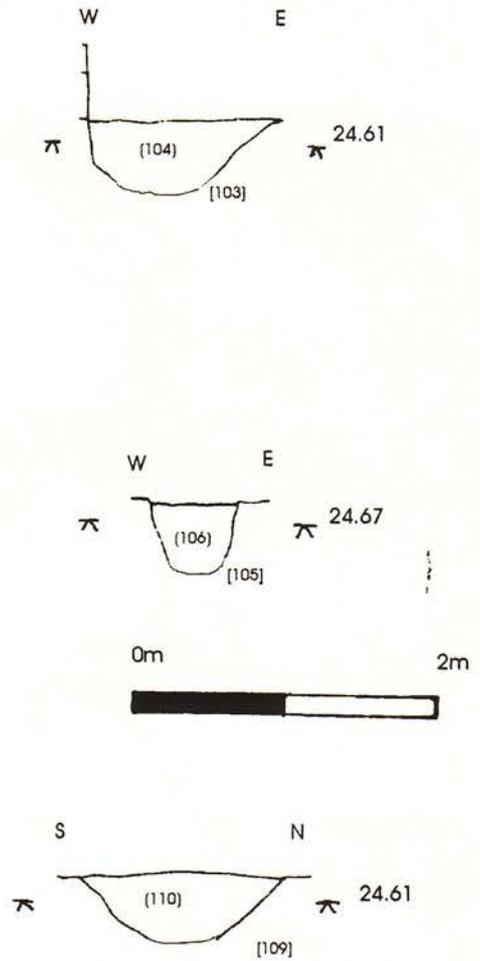


FIGURE 6

Trench 7 - Plan & Section

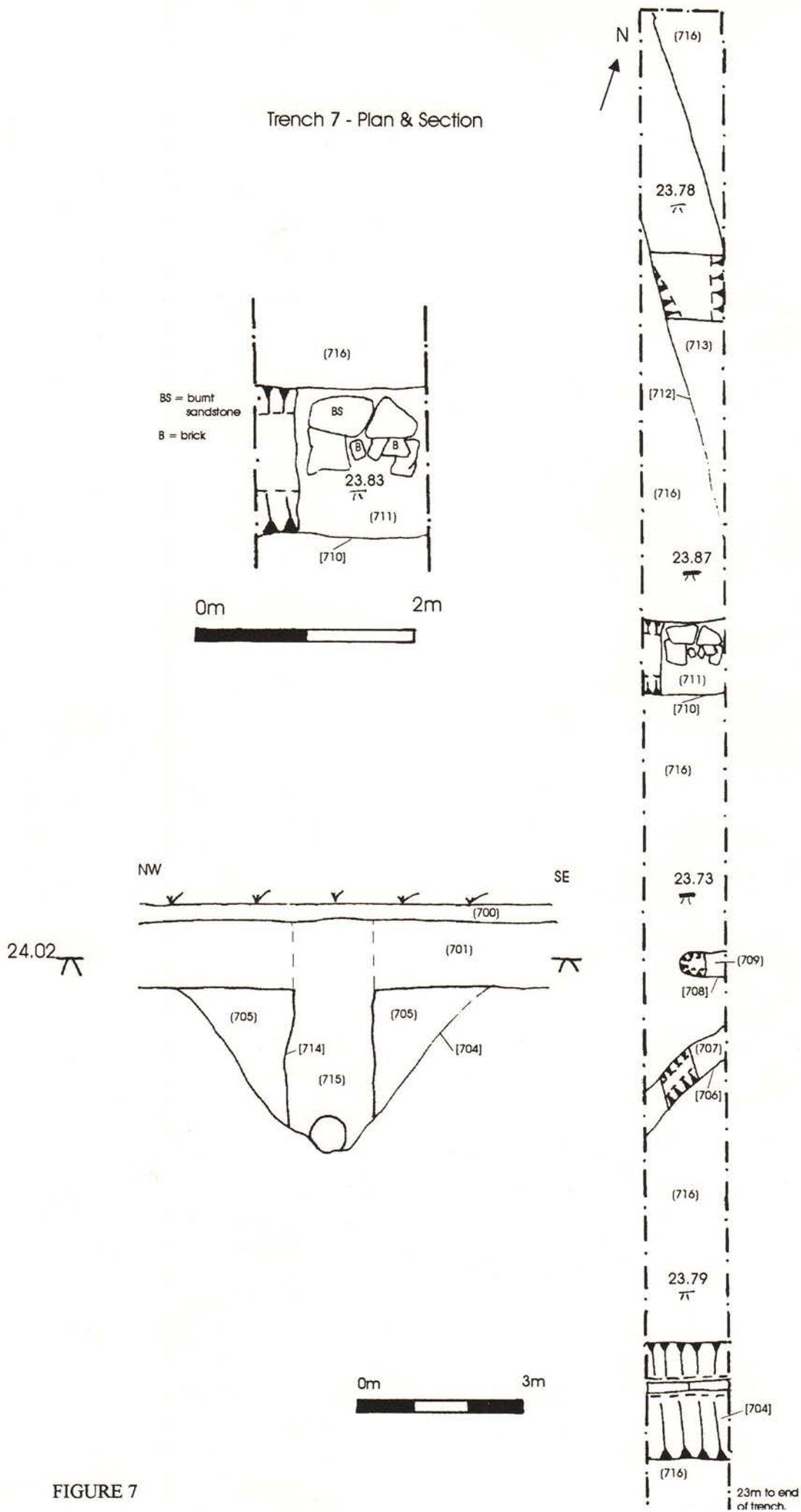
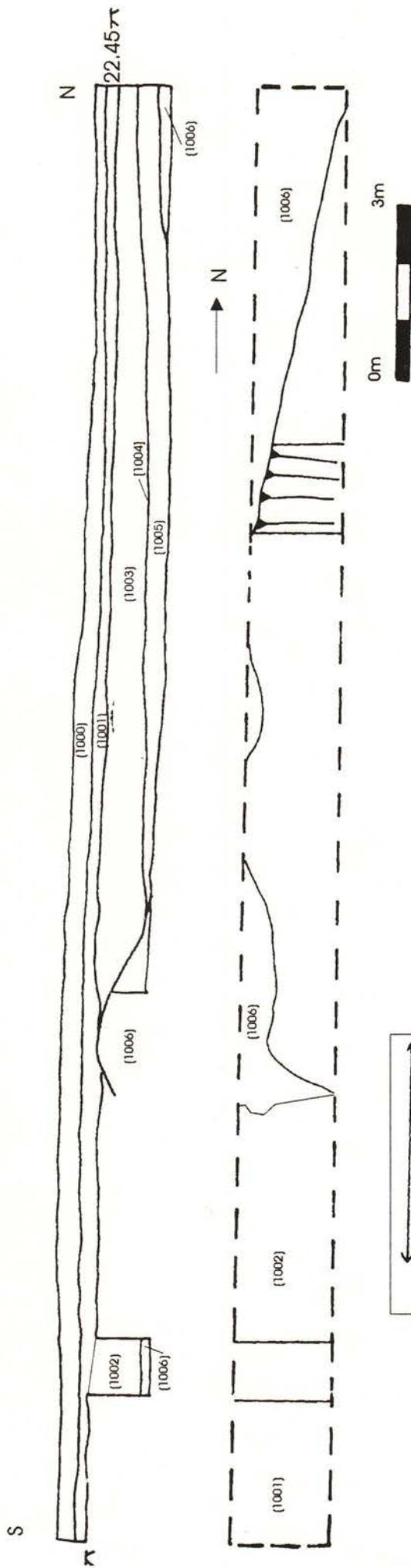


FIGURE 7

Trench 10 - Section & Plan



Trench 11 - Plan & Section

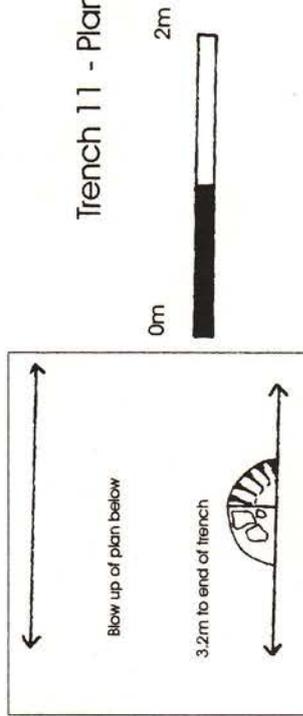
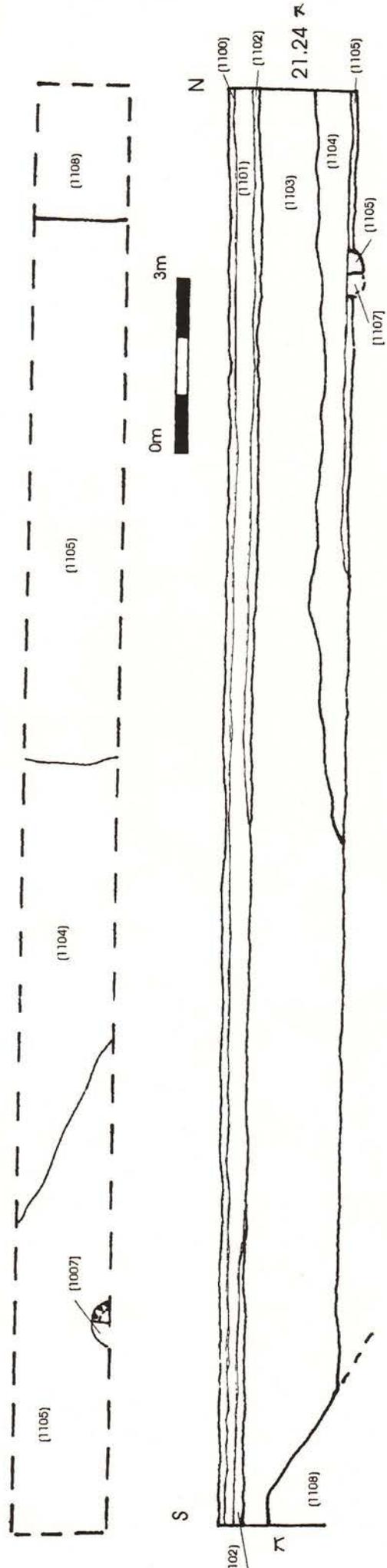


FIGURE 8



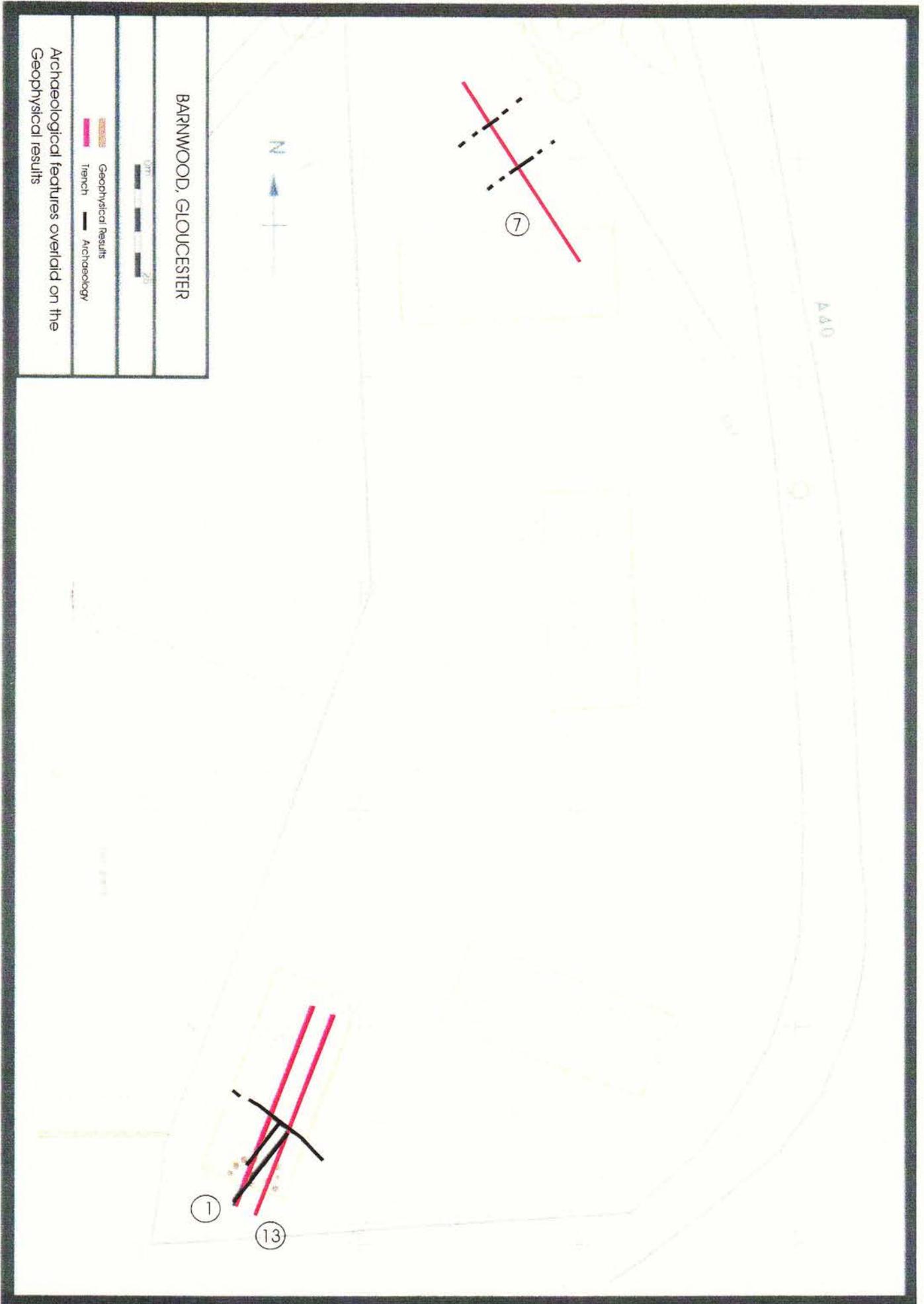


FIGURE 9

**BARNWOOD, GLOUCESTER**

0m 50m

Area of Archaeological Significance

Areas of Archaeological significance

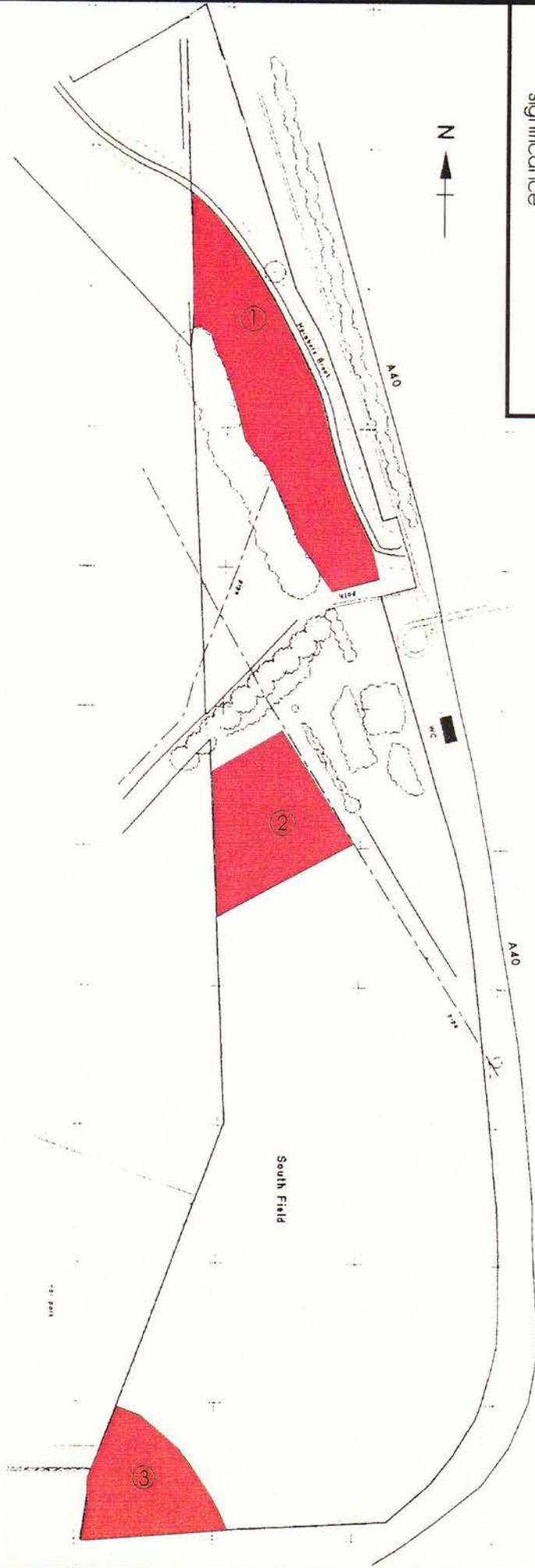


FIGURE 10

**APPENDIX 1**

Trenching Details

## APPENDIX 1: Trench Details

*Note: Stratigraphic descriptions are given from the earliest to latest deposits. Cut features are designated by square brackets thus: [104], all other deposits are in round brackets (104).*

### General:

The stratigraphic sequence was similar across most of the site, and a general description is given below that is valid for each trench, with the exception of Trenches 11 and 12 which lay on the flood plain of the Horsbere Brook and consequently contained extensive alluvial deposits. Individual trench descriptions are restricted to a brief note on the archaeological features present within them and the depths of the natural clays and sands.

Undisturbed lias clay were present across the northern part of the site, with sands present across the southern part. The natural deposits were encountered at an average depth of 0.6m from the modern ground surface and were generally sealed by 0.4m of a mixed clay loam subsoil representing a medieval ploughsoil throughout the large southern field. A 0.20-0.25m thick layer of dark brown-black loamy topsoil was present throughout and formed the latest stratigraphic layer present within the study area.

### Trench 1

Dimensions: 50m long by 1.6m wide; aligned: NE-SW

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural sands and clays at an average depth of 0.55m (24.85m OD) from the modern ground surface. Three ditches were identified within the trench. Ditch [103], 1.45m wide by 0.50m deep (24.31m OD) ran northeast-southwest with a 'U' shaped profile. It was filled with a clay loam virtually indistinguishable from the medieval ploughsoil forming the subsoil throughout this field. Ditch [105], 0.45m wide by 0.35m deep (24.37m OD) followed the same alignment and had a more pronounced 'U'-shaped profile. The final ditch [109] was 1.5m wide by 0.38m deep (24.41m OD), with a gentle 'U'-shaped profile. Both [105] and [109] were filled with an identical clay loam to ditch [103]; all three contained quantities of animal bone (predominantly cattle), and an iron object was recovered from [103]. All three ditches formed part of a complex of features. A contemporary physical relationship was proved between [103] and [109] in Trench 13 (as [1303] and [1305]).

## **Trench 2**

Dimensions: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: E-W

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural sand at an average depth of 0.60m (25.42m OD) from the modern ground surface. Traces of ridge and furrow were evident in the eastern part of the trench. No artefactual or ecofactual material was recovered from this trench.

## **Trench 3**

Dimensions: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: N-S

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural sands and clays at an average depth of 0.65m (24.98m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological features or deposits were present within this trench. No finds were recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil.

## **Trench 4**

Dimensions: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: N-S

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural sands and clays at an average depth of 0.65m (24.98m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological features or deposits were present within this trench. No finds were recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil.

## **Trench 5**

Dimensions: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: E-W

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clays at an average depth of 0.55m (24.19m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological features or deposits were present. No finds were recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil.

## **Trench 6**

Dimensions: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: NE-SW

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clay at an average depth of 1.20m (23.52m OD) from the modern ground surface. A low bank 8m wide forming a topographical feature, proved to have been formed from a 0.55m thick layer of topsoil deposited on the site during the construction of the Barnwood Bypass. No archaeological features or deposits were present within this trench. No finds were recovered from either the topsoil or the subsoil.

### **Trench 7**

Dimensions: 50m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: NW-SE

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clays at an average depth of 0.65m (23.75m OD) from the modern ground surface. A number of shallow (0.05m) subsoil filled depressions [706, 708, 712] were visible within the top of the natural clays. These all proved to have irregular profiles and may represent natural features. A single ditch [704] ran east-west through the trench. The feature was 1.9m wide by 0.45m deep with a 'V'-shaped profile, although this was disturbed by a 19<sup>th</sup> century land drain which ran through the centre of the ditch. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this feature which may be interpreted as a boundary, or part of the field system, associated with Roman landholding in the area. A shallow 0.15m deep (23.83m OD) partially rubble-filled feature [710] (1.30m wide by 0.15m deep) ran east-west through the trench. The feature contained burnt sandstone and two small fragments of tile. It did not appear to form a wall base, and the deposition of material within suggests the disposal of debris. The identical alignment of this feature to the Roman ditch [704], may suggest that the features are contemporary.

### **Trench 8**

Dimensions: 30m long by 2m wide. Aligned: NE-SW

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clay at an average depth of 0.70m (23.15m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench, although a section of post-medieval field boundary was examined. No artefactual or ecofactual material was recovered from this trench.

### **Trench 9**

Dimensions: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: NW-SE

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clays at an average depth of 0.94m (22.44m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench. No artefactual or ecofactual material was recovered from the trench.

### **Trench 10**

Dimensions: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: NW-SE

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clay at a depth of 1.10m (21.60m OD) from the modern ground surface. The larger part of the trench was sited within a large negative feature, probably representing a Romano-British clay quarrying pit. The feature was 17m wide by at least 1.3m deep, with a shelving profile. The pit was

probably cut for the extraction of clay, probably connected with the production of brick and tile for the Roman house or villa that lay in the immediate vicinity. A large concrete outfall pipe feeding into the Horsbere Brook, probably connected with the Walls Factory, crossed the southernmost part of the trench immediately below the topsoil.

### **Trench 11**

Dimensions: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: NW-SE

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clays (1108) at an average depth of 2.10m (20.15m OD) from the modern ground surface. A hearth base [1107] 0.7m in diameter was identified and sampled at 1.92m from the modern ground surface (20.34m OD). This feature was cut into a silty clay layer (1105) that formed the old land surface at the time of the Roman occupation. The top of this layer contained small quantities of charcoal and small fragments of tile. The depth of feature [1107] suggests that this area lay within a natural depression associated with the Horsbere Brook. The lack of alluvium at this level suggests that this area was substantially dry during the early Roman period or subject only to seasonal flooding. The subsequent deposition of up to 1.5m of alluvium may suggest that later Roman management of the watercourse drastically changed the flooding patterns of the Brook. A dirty deposit (1104) containing charcoal and small quantities of Romano-British building material and representing the initial phase of alluviation, was present overlying the hearth. Alluvial deposits were shallower (0.4m deep) in the southernmost part of the trench, where the lias (1108) shelved up to a depth of only 0.90m (21.33m OD) from the modern ground surface.

### **Trench 12**

Dimensions: 25m long by 1.6m wide. Aligned: N-S

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clays at an average depth of 2.04m (19.95m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological features were identified in this trench, though a band of Roman pottery and building material was recovered at a depth of 0.85m (20.81m OD) within the 1.5m thick alluvial deposit sealing the natural clays. Beneath this band the alluvium was clean of finds or other visible disturbance.

The trench was initially excavated in this location in order to test an anomalous geophysical result that appeared to identify the walls of a building, possibly part of the villa known to have existed within the immediate vicinity. Excavation, however, revealed the reading to be formed from a linear deposit of charcoal, clinker and stone probably associated with the construction of the railway during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Trench 13**

Dimensions: 50m by 1.6m. Aligned NE-SW

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural sands and clays at an average depth of 0.5m (25.01m OD) from the modern ground surface. The trench was excavated at the request of the City Archaeologist in order to further define the archaeological deposits present in Trench 1. Continuations of ditches [103] and [109] were identified (as [1303] and [1305]), and a direct relationship was ascertained between these two features, with [103] terminating in [109].

### **Trench14**

Dimensions: 25m by 1.6m. Aligned N-S

The trench was excavated onto undisturbed natural clays at an average depth of 0.40m (25.18m OD) from the modern ground surface. No archaeological deposits were identified within the trench. No artefactual or ecofactual material was recovered from this trench.

**APPENDIX 2**  
Finds Reports

### **Pottery (by Dr J. Timby)**

A small group of fifteen stratified sherds of Roman date associated with discrete features were submitted for assessment. All pieces are unfeatured body/basesherds and with two exceptions belong to products of the Severn Valley industry. This is a particularly long-lived industry spanning the entire Roman period and the absence of featured sherds here make it impossible to date the wares closely. The presence of a grey micaceous bodysherd with the group from [1004] might suggest that the wares should be regarded as belonging to the later Roman period (3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century). The only other sherd was a grey sandy ware again of indeterminate Roman date. Overall the pieces were in a fairly worn condition with abraded edges although sherd size was average.

Four unfeatured bodysherds from the alluvial deposit in Trench 12 were also products of the Severn valley industry and cannot be closely dated.

### **Catalogue**

(704): 2 x bodysherds Severn valley ware (SVW)

(1004): 8x bodysherds SVW; 1x bodysherd grey micaceous ware; 1x bodysherd grey sandy ware

(1106): 2x base and 1 bodysherd SVW

(1203): 4x bodysherds SVW

### **Building Materials**

A total of 42 fragments of ceramic brick and tile were recovered from Trenches 7, 10-12, weighing 1.25kg. The assemblage included identifiable fragments of tegula and imbrex as well as floor tile. A single tessera was also recovered from the possible quarry pit in Trench 10.

### **Animal Bone**

As agreed the bone report will be undertaken subsequently, and included in a final version of the report. Initial scanning of the assemblage however, indicates that the material consists predominantly of cattle, with a small quantity of sheep/goat.