



# Stage 5 – Rugby Pitch and Public Open Space at Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote Gloucester

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



Gloucester Planning Ref: 11/00742/OUT  
Gloucester Museum Accession Number: GLRCM 2014.14  
Ref: 103734.03  
May 2017



**Stage 5 - Rugby Pitch and Public Open Space at  
Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote  
Gloucester**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

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**May 2017**

**Report Ref: 103734.03**



## Quality Assurance

<b>Project Code</b>	103734	<b>Accession Code</b>	GLRCM 2014.14	<b>Client Ref.</b>	
<b>Planning Application Ref.</b>	11/00742/OUT	<b>Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)</b>	387689 217449		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	E	CM	AK		24/04/2017
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					
File:					

\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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# Stage 5 - Rugby Pitch and Public Open Space at Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote Gloucester

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Barratt Homes to undertake a staged programme of heritage and archaeological mitigation, prior to and during the demolition of the former Hucclecote Centre and the construction of a new housing estate known as Mayfield Place, off Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote, Gloucester, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 387689 217449.

Mayfield Place is located immediately to the south of the Hucclecote Roman Villa Scheduled Monument. Previous phases of archaeological work (Stages 1–4), which were undertaken between 2014 and 2015 uncovered extensive remains of a Romano-British field system and trackway associated with the villa and evidence of Post-Roman activity.

Stage 5 of the mitigation, which comprised a watching brief during drainage and landscaping works associated with the construction of a new rugby pitch and public open space, was undertaken between August and November 2016.

The watching brief uncovered further remains of the villa's field system, two postholes, a medieval/post-medieval plough furrow and a pit containing an early 4th-century AD coin hoard. The hoard comprised thirteen base metal coins, which were probably deposited soon after AD 321. The coins have been reported as potential Treasure to the British Museum and to the local Coroner (Treasure case no. 2017 T323) who will eventually decide upon their status under the *Treasure Act* 1996.

It is recommended that the results of the Stage 5 watching brief will be integrated with the results of previous stages of work on the Site and published as part of a forthcoming article in *Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*.



# **Stage 5 - Rugby Pitch and Public Open Space at Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote Gloucester**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Barratt Homes, to undertake the archaeological work and we are grateful to Barratts for funding all stages of the project. We would also like to thank Steven Weaver (CgMs Consulting) and Andrew Armstrong (Gloucester City Archaeologist) for their advice and monitoring of the fieldwork.

The Watching Brief was directed by Cai Mason with the assistance of Kerry Birnie, Michael Fleming, Roy Krakowicz and Owen Watts. This report was written and compiled by Cai Mason. Finds were assessed by Elina Brook (pottery and ceramic building material), Lorrain Higbee (animal bone) and Richard Henry (coins).

Environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and Dylan Duane-Roche. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The illustrations were prepared by Nancy Dixon. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy King.





# Stage 5 - Rugby Pitch and Public Open Space at Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote Gloucester

## Archaeological Watching Brief Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned in 2014 by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Barratt Homes to undertake a staged programme of heritage and archaeological mitigation, prior to and during the demolition of the former Hucclecote Centre and the subsequent construction of Mayfield Place. This report presents the results of the final stage of fieldwork, which comprised an archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks associated with the creation of a rugby pitch and public open space to the east of Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Hucclecote, Gloucester, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 387689 217449, hereafter 'the Site' (**Figures 1–2**).
- 1.1.2 Planning Permission (Ref. 11/00742/OUT) for erection of 53 dwellings together with associated estate roads and creation of a public open space was granted by Gloucester City Council in 2011, subject to a number of conditions related to archaeology and the historic environment:
- Condition 17 required a programme of below-ground archaeological investigation and reporting.
  - Condition 18 required archaeological monitoring and recording during ground works.
  - Condition 19 required a programme of historic building recording and reporting of significant elements of the historic built environment prior to demolition.
- 1.1.3 Following consultation between CgMs and the Gloucester Local Planning Authority (LPA) with regard to the Site clearance, Andrew Armstrong, the Gloucester City Archaeologist (CA), issued specific Briefs, under existing Policies, for heritage mitigation work. A portion of the Scheduled Monument area of Hucclecote Roman Villa (SM188) lies within the northern edge of the Site. The nature of the works and scope of the archaeological mitigation within the area of the Monument were discussed and agreed with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Melanie Barge of English Heritage, and formed part of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; WA 2014a) which was submitted alongside the application for Scheduled Monument Consent. The initial WSI set out the strategy and methodology by which WA would implement the Staged programme of heritage and archaeological mitigation. The WSI was prepared by WA in accordance with best practice and was submitted by CgMs to the City Archaeologist for approval, prior to the demolition of the (Stage 1) building recording of the Hucclecote Centre (WA 2014b) and the subsequent stages of fieldwork. Stage 2 comprised a strip-map and record excavation in the former playing-field area of the Hucclecote Centre.
- 1.1.4 Changes to groundwork operations and the nature of archaeological features revealed during the (Stage 3) evaluation, meant alterations to the initial mitigation strategy programme were necessary. An addendum to the original WSI (WA 2014c) was issued in



relation to the (Stage 4) Strip, Map and Record (SMR) excavation within the footprint of the former Hucclecote Centre. A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (PXA and UPD) has been issued, outlining the results of the first four stages of archaeological work and giving proposals for publication (WA 2015).

- 1.1.5 The works outlined in this report were undertaken in accordance with an additional addendum to the WSI (WA 2016), and represent the final stage of fieldwork at the former Hucclecote Centre / Mayfield Place site. The watching brief was undertaken between the 15th of August and the 19th of November 2016.

## **1.2 The Site**

- 1.2.1 The Site comprised 0.4 hectares of open land at the eastern side of the Mayfield Place housing development, reached from Churchdown Road, in the Hucclecote suburb of Gloucester. The land is bounded by Mayfield Place to the south and west and the grounds of Hucclecote Rugby Football Club to the north and east.
- 1.2.2 Ground levels slope very slightly from 39.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the east to 39 m aOD in the west.
- 1.2.3 The underlying geology comprises Late Triassic – Early Jurassic Mudstone of the Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations (undifferentiated), which are overlain by superficial deposits of Pleistocene sand and gravel of the Cheltenham Sand and Gravel Member (BGS 2014). It has been suggested that the Cheltenham Sand and Gravel Member was laid down in a cold dry climate, during the Upton Warren Interstadial, c 45,000–25,000 BP. The gravel is probably soliflucted erosion from the Cotswold scarp, whilst the sand appears to be a niveo-aeolian deposit derived from the Main Severn Terrace (Briggs 1975, 333–48).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background to the Site is drawn from Stratford 2011a-b, WA 2015, Gloucester Historic Environment Record (GHER) and other secondary sources.

### **2.2 Prehistoric (2400 BC–AD 43)**

- 2.2.1 Hucclecote Roman Villa is located 30 m to the north of the Site. Excavations in 1933 uncovered two curvilinear ditches below the floors of the villa. One of the ditches contained struck flint and Middle Bronze Age pottery; the other contained animal bones, Iron Age pottery, an iron spear tip and a possible iron brooch (Clifford 1933, 328–34). The recent excavation on the site of the former Hucclecote Centre, uncovered a Mesolithic or early Neolithic blade, an early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead, a single sherd of Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery and two sherds of Iron Age pottery, all of which occurred as residual finds in later contexts (WA 2015, 8)
- 2.2.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity in the wider area includes a Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement and funerary site 400 m to the east of the Site (Bateman 1999; CA 2000a).

### **2.3 Romano-British (AD 43–410)**

- 2.3.1 The Site is located 240 m to the north-east of Hucclecote Road, which follows the line of Ermine Street (GHER 7542), the main road between Roman *Glevum* (Gloucester), 4.3 km to the north-west, and *Corinum Dubannorum* (Cirencester), 22 km to the south-east.

- 2.3.2 Gloucester's hinterland is a rich archaeological landscape that contains numerous Romano-British settlements. Extensive agricultural settlement, dating from 1st–4th centuries AD, has also been excavated 400 m to the east of the Site (Bateman 1999; CAT 2000a).
- 2.3.3 Hucclecote Roman Villa (GHER 468; SM188) was discovered during a limited excavation carried out by Canon W. Bazeley in 1911 (Hurry 1911, 13). More extensive excavations, undertaken by E.M. Clifford in 1933, exposed the full footprint of the building (Stratford 2011a, 4). The earliest parts of the villa are thought to have been constructed c AD 150, but the presence of 1st- and 2nd-century pottery beneath the villa's floors (Clifford 1933, 326–8) suggests that the site was occupied before the villa was constructed. The villa comprises a central NNE/SSW-aligned block with a corridor along its east side. South and north wings were added at a later date. The north wing contained a bath and hypocaust. At its greatest extent, the villa measured approximately 30 m NNE/SSW by 15 m ESE/WNW. Numerous phases of rebuilding and re-flooring were noted during Clifford's excavation, including a tessellated floor constructed over a layer that contained late 4th-century pottery and a coin of AD 395. The villa was constructed using Argillaceous Limestone, outcrops of which can be found on the edge of the Cotswold scarp 2.5 km to the south-east, and Tufa from Dursley, 21 km to the south-west. The tessellated floors incorporated cubes of red ceramic, Oodial Limestone and Old Red Sandstone (Clifford 1933, 330). The villa was roofed with ceramic tiles and Old Red Sandstone tiles.
- 2.3.4 The 1933 excavation also uncovered two parallel NNE/SSW-aligned ditches immediately to the west of the villa. The infill of these ditches contained 1st–4th-century pottery and a human skull. The projected line of the easternmost ditch appears to have extended beneath the south wing of the villa, which indicates that the ditch predates that part of the villa.
- 2.3.5 Previous archaeological work in the area to the north and east of the villa, including three geophysical surveys (Shiel and Linford 1988; Shiel 1993 and 1996), three evaluations (Atkin 1989; Parry 1991; Greatorex 1997 and 2006), three excavations (Catchpole and Chadwick 2014) and a watching brief (Goult 1997b), which revealed remains of an extensive system of enclosure ditches, rubble surfaces, ovens, and a substantial stone building. Although some of the features may date from the 1st–2nd century, the majority appear to be 3rd/4th century. The stone building, which was interpreted as a large 3rd/4th-century barn, had 1.3 m wide foundations founded on driven beech piles. The size of the foundations suggests that the building probably had more than one storey (Catchpole and Chadwick 2014, 9, 68). An archaeological evaluation on the site of two new houses to the west of the villa (Derham 2000) did not uncover any archaeological remains.
- 2.3.6 An evaluation of the area to the south of the Site (Atkin 1989), undertaken following a largely inconclusive geophysical survey (Gater *et al.* 1988), uncovered a rough metalled surface, flanked by two NNE/SSW-aligned ditches. This surface was interpreted as a minor road that may have provided access to the villa from Ermine Street. The probable road was sealed by a layer of silt, which was cut by an undated adult inhumation burial and a hearth. Excavations at the Hucclecote Centre (WA 2015) uncovered further remains of this road, which appears to have extended into the present stage 5 Site.
- 2.3.7 The Hucclecote Centre has been the subject of a several archaeological investigations, which began with a small excavation along the northern edge of the Site (Clifford 1961, 42–9). This was followed by a single trench forming part of Atkin's 1988 evaluation (Atkin 1989), a watching brief (Goult 1997a), and an eighteen-trench evaluation undertaken in 2011 (Stratford 2011b). Clifford's excavation uncovered a spread of stone rubble, which was interpreted as a rough floor and wall. Unfortunately, it is unclear in the report exactly where these features were located. The only feature uncovered during the 1988 evaluation was an undated quarry pit, located to the south of the present Site. The 2011 evaluation

uncovered evidence of an extensive system of the 2nd–4th-century enclosure ditches, two possible rubble wall foundations and a possible beam slot, all of which were located to the east of the Hucclecote Centre. There was no evidence for Romano-British activity along the western edge of the Site. The possible wall foundations could indicate the presence of buildings in these locations, though the quantity of finds suggests this area was probably peripheral to the main settlement (Stratford 2011b, 13).

- 2.3.8 Excavations at the Hucclecote Centre (WA 2015), uncovered a few heavily truncated ditches, which may have formed part of an early/mid-Romano-British coaxial field system. There appears to have been a major re-organisation of the landscape in the mid/late-Romano-British period, during which the earlier field system was replaced by a more extensive coaxial field/enclosure system that incorporated an access road to the villa. The later field system was defined by ditches that respected the alignment of the villa, the earliest parts of which may have been constructed in the late 2nd century. Most of the ditches contained 3rd/4th-century finds, mainly pottery, animal bone and some ceramic and stone building material which are likely to correspond to various phases of expansion and development of the villa at that time. The later ditches appear to have been regularly re-cut along the same or similar lines until at least the late 4th century (WA 2016, 34).
- 2.3.9 There is some evidence of more intensive activity to the east of the road, in the form of pits, possible water holes, postholes, gullies and a row of small enclosures. Some of these features may have been associated with structures, but there was no definitive evidence of buildings. The animal bone and charred plant remains provide evidence for a mixed economy, with cattle predominant amongst the livestock species.

## **2.4 Post-Roman/Saxon (AD 410-1066)**

- 2.4.1 The latest floors within Hucclecote Villa appear to have been laid after AD 395 (Clifford, 1933, 328), which suggests that the building was probably occupied during the 5th century. Two hearths were also recorded cutting through the latest floors, perhaps indicating a lower status of occupation in the post-Roman period.
- 2.4.2 The 2014–15 excavations (WA 2015), produced further evidence for post-Roman activity in the form of a large pit containing late Roman pottery, coins and building material and a near-complete organic-tempered jar and fragments of further vessel, both of 6th-century or later date. Several similar pits that contained building rubble and late Roman pottery are potentially of a similar date. In addition, the presence of late 4th/early-5th-century pottery in one of the ditches flanking the road to the villa may indicate that this route continued to be used in the post-Roman period. The evidence of post-Roman activity at the villa complements the slight evidence for such activity recorded during previous excavations and also at the villas of Chedworth (CAT 2000b, 37–8), Frocester (Price 2000) and Barnsley Park (Webster *et al.* 1985, 82).

## **2.5 Medieval (AD 1066–1500)**

- 2.5.1 Most of the previous archaeological investigations in and around the Site have uncovered evidence of extensive medieval ridge and furrow, indicating that the land formed part of an open field system during this period. It has previously been noted (Catchpole and Chadwick 2014, 70; Stratford 2011b, 14) that the ridge and furrow respected the alignments of the Romano-British field system. It is possible that some elements of the earlier landscape, such as hedges and/or trackways, were still extant when the open field system was created.



## **2.6 Post-medieval and modern (AD 1500+)**

- 2.6.1 The earliest detailed cartographic depiction of the Site, the Hucclecote Tithe Map of 1842, shows agricultural land, divided into three enclosures. The accompanying apportionment identifies the fields as 'Mill Bridge Piece', 'Far Furlong' and 'Brook Field', all of which were arable (Stratford 2011a, 7). The field boundaries shown on the 1842 map were removed before 1884. A new boundary was added along the eastern edge of the Site between 1903 and 1923; this boundary was still extant in 1955.
- 2.6.2 During the 1960s the area to the south and west of the Site was developed as a suburb of Gloucester, whilst construction of the Barnwood Bypass (former A417) and the M5 motorway separated the Site from the surrounding countryside.
- 2.6.3 Hucclecote Secondary Modern School was constructed in 1960 (Herbert 1988, 335–50), and remained open until 1988. It was subsequently converted into a resource centre, offices and conference venue, known as the Hucclecote Centre, which closed in 2011 (WA 2014c). A historic building record (WA 2014b) of the Hucclecote Centre was undertaken prior to its demolition in August 2014.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

- 3.1.1 The aims, objectives and methodology of the staged archaeological work were set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (WA 2014a). Owing to the protracted development timescales and because some stages of the archaeological fieldwork were concurrent, two addendums to the initial WSI were agreed; the second of which (WA 2016), after adjustments due to engineering constraints, outlined the methodologies to be employed during the Stage 5 watching brief (the subject of this report).

### **3.2 Fieldwork methodology**

- 3.2.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014c), and comprised monitoring groundworks (mechanical excavation of tarmac, drainage trenches and a soakaway) within a proposed public open space in the north-east corner of the Site. All groundworks were undertaken under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.2 Archaeological features were excavated by hand, subject to the following sampling levels, as conditions allowed:
- Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (e.g. burials, cremations) and domestic/industrial activity (postholes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) were investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature;
  - A minimum 50% sample of each pit, unless significant assemblages of finds were present;
  - A minimum 20% sample of linear features (e.g. ditches/gullies, paths/tracks);
  - Variations from the above sampling levels were approved in advance by the City Archaeologist following on-site discussions.



### 3.3 Monitoring

- 3.3.1 The watching brief was monitored by means of a site visit by the City Archaeologist on the 17th November 2016.

### 3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 Recording of exposed deposits and features was undertaken using WA's *pro forma* recording system, with all features and deposits being assigned a unique context number. A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels were calculated and plans/sections annotated with OD heights.
- 3.4.2 A full photographic record of the fieldwork was made using a Pentax K50 digital camera with a 16-megapixel image sensor. The photographic record illustrated the general context of exposed features and deposits and general views of the Site as a whole. The digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set.
- 3.4.3 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30 mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.

### 3.5 Specialist strategies

#### *Artefacts*

- 3.5.1 Artefacts were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and the Museums and Galleries Commission's (MGC) *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MGC 1992).
- 3.5.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. A metal detector was used to enhance artefact recovery from archaeological features and spoil heaps.
- 3.5.3 All retained artefacts were washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions were dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Leigh *et al.* 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts was X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs was undertaken by WA in-house Conservation Services.
- 3.5.4 Information has been obtained from Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery concerning conditions and arrangements for the deposition of finds. An Accession Code GLRCM 2014.14, acquired from the museum, has been applied to all primary records forming the Hucclecote Site archive.

#### *Environmental*

- 3.5.5 On-site sampling and post-excavation assessment and analysis were undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidance in *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and the *Wessex Archaeology Sampling Strategy Guide* (WA 2014). The sampling strategy was developed with the Wessex Archaeology environmental manager.



- 3.5.6 Bulk environmental soil sample sizes were taken following EH guidelines. Samples were taken from well-sealed and dated or datable archaeological features for plant macrofossils (charred and/or waterlogged and wood charcoal), small animal bones and small artefacts.
- 3.5.7 Bulk environmental soil samples were processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits. The residues and sieved fractions were recorded and retained with the project archive.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The watching brief uncovered six north–south aligned ditches, two postholes, a plough furrow and a pit containing an early 4th-century AD coin hoard. Apart from the plough furrow, all of the features date from the Romano-British period.
- 4.1.2 The horizontal stratigraphic sequence comprised natural sand and gravel (9012), overlain by a 0.2 m thick deposit of natural orange silty clay (9011). Natural deposits were cut by Romano-British archaeological features, which were sealed by subsoil (8003, 9001, 9021 and 9033), which was in turn overlain by modern topsoil (8007) or made ground (8006, 8008, 8009, 9000) and bedding (8001, 8002 and 9020) that provided a base for a tarmac surface (8000) associated with the former Hucclecote Centre.

### 4.2 Romano-British

#### *Ditches*

- 4.2.1 Four of the ditches (9002, 9004, 9006 and 9008) can be identified as continuations of late Romano-British roadside ditches that were identified during the Stage 4 archaeological works (WA 2015, 9, Fig. 3, ditches 4056, 1055, 1285 and 1081). Ditches 9002, 9004, 9006 and 9008, all had similar profiles and dimensions to those recorded during the previous stage of works. The upper fills of ditches 9004, 9006 and 9008, were overlain by rubble spread 9010. This layer, which contained abraded Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM), was also noted during the previous phase of archaeological work (*ibid.*, 2015, 9, Fig. 3, layer 4058). Finds from the fill (9005) of ditch 9004 could only be broadly dateable to the 2nd–4th century AD, but the previously excavated lengths of these ditches all contained late 4th-century finds (*ibid.*, 9). No finds were recovered from any of the other ditches.
- 4.2.2 Ditch 9013 was uncovered 12 m to the east of, and parallel to, ditch 9008. It is unclear if ditch 9013 represents a continuation of one of the ditches excavated during Stage 4, or a new feature. Ditch 9013 had a concave, 1.45 m wide by 0.35 m deep, profile. An abraded sherd of Roman *amphora* and three fragments of Roman CBM were recovered from the ditch fill (9014); none of the finds were closely dateable.
- 4.2.3 Ditches 9027 and 9031 are both a continuation of another ditch that was excavated during the Stage 4 works (*ibid.*, Fig. 3, ditch 1313). The profile of this ditch was concave and varied between 1.5 m and 2.2 m wide and 0.5–0.6 m deep. Finds from the fills (9028 and 9032) can only be broadly dateable to the 2nd–4th century AD.

#### *Postholes*

- 4.2.4 Two sub-circular postholes (9018 and 9023) were uncovered 7–9 m east of ditch 9031. Both postholes contained large angular stones used as post-packing. Pottery from the fill (9019) of posthole 9018 indicates a 2nd–4th-century deposition date. The other posthole was undated, but given the similarity of its form and fill, it is likely to be of a comparable date.

The function of these features remains unclear and while they may simply have been part of a fence line, it is also possible that they may have formed part of a post-built timber structure, possibly a building that extended to the east of the excavated area.

#### Coin hoard

- 4.2.5 An early-4th-century AD coin hoard containing thirteen base metal coins was found in pit 9016. The pit was sub-circular, steep sided, and measured 0.8–0.9 m wide and 0.5 m deep. It was backfilled with a brownish grey silty clay, with a number of large angular stones towards the south-west end. The function of the pit is unclear, but the presence of the stones, which were arranged in a similar manner to those used as packing of the postholes, could indicate that it too was a post-pit. Apart from a residual 1st–3rd-century AD *sestertius*, all of the coins found near the base of the pit, dated from the period AD 310–24, with the latest coin providing a *terminus post-quem* of AD 321 for their deposition. A small corroded coin dating from the period AD 260–402 was recovered from the top of the pit, but this may be intrusive.

### 4.3 Medieval and post-medieval

- 4.3.1 A single shallow north–south aligned plough furrow (9029) was recorded in the centre of the soak away trench. No finds were recovered from this feature. Numerous furrows were uncovered during the previous Stage 4 works; these appear to have originated in the medieval period, but remained in use until the post-medieval period.

## 5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A small quantity (2.9 kg) of finds in a limited range of material types was recovered from eight contexts. The assemblage ranges in date from Romano-British to modern, with a focus primarily on the Romano-British period. Finds have been quantified by material type within each context; the results are presented in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Finds quantified by context (number and weight in grammes)**

Context	Animal bone	Pottery	CBM	Copper alloy
8003		10/120	4/366	1/1
9005		1/12		
9014		1/10	3/696	
9017	6/6	18/67		12/40
9019		17/105		
9026		6/40		
9028		6/80		
9032	149/783	10/292	6/376	
<b>Total</b>	<b>155/789</b>	<b>69/726</b>	<b>13/1438</b>	<b>13/41</b>

### 5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery provides the main dating evidence for the Site (69 sherds, 726 g). Sherds from each context were sub-divided into broad ware groups (e.g. greyware) or known fabric types (e.g. Severn Valley ware) and quantified by number and weight of pieces. A breakdown of the assemblage by chronological period and ware type is shown in **Table 2**. The condition of the assemblage is moderate with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 10.5 g.

**Table 2: Pottery quantified by ware type (number and weight in grammes)**

Period	Ware	Number	Wt (g)	MSW
Romano-British	Central Gaulish samian	1	34	-
	Unidentified amphora	1	10	-



	SE Dorset Black Burnished ware	16	181	11.3
	SW greyware B	1	26	-
	Severn Valley ware (oxidised)	27	202	7.5
	Grey sandy ware	1	99	-
	Coarse micaceous greyware	17	105	6.1
	Grog-tempered ware	1	27	-
	Calcareous ware	1	19	-
	<i>RB sub-total</i>	66	703	10.7
Medieval	Medieval coarseware	1	6	6
Modern	Stoneware	1	13	-
	Refined whiteware	1	4	-
	<i>Modern sub-total</i>	2	17	8.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>10.5</b>

#### *Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 5.2.2 The majority of the pottery (66 sherds, 703 g) dates to this period and is dominated by coarsewares dating from the mid/late 2nd century through to the 4th-century AD (**Table 2**).
- 5.2.3 Continental imports are limited to just two sherds; a decorated body sherd from a Central Gaulish samian bowl (possibly form 37) and a flake from an unidentified amphora.
- 5.2.4 Regional imports are dominated by South-east Dorset Black Burnished ware and include sherds from an everted rim jar (ditch 9031) and a shallow, straight-sided dish (context 9005, ditch 9004) both dating from the 2nd-century AD onwards (Seager Smith and Davies 1993; WA forms 2 and 20 respectively). The continued use of South-East Dorset Black Burnished ware into the late 3rd/4th-centuries AD is inferred by the presence of a dropped flange bowl (context 9026; *ibid.*, WA form 25) and coarse wiping on the interior surface of body sherds from posthole 9016. A single plain body sherd (ditch 9031) is possibly of south-western greyware (fabric B) produced in either Somerset or east Devon between the 2nd and 4th-centuries AD (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, 19).
- 5.2.5 Local Severn Valley oxidised wares amount to approximately 41% of the ceramic assemblage. Diagnostic pieces comprise a necked jar rim fragment (subsoil 8003) and an everted rim with external groove from ditch 9031. Neither is more closely datable than to the 2nd to 4th-centuries AD. The remainder of the Romano-British pottery assemblage is also likely to be of relatively local manufacture and includes the fragmentary remains of the base of a jar in a coarse micaceous greyware (posthole 9018), a piece of sandy greyware and one plain grog-tempered sherd both from ditch 9031 and a soft, calcareous-tempered body sherd (subsoil 8003).
- 5.2.6 Overall, the small proportion of imported material and the range of both local and regional coarsewares reflect the character of the Romano-British ceramic assemblage previously documented from the Site (WA 2015; Clifford 1933 and 1961).

#### *Medieval and Modern (1066–present)*

- 5.2.7 All three sherds of post-Roman pottery came from subsoil 8003. They consist of one sherd of medieval glazed coarseware, a stoneware jar base and a piece of blue transfer printed refined whiteware. The latter two both date to the 19th–20th centuries.

### **5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)**

- 5.3.1 The CBM (13 pieces, 1438 g) came from three contexts and, with the exception of two post-medieval fragments from subsoil 8003, all are of Romano-British date. Diagnostic pieces are limited to a fragment of brick (ditch 9013) and three pieces of *imbrex* roof tile from ditch 9031 which also contained several flat fragments with parts of curved, finger-smear signature marks on their upper surfaces.

## 5.4 Copper alloy

- 5.4.1 A group of thirteen copper alloy coins were found in pit 9016. The coins are identified in the text by Object Number (ON). One of the coins (ON 300, an unidentified Roman *radiata* or *nummus* dating to AD 260–402), was found near the top of the pit fill; the rest were found near the base. The feature also contained a number of large, unaltered limestone rocks as well as 18 abraded Romano-British pottery sherds and a single animal bone (6g) scattered throughout the fill, suggesting that these items were incidentally incorporated when the feature was backfilled.
- 5.4.2 The coins comprise one extremely worn *sestertius* (ON 307) and twelve Roman *nummi* (ONs 300-306, 308-312). Full details are presented in **Appendix 2**. *Sestertii* are known to have remained in circulation for over a century before deposition, with some examples, such as a hoard from *Vindolanda*, suggesting that they could be in circulation for up to 250 years (Brickstock 2011, 40). Reece (1998) also discusses eight base metal coin hoards which include issues from the Augustan system deposited after AD 260, and where 90% of issues were over 70 years old and 10–30% were over 130 years old. He suggests that that bronze coinage in the 3rd-century AD predominantly consisted of old and worn issues and he attributes this to a fault in the supply of newer coins (Reece 1988). By AD 310, such issues would no longer be in circulation.
- 5.4.3 The majority of the *nummi* are corroded rather than worn, and do not appear to have remained in circulation for a prolonged period of time. Ten coins date from AD 310–24. The tight date range of these issues suggests that they constitute a single group, perhaps deposited together, while the *sestertius* and the two later unidentified coins should perhaps be considered as residual finds rather than as part of the main group.
- 5.4.4 A small, oval copper alloy fitting fragment of uncertain date came from context 8003. It has two perforations and is folded over at one end.

## 5.5 Animal bone

- 5.5.1 Animal bone was recovered from the fills (9014 and 9032) of ditches 9013 and 9031. Identified species include the following listed in terms of their relative frequency: horse, dog, cattle and sheep/goat. The horse bones are all from the same animal and comprise part of the left forequarter (humerus, metacarpals II–IV, and carpals) and a few loose incisor teeth. Measurements taken on the metacarpal indicate that the horse stood c.14.3 hands high at the withers. The dog bones (a humerus, tibia and two metapodials) are also likely to have come from one, small, fairly gracile individual. The other identified bones include part of a cattle femur and sheep/goat mandible.

## 5.6 Conservation

- 5.6.1 No immediate conservation requirements were noted in the field but as potentially unstable material types, the copper alloy objects are all stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity. They have also been x-radiographed as part of this assessment to aid identification and to provide a basic, sustainable archive. The condition of these items is frequently monitored.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 In total, 31 bulk samples were taken from a range of possible Romano-British features, including pits, postholes and ditches, for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal. 15 samples were processed in previous stages and 3 new samples

have been processed, amounting to a total of 18 samples. The size of the samples varied between 4 and 40 l. and on average as around 21 l.

## 6.2 Aims and Methods

- 6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions were detected, such as earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects (if anoxic conditions for their preservation are present), is recorded in **Appendix 3: Table 3**. The new samples assessed in this stage are underlined.
- 6.2.2 Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

## 6.3 Results

### *Charred plant remains*

- 6.3.1 The flots were generally large. There were variable numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 6.3.2 The assemblages are dominated by spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) grains and chaff (glume bases and chaff), followed by barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains. Seeds and other remains from potential weeds from crop fields are also abundant. They include a diversity of grasses, such as oats (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), meadow grass/cat-tail's (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), in addition to docks (*Rumex* sp., Polygonaceae), vetch/wild pea (Vicieae, *Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) and sedges (*Carex* sp., Cyperaceae). Remains of wild nuts include hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments.
- 6.3.3 These assemblages are suggestive of the disposal of crop processing by-products carried out on a domestic type of site. The remains of hazelnuts show they were potentially exploited for food and the shells later discarded into fires or used as fuel.

## 6.4 Wood charcoal

- 6.4.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 3**.



## 7 DISCUSSION

### 7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The Stage 5 watching brief uncovered further remains of a mid/late Romano-British field system that was excavated during the Stage 4 works (WA 2015). All but one of the ditches were continuations of previously excavated ditches, most of which date from the late 4th century AD.
- 7.1.2 In addition to the ditches, two Romano-British postholes and a pit containing an early 4th-century AD coin hoard were uncovered. The coin hoard comprised thirteen base metal coins, which were probably deposited soon after AD 321.
- 7.1.3 Beyond the areas impacted by the drainage works, there are likely to be extensive unexcavated archaeological remains, which have been preserved *in-situ* beneath the new rugby pitch and public open space.

### 7.2 Potential and recommendations

#### *Finds*

- 7.2.1 The most significant finds are the early 4th-century copper alloy coins from pit 9016. Under the terms of the Treasure Act 1996, these constitute a *prima facie* case of treasure as there are a minimum of ten base metal coins of an antiquity greater than 300 years. The *sestertius* and the two later unidentified *nummi* should perhaps be considered as residual finds rather than as part of the main group, but these, too, along with the pottery sherds from this feature, qualify as Treasure by association with the 'hoard'.
- 7.2.2 The nature of the rest of the assemblage reflects that previously found on the Site (WA 2015). The assessment indicates that the preservation of artefacts is moderate. Chronologically, the main focus of activity occurred during the Romano-British period. The range of material culture is, however, relatively restricted with only pottery and animal bone present in any quantity.
- 7.2.3 The Romano-British pottery has already been recorded according to *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG, SGRP and MPRG 2016), and the results incorporated into the archive of the pottery recovered during previous phases of archaeological fieldwork at the Site (WA 2015). No further analysis is recommended for the ceramic building material or animal bone, but where appropriate, information gathered as part of this assessment will be adapted for use in the overall publication report.
- 7.2.4 The coins have already been reported as potential Treasure to the British Museum and to the local Coroner (Treasure case no. 2017 T323) who will eventually decide upon their status under the *Treasure Act 1996*. They will be fully described and their significance discussed in the overall publication report.

#### *Environmental*

- 7.2.5 Some of the samples assessed in previous stages have been analysed (Wyles forthcoming). The new samples assessed at this stage have little potential of adding new information and therefore analysis is not recommended.

### 7.3 Publication

- 7.3.1 The results of the Stage 5 watching brief, particularly the discovery of the coin hoard, are of significant archaeological interest and merit publication. The results of the watching brief will be integrated with the results from the earlier stages of work, which have been proposed

for publication in *Transactions of the Bristol & Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*. The working title of the article is: *The Landscape of Hucclecote Roman villa: excavations at Mayfield Place, Churchdown Lane, Gloucester, 2014-16*.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

8.1.1 The project archive will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum & Art Gallery under Accession Number GLRCM 2014.14. Prior to deposition the archive will be temporarily stored at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Bristol under Site Code 103734. Deposition of the archive with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **8.2 Archive**

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

8.2.2 A copy of the fieldwork report and ArcGIS shapefiles of the Stage 5 watching brief area will be supplied to the Gloucester HER.

### **8.3 OASIS**

8.3.1 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/projects/oasis/> has been initiated for the archaeological work (**wessexar1-182207**) and key fields in regard of the excavation have been completed on Details, Location and Creators Forms. All appropriate parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Gloucester Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

### **8.4 Storage**

8.4.1 The Site archive will be temporarily stored at Wessex Archaeology's Bristol office until the publication report has been compiled and the archive has been consolidated and packaged prior to deposition with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery.

### **8.5 Discard policy**

8.5.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (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.

### **8.6 Copyright**

8.6.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights* regulations 2003.

## 8.7 Security Copy

- 8.7.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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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## 10 APPENDICES

### 10.1 Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Type	Description	Depth (m bgl)
8000	Layer	Tarmac.	0–0.03
8001	Layer	Bedding for 8000. Orange sub-rounded sand and gravel.	0.03–0.1
8002	Layer	Bedding for 8000. Grey angular stone rubble.	0.1–0.3
8003	Layer	Subsoil. Yellowish-grey clay loam with rare sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	0.3+
8004	Fill	Backfill of modern evaluation trench.	-
8005	Cut	Evaluation trench.	-
8006	Layer	Modern made ground. Mid brown sandy silt with brick, and gravel inclusions.	0–0.5
8007	Layer	Topsoil. Mid brown silty clay.	0.5–0.88
8008	Layer	Modern concrete.	0.5–0.86
8009	Layer	Modern made ground. Brown sandy clay with small brick and stone inclusions.	0.5–0.75
9000	Layer	Modern made ground. Mixed deposit of grey silty clay, brick, stone and concrete rubble.	0–0.65
9001	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones and occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.6–0.8
9002	Cut	Ditch. North–south aligned. 1.7 m wide, over 0.25 m deep. Not fully excavated.	0.6–0.85+
9003	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 9002. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions.	0.6–0.85+
9004	Cut	Ditch. North–south aligned. 1.2 m wide, over 0.25 m deep. Not fully excavated.	0.65–0.95+
9005	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 9004. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions.	0.65–0.95+
9006	Cut	Ditch. North–south aligned. 0.65 m wide, over 0.1 m deep. Not fully excavated.	0.8–0.95+
9007	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 9006. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions.	0.8–0.95+
9008	Cut	Ditch. North–south aligned. 1.5 m wide, over 0.25 m deep. Not fully excavated.	0.7–0.95+
9009	Fill	Secondary fill of ditch 9008. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions.	0.7–0.95+
9010	Layer	Rubble spread. Mixture of mid greyish brown clay and stone rubble with sparse Roman CBM inclusions. 3.7 m wide.	0.5–0.65
9011	Layer	Natural. Orange silty clay with sparse sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.7–0.9
9012	Layer	Natural. Orange sand with common sub-rounded gravel inclusions.	0.9+
9013	Cut	Ditch. North–south aligned. Shallow concave, 1.45 m wide by 0.35 m deep, profile.	0.5–0.85
9014	Fill	Fill of ditch 9013. Dark grey silty sand with sparse sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.5–0.69
9015	Fill	Fill of ditch 9013. Dark greyish brown clayey silt with sparse sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.61–0.85
9016	Cut	Pit/posthole. Sub-circular 0.8–0.9 m wide by 0.5 m deep cut with steep concave sides and an irregular concave base	0.7–1.2
9017	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole 9016. Dark brownish grey silty clay with common sub-angular gravel inclusions and a late Roman con hoard. Possible post-packing at south-west end.	0.7–1.2
9018	Cut	Posthole. Circular, 0.55 m wide by 0.18 m deep cut with steep straight sides and a flat base.	0.7–0.88
9019	Fill	Fill of posthole 9018. Mid brown sandy clay with large sub-angular stone inclusions (post-packing).	0.7–0.88
9020	Layer	Bedding for 8000. Reddish brown sand and angular gravel.	0.1–0.5



Context	Type	Description	Depth (m bgl)
9021	Layer	Buried soil layer. Dark grey clay loam with rare abraded CBM inclusions.	0.5–0.7
9022	Layer	Subsoil. Pale brown clay loam with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.7–1.05
9023	Cut	Posthole. Circular cut with steep straight sides and a concave base. 0.86 m wide and 0.74 m deep. Post-packing evident in fill.	0.7–1.4
9024	Fill	Fill of posthole 9018. Mid brown sandy clay with sparse sub-angular gravel and large angular limestone inclusions (post-packing).	0.7–1.4
9025	Cut	Ditch. North-south aligned linear cut with a shallow concave, 1.25 m wide by 0.36 m deep, profile	0.5–0.86
9026	Fill	Fill of ditch 9025. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions.	0.5–0.86
9027	Cut	Ditch. North-south aligned linear cut with a shallow, concave, 2.2 m wide by 0.6 m deep, profile	0.45–1.05
9028	Fill	Fill of ditch 9027. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions.	0.45–1.05
9029	Cut	Plough furrow. North-south aligned linear cut with a shallow concave, 0.44 m wide by 0.07 m deep, profile	0.7–0.77
9030	Fill	Fill of furrow 9029. Mid greyish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions.	0.7–0.77
9031	Cut	Ditch. North-south aligned linear cut with a shallow, concave, 1.5 m wide by 0.5 m deep, profile	0.4–0.9
9032	Fill	Fill of ditch 9031. Mid brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.4–0.9
9033	Layer	Subsoil. Pale greyish brown silty clay with sparse sub-angular gravel inclusions.	0.35–0.5

## 10.2 Appendix 2: Coin Catalogue

No.	Context	Object Number	Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	RIC	Weight (g)
<b>Uncertain AD 41-250 (1)</b>									
1	9017	307	<i>Sestertius</i>	Illegible	Illegible	Rome	AD 41-250	-	10.58
<b>Uncertain AD 260 – 402 (2)</b>									
2	9017	300	<i>Radiate or Nummus</i>	Illegible	Illegible	-	AD 260-402	-	0.55
3	9017	308	<i>Nummus</i>	Illegible	Illegible	-	AD 310-30	-	0.61
<b>Constantine I (9) London mint (4)</b>									
4	9017	302	<i>Nummus</i>	CONSTANTINVS PF AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	COMITI AVGG NN Sol standing facing left holding globe	-/* PLN	AD 310–12	Vol VII no. 153	3.27



No.	Context	Object Number	Denom.	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	RIC	Weight (g)
5	9017	305	<i>Nummus</i>	IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing facing left with right arm raised and holding globe	S/F PLN	AD 313–14	Vol VII no. 10	2.71
6	9017	312	<i>Nummus</i>	IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing facing left with right arm raised and holding globe	S/F MLL	AD 314–15	Vol VII no. 27	2.66
7	9017	304	<i>Nummus</i>	[...C]ON[STANTINVS...] Laureate bust facing right	SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing facing left with right arm raised and holding globe	T/F PLN	AD 316–17	-	2.91
8	9017	303	<i>Nummus</i>	CONSTANTINVS PF AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing facing left with right arm raised and holding globe	T/F PTR	AD 310-313	Vol VI no. 873	2.96
9	9017	306	<i>Nummus</i>	IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	MARTI CONSERVATORI Mars standing right holding reversed spear and right hand on shield	B /S PTR	AD 315–16	Vol VII no. 80	2.93
10	9017	310	<i>Nummus</i>	CONSTANTINVS PF AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing facing left with right arm raised and holding globe	T/F ATR	AD 316	Vol VII no. 102	3.21
11	9017	309	<i>Nummus</i>	CONSTANTINVS AVG Helmeted and cuirassed bust facing right	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS Globe over altar inscribed VOT/IS/XX	[...]	AD 318–24	Vol VII no 303	3.21
<b>Uncertain mint (1)</b>									
12	9017	301	<i>Nummus</i>	IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG Laureate and cuirassed bust facing right	SOLI INVICTO COMITI Sol standing facing left with right arm raised and holding globe	S/F [...]	AD 313–17	-	3.29
<b>Constantine II (1) London mint (1)</b>									
13	9017	311	<i>Nummus</i>	CONSTANTINVS IVN N C Radiate draped and cuirassed bust facing left	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS Globe over altar inscribed VOT/IS/XX	P/A PLON	AD 321	Vol VII no. 216	2.31



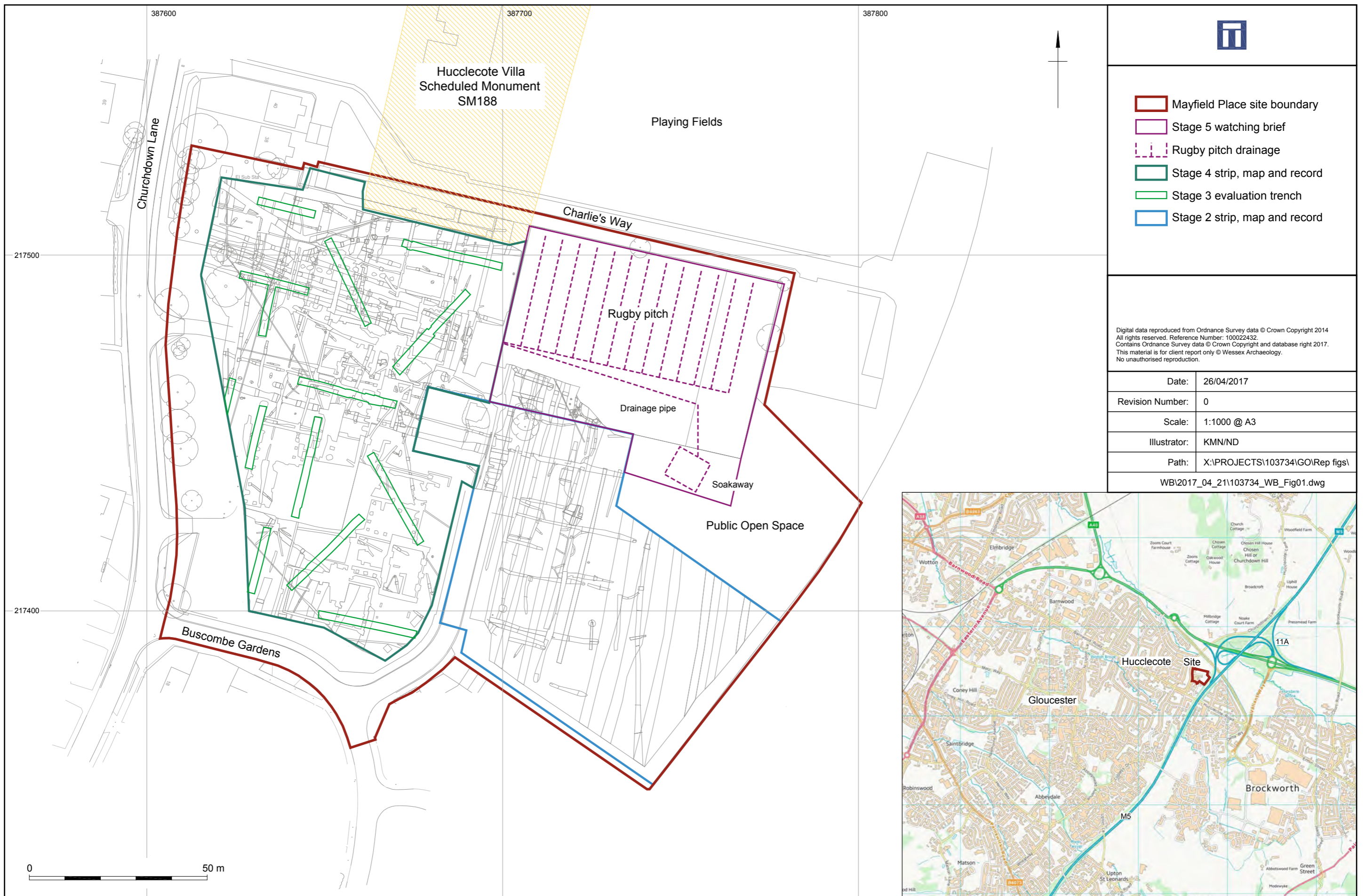
### 10.3 Appendix 3: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
<b>Ditches</b>													
1055	1029	1031	3	10	90	75%	-	-	-	-	-	0/<1 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (A*), coal
1081	1100	1101	6	12	60	60%	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. grain	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i>	0/1 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (A*), coal
1138	1134	1135	8	15	60	55%	A	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain, glume base, spikelet forks	B	<i>Avena/Bromus, Rumex</i> sp.	2/3 ml	Moll-t (A*), Sab (C), coal
1092	1159	1160	10	14	50	70%	C	B	Triticeae grain frags, glume base, spikelet forks	-	-	1/2 ml	Moll-f (C), Sab (C), coal
1057	1217	1218	13	30	80	55%	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, glume base, spikelet forks	A	<i>Avena</i> sp. awn, <i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Anthemis, Rumex</i> sp., <i>Fallopia, Trifolium/Medicago, Lolium/Festuca</i>	3/5 ml	Moll-t (A), Sab (B), coal
4041	3412	3413	4001	19	40	5%	A	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), glume base, spikelet forks	A	<i>Avena/Bromus, Carduus, Rumex</i> sp. <i>Vicia/Lathyrus, Plantago</i> sp., <i>Anthemis, Trifolium/Medicago</i>	10/7 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (A*)
1084	3961	3949	4011	39	40	5%	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, glume base, spikelet forks	A	<i>Avena</i> sp. awn, <i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Lolium/Festuca</i>	3/3 ml	Moll-t (A*), Sab (B)
	3970	3971	4013	40	25	5%	A	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, glume base, spikelet forks	A	<i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus, Plantago</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus, Trifolium/Medicago, Chenopodium, Anthemis</i>	2/2 ml	Moll-t (A), Sab (C)
9031	9032	-	5002	8	40	1%, C, E	A	B	<u><i>Triticum</i> sp. grains and glume bases, cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> and Triticeae grains</u>	C	<u>Polygonaceae, Poaceae (<i>Poa/Phleum</i>), Viciaeae</u>	1ml	<u>Moll-t, Moll-f, Sab-f</u>
<b>Pits</b>													
	1219	1220	14	16	350	10%	A	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), glume base, spikelet forks	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell, <i>Rumex</i> sp., Cyperaceae	2/15 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (A), Sab (A), coal



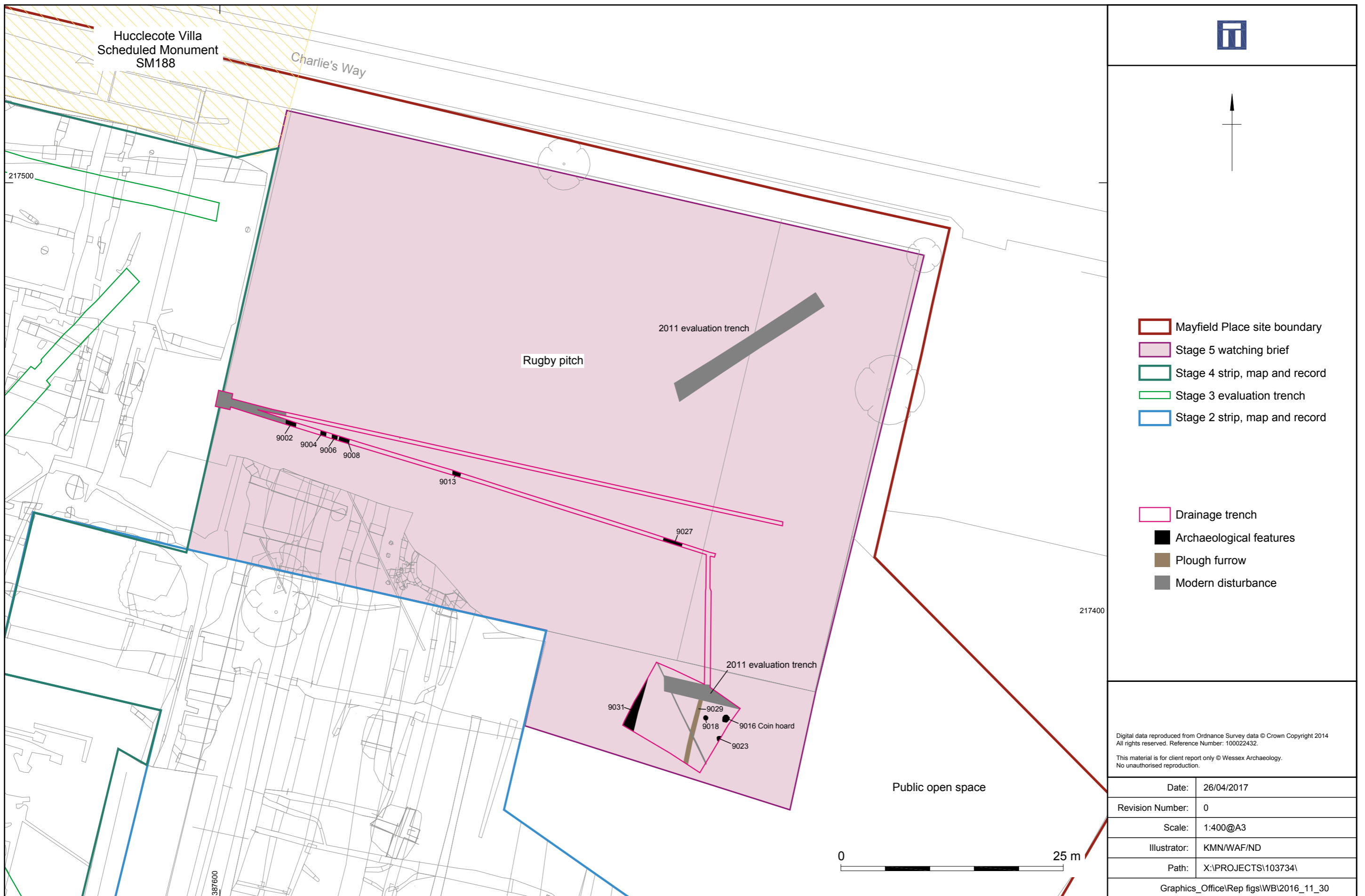
Feature	Context	Group	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
	1127	1227	15	12	120	5%	A**	A***	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> , cf. <i>dicoccum</i> ) + <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, glume base, spikelet forks	A**	<i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp. awn, <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> , <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Plantago</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp., <i>Viola</i> sp., Cyperaceae	15/10 ml	Moll-t (A*), Moll-f (A), coal
	1127	1305	16	20	1200	n/a	C	B	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), glume base, spikelet forks	B	<i>Plantago</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp.	10/10 ml	Moll-f (A), Sab (A)
	3432	3435	4003	20	400	80%	C	B	Triticeae grains, glume bases	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp.	<1/1 ml	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (B)
4037	3550	3562	4006	40	175	n/a	A*	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ) grains, glume bases, spikelet forks	A	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Sherardia</i> , <i>Trifolium/medicago</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> shell	20/20 ml	Moll-t (A*), Sab (A)
4057	3805	3809	4009	4	60	15%	-	C	Triticeae glume base	-		2/2 ml	Moll-t (A), Moll-f (C)
		3969	4012	39	25	10%	A*	A*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>spelta</i> ), <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, glume base, spikelet forks	B	<i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Plantago</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	2/2 ml	Moll-t (A), Sab (C), coal
9016	9017	-	5000	40	30	40%, B, E, I	C	C	<i>Triticum</i> sp. and glume base, Triticeae grain fragments	C	Poaceae grain, <i>Potentilla</i> sp., indet. seed capsule	1ml	-
<b>Posthole</b>													
9018	9019	-	5001	10	5	1%, B, E	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae	1ml	-

Key: A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; The new samples assessed in this stage are underlined.



Mayfield Place site location showing stages of investigations

Figure 1



Stage 5 watching brief area showing feature locations

Figure 2



Plate 1: General view of ground reduction in the new rugby pitch area



Plate 2: Drainage trench showing ditches 9002, 9004, 9006 and 9008, looking south-east


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Plate 3: Ditch 9031, looking south



Plate 4: Posthole 9018, looking south


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Plate 5: Posthole 9023, looking south



Plate 6: Coin hoard pit 9016, looking west



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Plate 7: The Mayfield Place coin hoard

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