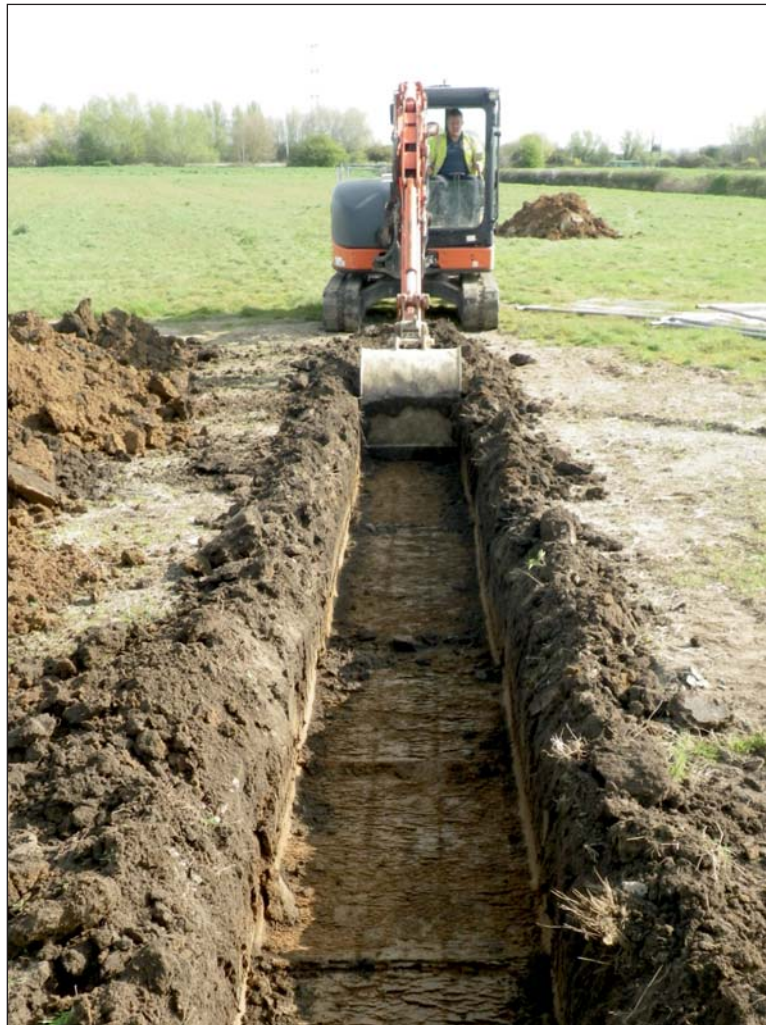




Longford Lane, Gloucester Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Ref: 103691.01
June 2017



**Longford Lane
Gloucester
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Cover: Machine-excavation of water pipe trench

Plate 1: Representative section of trench 42, north-west facing

Plate 2: Working shot showing typical Scheme landscape and operations



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Archaeological Watching Brief

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke to carry out an archaeological watching brief on the installation of a new water pipeline on land adjacent to the A40 trunk road, Gloucestershire (NGR 384383 220569 to 386267 220134). The majority of the installation was undertaken by direct drilling, with short sections inserted in open-cut trenches.

No archaeological features were encountered in any of the 43 trenches across the Scheme, with only a small collection of unstratified artefacts recovered from the topsoil. Of these, perhaps the most significant is a fragment of an early 15th-century decorated floor tile which would have formed part of a multiple tile design.

The remaining artefacts represent a small collection of unexceptional post-medieval items; their presence on the Scheme may be due to manuring or alluvial action.

The simple stratigraphy observed along the Scheme serves to reinforce the conclusions of the desk-based assessment and previous archaeological investigations which indicate the area around the Scheme has remained agricultural since the 18th century, with no evidence for earlier occupation recorded along the route.

It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the watching brief be deposited with Gloucester Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code GLRCM:2015.10. The only find which may be deposited with the Museum is the fragment of decorated tile, although this has not yet been agreed. The remaining finds will be discarded.



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Archaeological Watching Brief

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This project was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Nicola Morris in this regard.

The monitoring was undertaken by Philipp Maier and Martina Tenzer. This report was compiled by Philipp Maier, Andrew Reid and Alexandra Grassam, and illustrated by Andrew Reid. Alexandra Grassam managed the project on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Longford Lane Gloucester Gloucestershire

Archaeological Watching Brief

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Laing O'Rourke (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to the A40 trunk road, Gloucestershire (hereafter 'the Scheme') between NGR 384383 220569 and 386267 220134.

1.1.2 The watching brief was carried out during the installation of a new water pipeline. It was initially proposed that the entire scheme would be installed through direct drilling with monitoring undertaken on the launch pits and to this effect Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met (Wessex Archaeology 2014b). Some adjustments to the Scheme were required during the works, including the rerouting of one section, and some parts had to be installed in open-cut trenches.

1.2 Site location and topography

1.2.1 The Scheme is located less than 0.1 km south of the village of Innsworth, approximately 3 km north-east of Gloucester city centre. It traverses arable and pasture fields, crossing Horsbere Brook at the western section and Innsworth Lane at the central section. It is predominately surrounded by suburban housing estates at Innsworth and Longlevens, with fragments of agricultural land surviving only at the limits of the Scheme.

1.2.2 The Scheme crosses gently undulating land, ranging between 14 m and 20 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The western end of the Scheme, west of Field Farm and extending to Horsbere Brook, is situated at 14 m aOD, before gently sloping to 12 m aOD close to the brook. To the east of the brook, the land gently slopes from 12 m to 16 m aOD before crossing Innsworth Lane at 16.5 m aOD. To the east of Innsworth Lane, the Scheme undulates between 16.5 m to 15 m aOD before crossing a field boundary and continuing to undulate, gently sloping to 20 m aOD at the eastern end of the Scheme.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Scheme comprises mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation with superficial deposits of alluvium at the central and eastern parts of the Scheme and Cheltenham sand and gravel at the western end of the Scheme (British Geological Survey 2017).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is summarised from information presented in the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a). The desk-based assessment considered known heritage assets recorded within 0.5 km of the Scheme.

2.2 Prehistoric and Romano-British

2.2.1 A Lower Palaeolithic Acheulean ficron-type handaxe has been retrieved from gravel deposits in a garden in Longlevens, Gloucester, approximately 1.2 km to the south-west of the Scheme. A single piece of 'prehistoric' pottery was found at Little Normans, and a hearth was identified at Hawthorns School, although neither has been firmly dated. Possible evidence for a hillfort is situated at Churchdown Hill, approximately 2 km to the south-east of the Scheme.

2.2.2 Evidence for Late Iron Age and early Romano-British occupation has been uncovered through excavations north of the Scheme (Oxford Archaeology 2006) and at its western end (Wessex Archaeology 2004). Enclosed farmsteads were uncovered in both instances, revealing a predominately agrarian society occupying the landscape during this period.

2.2.3 A Roman burial was discovered during a housing development at Longford Lane, with sherds of Roman pottery discovered during the construction of house foundations at Little Normans, and further unstratified Roman pottery finds have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme. Evidence uncovered during excavations to the west of the Scheme is suggestive of Romano-British pottery production within the immediate landscape (Wessex Archaeology 2004). An inhumation burial was also uncovered during the same excavation.

2.2.4 A coin of Marcus Aurelius (AD 153–154) was discovered at a residential development in Longlevens. The frequency of Romano-British finds is most likely associated with the development of Gloucester. Initially a Romano-British military camp, in the latter quarter of 1st century AD it rapidly developed into a larger settlement known as *Colonia Nervia Glevensium*. The Scheme corresponds with the settlement's hinterland, which contained rural occupation comprising farmsteads, villas and smaller settlements such as those seen during the Innsworth and Longford excavations.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

2.3.1 The Domesday Book, supported by place name evidence, shows intense early medieval settlement within the Scheme's broader landscape, with manors recorded at Down Hatherley, Wotton, Paygrove and Churchdown, and Gloucester forming a major administrative centre within the region.

2.3.2 The most substantial medieval feature within environs of the Scheme is the site of Elmbridge Court moat. The former manor house included a rectangular moat.

2.3.3 A medieval single arch bridge was uncovered on the Cheltenham Road approximately 465 m south-west of the eastern end of the Scheme.

2.3.4 Finds of medieval pottery from within Scheme's environs are suggestive of manuring, indicating arable use in the medieval period. This is supported by cropmarks within the north and north-western end of the Study Area, indicative of ridge and furrow.



2.4 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.4.1 A number of heritage assets are located within 0.5 km of the Scheme, including a Tewkesbury farthing token dated 1659; a Turnpike road following the route of the B4063 to Cheltenham; a copper penny token issued by John Bishop & Co. of Cheltenham dated 1812; and a tramroad. Now dismantled, the tramroad ran beside the Gloucester to Cheltenham road between 1811 and 1861.
- 2.4.2 The Gloucester Inclosure award of 1799 and the Churchdown Inclosure Award of 1844 show that prior to the 19th century the Scheme was predominantly agricultural, divided into piecemeal enclosure and private allotments. Due to the absence of ridge and furrow throughout most of the area, other than to the north and north-west, it is probable that the land was most likely used for grazing during this period.
- 2.4.3 Farmsteads formed the main focus of occupation at Innsworth during the post-medieval period with the earliest at Drymeadow Farm and Paygrove Farm from the mid-17th century onwards. Field Farm to the western end of the Scheme and Innsworth Farm to the north, were constructed in the 19th century. At this time, the land was largely agricultural.
- 2.4.4 An isolation hospital was constructed at the western end of the Scheme, south of Field Farm, following a smallpox epidemic in Gloucester in 1923. In 1947 the remaining structures became a hide-curing works and later a hide and skin market. These were demolished as part of the construction of the M40.
- 2.4.5 There has been extensive boundary loss across the Scheme, in particular within the western end, surrounding Horsbere Brook. This appears to have predominantly occurred post-1970, enlarging enclosures truncated by the M40.
- 2.4.6 Within the area surrounding the Scheme, there are extensive modern remains, primarily relating to the Second World War (hereafter 'WWII') defences of Gloucester. Innsworth Farm was demolished in the mid-20th century for housing associated with Imjin Barracks, a former RAF base north of Scheme. A WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft (HAA) battery known as Parton was located to the east of the Scheme. Other military features have been recorded in eastern end of the Scheme, including groups of military buildings, probably associated with the HAA battery. The HAA battery was abandoned in 1945 with the end of WWII, with the machinery removed and minimal structural remains left in place. Although the remains are overgrown with vegetation, it is possible to identify elements associated with the battery structures today.

2.5 Undated

- 2.5.1 A total of eight undated features are spread around the Scheme, primarily cropmarks identified through aerial photography. A cropmark at the eastern end of the Scheme is considered to be remnant of a former field boundary, with cropmarks previously identified within the central part of the Scheme investigated during the A40 road construction, though no archaeological remains were discovered.

2.6 Recent investigations

- 2.6.1 There has been a large number of previous nearby archaeological investigations. A complete list is available in the desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2014a).



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of any archaeology excavated during groundworks along the Scheme;*
- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological evidence encountered;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to recover artefacts disturbed by the Scheme works; and*
- *to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the Scheme works.*

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014b) and Wessex Archaeology and industry standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014a and b).

3.2.2 The construction method proposed for the scheme was direct drilling, with archaeological monitoring during the excavation of the reception pits. Following the commencement of the works some amendments to the initial proposed route were necessary at the western end of the Scheme, resulting in and some short sections being installed in open-cut trenches.

3.2.3 Topsoil or overburden in the trenches was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The works occurred under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. The excavations were halted upon reaching the level of the natural geology, to allow the archaeologist to establish whether or not there were any archaeological features cutting that horizon.

3.2.4 Fieldwork occurred between December 2014 and April 2015.

3.3 Recording

3.3.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system with all trenches located in relation to the OS grid.

3.3.2 Photographs were taken of all trenches to produce a photographic record consisting of digital images.

3.4 Finds

3.4.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (MGC 1992; English Heritage 2005).

3.4.2 All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. No artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were collected.



4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Scheme archive. A total of 43 trenches were excavated during the programme of works. A description of the trenches is provided in Appendix 1.

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The general stratigraphy within the trenches varied little along the Scheme. The natural geological substrate consisted of a yellow clay usually encountered between 0.2 m and 0.41 m below ground level (bgl). This changed to a grey clay between 0.8 m and 1.2 m bgl before becoming a reddish brown clay at depths of 1.2 m bgl and over.

4.2.2 The topsoil observed overlying the natural clay showed greater variation along the Scheme. In trenches 1 to 5 it comprised a dark brown silty clay, within trenches 6 to 22 it was a dark brown clay loam. A dark brown silty sand was recorded in trenches 23 to 29, and a dark brown sandy loam was recorded in trenches 30 to 43. A small assemblage of unstratified finds was recovered from the topsoil.

4.2.3 No archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of 27 artefacts were recovered during the watching brief, all of which were found within the topsoil layers and are thus categorised as unstratified.

Table 1: Artefact type and quantity

Material	Quantification
Pottery	15
Shell	8
Clay pipe	2
CBM	1
Animal Bone	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>27</i>

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 Fifteen sherds of pottery in total were recovered; these were found in trenches 3, 9 and 12. All of the fragments were from vessels made of blue and white porcelain, probably originating in the post-medieval period or later.

5.3 Ceramic building material

5.3.1 A single fragment from a decorated floor tile was recovered from the topsoil in the vicinity of trench 37. This is an inlaid slip-decorated tile, the design much worn, but identifiable as part of a multiple tile (4- or 9-tile) design. The closest parallel found is with a 9-tile design featuring a trailing acorn stem within a circular band, examples of which have been found in Gloucester, and also Keynsham Abbey. They are dated to the early 15th century (Lowe 2000, nos. 349–50).



5.4 Clay tobacco pipe

5.4.1 A stem from a clay tobacco pipe was recovered from trench 37.

5.5 Shell

5.5.1 Eight fragments of marine shell were recovered from trenches 4, 9 and 12.

5.6 Animal bone

5.6.1 An animal tooth, likely from a sheep, was recovered from trench 4.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 No archaeological features were encountered in any of the 43 trenches excavated along the Scheme; only a small assemblage of artefacts was collected, and this was unstratified—recovered from the topsoil. Of these, perhaps the most significant is a fragment of an early 15th-century decorated floor tile which would have formed part of a multiple tile design.

6.1.2 The remaining artefacts represent a fairly unexceptional collection of later post-medieval items which probably made their way onto the land by post-medieval–19th-century manuring processes, chance loss or through alluvial action.

6.1.3 The simple stratigraphy described along the Scheme serves to further reinforce the conclusions of the desk-based assessment and previous archaeological investigations which indicate the area around the Scheme has remained as agricultural land since the 18th century, with no recorded evidence of earlier occupation present along the route.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the watching brief be deposited with Gloucester City Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **GLRCM:2015.10**. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Preparation of archive

7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Gloucester City Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the GLRCM:2015.10, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- one file/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories



which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

- 7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

7.4 Security copy

- 7.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench descriptions

Trench No. 1		Dimensions: 3.6m x 1.7m Max depth: 1.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
100	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty clay, pasture land	0 – 0.3
101	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.3+

Trench No. 2		Dimensions: 3.5m x 2.6m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
200	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty clay, pasture land	0 – 0.2
201	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 3		Dimensions: 3.6m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
300	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty clay, pasture land	0 – 0.2
301	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 4		Dimensions: 5.5m x 2.1m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
400	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty clay, pasture land	0 – 0.2
401	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 5		Dimensions: 2.3m x 2.6m Max depth: 0.8m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
500	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty clay, pasture land	0 – 0.2
501	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay with patches of dark blue clay and small patches of reddish yellow glaciofluvial sand deposits with fine gravel inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 6		Dimensions: 5.3m x 3.0m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
600	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 2.5
601	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay	0.25+



Trench No. 7		Dimensions: 2.9m x 2.4m Max depth: 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
700	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
701	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 8		Dimensions: 3.6m x 3.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
800	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
801	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 9		Dimensions: 3.5m x 2.6m Max depth: 1.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
900	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
901	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 10		Dimensions: 3.1m x 2.4m Max depth: 1.1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1000	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
1001	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2+

Trench No. 11		Dimensions: 4.0m x 3.0m Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1100	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.25
1101	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. Tree root inclusions	0.25+

Trench No. 12		Dimensions: 4.0m x 2.4m Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1200	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.3
1201	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.3 – 0.9
1202	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay. No inclusions	0.9 – 1.2
1203	NATURAL – Reddish brown clay. No inclusions	1.2+



Trench No. 12: West Extension		Dimensions: 2.5m x 1.6m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1200	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.3
1201	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.3 – 0.9
1202	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay. No inclusions	0.9 – 1.2
1203	NATURAL – Reddish brown clay. No inclusions	1.2+

Trench No. 12: East Extension		Dimensions: 34.8m x 1.6m Max depth: 1.7m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1200	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
1201	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.3 – 1.0
1202	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay. No inclusions	1.0 – 1.3
1203	NATURAL – Reddish brown clay. No inclusions	1.3+

Trench No. 12: Connection between TR 12 and TR 12 East Extension		Dimensions: 3.8m x 0.6m Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1200	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.3
1201	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.3 – 0.9
1202	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay. No inclusions	0.9 – 1.2
1203	NATURAL – Reddish brown clay. No inclusions	1.2+

Trench No. 13		Dimensions: 3.2m x 2.4m Max depth: 1.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1300	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
1301	NATURAL – Compact yellow brown clay. No inclusions	0.2 – 1.0
1302	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay. No inclusions	1.0+

Trench No. 14		Dimensions: 3.5m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1400	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam, pasture land	0 – 0.2
1401	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay, very homogenous	0.2+



Trench No. 15		Dimensions: 3.5m x 2.9m Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1500	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.2
1501	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay	0.2+

Trench No. 16		Dimensions: 3.4m x 2.4m Max depth: 0.9m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1600	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.3
1601	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay	0.3+

Trench No. 17		Dimensions: 3.5m x 2.4m Max depth: 1m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1700	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.28
1701	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay loam	0.28+

Trench No. 18		Dimensions: 3.5m x 2.4m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1800	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.2
1801	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay loam	0.2+

Trench No. 19		Dimensions: 11m x 2m Max depth: 1.6m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1900	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.3
1901	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay	0.3 – 0.8
1902	NATURAL – Grey clay	0.8+

Trench No. 20		Dimensions: 21m x 2m Max depth: 2.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1600	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.25
1601	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay loam	0.25+



Trench No. 21		Dimensions: 5.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2100	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.27
2101	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay	0.27 – 0.41
2102	NATURAL – Grey clay loam	0.41+

Trench No. 22		Dimensions: 3.3m x 1.8m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2200	TOPSOIL – Dark brown clay loam	0 – 0.35
2201	NATURAL – Yellow brown clay	0.35 – 0.8
2202	NATURAL – Grey clay loam	0.8+

Trench No. 23		Dimensions: 8.0m x 4.0m Max depth: 3.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2301	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.25
2302	NATURAL – Yellow loam colluvium with patches of grey clay	0.25+

Trench No. 24		Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2401	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.2
2402	NATURAL – Yellow loam colluvium with patches of grey clay	0.2+

Trench No. 25		Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2501	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.2
2502	NATURAL – Yellow loam colluvium with patches of grey clay	0.2+

Trench No. 26		Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2601	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.2
2602	NATURAL – Yellow loam colluvium with patches of grey clay	0.2+



Trench No. 27		Dimensions: 2.0m x 1.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2701	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.2
2702	NATURAL – Light yellow loam	0.2+

Trench No. 28		Dimensions: 6.0m x 1.5m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2801	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.3
2802	NATURAL – Yellow clay. Occasional charcoal inclusions on the very top and plough scars	0.3+

Trench No. 29		Dimensions: 3.1m x 1.1m Max depth: 1.05m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2901	TOPSOIL – Dark brown silty sand, arable farm land	0 – 0.3
2902	NATURAL – Yellow clay, occasional plough scars	0.3+

Trench No. 30		Dimensions: 3.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 0.95m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3001	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.35
3002	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.35+

Trench No. 31		Dimensions: 4.0m x 1.5m Max depth: 1.10m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3101	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.35
3102	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.35+

Trench No. 32		Dimensions: 3.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 0.95m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3201	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.35
3202	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay - Services located -	0.35+



Trench No. 33		Dimensions: 3.0m x 1.8m Max depth: 1.10m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3301	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.4
3302	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.4+

Trench No. 34		Dimensions: 3.7m x 1.2m Max depth: 1.10m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3401	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.3
3402	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.3+

Trench No. 35		Dimensions: 3.5m x 1.4m Max depth: 1.3m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3501	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.3
3502	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.3 – 1.0
3503	NATURAL – Dark bluish grey clay with occ. Reddish brown sand patches	1.0+

Trench No. 36		Dimensions: 3.6m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3601	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.6
3602	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.6+

Trench No. 37		Dimensions: 4.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3701	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.3
3702	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.3+

Trench No. 38		Dimensions: 4.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 0.8m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3801	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.3
3802	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.3+



Trench No. 39		Dimensions: 3.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.0m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3901	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.4
3902	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.4 – 0.8
3903	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay with orangey brown sand patches	0.8+

Trench No. 40		Dimensions: 4.0m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4001	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.4
4002	NATURAL – Brownish red clay sand	0.4 – 1.0
4003	NATURAL – Bluish grey clay with orangey brown sand patches	1.0+

Trench No. 41		Dimensions: 3.4m x 2.0m Max depth: 1.2m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4101	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.3
4102	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.3+

Trench No. 42		Dimensions: 20m x 0.8m Max depth: 1.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4201	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.3
4202	NATURAL – Reddish brown sand	0.3 – 1.0
4203	NATURAL – Greyish blue clay with occ. reddish brown sand patches - Services located -	1.0+

Trench No. 43		Dimensions: 10m x 0.8m Max depth: 0.7m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4301	TOPSOIL – Dark brown sandy loam	0 – 0.4
4302	NATURAL – Yellowish brown clay	0.4+



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-197541

Project details

Project name	Longford Lane, Gloucester
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on land adjacent to the A40 trunk road, Gloucestershire during the installation of a new water pipeline. The majority of the installation was undertaken by direct drilling, with short sections inserted in open-cut trenches. No archaeological features were encountered in any of the 43 trenches across the Scheme with only a small collection of unstratified artefacts recovered from the topsoil. Of these, perhaps the most significant is a fragment of an early 15th-century decorated floor tile, which would have formed part of a multiple tile design. The remaining artefacts represent a fairly common spread of post-medieval items often brought from other locations in topsoil, washed in through alluvial action or as part of post-medieval/19th century manuring processes. The simple stratigraphy observed along the Scheme serves to reinforce the conclusions of the desk-based assessment and previous archaeological investigations which indicated the area around the Scheme has remained agricultural land since the 18th century, with no evidence for earlier occupation recorded along the route.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2014 End: 30-04-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	103691 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	GLRCM:2015.10 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	DECORATED FLOOR TILE Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE GLOUCESTER GLOUCESTER Longford Lane, Gloucester
Postcode	GL2 9BY
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SO 384383 220569 51.8932208111 -2.89470784183 51 53 35 N 002 53 40 W Line
Site coordinates	SO 386267 220134 51.892850503 -2.89196234242 51 53 34 N 002 53 31 W Line



Height OD / Depth Min: 12m Max: 20m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Laing O'Rourke
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Alexandra Grassam
Project supervisor	Philip Maier
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Laing O'Rourke

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Gloucester City Museum
Physical Archive ID	GLRCM:2015.10
Physical Contents	"other"
Physical Archive notes	Decorated Tile - may or may not be deposited depending on whether the museum want it.
Digital Archive recipient	Gloucester City Museum
Digital Archive ID	GLRCM:2015.10
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Gloucester City Museum
Paper Archive ID	GLRCM:2015.10
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

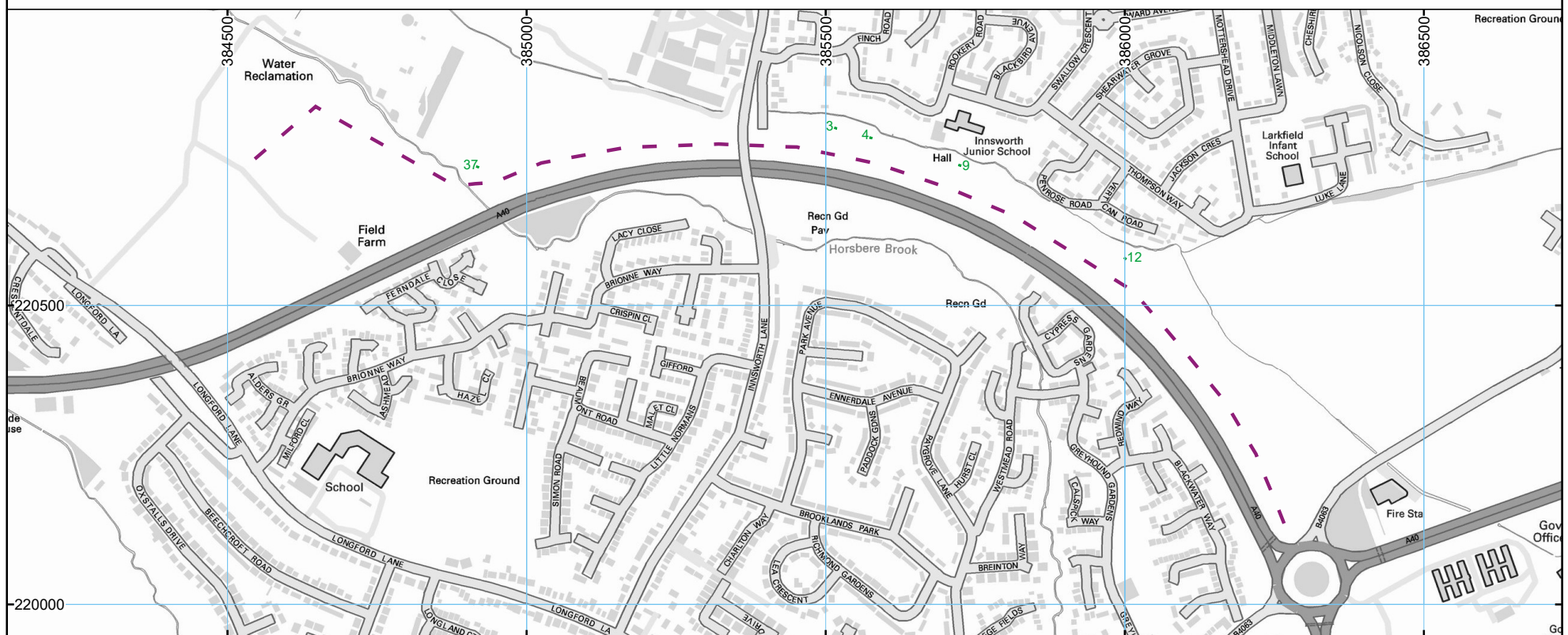
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Longford Lane, Gloucester, Gloucestershire, Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Author(s)/Editor(s)	Grassam, A.
Other bibliographic details	103691
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	C. 30-page A4 comb bound report with colour plates and figures.

Entered by	Patrick Daniel (p.daniel@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	22 May 2017



	<p>--- Route of pipeline ■ Artefact-bearing trenches</p> <p>0  250 m</p> <p><small>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small></p>	Date: 25/05/2017	Revision Number: 0
		Scale: Main graphic - 1:10,000 @ A4	Illustrator: APS
		Path: Y:\Projects\103691\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\WB\2017_05_25	

Scheme location and route of pipeline


Figure 1



Plate 1: Representative section of trench 42, north-west facing



Plate 2: Working shot showing typical scheme landscape and operations

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	Date:	25/05/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
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