



Land at Metz Way,
Gloucester,
GL4 6SW

Archaeological Evaluation
and Borehole Report





**METZ WAY
GLOUCESTER, GL4 6SW**

Archaeological Evaluation and Borehole Report

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Archaeological Evaluation and Borehole Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by LXB RP (Gloucester) Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation and borehole survey on land at Metz Way, Gloucester, GL4 6SW, centred on National Grid Reference 384702, 218050, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.

The Site is triangular in shape and bounded by railway tracks to the north and east and by Metz Way road to the south. The Site currently comprises an area land occupied by disused buildings of mixed commercial/industrial usage that were related to the operation of the railway. Significant deposits of made ground within the Site had been identified by previous geotechnical investigations.

The Site is located in close proximity to a number of previous Romano-British find sites, including the Romano-British cemetery of Wooten Pitch. Two Romano-British burials in lead lined coffins were excavated c. 150m to the north-west of the Site in the 19th century, and Romano-British buildings were recorded during a watching brief at Coney Hill c. 1km to the south-east.

Up to the 19th century, the Site was located in a predominantly rural setting, but following the arrival of the railways the Site soon became surrounded by development and new roads. By the 20th century areas in the north and east of the Site were predominantly used as spoil heaps and the western part of the Site was occupied by railway sidings and light commercial and industrial buildings.

Six evaluation trenches and four boreholes were undertaken during the evaluation. No archaeological features of a pre-19th century date were recorded within the evaluation trenches. The depth of made ground ranged from between 0.90m and 1.55m below ground level (BGL) within the evaluation trenches. Four boreholes were drilled using a shell and auger rig, and located in the eastern half of the Site. The boreholes recorded made ground to a depth of 4.80m BGL. Natural clay was recorded below the made ground, in both the evaluation trenches and the boreholes, but may be at too greater depth to be impacted upon by any of the proposed development within the Site.

The fieldwork was carried out between the 22nd and 24th of August 2011.

METZ WAY
GLOUCESTER GL4 6SW**Archaeological Evaluation and Borehole Report****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by LXB RP (Gloucester) Limited, (the Client) and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Jamie Noble for his assistance during the planning of the project. Ed Daniels of Network Rail facilitated access on to the Site and is thanked for his co-operation and assistance. The drilling of four boreholes was undertaken as part of the evaluation and thanks are due to Adam Langford of Structural Soils in this regard. The works were monitored on behalf of Gloucester City Council by their Historic Environment Manager, Jonathan Smith and Wessex Archaeology are grateful to him for providing information and advice and responding at short notice.

The fieldwork was directed and the report was compiled by John Powell, with the assistance of Benjamin Cullen. The figures were prepared by Liz James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard Greatorex, who also edited this report. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Karl Hulka and his colleagues at the Heritage Collective for their advice and support.

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Archaeological Evaluation and Borehole Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by LXB RP (Gloucester) Limited (the Client) to undertake an archaeological field evaluation and borehole survey on land at Metz Way, Gloucester, GL4 6SW (**Figure 1**), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 384702 218050, (hereafter 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The Site comprises an area of disused buildings of mixed commercial/industrial usage and significant deposits of made ground have been identified during previous site investigations. The current archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance of development on the Site in order to better understand the nature and depth of made ground across the Site.
- 1.1.3 The results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2008) and a subsequent revised Heritage Statement (Heritage Collective 2011) indicated the potential for the presence and survival of archaeological remains within the Site. A geotechnical survey of the Site was undertaken by STATS in 2008 and recorded significant depths of made ground. The current trial trench and evaluation and borehole survey was intended to further define the extent and depth of made ground and whether there was any indication that archaeological remains were present within the Site.
- 1.1.4 A *Written Scheme of Investigation for a Trial Trench Evaluation and Borehole Survey* was prepared (Wessex Archaeology, 2011), detailing the strategy, methodology and standards to be employed during the archaeological fieldwork. It was approved by the Client and the Historic Environment Manager of Gloucester, Jonathan Smith, prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork was carried out between 22th and 24th August 2011.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

- 1.2.1 The Site is triangular in shape and bounded by railway tracks to the north and east and by Metz Way road to the south. The Site is located to the east of Gloucester City centre in an area of mixed industrial and residential buildings. It comprises approximately 7.25 hectares of raised scrubland and is thought to be the result of filling activities in the past, hence the requirement to investigate the depth of made ground within part of the proposed development footprint. The Site is generally flat and rises to slightly higher ground to the east, the elevation ranges between approximately 21m and 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.2.2 The earlier assessment identified the underlying solid geology as Charmouth Mudstone Formation. Geo-technical investigations across the Site have shown that this is overlain by alluvium in the north-east of the Site and by Cheltenham sand and gravels in the west.

- 1.2.3 There are substantial dumps of contaminated material in the eastern half of the Site. The ground surface in the east is largely masked by extensive dumps of material, which stand approximately 4m higher than the surrounding ground level and an additional dump of material along the northern boundary also forms an area of raised ground. The remainder of the Site is covered with a less significant dump of material which probably relates to the construction of the railway.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (MOLA 2008) and a revised heritage statement (Heritage Collective 2011) and a written scheme of investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2011) were prepared prior to the archaeological investigation and cover, in detail, the archaeological and historical context of the Site. The results of these studies are summarised briefly below.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 The archaeological desk-based assessments (MOLA 2008 and Heritage Collective 2011) established that no finds from the prehistoric period were located within the immediate vicinity of the Site.

2.3 Roman-British

- 2.3.1 The Site lies beyond the bounds of the important Roman 'colonie' of Glevum but does lie in the vicinity of Ermin Road, running from Cirencester in the east to the Roman campaign fort at Kingsholme. The road was subsequently diverted southwards to service the emerging Roman settlement at Gloucester.
- 2.3.2 Romano-British sites are known from the area surrounding the Site. The Roman cemetery of Wooten Pitch, located along Ermin Road, lay c. 800m to the north of the Site, two lead coffins and human remains were excavated c.100m and 140m north-west of the Site and show the wide extent of burials in this area.
- 2.3.3 A watching brief at Coney Hill partly recorded the remains of two 1st century Romano-British buildings, which were interpreted as a villa. Excavations c. 300m to the north-west of the Site recorded large quantities of leather and seeds that were roughly dated to the Romano-British period.

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 No finds or occupation evidence for Saxon or Early Medieval were recorded within the immediate vicinity of the Site.
- 2.4.2 A motte and bailey castle was established at Gloucester in order to exploit its strategic position between the 11th and 12th centuries AD. Medieval ridge and furrow and associated plough soil were observed approximately 500m to the south-west of the Site and five mills are located within 650m of the Site. The nature of the medieval activity in the area of the Site suggests it is more than likely that the Site lay in open fields during this period.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.1 Archaeological desk based assessment and map regression indicates that the Site was open country or fields until the late 18th to early 19th century.
- 2.5.2 The Ordnance Surveyors drawing of the area from 1811 shows the Site as open land with against Horton Road and Millbrook Street. A railway runs from the north-east of the Site and crosses the road before turning southwards and merging with Eastgate Street. This was a horse drawn tramway, opened on 4th June 1811. The tramway was the first in Gloucestershire to be authorised by an act of Parliament and the nine mile (15km) route was built to allow stone, coal and other goods to be transported easily from the Gloucester Docks on the River Severn to Cheltenham.
- 2.5.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882-3 shows the Site enclosed by railway lines to the north, east and west although that to the east is labelled 'old railway' and is shown as disused. Within the triangle a series of sidings enter from the north-west corner with associated buildings, whilst the remainder of the Site remains apparently in agricultural use with field boundaries surviving in the east.
- 2.5.4 The 1901 Ordnance Survey map shows a similar arrangement although the sidings in the north-west appear to have been extended, along with the associated buildings and are by this time set within a rectangular enclosure. The map also shows an escarpment to the north of the enclosure, which may reflect the establishment of the spoil heap in this area.
- 2.5.5 The 1924 Ordnance Survey map shows 'Allotment Gardens'. This arrangement continues with little change through the following decade, as shown on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map, but it is noted that greater emphasis is given to the escarpment to the north and it is possible that the pre-existing land mass in this area was enlarged to the size of the current spoil heap in the period between 1924 and 1938.
- 2.5.6 The Ordnance Survey maps from 1954 and 1956 show a gradual increase in the number of buildings, related to the railway, on the Site. The 1956 map possibly indicates the establishment of the spoil heaps to the eastern half of the Site, which were mapped with more emphasis. However later maps continue to show the area as enclosed fields, little or no changes were observed in the 20th century mapping until the establishment of Metz Way, in the 1990's, which forms the southern boundary of the Site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains that might survive on Site and that might be threatened by the proposed development.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological fieldwork and report were intended to:

- Assess the existing and the proposed developments impact on the archaeological potential of the Site
- Inform decisions concerning the future treatment of the Site's archaeological potential in light of development proposals
- Consider the results of the evaluation in light of the archaeological potential of the Site to contribute to current local, regional and wider archaeological research objectives
- To determine whether there is any indication of Roman remains surviving on the Site, perhaps associated with burials found within 150m of the Site
- To understand the extent of survival and condition of remains predating the 19th century railway
- To understand the nature, depth and state of the existing modern overburden

4 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The evaluation was conducted in compliance with the methodology set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Trial Trench Evaluation and Borehole Survey* (Wessex Archaeology 2011) and standards set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of six machine excavated trial trenches (numbered **1-6**) and four bore holes were excavated and drilled in the course of the evaluation (**Figure 1**). **Trench 1** was moved, c. 40m to the east, on consultation with Jonathan Smith (Gloucester Heritage Environment Manager), due to its proximity to the live railways. The remaining trenches were excavated on or as close to their proposed locations as ground conditions would allow.

4.2.2 All trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavated sondages were dug at the ends of the trenches into the underlying geology. Spoil was stored adjacent to the trench, at a safe distance from the trench edge, with tarmac and hardstanding stockpiled separately.

4.2.3 The four boreholes were drilled by teams from Structural Soils and monitored by staff from Wessex Archaeology. The boreholes were drilled to the top of the underlying geology in order to better understand the depth and nature of the made ground in the eastern part of the Site.

4.2.4 Sampling of the boreholes was undertaken using undisturbed sealed U100 cores where possible. Bulk samples were taken from coarse grained sediments. Due to the contaminated nature of the made ground it was decided not to open the sleeved cores and this report provides a summary

of the boreholes, which was compiled from both the drillers logs and recording undertaken on-site by Wessex Archaeology staff..

- 4.2.5 Following an on-site monitoring meeting with the Historic Environment Manager, Jonathan Smith, and on completion of the archaeological recording, all trenches were backfilled using excavated material to the satisfaction of the Client.

4.3 Recording

- 4.3.1 A unique number was issued for each deposit, relating to the trench in which it was found.
- 4.3.2 The trenches were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro-forma* recording sheets. A complete drawn record of the trenches and of excavated features was compiled and included both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scale (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections).
- 4.3.3 A full 35mm film (black and white and colour slides) and digital photographic record was maintained throughout the fieldwork and illustrated both the detail and the general context of the excavated features and the Site as a whole.
- 4.3.4 The digital images that were taken are subject to a managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Digital images will be archived (together with relevant contextual/location information) with the ADS. Copies of the digital images (on CD and printed) will be deposited with the main site archive with Gloucester City Museum.
- 4.3.5 The Site was surveyed using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below and tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Site drawings were annotated with co-ordinates and spot heights as appropriate.

4.4 Health and Safety

- 4.4.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety regulations 1992 and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation and regulations and codes of practice in force at the time.
- 4.4.2 Wessex Archaeology supplied a copy of their Health and Safety Policy, Health and Safety Method Statement and a Risk Assessment to the Client before the commencement of the fieldwork. The Risk Assessment was read and understood by all staff attending the Site before any groundwork commenced.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the archaeological information derived from the field evaluation and borehole survey. The location of the excavated trenches can be seen on **Figure 1**. Detailed descriptions of the trial trenches are included in the **Appendix 1: Trench Tables**.

5.2 Modern Overburden

5.2.1 In all of the six trenches significant depths of made ground were identified. The made ground was removed to expose the underlying alluvial clay. The depth and nature of the made ground varied across the Site. Due to health and safety constraints and the depth of made ground it was not possible to excavate to the underlying clay in all of the trenches. **Trenches 1, 2 and 6** were not excavated fully along their length to the natural clay.

5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 **Trench 1** was located towards the western end of the Site (**Figure 1**). The trench was moved c. 40m to the east after consultation with Jonathan Smith (Heritage Environment Manager, Gloucester), due to its proximity to live railways. Natural deposits were only identified within the western sondage at a depth of 1.60m BGL.

5.3.2 The soil sequence observed in the excavated trench recorded made ground to a depth of 1.60m. Two deposits of made ground were identified the upper of which, **102**, contained significant quantities of building rubble. Within the sondage excavated to the western end of the trench, possible natural sand and gravel natural, layer **104**, was observed at a depth of 1.60m BGL.

5.4 Trench 2

5.4.1 Within **Trench 2** natural clay was recorded at a depth of 1.17m BGL, due to health and safety constraints and the depth of the natural it was not possible to excavate to the natural along the full length of the trench. Natural clay was recorded within the sondage dug to the northern end of the trench.

5.4.2 The recorded soil sequence in **Trench 2** identified modern tarmac and made ground to a depth of 0.48m BGL, which sealed a re-deposited blue-grey clay, layer **204**. Layer **204** was recorded to a depth of 0.87m BGL, below which was a possible buried topsoil (**205**) and subsoil (**206**). The natural blue-grey clay was recorded at a depth of 1.17m BGL, and was only recorded within the sondage.

5.5 Trench 3

5.5.1 **Trench 3** was excavated to the natural blue-grey clay, layer **304**, no archaeological features were identified. Made ground was recorded to a depth of 0.90m BGL and was comprised of a number of mixed dumps of material. A modern service and associated manhole/soak-away was recorded to the eastern half of the trench.

5.6 Trench 4

5.6.1 The underlying natural blue-grey clay, layer **403**, was recorded at a depth of 0.95m BGL within **Trench 4**. Significant deposits of made ground were recorded within the trench and contained modern building rubble and ashy/coal lenses. A railway track was recorded within the trench at a depth of 0.49m BGL, this track appears to match up well with one of the railway sidings that entered the Site from the west on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map.

5.7 Trench 5

5.7.1 **Trench 5** was located towards the southern boundary of the Site (**Figure 1**). The trench had to be shortened on excavation in order to fit between walls and an area of trees.

5.7.2 Made ground was recorded within the trench to a depth of 0.32m BGL, and was composed of a layer of topsoil and hardcore (**501**) above a further layer of hardcore (**502**). The natural blue-grey clay was recorded across the base of the trench and no archaeological features were observed.

5.8 Trench 6

5.8.1 **Trench 6** was excavated to the west of the known spoil heaps located to the eastern side of the Site (**Figure 1**). On excavation significant quantities of modern dumped material was recorded to a depth of 1.70 BGL and as such has been interpreted as a continuation of the spoil heaps from the east.

5.8.2 No natural geological soils were recorded within the trench.

5.9 Boreholes 1 to 4

5.9.1 Four boreholes were drilled to the eastern half of the Site during the evaluation to better understand the depth and nature of the made ground in this area of the Site. Previous geotechnical reports and desk-based assessments indicated that the made ground was likely to be quite deep, ranging from between 3m to 4m in depth (Wessex Archaeology 2011).

5.9.2 Due to the nature of the made ground and possible contaminated ground recorded in the boreholes, in particular **Borehole 4**, it was decided not to open the sleeved U100 samples from the boreholes. Detailed descriptions are provided in **Appendix 2: Borehole Tables** and a brief summary is provided in the following section.

5.9.3 The boreholes that were drilled during the course of the archaeological evaluation supported the previous geotechnical reports. Made ground was present within all four boreholes and ranged in depth from between 2.50m to 4.80m BGL. Natural clay deposits were identified in **Boreholes 1, 2 and 3**. Within **Borehole 4** contaminated ground was identified at a depth of c. 4.80m, subsequently further drilling at this borehole location was abandoned.

6 FINDS

6.1.1 No finds of an archaeological nature were recorded during the evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The archaeological trial trench evaluation and borehole survey confirmed that there are significant depths of made ground within the Site. No archaeological features of a pre-19th century date were recorded during the evaluation.

7.1.2 The depth of made ground recorded within the boreholes, drilled to the eastern side of the Site, was between 2.50m and 4.80m BGL. Within the

evaluation trenches the made ground was generally between 0.90m and 1.55m in depth, below which, was clean natural clay, no archaeological features were identified cutting into the natural clay.

- 7.1.3 The depth and nature of the made ground in **Trench 6** indicates that the extents of the spoil heaps to the east of the Site continue toward the eastern edge of the currently disused buildings.
- 7.1.4 In **Trench 2** a possible buried topsoil and subsoil was recorded above the natural clay geology and this may suggest that an undisturbed natural soil sequence has been preserved in this area of the Site. Given the depth of this surface, at 1.17m BGL, it would only be affected by considerable ground reduction in this area.

8 ARCHIVE

- 8.1.1 The project archive is currently stored at Wessex Archaeology's office in Salisbury under the project code 79060. In due course, the complete project archive and associated digital data will be deposited with Gloucester City Council's Historic Environment Record. Details of the fieldwork will also be entered into the online "Oasis" database maintained by the Archaeological Date Service (ADS) (**Appendix 3**).
- 8.1.2 The complete site archive, which will comprise paper records, photographic records, graphics, finds and digital data, will be prepared in accordance with Appendix 3 of the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and following the standards outlined in nationally recommended guidelines (UKIC 1990, SMA 1995).

9 REFERENCES

- Heritage Collective Metz Way Railway Triangle, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
Heritage Statement and Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
July 2011
- STATS Metz Way (North), Gloucester – Site Investigation Report (No.
36043-004) September 2008

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1		Length: 18.60m Top 17.98m Base	Width: 1.65m	Max Depth: 2.00m
NGR		Easting: 384423.31	Northing: 218127.63	21.45m aOD
Context	Context Type	Interpretation/Description		Depth BGL(m)
101	Layer	Topsoil/Made Ground: Dark grey-brown sandy-loam with common sub-angular stone (hardcore)		0 – 0.30m
102	Layer	Made Ground: Mid grey brown sandy-loam with blue grey clay lenses. Abundant brick and building rubble (brick and rubble)		0.30 – 0.76m
103	Layer	Made Ground: Dark grey-brown sandy clay with moderate building rubble (CBM, metal, wood. Excavated in sondages to 1.55m.		0.76 – 1.55m
104	Layer	Sand and Gravel (Natural?): Mid to light yellowish-brown sandy clay with common small flint gravels. Possibly natural but hard to determine nature of ground as only observed in sondage.		1.55m+
Sondages excavated to the eastern (1.60m BGL) and western (1.80m BGL) ends of trench, middle of trench only excavated to a depth of c. 0.25m due to significant dumps of made ground to 1m+ BGL.				

Trench 2		Length: 21.52m Top 20.36m Base	Width: 1.74m	Max Depth: 1.21m
NGR		Easting: 384517.20	Northing: 218112.16	22.34m aOD
Context	Context Type	Interpretation/Description		Depth BGL(m)
201	Layer	Tarmac: Modern hard-standing/car park surface.		0 – 0.09m
202	Layer	Made Ground: Very dark grey-brown sandy-loam with near complete stone (hardcore).		0.09 – 0.28m
203	Layer	Made Ground: Mid brownish-red sand with abundant to complete crushed CBM and brick.		0.28 – 0.48m
204	Layer	Re-deposited Alluvial clay: Mid grey-blue silty clay, shown to be re-deposited natural in sondage excavated to northern end of trench. Very clean.		0.48 – 0.87m
205	Layer	Buried Topsoil?: Very dark grey-brown clay loam. Rare sub-rounded stone and sand.		0.87 – 1.10m
206	Layer	Buried subsoil?: Mid brown sandy clay fairly gritty with sub-angular flints. Possibly a thin subsoil.		1.10 - 1.17m
207	Layer	Alluvial Clay: Light/mid bluey grey sandy clay with yellowish mottling possibly natural clay,		1.17m+
A sondage was excavated to northern end of trench, due to safety issues it was not possible to excavate to layer 207, at a depth of c1.20m across whole of trench.				

Trench 3		Length: 17.96m Top 15.98m Base	Width: 2.70m	Max Depth: 1.05m
NGR		Easting: 384544.56	Northing: 218088.87	22.40m aOD
Context	Context Type	Interpretation/Description		Depth (m) BGL
301	Layer	Tarmac: Modern hard standing for railway buildings		0 – 0.08m
302	Layer	Made Ground: Very dark grey-brown sandy loam with abundant to near complete sub-angular stone hardcore.		0.08 - .26m
303	Layer	Made Ground: Mixed dumps of material including grey-brown sandy clay, white grey sandy loam ashy material and dumps of building rubble (slate, CBM, glass)		0.26 – 0.90m
304	Layer	Alluvial Clay: Mid blue-grey silty clay with yellowish mottling. Natural clay.		0.90m+
No sondage was excavated in this trench, and a modern soak-away and service were recorded within trench.				

Trench 4		Length: 19.65m Top 17.57m Base	Width: 3.72m	Max Depth: 1.10m
NGR		Easting: 384628.29	Northing: 218093.81	22.99m aOD
Context	Context Type	Interpretation/Description		Depth (m) BGL
401	Layer	Made Ground: Mixed dumps of material which included; light grey-brown and light pinkish red sandy loam with common stone inclusions.		0 – 0.40m
402	Layer	Made Ground: Very dark grey-brown (black) sandy loam with ashy coal dust. Common coal, CBM and wood.		0.40 – 0.95m
403	Layer	Alluvial Clay: Mid blue-grey silty clay with yellowish mottling. Looked fairly clean and undisturbed. Probably natural clay.		0.95m+
No sondage was excavated in this trench. The trench had to be moved to the south on excavation as a railway track was recorded at 0.49m BGL.				

Trench 5		Length: 15.79m Top 13.85m Base	Width: 1.75m	Max Depth: 0.90m
NGR		Easting: 384561.40	Northing: 218045.20	22.12m aOD
Context	Context Type	Interpretation/Description		Depth (m) BGL
501	Layer	Made Ground: Mixture of light yellowish-brown and mid yellow-brown sandy loam and stone hardcore.		0 – 0.15m
502	Layer	Made Ground: Dark reddish-grey-brown sand with common to abundant stone inclusions.		0.15 – 0.32m
503	Layer	Alluvial Clay: Mid blue-grey silty clay with yellowish mottles. Natural alluvial clay.		0.32m+
Sondage dug at the eastern end of trench to 0.90m BGL. A modern 19 th -20 th century service crossed the trench in an east west alignment.				

Trench 6		Length: 17.50m Top 15.65m Base	Width: 1.83m	Max Depth: 1.10m
NGR		Easting: 38467.91	Northing: 218017.98	23.71m aOD
Context	Context Type	Interpretation/Description		Depth (m) BGL
601	Layer	Topsoil/Made Ground: Mid to light grey-brown sandy loam. Fairly loose and friable, common to abundant stone and modern CBM, plastic and glass.		0 – 0.25m
602	Layer	Made Ground: 20 th century dumps of rubbish and waste materials. Mixed dumps of red-brown building sand, coal, stone, concrete metal wood, railway furniture and used oil drums.		0.25m – 1.70m
Sondages were dug at both the northern and southern ends of trench, southern sondage was dug to 1.70m and no natural ground was observed. Excavation ceased due to contaminated materials.				

APPENDIX 2: BOREHOLE TABLES

Location:	BH1	Mono:	-	Comments: Descriptions are taken from drillers logs, borehole samples remain unopened.
Level (top):	25.12m aOD	Drg:	-	
Depth Mbg	Sediment description			Interpretation
0 – 1.2m	Mid grey-brown sandy loam with common CBM, concrete, slate and stone.			Made Ground
1.2 – 1.90m	Very dark grey brown sandy clay with common sub-rounded stone.			Made Ground
1.90 – 2.00	Thin lens of mid orange brown sandy-clay.			Made Ground
2.00 – 2.50m	Mid orange brown sandy clay with common sub-rounded stone.			Made Ground
2.50m – 3.00m	Mid brown sandy clay with fine sub-rounded stone.			Made Ground
3.00 – 3.50m	Mid blue-grey sandy clay			Natural

Location:	BH2	Mono:	-	Comments: Descriptions are taken from drillers logs, borehole samples remain unopened.
Level (top):	24.44m aOD	Drg:	-	
Depth Mbg	Sediment description			Interpretation
0 – 0.20m	Dense grey-brown sandy loam with common gravel and brick			Made Ground
0.2 – 0.80m	Stiff/dense yellow brown sandy clay with common gravels.			Made Ground
0.8 – 2.10m	Dense black to very dark grey brown sandy loam, fairly ashy.			Made Ground
2.10 – 2.40m	Soft yellowish-brown sandy clay with sub-rounded stones.			Made Ground
2.40 – 2.90m	Stiff brownny-grey mottled clay with sparse small flint gravels.			Made Ground
2.90 – 3.30m	Stiff brown-grey mottled clay with a blue hue.			Natural

Location:	BH3	Mono:	-	Comments: Descriptions are taken from drillers logs, borehole samples remain unopened.
Level (top):	24.42m aOD	Drg:	-	
Depth Mbg	Sediment description			Interpretation
0 – 1.30m	Mid grey-brown sandy loam with common gravel, brick and concrete.			Made Ground
1.30 -1.50m	Mid grey-brown sandy clay with common gravel and brick.			Made Ground
1.50 – 1.80m	Soft grey silt clay with sparse wood inclusions.			Made Ground
1.80 – 2.30m	Dense black sandy-loam with common ash, flint gravels, brick and coal.			Made Ground
2.30 – 2.70m	Stiff mid brown slightly sandy clay with rare flint gravels.			Alluvium?
2.70 – 3.90m	Stiff mid brownish grey mottled with blue grey lenses silty-clay.			Natural

Location:	BH4	Mono:	-	Comments: Descriptions are taken from drillers logs, borehole samples remain unopened.
Level (top):	24.97m aOD	Drg:	-	
Depth Mbg	Sediment description			Interpretation
0 – 0.20m	Loose brown sandy loam with common flint gravels			Made Ground
0.20 – 1.40m	Dense brown sandy loam with common gravel and occasional brick.			Made Ground
1.40 – 2.20m	Soft and loose dark brown sandy-clay with common gravel and brick inclusions.			Made Ground
2.20 – 3.50m	Soft grey slightly sandy silt with moderate gravel and brick.			Made Ground
3.50m – 4.50m	Soft grey clayey silt.			Made Ground
4.50 – 4.80m	Soft grey silty clay whith possible asbestos contamination.			Made Ground
4.80m - 5.10m	Loose black organic matter, visible twig recorded)			Alluvium/Peat?

APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-125630

Project details

Project name	Metz Way, Gloucester
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by LXB RP (Gloucester) Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation and borehole survey on land at Metz Way, Gloucester, GL4 6SW. Six evaluation trenches and four boreholes were undertaken during the evaluation. No archaeological features of a pre-19th century date were recorded within the evaluation trenches. The depth of made ground ranged from between 0.90m and 1.55m below ground level (BGL) within the evaluation trenches. Four boreholes were drilled using a shell and auger rig, and located in the eastern half of the Site. The boreholes recorded made ground to a depth of 4.80m BGL. Natural clay was recorded below the made ground, in both the evaluation trenches and the boreholes, but may be at too greater depth to be impacted upon by any of the proposed development within the Site.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2011 End: 24-08-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	11/0253 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE GLOUCESTER GLOUCESTER Metz Way, Gloucester
Postcode	GL4 6SW
Study area	7.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	SO 384702 218050 51.8909595514 -2.894199328390 51 53 27 N 002 53 39 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.00m Max: 25.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	R Greatorex
Project supervisor	John Powell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	LXB RP (Gloucester) Limited

Project archives

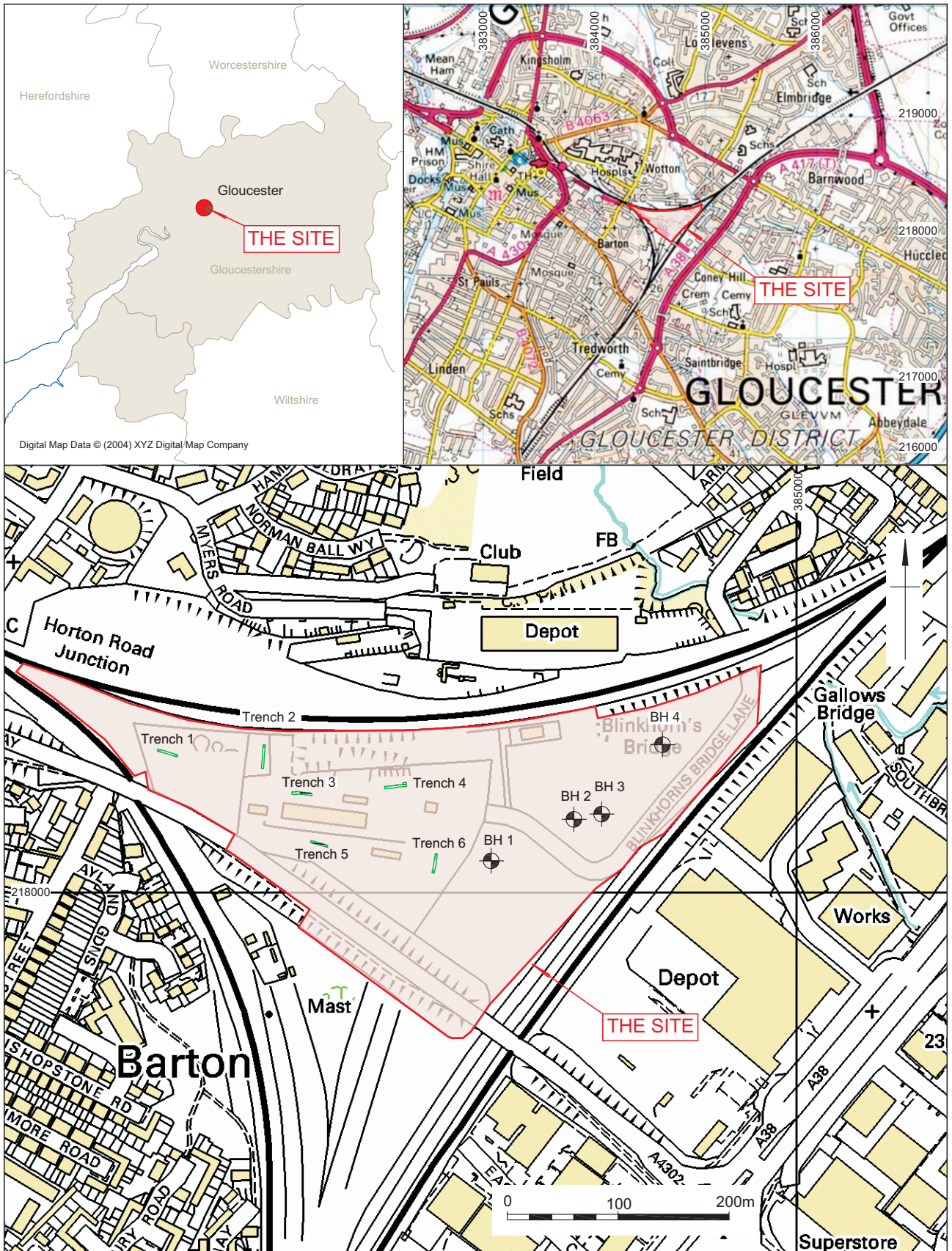
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Gloucester City Museum
Digital Archive ID	79060
Digital Contents	'none'





Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Gloucester City Museum
Paper Archive ID	79060
Paper Contents	'none'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Diary','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Metz Way, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Powell, J
Other bibliographic details	79060
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Salisbury
Description	A4 Bound Client report
Entered by	Sian Reynolds (s.reynolds@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	11 May 2012

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 Site boundary  Evaluation trench  Borehole	Reproduced from the 1998 Ordnance Survey 1:50000 Landranger © map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	
	Date: 30/08/11	Revision Number: 0
	Scale: 1:25000 & 1:5000	Illustrator: SEJ
Path: Y:\PROJECTS\79060\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\11_08_30\79060-eval.dwg		

Site and trench location

Figure 1



	Site boundary	Archaeological feature	Representative section line	Date: 30/08/11	Revision Number: 0
	Evaluation trench	Modern disturbance		Scale: 1:1000	Illustrator: SEJ
	<small>Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>			Path: Y:\PROJECTS\79060\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Eval\11_08_30\79060-eval.dwg	

Trench plans showing results

Figure 2



Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the west. (scale 1x 2m)



Plate 2: West facing section of Trench 2 shows possible buried soil layers 205, 206 and 207. (scales 1x1m)



Plate 3: Trench 2 viewed from the north. (scale 1x 2m)



Plate 4: North facing section of Trench 3

Date:	30/08/11	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Illustrator:	SEJ
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\79060\Drawing Office\Report figs\Eval\11_08_30...		



Plate 5: North facing section of **Trench 4** (scale 1x1m)



Plate 6: **Trench 4** viewed from the west (scale 1 x 1m & 2m)



Plate 7: South facing section of **Trench 6** (scale 1x1m)



Plate 8: East facing section of **Trench 6** (scale 1x1m)



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