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Gloucester Flood Alleviation
Works
An Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment
2007

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Checked by

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**GLOUCESTER FLOOD ALLEVIATION WORKS:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT 2007**

CONTENTS

SUMMARY

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	1
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	2
4	METHODOLOGY	2
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....	2
5.1	EARLY PREHISTORIC	3
5.2	IRON AGE	3
5.3	ROMAN.....	3
5.4	SAXON.....	4
5.5	MEDIEVAL	4
5.6	POST-MEDIEVAL	4
6	WALKOVER AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY STREET	5
7	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	10
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
9	SOURCES	12

Figures

1	Study Area location
2	HER event locations
3	Designations: Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) and Conservation Areas
4	HER Sites within the Study Area (north and east)
5	HER Sites within the Study Area (south and west)
6	Early prehistoric HER Sites
7	Iron Age HER Sites
8	Roman HER Sites with Roman roads and watercourses (extent of urban area in 2 nd century and area of early Flavian structures on Kingsholm alignment after Hurst 1985)
9	Location of HER sites (Roman burials)
10	Location of HER sites (Roman structures and buildings)

- 11 Saxon HER sites
- 12 Medieval HER sites
- 13 1805 Map of Gloucester
- 14 1884-6 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition
- 15 Post-medieval HER sites
- 16 Aerial photograph (Google Earth Image)

Plates

- 1 Estcourt Road, looking northeast
- 2 Kingsholm Road, looking south
- 3 Sports Ground, looking south from Denmark Road.
- 4 Car Park, to the south of Gloucester Rugby Club
- 5 School playing fields, looking east from Union Street
- 6 Slope to the south of Gouda Way, looking southeast

Appendix

Summary details of HER entries within Study Area and 5m buffer zone

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in December 2007 of land to the north of the historic core of Gloucester City (located between NGR. SO83971967 in the northeast and SO82691870 in the southwest), in advance of proposed flood alleviation works. The assessment was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology under instruction from Severn Trent Water Ltd. The Study Area predominantly follows road alignments, with a few areas of open ground potentially also being affected.

Gloucester has a long history, being the location of early Roman fortresses, the southernmost of which developed into a Colonia. The northern part of the Study Area was subsequently used as a Roman burial ground. The area also had a Saxon palace nearby, and a thriving and important medieval settlement, which in turn grew into an important port during the post-medieval period.

The assessment identified a significant number of entries in the Historic Environment Record, with over 700 being located in the near vicinity, and over 100 within a 5m buffer zone of the Study Area boundary. Some of the roads potentially affected are along the route of Roman roads, and parts of the Study Area are within designated Conservation Areas. The Study Area also crosses the former courses of the Rivers Severn and Twyver.

Although there is evidence in places of truncation or landscaping, there is a high potential within the undeveloped part of the Study Area in particular for the survival of below-ground archaeological features or deposits.

This report also contains proposals to mitigate the archaeological effects of the scheme, and for phasing of the scheme of mitigation.

GLOUCESTER FLOOD ALLEVIATION WORKS: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT 2007

1 INTRODUCTION

In December 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of an extensive area in Gloucester (hereafter referred to as the Study Area). The work was commissioned by Severn Trent Water Ltd in advance of proposed flood alleviation works.

This report outlines the results of the assessment, which was carried out in November 2007, and was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1999).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The Study Area is located mostly to the north of the historic core of Gloucester City Centre, and mainly follows roads in this area (Fig. 1). These roads include parts of:

- Estcourt Road
- Kingsholm Road
- Lansdown Road
- North Road
- Denmark Road
- Edwy Parade
- Sweet Briar
- Oxford Road
- Honyatt Road
- Heathville Road
- Alexandra Road
- Union Street
- Sherborne Street
- Worcester Street
- Northgate Street
- Gouda Way
- Dean's Walk
- Priory Road
- Royal Oak Road
- Westgate Street
- Quay Street

Open areas within the scheme include the car park at Royal Oak Road, the playing field adjacent to Gouda Way, the car park between the works and the Rugby Football Ground on Kingsholm Road, an open area to the north of Union Street, and part of the sports ground to the north of Denmark Road.

The scheme overall is located between NGR. SO83971967 in the northeast to SO82691870 in the southwest (Fig. 1). It is approximately 16.55 ha in area.

The underlying superficial geology consists of alluvium, with sands and gravels. These overly bedrock geology comprising Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation.

The present character of the site is roads and pavements with open spaces that include car parks and sports grounds.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the project was to assess the survival and potential significance of any recorded below-ground archaeological deposits within the Study Area by collating existing archaeological and historical information for the site and its immediate environs and placing it in its local, regional and national context.

This information will be used to inform a mitigation strategy for future archaeological work on the site (see Section 7 below).

4 METHODOLOGY

The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER), the main source of archaeological information for the city was primarily consulted (Fig. 2), although due to the large number of entries, most of this information has been summarised. Historic maps, relevant secondary reports, and online information were also consulted.

In addition, a walkover of the Study Area was undertaken in order to assess the topography and any above-ground archaeology, including standing buildings.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

This section of the report describes the archaeological sites and find-spots which are presently recorded. Other sites and find-spots, not presently recorded, will be identified if further archaeological investigation is undertaken.

No Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the Study Area. Kingsholm Palace (SAM 465), St Oswalds Priory (SAM 223) and Tanners Hall (SAM 28814) are immediately adjacent to the Study Area. The Study Area also crosses three Conservation Areas (Fig. 3) Approximately 100 HER entries lie within a 5m buffer zone from the Study Area boundaries. Summary details of these sites are presented as Appendix 1, the numbers illustrated corresponding to Figs. 4-5.

The recorded archaeological sites are described below by period. For simplicity, only those sites within/adjoining the Study Area are described in the text; others are illustrated for completeness.

5.1 Early prehistoric

Several sites dating to the early prehistoric period have been recorded within the Study Area (Fig. 6). These include a scraper, a flake tool and seven miscellaneous flint finds dating to the Palaeolithic period from Estcourt Road (HER 96), prehistoric flint and pottery from Kingsholm Road (HER 753) and a human palate with three teeth, dredged from the river close to The Quay, and thought to be Neolithic (HER 552). Two flint axeheads, again of Palaeolithic origin were found at Sandhurst Lane in the north of the Study Area (HER 419), and Palaeolithic animal bones have been found to the east (HER 127, HER 44, not illustrated).

5.2 Iron Age

There are no Iron Age sites presently identified within the Study Area. There is Iron Age activity recorded to the north and east of the Study Area (Fig. 7). An excavation 70m to the north of the Study Area identified Iron Age ditched enclosures and a possible ritual site (HER 888). Spot finds have also been identified in this area (HER 421 and HER 773). An excavation to the northeast of the Study Area along Estcourt Road identified a Roman well and associated Iron Age and Roman pottery and a fragment of domed clay oven (HER 91). A spot find of Iron Age pottery was also identified further to the east (HER 61).

5.3 Roman

As would be expected, a significant amount of archaeological information is recorded concerning Roman Gloucester within the Historic Environment Record. Even within the immediate vicinity of the Study Area, approximately 500 Historic Environment entries are recorded (Fig. 8). The site also incorporates in places the lines of Roman Roads and crosses projected Roman watercourses (after Wachter 1995 and Hurst 1985). The extent of the area of early Flavian structures on the Kingsholm alignment (after Hurst 1985, 120) and the extent of the early 2nd century urban area (after Hurst 1985, 132) has also been illustrated (Fig. 8).

The earliest activity in the area during the Roman period was in the Kingsholm area where an early Roman fortress was identified during excavations in 1972 and 1974 (Wacher 1995, 150). A later legionary fortress was laid out in Gloucester around AD 67, which covered an area of approximately 17.4ha. This same area became the *Glevvm Colonia*, one of the most important Roman cities in Britain, founded around AD 96-8. The city was high status, and one of only four *Colonia* to be established in England.

(<http://www.livinggloucester.co.uk/timeline/romans/>).

Major Roman roads, including Ermine Street run to and from the Roman city, through Kingsholm which became a burial ground for the city. Sites which have recorded evidence of burials are clustered around the Kingsholm Road area within the Study Area, and also to the southeast of the Study Area along London Road (Fig. 9). The evidence for building in the archaeological record is mostly clustered in the south of the Study Area, although there are entries along the west side of Kingsholm Road recorded (Fig. 10). The former courses of the Rivers Severn and Tyver also cross the Study Area.

5.4 Saxon

After the withdrawal of Roman troops from Britain in the 5th century Gloucester continued to be a centre of settlement, ruled by the Hwicce as a sub-kingdom within Mercia. A minster church (the predecessor of St Peter's Abbey) was founded around AD 679, and a new Minster of St Oswald in Gloucester was founded shortly after AD 900. This was probably connected with the royal palace that was established at Kingsholm by the reign of Edward the Confessor. Both Edward the Confessor and William I used Gloucester as a regular meeting place for the royal council, and at one of these meetings in 1085 the Domesday Survey was initiated (Barbican Conservation Area CA Sept 2007 from <http://www.gloucester.gov.uk/caappraisals>).

Only one entry of possible Anglo-Saxon origin has been recorded within the 5m buffer zone around the Study Area. However, significant numbers of Anglo-Saxon sites have been recorded in the vicinity. Immediately to the west of Kingsholm Road, excavations have identified the remains of a Saxon Palace (HER 317, Fig. 11).

5.5 Medieval

During the medieval period several hospitals, chapels and priories were established. Gloucester was granted a charter in 1155 giving the right to hold a market and exercise jurisdiction. The economy of the time was partly based on ironworking, with a large population of traders and merchants also playing an important role. New suburbs developed over time outside the city walls, and a quay probably operated along the banks of the Severn between Westgate Bridge and the castle (Barbican Conservation Area CA 07).

The Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century unlocked resources previously controlled by the religious houses, and Gloucester became a city in 1541. Cloth making was important at this time, and there were specialist markets for the trading of cattle, sheep, grain and fruit. Port status was granted to the city in 1580 by Elizabeth I (Barbican Conservation Area CA 07).

The city took a parliamentary stance in the Civil War, and large parts of the city were burned to the ground during the siege of 1643, including most of the northern and southern suburbs (*ibid.*).

There are many entries in the area in the Historic Environment Record dated to this period, although the majority are located to the south of the Study Area (Fig. 12).

5.6 Post-medieval

The city had a revival from the late 17th century, when Gloucester developed as a distribution centre for foreign goods as well as having staple industries of wire and pin making, metalworking, bell founding, wool stapling and banking.

A map of 1805 (Fig. 13) illustrates the extent of the town at this time, and further physical growth beyond the city's medieval boundaries began after the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815).

Two of the Severn's watercourses were partly culverted, having been open since the Roman founding of the city. The Dockham Ditch was culverted south of the Foreign Bridge on Westgate Street in 1825 and completely filled in during 1854, and the River Twyver which ran beneath Station Road was culverted in 1833.

The Gloucester and Berkeley Canal was opened in 1827 and the coming of the railways in the 1840s further encouraged Gloucester's expansion as a busy port for the distribution of foreign grain and timber to the midlands as well as stimulating locally based corn-milling and ship-building and the manufacture of railway rolling stock.

The city's boundaries extended in 1835 and 1874 as a result of large increases in population, and by the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition of 1884-1886 much of the area to the south of the Study Area had been developed (Fig. 14).

The location of entries dated to the post-medieval period on the HER are shown on Fig. 15.

6 WALKOVER AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY STREET

The Study Area covers approximately 16.55 ha and mostly follows roads in the area (Fig. 16, Google Earth Image).

- Estcourt Road

This road first appears on the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 14). The majority of the entries on the Historic Environment Record are spot finds of Roman pottery, although excavations conducted in the area have also recovered pottery and evidence of Roman iron smelting, and watching briefs have identified a large pit or ditch, and gravel extraction pits. Palaeolithic flints are recorded as spot finds. (HER 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 (see 101 for location), 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 111, 147, 830, 946, 1221, Fig. 4).



Plate 1 Estcourt Road looking northeast

- Kingsholm Road

This road follows the alignment of a Roman road leading south towards the city. It was noted during the walkover that the northern section of the road was approximately 0.3m – 1m lower than the houses and pavements either side of the road. Several watching briefs have been conducted along the length of the road, with a variety of archaeological features and deposits recorded, including the road, metalled surfaces, yard surfaces, buildings, pottery and inhumations. These range in date between the Roman and post-medieval periods. (HER 108, 109, 110, 648, 649, 672, 697, 757, 776, 1025, 1029, Fig. 4).



Plate 2 Kingsholm Road looking south

- Lansdown Road
- North Road

Lansdown Road is visible on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey as a small road called Pedmarsh Road. North Road is first illustrated on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, cutting through the houses present on the 1st Edition in this area. A cluster of spot finds is recorded in this area, including coins, pottery and an inhumation, all of Roman date. A spindle whorl and seal dating to the medieval period is also recorded. The road level of Lansdown Road was noted to be 0.5m to 1m higher in places than the houses and playing field on either side during the walkover survey. (HER 113, 114 (see 115 for location), 115, 139, 140, 141, 142, Fig. 4).

- Denmark Road

Denmark Road follows the line of a Roman road. A small cluster of Historic Environment entries is recorded at the western end of the road near the junction of Kingsholm Road. These include a Roman floor and a shallow inhumation, identified during watching briefs, and a spot find of a Roman coin. (HER 63, 669, 700, Fig. 4).

It was noted during the walkover survey that the sports ground to the north of Denmark Road was substantially lower than the road level of Denmark Road. According to Hurst (1985) this field was identified as gravel pits from the 1799 Enclosure map. The two Historic Environment entries for this field comprise inhumations in lead coffins, one of which is reported to contain two *fibulae*, a sword blade and bronze objects. The event years listed for these finds are 1784 and 1815. There was

no drop in ground level recorded on the Estcourt Road side of the sports ground. (HER 152, 154, Fig. 4).



Plate 3 Sports Ground, looking south from Denmark Road

- Edwy Parade

Entries on the Historic Environment Record for this area (including Kingsholm Square) include eleven inhumations and a large quantity of 1st-2nd century pottery and Roman coins. There is also a documentary record of finds of 'legionary swords, urns, lachrymonies and other relics pertaining to a place of the dead'. A 17th-18th century candlestick handle is also recorded. (HER 325 (see 326 for location), 326, 327, 429, Fig. 4).

- Sweet Briar

Watching briefs in 1991 and 1996 identified in this area a possible Roman road or make-up layer of lias stones, and a silted stony metalled surface. A spot find of a Roman coin is also recorded. (HER 148, 923, 1026, Fig. 4).

To the east, within the car park area of Gloucester Rugby Club, watching briefs in 1983 and 1999 identified a cambered and rutted metalled Roman surface bounded by ditches, a 1st century timber building, and Roman pottery and a possible stone structure. A watching brief in 1996 returned negative evidence of archaeological deposits. (HER 779, 1047, 1649, Fig. 5).



Plate 4 Car Park to the south of Gloucester Rugby Club

- Union Street

The area of the school to the north of Union Street is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 14) as being occupied by housing, with an iron foundry present at the very northwestern corner. The foundry had been cleared by the 4th Edition, although housing is still present on this map. No entries are recorded on the Historic Environment Record for this area. However, at the south of the Study Area a boundary between the houses may represent the continuation of the course of the River Twyver, visible on historic maps immediately to the east of Kingsholm Road. This boundary appears to survive until the demolition of the houses in the area, and is illustrated by Hurst (1985) as the course of the River Severn.



Plate 5 School playing fields looking east from Union Street

- Sherborne Street

No entries are recorded on the Historic Environment Record for this street. The part of the road to the south that joins Sherborne Street and Oxford Street is occupied by a laundry on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.

- Oxford Road
- Honyatt Road

- Heathville Road
- Alexandra Road

All these roads are present on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (Fig. 14). No entries are recorded on the Historic Environment Record for these areas.

- Triangle formed by Worcester Street, Park Street, Catherine Street and Kingsholm Road

Several sites of all periods are recorded in this area. Watching briefs and excavations have identified archaeological features and deposits relating to Roman buildings, drains, pits and surfaces, and medieval buildings and streets. There is also a possible Saxon building recorded in this area, and a documentary record of the site of the Alvin Gate. A further watching brief identified a silted-up course of the River Twyver, succeeded by a 19th century brick culvert and street metalling. The south of this area is within Conservation Areas 3 and 9a. The alignment of the Roman Road is at the eastern side of this area. The River Twyver runs west-east in the north of the area. (HER 150, 550, 551, 629 (see 696 for location), 696, 698, 736, 794, 807, 808, 889, 893, 897, 910, 931, 936, 954, 978, 1465 (see 698 for location), 1523, Figs. 4 and 5).

- Worcester Street

Only one HER entry is recorded further to the south along Worcester Street, which relates to a watching brief that reported negative evidence for archaeological features and deposits. Worcester Street is along the line of a Roman Road. (HER 1048, Fig. 5).

- Northgate Street

Northgate Street, again, follows the line of a Roman Road, and several watching briefs in this area have identified Roman street alignments and metalled surfaces. Spot finds of pottery are also recorded in the area, with medieval remains of the Lower North Gate and a defensive ditch. A civil war ditch is also recorded in the area, together with a post-medieval culvert of the River Twyver. Northgate Street is within Conservation Area 9. (HER 355, 356, 374, 381, 382, 628, 654, 806, 952, 1403 (see 806 for location), Fig. 5).

- Gouda Way

An excavation in the area of this road conducted in 1986 identified a Roman courtyard building demolished in the 3rd century, overlain by medieval and post-medieval ploughsoils. An evaluation in 1999 identified possible post-medieval fishponds. During the walkover it was noted that the land to the south of Gouda Way, currently a playing field and a car park, was of a significantly lower level than that of the road. The area is within Conservation Area 3, and is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map as undeveloped land to the south of the Great Western Railway. Gouda Way was constructed sometime after the 4th Edition Ordnance Survey. (HER 836, 1418, Fig. 5).



Plate 6 Slope to the south of Gouda Way, looking southeast

- Dean's Walk (and vicinity)

Roman pottery of 1st–2nd century date was recovered during a watching brief in this area. Medieval and post-medieval building remains and floor surfaces have also been recorded during watching briefs. (HER 647, 668, 695, 730, 861, 1591, Fig. 5).

- Priory Road (and vicinity)

Coins, pottery and Roman building levels are recorded on the Historic Environment Record in this area. A medieval charnel pit was identified in a watching brief, and excavations in 1972 identified the remains of the Medieval City defences as well as 13th to 16th century cottages. This area is also within Conservation Area 3, and is crossed by a former channel of the River Severn. (HER 490, 624, 708, 1056, 1536, Fig. 5).

- Royal Oak Road
- Westgate Street
- Quay Street

The mapping evidence suggests that a lot of disturbance has occurred in the area with the construction of the car park to the east of Royal Oak Road, the roundabout to the west of Royal Oak Road, and the A4301 road between Royal Oak Road and The Quay. There is documentary record of the site of the medieval Foreign Bridge recorded at the western end of Westgate Street, and evidence of riverine deposits also recorded in the area. Westgate Street follows the line of a Roman road. (HER 448, 505, 539, 606 Fig. 5).

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Conclusions

The Study Area is confined to roads and open spaces, and will therefore not affect any above ground buildings or structures within the city. There is, however, a high potential, even at a shallow

depth, for archaeological features and deposits to be encountered during any below ground works associated with the flood alleviation scheme.

7.2 Recommendations

Much of the Study Area, in particular Kingsholm Road/Worcester Street, Landsdown Road, and Westgate Street (Figs. 4-5 and 8) comprise Roman and later historic roads. Inevitably, Roman remains are concentrated along these roads, although other Roman remains are found to the rear of the road frontages, as well as elsewhere within the Study Area. The Roman remains include street surfaces, buildings, and most notably along Kingsholm Road, burials. The medieval city focus is mostly to the south and southeast of the Study Area, but some sites of medieval/post-medieval origin also lie within the Study Area. The amount of below-ground disturbance caused by existing service trenches is not presently known.

A flood alleviation scheme involving open-cut trenches could involve as a necessary preliminary extensive archaeological evaluation (trial-trenching), followed by area investigation, which would be both expensive and time-consuming.

For this reason an alternative methodology is suggested here. If the pipe trenches were installed using directional drill large areas of open-cut could be avoided, as well as the expense and time-delays associated with archaeological evaluation and excavation within an urban area. If directional drill was adopted in areas of high archaeological potential, archaeological investigation would be limited to investigation of those pits dug to 'send' and 'receive' the tunnelling apparatus, on the basis that the 'tunnel' was dug below the level of the basal archaeological deposits. Time should be allowed for an appropriate level of archaeological investigation in advance of the use of these pits. Archaeological monitoring of preliminary geotechnical investigations would be useful to provide further data for sub-surface modelling of archaeological deposits. Archaeological investigation in advance of larger-scale works, such as the installation of underground tanks, would also probably be required. The potential survival of environmental remains, particularly waterlogged remains, along historic river courses also needs to be considered.

A further alternative might involve re-routing of the proposed new services away from the historic roads, along routes where associated archaeological deposits may be considered to be less significant.

The alternative of re-excavating existing service trenches (which would have no archaeological implications) has not been considered here because of the usual requirement for a stand-off to be maintained between old and new pipe apparatus. The placing of new pipework within existing pipe trenches (where archaeological deposits would have been sterilised) where the old pipework has been disconnected, is another option to be considered.

The health and safety implications of any scheme of archaeological evaluation or mitigation would be paramount. In particular, when working at depth, the trench sides would need to be protected by shoring, shoring boxes, or trench supports.

In addition to fieldwork, the results of mitigation fieldwork would require reporting, initially as a post-excavation assessment, to be followed by a stage of full post-excavation analysis and reporting

in a recognised archaeological journal. The costs of these analyses and reporting would be borne by Severn Trent.

Proposals for the scheme, and any archaeological evaluation and mitigation would need to be reviewed by the City Archaeologist, Gloucester CC/County Archaeologist, Gloucestershire CC, before implementation.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was commissioned by Severn Trent Water. Thanks are due to Gloucester Council for supplying the Historic Environment data. The assessment was undertaken by Samantha Paul and Eleanor Ramsey. Eleanor Ramsey produced the illustrated written report which was edited by Alex Jones, who also monitored the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

9 SOURCES

9.1 Secondary Sources

Hurst, H. R. 1985 *Kingsholm: Excavations at Kingsholm Close and other sites with a discussion of the archaeology of the area.*

Wacher, J, 1995 *The Towns of Roman Britain*

Department of the Environment (DoE) 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, rev. edn.

<http://www.gloucester.gov.uk/caappraisals>

<http://www.glos-city.gov.uk/Content.aspx?Urn=1421>

<http://www.livinggloucester.co.uk/timeline/romans/>

http://www.livinggloucester.co.uk/timeline/middle_ages/

9.2 Cartographic Sources

1805 Map of Gloucester

1884-6 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500

1902 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1:2500

1923 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 1:2500

1936 Ordnance Survey 4th Edition 1:2500

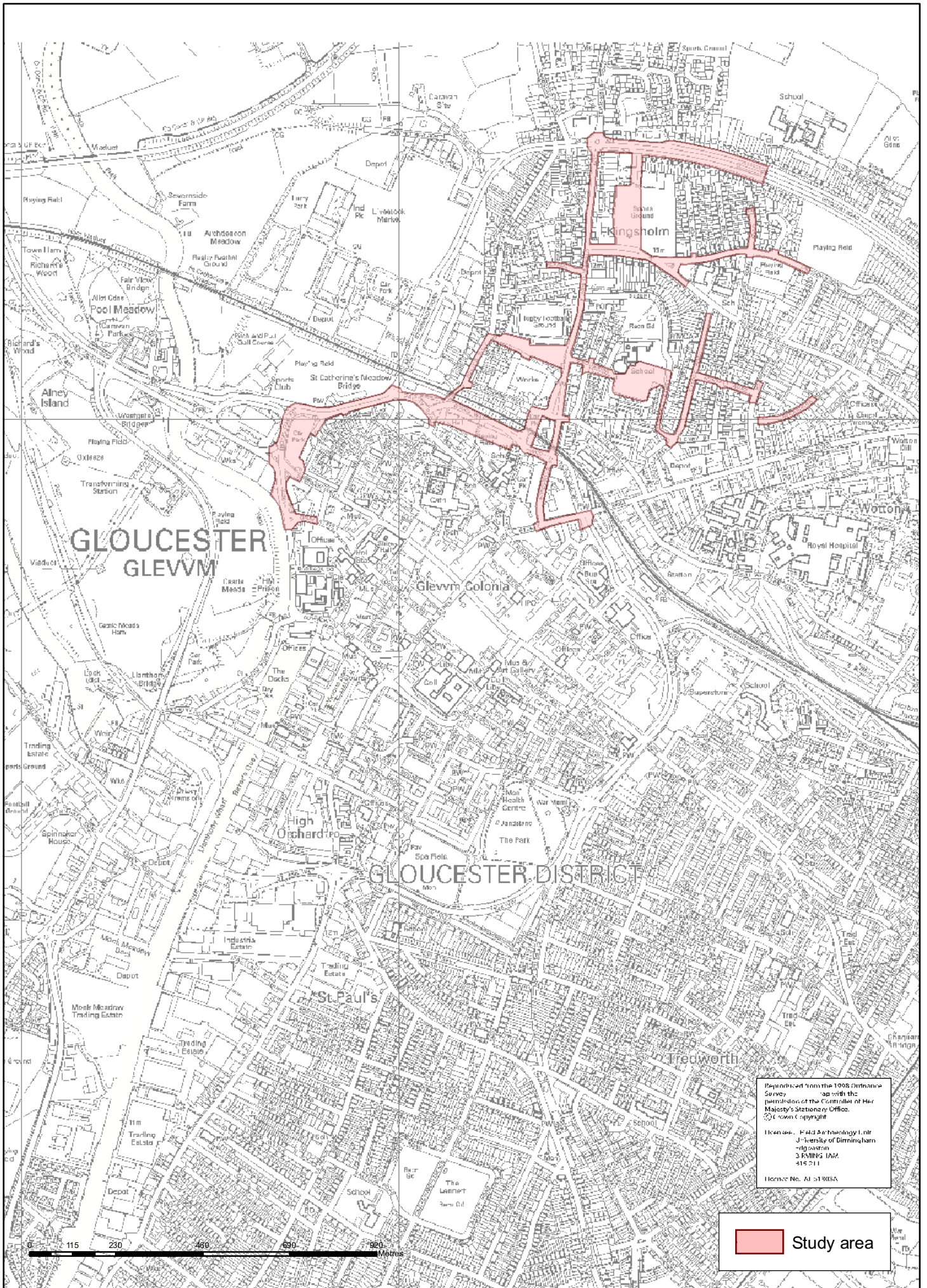


Fig. 1

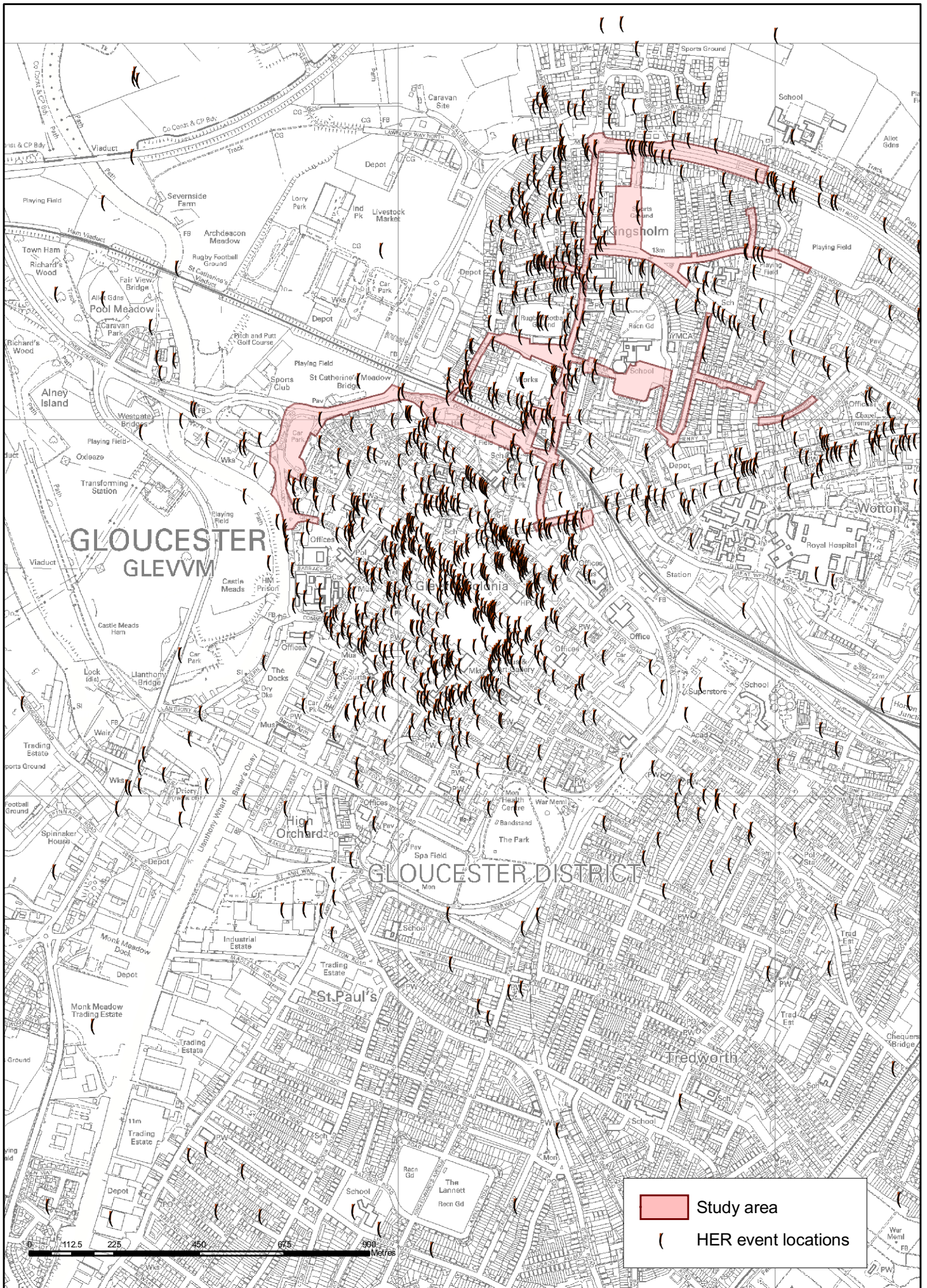


Fig. 2

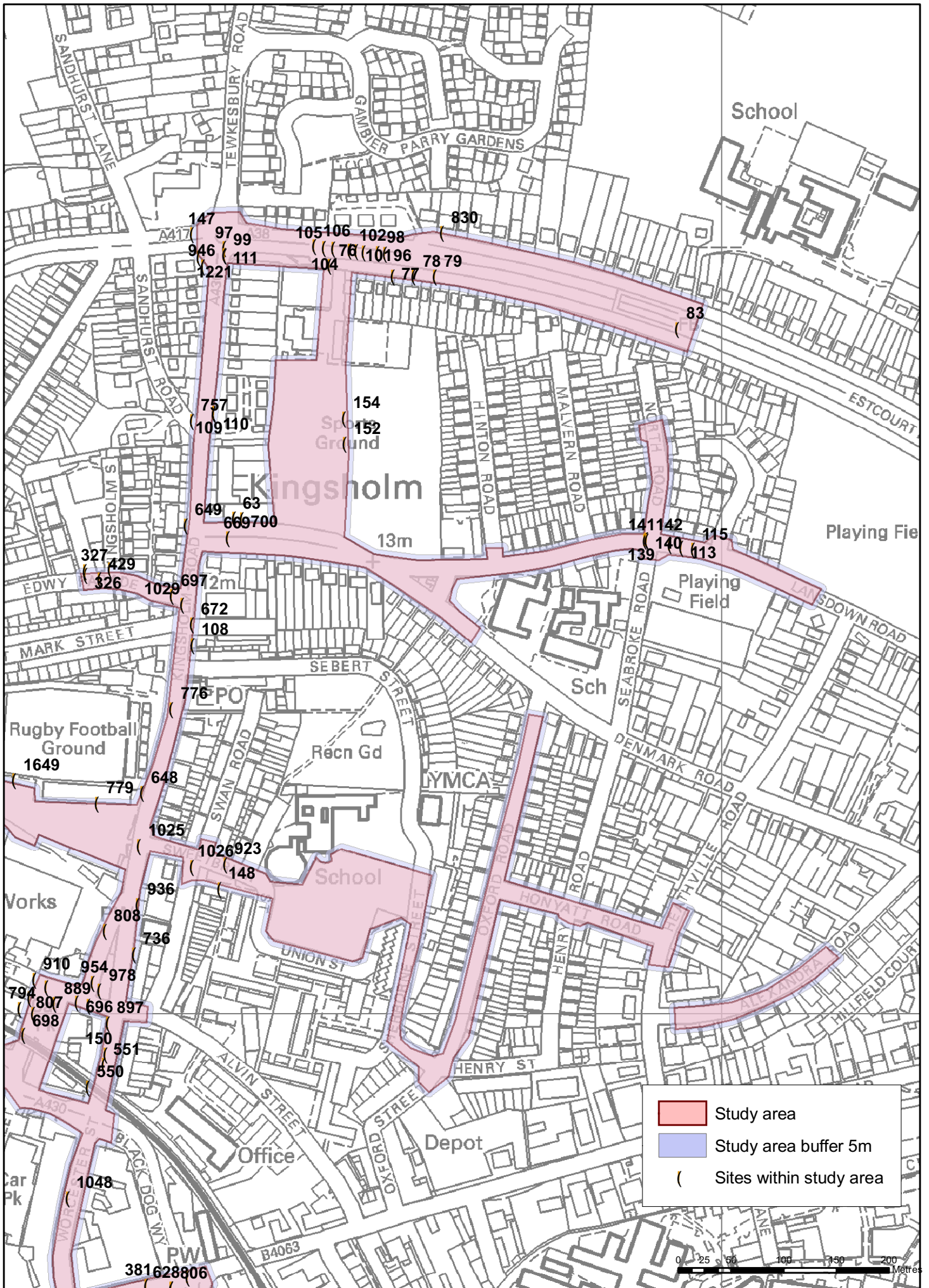


Fig. 4

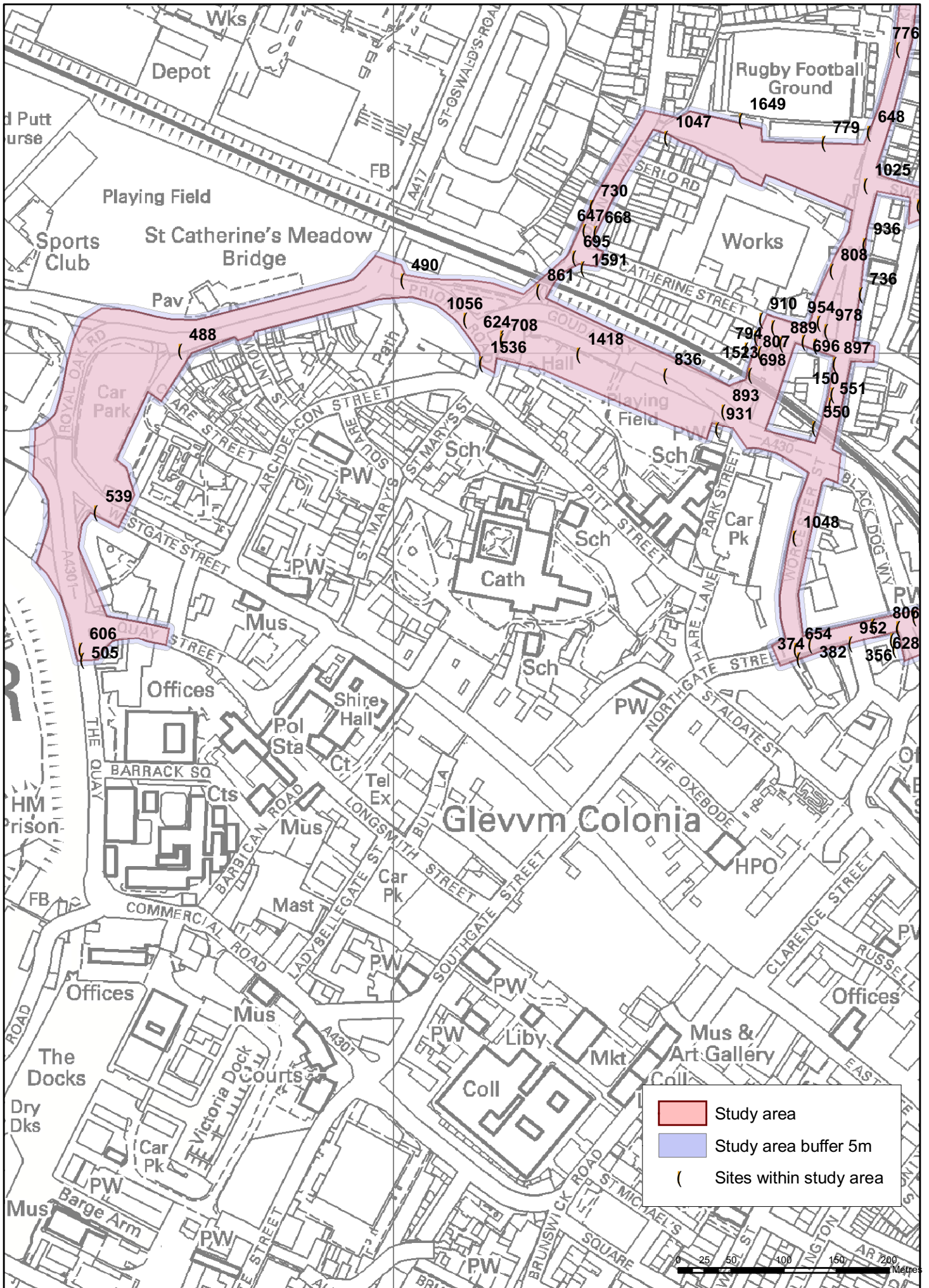


Fig. 5

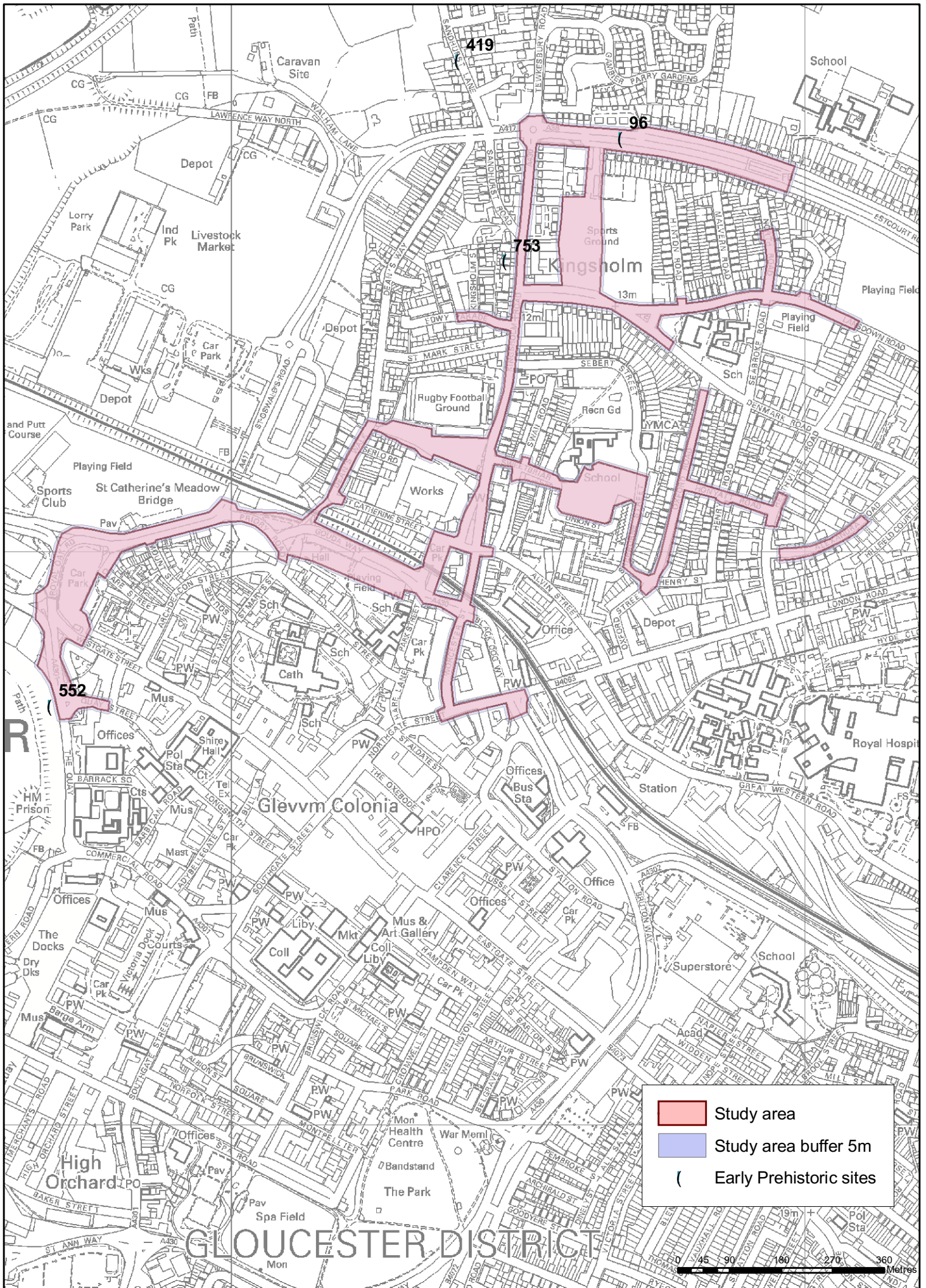


Fig. 6

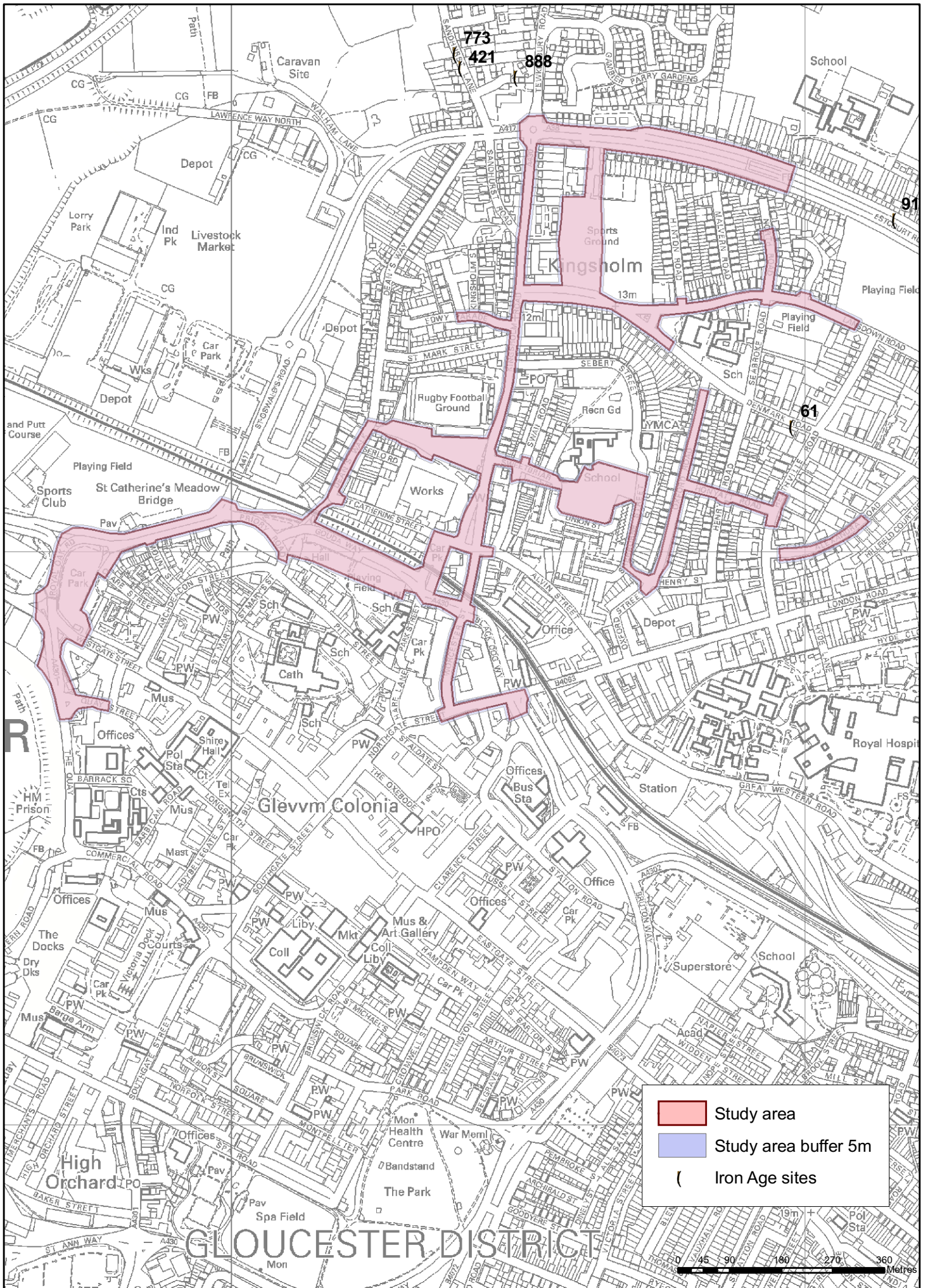


Fig. 7

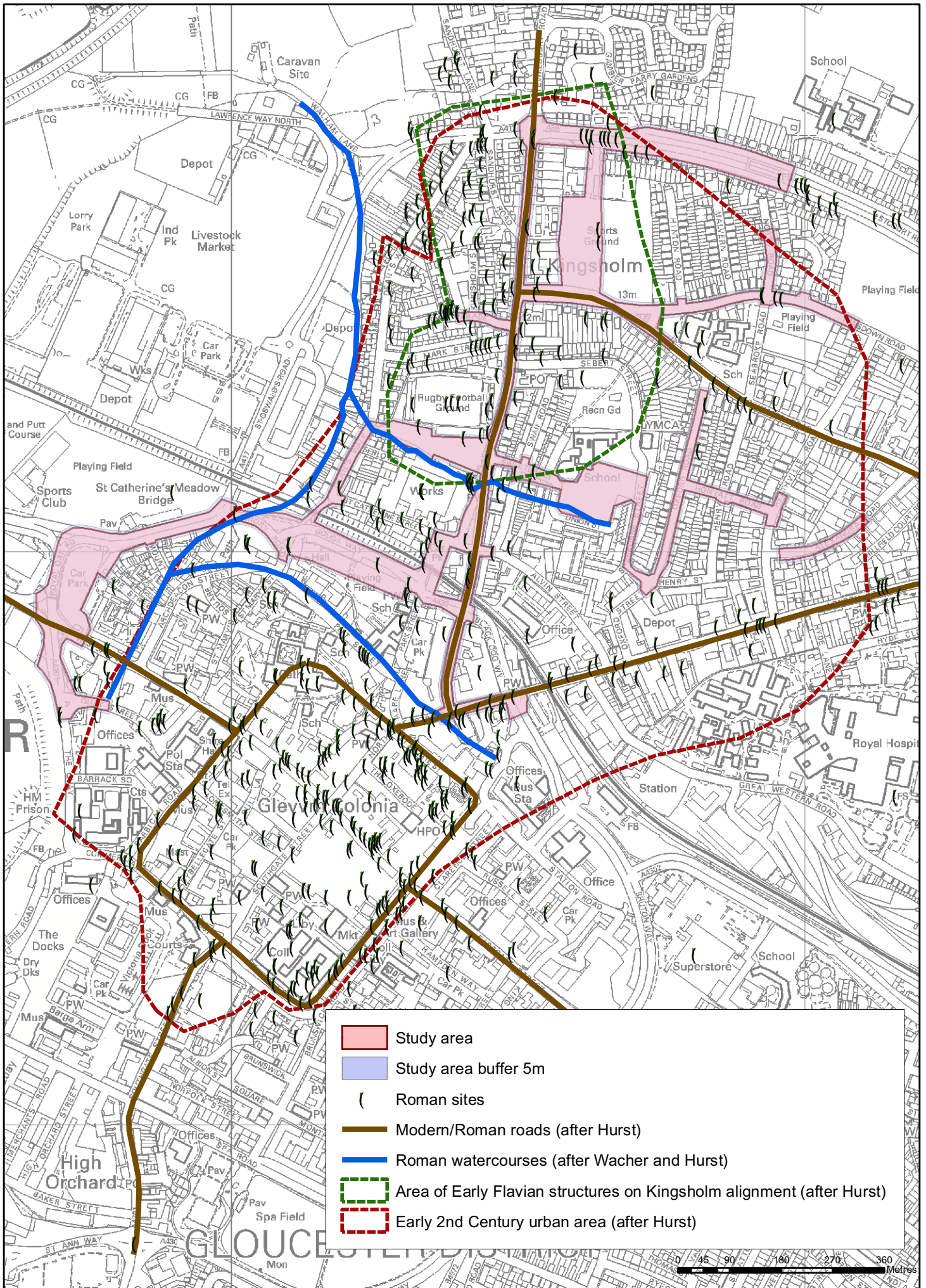


Fig. 8

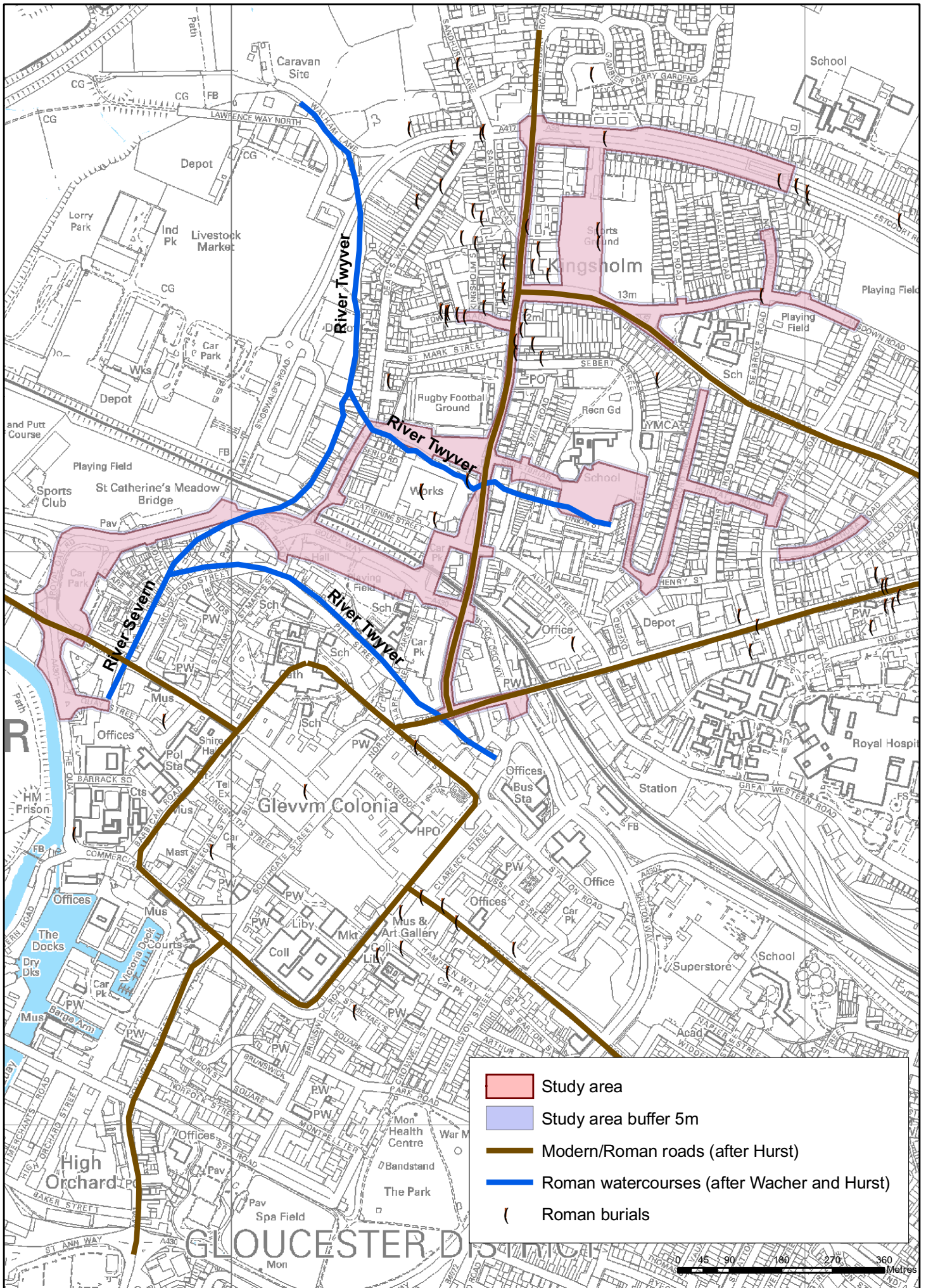


Fig. 9

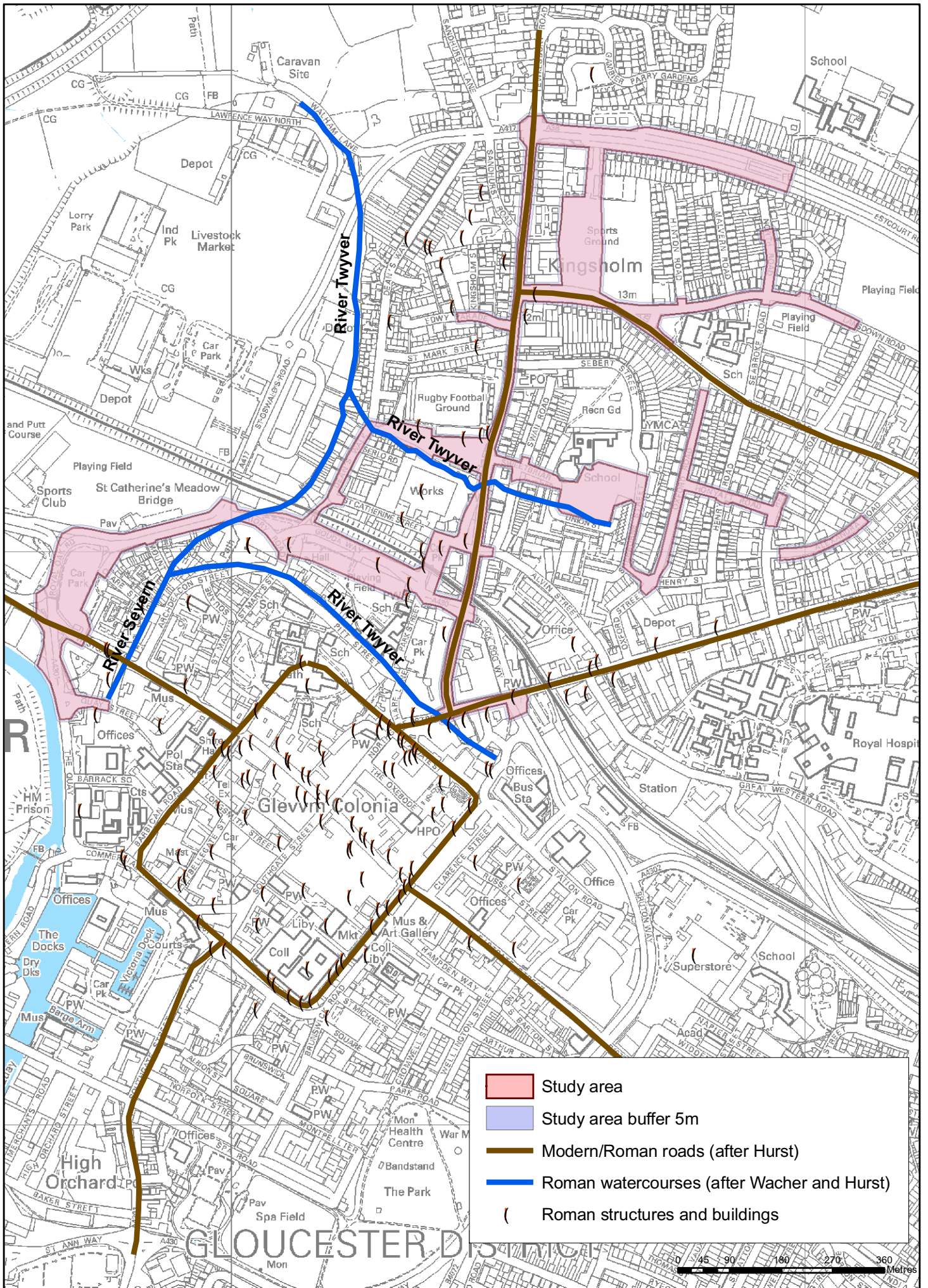


Fig. 10

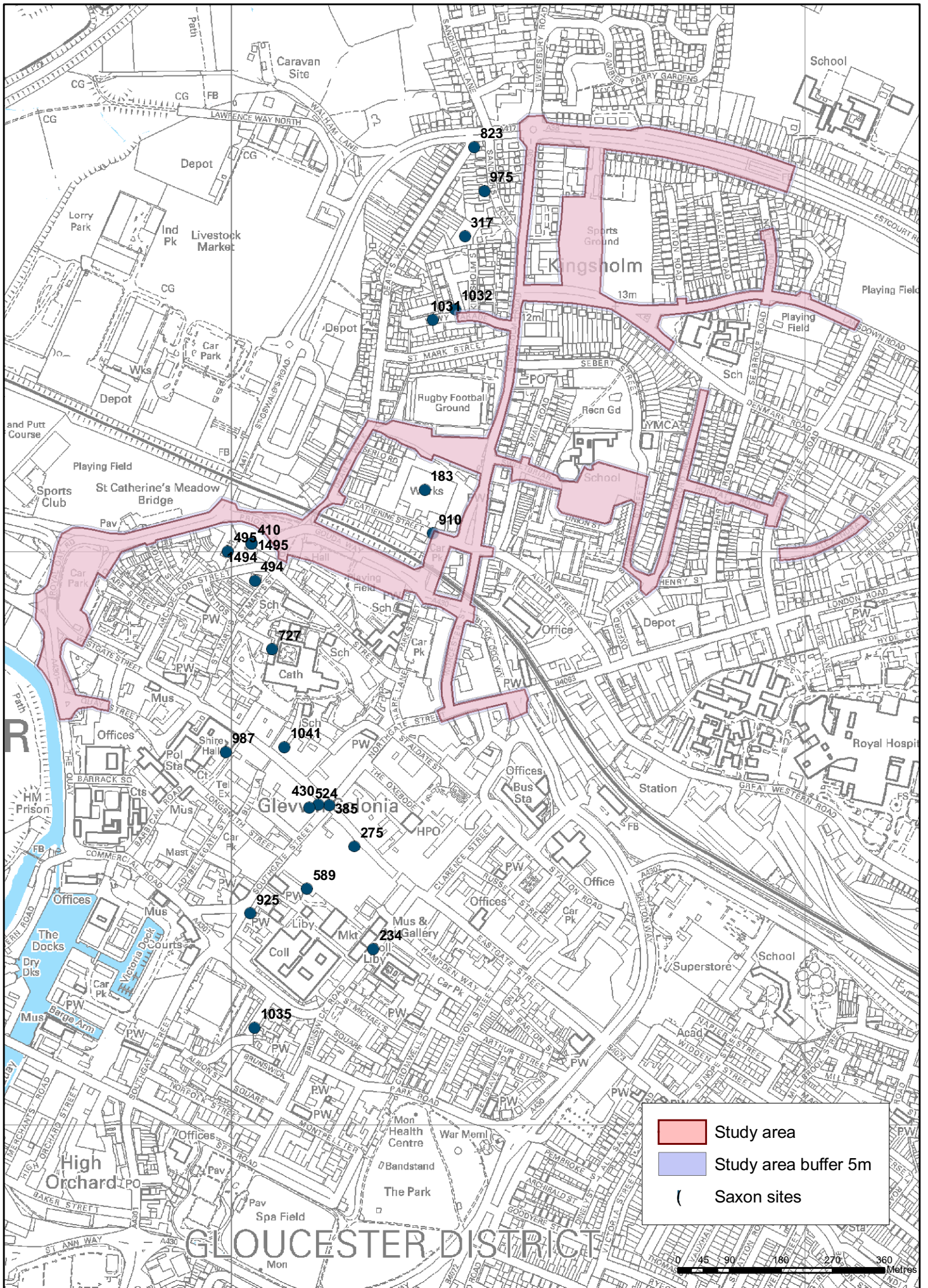


Fig. 11

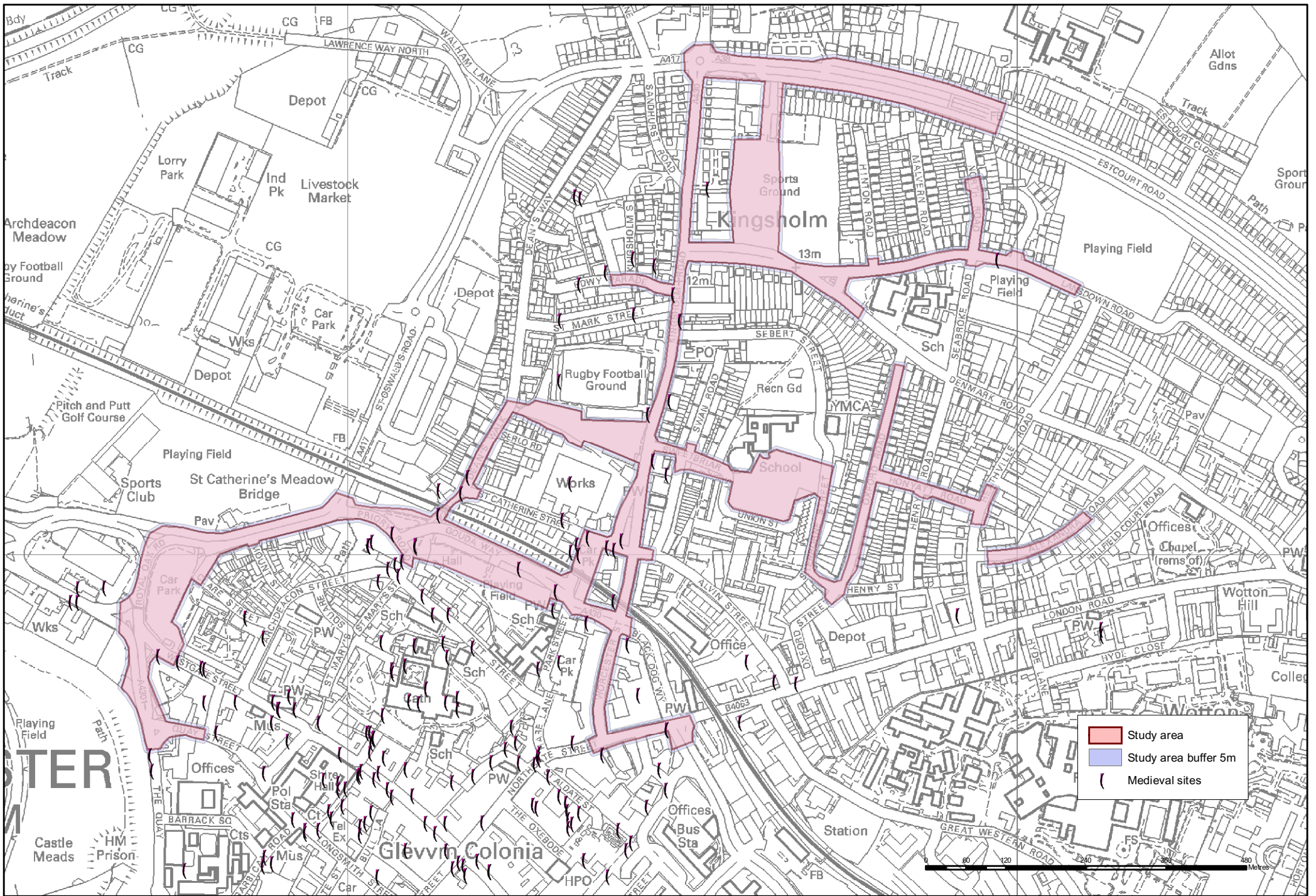


Fig. 12

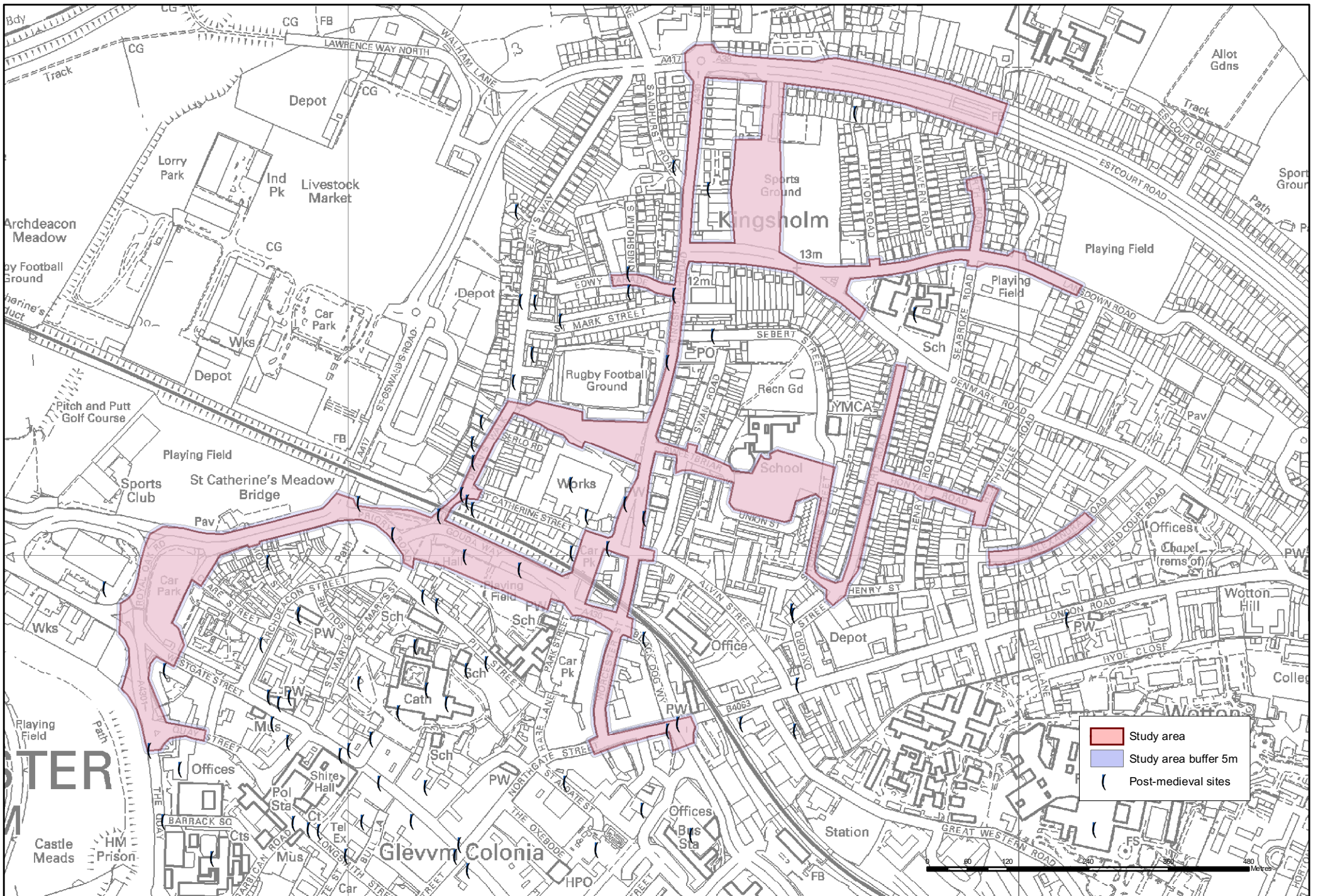


Fig. 15



Fig. 16

APPENDIX – Summary details of HER entries within the Study Area and 5m buffer zone

NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
63	50 Denmark Road	1937	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	Ae3 of Crispus (AD 317-326)
76	14 Estcourt Road	1938	Stray Find	Roman	Coins	Denarius of Augustus (2 BC-AD 14) (+ a republican and a Claudian Denarii)
77	24 Estcourt Road	1938	Excavation	Roman	Pottery	Base of black ware jar
78	26 Estcourt Road	1938	Excavation	Roman	Pottery	1st century jar sherd
79	32-34 Estcourt Road	1938	Excavation	Roman	Pottery	1st century jars, flagons and mugs
83	74 Estcourt Road	1940	Stray Find	Roman	Burials	2 inhumations 35ft and 45ft west of west side of north carriageway
96	Estcourt Road	1941	Stray Find	Palaeolithic	Flints	Scraper, flake tool and 7 miscellaneous flints
97	Estcourt Road / Kingsholm Road	1947	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery/belt plate	Samian forms 18/31, 18, 33 and 29, 3 flagons, beaker and bowl sherd + bronze belt plate
98	Estcourt Road	1938	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	1st century flagon sherd
99	Estcourt Road	1972	Excavation	Roman	Pit/pottery	Pit containing early Roman pottery + evidence of iron smelting recorded in water pipe trench
100	Estcourt Road	1938	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	AD 50-60 bowl and beaker
101	Estcourt Road	1930	Stray Find	Roman	Inhumations/pottery	2 skulls with unidentified pottery
102	Estcourt Road	1938	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Two Samian bowls - forms 15/17 and 24/6
104	Estcourt Road	?	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	As of Claudius (military copy)
105	Estcourt Road	1950	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	As of Domitian (AD 86)
106	Estcourt Road	1936	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	As of Faustina II
108	64-66 Kingsholm Road	1964	Stray Find	Roman / Medieval	Inhumations/pottery	2 inhumations, Roman and Medieval pottery
109	Bijou Court	1969	Excavation	Roman	Inhumations/pit/pottery/coins	2 inhumations, early Roman pottery (1st-2nd century), denarius of Augustus and denarius of Tiberius
110	88 Kingsholm Road	1939	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	Denarius of Tiberius (AD 14-37)
111	102 Kingsholm Road	1930	Stray Find	Roman	Coins	7 coins - Claudius, Constantius II, Urbs Roma, Theodora (2), Constantine and Domitian

APPENDIX – Summary details of HER entries within the Study Area and 5m buffer zone

NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
113	Lansdown Road	1972	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	Dupondius of Nero
114	Lansdown Road	1938	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	Ae3 House of Valentinian
115	Lansdown Road	1938	Stray Find	Medieval	Spindle whorl and seal	Stone spindle whorl and Medieval lead merchants seal
139	Seabroke Road	1908	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Samian cup (form 27), Platter (form 31)
140	Seabroke Road	1908	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	As of Claudius I (AD 41-54)
141	Seabroke Road / Lansdown Road	1908	Stray Find	Roman	Inhumation	Roman inhumation (left in situ)
142	Seabroke Road / Lansdown Road	1908	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Collection of jars, ampullae, mortaria, bowls and flagons
147	Kingsholm Road / St. Oswald's Road	1938	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Roman jar, beaker, mortaria rim and flagon
148	Sweetbriar Street / Columbia Street	1958	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	As of Nero (AD 54-68)
150	Worcester Street	1960	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Rim and side fragment of samian bowl (Dr. form 37)
152	Cellar at Mr. Simms house???	1815	Stray Find	Roman	Inhumation	Lead lined stone coffin containing inhumation (1815)
154	Field adjoining Kingsholm???	1784	Stray Find	Roman	Inhumation/finds	Inhumation in lead coffin, 2 fibulae, sword blade, bronze objects
325	Kingsholm Square	1951	Stray Find	Post Medieval	Find	17th-18th century candlestick handle
326	Kingsholm Square	1951	Stray Find	Roman	Burials / finds	11 inhumations on east and west sides of the square + large quantity of 1st-2nd century pottery
327	Kingsholm Square	1951	Stray Find	Roman	Coins	As of Claudius I, Asses of Claudius I, Dupondius of Domitian
355	Market Parade	1941	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Stamped mortarium - Q VALERIV[S] VERANIV[S] (AD 70-100)
356	Market Parade	?	Documentary Record	Roman	Pavement	'...a tessellated pavement dug up at the Black Spread Eagle'
374	92 Northgate Street	1960	Stray Find	Roman	Spearhead / pottery	18cm spearhead 'found with a mass of pottery'

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NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
381	111 Northgate Street	1894	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery	Amphora rim, neck, handles and three large body sherds - Collingwood type 94 - 2nd - 4th century
382	Northgate Street	1877	Stray Find	Roman	Metalwork	Bronze lamp, penannular brooches and iron horseshoe below a Roman surface of pitched stones
429	Edwy Parade (Snaky lane)	1854	Documentary Record	Roman	Cremations	Record of finds of 'legionary swords, urns, lachrymonies and other relics pertaining to a place of the dead'
488	26 St. Oswalds Road	1974	Excavation	Unknown	Silt	River silts found at a depth of 2 metres
490	St. Oswalds Road / Priory Road	1952	Stray Find	Roman	Coins	Two Dupondii of Antonia (AD 41-54), Follis of Maximian I (AD 284-308)
505	The Quay	1936	Stray Find	Roman / Post Medieval	River bed/pottery	18th century river bed, Roman and later pottery
539	159 Westgate Street	1973	Documentary Record	Medieval	Bridge	Site of Foreign bridge
550	Worcester Street	1975	Excavation	Medieval?	Street surface	Cobbled street surface, pottery
551	Worcester Street	1975	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	Valentinian I (AD 364-375)
606	The Quay	1937	Stray Find	Roman	Pottery / footwear	Roman pottery and the sole from a nail-studded 'boot'
624	14-24 St. Mary's street	1972	Excavation	Roman / Medieval	Buildings / defences	Medieval City defences, 13th to 16th century cottages, large ovens, Roman building levels
628	London Road	1973	Excavation	Medieval	Gate	Remains of Lower North gate
629	Hare Lane	?	Documentary Record	Medieval	Gate	Site of the Alvin gate
647	4-8 Deans Walk	1977	Watching Brief	Medieval	Wall / floors	12th - 13th century wall bounded by clay floor surfaces
648	Kingsholm Road	1976	Watching Brief	Roman / Medieval	Road / buildings	Roman road alignment and buildings, Medieval robbed footings
649	23 Kingsholm Road	1976	Watching Brief	Roman	Pottery	First century pottery recovered from deposit of dark loam above natural
654	Northgate Street	1976	Watching Brief	All	Streets / buildings / arch?	Street alignments, buildings and possible triumphal arch foundation (trenches from Longsmith street to Eastern avenue via London road))

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NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
668	4-8 Deans Walk	1973	Watching Brief	Roman	Pottery	'A quantity of 1st-2nd century pottery'
669	50-56 Denmark Road	1973	Watching Brief	Roman	Floor	Roman floor
672	74 Kingsholm Road	1978	Watching Brief	Roman	Inhumation / pottery	Shallow N-S inhumation and a pit containing 1st century pottery
695	St. Catherine Street / Deans Way	1979	Watching Brief	Medieval / Post Medieval	Street / Buildings	13th century to Post Med stone wall footings fronting onto a sunken road alignment
696	St. Catherine Street / Skinner Street	1979	Watching Brief	Medieval / Post Medieval	Twyver / culvert	Silted up course of River Twyver succeeded by 19th century brick culvert and street metallings
697	Edwy Parade / Kingsholm Road	1979	Watching Brief	Unknown	Metalling	20cm thick gravel metalling above natural loam level
698	Hare Lane	1979	Watching Brief	Roman	Building	Robbed stone wall footing bounded by a puddled clay floor, sealed by surface containing Roman debris
700	46-48 Denmark Road	1979	Watching Brief	Unknown	Inhumation	Shallow inhumation - Roman?
708	14-24 St. Mary's Street	1970	Watching Brief?	Roman / Medieval	Pottery	Roman and Medieval pottery
730	Deans Walk	1980	Watching Brief	Post Medieval	Culvert	Post Medieval brick culvert
736	78 Worcester Street	1980	Watching Brief	Post Medieval	Culvert	19th century brick culvert in garden
757	43 Kingsholm Road	1981	Watching Brief	None	Negative	Negative evidence
776	46 Kingsholm Road	1982	Watching Brief	Post Medieval	Street surfaces	Successive 18th and 19th century street metallings bounded by open ditches
779	Kingsholm Road	1983	Watching Brief	Roman	Building / surface	Cambered and rutted metalled surface bounded by ditches, 1st century timber building to East

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NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
794	Park Street	1984	Excavation	Roman / Medieval / Post Medieval	Buildings / features	Medieval and Post Med buildings, Roman features and surfaces
806	Bruton Way / Northgate Street	1984	Watching Brief	Roman / Medieval / Post Medieval	Metalling / Ditch / Twyver	Roman street metallings, Medieval defensive ditch, Post Med Twyver culvert
807	St. Catherine Street / Park Street	1984	Watching Brief	Roman / Medieval	Drain / Street	Roman plank drain succeeded by stone lined drain, sunken profile of early St. Catherine street
808	Skinner Street	1984	Watching Brief	Post Medieval	Metalling	Substantial 18th-19th century metalled surface of large beach pebbles, copper slag and 5cm brick
830	15 Estcourt Road	1985	Watching Brief	Unknown	Gravel pits	Series of small intercut gravel extraction pits - backfill contained a single Roman pot sherd and several iron nails
836	Gouda Way	1986	Excavation	Roman / Medieval / Post Medieval	Building / earring	Roman courtyarded building - demolished 3rd century, overlain by Medieval and Post Med ploughsoils - 3rd century gold earring
861	St. Catherine Street	1988	Watching Brief	Medieval / Post Medieval	Buildings	Lias wall footings and floor levels associated with the buildings demolished to make way for the railway bridge
889	Hare Lane / St. Catherine Street	1989	Watching Brief	Roman	Buildings	Roman buildings
893	Gouda Way	1989	Watching Brief	Roman / Medieval	Buildings and streets	Roman and Medieval buildings and street alignments
897	63 Worcester Street	1989	Watching Brief	Roman	Feature	Large undefined feature
910	12 St. Catherine Street	1990	Watching Brief	Roman / Saxon	Roman pitting, building - possibly Saxon	Roman pitting sealed by post-in-pit timber building (possibly Saxon)
923	1 Sweetbriar Street	1991	Watching Brief	Roman	Surface	Silted stoney metalled surface

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NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
931	17a Park Street	1991	Stray Find	Roman	Coin	Ae3 of Gloria Exercitus (AD 335-341)
936	84 Worcester Street	1991	Roman	Unknown	Metalled surfaces	Two successive metalled surfaces
946	63 Kingsholm Road	1992	Watching Brief	Roman	Pit or ditch	Large undefined north-south pit or ditch
952	Northgate Street / Spread Eagle Road	1992	Watching Brief	Roman	Surface	Metalled street surfaces
954	73 Worcester Street	1992	Watching Brief	None	Negative	Negative evidence
978	71 Worcester Street	1993	Watching Brief	Roman / Medieval	Pit / Building / well	Roman pit, substantial Medieval masonry building, 19th century brick-lined well may be a rebuild of a medieval well
1025	Sweetbriar Street / Kingsholm Road	1996	Watching Brief	Roman	Surface	Possible late Roman surface of bunter pebble and lias above lias make-up
1026	Swan Road / Kingsholm Road	1996	Watching Brief	Roman	Surface	Possible Roman surface or make-up layer of lias stones
1029	11a Kingsholm Road	1996	Watching Brief	Medieval / Post Medieval	Road	West shoulder of the Medieval and Post Med Kingsholm road alignment
1047	28 Deans Walk	1997	Watching Brief	None	Negative	Negative evidence
1048	23 Worcester Street	1997	Watching Brief	None	Negative	Negative evidence
1056	Priory Road	1997	Watching Brief	Medieval / Post Medieval	Burial ground	Loam layer associated with St. Catherines burial ground, Post Med school foundations
1221	Kingsholm Road / St. Oswald's Road	1981	Watching Brief	None	Negative	Negative evidence
1403	Bruton Way	1982	Watching Brief	Roman / Post Medieval	Street / buildings / ditch	Roman street alignment, timber and stone buildings, civil war ditch

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NUMBER	NAME	EVENT YEAR	TYPE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
1418	Gouda Way	1999	Evaluation	Post Medieval	Ponds	Possible fishponds
1465	Park Street	2000	Watching Brief	Medieval	Road surfaces	Shallow Medieval road surfaces
1523	St. Catherine Street / Park Street	2004	Evaluation	Roman / Medieval	Pit, ditch and structures	Possible Roman pit and ditch alignment, Medieval tenement foundation
1536	St. Mary's Street	2004	Watching Brief	Medieval	Charnel pit	Medieval charnel pit
1591	63-73 St. Catherine Street	2003	Watching Brief	Post Medieval	Buildings	Post Medieval building foundations and floor levels
1649	Kingsholm Road	1999	Watching Brief	Roman	Pottery, Possible structure	Roman pottery and possible stone structure