

GSTG18



# GLOUCESTER SEWERAGE GROWTH PIPELINE, HARDWICKE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

commissioned by North Midland Construction PLC  
on behalf of Severn Trent Water

March 2019



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Service**

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## PROJECT SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd on land at Hardwicke, Gloucestershire, in advance of the construction of a sewerage pipeline. The investigation identified the remains of a Roman Road, likely to be the former Sea Mills to Gloucester Road. Features suggestive of occupation during the Saxo-Norman period were identified and a density of ditches, probably related to agriculture and land division of the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods were also recorded. Remains, tentatively suggesting the presence of a sunken floored building dating to the medieval period were identified, with relatively large quantities of pottery recovered indicative of occupation of the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods in the immediate vicinity.

# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PLANNING BACKGROUND	1
1.2	SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING (ILLUS 1)	1
1.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
<b>2</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>METHOD</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>2</b>
4.1	GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY	2
4.2	FIELD 6	5
4.3	FIELD 5	5
4.4	FIELD 4 (ILLUS 10)	7
4.5	UNDATED AND MORE RECENT FEATURES	10
4.6	FINDS ASSESSMENT	12
<b>5</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHIVE	16
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>APPENDICES</b>	<b>18</b>
APPENDIX 1	CONTEXT SUMMARY	18
APPENDIX 2	FINDS CATALOGUE (TRIAL TRENCHING AND MITIGATION)	21

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

<b>ILLUS 1</b> SITE LOCATION	VIII
<b>ILLUS 2</b> PIPELINE PLAN	3
<b>ILLUS 3</b> GENERAL VIEW OF PIPELINE EASEMENT, FIELD 1, LOOKING WEST	5
<b>ILLUS 4</b> PLAN OF EXTENT OF ROMAN ROAD (1030), FIELD 6	6
<b>ILLUS 5</b> PLAN VIEW OF GRAVEL MAKE UP (1031) FOR ROAD (1030) IN SONDAGE 1	8
<b>ILLUS 6</b> VIEW OF REMNANTS OF ROAD PAVING (1032) AND MAKE UP (1031) IN SONDAGE 2, LOOKING SOUTH	8
<b>ILLUS 7</b> PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, FIELD 5, VICINITY OF EVALUATION TRENCH 7	9
<b>ILLUS 8</b> WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH [1029]	10
<b>ILLUS 9</b> SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH [1036]	10
<b>ILLUS 10</b> PLAN OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, FIELD 4, VICINITY OF EVALUATION TRENCH 6	11
<b>ILLUS 11</b> EAST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCHES [1051] AND [1054]	12
<b>ILLUS 12</b> WEST FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCHES [1072] AND [1075]	12
<b>ILLUS 13</b> PROBABLE FURROW [1004], FIELD 1, LOOKING SOUTH	16

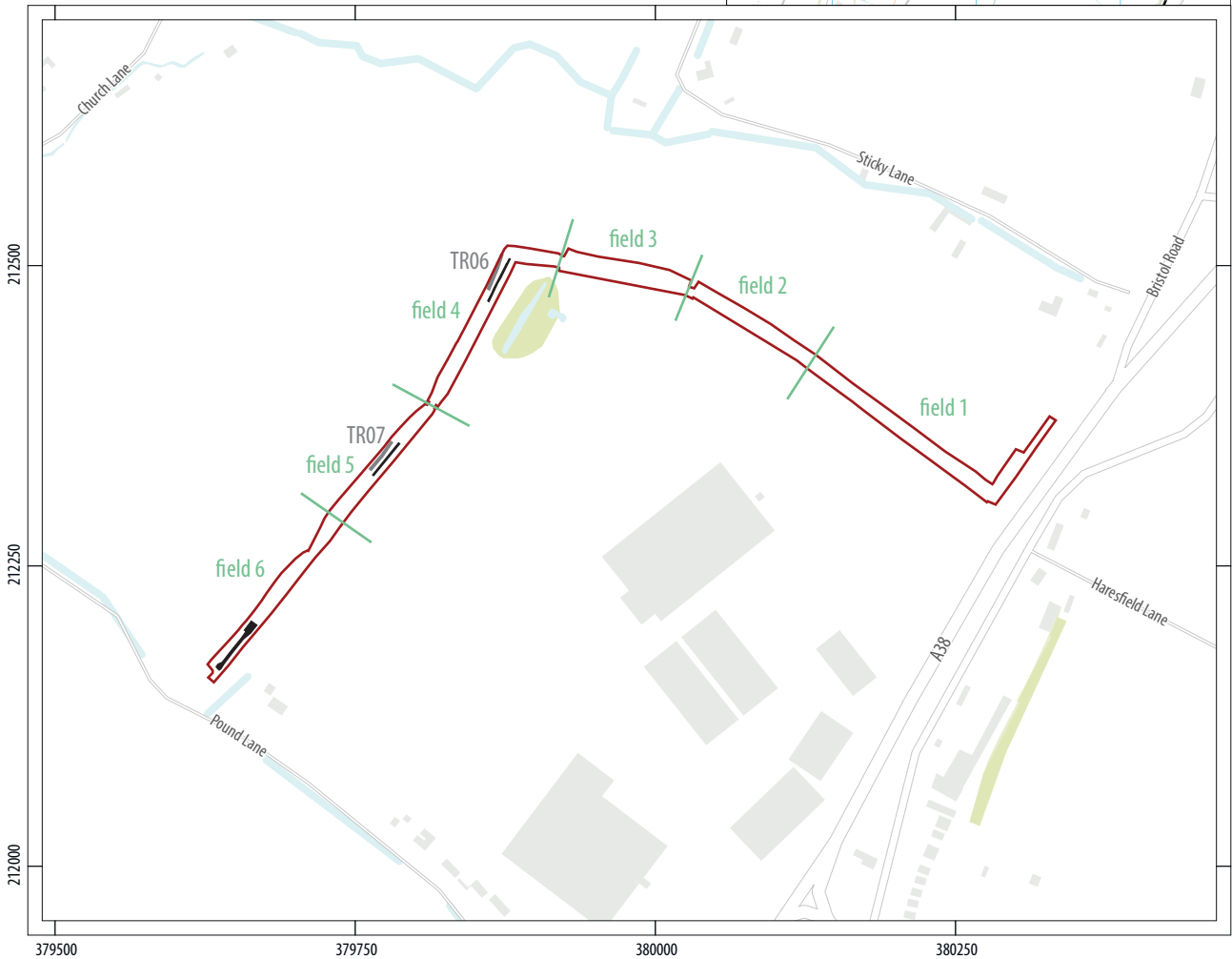
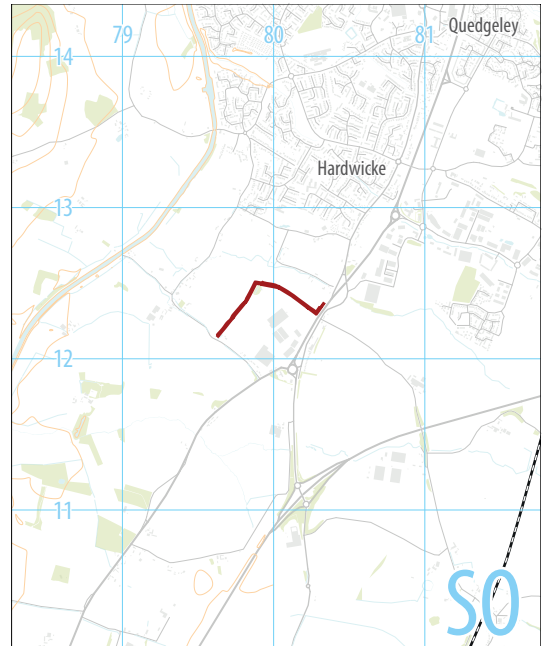
## LIST OF TABLES

<b>TABLE 1</b> POTTERY CONCENTRATIONS WITHIN DEPOSIT (1019)	8
<b>TABLE 2</b> POTENTIAL DITCHES RECORDED IN PLAN ONLY	10
<b>TABLE 3</b> SUMMARY OF FINDS ASSEMBLAGE BY TRENCH AND FEATURE WITH SPOT DATING	13
<b>TABLE 4</b> MEDIEVAL POTTERY TYPE SERIES (MITIGATION ASSEMBLAGE)	14

Land west of Bristol Road  
 Gloucester South Sewerage Growth  
 Hardwicke  
 Gloucestershire



0 200km  
 1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 120m  
 1:6,000 @ A4

- development boundary
- field boundary
- trench/test pit location
- evaluation trench location (January 2018)



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ILLUS 1 Site location



# GLOUCESTER SEWERAGE GROWTH PIPELINE, HARDWICKE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by North Midland Construction (NMC) to undertake a programme of archaeological works related to the construction of a sewerage pipeline to the north and west of Quedgeley Trading Estate West in Hardwicke. This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted to mitigate the impact of the works undertaken.

#### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The pipeline scheme forms permitted works, not subject to formal archaeological conditions. However, in line with industry best practice, NMC consulted with the archaeological advisor to Gloucestershire County Council (Mr Charles Parry) who recommended a programme of geophysical survey and targeted archaeological evaluation to enable NMC to establish a programme of archaeological works. This included archaeological monitoring of test pits to locate the existing rising main. The results of that work (Thomson 2018) indicated further mitigation works were required, particularly in the vicinity of evaluation Trenches 6 and 7, where a density of remains dating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods were identified. The archaeological advisor agreed that an archaeological watching would be undertaken to mitigate the impact of the ground-works, to be continuous during all ground disturbance in the vicinity of evaluation Trenches 6 and 7, and intermittent in other areas of the scheme. The intermittent element of the works comprised weekly visits by the monitoring archaeologist.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Headland Archaeology (Craddock-Bennett 2018) and approved by the archaeological advisor.

#### 1.2 SITE LOCATION, DESCRIPTION AND SETTING (ILLUS 1)

The proposed pipeline is located north and west of Quedgeley Trading Estate West, Hardwicke and extends north-eastwards from the pumping station on Pound Lane (SO 7964 1215) for 450m before turning south-eastwards and terminating at the site of a proposed flushing chamber on the east side of the A38 (SO 8043 1233). The route crosses six arable fields (Illus 2).

The corridor of investigation measured 20m in width, with the area of impact measuring c 2ha in total. The pipeline route is low-lying, between 15m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the west and 22m AOD in the east.

The bedrock geology comprises mudstone of the Blue Lias and Charmouth Formation (undifferentiated). No superficial deposits are recorded (NERC 2018). The soils are classified in the Soilscape 9 association, characterised as lime rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University 2018).

#### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record details the projected course of a Roman road as passing north north-east / south south-west through the line of the proposed pipe route (HER 7365). The road formerly connected the Roman fort and settlement at Gloucester with the port at Sea Mills.

A geophysical survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology in April 2018 identified a cluster of low magnitude anomalies close to the presumed route of the Roman road (Harrison 2018). The anomalies were ascribed moderate archaeological potential, perhaps locating roadside activity.

Elsewhere within the corridor, anomalies were identified in-keeping with an interpretation of the presence of field drains and localised variations in the depth and composition of the soils.

On the basis of the geophysical survey, the archaeological potential of the majority of the proposed pipeline was assessed as low, but moderate in the vicinity of the projected route of the Roman road.

Trial trenching undertaken by Headland Archaeology in July 2018 identified ditches and features relating to occupation and agricultural use of the land between the 12th and 16th centuries (Thomson 2018). Proximity to probable settlement or domestic activity during the Saxo-Norman period (11th–12th centuries) was suggested by a density of pottery of the period concentrated in the central and south-west areas of the pipeline route. Evidence of probable medieval ridge and furrow agriculture was also identified at the eastern extent of the route.

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## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the investigation is to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage assets before they are lost. This will be achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, disseminating the results of that work and archiving the material and paper records.

The regional research context is provided by the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Grove and Croft 2012). Any evidence retrieved during the works is analysed in light of the objectives contained in this framework.

The resulting archive (finds and records) will be organised and deposited with Gloucestershire Museums Service to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit.

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## 3 METHOD

The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the above mentioned WSI and method statement and in accordance with the following documents:

- › Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014a)
- › Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b)

The site works were undertaken in two phases between the 10th August and 21st November 2018. Phase 1 involved the stripping of topsoil within a 10–15m wide easement running the full length of the site (Illus 3). Phase 2 involved the excavation of manhole pits and an approximately 1.20m wide service trench within the easement, between 3.5 and 5m below ground level, to receive the replacement sewer pipe.

In the vicinity of previous evaluation Trenches 6 and 7, where features of archaeological interest were identified, a continuous watching

brief was maintained during the Phase 1 topsoil strip and Phase 2 trench excavation. All other areas of the easement and sewer trench were subject to an intermittent watching brief (one visit per week). Additionally, following topsoil stripping in the vicinity of Trenches 6 and 7, NMC excavated two segments of the pipe trench to the top of archaeological deposits, to afford a further opportunity to investigate potential archaeological features likely to be disturbed by the pipe route.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The recorded contexts were assigned unique numbers and recording was undertaken on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets. Black and white photographs were taken of all identified features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible, and were supplemented with corresponding digital photographs.

Each identified archaeological feature or deposit was assigned a unique reference number (context number) and recorded on Headland Archaeology pro forma record sheets. Context numbers for the mitigation works followed a 4 digit number sequence commencing at 1000.

Drawings of significant archaeological remains and the general stratigraphy of the site were produced at a scale of 1:10 where appropriate or digitally surveyed.

All recording followed standard archaeological guidelines as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). An overall site plan of the trenches and recorded features was digitally produced. Digital planning and surveying were undertaken using a Trimble dGPS system.

---

## 4 RESULTS

Results are presented below, with a preceding summary and description of the general stratigraphy identified across the site. A summary of recorded contexts appears as Appendix 1.

A plan of the route of the pipeline is provided as Illus 2 detailing field numbers.

### 4.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The stratigraphic sequence displayed the same characteristics and profile across the site. The depth of the pipe trench excavation gradually deepened from approximately 3.50m at the south-west to near 5.00m depth in the north-east.

The earliest geological deposit was encountered approximately 0.50m below ground level (bgl) and comprised a blue grey and yellow-brown slightly sandy clay, (1037) and (1048). Small patches of gravels in an orange sand and banding of the clays was observed. The geological deposits are likely to have been laid down in a tidal environment, similar to mapped superficial geological deposits in the wider area. Within Field 6, a much darker blueish grey clay (1090)









**ILLUS 3** General view of pipeline easement, Field 1, looking west

was observed during manhole excavations. Geological deposits extended beyond the limits of the pipe trench excavations at 3.5 to 5m bgl.

Overlying these was a mid-yellowish brown slightly sandy, silty clay subsoil (1002). The deposit varied in thickness across the site to a maximum depth of 0.25m thick. Within Field 5, there appeared to be an absence or patchy survival of subsoil, particularly in areas of identified archaeological remains, with some features exposed immediately below the topsoil and others, apparently of the same period, sealed by a shallow subsoil deposit.

Pottery dating from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods was recovered from subsoil across the site, together with a flint flake recovered in Field 1.

Sealing the subsoil was a dark brownish-grey silty clay plough-soil (1001) varying in thickness from 0.25 to 0.30m depth. More recent date glazed ceramics, coal and ceramic building material fragments were observed in the plough-soil but not retained, with several sherds of medieval pottery recovered.

## 4.2 FIELD 6

Following topsoil stripping in Field 6, metaling, identifying a track or roadway (1030) was observed (Illus 4). The metaling extended some 50m north to south and measured approximately 9.00m wide. Three sondages were placed into the metaling to determine its character and composition. Variable survival was noted though a general

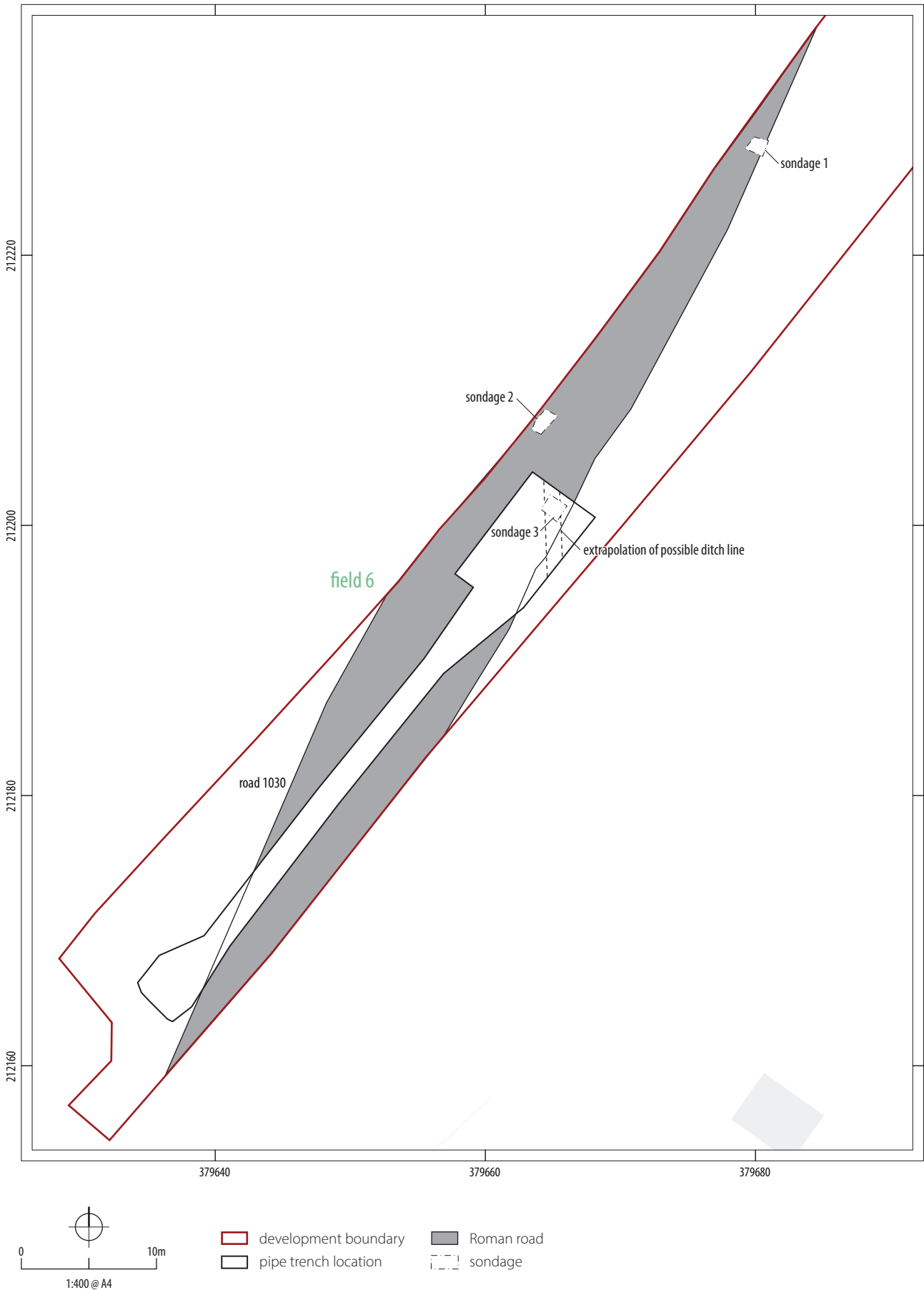
sequence of construction layers was observed. A make-up layer of light reddish-brown sandy clay and pea gravel (1091), a maximum of 0.15m thick, appeared to form the base or primary deposit for the road. Overlying this, a 0.10 to 0.15m thick, compact make-up layer of sub-rounded pebbles and gravel (1031) was identified (Illus 5). This was in turn overlain by a further setting deposit, 0.05m thick, of a brownish-yellow sandy clay containing frequent pea gravel (1033). Within Sondage 2, remnants of limestone paving (1032) appeared to be set into deposit (1033) creating the final road surface (Illus 6).

The road was sealed by the present plough-soil (1001) which averaged approximately 0.25m in depth over the upper paving stones (1032). A probable, 0.10 to 0.15m thick, former subsoil (1092) of light brown, slightly sandy clay with frequent manganese fragments and staining was observed to underlie the road layers in a manhole trench excavated through the surface. Subsoil deposits (1002) were identified either side of the road.

## 4.3 FIELD 5

Following topsoil stripping, a number of features and potential features were identified against the western edge of the easement (Illus 7). No features were observed on the east of the easement, due to apparent, slight variability in the subsoil depth.

Measuring 0.82m wide and 0.09m deep, a shallow east to west oriented ditch [1021] was recorded. The ditch was oriented north-west to south-east and aligned with a probable ditch identified during evaluation but was not observed to continue any further to



ILLUS 4 Plan of extent of Roman Road (1030), Field 6

the south-east. Pottery dating between the 12th and 15th centuries was recovered from its single fill (1020). No specific function could be attributed to the ditch.

Immediately adjacent, on the northern side of [1021] a layer of small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones (1024) was identified and interpreted as a probable metaled surface. The surface extended some 2.90m north to south and was greater than 1.00m wide, extending beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) to the west. A compact, mid-brownish grey slightly sandy, silty clay deposit (1025) overlay the metaling and filled the voids between the stones. Pottery dating to the 12th–15th centuries was recovered from the deposit together with animal bone. Further stone of a similar character was observed randomly scattered in the subsoil to the east within the easement and may have represented ploughed or truncated remnants of the same surface.

Also adjacent to [1021] on its southern edge, a post-hole [1023] measuring 0.34 x 0.33m and 0.05m deep contained a single fill (1022) from which pottery of 11th–12th century date was recovered.

Located to the south-west of post-hole [1023] a partially exposed cut [1029] was test excavated and revealed a feature measuring 3.19m in width and greater than 1.00m in length, continuing beyond the LOE to the west. The cut had a steep northern edge, slightly uneven base and stepped down at its southern extent, varying between 0.12 and 0.25m deep (Illus 8). The cut contained a single fill (1028) from which a large amount of pottery of 12th–15th century date was retrieved along with a number of animal bone fragments (the latter not retained). Due to the limited exposure of the feature full interpretation was speculative but it may have represented the remains of a sunken floored structure.

Two further similar deposits, (1026) and (1027) were recorded in plan to the south of [1029] with a number of sherds of pottery of 11th–12th century date recovered from (1027). Both deposits are likely to have related to occupation, potentially defining similar features as [1029]. Deposit (1026) broadly aligned with a spread of material identified during evaluation which was similar in character to the possible sunken floored building [1029].

Located towards the northern end of the pipe trench excavation, at approximately 0.35–0.40m bgl (Illus 7), a north-west to south-east oriented ditch [1039] measured 0.42m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill (1038) from which pottery dating to the 12th–15th centuries was recovered.

On the immediate south of this, a further 0.65m wide, east to west oriented ditch [1041] was recorded which also contained a single fill (1040). A small sherd of pottery of 11th–12th century date was recovered from the fill.

Located central to the area of the pipe trench excavation, a sub-circular feature [1046] was partially exposed against the LOE. The feature measured 0.98 x 0.40m and was 0.17m deep. Interpreted as a possible pit, the feature contained a single fill (1047) from which pottery dating to the 12th to 15th centuries was recovered.

Towards the south end of the pipe trench, three linear features were identified. The most northerly of these was an east to west oriented ditch [1036] measuring 0.79m wide and 0.34m deep (Illus 9). The ditch contained a primary fill (1035) similar in character to surrounding geological deposits and a secondary fill (1034) likely deriving from gradual sedimentation and from which pottery of 12th to 15th century date was retrieved.

Approximately 1.50m south of [1036] a 1.20m wide, slightly north-west to south-east oriented ditch [1042] was recorded. A section placed through the ditch revealed it to measure 0.18m deep, with a broad, shallow profile. The ditch contained a single fill (1043), with no dateable material recovered.

A further 5.50m to the south, a final east to west ditch cut [1044] was identified measuring 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. A sherd of pottery of 14th to early 17th century date was recovered from its single fill (1045).

Several natural features were observed, likely to be tree bowls or bioturbation and their positions plotted.

#### 4.4 FIELD 4 (ILLUS 10)

Following easement topsoil stripping, an approximately 35 to 40m wide layer of dark grey slightly sandy, silty clay (1019) was observed, measuring approximately 0.10m deep. This broadly corresponded with the position of the former evaluation trench and extended beyond the LOE to both the east and west. An abundance of pottery, small amounts of fragmented animal bone (not retained) and a relatively large number of heat affected stones within the deposit was observed. The deposit is likely to have derived from plough action, disturbing fills of features subsequently identified as sealed by (1019).

The pottery appeared to be concentrated in specific areas within the deposit, with the concentrations emphasised by the association of heat-affected stone. This was digitally plotted and each observed concentration or spread assigned an individual context number. Table 1 details the assigned contexts, extents and possible associations with identified features. Quantities and date ranges for the recovered pottery are also shown.

Below deposit (1019), a mid-greyish brown slightly sandy clay (1061) measuring between 0.10 and 0.15m thick was recorded. Several linear features were observed to cut the deposit (Illus 11–12). A distinct interface with (1019) was observed, suggestive of the level of plough truncation in the area. The deposit varied significantly from identified subsoil (1002) throughout the pipeline route and was interpreted as representing either a buried former ground surface or older subsoil horizon. The deposit was not continually observed within the pipe trench excavation, potentially indicating localised and variable survival within the vicinity of the density of archaeological remains. Archaeological remains were identified below this horizon at approximately 0.35–0.40m bgl.

Identified as cutting (1061) an east to west oriented ditch [1054] measured 1.49m wide and 0.73m deep. The ditch was steep sided with a narrow, 0.25m wide base. Two fills were identified (Illus 11).





**ILLUS 5** Plan view of gravel make up (1031) for road (1030) in sondage 1 **ILLUS 6** View of remnants of road paving (1032) and make up (1031) in sondage 2, looking south

**TABLE 1** Pottery concentrations within deposit (1019)

CONTEXT	APPROXIMATE EXTENT AND ORIENTATION	POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION	NO OF POTTERY SHERDS	POTTERY DATE RANGE
1012	3.30 x 1.20m E-W	Probable ditch [1082]	8	11th–12th
1013	6.20 x 1.30m, NW-SE	Ditch terminal [1057] and evaluation ditch	1 5	11th–15th 12th
1014	3.80 x 1.35m, E-W	Possibly same as/ associated with (1015)	5 6	12th–15th 12th
1015	2.60 x 1.30m, E-W	Ditch cut [1072]	4 21	12th–15th 12th
1016	6.00 x 3.00m, NW-SE	Ditch [1075]	8 7	12th–15th 12th
1017	11.40 x 1.50m, broadly N-S	Probable ditch [1078], possibly also [1071]	4 3	12th–15th 12th
1018	12.80 x 1.60m, broadly N-S	Probable ditch [1063] and evaluation trench ditch	16 5	12th–15th 12th

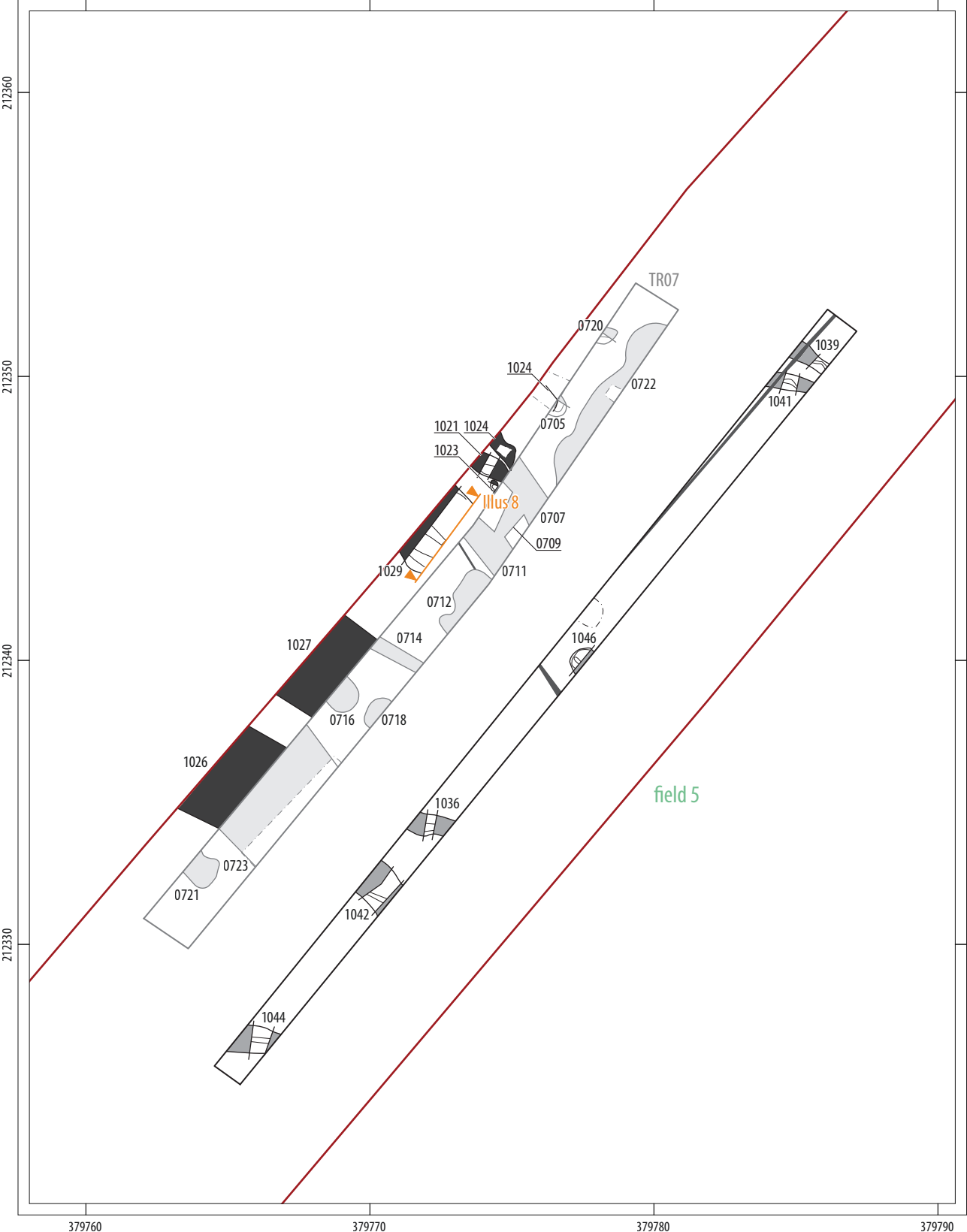
The primary fill (1053) displayed evidence of gleying and was 0.43m deep. Pottery of 11th–12th century date was recovered, with small fragments of badly degraded animal bone observed. The secondary

fill (1052), from which a whetstone was recovered, measured up to 0.30m in depth. The ditch is likely to have functioned as a field boundary.

Located immediately south of [1054] and also oriented east-west, a 1.38m wide and 0.19m deep, shallow ditch [1051] (Illus 11) was recorded. Three fills were identified, the primary fill (1050) resembling the surrounding geology, probably indicating erosion of upcast or sides of the cut into the ditch. Pottery of 12th–15th century date was recovered. The second deposit (1049) measured 0.08m thick and contained a density of charcoal fragments, heat affected stone, degraded animal bone and pottery dating between the 12th and 15th centuries. The deposit was interpreted as representing the deliberate dumping of material likely to be associated with occupation in the vicinity. A final, homogeneous sandy clay (1060) filled the ditch, suggesting a final gradual sedimentation of the feature. No dateable material was recovered with only charcoal flecks rarely observed.

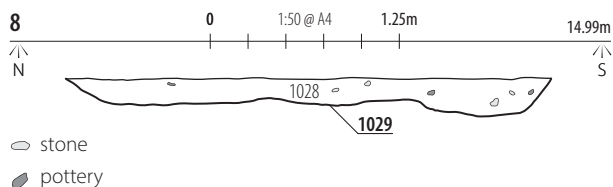
Located approximately 0.80m north of [1054], a probable ditch terminal [1057] was partially exposed and measured greater than 1.02m wide and 0.43m deep. The character of the cut and base suggested a north-west to south-east orientation and may have represented the terminal end of a similarly aligned ditch identified during evaluation. A relatively homogeneous primary fill (1057) appeared similar in character to surrounding geological deposits and was located against the edge of the cut. A secondary deposit





- development boundary
- pipe trench location
- evaluation trench location
- features revealed during topsoil strip
- archaeological feature in pipe trench
- archaeological feature in evaluation trench
- sondage
- land drain

ILLUS 7 Plan of archaeological remains, Field 5, vicinity of evaluation Trench 7



**ILLUS 8** West facing section through [1029] **ILLUS 9** South-west facing section through [1036]



(1055) filled the cut to its base with pottery of 12th–15th century date recovered.

Truncating the northern edge of [1057] a north-west to south-east oriented ditch [1059] measured 1.62m wide and 0.31m deep. The ditch displayed a broad 'U' shaped profile with a slightly uneven concave base and is likely to have functioned as a field drainage or boundary ditch. A single fill was recorded (1058) which also contained pottery of 12th–15th century date.

Approximately 9m south (Illus 10) two further ditches [1072] and [1075] were recorded (Illus 12).

Ditch [1072] measured 1.20m wide and 0.50m deep and was oriented east to west. The orientation and location suggested a possible correlation with the concentration of pottery (1015). The ditch contained two fills; a primary, naturally accumulated deposit (1073) from which pottery of 11th–12th and 12th–15th century dates was retrieved and an upper fill (1074) suggesting a gradual sedimentation of the feature.

Ditch [1075] lay immediately south of [1072], was oriented north-west to south-east, and probably related to the two linear concentrations of pottery lying to the west of the LOE. The ditch measured 1.18m wide and 0.43m deep, displaying a broad 'U' shaped profile. Pottery of 11th–12th century date was recovered from the single fill of the ditch (1076).

A number of potential and probable ditches were recorded in plan only and these are detailed in Table 2. Artefacts (Pottery, Fe objects) were recovered from the surface of fills of the ditches where possible to give tentative dating to the features.

The ditches recorded in plan appeared to be relatively discrete within the pipe excavation trench, with the exception of [1065], [1067] and [1069] which converged and suggested probable phases of excavation.

Possible ditch [1082] broadly correlated with a concentration of pottery (1012) of Saxo-Norman provenance, which may suggest a tentative 11th–12th century date for the feature.

**TABLE 2** Potential ditches recorded in plan only

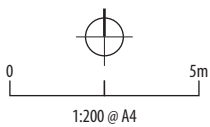
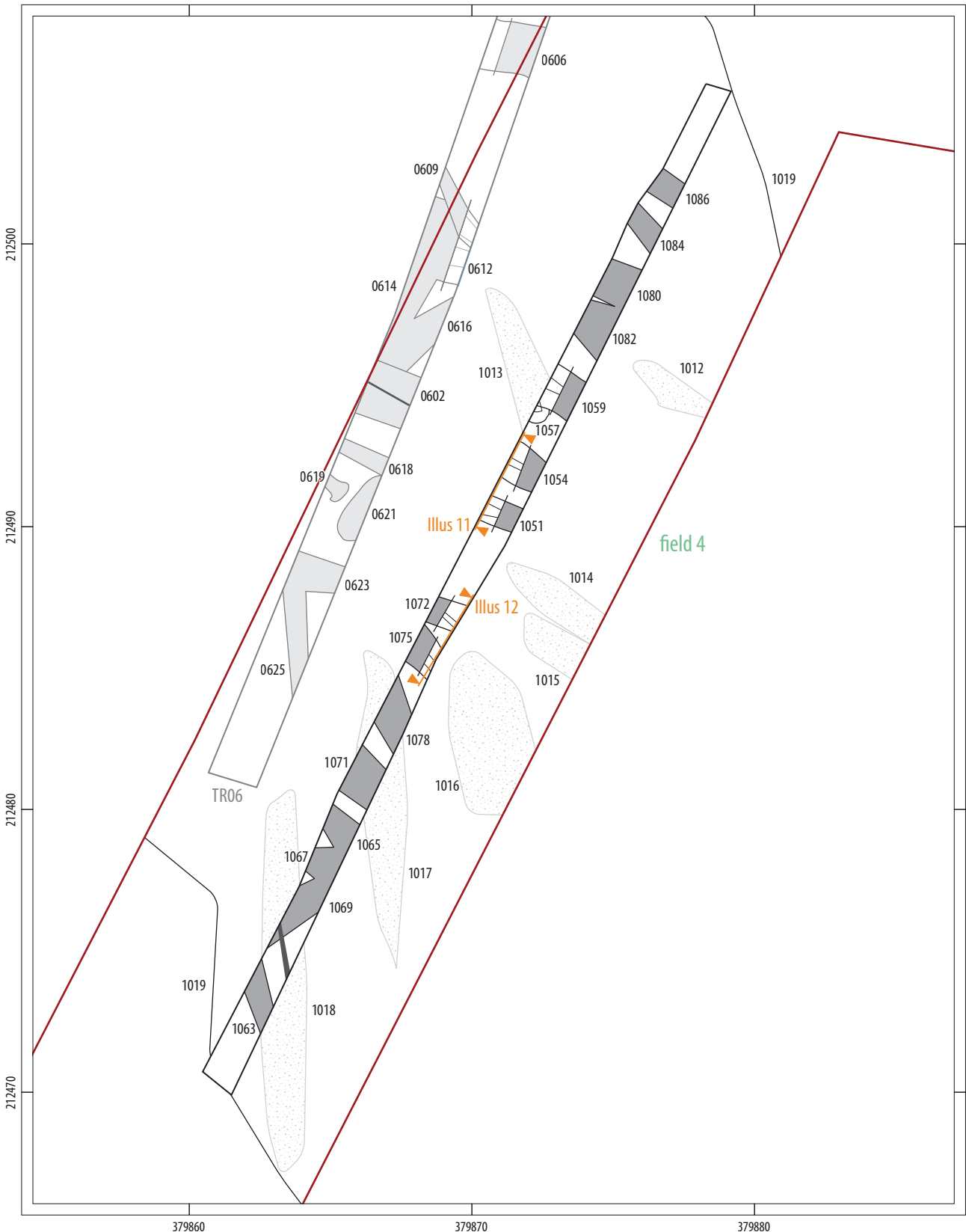
CONTEXT	WIDTH (M)	ORIENTATION	DATE
1063	0.89	SE-NW	12th–15th
1065	0.98	NW-SE	11th–12th
1067	1.08	E-W	12th
1069	1.20	NE-SW	11th–12th
1071	1.70	E-W	12th–15th
1078	1.55	E-W	11th–12th
1080	1.48	E-W	Undated – no artefacts observed
1082	1.51	E-W	Undated – no artefacts observed – see 1012
1084	0.86	NW-SE	Undated – no artefacts observed
1086	0.86	NW-SE	Undated – no artefacts observed

## 4.5 UNDATED AND MORE RECENT FEATURES

Located just past the bend in the replacement main easement a 2.50 to 3.00m wide band of mixed light to dark brown, blue grey and yellow brown silty clays (1011) was identified on a broadly north-south alignment (Illus 2). No definitive interpretation could be offered for the material with no dateable or cultural material observed. It is possible the deposit represented the base of a former hedge line or disturbed soils relating to a former track.

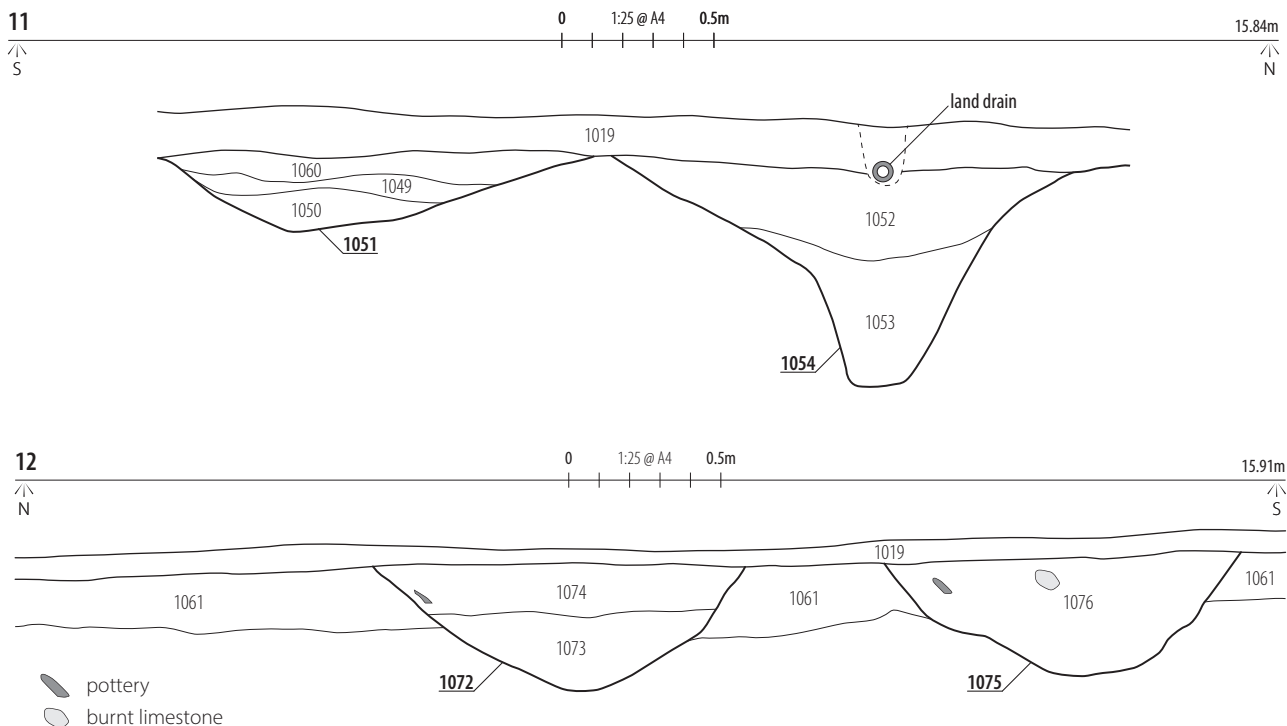
Within Field 3 (Illus 2) two parallel linear features [1008] and [1010] were identified as furrows relating to a former north-east to south-west oriented ridge and furrow field system.

Two further furrows [1004] (Illus 13) and [1006] were also recorded in Field 1 following topsoil stripping. White glazed ceramic sherds, coal and ceramic building material fragments were observed within the fills of the furrows (not retained) and suggested a post-medieval date for the field system.



- development boundary
- concentration of pottery finds within (1019)
- land drain
- pipe trench location
- archaeological feature in pipe trench
- archaeological feature in evaluation trench
- evaluation trench location

**ILLUS 10** Plan or archaeological remains, Field 4, vicinity of evaluation Trench 6



**ILLUS 11** East facing section through ditches [1051] and [1054] **ILLUS 12** West facing section through ditches [1072] and [1075]

## 4.6 FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Amy Koonce, Paul Blinkhorn, Rebecca Devaney

This report includes both finds from the evaluation and mitigation phases of work. The finds assemblage numbered 359 sherds (3.299kg) of pottery, three iron objects, two coarse stone finds, one lithic (chipped stone) finds, and two sherds (10g) of ceramic building material. The mitigation finds were found across 26 separate features with the majority of finds retrieved from Fields 4 and 5. The Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and modern periods are represented. The finds are summarised by trench and feature in Table 3 and a complete catalogue is given as Appendix 2.

### Methodology

The report includes only hand-collected finds as no environmental samples were collected. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 1998; ClfA 2014c). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report. Reference is made to evaluation finds, found by Headland Archaeology during trial trenching work in 2018 (Thomson 2018).

The pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Darling 1994; Slowikowski et al 2001; PCRG 2010; Barclay et al 2016). The Iron Age pottery was recorded using the fabric codes of Peacock (1967). The Roman and later pottery was recorded using the conventions of the Gloucester City type-series (Vince 1984).

### Prehistoric pottery

A single sherd (18g) of Iron Age pottery was retrieved from subsoil (1002) in Field 1 and is likely to be residual. The fabric type comprises Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware (F1) and dates from the 5th century BC to the 1st century AD (Peacock 1967: 15).

### Roman pottery

A total of three sherds (37g) of Roman pottery was retrieved during the mitigation phase from subsoil (1002) in Field 1 and ditch [1065] (1064) in Field 4 and are all likely to be residual. The sherds comprise Severn Valley Oxidized Ware (TF11B), which dates from the 2nd to 4th century. The evaluation assemblage included five sherds (39g) of local Grey Ware (TF5) and Severn Valley Oxidised Ware (TF11B) across Trenches 06 and 07. Both are typical fabrics of the region.

### Medieval pottery

The mitigation medieval pottery assemblage numbers 281 sherds (2.596kg, EVE 2.97), retrieved from Fields 1, 4 and 5. The evaluation assemblage was of 68 sherds (602g). The range of fabric types (Table 4) is typical of sites in the region and indicates that the main period of activity at the site was during the 12th–13th centuries. Some of the contexts may be of 11th century date, but most of the assemblages from those comprised a few small sherds of TF41B, and they may be later deposits which did not yield any contemporary pottery. This can be addressed by checking the pottery dates against the stratigraphic matrix.

The mitigation assemblage consists almost entirely of fragments of unglazed jars, other than a single rim sherd from an oolithic limestone

**TABLE 3** Summary of finds assemblage by trench and feature with spot dating  
(dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes)

WORK PHASE	AREA	FEATURE	POTTERY (PH)		POTTERY (ROW)		POTTERY (MEDI)		POTTERY (MOD)		IRON	LITHICS	STONE	CBM	SPOT DATE	
			COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)	COUNT	WGT (G)						
Eval	TR01	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L12th-15th
Eval	TR02	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Eval	TR05	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-16th
Eval	TR06	-	-	2	9	18	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	12th-13th
Eval	TR07	-	-	3	30	45	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th
Miti	Field 1	plough soil (1001)	-	-	-	-	4	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi/E PM
Miti	Field 1	subsoil (1002)	1	18	2	32	24	152	1	7	-	1	-	-	-	Rom, Medi, PM, Mod
Miti	Field 4	unstrat (1093) (near TR06)	-	-	-	-	11	356	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	deposit (1019)	-	-	-	-	74	708	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1051]	-	-	-	-	9	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1054]	-	-	-	-	3	52	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1059]	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	surface (1061)	-	-	-	-	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1063]	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1065]	-	-	1	5	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1067]	-	-	-	-	4	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1069]	-	-	-	-	4	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1071]	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1072]	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1075]	-	-	-	-	6	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1078]	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 4	ditch [1084]	-	-	-	-	4	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 5	ditch [1021]	-	-	-	-	11	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 5	post-hole [1023]	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 5	deposit (1025)	-	-	-	-	12	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 5	deposit (1027)	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 5	sunken floored building [1029]	-	-	-	-	92	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 5	ditch [1036]	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 5	ditch [1039]	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
Miti	Field 5	ditch [1041]	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11th-12th
Miti	Field 5	ditch [1044]	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14th-e17th
Miti	Field 5	pit [1046]	-	-	-	-	4	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12th-13th
-	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>

ware (TF41B) jug, and a few fragments of glazed Herefordshire (TF54) and oxidized Malvernian (TF52) bowls and jugs. In addition, the evaluation assemblage included a shallow “West Country” jar, which had angled walls and a base wider than the rim. These are fairly well known in the region, and also on the Welsh side of the Severn (eg McCarthy & Brooks 1988, Fig 229). There was also a glazed Minety-type ware jug handle with herringbone stabbed decoration. The assemblage is fairly typical of the assemblages of the period in the region.

The dearth of sherds in Malvernian (TF52) fabric, which is usually common on late medieval and early post-medieval sites in the region, indicates very strongly that there was very little activity here from the later 14th century onwards.

The vast majority of the context-specific assemblages consist of a small number of fairly small sherds, with refits rare, suggesting that most of the pottery is the product of secondary deposition.

*Modern pottery*

A single sherd (4g) of stoneware was retrieved from subsoil (1002) in Field 1. This dates from c 1750 or later and is likely residual.

*Metalwork*

Two iron objects were retrieved during the mitigation phase, both from pottery concentrations (1016) and (1018) within deposit (1019) in Field 4. This includes a nail from within pottery concentration (1018), with an unusual form similar to a Goodall Type 9 (Goodall 2011, 164) and a tapering object, possibly a nail, from pottery concentration (1016). A further iron object was retrieved during evaluation but was fragmentary and unidentifiable.

*Lithics*

A single piece of worked flint (8g), was recovered from subsoil (1002) in Field 1. The flake is a secondary removal with retained dorsal cortex on the left lateral edge, negative flake scars of previous removals, a clear bulbar scar and a hinge termination. It exhibits a light cortication and has suffered slight post-depositional damage. The flake is both technologically and chronologically undiagnostic but represents human activity at the site during prehistory.

*Coarse stone*

Two stone finds were retrieved from Field 4, both associated with medieval pottery and thus potentially of 12th–13th century date. These were a whetstone from ditch [1054] (1052), and a cobble tool from deposit (1093).

*Ceramic building material*

A single small fragment of modern brick or tile (3g) was retrieved from pottery concentration (1018) in deposit (1019) during mitigation. It is very likely to be intrusive. A further undatable sherd of daub was retrieved during evaluation in Trench 06.

**TABLE 4** Medieval pottery type series (mitigation assemblage)

FABRIC CODE	FABRIC	DATING	MITIGATION		EVALUATION		TOTAL	
			SHERDS	WGT (G)	SHERDS	WGT (G)	SHERDS	WGT (G)
TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th	106	967	17	173	123	1,140
TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th	169	1,512	46	360	215	1,872
T44	Minety-type Ware	e/m12th–16th	–	–	5	69	5	69
TF52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	14th–e17th	5	113	–	–	5	113
TF54	Herefordshire Fine Micaceous Ware	m13th–15th	1	4	–	–	1	4
<b>Total</b>	–	–	<b>281</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>3,198</b>

**5 DISCUSSION**

The earliest finds are the single prehistoric lithic and Iron Age and Roman pottery. All are residual, as they are either found associated with subsoil or medieval pottery, but they suggest some kind of activity in the area during these periods.

The main period of occupation was during the medieval period, probably beginning in the 12th century and continuing until the 13th or possibly 14th century. The largest concentrations of medieval pottery were retrieved from deposit (1019) in Field 4 and in possible sunken floored building [1029] (1028) in Field 5 and probably represent domestic waste from nearby occupation. The material in [1029] is likely to post-date its abandonment, on the basis that during its occupation it is likely to have been kept clean. Other material associated with this occupation is scant but the iron nails and coarse stone tools probably date to this period.

A few sherds of pottery and brick indicate low level activity in the post-medieval to modern periods.

Four distinct phases of archaeological remains may be postulated on the site. These were represented by the Romano-British, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The Roman period was represented by a road located in Field 6 and a few sherds of Roman period pottery in subsoil or redeposited in later features, with the bulk of the identified archaeological remains relating to the Saxo-Norman and medieval periods and concentrated in Fields 4 and 5.

The road identified in Field 6 is likely to correspond with the Roman road between the former Roman period port of Sea Mills, south of Bristol, and the Roman town of Gloucester. The route of the road was suggested by Margary (1973) and proposed as road 541, on a broadly north-east to south-west trajectory between the two settlements.

The make-up layers identified would appear to broadly correspond with construction methods utilised during the Roman Period. Construction methods did vary based on geographic locale and material available but generally consisted of two, variable depth, make-up or setting layers and a final surfacing. Such roads would normally be flanked by two ditches. No evidence of associated ditches with the road was observed during this investigation, though in all likelihood this is due to the shallow stripping of the site, with only approximately 0.25m of topsoil removed and the lack of clear visibility in the deep pipe trench excavation.

Excavation of a section of the Sea Mill to Gloucester road was undertaken by Avon archaeological unit at Henbury in 2007 (Young 2011). This also revealed three layers of construction, though entirely different in composition from that identified during this investigation, which probably emphasises the variable and eclectic use of localised materials during construction.

The location of the road identified during this investigation would appear to lie some 100m west of its previously presumed position and, in this locale, have a more northerly orientation than previously supposed.

The Saxo-Norman period would appear to form the earliest focus of occupation of land in the immediate vicinity of the site, particularly relative to Field 5. Finds assessment suggests a focus of occupation in the 12th to 13th centuries from pottery types, with a lack of material of 14th century date or later. Whether continuous occupation from the Saxo-Norman period exists can only be speculative at this stage, though the general character of the remains and ceramic assemblage would seem to argue for more continuous occupation and land use. Definitive understanding of the exposed remains is somewhat difficult, in part due to the partial exposure of many features and an observed lack of positive correlation between features identified during evaluation and mitigation stages of work.

The interpretation of cut [1029] as a sunken floored building is at best tentative and largely based on the density of ceramic finds within the fill. However, the feature may equally represent a cut for a midden deposit or other purpose, ultimately backfilled with domestic waste. Two features recorded in plan immediately to the south-west, (1026) and 1027), appeared broadly similar in character to [1029] which could suggest a group of small structures in the vicinity, tightly packed. Again, interpretation can only be speculative, with no definitive extents or full form of the features apparent.

This remains largely the case relative to the majority of the features in the vicinity. Several amorphous vegetation or root bowls were observed, together with partially exposed probable archaeological features, within both evaluation trenches and the sewer pipe trench. Few can be positively linked or definitively interpreted. Topsoil stripping of the easement indicated variable survival of subsoil deposits, which in turn is likely to indicate variable levels of truncation

of the subsoil and archaeological remains. Such may be the case, for example, relative to the metaling (1024) which lay below topsoil on the west of the easement, with a scattering of stone observed in the subsoil, further east, in no coherent form. Similarly, a potential buried ground surface appeared to survive variably within Field 4.

What is apparent is that probable domestic occupation, commencing in the Saxo-Norman period and probably extending into the 13th century, occurred in very close proximity, the focus of which is likely to lie beyond the western limit of the pipe easement. Only further work in this area is likely to provide fuller understanding and the nature and potential phasing of the remains identified during this investigation.

Similarly, a concentration of ditches was identified in Field 4, with ceramic dating indicating a broad 12th to 13th century focus. The area and extent of the ditches was clearly defined, following topsoil stripping, by an approximately 40m wide plough disturbed layer, likely originating from the upper fills of the ditches with relatively dense concentrations of pottery of 12th to 15th century date and large numbers of heat affected stones, with elements of the original lines of some features visible. The deposit contrasted starkly with subsoil deposits seen throughout the easement. Elements of a probable contemporary ground surface was also observed in the locale.

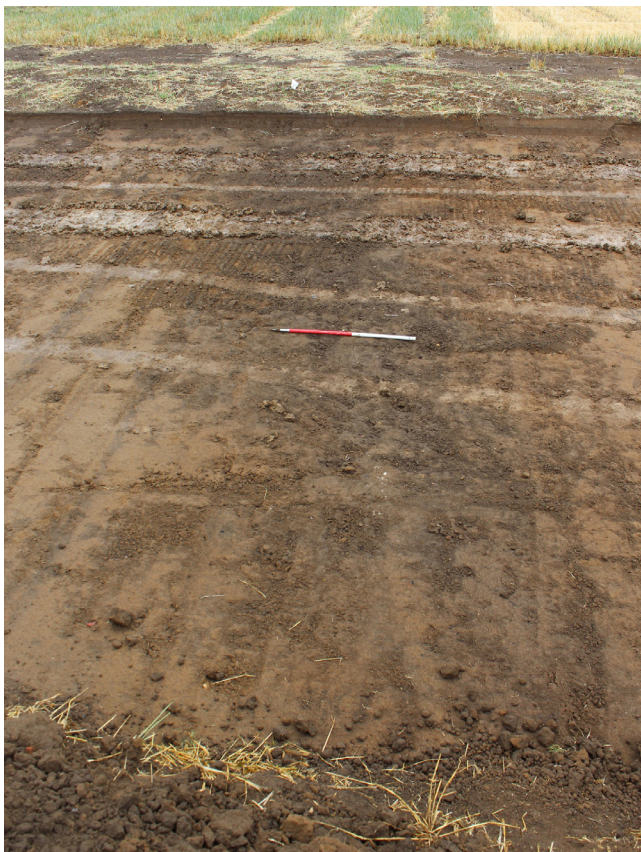
The fills and form of the ditches generally suggested a drainage or field boundary function. The density of the ditches is somewhat peculiar, with the majority displaying a broadly similar, east-west orientation. The variable depths and profiles can seemingly rule out ridge and furrow as an interpretation, with profiles varying from a 'u' to a 'v' shape and depths ranging from 0.30 to 0.70m.

The concentration of ditches may be due to the impermeable nature of the underlying clay geology, creating a need for agricultural drainage of the land and potential re-cutting of ditches which consistently filled with sediments. The similar chronology of the ceramic dating would suggest a degree of visibility of the ditches or knowledge of boundaries and why these would shift so regularly, or not simply be cleared out, if from a similar chronological phase, remains unknown.

From the evidence of the evaluation results only 5 of the identified ditches could be extrapolated as probable continuations of those identified during the current investigation, those being; [1051], [1054], [1072], [1080], [1082] and possibly [1063], a similarly aligned feature having been identified at evaluation stage, but somewhat offset from the line of [1063].

Three probable, distinct phases can be identified based on alignments; broadly east to west (as referred to above); north-east to south-west (1069) and north-west to south-east (1063, 1078). However, all three alignments returned dating evidence within the 12th–15th century range which would seem to indicate a relatively dynamic agricultural landscape with changing field boundaries or field drainage patterns. Relationships between the features cannot be determined at this stage, though these evidentially are shown to exist in several cases, and only further archaeological work in the area is likely to answer the questions raised by the current work.





**ILLUS 13** Probable furrow [1004], Field 1, looking south

The correlation of ceramic dating between potential occupation and agricultural features may suggest a small farmstead or settlement in the area, the fuller extent of which potentially lies to the west of the limit of this investigation and gradually developed from the 11th–13th centuries.

Post-medieval activity appears to be confined to low-level agricultural use of the land in the form of ridge and furrow agriculture.

It is proposed the results of the investigation will be disseminated for public and wider benefit through inclusion in the archaeological notes section of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society Transactions.

## 5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ARCHIVE

The medieval material should be retained. Should no further work be undertaken on site, it is recommended that the remaining finds be discarded. The archive has been prepared in accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of Gloucestershire Archaeological Archive Standards (Paul 2017).

## 6 CONCLUSION

Archaeological mitigation along the route of the Gloucester Sewerage Growth Pipeline, Hardwicke, has identified archaeological remains dating to the Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. The partial and limited exposure of remains relating to medieval

activity prevents full understanding but suggests that settlement lay in the immediate vicinity and probably on the west of the limit of the investigation area.

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## 8 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT SUMMARY

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION	CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1000	Entire Site	Unstratified Finds+C2	1024	Field 5	Small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, extends 2.9m N-S >1.00m E-W – Probable metalling
1001	Fields 1–6	Plough Soil – Dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.25/0.30m thick	1025	Field 5	Mid-brownish grey slightly sandy, silty clay, compact, overlies (1024) – Associated with metalling
1002	Fields 1–6	Subsoil – Mid-yellowish brown, slightly sandy silty clay 0.25 thick	1026	Field 5	Mid grey silty clay, extends 3.5m N-S, >1m E-W, recorded in plan – Occupation deposit
1003	Field 1	Dark greyish brown silty clay – Fill of [1004]	1027	Field 5	Mid grey, slightly sandy, silty clay, extends 3.5m N-S, >1m E-W, recorded in plan – Occupation deposit
1004	Field 1	Linear, N-S orientation, 1.90m wide – Probable furrow	1028	Field 5	Mid to dark grey slightly sandy, silty clay, frequent charcoal, pottery and bone – Fill of [1029]
1005	Field 1	Dark brownish grey silty clay – Fill of [1006]	1029	Field 5	Partially exposed cut, 3.19m N-S >1m E-W 0.12–0.25m deep – Cut for possible SFB
1006	Field 1	Linear N-S orientation 1.85m wide – Probable furrow	1030	Field 6	Group number for road – NNE-SSW orientation, >57m long, c.9m wide
1007	Field 3	Dark brownish grey silty clay – Fill of [1008]	1031	Field 6	Compacted sub-rounded and rounded small pebbles, 0.10–0.15m deep – Gravel road make up
1008	Field 3	Linear, N-S orientation 1.5m wide – Possible furrow	1032	Field 6	Limestones and limestone fragments, partial survival – Probable remnant road paving
1009	Field 3	Dark brownish grey silty clay – Fill of [1010]	1033	Field 6	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay, containing frequent pea grit/gravel rare charcoal flecks – Setting for road paving
1010	Field 3	Linear N-S orientation, 1.3–1.9m wide – Possible furrow	1034	Field 5	Mid grey with blue/brown mottling, slightly sandy, silty clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and rare small rounded stones – Fill of [1036]
1011	Field 4	Mixed/mottled yellow brown, blue grey and dark brown silty clays – reworked subsoils and geological deposits, c 2.5–3.00m wide, >10m long – Possible former 'track' line	1035	Field 5	Light brownish grey with blue/grey mottling, sandy clay, containing rare pea gravel and charcoal flecks and occasional manganese fragments – Fill of [1036]
1012	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1036	Field 5	Linear cut 0.79m wide x 0.34m deep, NE-SW orientation, step sides slightly concave base – Drainage/field Ditch
1013	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1037	Field 5	Geological deposit – Blue-grey and yellow-brown slightly sandy clay
1014	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1038	Field 5	Mid grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare charcoal fragments and small sub-rounded stones – Fill of [1039]
1015	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1039	Field 5	Linear cut, E-W orientation, 0.42m wide x 0.11m deep, gradually sloping sides, concave base – Truncated field drainage ditch
1016	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1040	Field 5	Mid grey, slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks – Fill of [1041]
1017	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1041	Field 5	Linear cut, NE-SW orientation, gradually sloping sides, concave base – Truncated field drainage ditch
1018	Field 4	Context assigned to concentration of pottery finds at 0.30m BGL	1042	Field 5	Linear cut, E-W orientation, 1.20m wide x 0.18m deep, rounded base, slightly convex sides – Probable truncated field ditch
1019	Field 4	Dark grey slightly sandy, silty clay, 30m N-S, 8–10m E-W, defined spread of material – Probably ploughed out ditch fills/occupation material			
1020	Field 5	Light brownish grey slightly sandy clay – Fill of [1021]			
1021	Field 5	Linear, E-W orientation, gradually sloping sides, uneven base, 0.82m wide 0.09m deep – Possible beam slot? Truncated ditch?			
1022	Field 5	Mid brownish grey slightly sandy, silty clay – Fill of [1023]			
1023	Field 5	Sub-circular cut 0.34 x 0.33m, 0.05m deep, steep sides flat base – Possible post-hole			

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1043	Field 5	Grey-brown, silty clay, containing occasional charcoal fragments and heat affected stones – Fill of [1042]
1044	Field 5	Linear cut, NE-SW orientation, V shape profile, 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep – Agricultural ditch
1045	Field 5	Light brown, silty clay – Lower energy fill of [1044]
1046	Field 5	Sub-circular partially exposed Shallow pit/discrete feature – 0.98m long x >0.40m wide x 0.17m deep – indeterminate function pit
1047	Field 5	Blueish-grey sandy clay, containing pottery and charcoal fragments – Fill of [1046]
1048	Field 4	Mixed Blue-grey and Brownish-yellow slightly sandy clay – Geological deposit
1049	Field 4	Mid-grey sandy clay containing frequent charcoal fragments, occasional sub-angular stones – Fill of [1051]
1050	Field 4	Blueish brown-grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing rare gravel and charcoal fragments – Fill of [1051]
1051	Field 4	Linear cut E-W orientation, gradually sloping sides, slightly uneven base, 1.38m wide x 0.24m deep – Ditch – possible field boundary
1052	Field 4	Mid-blueish grey silty, slightly sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and rare gravel – Fill of [1054]
1053	Field 4	Mottled light-blue grey and light red-brown, slightly sandy, silty clay, containing occasional gravel and rare charcoal flecks – Fill of [1054]
1054	Field 4	Linear cut, E-W orientation, steep sides, slight step on south edge, narrow flat base, 1.49m wide, 0.73m deep – Ditch – Probable field boundary
1055	Field 4	Mid grey slightly sandy, silty clay occasional charcoal fragments and sub-angular stones – Fill of [1057]
1056	Field 4	light brownish yellow, sandy clay containing occasional pea gravel and rare charcoal flecks – Fill of [1057]
1057	Field 4	Sub-circular cut, partially exposed, steep sides, concave base >1.02m wide x 0.43m deep – Probable ditch terminal
1058	Field 4	Mid-brownish grey slightly sandy clay containing occasional charcoal fragments and rare gravel – Fill of [1059]
1059	Field 4	Linear cut, E-W orientation, steep sides, slightly uneven concave base 1.62m wide x 0.31m deep – Field ditch
1060	Field 4	Mid-brownish grey, slightly sandy clay containing rare charcoal flecks and gravel – Fill of [1051]
1061	Field 4	Mid-greyish brown slightly sandy clay, containing occasional charcoal fragments, sub-angular and round stones and pottery – Possible buried ground surface
1062	Field 4	Mid-brown slightly sandy clay containing occasional small stones – Fill of [1063]

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1063	Field 4	Linear feature, recorded in plan only, NW-SE orientation, 0.89m wide – Probable ditch
1064	Field 4	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks and small stones – Fill of [1065]
1065	Field 4	Linear feature – recorded in plan only, N-S orientation, 0.98m wide – Probable ditch
1066	Field 4	Dark-greyish brown, silty clay containing charcoal and small angular stones – Fill of [1067]
1067	Field 4	Linear feature – recorded in plan only, E-W orientation, 1.08m wide – Probable ditch
1068	Field 4	Mid-brownish grey slightly silty, sandy clay containing charcoal and small stones – Fill of [1069]
1069	Field 4	Linear feature – recorded in plan only – E-W orientation 1.20m wide – Probable ditch
1070	Field 4	Mid grey, slightly sandy, silty clay containing charcoal fragments and animal bone – Fill of [1071]
1071	Field 4	Linear Feature– Recorded in plan only – E-W orientation, 1.70m wide – possible ditch
1072	Field 4	Linear cut, E-W orientation, steeply sloping sides, concave base, 1.20m wide x 0.50m deep – Field ditch
1073	Field 4	Mid grey, clay containing occasional charcoal flecks and Fe+ precipitation – Fill of [1072]
1074	Field 4	Dark grey clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks – fill of [1072]
1075	Field 4	Linear cut, steep sides, concave base, 1.18m wide x 0.43m deep – Field Ditch
1076	Field 4	Mid-grey clay, containing occasional charcoal flecks – Fill of [1075]
1077	Field 4	Dark-brownish grey, silty clay containing charcoal fragments and gravel – Fill of 1078
1078	Field 4	Linear feature – recorded in plan – E-W orientation, 1.55m wide – Probable ditch
1079	Field 4	Mid-brown sandy clay, containing charcoal flecks and small stones – Fill of [1080]
1080	Field 4	Linear feature – recorded in plan – E-W orientation, 1.48m wide – Probable Ditch
1081	Field 4	Mid-greyish brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing charcoal flecks and small stones – Fill of [1082]
1082	Field 4	Linear feature – Recorded in Plan – E-W orientation 1.51m wide – Probable ditch
1083	Field 4	Mid-brown slightly silty, sandy clay containing charcoal fragments and gravel – Fill of [1084]
1084	Field 4	Linear feature – recorded in plan – E-W orientation, 0.86m wide – Possible ditch
1085	Field 4	Mid-brown, slightly sandy, silty clay – Fill of [1086]
1086	Field 4	Linear feature, recorded in plan, SE-NW orientation, 0.86m wide – Probable ditch

CONTEXT	AREA	DESCRIPTION
1087	Field 4	Mid-brown, sandy clay, containing rare limestone fragments, pebbles and charcoal fragments – Fill of [1088]
1088	Field 4	Exposed in section obliquely, 1.58m wide x 0.86m deep, steep sides, flattened base – Possible ditch cut
1089	Field 4	Mid-blueish grey, slightly sandy clay containing frequent pea gravel and occasional patches of brown sandy clay – Fill of [1088]
1090	Field 6	Dark blue-grey clay – Geological deposit
1091	Field 4	Light reddish-brown, sandy clay and pea gravel – Make up for road [1030]
1092	Field 4	Light brown, slightly sandy clay, containing rare pea gravel and occasional manganese flecks – Subsoil
1093	Field 4	Finds from WB during pipe cut in vicinity of Trench 6

## APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE (TRIAL TRENCHING AND MITIGATION)

*Appendix 2.1 Evaluation finds*

TR	CONTEXT	QTY	WGT(G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
01	102	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
02	207	1	2	Iron	object	amorphous fragment	–
02	209	2	8	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
05	502	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
05	517	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	TF44	Minety-type Ware	m12th–16th
06	602	2	9	Pottery (Rom)	TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidised Ware	2nd–4th
06	604	1	22	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
06	613	2	2	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
06	613	1	7	CBM	daub	burnt	–
06	615	5	74	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
06	617	1	13	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
06	617	2	9	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	M/L12th
06	617	4	64	Pottery (Medi)	TF44	Minety-type Ware	m12th–16th
06	619	2	28	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
06	620	1	10	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
07	702	2	27	Pottery (Rom)	TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidised Ware	2nd–4th
07	702	2	30	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	702	9	50	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	M/L12th
07	704	2	32	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
07	706	1	3	Pottery (Rom)	TF5	Local Grey Ware	1st–3rd
07	706	9	103	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	11th–12th
07	710	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	712	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	712	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	M/L12th
07	713	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	719	3	17	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	719	5	21	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	M/L12th
07	722	5	50	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	722	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	M/L12th
07	723	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	L12th–15th
07	723	4	13	Pottery (Medi)	T41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Ware	M/L12th

Appendix 2.2 Mitigation finds

AREA	CONTEXT	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
Field 1	1001	1	23	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	14th–15th
Field 1	1001	1	31	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 1	1001	2	55	Pottery (Medi)	TF52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	14th–e17th
Field 1	1002	1	18	Pottery (PH)	F1	Peacock Group A Malvernian Ware	5th BC–1st AD
Field 1	1002	1	8	Lithics	flake	side trimming, hinge termination, light cortication, slight damage	PH
Field 1	1002	1	7	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Stoneware	base sherd	1750+
Field 1	1002	2	32	Pottery (Rom)	TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidized Ware	2nd–4th
Field 1	1002	5	24	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	15th
Field 1	1002	16	70	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 1	1002	2	54	Pottery (Medi)	TF52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	16th–e17th
Field 1	1002	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	TF54	Herefordshire Fine Micaceous Ware	m13th–15th
Field 4	1012	8	36	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1013	1	12	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1013	5	56	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1014	5	75	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1014	6	74	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1015	4	48	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1015	21	133	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1016	1	7	Iron	nail?	broken shaft tapering to a point	–
Field 4	1016	8	120	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1016	7	84	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1017	4	40	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1017	3	9	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1018	1	3	CBM	brick/tile	small fragment	Mod
Field 4	1018	1	20	Iron	nail	complete with domed head with rectangular profile, similar to Goodall Type 9	Medi
Field 4	1018	1	16	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1018	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 5	1020	5	29	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 5	1020	6	24	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 5	1022	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 5	1025	8	54	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 5	1025	4	39	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 5	1027	1	25	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 5	1028	41	277	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 5	1028	51	296	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 5	1034	1	7	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th

AREA	CONTEXT	QTY	WGT (G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
Field 5	1038	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 5	1038	1	9	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 5	1040	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 5	1045	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	TF52	Oxidized Glazed Malvernian Ware	14th–e17th
Field 5	1047	3	38	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 5	1047	1	19	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1049	2	16	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1049	2	51	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1050	3	34	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1050	2	17	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1052	1	135	Stone	whetstone	long stone with rectangular section, use wear on two wider faces and possibly one edge	Medi?
Field 4	1053	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1055	1	48	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1055	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1058	1	7	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1058	2	11	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1061	1	8	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1061	2	17	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1062	1	5	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1064	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	TF11B	Severn Valley Oxidized Ware	2nd–4th
Field 4	1064	1	23	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1066	3	19	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1066	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1068	4	62	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1070	1	10	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1073	1	8	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1073	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1076	6	55	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1077	1	7	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	11th–12th
Field 4	1083	3	37	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1083	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th
Field 4	1093	1	753	Stone	pounder/ hammerstone	large hand-sized rounded ovoid cobble, pitting at one end, unusual fine-grained grey stone with larger inclusions	–
Field 4	1093	1	11	Pottery (Medi)	TF40	Unglazed Malvernian Ware	12th–15th
Field 4	1093	10	345	Pottery (Medi)	TF41B	Saxo-Norman Oolitic Limestone Ware	12th









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