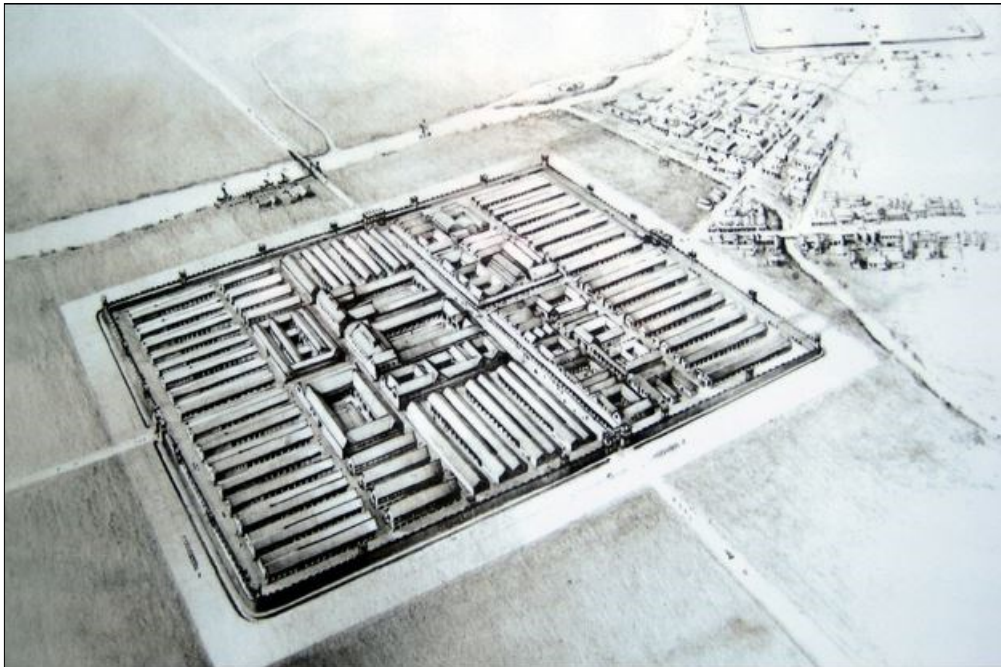


# Land to the Rear of 102 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester

## Archaeological Evaluation

NGR SO 83547 19707

GLRCM 2016.24



By Rachel Heaton BSc

**Avon Archaeology Limited**

Bristol: July 2016



## SUMMARY

*An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Avon Archaeology Limited in June 2016, on behalf of Mr Boban Jose, on land to the rear of his property, 102 Kingsholm Road in Gloucester. A new detached home is proposed for the site, which is centred on NGR SO 83547 19707. The project was designed to inform the planning process related to an application to develop the site (application ref. 15/00163/OUT). A single trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed development.*

*The site is located on or near the eastern boundary of the Kingsholm Roman Fortress in an area where significant archaeological finds have been made in the past. Despite the high archaeological potential of the site, the evaluation identified no features or deposits that predated the Post Medieval and Modern Period. The trench did however, produce evidence of sand and gravel extraction, in the form of broad, shallow pits, features that were also found during archaeological work on an adjacent site – The Civil Service Community Sports Ground to the east.*

*There was no direct evidence of Roman activity found on the site, but an assemblage of residual Roman pottery was retrieved from the backfill of the gravel pits. The presence of the Roman material attests to the existence of Roman activity which may have been impacted upon by the subsequent quarrying which occurred during the post medieval/modern periods.*

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## NOTES

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AAL	Avon Archaeology Ltd
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey

## 1 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an Archaeological Evaluation carried out by Avon Archaeology Ltd on land to the rear of 102, Kingsholm Road, Gloucester on behalf of Mr Jose. The archaeological evaluation was carried out to inform the planning process for a proposal to construct a new house on the site (local authority planning ref.15/00163/OUT).

The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (AAL, 2016), which was prepared in response to criteria defined by Gloucester City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* issued by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (2014) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991).

The project was supervised by Rachel Heaton and the work was undertaken between the 13th and 16th of June 2016. An archive will be deposited with the Museum of Gloucester under the accession number GLCRM 2016.24. An Oasis record has also been made with the Archaeological Data Service online.

## **2 SITE LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The proposed development site lies just over 1.2km north of Gloucester city centre, in the rear garden of a property that fronts on the east side of Kingsholm Road, a busy, arterial route that links Gloucester and Tewkesbury. Estcourt Road forms the northern boundary of the site and there is an area of open land to the east, or rear of the site. The southern side of the site forms the boundary with the adjacent property, No 100.

Topographically, Kingsholm Road lies between the 10m and 15m contours, on the gently rising land that forms the eastern floodplain of the River Severn the East Channel of the same river which is located 1.3km to the west of the site. The site itself is flat though over grown with vegetation.

The solid geology underlying the site consists of Blue Lias Formation and Charnmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) – Mudstone. It is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 185 to 204 million years ago during the Jurassic and Triassic periods when the local environment would have been one of warm shallow lime-mud rich seas (BGS).

Kingsholm was designated a Conservation Area (conservation Area No 13) in 2006/7 to recognise the distinctive architectural and historic character of the whole area.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY BACKGROUND

The sheer quantity of information relating to the history of the city of Gloucester, much of it underpinned by the results of archaeological work, is such that what is presented here can, almost by definition, represent only the most summary account of the most salient points; that aim to be adequate for present purposes.

The early history of Gloucester is defined by its origins as a Roman town, itself originating as a legionary fortress. The strategic importance of a river crossing, and the need for a command point in the general area which could control access to it, was recognised early on during the Roman conquest and pacification of lowland Britain; this, at least, seems clearly to be the imperative behind the establishment of a legionary fortress at Kingsholm, slightly to the north of Gloucester, perhaps as early as the late 40s or early 50s AD (Wacher 1995, 150).

There is a suggestion, indeed, that the choice of specific site for this early fortress may owe something to the presence of a pre-existing late Iron Age settlement, but the indications are extremely vague, and if such a settlement did exist at Kingsholm, its nature and extent are entirely problematic (Hurst 2005, 299). It seems also to have been the case that the western defences of the Kingsholm fort were sited very close to the eastern bank of the former course of the Severn (McWhirr 1981, 11-12).

By the mid-60s, a legionary fortress had been established on the site which was later to become the *colonia* of Glevum, and it is likely that the Kingsholm site was abandoned by this time (McWhirr 1981, 14), although Hurst has suggested recently that there may have been a military presence on the Gloucester site before the Kingsholm fort ceased to operate (Hurst 2005, 299, fn7). The new fort at Gloucester enclosed an area of just over 17ha, and was provided with defences consisting entirely of earthen ramparts and ditches. Surprisingly little is known about the internal nature of the fortress, although in terms of general layout and the provision and design of barrack blocks, gates, *principia* and ancillary buildings, it seems in essence to have conformed to the 'standard' Roman model, so far as this can be defined (McWhirr 1981, 14-19; de la Bedoyere 2001, 40-85).





The life of the fortress as a military installation was, however, relatively short, for it seems to have lost that function by, at the latest, the late 70s, and thereafter supported civilian occupation at a fairly low level, until its formal elevation to the status of *colonia*, or colony for retired army veterans, probably during the short rule of the Emperor Nerva (96-98AD).

In the late first or early second century, a narrow stone wall, probably intended to act as little more than a revetment, was cut into the front of the old fortress rampart along its entire circuit, and this marked the first phase in 'monumentalising' the defences of the civilian town. Barrack blocks were eventually replaced with dwellings and other buildings, although to date the plan of only a single large town house, of mid second century date, is known with any certainty, on a site at Berkeley Street (Wacher 1995, 156-157). It is nonetheless clear that the second century was a time of extensive rebuilding and expansion, and that some of this was achieved by the amalgamation of a number of previously separate, smaller plots.

The proposed development lies either on, or close to the northern boundary of the 1<sup>st</sup> Century AD Kingsholm Roman Fortress.

Evidence of a bank and ditch have been recorded during previous work close to the junction between Sandhurst Road and Deans Way, not much over 100m west of the site. A Roman cemetery is located on the south side of Denmark Road, approximately 300m south east, while further Romano British inhumations and artefacts have been recorded to the north of the site. The site itself has previously recovered seven coins of Romano British date (Armstrong, 2016).

Following the Roman period, the Kingsholm area appears to have formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Gloucester, remaining as so throughout the Medieval and Post Medieval periods (CA 2014).

During the circa 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the area was quarried for the extraction of sands and gravels. Evidence for this activity has been recorded several archaeological projects in the past. Cotswold Archaeology who in 2014 carried out an archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey on the adjacent site, formerly occupied by the Civil Service Community sports ground, immediately east of the current project site, where a number of broad, though shallow pits were recorded. They contained a mixture of Roman, Post Medieval and Modern dating material (pottery).

Cartographic evidence suggests gradual development along the route of Kingsholm Road, only being fully lined with buildings during the latter part of the 20th century. The site is shown as open land, allotment and/or orchard until it was divided into the current plots and housing built along Kingsholm Road, *circa* 1930.

#### **4 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY**

The objectives of the archaeological fieldwork requested were defined in the brief laid out by the Gloucester City Council Archaeologist, Andrew Armstrong (Armstrong, 2015). The site is located within an area of Gloucester with high archaeological potential, and is very close to the conjectural (is this the right word?) line of the eastern boundary of the Kingsholm Roman Fortress.

The brief outlined the need for archaeological evaluation of the site prior to any development. The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality in accordance with the standards and guidelines set out in MoRPHE (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment). These objectives and methodology for the work were formally laid out in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Avon Archaeology Ltd (Heaton 2016) and approved by the City Archaeologist.

The site occupies a relatively small area of approximately 330m<sup>2</sup>, therefore only a single trench measuring 2m by 10m was required to fulfil the brief. The trench was located towards the centre of the site, within the footprint of the proposed development, on an approximate north by south alignment.

The trench was opened using a mechanical excavator to the first significant archaeological or geological deposit. The Avon Archaeology single context recording system (AAL 2013) was used to create written records of all features and stratigraphic units. Plans and sections were drawn at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10, although trenches were in most instances planned and located using a survey grade GPS unit

A Temporary bench mark was established on the site, the height of which were calculated through traversing from a bench mark on Kingsholm Road, found on the front boundary wall of Number 75 which recorded a height of 12.1m aOD.

General finds were assessed in-house by Sarah Newns and the pottery was assessed by Jane Timby.

## 5 RESULTS

The evaluation trench was opened and excavated primarily machine under close supervision. A slot was opened up by hand along the west side of the trench to understand the full stratigraphic sequence, and is presented in **Figure 3** as a section drawing. **Plate 1** also shows the west facing section of the trench.

The natural gravel substrate was reached at a depth of 0.95m at the south end of the trench and 1.2m at the north end. The natural gravel, recorded as context (122) was truncated by several features; primarily by a small feature, possibly a pit, cut [109] and then by three further, broad and relatively flat based intercutting pits; cuts [106], [115] and [121].

Cut [109] was found approximately 2m south from the north end of the trench at a depth of 1.2m. It was seen in plan extending across the hand excavated slot, with slightly curving edges and though described as a small pit, it is possible that this feature was linear as the true extent east and west was not known. Excavation showed the south edge of the feature was cut sharply into the gravel, sloping steeply down to a rounded base, rising more gradually on the north side. It contained two fills; Fill (108) and Fill (107). Context 108 formed the primary fill, a dark brown sandy silt which contained several sherds of pottery dated to the post medieval period. It was sealed by context 107, which consisted of a friable pinkish grey silty sand. Both fills were cut by Cut [106] / [115].

There was no discernable division in between cuts 106 and 115, though the profile suggests two broad pits. The north edge of cut 106 can be seen at the north edge of the trench, sloping gradually down to an almost flat, broad base over 2m wide. It rises on the south side, cutting the fills of cut 109, and then dips down again, again to form a further flat based, broad pit of over 3m wide, recorded as cut 115 towards the centre of the evaluation trench.

Cuts 106 and 115 share the primary fill: Deposit (105) a narrow band of yellow orange soft silty sand which covers the base of 106, and on the northern side of 115. It is sealed

by Deposit (104) a dark orange brown friable silty sand containing very occasional inclusions of both charcoal and gravel in cut 106.

Within cut 115, a sequence of differing from those in cut 106 were recorded . Starting with Fill (116), a grey brown, friable sandy silt was sealed by Fill (114) a soft orange brown sand, no more than a lens of material which tapered out to the north. Context 114 was sealed by Fill (113), identical in consistency to 116. Fill 113 was sealed by a further narrow band of soft orange brown sand - Fill (112), again, really a lens, tapered out to the north. This was sealed by Deposit (111), a further grey brown friable sandy silt, that also sealed deposit 105.

The series of deposits, 112, 113, 114 and 116, suggest backfilling from the south and that the original edge of the pit was probably close to this location. It has however been truncated by Cut [121] which forms another broad pit to the south.

Deposit 104 and 111 were sealed by Deposit (103) which could be described as the main fill to both cuts 106 and 115. It consisted of a grey brown firm sandy silt, containing a moderate spread of gravels throughout, frequent charcoal inclusions. A large proportion of the pottery finds were recovered from deposit 103, as well as a copper alloy buckle, overall dating was post medieval.

Within the boundary cut 115, a further deposit (110) overlay 103. An isolated dump of light grey brown sandy silt with a high concentration of gravels, possibly re – deposited natural, which completes a levelling effect to the sequence of backfills for cuts 106 and 115.

It is probable that the two pits were dug consecutively, though there is no way of knowing which was dug first. The fills suggest that they were open at the same time, and then backfilled as one event, as the primary fill extends to both 'pits'.

As mentioned above, the fills and southern boundary of Cut 115 has been truncated by the north edge of Cut [121]. Cut 121, forms yet another broad flat based pit, with a diameter of *circa* 3m. It contains four fills; (118), (117), (119) and (120).

Fill (120) can be described as a primary silting layer, it was found as a narrow band of soft orange brown sand on the north edge of the cut and contained several sherds of post medieval pottery. It was overlain by Fill (119) a friable grey brown sandy silt, containing charcoal, and occasional gravels. This was sealed by Fill (117) a light grey brown, friable sandy silt, containing some gravels and occasional flecks of charcoal and then Fill (118) a light yellow grey, silty sand,

The fills of all three main cuts appear to level out at approximately 0.6m below the current ground level. They are all sealed by Deposit (102), a layer of firm orange grey brown sandy silt, contains moderate spread of gravels throughout and occasional flecks of charcoal a probable garden soil, associated with the allotment/orchard use of the land in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup>. It is sealed by a thick layer of modern topsoil, (100). A further isolated dump of material was sealed between deposit 102 and the topsoil, which was found at the northern end of the trench only: Deposit (101) consisted of friable grey brown silty sand.

## 6 FINDS

### The Pottery By Jane Timby

#### Introduction

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of 76 sherds of pottery weighing 1327 g dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods. In addition, two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered.

The assemblage was scanned to assess its composition and date and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The data has been summarised in Table 1. Known, named, traded wares are coded using the National Roman fabric reference system (Tomber and Dore 1998) (codes in brackets). Local wares and post-medieval types are coded using the Gloucester City type fabric system (cf. Vince 1983).

The assemblage is generally quite well preserved; particularly the post-medieval wares with an overall average sherd weight of 17.5 g and the sherds appear quite fresh in condition.

Pottery was recovered from 12 defined contexts, four of which came from one pit [121] with quantities ranging from two sherds through to a maximum of 14 from fill (119).

#### Roman

Thirty sherds were recovered dating to the Roman period, 39.5% of the assemblage by count. In all cases the sherds are redeposited finds in post-medieval contexts. In general terms the assemblage is dominated by local wares accompanied by a small number of imported pieces.

There are five sherds of continental samian present; three from South Gaul (LGF SA) and two from Central Gaul (Lezoux) (LEZ SA). The former includes two pieces from cups Dragendorff (Drag) type 27 one of which has part of a potter's stamp ( .]ORV and



a dish Drag. Type 18 both of which are likely to be pre-Flavian pieces. The Central Gaulish wares are probably 2<sup>nd</sup> century in date.

Five sherds of amphora are present including a rim probably from a Beltrán type IIB (Peacock and Williams 1986, class 19) in a Baetican (South Spanish) fabric. The type was used to transport fish-based products. The other sherds comprise three pieces of Gaulish wine amphora (GAL AM) and two pieces of Baetican amphora (BAT AM). The latter is probably the globular Dressel 20 form used to transport olive-oil used for cooking, lighting and bathing.

Regional traded wares are present but limited to a single small sherd of Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1)

Amongst the local coarsewares are five sherds of Severn Valley ware (SVW OX) and 14 sherds of wares from Gloucester-based kilns. These include examples of fabric TF24, 36 and 39 all pre-Flavian wares associated with the legionary fortress at Kingsholm (cf Darling 1985) and TF 11A made at kilns within the Colonia from the Flavian-Trajanic period and possibly earlier. None of these pieces are featured.

### **Post-medieval**

The remaining 46 sherds all date to the post-medieval period. A variety of wares are present including English stoneware (TF 96); Westerwald stoneware (TF 94); salt-glazed German stoneware (TF 68); tin-glazed earthenware (TF 62); glazed and unglazed (flower-pot) red earthenware, press-moulded slip-decorated ware (TF72); Staffordshire glazed ware (TF78); a Malvernian Chase glazed ware (TF 52) and industrial refined whiteware (china).

### **Chronology**

Although all the Roman sherds are residual most would suggest a focus of activity in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and in particular the pre-Flavian period linking them

with the occupation of the Kingsholm fortress. There are a few slightly later wares, notably the Central Gaulish samian and BB1 which imply activity on the 2<sup>nd</sup> century or later. The material is distributed across all the contexts investigated.

The post-medieval wares are similarly spread across all the contexts and show a focus of activity on the 18-19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Potential and further work**

This is a small group of pottery which seems to indicate mainly early Roman activity in the locality, as might be expected given its proximity to the Kingsholm fortress, but which has been completely destroyed by post-medieval quarrying. As an assemblage it has little further potential unless seen as part of a larger picture of activity in the area.

No further work is recommended.

See Appendix 2 for pottery catalogue.

### **General Finds By Sarah Newns**

The small number of other finds retrieved during the evaluation are largely of 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century date and comprise artefacts commonly found on urban excavations, such as clay tobacco pipe fragments, animal bone and unidentified ceramic building material. A small number of Roman finds were, however, recovered, comprising painted and plain lime wall plaster, which is likely to be residual within the successive dump layers filling the 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier quarry hollows (Contexts 102, 103, 111, 117 and 118). The plaster is likely to have derived from settlement associated with the nearby Roman fort, if not from the fort itself (Cotswold Archaeology 2014, 20, 21). Significantly, one fragment of wall plaster was also retrieved during the nearby excavation at the Civil Service Playing Field, Denmark Road (Cotswold Archaeology 2014, 31). A large fragment of probable Roman brick or tile was also recovered during the present evaluation, from Context 103.

The only other noteworthy artefact retrieved during the evaluation is Small Find 1, a fragment of copper alloy shoe buckle with moulded decoration, dating to c.1720 to 1790, and therefore possibly contemporary with the period of use of the sand quarries (Cotswold Archaeology 2014, 21; Whitehead 1996, 106-7). An image of the buckle can be seen below.



See Appendix 3 for general finds catalogue.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

Despite the archaeological potential of the site, the evaluation identified no archaeological features or deposits which predate the post Medieval or Modern periods when the site appears to have been subject to quarrying activity. The trench recorded two/three broad, relatively shallow pits (average 1m depth) which were almost identical to those found during the evaluation of the adjacent Community Sports Ground to the east (CA 2014) in 2014.

No archaeological features or deposits of Roman date were found, despite a significant assemblage of Roman Pottery being retrieved from the backfill of the post medieval/modern gravel extraction pits. The presence of the Roman material attests to the existence of Roman deposits which have been impacted upon by the subsequent quarrying which occurred during the post medieval/modern periods.

The site is located within the immediate vicinity of the Roman fortress, though the exact location of the eastern boundary remains unknown. The pottery finds, although residual do suggest a focus of activity in the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and in particular the pre-Flavian period linking them with the occupation of the Kingsholm fortress. There are a few slightly later wares alongside possible Roman painted wall plaster which may derive from extra-mural settlement activity rather than the defenses themselves.

As mentioned above, the evaluation identified post medieval and Modern quarrying pits for the extraction of sand and gravel. The results are comparable to those of the adjacent site and is supported by documentary and some cartographic evidence where field names indicate 'gravel pits' (Heighway 2012) pertaining to this activity in the area of the project site.

It is possible that there are Roman features remaining *in situ* and undisturbed between each gravel pit, however there was no evidence in this trench. There were 2 to 3 intercutting pits in this trench each with a minimum diameter of 3.5m, we can only assume their width to be something of a similar measurement. We don't know if these too were cut by other pits beyond the trench.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Context Descriptions

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions
100	Topsoil	Dark brown, humic, soft sandy silt	0.2 to 0.38m thick
101	Deposit	Grey brown, friable sandy silt. Is sealed between the topsoil and deposit 102. Extends from the north end of the trench up to 1.8m	Up to 0.12m thick
102	Deposit	A layer of firm orange grey brown sandy silt, extends throughout the trench, contains moderate spread of gravels throughout and occasional flecks of charcoal	0.08m to 0.25m thick
103	Deposit	Grey brown firm sandy silt, contains a moderate spread of gravels throughout, frequent charcoal inclusions. The deposit is visible in section from north end extending south by 5.2m.	Max thickness 0.6m
104	Deposit	Dark orange brown friable silty sand very occasional inclusions of both charcoal and gravel. Underlies (103), overlies (105)	0.15m thick
105	Deposit	Narrow band of yellow orange soft silty sand, it is a primary fill for cut [106] and [115]. It seals deposit (107)	Max thickness 0.15m
106	Cut	Broad, slightly concave flat based cut. Edge rising at north end of trench. Maybe the same as [115] relationship unclear. Contains a series of fills, some of which are shared with [115].	Width approx. 2.6m
107	Fill	Pinkish grey brown friable silty sand, upper fill of [109]	0.08m thick
108	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt, primary fill of [109]	0.2m thick
109	Cut	Small 'test pit' visible in the section and at the base of the trench, rounded base, One side, gradually sloping while opposite side steep. Contains two fills (107) and (108). Appears to be cut by [106]/[115]	Truncated depth 0.28m, visible width, 0.8m
110	Deposit	Light grey brown sandy silt with high concentration of gravels	0.38m depth, 1.8m wide
111	Deposit	Grey brown sandy silt, friable, the same as (113)	0.15m
112	Deposit	Soft orange brown sand	0.05m
113	Deposit	Grey brown sandy silt, friable. The same as (111)	0.1m
114	Deposit	Soft orange brown sand	0.05m
115	Cut	Cut for pit, broad, maybe the same as [106], south side cut by a later pit [121]	Min. 3.4m wide
116	Deposit	Grey brown sandy silt as (111) and (113)	0.05m
117	Fill	Light grey brown, friable sandy silt, contained some gravels and occasional flecks of charcoal. Fill of [121]	
118	Fill	Light yellow grey, firm sandy silt, few inclusions, very occasional fleck of charcoal. Uppermost fill of [121]	0.2m
119	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt, friable, contain charcoal, and occasional gravels. Main fill for cut [121].	0.18 to 0.32m
120	Fill	Primary deposit in cut [121], soft orange brown sand	0.1m



<b>121</b>	Cut	Broad feature, of 'pit' north edge visible in the section, cuts an earlier 'pit' [115]. Gently sloping edge down to base which is flat. It contains four fills (117), (118), (119) and (120) Not visible in plan.	Visible width 3.6m, depth 0.45m.
<b>122</b>	Natural	Loose sandy gravel, yellow and brown in colour. Reached at minimum of 1m below current ground level	

## APPENDIX 2

### Pottery Catalogue

Context	Context Type	Sam	Amp	BB1	Glos	SVW	Pmed	Total Count	Total Weight	Date
<b>100</b>	Topsoil	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	215	Pmed
<b>102</b>	Deposit	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	13	Pmed/C2
<b>103</b>	Deposit	1	2	0	0	0	7	10	540	Pmed
<b>104</b>	Deposit	0	0	0	3	0	2	5	42	Pmed/C1
<b>105</b>	Deposit	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	21	Pmed/C1
<b>108</b>	Fill of 109	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	42	Pmed
<b>111</b>	Deposit	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	71	Pmed/Ro
<b>116</b>	Deposit	0	0	1	0	0	6	7	26	Pmed
<b>117</b>	Fill of 121	1	0	0	2	1	3	7	90	Pmed
<b>118</b>	Fill of 121	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	16	Mid-late C1
<b>119</b>	Fill of 121	0	3	0	6	1	4	14	237	Pmed
<b>120</b>	Fill of 121	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	14	Pmed
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1327</b>	



## APPENDIX 3

### Miscellaneous/Other Finds Catalogue

Context	Material	Count	Weight (g)	Description
100	Metalwork	3	108	1 possible horse shoe fragment. 1 square-sectioned nail, length: 54mm. 1 curved fragment of iron plate, 52mm by 59mm by 6mm.
100	Ceramic building material	1	24	1 fragment of modern roof tile.
100	Glass	1	6	1 shard of modern green bottle glass.
102	Clay tobacco pipe	1	3	1 stem fragment.
102	Plaster	4	16	4 fragments of plain lime wall plaster.
102	Oyster shell	1	12	1 small oyster shell valve.
102	Animal bone	1	4	1 small rib fragment of medium sized animal.
103	Copper alloy	1	14	<b>Small Find 1:</b> Sub-rectangular copper alloy shoe buckle fragment with moulded roundels and diaperwork decoration; frame is drilled to receive separate spindle. Dated c. 1720-90 (Whitehead 1996, 106-7).
103	Plaster	1	40	1 fragment of plain lime wall plaster.
103	Ceramic building material	1	260	1 large fragment of probable Romano-British brick/tile. Orange fabric, containing large grits/quartz inclusions and burnt out organic inclusions.
103	Clay tobacco pipe	1	<2	1 stem fragment.
103	Oyster shell	1	38	1 oyster shell valve.
104	Animal bone	2	12	2 conjoining fragments of medium sized animal rib/long bone, possibly worked.
105	Ceramic building material	1	6	1 small unidentified ceramic building material fragment.
110	Ceramic building material	1	36	1 post medieval brick/tile fragment.
111	Animal bone	2	16	2 fragments of medium sized animal bone, 1 rib, 1 unidentified, possibly worked.
111	Plaster	1	4	1 fragment of red-painted Romano-British wall plaster.
111	Clay tobacco pipe	3	6	3 stem fragments.
113	Ceramic	3	42	3 unidentified ceramic building material fragments.

	building material			
<b>113</b>	Technological residue	1	16	<b>1</b> tap slag fragment.
<b>113</b>	Glass	1	<2	<b>1</b> small translucent vessel glass shard.
<b>116</b>	Animal bone	1	4	<b>1</b> probable bird long bone.
<b>117</b>	Plaster	1	18	<b>1</b> fragment of polychrome painted Romano-British wall plaster.
<b>117</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	3	12	<b>1</b> complete heeled bowl with rouletting around rim (Peacey type 3a, dated c.1650-80; Peacey 1979, Fig.1). <b>2</b> stem fragments.
<b>117</b>	Ceramic building material	2	34	<b>2</b> unidentified ceramic building material fragments.
<b>117</b>	Animal bone	1	14	<b>1</b> possibly worked unidentified animal bone fragment.
<b>118</b>	Plaster	3	24	<b>3</b> fragments of lime wall plaster, 2 pieces painted, dark liner design
<b>118</b>	Ceramic building material	1	30	<b>1</b> fragment of unidentified ceramic building material.
<b>118</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	1	2	<b>1</b> stem fragment.
<b>119</b>	Copper alloy	2	<2	<b>SF 2:</b> 2 fragments of pin with spherical wound wire head (dated post-mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century; Mould undated).
<b>119</b>	Clay tobacco pipe	2	4	<b>2</b> stem fragments.
<b>119</b>	Oyster shell	1	4	<b>1</b> incomplete oyster shell valve.

Figure 3

## West Facing Section of the Trench

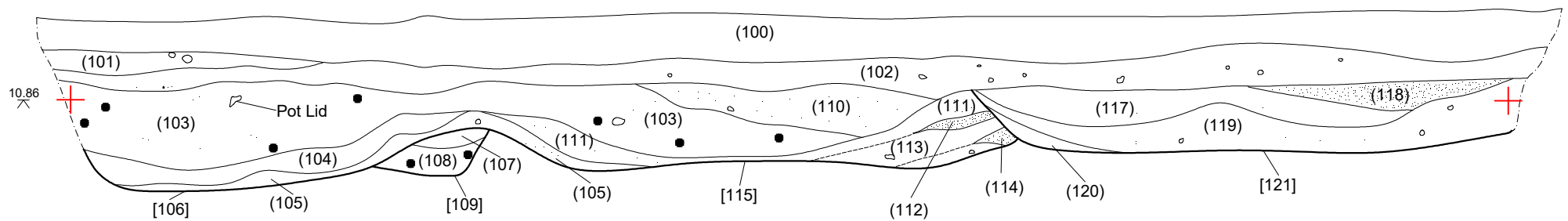


Figure 4

## Plan of the Trench

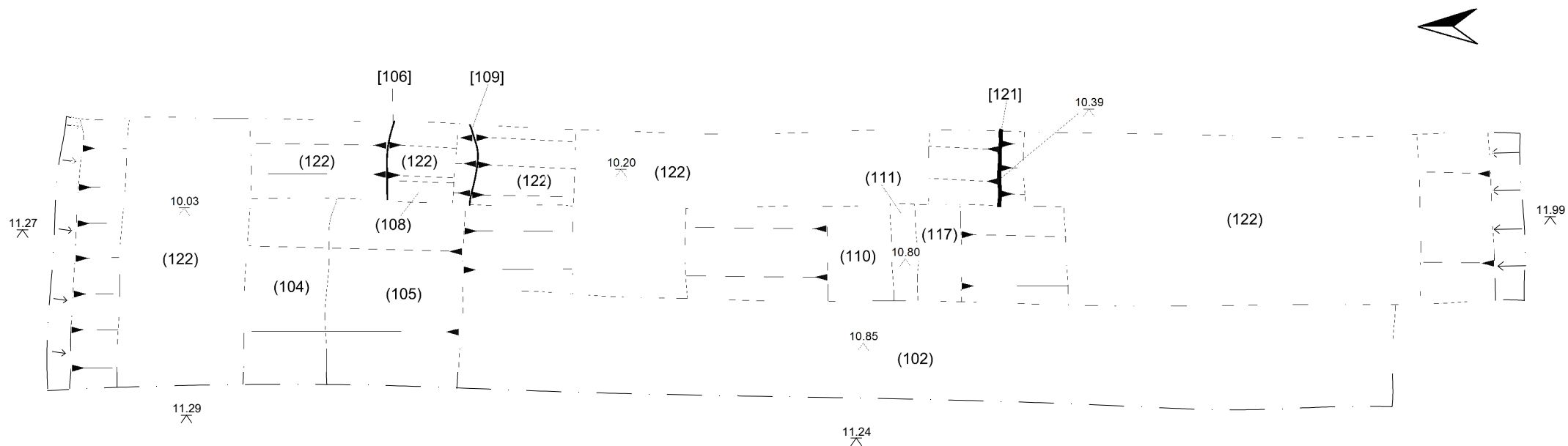




Plate 1: Composite image of the west facing section of the trench, view east.

Plate 2: North end of the trench during machining, view north west.

Plate 3: General view of the trench, view south east.