

94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester: A Archaeological Watching Brief



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Executive Summary

Project Name: 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester: an Archaeological Excavation

Site Code: KHR15

Planning Authority: Gloucestershire County Council

Location: Kingsholm Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL1 3BB

Geology: Undifferentiated mudstone of the Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations with superficial deposits of Cheltenham sand and gravel.

NGR: SO 83539 19642

Date: June 2015

In June 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by L & W builders, on behalf of Mr G Cambridge, to undertake an archaeological watching brief during proposed ground works associated with the construction of a single storey rear extension at 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

The watching brief was carried out on the 9th June 2015 to identify and appropriately record any archaeological remains that would be affected by the proposed extension of the current building. No archaeological remains were identified. Fragments of pottery from the Roman (including Samian ware plate fragments), medieval and post-medieval periods, along with clay tobacco pipe, ceramic tile and glass fragments, were recovered from the topsoil and underlying made ground layer.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In June 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by L & W Builders, on behalf of Mr G Cambridge, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted (Application Reference: 15/00204/FUL) for the works by Gloucester City Council. Condition No.4 of the planning permission requires that:

“4. No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of historic environment work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme will provide for archaeological monitoring and recording (a ‘watching brief’) during ground works related to the development proposal, with the provision for appropriate archiving and public dissemination of the findings.”

2 Location and Geology

- 2.1 The site is centred at SO 83539 19642 (Figure 1). The geology of the site is undifferentiated mudstone of the Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham sand and gravel (BGS, 2015).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The City Archaeologist for Gloucester City Council (GCC) was consulted regarding the proposed extension and has reason to believe archaeological remains may be present on the site. Kingsholm may have been the location of an Anglo-Saxon royal palace, with the name ‘Kingsholm’ possibly referring to this palace. While some structures from this period have been identified in the Kingsholm Square area, nothing relating to a possible royal palace has yet been unearthed (Armstrong, 2015).
- 3.2 The proposed development area (PDA) is located within the area of the original Roman fortress at Kingsholm. This fortress was constructed in c.60AD, and the main streets of the city, including Kingsholm Road, are still aligned on the general layout of the Roman road pattern. Archaeological remains relating to the Roman fortress have been identified extensively in the areas surrounding the PDA. Additionally, the PDA is situated within an area of known Roman cemetery activity, with inhumation burials recorded to the south, east and north of the PDA (Armstrong, 2015).

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 Research topics identified in *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Webster 2008, 159-160) applicable to this site include better investigation of Roman religion, rituals, defence and warfare. These research topics have assisted in informing the objectives for the watching brief.

- There is potential for the better understanding the Iron Age/Roman transition and the impact of the Roman military upon the funerary and social landscape. A Late Iron Age tradition of inhumation burials, often crouched, in the Cotswold/Severn region persisted well into the Roman period in some places
- There is a lack of good understanding of the purpose of legionary fortresses in lowland Britain, as they do not seem to follow the pattern seen in the upland areas, where forts are sited in a network to control a hostile population. Although Roman military remains in the South West are not as extensive as those of the upland areas, they were built during an important period of change in the Roman army whilst their early abandonment means that much of this evidence is undisturbed by later development.

4.2 The objective of the watching brief is to continuously monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches for the housing extension and to identify and record the possible presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of any archaeological deposits, especially those relating to Roman burials or the fort at Kingsholm, that may exist on the proposed development site.

5 Method Statement

5.1 All groundworks were undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

5.3 A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the watching brief. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation and the relevant CIfA guidance upon pro forma context sheets (this included a minimum of context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present).

- 5.5 Site photography was taken in black and white and high resolution colour photography. Photography included general site shots, shots of the excavation area. All photographs (when appropriate) included a suitable photographic scale and was recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.
- 5.10 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

6 Results

- 6.1 Trench 1 was 11.35m in length, 0.5m wide with a maximum depth of 1m.
- 6.1.1 The topsoil (101) had a maximum depth of 0.30m and consisted of a fine clayey silt with small stones. Below (101), a dark brown sandy clayey silt subsoil (102) with 1 % small stone inclusions ranged between 0.3 – 0.8m in depth. This subsoil was continuous and present across the entirety of the site.
- 6.1.2 Below sub soil (102), orangey yellow triangular deposits of sandy gravel (103) were visible. The deposits were c.3m apart and measured a minimum of 0.5m in depth. The true depth of (103) is unknown due to encountering the required limit of excavation. The purpose of these deposits is thought to be for drainage of orchard trees relating to the 1902 OS map (Figure 2).
- 6.1.3 In the southern extent of Trench 1, a natural yellow deposit of gravel (105) lay directly underneath (102) and deposit (103).
- 6.1.4 Within the east facing sections of Trench 1 and 2 (against the building), (101) was situated directly above a sandy clayey silt layer (104). This contained brick and stone inclusions (ranging from 0.3-0.35m) (Figure 4 and 7). This layer was only visible in the sections against the house. This suggests that the deposit was a construction layer for the current building. Directly below (104) was sub soil (102).
- 6.2 Trench 2
- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was 3.5m in length and 0.5m wide with a maximum depth of 1.1m. The topsoil (101) was overlain by an orange sand deposit (106) that had a maximum depth of 0.07m, identified as a levelling deposit for the base of a modern garden patio.

6.2.2 Directly below (106), the topsoil (101) had a maximum depth of 0.15m. The stratigraphic sequence was the same as in Trench 1, (101), (102), (103) and (104), with the exception of the trench base which had an orange sand deposit (107) of unknown depth. This was encountered at the required depth for the proposed building foundations.

7 The finds

By Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

7.1 Pottery

A total of 84 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from both trenches (Table 1), which have been classified and coded in accordance with Gloucester pottery fabric type series (Vince, Unpublished).

Descriptions	Date	Artefact count by context		
		Trench 1		Trench 2
		101	102	102
Fine sandy greyware (TF11A)	1 st - early 3 rd centuries	1	1	-
Sandy oxidised ware (TF36)	Mid 1 st -2 nd centuries	-	3	-
Samian ware	2 nd century	-	1	-
Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware (TF52)	16 th -16 th centuries	-	1	-
Cistercian ware (TF60)	16 th -17 th centuries	1	-	-
Yellow slipware (TF72)	Late 17 th – 18 th centuries	1	-	2
Glazed earthenware	16 th -18 th centuries	-	-	4
Refined Red earthenware (TF78)	Late 18 th century	-	-	2
'Late' English stoneware (TF96)	Late 19 th century	3	1	-
Refined Whiteware (TF214)	Late 18th-19th centuries.	39	7	14
Flower pot	20 th century	1	-	-
Total		46	14	24

Table 1. The pottery assemblage

The pottery represents Roman, medieval and post-medieval utilitarian wares (e.g. earthen ware and stoneware) and refined wares (e.g. Samian and white ware) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

7.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Fourteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from Trench 1 (101). The diameters varied between 8-5mm and stem bore sizes were almost exclusively 5/64" (with one measuring 7/64"). One stem fragment was recovered from Trench 2, (which had a diameter of 7mm and a stem bore size of 5/64" (102). The fragments date to the late 17th-19th centuries.

7.3 Ceramic Building material.

Two roof tile fragments were recovered from Trench 1 (101) and (102). Both of which date to the 17th-20th centuries.

7.4 Glass

Five fragments of Fizzy drink bottle glass were recovered from Trench 1 (101): two were dark green and three (including a 'marble' stopper) were light green in colour. Two fragments of clear window glass were recovered from Trench 2 (102). All the fragments date to the 19th-20th centuries.

7.5 Slag

A fragment of iron black furnace slag dating to the 19th-20th centuries was recovered from Trench 2 (102).

Discussion

7.6 The finds are by no means unusual in any respect for a site and contexts of this nature; parallels can be formed at other sites producing materials dating from the 11th to 20th centuries in Gloucester (e.g. 92 Henry Road, Kingsholm: Timby, 2012). The finds have no potential for further research and could, therefore be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection or archived.

8 Discussion

8.1 The watching brief was carried out to identify if archaeological remains within the proposed extension of the current building existed. The watching brief yielded evidence of the previous land-use of this site as an orchard, which is suggested by the regularly spaced features suggestive of drainage and horticulture.

8.2 The artefact assemblage identified in made ground (102) consisted of pottery representing Roman, medieval and post medieval utilitarian wares and refined wares, clay tobacco pipe, ceramic building material, glass and slag. These

artefacts are not unusual for the nature of this site, and have no potential for further research.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10 Statement of Indemnity

- 10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11 Acknowledgements

- 11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Simon Walker of L & W Bricklaying & Building Contractors, Mr G Cambridge and Andrew Armstrong of Gloucester City Council.

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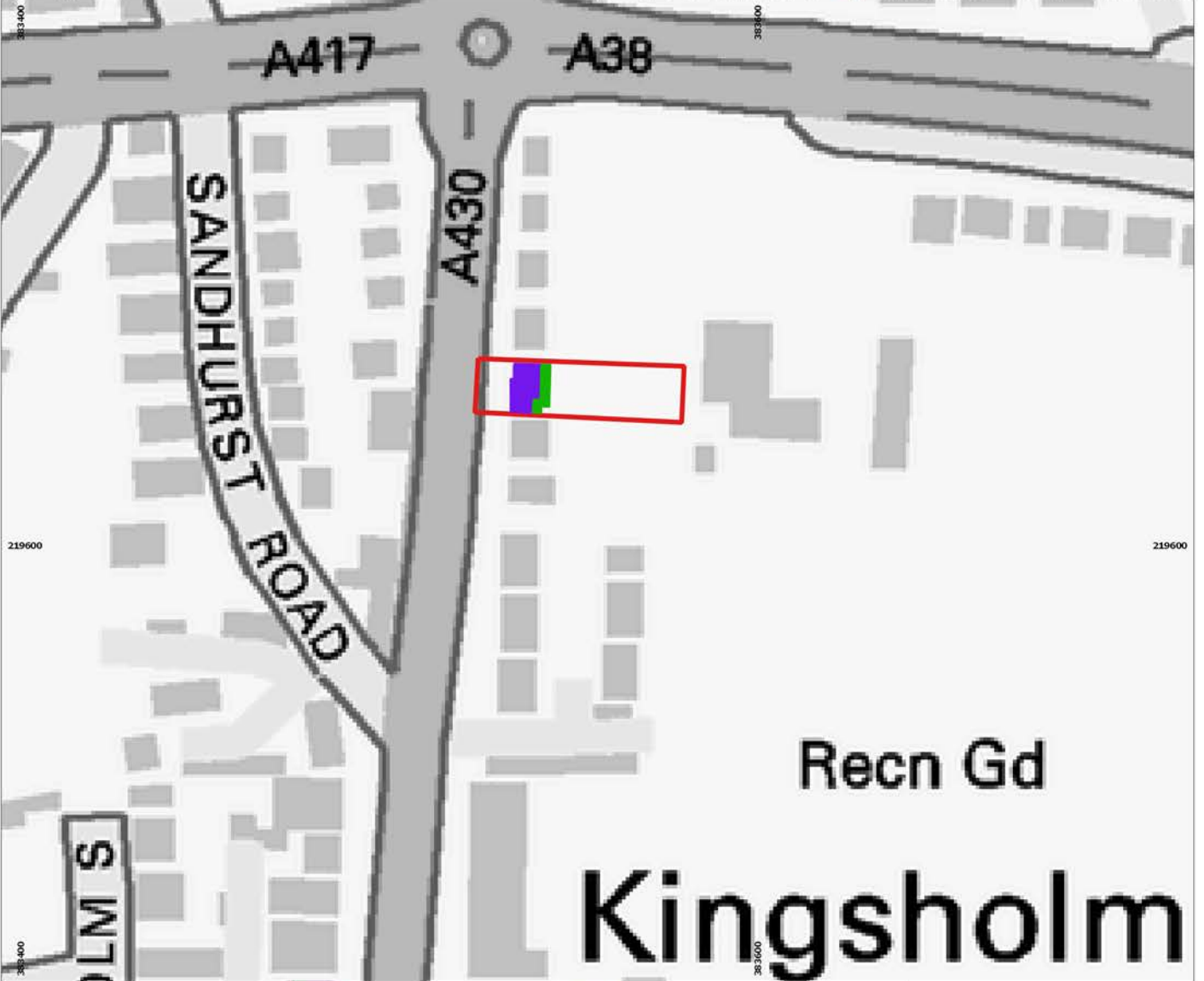
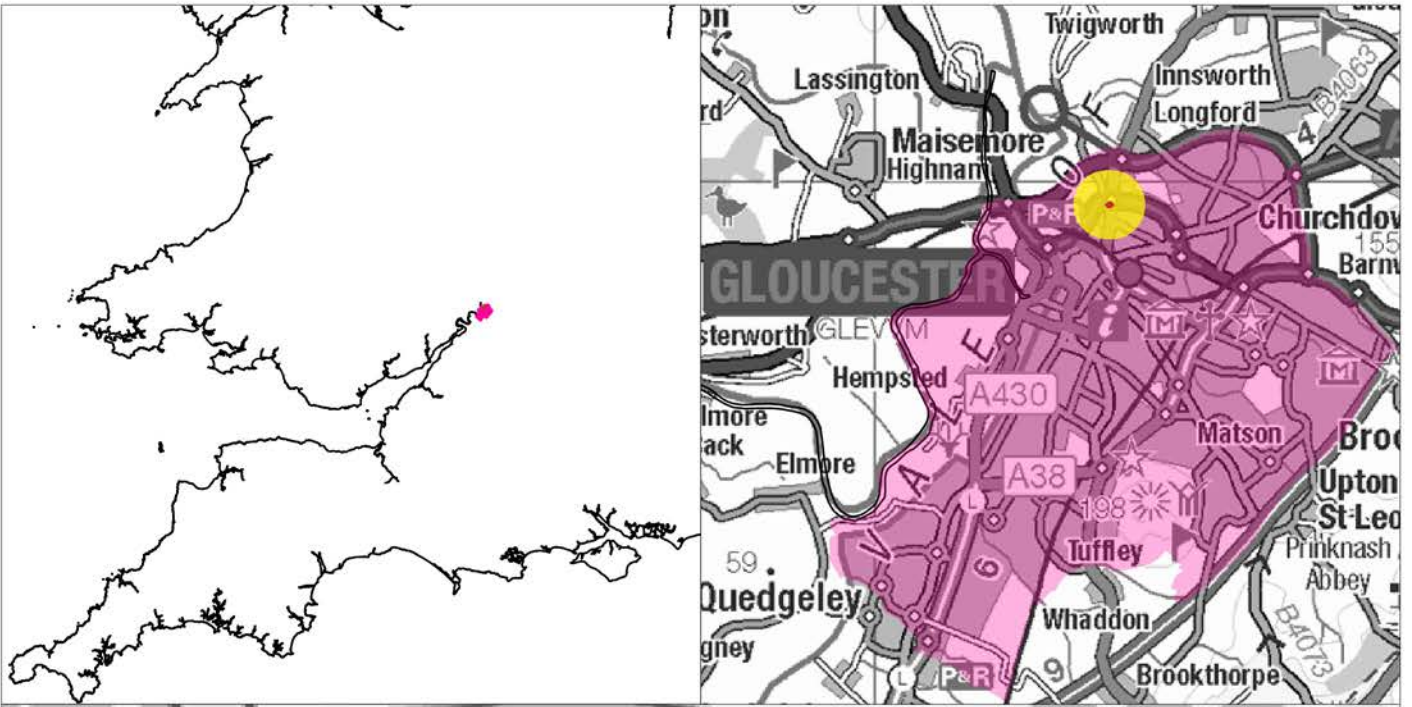
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Appendix 1- Figures









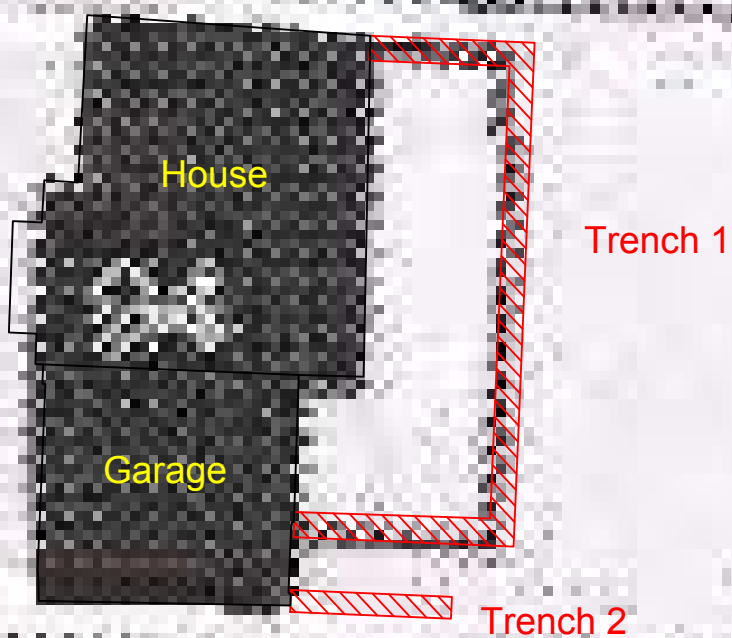
<p>Site name: 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester Date: May 2015 Drawn by: MB Scale: Varies</p>	<p> Gloucester District  Site Boundary</p>	<p> Existing Dwelling  Proposed Extension</p>	<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com</p> 	
<p>This drawing: Copyright ARS Ltd Ordnance Survey mapping (if applicable): Crown Copyright All rights reserved. Reproduced with permission Licence no. 100045420</p>		<p>Figure 1: Site location</p>		<p></p>

Figure 2. Site Plan

Scale: 1:250@A4

Key:



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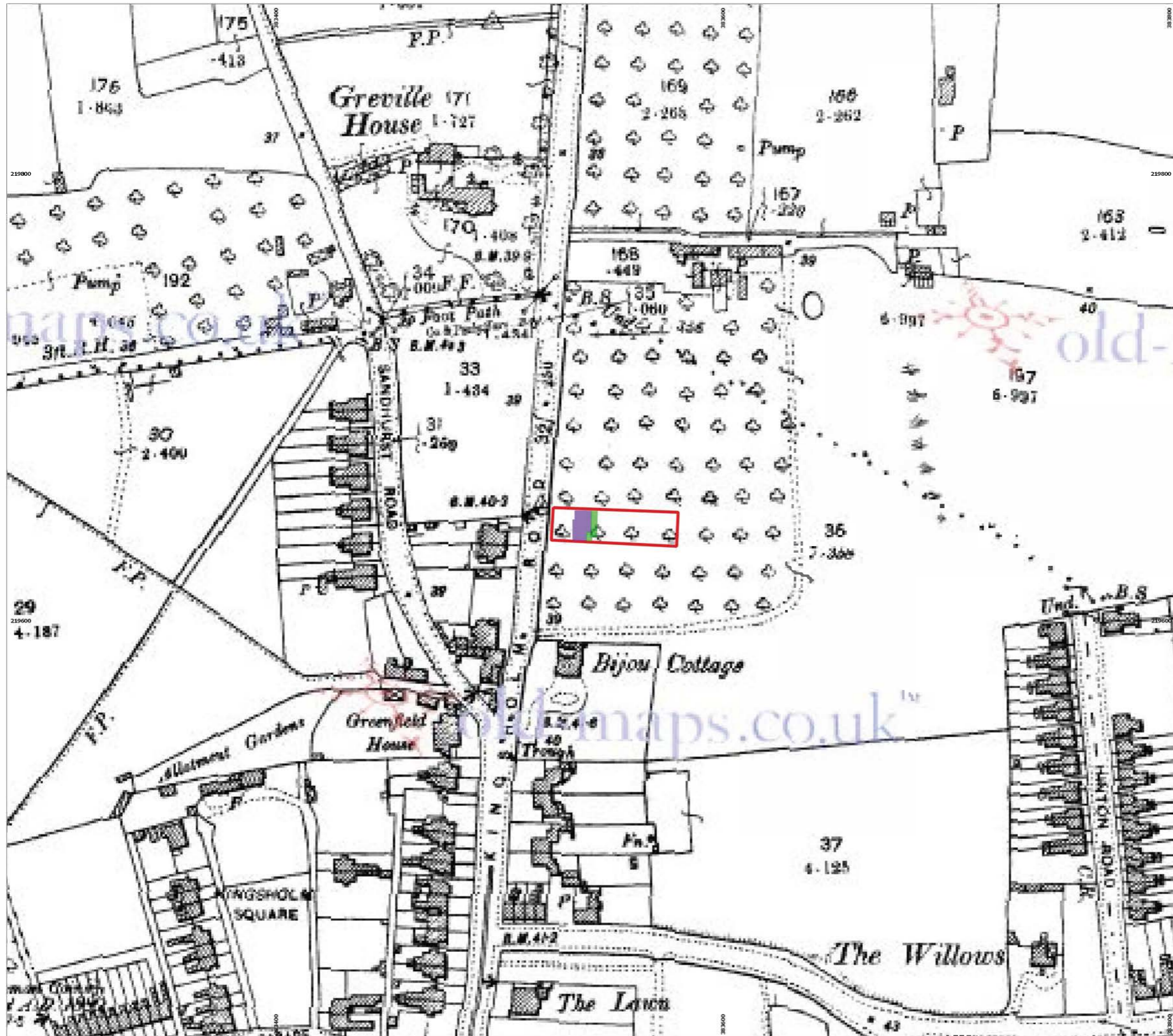
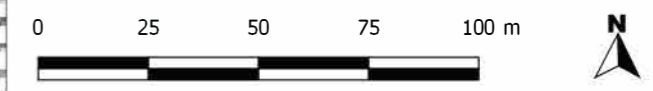


Figure 3: Site Location overlaid on 1902 Ordnance Survey Map

- Site Boundary
- Existing Dwelling
- Proposed Extension



94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester
 Date: June 2015
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: 1:1716 @ A3

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Figure. 4. East facing section. Scale = 2x1m



Figure 5. South-facing section. Scale = 2x1m.



Figure 6. North-west facing section of Trench 1. Scale = 2x1m



Figure 7. North-east facing section of Trench 1. Scale = 2x1m



Figure 8. North-facing section of trench 2. Scale = 2x1m

Appendix 2- Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description
101	Layer	Top soil
102	Layer	Clayey silt layer below (101)
103	Fill	Sandy gravel pockets below (102)
104	Layer	Construction layer below (101) on the East facing sections on the Western extent of Tr1 and Tr2
105	Layer	Yellow Gravel
106	Layer	Sand layer above (101) in Tr2
107	Layer	Sand layer on the base extent of excavation

Appendix 3 - Written Scheme if Investigation



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief

May 2015

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) for L & W Builders on behalf of Mr G Cambridge of Gloucester. It provides a WSI for an archaeological watching brief for proposed ground works associated with the construction of a single storey rear extension at 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, GL1 3BB.
- 1.2 The site is centred at NGR SO 83539, 19642 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is undifferentiated mudstone of the Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations with superficial deposits of Cheltenham sand and gravel. These deposits were formed during the Jurassic and Triassic periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow lime-mud seas (BGS 2015).
- 1.3 Planning permission has been granted (Application Reference: 15/00204/FUL) for the works by Gloucester City Council. Condition No.4 of the planning permission requires that:
- “4. No development shall take place within the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of historic environment work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The programme will provide for archaeological monitoring and recording (a ‘watching brief’) during ground works related to the development proposal, with the provision for appropriate archiving and public dissemination of the findings.”*
- 1.4 This WSI covers the programme of an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during ground works by ARS Ltd so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded.
- 1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

2 Background

- 2.1 The City Archaeologist for Gloucester City Council (GCC) has been consulted regarding the proposed extension and has reason to believe archaeological remains may be present on the site. Kingsholm may have been the location of an Anglo-Saxon royal palace, with the name 'Kingsholm' possibly referring to said palace. While some structures from this period have been identified in the Kingsholm Square area, nothing relating to a possible royal palace has yet been unearthed.
- 2.2 The proposed development area (PDA) is located within the area of the original Roman fortress at Kingsholm. This fortress was constructed in c.60AD, and the main streets of the city, including Kingsholm Road, are still aligned on the general layout of the Roman road pattern. Archaeological remains relating to the Roman fortress have been identified extensively in the areas surrounding the PDA. Additionally, the PDA is situated within an area of known Roman cemetery activity, with inhumation burials recorded to the south, east and north of the PDA.

3 Aims and Objectives

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 Research topics identified in *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Webster 2008, 159-160) applicable to this site include better investigating of Roman religion and rituals and defense and warfare. These research topics have assisted in informing the objectives for the watching brief outlined in section 3.2 below.
- There is potential for the better understanding the Iron Age/Roman transition and the impact of the Roman military upon the funerary and social landscape. A Late Iron Age tradition of inhumation burials, often crouched, in the Cotswold/Severn region persisted well into the Roman period in some places.
 - There is a lack of good understanding of the purpose of legionary fortresses in lowland Britain, as they do not seem to follow the pattern seen in the upland areas, where forts are sited in a network to control a hostile population. Although Roman military remains in the South West are not as extensive as those of the upland areas, they were built during an important period of change in the Roman army whilst their early abandonment means that much of this evidence is undisturbed by later development.

3.2 Watching Brief Objectives

- 3.2.1 The objective of the watching brief is to continuously monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches for the housing extension and to identify and record the possible presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of any historic archaeological deposits, especially those relating to Roman burials or the fort at Kingsholm, that may exist on the proposed development site.

4 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.1 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the City Archaeologist for GCC will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding. All excavation of significant archaeological deposits is to be undertaken by hand.
- 4.2 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist during ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features. The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).
- 4.3 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation and the relevant CIfA guidance upon pro forma context sheets (this will include at a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present).
- 4.4 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. The overall site plan will be at a scale of 1:100, with plans of stratigraphic units drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features thus investigated will be accurately recorded with scale plans and section drawings drawn at a 1:10 scale in areas of detailed excavation. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded. All significant archaeological features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.
- 4.5 Site photography will be taken in black and white and high resolution colour photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of the excavation area and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.
- 4.6 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artifact and ecofact assemblages.
- 4.7 Any human remains discovered will initially be left in-situ and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the City Archaeologist at GCC. Should it be deemed necessary to remove any such human remains, this will be undertaken in line with best practice (Historic England 2004a; Historic England and The Church of England 2005; APABE/Historic England 2013; Brickley and McKinley 2004).

- 4.8 Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures (DCMS 2008). Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.9 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately.
- 4.10 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

5 Finds Processing and Storage

- 5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the CIFA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c) and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.
- 5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.
- 5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.
- 5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.
- 5.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.
- 5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner, the curator at the Gloucester Museum and the City Archaeologist for GCC prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner

6 Monitoring Arrangements

- 6.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the City Archaeologist at GCC.

Andrew Armstrong
Gloucester City Archaeologist
Gloucester City Council
Herbert Warehouse
The Docks
Gloucester
GL1 2EQ

Tel: 01452 396346
Email: Andrew.armstrong@gloucester.gov.uk

- 6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the City Archaeologist at GCC at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.
- 6.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the site to the City Archaeologist at GCC or their representative for the purpose of monitoring the archaeological watching brief.

7 Standards and Project Management

- 7.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the CIfA (2014a). In addition to our key management staffs, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate CIfA membership, many of our field staff also holds corporate grade membership.
- 7.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field.

7.3 Project Team

Project management:	Chris Scott MCIfA (ARS Ltd)
Fieldwork supervisor:	Ben Dyson (ARS Ltd)
Post-fieldwork and reporting:	Ben Dyson (ARS Ltd)
Flint specialist:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA (ARS Ltd)
Ceramic specialists:	Dr. Clive Waddington MCIfA (ARS Ltd), Dr Jane Timby, Mike Wood MCIfA
Metalwork specialist:	Chris Scott MCIfA (ARS Ltd)
Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Elise McClennen (ARS Ltd)
Molluscan analysis:	Dr Andy McWilliams (ARS Ltd)

Human remains:	Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)
Faunal remains:	Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)
Finds Conservation:	Dr Jenny Jones (Durham University)

8 Report

8.1 Following the fieldwork ARS Ltd will prepare a report in accordance with the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014d) that will include the following.

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer agreements
- A copy of the OASIS form

8.2 Two bound copies of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF format on disk will be deposited with the Gloucester City Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see section 9.4 below).

9 Archive Deposition

9.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Gloucester City Museum). The archive will be deposited in line with the CIfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collection: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and the recipient museum's guidelines and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

9.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see section 5 above).

9.3 Arrangements for the deposition of the full site archive will be made with the appropriate museum archive curator. The archive will be presented to the archive curator within six months of completion of the fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been

agreed in writing with the City Archaeologist at GCC and the archive curator.

- 9.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report. Should any archaeological remains uncovered through this work be deemed to be of special significance, discussions will be held involving the client and the City Archaeologist at Gloucestershire County Council about a suitable means of further dissemination or publication.

10 General Items

Health and Safety

- 10.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

Insurance Cover

- 10.2 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability, public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

11 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

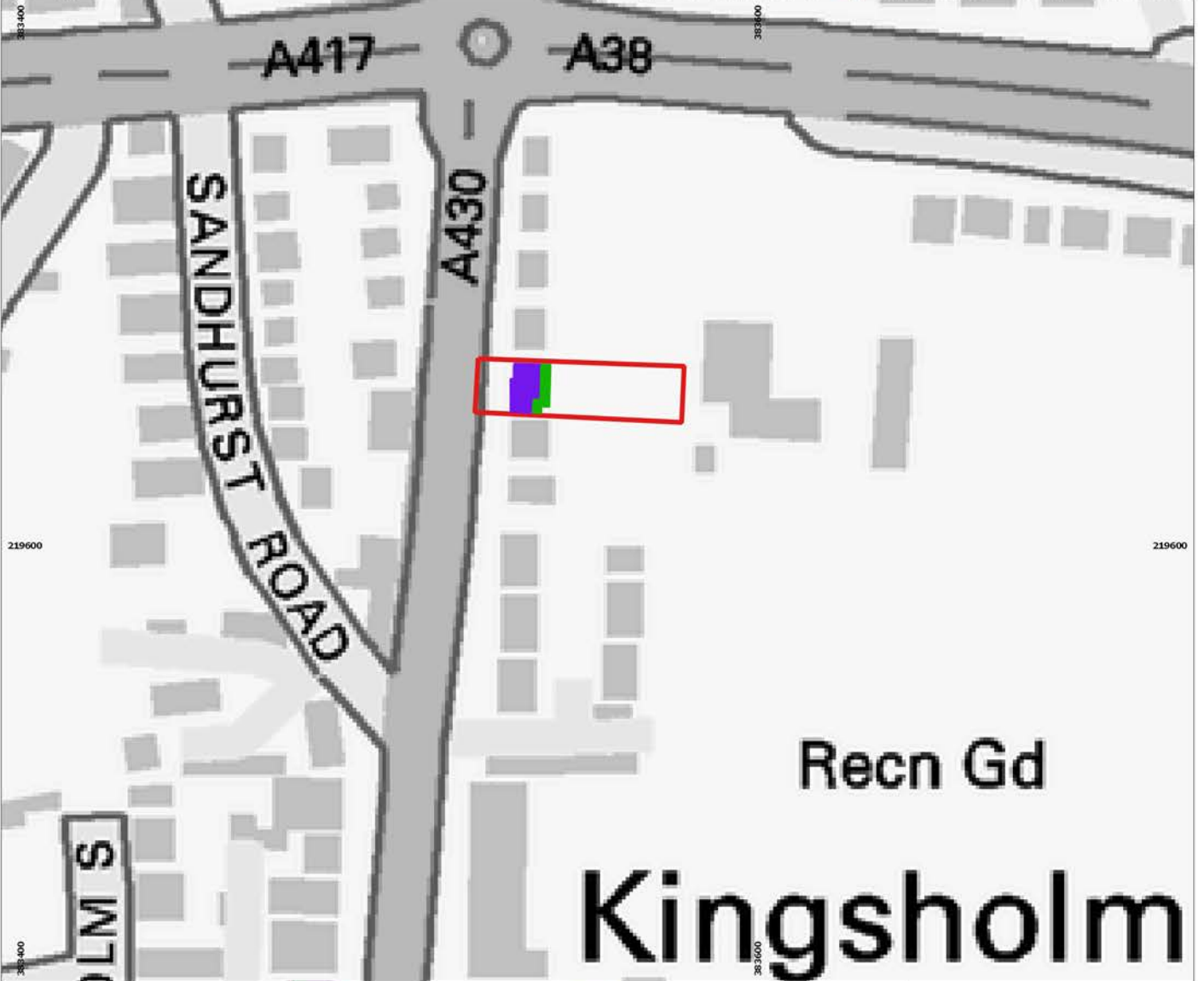
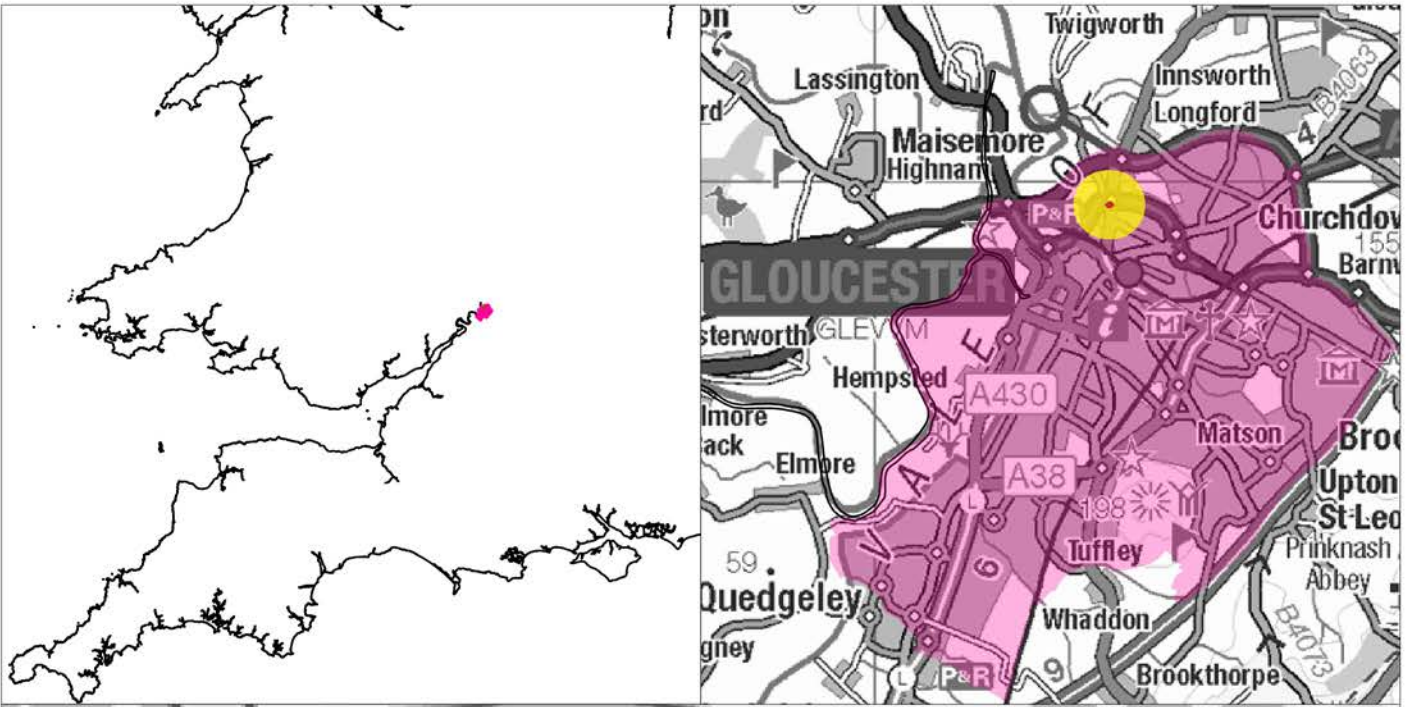
- 11.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme will only be made with prior written approval of the City Archaeologist at GCC.







12 Contingency Arrangement

- 12.1 In the event of the discovery of unexpected archaeological remains, work will cease and the City Archaeologist/representative of the client will be notified in order that an assessment of importance of the remains and any provision for their recording may be made.

13 References

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- Historic England. 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines). London: Historic England.
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- UKIC (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.
- Webster, C J (ed.) 2007. *The Archaeology of South West England: South West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*. Taunton.



<p>Site name: 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester Date: May 2015 Drawn by: MB Scale: Varies</p>	<p> Gloucester District  Site Boundary</p>	<p> Existing Dwelling  Proposed Extension</p>	<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com</p> 	
<p>This drawing: Copyright ARS Ltd Ordnance Survey mapping (if applicable): Crown Copyright All rights reserved. Reproduced with permission Licence no. 100045420</p>		<p>Figure 1: Site location</p>		<p></p>

Appendix 4- Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: archaeo15-213596

Project details

Project name	An archaeological watching brief at 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
Short description of the project	In June 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief for proposed ground works associated with the construction of a single storey rear extension at 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. No archaeological features were identified.
Project dates	Start: 09-06-2015 End: 09-06-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Uncertain
Significant Finds	BONE Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE GLOUCESTER GLOUCESTER 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester
Study area	36.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 83539 19642 51.8746649954 -2.23913553316 51 52 28 N 002 14 20 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager Chris Scott
Project supervisor Caitlin Halton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient n/a
Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient Gloucester Museum
Digital Contents "none"
Paper Archive recipient Gloucester Museum
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title 94 Kingsholm Road, Gloucester: A Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s) Halton, C
Date 2015
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Caitlin Halton (caitlin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 13 July 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page