

Archaeological watching brief at
Gloucester Rugby Football Club,
Kingsholm, Gloucester

SO 83459 19265



110 Archaeology

November 2004

Gloucester Rugby Football Club, Kingsholm, Gloucester

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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Archaeological Watching Brief

SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the construction of concrete stanchions forming the foundation of a new stand on the east side of the existing Rugby ground fronting the pitch. A number of pits were observed during the excavations ranging in date from Mid to Late 1st century AD to 13 14th century. Some of the trenches produced evidence of stratified Roman deposits surviving in areas of the site. In addition to the pits, a 1st century Roman pottery kiln was also partially exposed during grading activities and remains in situ. The kiln was partially disturbed by a modern pit and has parallels with a similar kiln discovered at Caldicote.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of works (Figure 1)

Between July 1st to 14th 2004, 110 Archaeology undertook a watching brief at The Gloucester rugby ground on behalf of Slick Seating Systems. The site, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR: 383459 219265) and is located in the Kingsholm area of Gloucester. A total of 10 days were spent on site during excavation of the foundation and service trenches

1.2 Geology and Topography

The site represented by a flat strip of land measuring approximately 70x 25 m. The site is located at around 11 m AOD in the south side of the Kingsholm area of Gloucester. The natural geology consists of a red sand overlying gravel and represents the third (main) Terrace of the fan gravels of the River Severn.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Numerous archaeological discoveries are well documented for the Kingsholm area and the sequence may conveniently be divided into three traditional periods of early Roman military, late Roman use as a cemetery, late Saxon/early Medieval, and a fourth 'middle Roman' period, covering the use of the area after the military occupation and before the cemetery.

Evidence from in and around the immediate vicinity of the rugby ground points to the area being used for the disposal of waste and the production of pottery as evidence by the first century pits and kilns recorded at the ground.

Kingsholm was the primary focus of Roman occupation in the Gloucester area and was selected for its strategic position as a fortress site, probably of the twentieth legion from AD49. Claudian copy coins associated with this period have been retrieved from the rugby ground pitch. First century pits contemporary with the fortress were found at a number of locations around the rugby ground and similarly dated buildings were recorded in the area of the club to the south of the pitch. Two first century pottery kilns have been found within the rugby ground itself in addition to the one described in this report. The results of a survey from the Gloucester Urban Archaeological database details this information (Appendix 2).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the archaeological recording action was to:

- a) monitor ground works required for the development and to record any archaeological deposits and/or finds exposed during this work. Ground works on the whole consisted of the excavation of foundation trenches and the associated services.
- b) to make available the results of the watching brief

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of fieldwork (figure 2)

The archaeological watching brief consisted of monitoring the machine excavation of trenches for concrete stanchions forming the foundation to the new east grandstand and the monitoring of a limited programme of ground reduction. A further service trench was excavated along the west edge of the site. The trenches were excavated with a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Health and safety considerations meant that not all the trenches could be recorded.

Trenches 1 and 20, the largest in the grouping were located in the south-east and north east corners of the site and measured approx 10 m (north-south) x 2 m (east-west).

Trenches 7-13 were positioned in a line along the east perimeter between trenches 1 and 20 and measured approx 3x 3.5 m.

Trenches 2-4 and 14-17 were excavated along the west edge of the site and measured approx. 3 x 2.5 m.

Trenches 5 and 6 were placed along the south side whilst the north side was occupied by trenches 18 and 19. Each trench measured approx. 3 x 2.5 m

4 RESULTS

4.1 Description of deposits

Archaeological deposits are described according to the trench in which they are recorded from the earliest to the latest.

Trench 1

The natural orange sand was overlain by a deposit of sandy loam, approx. 0.40 m thick, in turn sealed by a 0.20 m thick layer of modern topsoil. No finds were observed during the excavation of the trench.

Trench 2

As a result of health and safety restrictions, Trench 2 could not be recorded.

Trench 3

No archaeological deposits were recorded within Trench 3, instead a sequence of two layers were observed overlying the natural sand (304). The earliest deposit consisted of a greyish-brown sandy silt layer (302). This deposit, measuring about 0.30 m thick produced pottery ranging in date from the late 1st century to the 12/13th and 18th centuries AD. Sealing 302 was the modern topsoil (301), about 0.18 m thick.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated along the west edge of the site. The natural sand was overlain by a single layer (405) of greyish brown sandy silt, 0.38 m thick and producing a mixture of 18/19th and residual 1st century AD pottery. This was overlain by layer 402, 0.20 m thick and similar in texture, but slightly darker. A single undated pit (403) partially exposed to a width of 0.45 m was observed cut into layer 402 in the south-west corner of the trench. The pit has vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a brown sandy loam (404). A modern topsoil layer (401), 0.35 m thick, sealed this pit.

Trench 5

In Trench 5 the natural orange sand (504) was cut by a single pit (503) 0.95 m deep and approx. 1 m in diameter. The pit was filled by 502, a lighter greyish brown deposit producing Mid to Late 1st century pottery. This pit was sealed by a single 0.50 m thick deposit (501) consisting of a dark greyish-brown silty sand. A large assemblage of late 1st century pottery was retrieved from this layer.

Trench 6

A stone well was partially exposed within in the south side of the trench; this had been subjected to substantial truncation associated with recent development.

Trench 7

In Trench 7 no archaeological features were recorded within the trench. A sequence of two layers was recorded overlying the natural sand (703). The earliest of these was layer 702, a greyish-brown sandy-silt, approx. 0.35 m thick, in turn sealed by a 0.18 m layer of modern topsoil.

Trench 8

No archaeological deposits were observed within the trench. A sequence of three layers were recorded above the natural sand (804). The earliest of these 803, was a light greyish brown sandy loam 0.35 m thick. This was overlain by 802, a darker greyish-brown sandy-loam, 0.30 m thick. Sealing these layers was the modern topsoil (801), approx. 0.20 m thick. Finds were recovered from the topsoil layer only and consisted of 19/20th century pottery and included a residual 1st century pot sherd.

Trench 9

No archaeological deposits were observed within the trench and a similar sequence of three layers to that recorded in the adjacent Trench 8 were present again in Trench 9. The natural sand (904) was overlain by 903, equivalent to 803, although reduced to a thickness of 0.20 m. Overlying this was 902, also equivalent to 802, although slightly thicker at 0.40 m. The topsoil layer completed this sequence at 0.20 m thick. Finds were recovered solely from layer 903 and consisted of a pottery assemblage dated to the Late 1st century.

Trench 10

The natural sand (1004) was cut by a single undated pit (1002) partially exposed on the east side of the trench. The pit measured approx. 0.70 m wide and a maximum of 0.60 m deep. Filling the pit was a brown sandy loam (1003). Sealing this pit and immediately overlying the natural sand was the modern topsoil, 0.35 m thick. No finds were recovered from any contexts within the trench.

Trench 11

The natural orange sand was recorded at approx 0.70 m below the existing ground level. This was overlain by layer 1101, a 50 m thick deposit of dark greyish-brown sandy-loam. Cut into this layer was an undated Pit 1104, exposed for a distance of about 1.40 x 0.65 m in the south-east corner of the trench. The pit was filled by a greyish-brown sandy-loam. Sealing the pit was the modern topsoil (1100), 0.20 m thick.

Trench 12

The natural sand (1200) was cut by two inter-cutting pits undated pits in the north-east corner of the trench. Pit 1203, the earlier of the two, was about 1 m deep. This was filled by 1202, dark brown sandy loam. The edge of this pit was cut by Pit 1204, exposed for a width of about 1.5 m. This was filled by 1205. Both pits are sealed by 1201, modern topsoil/subsoil, 0.25 m thick

Trench 13

Three inter-cutting, but undated pits were observed cutting the natural sand (1300). The earliest of this grouping was Pit 1305, filled by 1308. This pit was exposed for a width of about 2.5 m and was approx. 0.85 m deep.

Pit 1303, filled by 1307 cut the north-west edge of Pit 1305. This feature was about 1 m in diameter and 0.85 m deep.

Pit 1304, filled by 1306 was the last in this sequence and cut the edge of Pit 1303. The Pit also measured approx. 1 m in diameter and was also 0.85 m deep.

Sealing these Pits was a layer of subsoil 0.25 m thick, in turn sealed by the modern topsoil of similar thickness.

Trench 14

As a result of health and safety restrictions, Trench 2 could not be recorded.

Trench 15

A single pit (1504) was recorded cut into the natural sand (1502) in the north-east corner of the trench. This partially exposed pit measured 0.80 m wide and nearly 0.60 m deep. Filling the pit was a greyish brown sandy-loam (1503) from which Late 1st AD pottery was recovered.

Sealing this Roman pit was a layer of brown sandy loam, approx. 0.25 thick. Modern finds and residual 1st century pottery was retrieved from this deposit. The latest in this sequence of deposits was the modern topsoil, 0.15 m thick.

Trench 16

Three inter-cutting undated pits were recorded in Trench 16, one on the east side, one on the north side and the last one in the north-west corner of the trench. The earliest in the sequence of two pits (1604 and 1605) could not be identified.

Pit 1605 measured approx 1.75 m wide and 1.1 m deep. Pit 1604 was about 1.50 m wide and also 1.1 m deep. A single deposit of dark brown sandy loam filled both. The edge of Pit 1604 was truncated during the construction of the latest pit (1603). Pit 1603, filled by 1602 was 1.25 m wide and 1 m deep.

All three pits were sealed by the modern topsoil (1601). Three sherds of 1st century pottery were retrieved from this layer.

Trench 17

In Trench 17 two pits were partially exposed cut into the natural sand (1700). Pit 1705, was observed in the south side of the trench and remained undated. The pit was about 1 m wide and 0.35 m deep. The sides were almost vertical and the base was flat. Filling the pit was the single deposit 1704, a greyish brown sandy loam.

Pit 1703 was observed in the north side of the trench and was partially exposed to a width of about 0.90 m and to a depth of 0.50 m. Two deposits filled the pit. The primary fill (1706) consisted of a light greyish-brown sandy loam. The latest fill (1702) was similar in texture, although slightly darker and produced Mid to Late 1st century pottery.

Sealing these pits and overlying the natural sand was the modern 1701 topsoil 0.25 m thick.

Trench 18

A single undated pit (1802) was partially exposed in Trench 18 cutting the natural sand (1800) in the south-east corner of the trench. The pit measured about 1.5 m wide and 1.40 m deep. Filling the pit was 1803, a greyish brown sandy-loam, with a large component of oolitic limestone fragments.

Sealing the pit was the modern topsoil, 0.30 m thick. No finds were recovered from the trench.

Trench 19

No archaeological deposits were recorded in Trench 19. The sequence of layers consisted of the natural sand (1900), overlain by a dark greyish brown modern topsoil layer, 0.30 m thick. No finds were recovered during the excavation of the trench.

Trench 20

Trench 20 measured approx. 9 x 3.5 m and was located in the north-east corner of the site.

A single Medieval pit was partially exposed in the east end of the trench. The pit, with vertical sides and a flat base measured 0.50 m wide and 0.40 m deep. Filling the pit was a dark greyish brown sandy-loam, from which 12th century pottery was retrieved including residual 1st century Roman pottery. Sealing the pit was a 0.10 m thick (2005) layer of brown sandy-loam. This was in turn overlain by the modern topsoil (2001), 0.15 m thick.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was excavated during the construction of a drainage pipe along the west side of the grandstand and was recorded for a length of 60 m. A total of four 1st century AD pits were partially exposed along its length and all were observed cut into the natural sand (2100).

Pit 2102, visible in both sections was exposed to a depth of 0.30 m. The pit measured approx. 1 m wide and was filled by 2103, dark brown sandy loam, with significant green mottling. The pit fill produced Roman pottery dated to the 1st century AD.

Pit 2104 was observed in both sections to a depth of 0.30 m and measured 1.65 m wide. The pit was filled by 2105, brown sandy-loam producing 1st century pottery.

Pit 2106, visible in only the west side of the trench to a depth of 0.35 m measured 1.15 m wide and was filled by 2107, dark green sandy loam producing Late 1st century pottery.

Pit 2108, measured 0.55 m wide and 0.40 m deep. The pit was filled by 2109, dark greenish sandy loam producing Late 1st AD century pottery.

All four pits were sealed by a single thick layer (2101), a dark greyish brown sandy loam approx. 0.50 m thick and recorded though out the length of the trench. This layer also filled the cut 2110, a modern service construction. An earlier layer, possibly a Roman deposit (2111) and overlain by 2101, was recorded in the south end of the trench.

Further pits

A further grouping of pits were observed following grading activities in the north east area of the site. The surface of the pits were exposed during the removal of the modern soil. All of the pits were roughly circular and varied in size from 1 to 1.5 m in diameter. These pits are listed below.

Pit 120 (filled by 121) was dated to the 1st century AD

Pit 140 (filled by 141) was dated to the Late 1st century AD
Pit 150 (filled by 151) was dated to the 11/12th century with residual Roman
Pit 160 (filled by 161) and Pit 170 (filled by 171) were both undated.

Kiln 2200

The remains of a Late 1st/2nd century Roman pottery kiln was partially exposed during limited ground reduction. The kiln was located in the area of ground between trenches 9 and 10. On completion of a record, the kiln was sealed by a layer of stone associated with the development and remains *in situ*.

The kiln measured approx. 1.16 m in diameter and was exposed to a depth of about 0.20 m. The south edge of the kiln was truncated by a later pit.

4.2 Finds

A large assemblage of Roman pottery was retrieved during the excavations from some of the pits and from the partially exposed pottery kiln. Details on the identification of this assemblage are outlined in Appendix 1.

5 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Reliability of results/findings

On the whole, there appears to have been little previous disturbance to the site limited to early service trenches and some modern pitting.

5.2 Overall interpretation

The evidence suggests that significant archaeological deposits are present on the site. These deposits consisted of a 1st century Roman pottery kiln and a mixture of 1st century Roman and Medieval pits associated with the disposal of domestic waste. A total of 21 pits were recorded within the area and although some truncation to these pits has occurred, this disturbance is relatively limited. The absence of evidence associated with the use of the site as a cemetery or any building activity suggests that the area remained as open ground to the south of the early Roman fortress. There was no evidence associated with the later Roman period perhaps pointing to a period of abandonment.

The Roman pottery Kiln 2200 produced an assemblage of 1st century pottery. The kiln can be paralleled with one found at Caldicot, near Chepstow. Here the kiln consisted of a single-chambered, single-flued structure, with central pedestal, probably Mid to Late 3rd century. In addition to 2200, two other kiln structures have been recorded in the area of the pitch also dated to the early Roman period. The area may have an association with the production of Roman pottery. Other kilns recorded in the Kingsholm/Gloucester area are at Brunswick Road and Berkley Street. There is no evidence from the excavation to indicate the use of the site during the later Roman period, although the presence of stratified deposits recorded in some of the trenches perhaps points to a period when the area became cultivated or abandoned. The reappearance of pitting during the 11/12th century medieval period points to another period activity probably associated with an expansion of kingsholm during the early Medieval period.

5.3 Archive location

The archive will be deposited in the Gloucester City Museum.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Swan, V., 1984. '*The pottery kilns of Roman Britain*', RCHM, Supplementary Series 5.

Appendix 1 Pottery identification
By Annette Hancocks

A total of 763 sherds (19.80Kg) of pottery were recovered. The pottery was rapidly scanned and quantified by fabric, count and weight (g) and where possible cross-referenced to the Gloucester City Type fabric series (Table 1). A terminus post quem (spot-date) was then assigned.

The ceramics recovered, especially those from Trench 22 (the kiln), were principally of Flavian date (late 1st/early 2nd century AD). Other significant dating evidence derived from the South Gaulish samian (TF8B). Three potter's stamps were observed (see Table 1) and these helped to define the date range for the ceramic assemblage. In addition, from Trench 21 an unidentifiable mortaria stamp was recovered.

Several ring-necked flagon forms were identified from trenches 3, 9, 21 and 22 (Rawes 1972, fig 7, nos 122 and 123 and Ireland 1983, fig 67 no 111); several globular jar/beaker forms with ring and dot and hairpin barbotine decoration (Rawes 1972, fig 5 nos 55-67 and fig 9 no 153) and jars of medium size (Rawes 1972, fig 6 nos 82-88).

There are several similarities amongst this assemblage to material recovered by Rawes (1972). At the New College of Art, Brunswick Road, pottery of Flavian production was recorded which included a variety of jar forms and flagons with a cream slip. The fabrics identified were light red to pink or orange and may have represented unintentional reducing or overfiring. The ring necked flagons were usually red or buff with a cream slip and were produced in quantity between AD 80-120.

The Gloucester Rugby Ground assemblage has very close affinities to the New College of Art kiln and can be dated to the late 1st/2nd century AD. What is interesting about the material from the kiln (2200) is that there is clearly waster material amongst the assemblage and material comprising forms and fabrics of similar date were recovered from Trench 9 to the south.

TABLE 1

Context	Trench	Description	Gloucester Type Fabric	Pottery and associated finds	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
U/S				Modern: creamware	1	4	19 th /20 th century
				Clay pipe bowl	1	9	
				Sandstone tile	1	52	with residual
			8B	Samian: Drag. 37; Drag. 29	4	64	Early-Mid Flavian samian
			10B	Amphorae: Dressel 20	2	86	and Late 1 st century AD pottery
				Roman coarsewares:			
				Coarse sandy greyware flagon neck – waster with air bubbles	7	120	
			11B	Severn Valley wares:			
				Grog-tempered	3	49	
				Coarse sandy oxidised: body and rim from flagon	8	97	
				Creamware: body	2	24	
			11A	Coarse sandy reduced ware: grey margins and surface with oxidised core, occasional white slip on external surface and barbotine decorated sherd	5	41	
				Roman subtotal	31	481	
121	001	Fill of Pit 120		<i>Wall plaster with white wash on external surface and wattle impressions on back</i>	1	35	1 st century AD
			11B	Severn Valley ware:	1	5	
			11A	Fine sandy greyware: body and a base angle	3	90	
				Subtotal	4	95	
141	001	Fill of Pit 140	4	<i>Black Burnished ware: body sherds</i>	3	40	Late 1 st century AD
			11B	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (BB1?):	1	12	
				Subtotal	4	52	
151	001	Fill of Pit 150		<i>Medieval: green glazed oolitic limestone tempered body and flat base angle with external sooting</i>	2	38	11 th /12 th century with residual Roman
			11B	Roman: rim, oxidised, burnishes wiping	1	5	
				Roman subtotal	1	5	

Context	Trench	Description	Gloucester Type Fabric	Pottery and associated finds	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
302	003	Layer	11A 4 11B 7 11A	<i>Roman: oxidised micaceous</i> Black Burnished ware: lattice decorated sherd Severn Valley ware: burnished White slipped ware including two ribbed handle and ring necked flagon form Coarse sandy greyware: Fine greyware: Coarse micaceous greyware:	3 1 1 6 4 1 1	27 9 17 52 61 5 3	Late 1 st century AD
				Subtotal	17	174	
302	003	Layer	8B 7 11A	Modern: handle Medieval: splashed glazed body sherd (Malvernian) Samian: Ritterling 9 rim; Drag. 27 body; decorated body sherd White slipped ware: ring neck flagons Oxidised: micaceous coarse sandy ware including flat base Greyware: fine/coarse	1 1 3 33 2 14	1 15 9 340 206 79	18 th century 12 th /13 th century Mid-Late 1 st century AD
				Roman subtotal	52	634	
405	004	Layer	24	Modern: clay pipe stem and bowl Modern: manganese ware; green glazed and malljolica Modern: brick Roman: Pink grogged tempered ware Greyware: coarse organic tempered ware narrow mouthed storage jar Coarse sand and fine shell tempered jar and base angle	2 7 2 1 1 4	13 148 123 55 157 99	18 th /19 th century with residual 1 st century AD
				Roman subtotal	6	311	

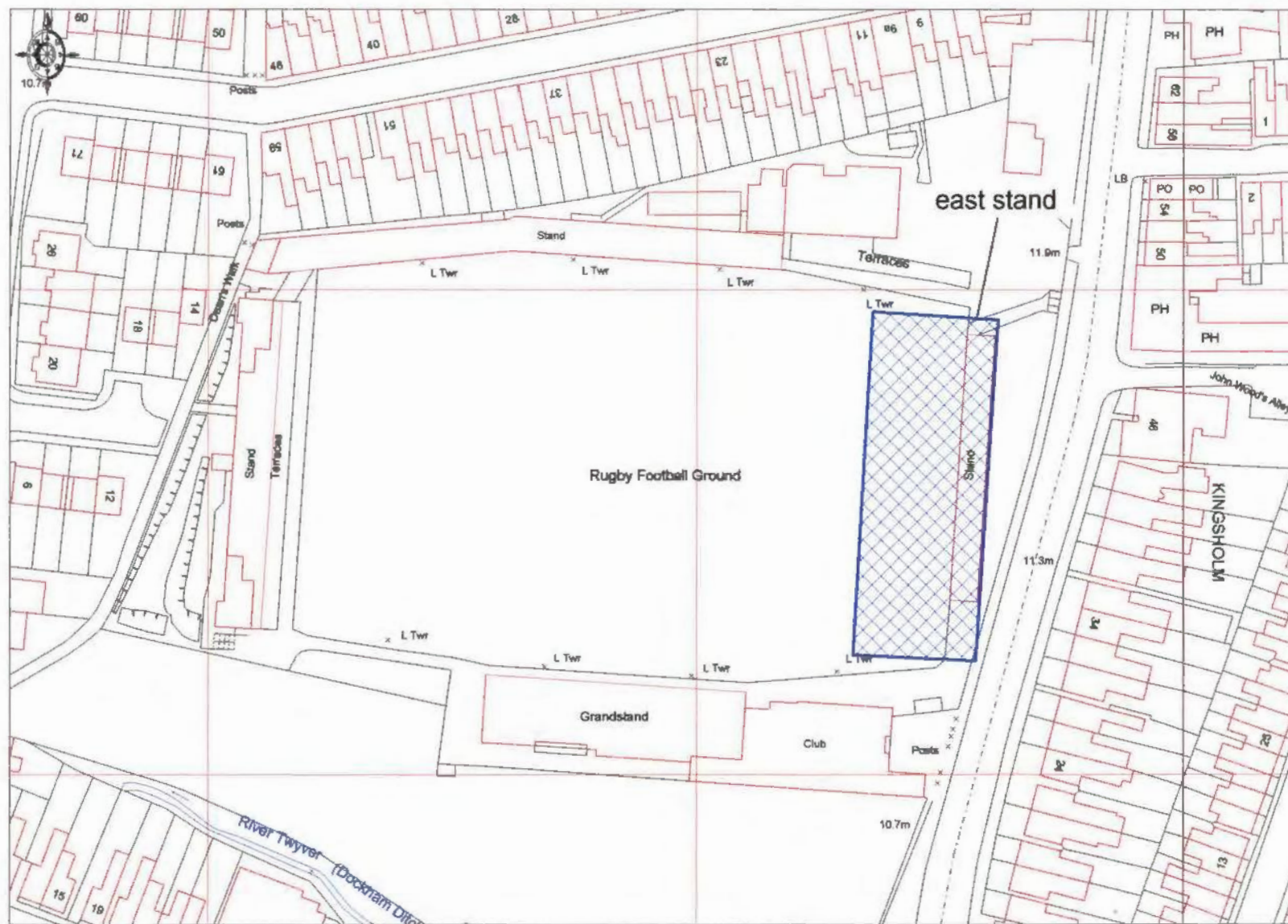
Context	Trench	Description	Gloucester Type Fabric	Pottery and associated finds	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
501	005	Topsoil	4 8B 7 24 11A	Medieval: roof tile Black Burnished ware: rim Samian: Stamped base, deliberately trimmed (footring missing) – OFRPIMI – workshop of PRIMI – Die 12y of PRIMUS iii Coarse sandy white slipped ware Grog-tempered – burnished Oxidised coarse with fine shell Oxidised fine sand, micaceous, white slip Fine sandy greyware Beaker Fine sandy oxidised ware – micaceous/shell Red slipped oxidised ware Coarse sandy greyware	5 1 1 2 1 5 4 2 2 1 2	130 20 18 23 28 33 40 12 22 2 10	60-75AD Late 1st century AD
				Roman subtotal	21	208	
502	005	Layer	8	Samian: Drag. 15/17 rim Coarse sandy oxidised ware lid	1 1	33 7	Mid to Late 1 st century
				Roman subtotal	2	40	
801	008	Topsoil	7	Modern: stoneware, brown glazed ware Modern: clay pipe stem Modern: green vessel glass Roman: Coarse oxidised white slip ring neck flagon	3 1 1 1	184 2 5 26	19 th /20 th century with residual 1 st century AD
				Roman subtotal	1	26	
903	009	Layer	11B 7 11A	Oyster shell Roman: Severn Valley ware lid? Oxidised fine sandy micaceous ware, ring necked flagon and necked jar Very coarse sandy oxidised ware with whiteslip including five ribbed handles, ring necked flagons and four base angles Creamware base angle Very fine sandy greyware including hairpin decoration Greyware with whiteslip base angles	1 1 27 30 1 29 3 3	33 29 614 892 18 258 67 20	Late 1 st century AD

				Fine micaceous sandy greyware with rouletted decoration			
				Roman subtotal	94	1898	
Context	Trench	Description	Gloucester Type Fabric	Pottery and associated finds	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1503	015	Fill of pit 1504	10A 11B	Amphorae: Dressel 20 Severn Valley ware body Greyware	1 1 1	1819 15 14	Late 1 st century AD
				Roman subtotal	3	1848	
1505	015	Subsoil layer	10A 8B 11B	Modern: brick with mortar adhering Medieval: Malvernian ware Amphorae: Dressel 20 Samian: decorated body sherd Fine sandy oxidised ware with whiteslip from girth to base Fine shell/grog body sherd – Severn Valley ware Decorated body sherd with burnishing – Severn Valley ware	1 1 1 1 1 1 2	14 23 87 4 100 12 47	Modern with residual 1 st century AD
				Roman subtotal	6	250	
1601	016	Layer	11B	Roman: Severn Valley ware rim with burnished external surface	3	258	1 st century AD
				Roman subtotal	3	258	
1702	017	Fill of pit 1703	11B 8B	Roman: Severn Valley ware rims Samian: Drag. 18 rim	2 1	22 29	Mid to Late 1 st century
				Roman subtotal	3	51	
2004	020	Fill of pit 2002	8B 11A 17	Modern: ceramic kitchen/bathroom tile Medieval: one rim with dark green glaze Medieval: Malvernian ware Samian: Stamped footring from bowl/cup – OI'SABIN (ret) – die 12a of SABINUS iii Very fine sandy greyware base from flagon and decorated body sherds Base angle with oxidised margins and surface with light pink core Severn Valley ware – organic tempered base angle	1 1 3 1 2 1 1	29 24 16 23 130 51 141	12 th century AD with residual 1 st century AD (75-95AD)

			11	Fine micaceous sandy oxidised ware with internal reddish slip base angle	3	221	
			11A	Coarse sandy oxidised ware base angle, rim, decorated body and body sherd	6	228	
				Fine sandy coarseware with oxidised margins and surfaces with light greycore	4	106	
				Roman subtotal	18	900	
Context	Trench	Description	Gloucester Type Fabric	Pottery and associated finds	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
2103	021	Fill of pit 2102	8B	Samian: stamped Drag. 27 – CERNM	1	28	1 st century AD
			9S	Mortaria flange with yellow wash and stamp on rim – illegible	1	123	
			7	Very coarse sandy ware (red brick) neck from flagon	4	79	
			4	Black Burnished ware	1	9	
				Roman subtotal	7	239	
2105	021	Fill of pit 2104	7	Coarse sandy ware with white slip – ring necked flagon with three ribbed handle	1	216	1 st century AD
2107	021	Fill of pit 2106	11A	Roman: tegula	1	250	Late 1 st century AD
				Micaceous coarse oxidised ware with burnished exterior and a platter	2	41	
				Roman subtotal	3	291	
2109	021	Fill of pit 2108	8B	Samian: body	2	10	Late 1 st century AD
				Grog tempered	1	34	
				Roman subtotal	3	44	
2200	022	Pottery kiln		Tegula tile reused within the kiln superstructure	5	2922	
				Possible kiln lining – very fine sandy material, highly friable, fired grey throughout. Flat underneath surfaces with moulding/smoothing noticeable	35	3182	
			7	White slip coarse sandy ware sherds include bodysherds, handle four ribbed	135	2381	Late 1 st /2 nd century AD
				Base angles	1	18	
				rims from ring necked flagons	7	809	
			7v	Very similar to TF7, but creamer slip, less coarse, not as orange a fabric – body and base	3	554	
			11E	Very coarse red/orange sandy fabric with flecks of	19	523	

				limestone – body	10	389	
				Base	5	335	
			9AB	Mortaria – rim and body	8	752	
			9Bii	Mortaria – oxidised ware very soft pale oxidised fabric with brick red core, micaceous fine sand	1	47	
			9AB	Mortaria – rim and body	3	440	
				Greyware – very coarse sandy greyware with flecks of limestone	1	174	
			11D	Severn Valley ware – body, handle and rim	10	157	
				Very fine sandy greyware – decorated body/body sherds/base – barbotine, hairpin	43	398	
				Black surfaces, burnished exterior surface, micaceous red brick margins and core. Very fine sand. Body and decorated sherds	46	589	
			11A	Micaceous body, base wasters	144	3286	
				Rims in very hard fired purple fabric	15	275	
				Fine micaceous greyware with oxidised core	4	91	
				Coarse sandy purple fabric with whiteslip base and body	22	545	
					6	237	
				Micaceous coarse sandy greyware – body and rim			
				Roman subtotal	483	12000	
				Roman total	763	19800	

Archaeological watching brief at Gloucester Rugby Ground, Kingsholm



Ordnance Survey

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Figure 1: site location plan

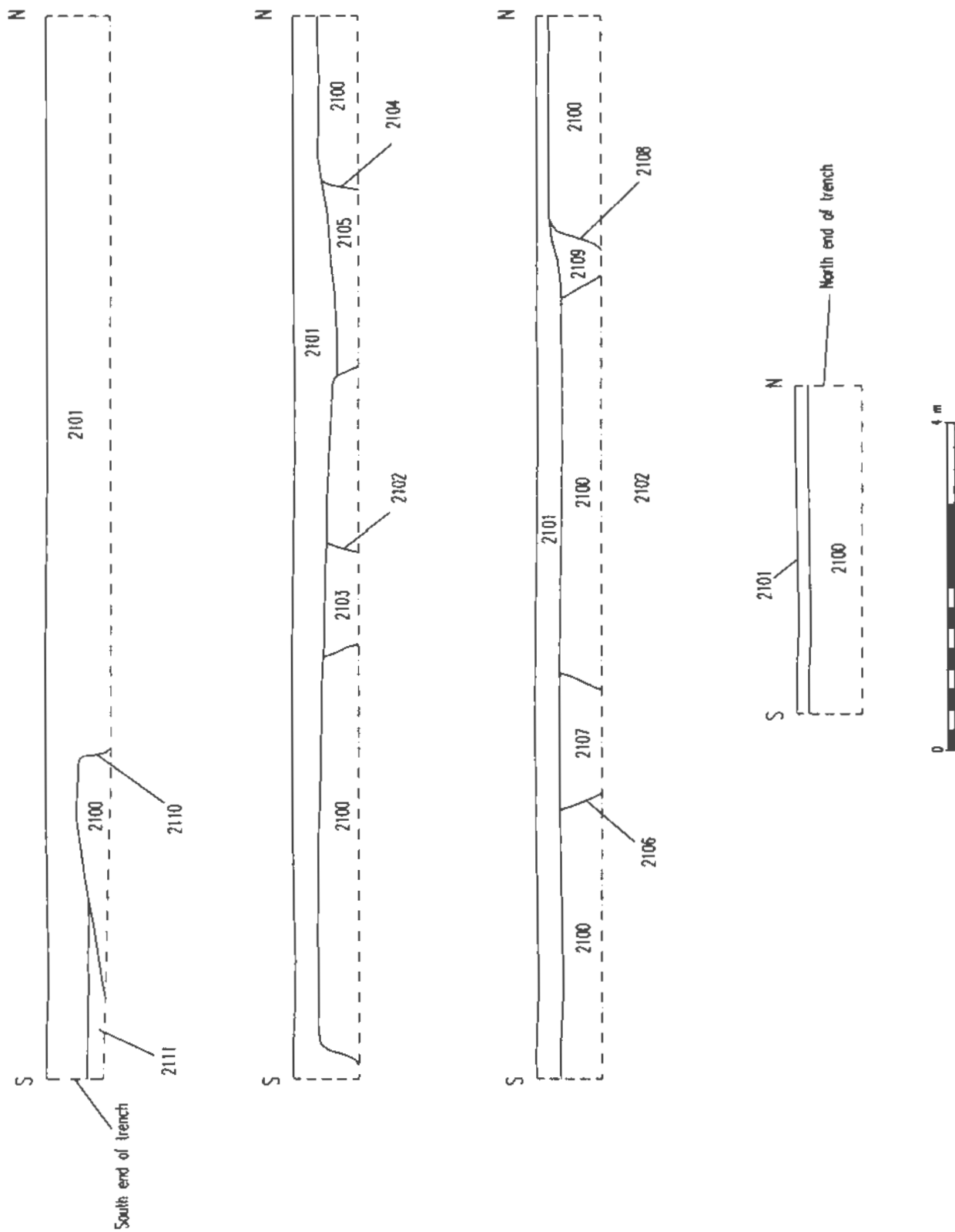
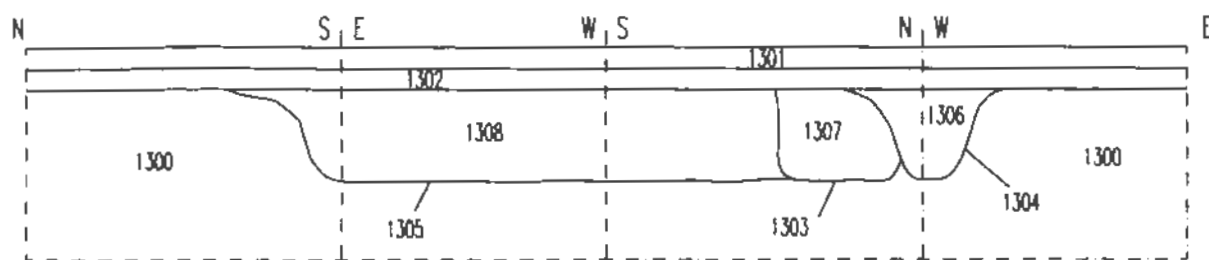
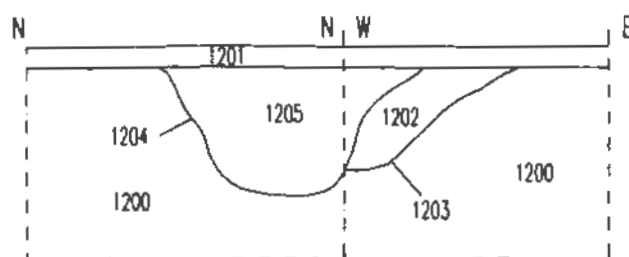


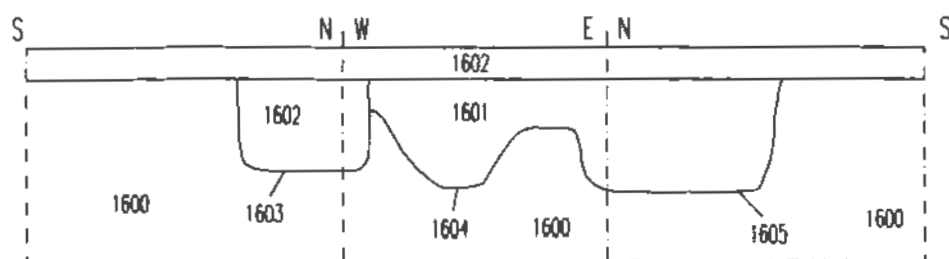
Figure 3 : Trench 21, Section



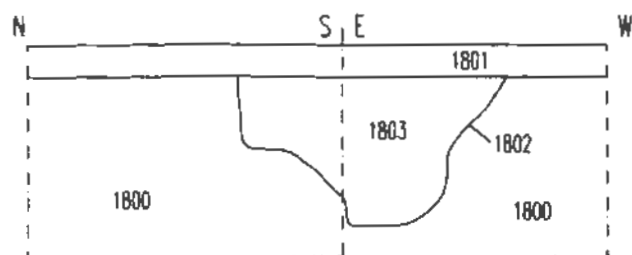
Trench 13



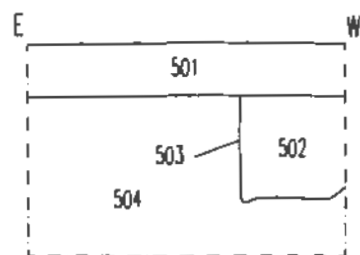
Trench 12



Trench 16



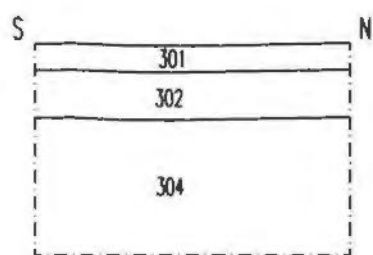
Trench 18



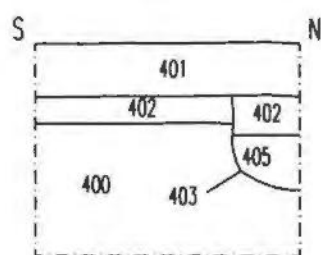
Trench 5



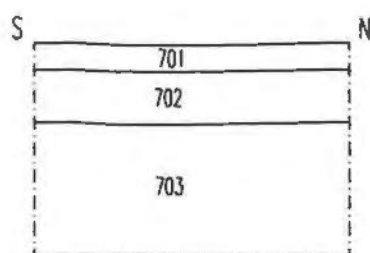
Figure 5 : Trenches 5,12,13,16,18, Sections



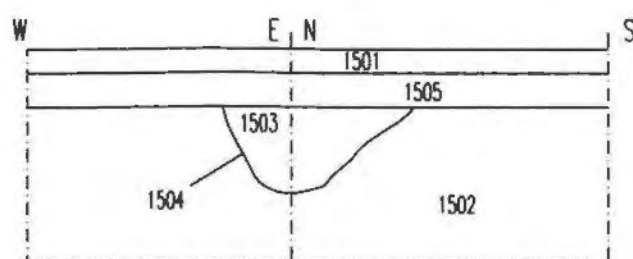
Trench 3



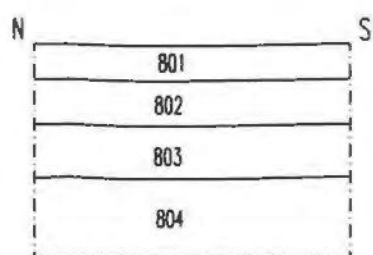
Trench 4



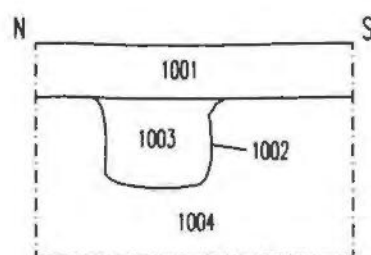
Trench 7



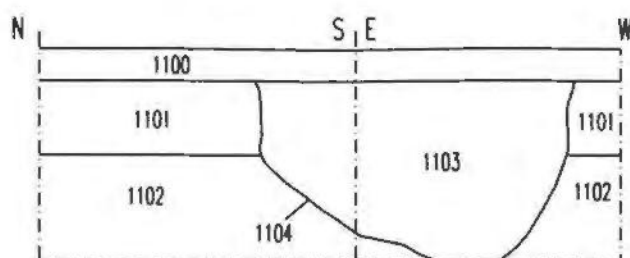
Trench 15



Trench 8



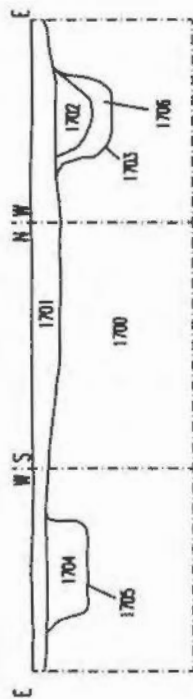
Trench 10



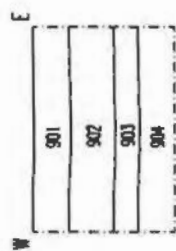
Trench 11



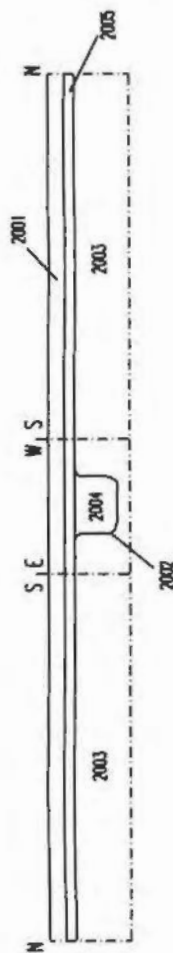
Figure 4 : Trenches 3,4,7,8,10,11,15, Sections



Trench 17



Trench 9



Trench 20



Trench 1 (view north)



Trench 1 (view south)



Trench 17: Pit 1703 (view north)



Trench 11: Pit 1104 (view east)



Trench 11: Pit 1104 (view south east)

APPENDIX 2 Plates



East stand construction (view north east)



Pottery kiln 2200
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ m

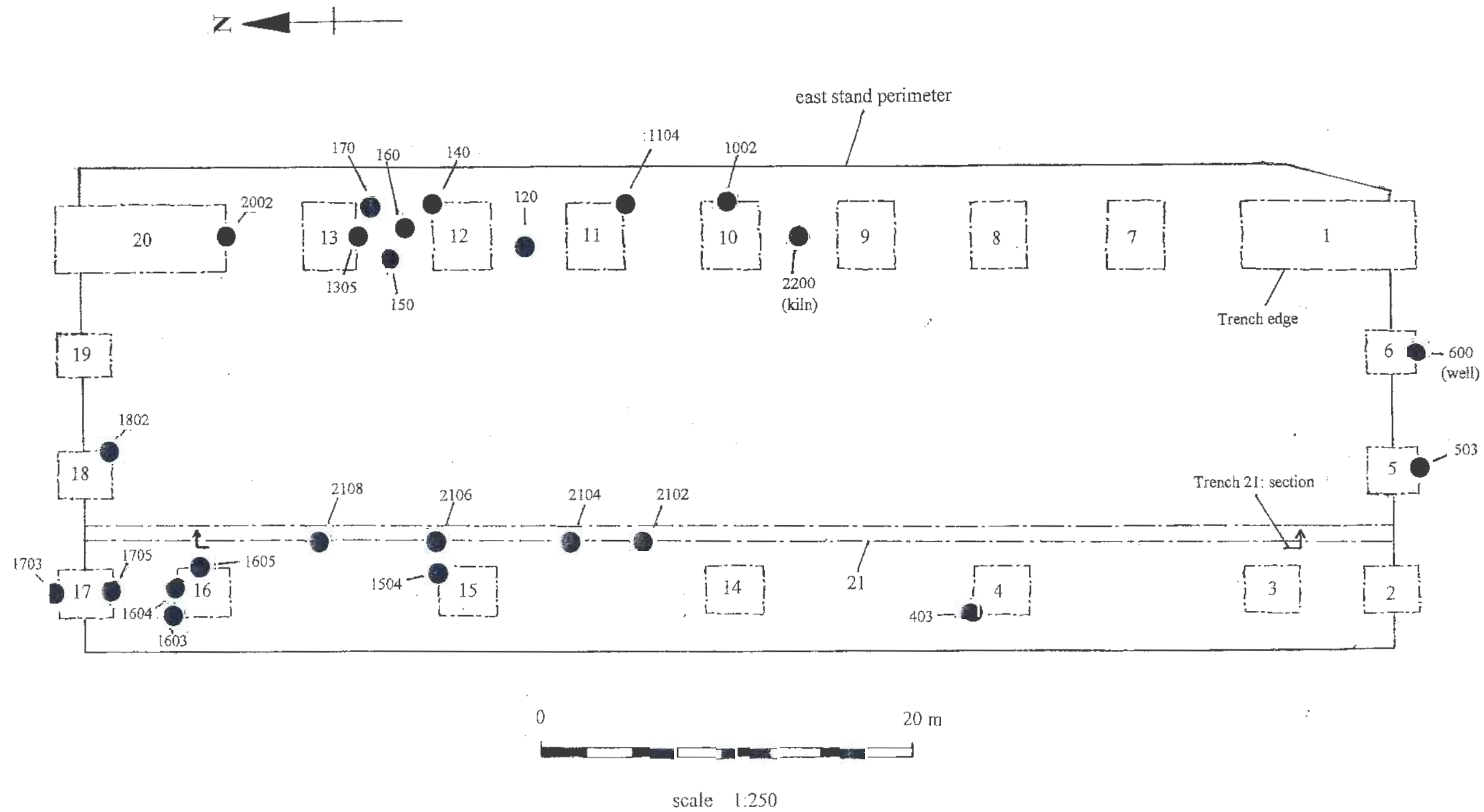


Figure 2: Trench and feature location plan