

**ALBION HOUSE,  
77 SOUTHGATE STREET,  
GLOUCESTER.**

**NGR: 382903.218179**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASES 2 and 3),  
MITIGATION (PHASE 4) AND  
WATCHING BRIEF (PHASE 5)**

October 2016  
Report No. 1142



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES**

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**Quality Assurance**

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## SUMMARY

Between the 19<sup>th</sup> February and 17<sup>th</sup> June 2016 Foundations Archaeology undertook a phased programme of archaeological investigations during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Albion House, 77 Southgate Street, Gloucester (NGR: 382903.218179). The project was commissioned by Dr Peter Wardle on behalf of Mark Holland Group.

The archaeological works, which were undertaken subsequent to a previous archaeological evaluation within the site (Phase 1), consisted of two further phases of evaluation (Phases 2 and 3), a programme of mitigation (Phase 4) and a watching brief (Phase 5).

The investigations have established that significant archaeological deposits are present within the site and that these are, in places, situated 0.50m (approximately 13.40m AOD) below Modern ground.

Partial excavation of these deposits suggested that the earliest significant on-site remains comprised a probable Roman substantial roadside ditch, which was located adjacent to Southgate Street, as well as two possibly associated later Roman 'roadside' graded inhumations. A possible unused grave cut was also present. It should be noted however, that due to the limited nature of the investigations, the date of the substantial ditch remained tentative. Analysis of the human skeletal remains indicated that they were probably older females, who may have been of some social status.

Comparative analysis has indicated that the late Roman burials present within the site are likely to be related to, and represent a continuation of, the Roman South Gate Cemetery, located approximately 100m to the east. If this is the case, then the cemetery is potentially significantly more extensive than previously thought.

Numerous dispersed pits and postholes, some of which post-dated the in-fill of the substantial ditch, represented evidence for Medieval to Post-medieval activity within the site. A fairly substantial Medieval or later ditch was also present at the east of the site.

The archaeological remains exposed in Trenches 3A, B, C and D were recorded in plan and preserved *in-situ*. This was achieved by covering the exposed archaeological horizon with a geotextile membrane, which was subsequently sealed by at least 300mm of crushed stone. The new-build foundations comprised a concrete floor slab, which was situated above the layer of crushed stone. Limited deeper service excavations were subject to watching brief.

## GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

### *Archaeology*

For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

### *CA*

Cotswold Archaeology (formerly Cotswold Archaeological Trust)

### *CBM*

Ceramic building material.

### *Medieval*

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *circa* AD 1500.

### *Natural*

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

### *NGR*

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

### *OD*

Ordnance datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

### *OS*

Ordnance Survey.

### *Roman*

The period traditionally dated between AD 43 and *circa* AD 410.

### *Saxon*

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 19<sup>th</sup> February and 17<sup>th</sup> June 2016 Foundations Archaeology undertook a phased programme of archaeological investigations during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Albion House, 77 Southgate Street, Gloucester (NGR: 382903.218179). The project was commissioned by Dr Peter Wardle on behalf of Mark Holland Group.
- 1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with approved Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI), produced by Foundations Archaeology (2016a,b,c) and the Historic Environment Consultancy (2016). The archaeological works were carried out in line with *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation/Field Evaluation/Watching Brief*, issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014).
- 1.3 This document presents the findings of the archaeological works.

## 2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The study area is located to the south of the centre of Gloucester, immediately to the southeast of Southgate Street (A4301). It is bounded to the northeast by the car park of Southgate House and to the southeast and southwest by offices and residential dwellings. At the time of the fieldwork the site comprised vacant and partially derelict/demolished buildings, with areas of tarmac car park. The site is situated approximately 340m east of the River Severn, at approximately 14m AOD and the underlying geology is recorded as *Blue Lias Formation* and *Charmouth Mudstone Formation* (undifferentiated) – mudstone (BGS online viewer).
- 2.2 A heritage statement and archaeological desk based assessment has been undertaken for the site (Historic Environment Consultancy 2015), which should be read in conjunction with this report.
  - 2.2.1 The assessment noted that “*despite lying outside the Roman and Medieval town walls, the area around Albion House has a proven continual archaeological record from the Roman settlement of the area to the present day. There is potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period onwards to be found in areas of open space to the rear of the Albion House, where these areas are undisturbed by intrusive groundworks, caused by the construction of Modern buildings and cellars*”.
  - 2.2.2 Archaeological interventions in the area have identified Post-medieval features at minimum heights of only 0.3m below the Modern ground surface, at the car park in Southgate Street, opposite the site, with Medieval deposits at 0.4m, Roman deposits at 0.75m and natural ground at 1.3m. Excavations at Southgate House to

- the north of the site identified archaeological deposits beneath 1.2m of Modern made-ground. Recording at the junction of Southgate Street and Norfolk Street failed to identify any archaeological deposits, with natural clays at 1.0m below the Modern ground surface.
- 2.3 A previous evaluation within the site (Phase 1; Foundations Archaeology 2015) identified the presence of a possible Roman ditch, a possible Medieval ditch and two Post-medieval pits, which were present beneath an average of 0.7m of non-significant overburden.
- 2.4 The site therefore contained the potential for the preservation of archaeological deposits, predominately related to the Roman period and later.
- 2.5 Subsequent to the evaluation, planning permission (**15/00672/COU**), with a condition requiring archaeological mitigation, was granted for the redevelopment of the site.
- 2.6 The works undertaken as a result of the archaeological condition consisted of two phases of archaeological evaluation (Phases 2 and 3), a programme of mitigation (Phase 4) and a subsequent watching brief (Phase 5). This report presents the findings of the Phase 2 – 5 archaeological works.
- 2.6.1 The archaeological remains exposed in Trenches 3A, B, C and D (Figure 4) were recorded in plan and preserved *in-situ*. This was achieved by covering the exposed archaeological horizon with a geotextile membrane, which was subsequently sealed by at least 300mm of crushed stone. The new-build foundations comprised a concrete floor slab, which was situated above the layer of crushed stone. Limited deeper service excavations were subject to watching brief. The detailed mitigation strategy is presented in Appendix 7.

### **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological works were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn, this would allow reasonable planning/mitigation decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for any areas affected by the development.
- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, with particular regard to the themes of activity within the Roman and

Medieval extra-mural areas and the transition between the Medieval and Post-medieval settlement.

- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site, including the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion (basements, foundations, services etc).
- To establish the potential for significant environmental deposits.
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable that archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed.
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.
- To produce a site archive for deposition with Gloucester Museum and to provide information for accession to the Gloucestershire County Council HER.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Evaluation trenches (**Phase 2**; Trenches 2A and B) were excavated at the location of proposed new build 'Block B', as shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4. Due to the presence of significant archaeological remains, including a graded inhumation, it was agreed that the evaluation area should be extended to incorporate the entire footprint of the proposed new build (**Phase 3**; Trenches 3A, B, C and D). Further archaeological deposits, including another graded inhumation, were exposed within the Phase 3 trenching area.
- 4.2 All non-significant overburden was removed to the top of the archaeological deposits or natural, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter, cleaning and excavation was conducted manually by suitably qualified archaeologists.
- 4.3 Trenches 2A and 2B were subject to levels of archaeological investigation commensurate with that required for evaluation. The archaeological remains present at the base of the Phase 3 trenches were generally recorded in plan only, as it was agreed that these would be covered and preserved *in-situ*, beneath the foundations of the proposed new build.

- 4.4 The two graved inhumations were present at relatively shallow depths and, as such, had the potential to be damaged by the proposed groundworks. It was therefore agreed that they would be subjected to full archaeological recording, excavation and reporting (**Phase 4**). A Ministry of Justice licence (**Ref. No. 16-0033**) was obtained prior to the exhumation works.
- 4.5 Subsequent to the Phase 4 works, an archaeological watching brief (**Phase 5**) was undertaken during ground-reduction related to the construction of new build 'Block C', at the east of the site.
- 4.6 All archaeological observation, excavation and recording was undertaken in accordance with the relevant WSIs and ClfA standard and guidance notes. Any deviation from the approved methodologies was agreed between Andrew Armstrong of Gloucester City Council, Dr Peter Wardle of the Historic Environment Consultancy and Andrew Hood of Foundations Archaeology.

## 5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the works is given in Appendix 1 and a Harris Matrix is presented in Figure 9. Specialist reports on the recovered pottery, human bone and animal bone are presented in Appendices 2 – 4, as well as a miscellaneous finds list in Appendix 5, a radiocarbon certificate in Appendix 6 and a copy of the mitigation strategy in Appendix 7.
- 5.2 Visibility conditions were generally very good and moderately well preserved archaeological deposits were present between 0.50m and 1.50m below the Modern ground level, at approximately 13.20m – 13.40m AOD.
- 5.3 Natural clay substrates were exposed in Trenches 2A and 2B and were present at approximately 13m AOD. A plastic clay alluvium (1008)/(1010), which was situated directly above the natural, was present at the west of the site, within Trench 2A.
- 5.4 Layers (1001), (1011), (1017), (1018), (1029), (1047) and (1048) were stratigraphically early and the associated ceramics indicated that they were most likely to be Roman soil layers, although, it was uncertain if they represented former plough/sub soils or dumped material.
- 5.5 **Ditch [1019]** was cut through Roman soil layers (1017) and (1018), which contained 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman pottery and into the top of the natural clay. The feature was only partially excavated, however, it was clear that it represented a substantial ditch, which was at least 8m long, 3m wide and 1m deep (Figures 3, 4 and 7). It was aligned northeast – southwest and was parallel to Southgate Street and therefore most likely represented a Roman roadside ditch, which was located to the southeast of the Roman road, to the south of the Roman town. Stratigraphic

- excavation across the ditch indicated that it contained multiple fills, which yielded Roman pottery spanning 2<sup>nd</sup> to late 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries, animal bone, oyster shell, a small corroded iron artefact and a small fragment of glass. Numerous steep soil profiles suggested that the ditch may have been re-cut on more than one occasion, although, due to the limited nature of the investigation this remained uncertain. Five sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from possible ditch fills (1072) and (1076), which suggested that parts of the ditch may have been in-filled in the Medieval period, although, these artefacts were recovered whilst hand-cleaning across the top of exposed deposits and, as such, did not represent securely stratified material.
- 5.6 **Graves [1002] and [1049]** were both aligned northwest – southeast, perpendicular to the line of Southgate Street and ditch [1019]. Each grave contained a single inhumation (1003)/(1050), which had been interred in the supine position, with the head/upper body to the northwest. There was no evidence for associated grave goods or funerary attire. Both of the interred individuals were likely to have been older females (50 – 70 years) and analysis of the skeletal remains indicated that neither of them had suffered significant degenerative joint disease, which may suggest that they were women of some social status.
- 5.6.1 Both of the graves were cut into the top of probable Roman soil layers and the inhumations/grave fills were associated with fragments of Roman pottery, which spanned the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century. A radiocarbon determination (Appendix 6) obtained from skeleton (1050) indicated that these burials most likely dated to the later Roman period.
- 5.7 **Pit [1039], posthole [1041] and cut feature [1023]** were all demonstrably later than the in-fills of ditch [1019]. Further dispersed possible pits and postholes were present in Trenches 3A, B and C, some of which were clearly situated on top of, and therefore later than, the in-filled ditch. Limited dating evidence indicated that the majority of these features most likely represented Medieval to Post-medieval activity. Further pits ([1083], [1046], [1032] and possibly (1013)), probably dating to this period, were present at the southeast of the site, within Trenches 2B and 3D. Posthole [1041] contained an *in-situ* wooden post (1093) and therefore probably represented a relatively late feature.
- 5.8 **Ditch [1030]** was only partially excavated, however, pottery recovered from the associated ditch fill (1015) indicated that this feature related to Medieval or later activity; although the precise function of the ditch was unclear.
- 5.9 **Pit [1005]** resembled a grave, however, hand excavation failed to recover any human remains and, therefore, the interpretation of this feature remained uncertain. It is possible, however, that it may be an unused grave cut, examples of which were present in the Roman cemetery (hereafter the South Gate Cemetery), located approximately 100m east of the site (Holbrook and Bateman 2008, p94; graves 10 and 11).

- 5.10 **Watching Brief:** The footprint of new build ‘Block C’ was reduced by up to 0.55m below the Modern ground surface. All of the removed deposits contained early Modern – Modern material and no archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were present within the observed works area.
- 5.11 The recovered artefact assemblage comprised Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval pottery, Roman CBM and sandstone roofing tile, a small amount of slag, animal bone, oyster shell, a metal artefact and a piece of glass, as well as two articulated human skeletons.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The evidence for on-site activity can be compared and contrasted with known features and deposits within the vicinity of the site.

### Roman

- 6.2 Limited stratigraphic and artefactual evidence indicated that substantial ditch [1019] most likely dated to the Roman period. The excavations at the South Gate Cemetery, approximately 100m to the east of the site, revealed evidence for multiple phases of burial (Holbrook and Bateman 2008). The latest phase of activity within the cemetery (Phase 3) comprised six graved inhumations and an unused grave, all of which were apparently situated within ditched burial enclosures (Figure 12, Roman Phase 3). The ditches were fairly substantial, up to 1.8m wide, and were set on a similar alignment to ditch [1019]. It is therefore possible that ditch [1019] was part of a ditched burial enclosure, similar to the Phase 3 burial enclosures within the South Gate Cemetery.
- 6.2.1 It was not possible to rule out the potential that ditch [1019] represented part of a continuous linear roadside ditch; a 1980 watching brief, approximately 65m north of the site, on the eastern side of Southgate Street identified ‘*the shoulder of the Roman street alignment with suspect side ditch extending south beyond the colonia south gate*’ (Garrod 1981). Excavations immediately to the north of the site did not reveal a similar feature; however, this excavation area was located approximately 10-13m east of Southgate Street and was therefore likely to have been situated to the east of the line of a roadside ditch (Atkin 1990, p3; Bank of England, site 36/88).
- 6.2.2 It should also be noted that, due to the limited nature of the current excavations, a Roman date for ditch [1019] remains somewhat tentative; possible Medieval roadside ditches have been recorded during nearby investigations. Excavation at Southgate Gallery, approximately 100m to the north of the site, on the northwest side of Southgate Street, identified a linear roadside ditch, which was interpreted as the east boundary of the Norman Castle orchard (*ibid.*, p3 and 4; Southgate



- Gallery, site 3/89). This ditch was not directly comparable to ditch [1019], as it was demonstrably stratigraphically later than late Saxon/early Medieval features and was situated on the opposite side of Southgate Street. The 1980 watching brief described above also recorded a 12<sup>th</sup> century '(street) *side ditch*' at the east of Southgate Street (Garrod 1981).
- 6.2.3 Possible Roman ditch [1009], which was identified and recorded during the Phase 1 evaluation works (Foundations Archaeology 2015), was not securely dated; however, it was stratigraphically earlier than a possible Medieval ditch and its alignment and width, up to 1.3m, correlated well with the Roman Phase 3 and possibly Phase 2 ditches present in the excavations to the east (Holbrook and Bateman 2008; also see Figure 2, Figure 11, Roman Phase 2 and Figure 12, Roman Phase 3). Further Roman ditches, which may be related to this feature, are also recorded to the west and north of the site (Historic Environment Consultancy 2015, p38-39).
- 6.3 The two graded inhumations ([1002]/(1003) and [1049]/(1050)) and the possible unused grave [1005] are relatively securely dated to the later Roman period, most probably the later 4<sup>th</sup> century. This fits well with the South Gate Cemetery Phase 3 burials, the grave fills of which were associated with later 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery (Holbrook and Bateman 2008, p94).
- 6.3.1 The Albion House graves were aligned northwest – southeast, which most likely represented a co-axial equivalence to the northeast – southwest alignment of the South Gate Cemetery Phase 3 burials. The occurrence of possible unused graves at both the South Gate Cemetery and Albion House indicated that similar burial processes were being undertaken at both sites. It is therefore possible that the Albion House burials, along with a possibly associated substantial enclosure ditch, represent part of the South Gate Cemetery. If this is the case, then the cemetery is potentially significantly more extensive than previously thought (*ibid.*, p103.)
- 6.3.2 The occurrence of a single north – south aligned burial, recorded during excavations immediately north of the site (Atkin 1990, p3; Bank of England, site 36/88), suggests that the cemetery may extend further to the north; although, based on its alignment, the burial is most likely to be associated with the (earlier Roman) Phase 1 burial activity identified during the excavations to the east (Holbrook and Bateman 2008).

### **Medieval and later**

- 6.4 Possible Medieval ditch [1006], which was identified and recorded during the Phase 1 evaluation works (Foundations Archaeology 2015) was poorly dated; however, it was stratigraphically later than possible Roman ditch [1009] and contained a small amount of *Malvernian* ware 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century Medieval pottery. It was therefore most likely to date to the Medieval period or later and is

- possibly related to a backland boundary shown on Speed's map of 1610 (Figure 13); although, it is uncertain if the boundary shown on this map is an open ditch or a track/path. This boundary is not present on the Ordnance Survey 1831 map or later.
- 6.4.1 Ditch [1030] most likely dated to the Medieval period or later; however, it was only partially investigated and it did not appear to relate to any features shown on historic maps. The form, date and function of ditch [1030] therefore remained highly uncertain.
- 6.5 The Phase 2 to 3 works identified numerous possible pits, some of which were confirmed by excavation. Most of these features appeared to be stratigraphically later than Roman layers and probably represented Medieval or later activity. Medieval and later backland rubbish and cess pits were recorded behind a building on the Southgate Street frontage during excavations immediately north of the site (Atkin 1990, p3; Bank of England, site 36/88) and, therefore, some of the pits at the Albion House site possibly represented a continuation of this activity.
- 6.5.1 Pit [1039], as well as the other possible pits visible in plan within Trenches 3A and 3B (Figure 4), were located relatively close to Southgate Street, at the probable location of the street frontage dwellings shown on Speed's map of 1610 (Figure 13). It is unlikely that these pits would have been dug through floor surfaces and, as such, their presence suggests that the street frontage must have been open ground at some point in the Medieval period or later. It is possible that this open ground phase may have been related to evidence for later Medieval settlement abandonment and reorganisation present in the Southgate Gallery excavations to the north of the site (Atkin 1990, p4; Southgate Gallery, site 3/89), or the razing of the Southgate suburbs prior to the siege of Gloucester in 1643.
- 6.5.2 Further evidence for potentially significant landscape change was provided by pits [1004] and [1012], which were recorded during the Phase 1 evaluation; these features were cut into the in-filled remains of probable former backland boundary ditch [1006].

## 7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The archaeological works have established that significant archaeological deposits are present within the site and that these are, in places, situated 0.50m (approximately 13.40m AOD) below Modern ground.
- 7.2 Partial excavation of these deposits suggested that the earliest significant on-site remains comprised a probable Roman substantial roadside ditch, which was located adjacent to Southgate Street, as well as two possibly associated late Roman 'roadside' graded inhumations. A possible unused grave cut was also present. It should be noted however, that due to the limited nature of the

- investigations, the date of the substantial ditch remained tentative. Analysis of the human skeletal remains indicated that they were probably older females, who may have been of some social status.
- 7.3 Comparative analysis has indicated that the late Roman burials present within the site are likely to be related to, and represent a continuation of, the Roman South Gate Cemetery, located approximately 100m to the east. If this is the case, then the cemetery is potentially significantly more extensive than previously thought.
- 7.4 Numerous dispersed pits and postholes, some of which post-dated the in-fill of the substantial ditch, represented evidence for Medieval to Post-medieval activity within the site. A fairly substantial Medieval or later ditch was also present at the east of the site.
- 7.5 Upon the completion of the archaeological site works, which included the exhumation of the two burials, the archaeological deposits were appropriately covered by the developer, with a view to preservation *in-situ*, beneath the new-build foundation slab.
- 7.6 The archive is currently held at the offices of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited within 12 months with Gloucester City Museum under accession code GLRCM : 2016.38.
- 7.7 A short report, supported by appropriate plans and photographs, will be submitted for publication in *Glevensis* and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

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## 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Hood and Sam McAdams.

### APPENDIX 1: The Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1001	3	2	0.16	Layer of tan green gritty clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1028, [1002], [1005]
[1002]	1.2	0.5	0.06	Base of northwest - southeast aligned grave with a shallow, flat profile. Contained inhumation (1003) and grave fill (1004).	1001	1003
1003	1	0.3	0.06	Inhumation; northwest - southeast aligned skeleton. Supine position. Head and shoulders truncated at the northwest, feet truncated at the southeast. No associated grave goods. Similar to skeleton (1050).	[1002]	1004
1004	1.2	0.5	0.06	Fill of grave [1002]; grey brown clay sand.	1003	1028
[1005]	1.13	0.5	0.14	Sub-rectangular/linear pit with a shallow, flat profile. Truncated at the southeast by Modern disturbance. Contained fill 1006. Uncertain relationship with layer 1028.	1001	1006
1006	1.13	0.5	0.14	Fill of pit [1005]; dark grey brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Uncertain relationship with layer 1028.	[1005]	Modern o/burden
1007	1.3	1.14	0.46	Fill of feature [1023]; dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent patches of beige green plastic clay. Similar to fill 1040.	[1023]	1024
1008	2	0.7	0.2	Layer of tan plastic clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Possible alluvium. Equivalent to layer 1010.	1092	[1019], [1023]
1009	0.6	1.5	0.5	Fill of ditch [1019]; brown clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional large stones.	1036, 1037	[1041]
1010	2.1	0.75	0.15	Layer of tan brown plastic clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Possible alluvium. Equivalent to layer 1008.	1091	[1019], 1017
1011	1.05	1.05	?	Deposit of green gritty clay sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Possibly equivalent to layer 1001.	?	Modern o/burden
1012	2.1	1.2	0.38	Natural beige and blue plastic clay. Equivalent to 1016, 1091 and 1092.	na	[1046], [1030], 1013, 1029

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1013	0.6	0.37	?	Possible pit or posthole; brown clay sand. Feature visible in plan; not excavated.	1012	Modern o/burden
1014	1.4	0.75	0.54	Fill of pit [1046]; brown plastic clay sand, which contained occasional stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	1043	Modern o/burden
1015	2.07	2.05	0.49	Fill of ditch [1030]; variable dark to blue green plastic, wet clay sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Not fully excavated.	[1030]	1031
1016	2.1	1.1	0.29	Natural beige and orange plastic clay. Equivalent to 1012, 1091 and 1092.	na	[1030]
1017	?	1.03	0.24	Layer of tan beige plastic clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.	1010	1018
1018	?	0.83	0.28	Layer of brown plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small stones and occasional small fragments of CBM.	1017	[1019]
[1019]	>2.10	>2.9	>0.97	Northeast - southwest aligned ditch with steep, sloping sides. Contained fills 1009, 1020, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1022, 1038 and 1094. Not fully excavated.	1018, 1008	1022, 1020, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1094
1020	?	0.9	0.46	Fill of ditch [1019]; dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	[1019]	1021
1021	?	1.5	0.24	Layer of brown clay silt, which contained occasional small stones. Probably equivalent to layer 1024.	1020	Modern o/burden
1022	?	0.48	0.49	Probable fill of ditch [1019]; dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional small stones. Similar to fill 1020.	[1019]	[1023]
[1023]	1.3	1.14	0.46	Cut feature with a steep sloping eastern edge. Contained fill 1007. Not fully excavated.	1022, 1008	1007
1024	?	1.3	0.3	Layer of dark brown beige clay sand silt. Probably equivalent to layer 1021.	1007	Modern o/burden
1025				Void: equivalent to 1001 and 1047.		
[1026]				Void: equivalent to cut feature [1083].		
1027	1.4	0.7	0.26	Fill of cut feature [1083]; dark brown clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Equivalent to fill 1084.	[1083]	Modern o/burden

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1028	2	0.8	0.3	Layer of dark brown clay silt sand, which contained occasional small stones.	1001, 1004	Modern o/burden
1029	1.1	0.14	0.19	Layer of grey green gritty clay sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	1012	[1030], 1031
				Similar to layer 1001.		
[1030]	2.07	2.05	0.49	Northeast - southwest aligned ditch with steep sloping sides. Contained fill 1015.	1012, 1016, 1029	1015
				Not fully excavated.		
1031	2.1	0.14	0.76	Layer of variable dark grey brown clay silt sand, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones.	1015, 1029	[1032]
[1032]	?	1.35	0.54	Cut feature, possibly a pit, with a steep, rounded profile. Only partially visible in section. Contained fills 1033 and 1034.	1031	1033
1033	?	1.35	0.33	Fill of cut feature [1032]; light brown clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	[1032]	1034
1034	?	1.35	0.35	Fill of cut feature [1032]; plastic beige and grey clay.	1033	Modern wall base
1035	?	0.7	0.4	Fill of ditch [1019]; grey green gritty clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	[1019]	1036
1036	0.6	0.8	0.48	Fill of ditch [1019]; dark grey clay silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1035, 1038	1009
1037	0.6	0.3	0.45	Fill of ditch [1019]; light brown gritty clay sand.	[1019]	1009, [1039]
1038	?	0.5	0.18	Fill of ditch [1019]; beige grey plastic clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[1019]	1036
[1039]	1	0.67	0.4	Sub-circular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. Contained fill 1040.	1037, 1094	1040
1040	1	0.67	0.4	Fill of pit [1039]; dark brown clay sand, which contained frequent patches of beige green plastic clay. Similar to fill 1007.	[1039]	[1041]
[1041]	0.44	0.43	0.5	Sub-circular posthole with vertical sides. Contained wooden post 1093 and post-packing fill 1042. Not fully excavated.	1009, 1040	1093
1042	0.44	0.43	0.5	Fill of posthole [1041]; dark brown gritty clay. Post-packing fill.	1093	Modern o/burden
1043	?	0.47	0.17	Fill of pit [1046]; pink (heated?) gritty clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	1044	1014
1044	?	0.47	0.13	Fill of pit [1046]; grey green clay silt.	1045	1043
1045	0.65	0.49	0.21	Fill of pit [1046]; variable grey pink brown plastic, wet gritty clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	[1046]	1044
[1046]	1.4	0.75	0.75	Probable sub-circular pit with vertical sides. Contained fills 1014, 1043, 1044 and 1045.	1031	1045
				Not fully excavated.		

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1047	3.3	2.1	?	Layer of tan green gritty clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	?	[1049], [1083]
				Similar to layers 1001 and 1048.		
1048	2	0.9	?	Layer of dark green gritty clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	?	Modern o/burden
[1049]	1.6	0.65	0.15	Base of northwest - southeast aligned grave with a shallow, flat profile. Contained inhumation 1050 and grave fill 1051.	1047	1050
1050	1.5	0.35	0.1	Inhumation; northwest - southeast aligned skeleton. Supine position, head at the northwest, facing southwest. Feet truncated at the southeast. No associated grave goods.	[1049]	1051
				Similar to skeleton 1003.		
1051	1.6	0.65	0.15	Fill of grave [1049]; dark brown clay silt.	1050	Modern o/burden
1052	1.6	0.78	?	Deposit of khaki plastic gritty clay, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Similar/equivalent to layer 1018. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1053	2.2	1.5	?	Deposit of grey brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1054	1.7	1.05	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained frequent patches of beige green plastic clay and occasional stones. Recorded in plan only; possible pit.	?	Modern o/burden
1055	0.43	0.3	?	Deposit of light brown clay silt, which contained frequent small stones. Similar to deposit 1057. Recorded in plan only; possible posthole.	?	Modern o/burden
1056	2.5	1.88	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional small stones. Similar to fill 1068. Recorded in plan only; probable fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1057	0.28	0.26	?	Deposit of light brown clay silt, which contained frequent small stones. Similar to deposit 1055. Recorded in plan only; possible posthole.	?	Modern o/burden
1058	2.4	1.85	?	Deposit of mixed brown beige clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. Recorded in plan only; possible fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1059	1.35	0.6	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1060	0.6	0.5	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt. Recorded in plan only; possible fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1061	1.55	1.35	?	Deposit of mixed brown clay silt and beige green plastic clay. Recorded in plan only; possible pit.	?	Modern o/burden



CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1062	1.4	0.8	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional patches of beige green plastic	?	Modern o/burden
				clay, occasional stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only; possible pit.		
1063	2	1.4	?	Deposit of light brown clay silt, which contained frequent patches of grey green plastic clay and occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1064	0.8	0.75	?	Deposit of variable brown/dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional stones and occasional fragments of CBM. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1065	2.1	1.1	?	Deposit of dark brown plastic clay silt, which contained occasional patches of beige plastic clay and occasional stones. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1066	4.6	1.65	?	Deposit of variable tan brown plastic gritty clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks and rare flecks of CBM. Similar to deposits 1052 and 1053. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1067	1.5	1.15	?	Deposit of variable brown dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional stones and frequent charcoal flecks, as well as occasional CBM fragments. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1068	4.55	1.65	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Similar to fill 1056. Recorded in plan only; probable fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1069	0.25	0.25	?	Deposit of mid brown gritty clay silt, which contained occasional patches of grey green plastic clay and occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only; possible posthole.	?	Modern o/burden
1070	0.8	0.75	?	Deposit of light khaki brown gritty clay silt. Recorded in plan only; possible pit.	?	Modern o/burden
1071	0.78	0.2	?	Crescent shaped deposit of beige green plastic clay. Recorded in plan only; possible clay lining associated with possible pit 1070.	?	Modern o/burden
1072	2.6	0.68	?	Deposit of variable brown grey clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only; possible fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1073	0.35	0.25	?	Deposit of grey dark brown clay silt, which contained frequent stones. Recorded in plan only; possible posthole.	?	Modern o/burden

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1074	2	2	?	Deposit of brown clay silt, which contained frequent small stones, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of CBM. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1075	1.1	0.82	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained rare patches of grey green plastic clay, frequent stones, frequent charcoal flecks and occasional CBM fragments. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1076	4.2	0.9	?	Deposit of variable brown/dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional patches of grey green plastic clay. Recorded in plan only; possible fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1077	4.2	0.9	?	Deposit of light brown clay silt, which contained frequent patches of dark brown clay silt. Recorded in plan only; possible fill of ditch [1019].	?	Modern o/burden
1078	0.7	0.43	?	Deposit of green tan gritty clay silt. Recorded in plan only. Similar to deposit 1081.	?	Modern o/burden
1079	0.7	0.48	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt. Recorded in plan only; possible pit.	?	Modern o/burden
1080	0.78	0.28	?	Deposit of mixed beige plastic clay and brown clay silt. Recorded in plan only; possible pit.	?	Modern o/burden
1081	2.4	0.5	?	Deposit of green tan gritty clay silt. Recorded in plan only. Similar to deposit 1078.	?	Modern o/burden
1082	0.6	0.36	?	Deposit of tan green gritty clay silt. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
[1083]	1.4	0.7	0.26	Probable sub-oval pit with a steep sloping northern edge. Contained fill 1027/1084. Not fully excavated.	1047	1027, 1084
1084	1.4	0.7	0.26	Fill of cut feature [1083]; equivalent to fill 1027.	[1083]	Modern o/burden
1085	1.7	1.15	?	Deposit of tan gritty clay silt. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1086	1.15	0.7	?	Deposit of tan gritty clay silt. Recorded in plan only. Equivalent to deposit 1085.	?	Modern o/burden
1087	0.75	0.45	?	Deposit of dark brown plastic clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1088	1.6	1.12	?	Deposit of dark brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1089	0.9	0.88	?	Deposit of dark green brown clay silt, which contained occasional charcoal flecks. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden

<b>CXT</b>	<b>L(m)</b>	<b>W(m)</b>	<b>D(m)</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CUTS/LATER THAN</b>	<b>CUT BY/EARLIER THAN</b>
1090	0.83	0.65	?	Deposit of brown clay silt, which contained occasional flecks of CBM. Recorded in plan only.	?	Modern o/burden
1091	2.2	2.05	0.27	Natural substrate; beige blue grey plastic clay.	na	1010
1092	0.57	0.45	0.25	Natural substrate; beige grey plastic clay.	na	1008
1093	0.15	0.15	0.21	Fill of posthole [1041]; dark brown black vertical wooden post. Only present towards the base of the exposed posthole; surrounded by packing fill 1042.	[1041]	1042
1094	?	0.75	0.07	Fill of ditch [1019]; grey brown clay silt.	[1019]	[1039]
1095	0.8	0.2	?	Deposit of grey brown gritty clay silt, which contained occasional stones. Recorded in plan only; possibly associated with deposits 1070 and 1071.	?	Modern o/burden

## **APPENDIX 2: The Pottery**

By Jane Timby

### **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a moderately small assemblage of 127 sherds, weighing appx. 21.3 kg accompanied by 27 fragments (2.3 kg) of ceramic building material (CBM). The pottery includes material of Roman, Medieval and later Medieval/Post-medieval date.
- 1.2 The assemblage was sorted into fabrics based on the colour, texture and nature of the inclusions present in the clay. Known named or traded Roman wares were coded using the National Roman fabric reference system (Tomber and Dore 1998). Other wares, generally of local origin, were coded using the Gloucester Roman type fabric series. Medieval and Post-medieval wares were coded with reference to the Gloucester City fabric reference series (Vince 1983).
- 1.3 Pottery and/or CBM was recovered from 31 defined contexts nearly all of which yielded between one and nine sherds. Twelve sherds came from cxt (1009) and 30 sherds were unstratified.
- 1.4 The condition of the material is quite good with an overall average sherd size of 16.7 g. The sherds are in moderately fresh condition.
- 1.5 For the purposes of the assessment the pottery assemblage was briefly scanned to assess its likely chronology and quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. The assessment was undertaken without any knowledge of the stratigraphic relationship between the contexts. The resulting data is summarised in Ceramics Tables 1 and 2.

### **2 Roman**

- 2.1 Just over half the pottery recovered is Roman and this appears to largely date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 2.2 The pottery is moderately limited in the range of types present, slightly surprising given it comes from an urban assemblage, which generally shows greater diversity.
- 2.3 Imports are represented by just two sherds of samian. Regional imports are dominated by sherds of Dorset black burnished ware (DOR BB1) which account for 19.4% by sherd number. Forms span the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century with flat-rimmed bowls, plain-walled dishes, flanged-rim conical bowls and jars.

- 2.4 Other regional imports include an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium (OXF WH), Young (1977) type M17 dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century; an Oxfordshire red-slipped (OXF RS) beaker with barbotine animal decoration in a particular unusual and rare form, a variant perhaps of Young (1977) type C37 and Oxfordshire red-slipped mortaria (*ibid*) type C97.
- 2.5 Local Severn Valley wares (SVW OX) dominate the Roman assemblage accounting for 39% with examples of flanged bowls, flat rim bowls, and jars.
- 2.6 Other wares include a grog-tempered jar base, Lower Severn Valley grey micaceous ware; Gloucester kilns wares and south-west brown-slipped ware.

### **3 Sub-Roman**

- 3.1 One bodysherd from the unstratified assemblage may be of sub-Roman date. It has a sooted interior and a coarse quartz/quartzite temper. Alternatively it may be a Medieval Herefordshire type.

### **4 Medieval**

- 4.1 Medieval wares account for 32% of the assemblage. The group comprises a mixture of jars / cooking pots and glazed jugs and pitchers. One pitcher is decorated with vertical applied thumbed strips.
- 4.2 Fabrics include Gloucester limestone-tempered ware (Gloucester fabric TF 41b); Malvernian wares (TF 40); Herefordshire Border wares (TF 49; 52), Worcester-type jug (TF 90); Minety ware (TF 44) and possibly Ham Green ware (TF 53).

### **5 Late medieval - Post-medieval**

- 5.1 Some 19 sherds of broadly 15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century date are present including one sherd of Tudor Green (TF 65) from Surrey, several pieces of Herefordshire Border ware (TF 54), Cistercian ware (TF 60) and Midlands Purple proto-stoneware. It was noticeable that there was no later Post-medieval material present.

### **6 Ceramic building material**

- 6.1 Twenty-seven pieces of Roman ceramic building material were recovered. Most appears to be roofing material with examples of *tegulae* and *imbrices*.
- 6.2 A single *tesserae* from cxt (1051) has been fashioned from a fragment of tile.

## **7 Other non-ceramic material**

- 7.1 A single fragment of Forest of Dean sandstone roofing tile was recovered from cxt (1050) which is likely to have come from a later Roman building. The same context also produced a fragment of skull and a lump of slag.

## **8 Distribution**

- 8.1 Of the 31 contexts recorded at least 15 produced exclusively Roman finds. Early-mid Roman material was recovered from cxts (1018), (1037), (1040), (1052) and (1053). Later Roman pottery came from (1009), (1029), (1050), (1051) and (1068). It should be noted that with such small numbers there could be redeposited sherds present.
- 8.2 Seven contexts produced just Medieval sherds: (1014), (1031), (1062), (1065), (1072), (1074) and (1076) whilst six contexts appear to be later Medieval/early Post-medieval: (1015), (1027), (1033), (1064), (1067) and (1075).

## **9 Potential and further work**

- 9.1 This is a very small assemblage which is entirely typical of that to be expected in Gloucester in terms of chronology. The limited range of Roman wares is slightly surprising but this could be a reflection of the small sample. As a group of material it has very little potential to expand our knowledge of ceramics in Gloucester although one or two bits have intrinsic interest. No further work is recommended.

## **References**

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Young, C J, 1977, The Roman pottery industry of the Oxford region, BAR 43, Oxford

Ceramics Table 1

Cxt	Sam	BB1	SVW	OXFD	Other	Med	Lmed/PM	Tot No	Tot Wt	CBM no	CBM wt	Date
1001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	319	Roman
sk1003	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	5	27	0	0	C2-C4
1006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	213	Roman
1009	0	1	5	2	4	0	0	12	98	1	582	1C3-C4
1014	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	20	1	0.5	Med
1015	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	215	0	0	Lmed
1018	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	35	0	0	C1-C2
1027	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	141	0	0	Lmed
1028	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	224	0	0	Med
1029	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	C3-C4
1031	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	14	0	0	Med
1033	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	Lmed
1037	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	1	322	C2
1040	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	82	0	0	C2
sk1050	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	7	47	5	513	1C3-C4
1051	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	16	5	250	1C3-C4
1052	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	134	0	0	C2
1053	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	9	1	42	C2
1057	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	Ro/Med?
1062	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	119	0	0	Med
1064	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	8	209	0	0	LM-ePM
1065	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	24	0	0	Med
1066	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	Roman
1067	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	32	0	0	LMed
1068	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	17	1	75	1C3-C4
1072	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	6	66	0	0	Med
1074	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	20	0	0	Med
1075	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	83	0	0	LM
1076	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	0	0	Med
1079	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0	Roman
1084	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	74	1	90	C2+
us	1	2	4	1	5	14	3	30	338	4	315	Ro/Med/Pm
<b>TOT</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2129</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2721.5</b>	

- Contexts labelled **sk\*\*\*\*** indicate material recovered during hand cleaning around a skeleton.

Ceramics Table 2

Cxt	Glos TF	NRFRC	form	Descrip	Wt	No	Rim	Comment
1001	CBM				319	2	0	teg
sk1003	11A				2	1	0	
sk1003	4	DORBB1			4	1	0	
sk1003	20				2	1	0	
sk1003	20				5	1	0	
sk1003	11b	SVWOX			14	1	0	
1006	CBM		TEG/IMB	tegula/ imbrex	213	5	0	
1009	12a	OXFRS	BK	beaker, ?Young C37 var	15	0	1	barbot animal; rare
1009	CBM		TEG	tegula	582	1	0	
1009	5				9	1	0	
1009	24?				7	1	0	
1009	12				4	1	0	
1009	4	DORBB1			16	0	1	
1009	20				6	1	0	
1009	12a	OXFRS			4	0	1	
1009	11b	SVWOX			37	5	0	
1014	41b		CP	cooking pot	20	0	1	
1014	CBM				0.5	1	0	
1015	52				114	1	0	
1015	54				14	1	0	
1015	90				18	1	0	
1015	80/103		B	bowl	69	4	1	
1018	11A				35	2	0	
1027	40		J	jar	11	0	1	
1027	90				14	1	0	ROUL DEC
1027	50				26	1	0	
1027	63				90	1	0	
1028	52		X	base	212	1	0	jug, thumbbed
1028	4	DORBB1			12	1	0	
1029	4	DORBB1	J	jar	11	0	1	c3-c4



Cxt	Glos TF	NRFC	form	Descrip	Wt	No	Rim	Comment
1031	41b				5	1	0	
1031	50				9	1	0	
1033	61				1	1	0	
1037	4	DORBB1	IIB	flat rim bowl/dish	26	0	1	
1037	CBM		TEG	tegula	322	1	0	
1040	24?				9	1	0	
1040	11b	SVWOX			73	2	0	flanged hemi bowl
sk1050	12a	OXFRS	M	mortaria	9	0	1	
sk1050	CBM		TEG	tegula	486	1	0	
sk1050	CBM				27	4	0	
sk1050	4	DORBB1			24	3	0	
sk1050	stone				0	0	0	slag, bone
sk1050	11b	SVWOX			14	3	0	
1051	12		M?	?mortaria	8	0	1	?oxfrs
1051	CBM				244	4	0	imb & teg
1051	CBM				6	1	0	tessera
1051	11b	SVWOX			8	1	0	
1052	11b	SVWOX	IIB hemi	flat rim hemispherical bowl	92	0	1	
1052	20		J2	everted rim jar	2	0	1	
1052	11A?				40	1	0	
1053	8A	LEZSA	D38	Dragendorff 38	4	1	0	
1053	CBM				42	1	0	
1053	11b	SVWOX			5	1	0	
1057	20/Med?				4	1	0	2=1 ?Med
1062	41b				29	4	0	
1062	52				6	1	0	
1062	52?				84	4	0	
1064	7				14	1	0	
1064	4	DORBB1	IIC	plain walled dish	16	0	1	
1064	80/103		X	base	143	3	0	
1064	60				36	3	0	
1065	52				24	1	0	
1066	20				6	1	0	
1067	54				32	1	0	
1068	4	DORBB1	IV4	flanged rim conical bowl	13	0	1	
1068	CBM				75	1	0	
1068	11b	SVWOX			4	1	0	

Albion House, 77 Southgate Street, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation (Phases 2 and 3), Mitigation (Phase 4) and Watching Brief (Phase 5)

Cxt	Glos TF	NRFC	form	Descrip	Wt	No	Rim	Comment
1072	40				13	1	0	
1072	41b				38	3	0	
1072	11A				12	1	0	
1072	4	DORBB1			3	1	0	
1074	40				10	2	0	
1074	11b	SVWOX			10	1	0	
1075	?75		B	bowl	83	0	1	int glaze; Midlands purple
1076	44				8	1	0	
1079	11b	SVWOX			26	1	0	
1084	CBM		imb	imbrex	90	1	0	
1084	20				9	1	0	?Ro
1084	11b	SVWOX			38	1	0	
1084	11b	SVWOX			27	4	0	
us	8A	LEZSA	?D44	Dragendorff 44?	2	0	1	v pale micaceous
us	41b		CP	cooking pot	33	0	1	
us	41b		CP	cooking pot	66	8	2	
us	CBM		imb	imbrex	70	2	0	
us	80/103		PIP	pipkin	37	0	1	
us	50		PIT	pitcher	26	1	0	applied strip
us	2C		X	base	34	1	0	
us	5				8	1	0	
us	43				7	1	0	
us	CBM				245	2	0	
us	4	DORBB1			9	1	1	
us	20				4	1	0	
us	53				6	1	0	
us	13	OXFWH			2	1	0	
us	20				13	1	0	
us	80/103	B		bowl	16	1	1	
us	SUB-RO?				5	1	0	int sooted; poss sub-Ro
us	11b	SVWOX			35	1	0	
us	11b	SVWOX			35	3	0	

### **APPENDIX 3: Report on the Human Bone**

By Kate Brayne of the Rudyard Consultancy

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## Background

Foundations Archaeology excavated an evaluation trench at a site at Albion House, Southgate Street, Gloucester (NGR: 382902 218178) in 2016. A skeleton was recovered in this trench, which had been truncated by a Modern footings trench. Consequently, the excavation area was extended and a further inhumation burial was identified a few metres to the north.

The inhumations were both aligned northwest – southeast, with the head/upper body at the northwest. It is thought that the alignment was probably related to the line of Southgate Street, which dates back to the Roman period and has persisted into the Modern road network. The City Archaeologist has confirmed that these inhumations are outside the areas of known Roman cemeteries. The graves did not contain any dating evidence, other than that they were cut into soils containing Roman ceramics.



**Figure 1: Photograph to Show Site AHG 16**

## **Methodology**

### **Recording**

Each skeleton was laid out with the bones in anatomical position in order to be studied. They were assessed for sex, age, stature, pathology and morphological anomalies.

### **Determination of Sex**

The sex of each skeleton was assigned according to morphological criteria; in particular by assessing features of the pelvis and skull, which display the most sexual dimorphism in humans. In addition, wherever possible, measurements were taken of the vertical diameter of both femoral and humeral heads, as these dimensions have been demonstrated to provide a reliable method of sex estimation (Stewart, 1979:100, Pearson, 1917-1919:56).

### **Estimation of Age at Death**

A variety of criteria were employed to assign age-at-death to the skeletons. Age was estimated using a combination of factors, in order to minimize inaccuracy. As a general rule, the younger an individual was at death, the more possible it is to assign a precise age. Senile adults are particularly difficult to age with any precision, and it is probable that, in general, aged individuals are consistently underaged in osteological reports.

It is possible to age juveniles fairly precisely using a combination of dental development, diaphyseal length of long bones and degree of epiphyseal fusion (Sundick, 1978, Ubelaker, 1978). Subadults can be aged using dental development and extent of epiphyseal fusion (Ubelaker, 1978, Brothwell, 1981). Once all the epiphyses have fused (at approximately 28 years) age estimation is possible by assessing the degree of dental attrition (Lovejoy, 1985); identifying morphological characteristics of the pubic symphyses (Katz and Suchey, 1986) and, to a lesser extent, by examining the degree of fusion of the cranial sutures (Meindl and Lovejoy, 1985).

The accuracy of adult age estimation depends largely on the completeness and extent of preservation of the individual skeleton. The dentition is often the best preserved feature. Although Lovejoy's attritional aging scheme (1985) is based on Prehistoric native American populations, the age estimates I have obtained from its application have closely corresponded with the figures from morphological features, where these were available.

The extent of cranial suture fusion has been used as a means of aging adults (Meindl and Lovejoy, 1985), but the technique has been criticized as there is considerable variation between individuals. Therefore, I have recorded cranial suture fusion, but have only utilized it as a means of identifying broad age bands.

## **Osteological Analysis**

### Inhumation burial **SK(1003)**

#### **Description**

SK(1003) was a supine, extended inhumation, orientated northwest-southeast with the upper body to the northwest. The arms were crossed over the abdomen, and the legs were parallel. About 70% of the skeleton was recovered – the head and shoulders were truncated by a former building foundation and the feet and ankles were truncated during machining. The recovered bone was in excellent condition.

#### **Age**

Using the Suchey Brookes 1986 pubic symphyseal ageing scheme, it is estimated that this individual is aged 60 +/- 12.4 years. Using the Iscan et al 1985 ageing system using the sternal end of the 4<sup>th</sup> rib, this individual presents at Phase 6c, which is at the upper end of the age range 43.5-58.1 years. It is estimated that this individual was aged in her 50s or 60s.

#### **Sex**

Features of the pelvis indicate that this individual is female. This is supported by the diameter of the head of the femur, which is 40mm. If the femoral head diameter is less than 45mm it is considered probable that the individual is female.

#### **Stature**

This individual was approximately 1.53m, 5' 0" tall.

#### **Pathology**

No pathological lesions were identified on the skeleton, but there was a non-pathological inherited abnormality – a sternal aperture (a hole right through the breast bone). It is interesting that an individual of this age shows no evidence of degenerative joint disease, even in the spine, because this is usually seen as an almost inevitable consequence of the ageing process.



**Figure 2: Photograph of SK (1003) *in situ***

### **Discussion**

This individual was very slight in the robusticity of her skeleton, and showed very little degenerative joint disease for a woman of her age. It is tempting to speculate that this indicates that she was not accustomed to hard manual work, and may therefore be a representative of the higher classes of the society that she lived in.

### **Inhumation burial SK(1050)**

#### **Description**

Skeleton SK(1050) was inhumed in a northwest-southeast orientated grave cut, lying in a supine (back down) position, with the head at the northwestern end of the grave. There was evidence that the skeleton had been carefully laid in the grave - the arms were folded across the chest, and the legs were extended with the left leg bent in at the knee towards the right. The head was turned to face the right shoulder. The bone was in good condition, and about 95% of the skeleton was recovered – just missing most of the bones of the feet which extended beyond the edge of the excavation and the left parietal of the cranium, which appears to have been truncated post mortem.





**Figure 3: Photograph of SK (1050) *in situ***

### **Age**

Although all of the molars had been lost antemortem, so the anterior teeth must have been subject to additional wear, the age of 45 – 55 which this stage of attrition represents on the Lovejoy Attritional Ageing Scheme matches the age presented on the pubic symphysis of 60 +/- 12.4 years (Katz and Suchey, 1986). It is probable that this individual was in the age range 50 – 70 at death.

### **Sex**

This individual was a woman.

### **Stature**

This individual was 1.60m, 5'3" tall.

### **Pathology**

There is evidence for generalized degenerative joint disease on the articular facet of the tubercle on two or three of the ribs on both right and left, presenting as an enlarged articular surface with some degree of porosity of the joint surface, and in some cases marginal lipping. This degeneration is mirrored on the corresponding articular facets of the thoracic vertebrae. Degenerative joint disease of this nature is a typical consequence of the ageing process, and is quite usual in an individual of this age. However, beyond these few ribs there is no sign of degenerative joint disease on either the vertebrae or any of the joints of the axial skeleton, which is actually quite unusual in an individual of this age.

### **Dental Pathology**

This individual has lost all of her upper and lower molars antemortem. The left mandibular molars were lost at least several years before death, because the alveolar margins have completely remodelled so that no evidence of tooth sockets remains. The



right lower molars were lost more recently, because there are shallow sockets remaining, although these two have largely disappeared. The maxillary right molars were also lost more recently, because these sockets too are still visible although shallow. Only the frontal part of the left maxilla was recovered, so it is not possible to say whether these sockets were still present, but no upper left molars were recovered. This individual presents with subgingival calculus on all of her surviving teeth, accompanied by alveolar recession so that the tooth roots are exposed. This is indicative of periodontal disease. In addition, this individual presents with a caries on the maxillary right 2nd premolar, which has completely destroyed the tooth crown, with an accompanying periapical abscess. There is also a periapical abscess on the left upper 1st premolar. These abscesses would have drained pus into the mouth cavity, and combined with the periodontal disease and the caries indicate both that this individual would have been in significant pain, but also that she probably suffered from very unpleasant breath.

### **Discussion**

This individual shows similarities with the other skeleton – another elderly woman of slight build with very little degenerative joint disease for a woman of her age. It may be that both of these individuals were high class women of status, who could afford to employ a household staff.

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#### APPENDIX 4: The Animal Bone

By Virginia Wood

The archaeological works undertaken at Albion House, Gloucester yielded a small animal bone assemblage consisting of standard domestic species such as *Bos*, *Equus*, *Sus*, *Ovis* and *Phasianidae*. The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) totals 38 while The Minimum Number of Individuals (NMI) totals 18. Of the total assemblage, 10% exhibit butchery marks and 16% show diagnostic signs of being young animals under the age of 5 years.

Dating of the site is uncertain, although areas such as the ditch [1019] are believed to be associated with Roman activity.

The majority of the animal remains came from three contexts (1009), (1084) and skeleton clean (1050).

Context (1009) is an upper fill of ditch [1019]. From this fill came the most notable bone, a young (<5 years) *Equus* metacarpal exhibiting numerous possible small cut marks (Photograph A). Alternatively, due to the urban context of the site, the marks may have been caused by taphonomic processes. Therefore, it is difficult to comment further on this phenomenon due to the lack of secure contextual evidence.



Photograph A.

Context (1084) is the fill of a pit situated adjacent to a datable fill containing glaze ware pottery, although this does not dictate the age of the pit, it is likely to be Medieval or later.

Context (1050) animal remains came from a skeleton clean, it is therefore possible that these remains were pulled up from a context underneath the burial.

Due to the small size of the assemblage and the general lack of secure dating it is not possible to gain clear insights into the socio-economic activity in this area beyond the acknowledgement that common domestic species were exploited.

Animal Bone Table 1: The animal bone from Albion House, Gloucester (AHG16)

Context	Species	Bone Description	Age?	Butchery?	MNI
sk1003	<i>Ovis</i>	Medial element of rib			1
1006	<i>Bos</i>	Rib fragment			1
1006	<i>Bos</i>	Distal element metapodial fragment			1
1006	<i>Equus</i>	Lumbar fragment			1
1009	<i>Bos</i>	Cervical vertebrae			1
1009	<i>Bos</i>	Unfused Axis	<5yrs		
1009	<i>Bos</i>	Cervical vertebrae fragment			
1009	<i>Bos</i>	Scapular fragment			
1009	<i>Equus</i>	Complete Metacarpal (unfused splinters)	<4yrs	CM	1
1009	<i>Equus</i>	Right side radius (unfused ulna)	<2.5yrs		
1009	Uncertain	Long bone fragment			
1009	Uncertain	Humerus diaphysis fragment			
1009	Uncertain	Three vertebrae fragments		CM	
1014	<i>Ovis</i>	Frontal cranial fragment (orbit)			1
1014	<i>Ovis</i>	Unfused medial element rib	<5yrs		
1014	<i>Phasianidae</i>	Long bone fragment			1
1015	<i>Ovis</i>	Left side mandible including p2 - pm4	<6wks		1
1015	Uncertain	Horn Core			
1027	<i>Ovis</i>	Rib diaphysis fragment			1
1040	Uncertain	Pubis fragment			
sk1050	<i>Equus/Bos</i>	Unfused rib fragment	<5yrs		1
sk1050	<i>Equus/Bos</i>	Ulna fragment			
sk1050	<i>Sus</i>	4th metacarpal			1

Context	Species	Bone Description	Age?	Butchery?	MNI
sk1050	<i>Bos</i>	Proximal phalanx			1
sk1050	<i>Bos</i>	Tooth - m3 (wear stage b)	<2.5yrs		
sk1050	Uncertain	Two long bone fragments			
1067	<i>Bos</i>	Rib diaphysis fragment		CM	1
1067	<i>Ovis</i>	Right side unfused distal element + diaphysis radius	<3yrs		1
1084	<i>Sus</i>	Atlas			
1084	<i>Sus</i>	Left side distal phalanx			1
1084	<i>Sus</i>	Tooth – c			
1084	Uncertain	Unfused medial element of rib			
1084	Uncertain	Two diaphysis rib fragments		ChM	
1084	Uncertain	Two vertebrate fragments			
1084	Uncertain	One long bone diaphysis fragment			
Unstratified (T1)	<i>Ovis</i>	Left side distal element + diaphysis radius fragment			1
Unstratified (Base of trench)	<i>Bos</i>	Humeral head			1
Unstratified (Base of trench)	<i>Bos</i>	Tooth - m3 (wear stage b)	<2.5yrs		
<b>Total =</b>					<b>18</b>

- Contexts labelled **sk\*\*\*\*** indicate material recovered during hand cleaning around a skeleton.

## APPENDIX 5: Miscellaneous Finds

Context	Description
1009	1 x oyster shell, 1 x corroded fe artefact
1014	1 x oyster shell
1015	1 x oyster shell
1035 - TOP	1 x undiagnostic glass fragment - possibly Roman
sk1050	1 x oyster shell, 2 x oyster shell fragments

- Contexts labelled sk\*\*\*\* indicate material recovered during hand cleaning around a skeleton.

## APPENDIX 6: Radiocarbon Certificate



Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK  
Director: Professor R M Ellam Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc



### RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

09 September 2016

<b>Laboratory Code</b>	SUERC-69039 (GU41724)
<b>Submitter</b>	Andrew Hood Foundations Archaeology 1st Floor, Shaftesbury Centre Percy Street Swindon, SN2 2AZ
<b>Site Reference</b>	77 Southgate Street, Albion House
<b>Context Reference</b>	Skeleton (1050)
<b>Sample Reference</b>	Sample No. 1
<b>Material</b>	Human thigh (femur) bone : Human
<b><math>\delta^{13}\text{C}</math> relative to VPDB</b>	-21.6 ‰
<b><math>\delta^{15}\text{N}</math> relative to air</b>	12.5 ‰
<b>C/N ratio (Molar)</b>	3.3
<b>Radiocarbon Age BP</b>	1669 $\pm$ 27

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email [Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk) or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *B. Taylor*

Date :- 9/9/16

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Naysmith*

Date :- 9-9-16



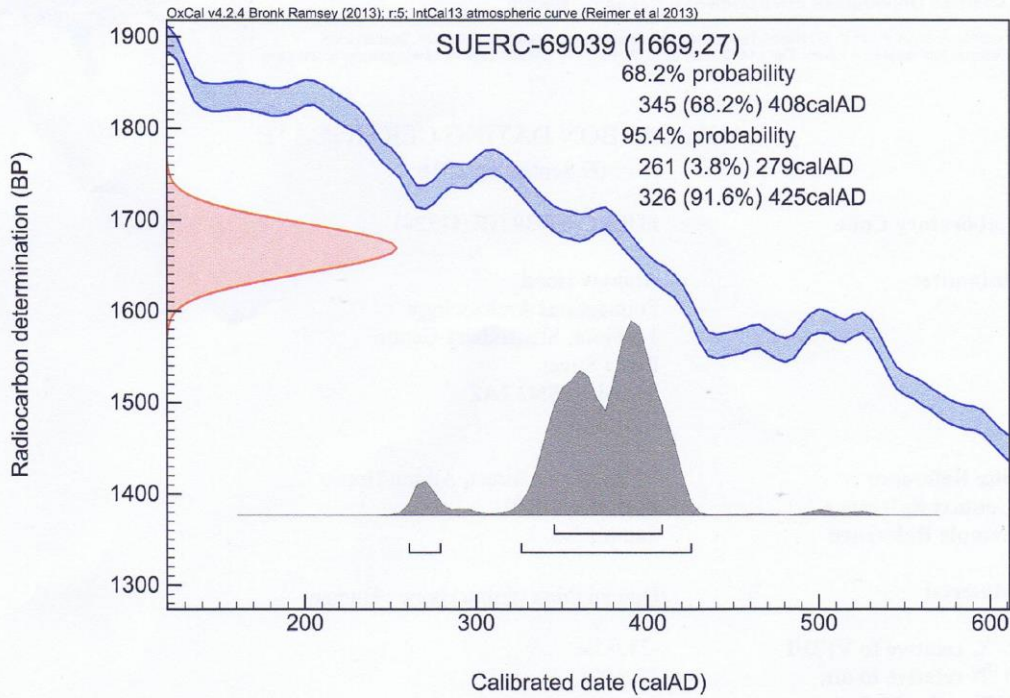
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005530



Calibration Plot





## **APPENDIX 7: Archaeological Mitigation Strategy**

**The Historic Environment Consultancy**



**Archaeological Mitigation Strategy**  
**Albion House**  
77 Southgate Street  
Gloucestershire  
GL1 1UB

National Grid Reference: SO 82895 18164

Dr Peter Wardle  
7/6/2016

Document Reference Number 2016/1301  
Version 1

**Albion House 77 Southgate Street Gloucestershire GL1 1UB**  
**Archaeological Mitigation Strategy**  
**Dr Peter Wardle and Colin Lacey**  
**7/6/2016**

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Albion House 77 Southgate Street Gloucestershire GL1 1UB  
 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy  
 Dr Peter Wardle 7/6/2016

## 1. Summary

This report is a Draft Archaeological Mitigation Strategy produced in order to conform with the Planning Conditions. The full drainage and foundation are currently being designed. The design is sufficiently complete for it to be established that the Archaeological Deposits can be preserved in situ. This draft report has been produced to facilitate the preservation of the archaeological remains.

*Note that at the time of writing, works relating to Block B have already been completed. Drainage works around Block B are still to be carried out.*

### 1.1 Protection of Exposed Archaeological Remains

The recently exposed archaeological remains will be covered with geotextile and a layer of crushed stone at least 300mm will be laid on top of it.

*This has already been carried out.*

### 1.2 Foundation Design Block B (Frontage)

The foundation will consist of a:

Concrete Floor slab	400mm
Makeup	200mm (deeper where the archaeological horizon has been exposed)

Geotextile.

The key heights in the Vicinity of the Block B Street Frontage New Buildings are as follows:

	Height mAOD
Street Level	13.63
Ground Level rear of demolished building	14.73
Finished Floor Level see drawing 21416/13	14.1
<b>Base of 400mm Slab &amp; 200 mm Makeup</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Top of Archaeology T1	13.5

Thus it can be seen that no further archaeological remains will be disturbed.

*This work has already been carried out.*

### 1.3 Foundation Design Block C

The foundation will consist of a:

Concrete Floor slab	400mm
Makeup	200mm (deeper where the archaeological horizon has been exposed)

Geotextile.

The key heights in the Vicinity of the Block C as follows:

Measurement	Source	Level (mOD)			
Block C Finished Floor Level (levels vary)	Service plan 6/6/16	14.95	14.90	15.1	
Manhole SWMH03 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.35			
Manhole FWMH04 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.35			
Manhole FWMH03 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.29			
Block C Base of Slab (across entire block)	Foundation Details	14.27			

Manhole FWMH02 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.22			
Manhole FWMH01 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.15			
Archaeology, 2015 Evaluation Trench	2015 Evaluation Section	14.06			

Thus it can be seen that no further archaeological remains will be disturbed.

#### 1.4 Drainage and Services

The detailed drainage design is enclosed. Across the site, the majority of proposed drainage is located below the level of known archaeological deposits, except for two storm water manholes located along the street frontage to the west of the site (SWMH01, located at the southwest corner of Block B and SWMH02, located at the northwest corner of Block B). The pipe run connecting these two manholes is considered possible to encroach on archaeological deposits, as is a pipe connecting SWMH01 to downpipe at the southeast corner of Block B.

The drainage run along the street frontage, along with the two manholes, is located in an area of likely modern disturbance relating to the foundations of the previous building on the site.

A table of heights relating to the drainage in this location follows:

<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Level (mOD)</i>			
Archaeology, Evaluation Trench 1 – closest to SWMH02 (levels vary)	Excavation plan	13.5	13.42	13.39	13.31
Manhole SWMH02 IL (NW of block B)	Service Plan 6/6/16	13.45			
Archaeology, Evaluation Trench 3 – closest to SWMH01 (levels vary)	Excavation plan	13.43	13.41	13.35	13.25
Manhole SWMH01 IL (SW of block B)	Service Plan 6/6/16	13.2			

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 The Report

This report is a Draft Archaeological Mitigation Strategy produced in order to conform with the Planning Conditions. The full drainage and foundation are currently being designed. The design is sufficiently complete for it to be established that the Archaeological Deposits can be preserved in situ. This draft report has been produced to facilitate the preservation of the archaeological remains.

### 2.2 The Client

This report was commissioned by Mark Holland for and on behalf of the landowner - Mark Holland Group.

### 2.3 Confidentiality and Copyright

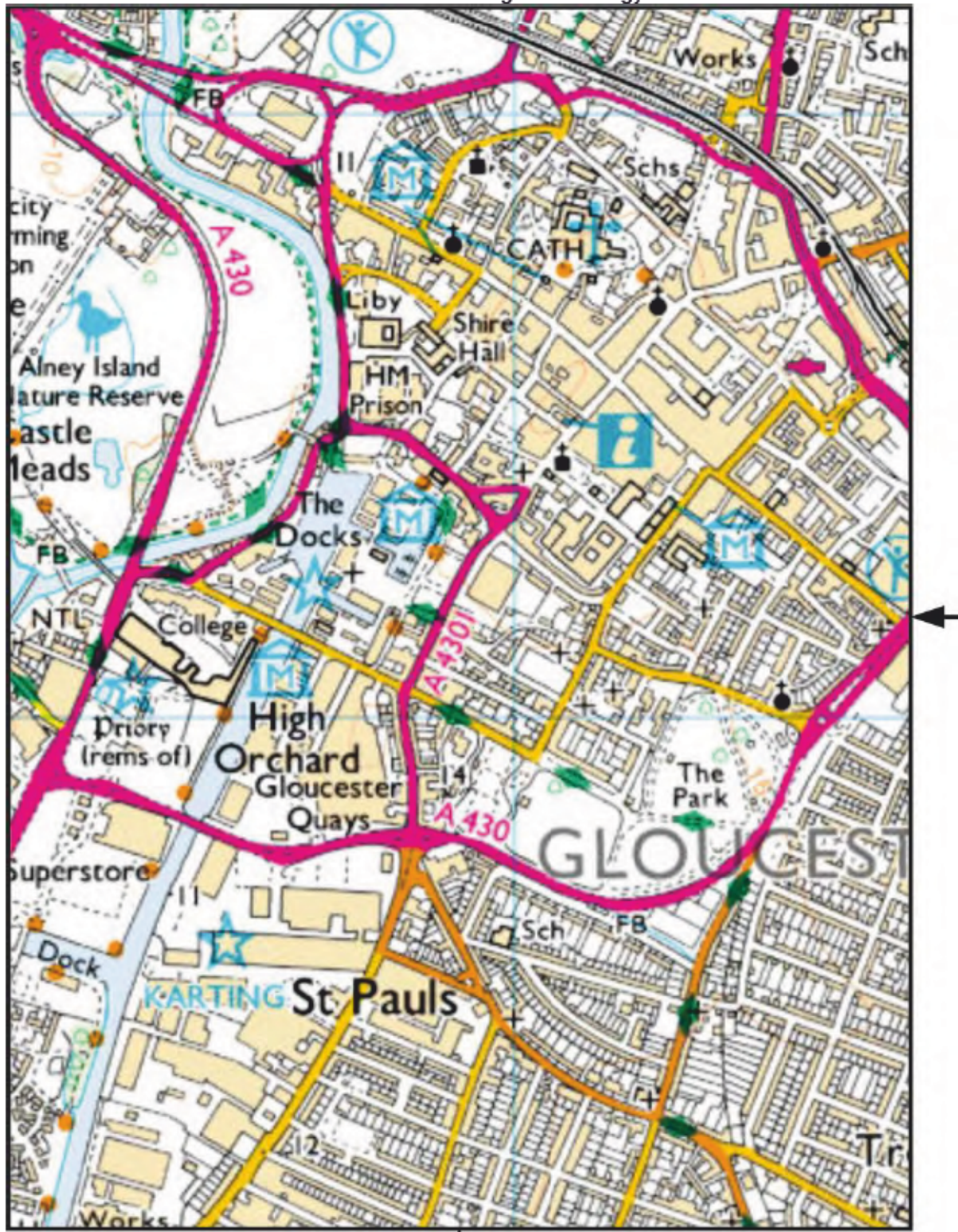
This document is to remain confidential for a period of 12 months or until it forms part of a formal planning application or until otherwise indicated by the client. The copyright of this report belongs to the Historic Environment Consultancy. No liability to third parties is accepted for advice and statements made in this report.

### 2.4 Location

Site Address:	Albion House 77 Southgate Street
County:	Gloucestershire
Post Code	GL1 1UB
Grid Reference:	SO 82895 18164

The general location is shown in Figure 1 and the specific location in Figure 2.





Metres 1:10,000 @ A4

Figure 1: General Location Plan. Scale 1:10,000



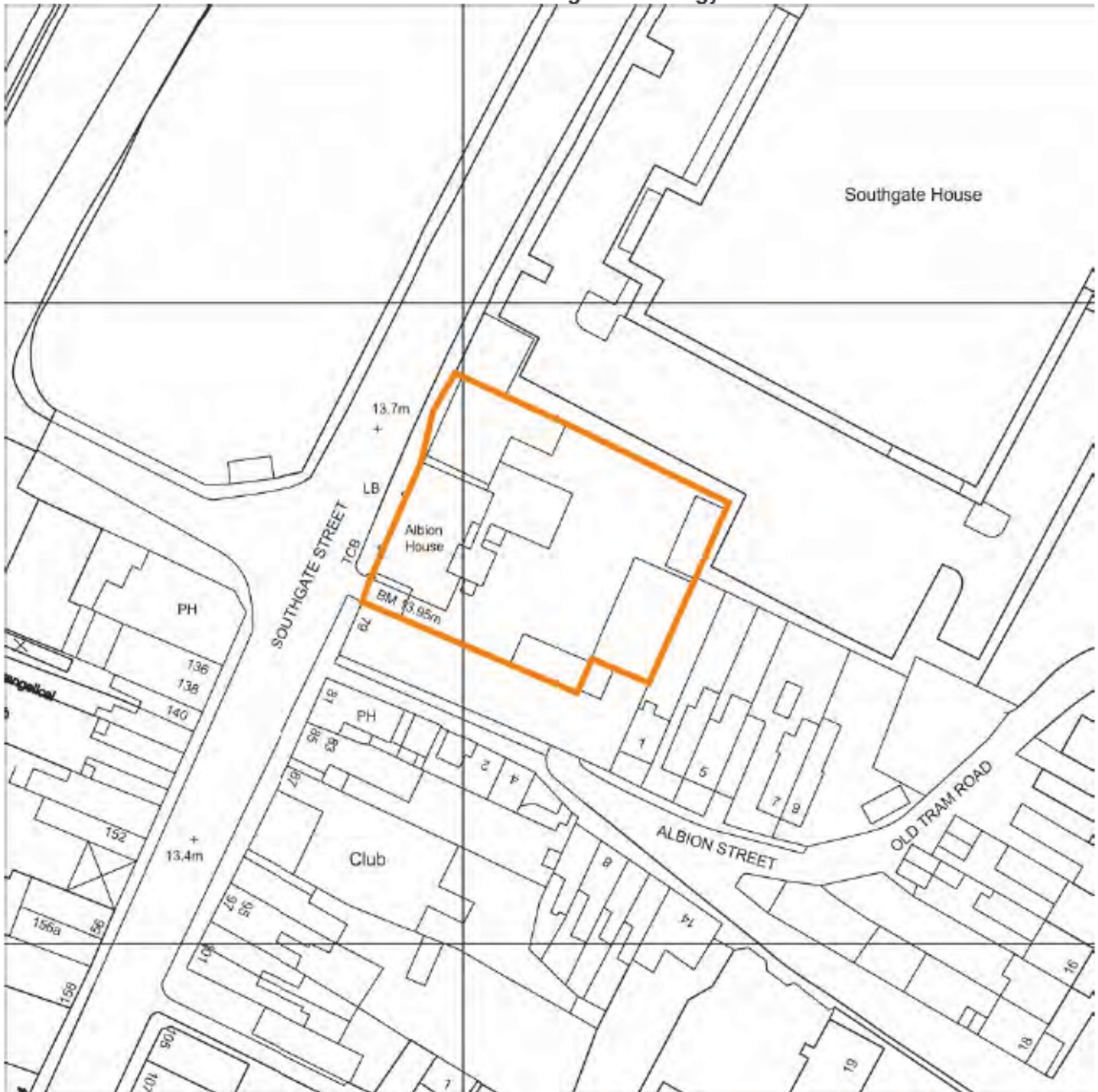


Figure 2: Detailed Location Plan. Scale 1:1000



### 3. The Planning Situation

Planning Permission was granted by Gloucester City Council on 15/1/2016, Planning Reference:15/00672/COU, for Demolition and Alterations to Listed Building and adjoining structures, to provide 9 apartments within Albion House, 2 apartments within the rear coach house, a terrace of 4 no. dwellings to the rear courtyard and a new build four storey block comprising 7 no. apartments fronting onto Southgate Street.

The following planning conditions were imposed.

#### Condition 3

No development outside the footprint of Block A (as shown in Plan 21416 DWG No.13), other than demolition down to ground floor slab only, shall take place within the application site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

#### Reason

To make provision for a programme of archaeological mitigation, so as to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets which will be lost, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and Policies BE.36, BE.37 & BE.38 of the Gloucester Local Plan (2002 Second Stage Deposit).

#### Condition 4

No development outside the footprint of Block A (as shown in Plan 21416 DWG No.13), shall commence other than demolition down to ground floor slab only until a detailed scheme showing the complete scope and arrangement of the foundation design and ground works of the proposed development (including drains and services) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Development shall only take place in accordance with the approved scheme.

#### Reason

The site may contain significant heritage assets. The Council requires that disturbance or damage by foundations and related works is minimised, and that archaeological remains are, where appropriate, preserved in situ. This accords with Policy BE.31 and BE.36 of the Second Deposit City of Gloucester Local Plan (2002) and paragraph 141 of the NPPF.

### 4. The Archaeological Background

The Archaeological Background was compiled in an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (Heritage Statement & Archaeological Desk Based Assessment Albion House, The Historic Environment Consultancy, 2015). This report's summary is as follows:

This report concerns an area of land with buildings to the east of Southgate Street in Gloucester. Despite lying outside the Roman and Medieval town walls, the area around Albion House has a proven continual archaeological record from the Roman settlement of the area to the present day. There is potential for archaeological remains from the Roman period onwards to be found in areas of open space to the rear of the Albion House where these areas are undisturbed by intrusive groundworks caused by the construction of current buildings and cellars, previous buildings and cellars, any landscaping that has occurred and the placing of below-ground services serving current and previous buildings.

However the footprint of the proposed buildings is similar to the existing buildings and therefore there are limited opportunities to evaluate the degree of survival of archaeological remains and their depth at this stage. The following programme of investigation is suggested post consent being granted.

- Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical work some of which will be located in order to investigate archaeological remains.
- A foundation design which minimises the extent of disturbance to archaeological remains so they are preserved in situ. 2015/1239

Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in April 2015 (King, R., 2015, Albion House, Southgate Street, Gloucester, Archaeological Evaluation, Foundations Archaeology Report No 1057).

The results are summarised below:

*"An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 1st and 2nd April 2015 by Foundations Archaeology on land at Albion House, Southgate Street, Gloucester (NGR: SO 82895 18164). The work was commissioned by Dr Peter Wardle on behalf of Mark Holland. The evaluation involved the excavation of one 12m by 2m trench in accordance with a trench plan prepared by the City Archaeologist, to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential of the site prior to a planning application for re-development. The evaluation identified a possible Roman ditch, a possible medieval ditch and two post-medieval pits beneath an average of 0.7m of non-significant overburden. All of the features appeared to share an alignment commensurate with the line of the Roman road to the South gate and may represent a property, or similar, boundary extant from the Roman period.*

In March 2015 further Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in the area of the new frontage buildings. Medieval and Roman Archaeological remains were found as well as a Roman Burial. It was therefore decided to excavate the area onto the horizon at which the Roman Burials occurred. The burials were subsequently lifted.

Albion House - Mitigation Strategy

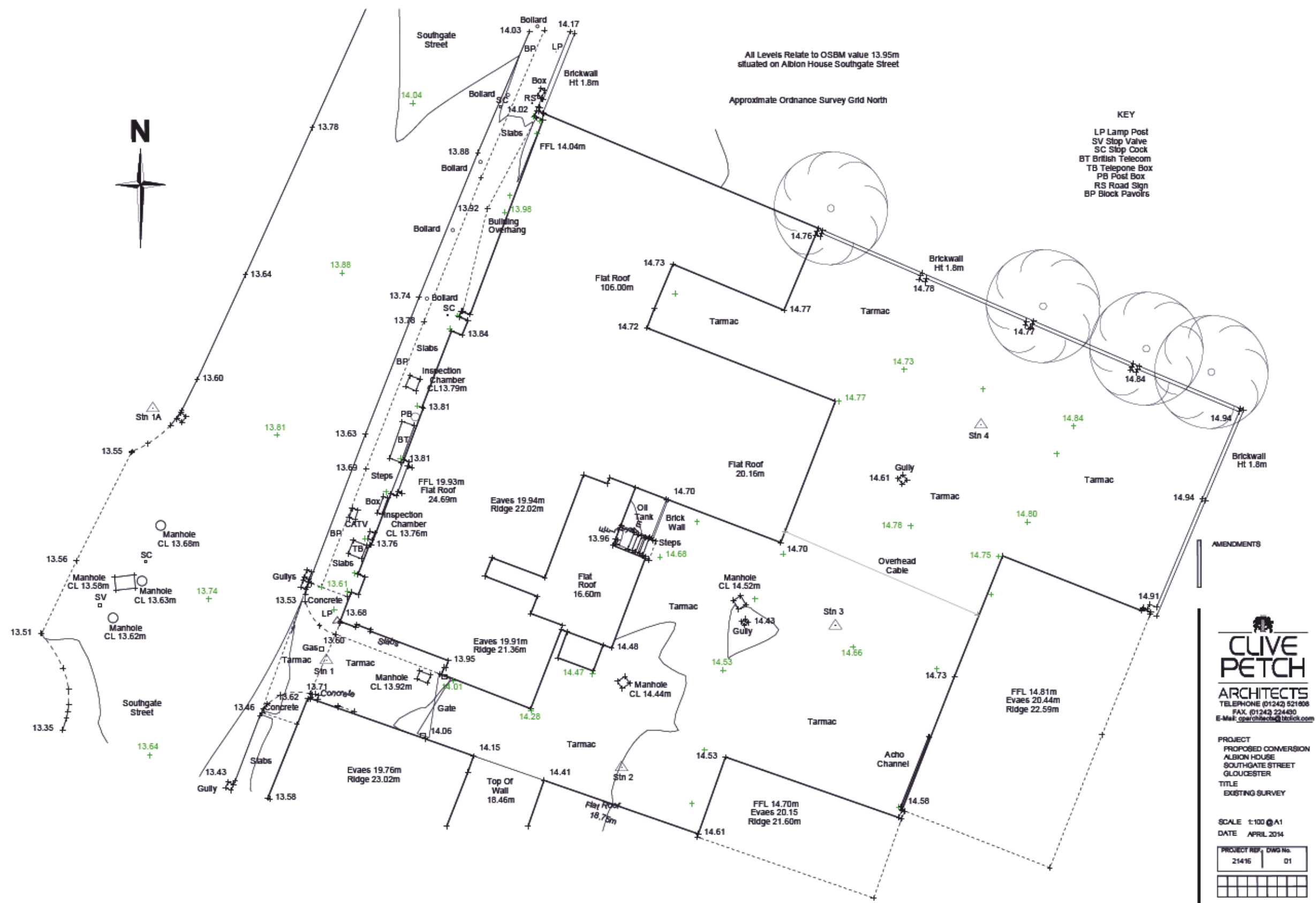


Figure 3: Topographic Survey



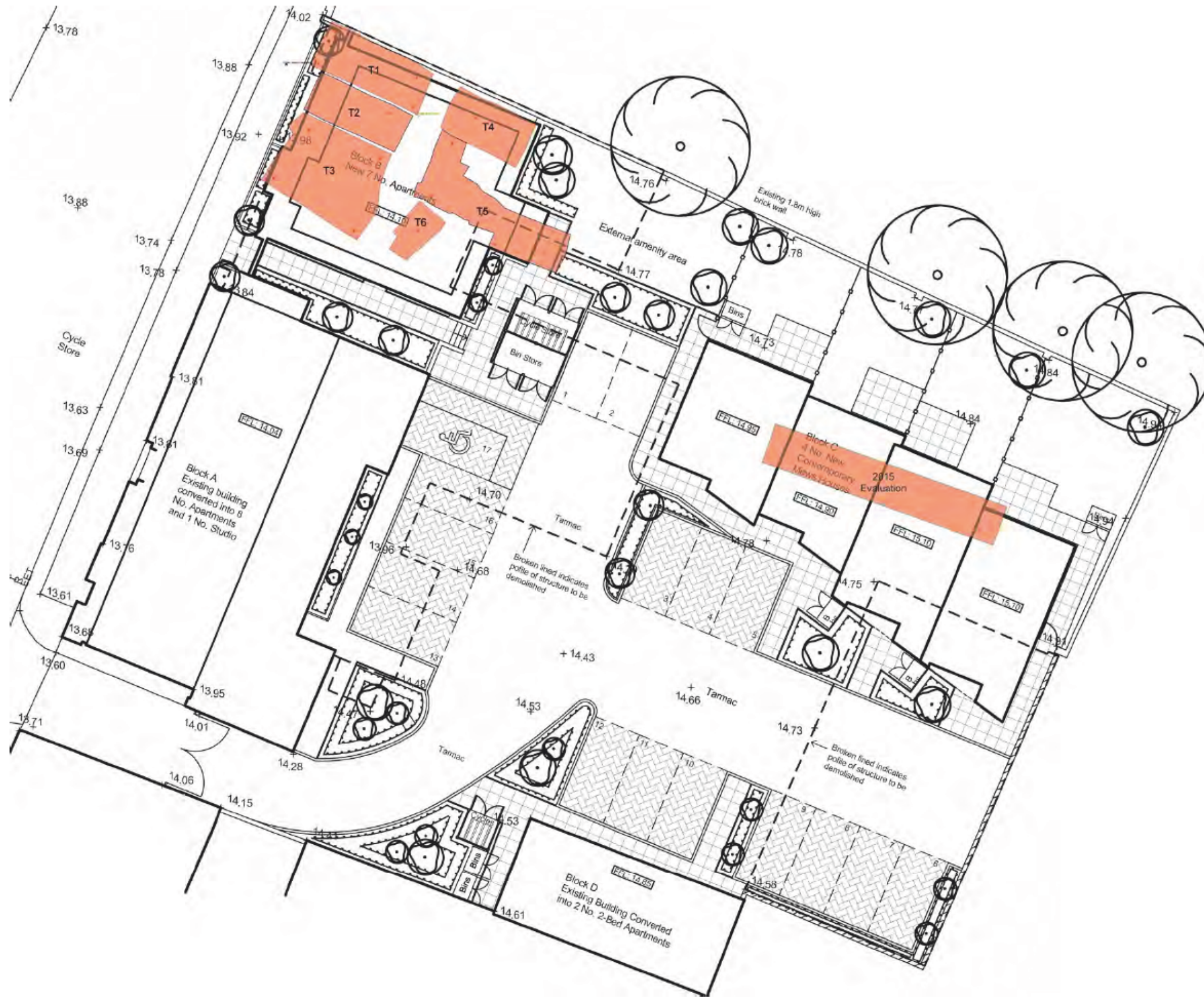


Figure 4: Location of Trial Trenching (overlain on proposed drawing) Scale 1:250

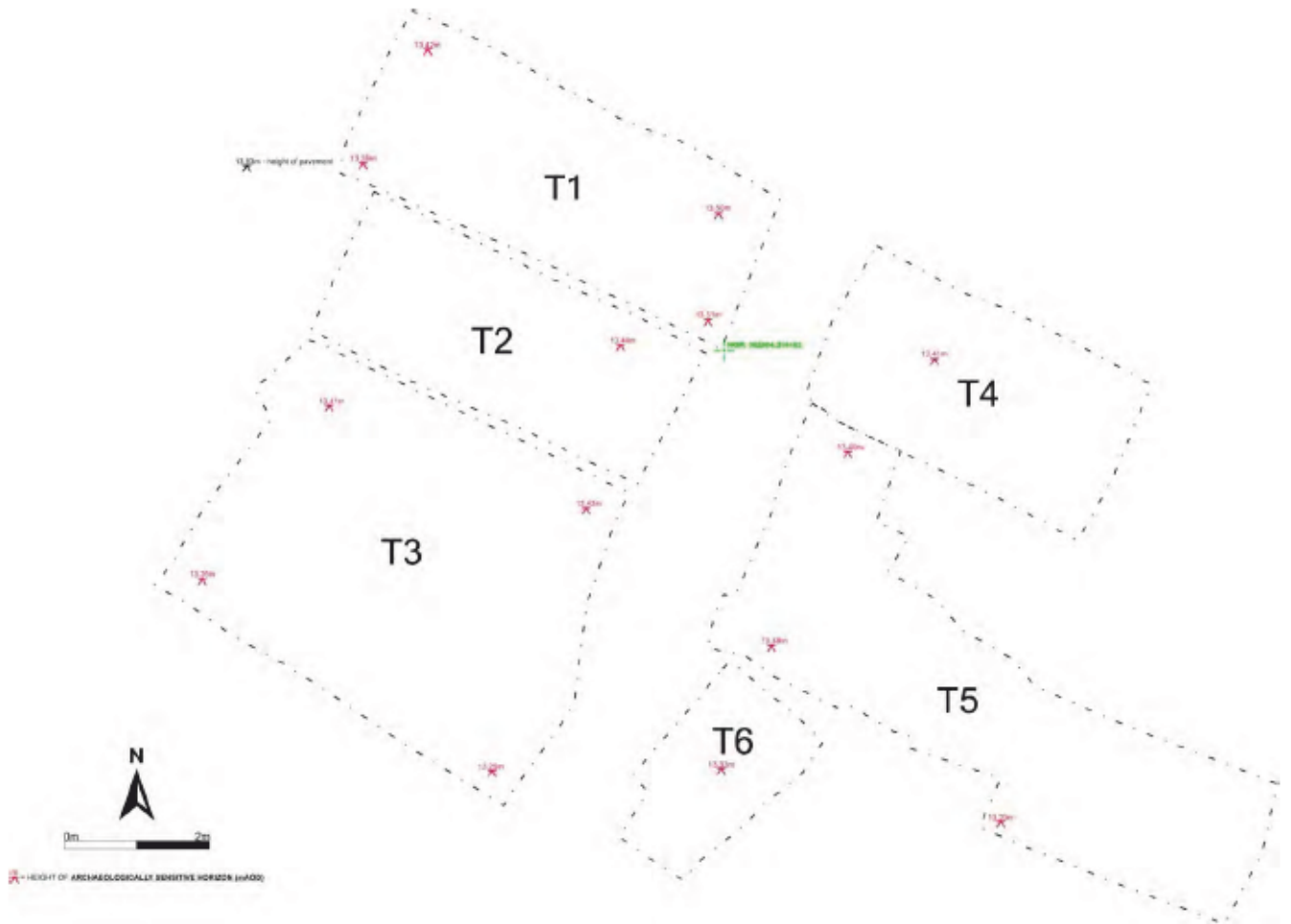


Figure 5: Trench location plan, 1:100 @ A4

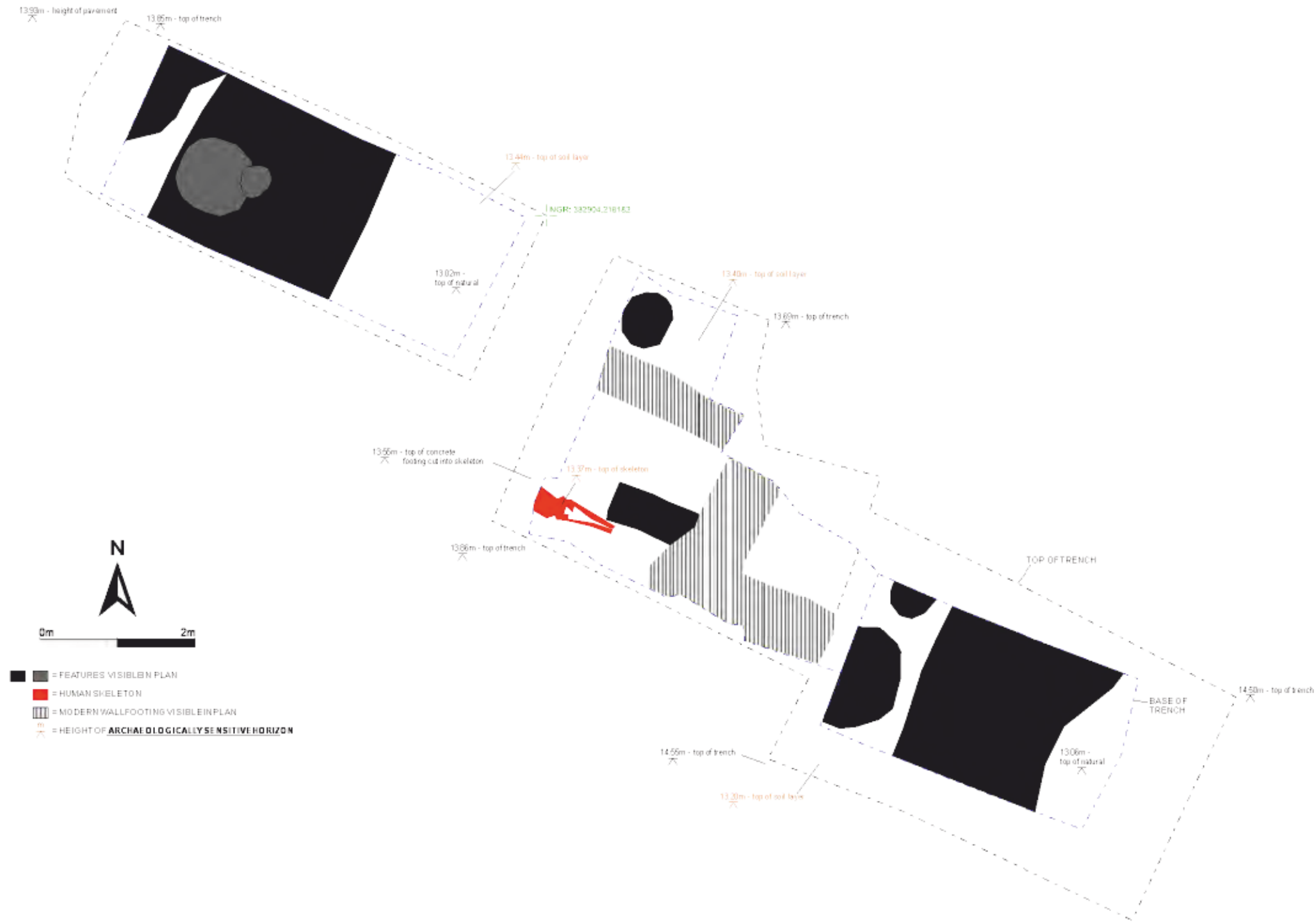


Figure 6: Detail of evaluation trenches 2 and 5



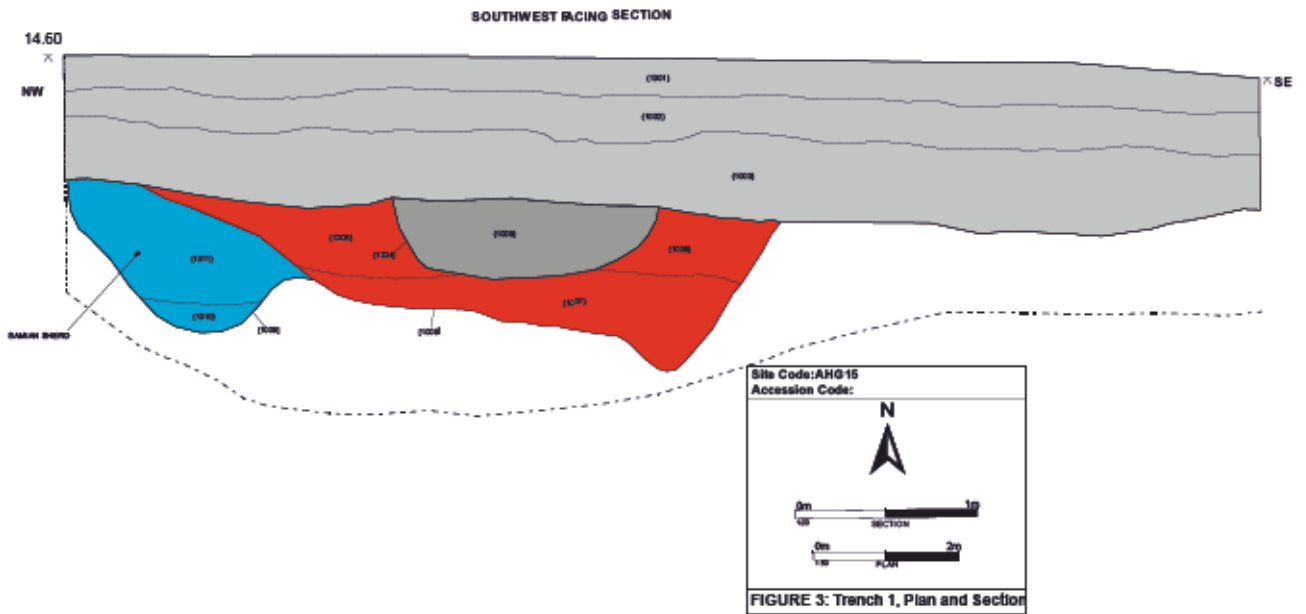


Figure 7: Mar 2015 Section 1:20 Red – Medieval Blue-Roman

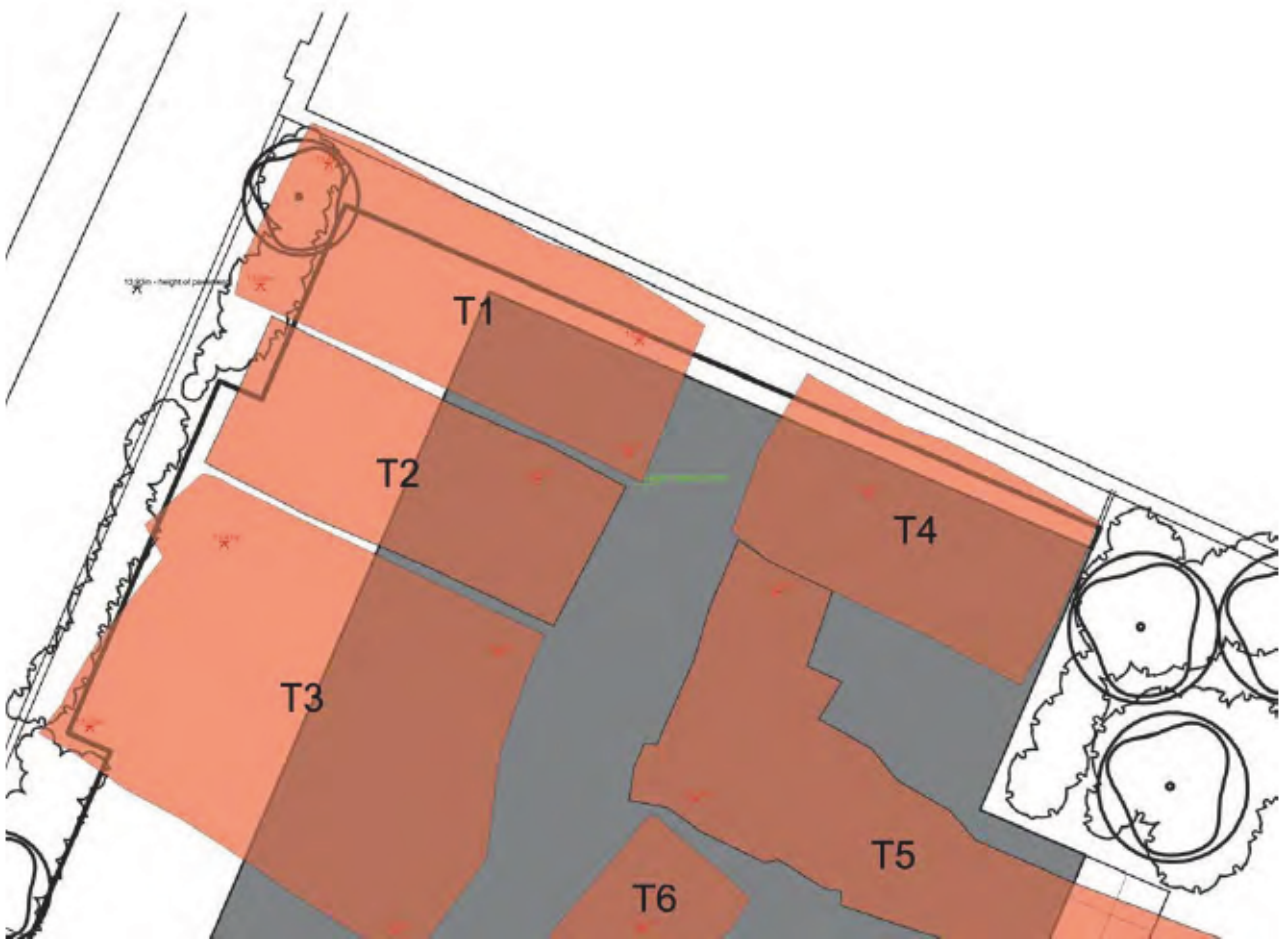


Figure 8: Trench locations (red) in relation to proposed Block B floor slab (grey), 1:100 @ A4





Figure 9: Disturbance plan overlain with proposed site layout, 1:250 @ A3

## 5. The Mitigation Strategy

### 5.1 Protection of Exposed Archaeological Remains

The recently exposed archaeological remains will be covered with geotextile and a layer of crushed stone at least 300mm will be laid on top of it.

*NOTE: This work has already been carried out.*

### 5.2 Foundation Design Block B (Frontage)

The foundations will consist of a:

Concrete Floor slab 400mm

Makeup 200mm (deeper where the archaeological horizon has been exposed)

Geotextile

The key heights in the Vicinity of the Block B Street Frontage New Buildings are as follows:

	Height mAOD	Depth Below Slab Level mm
Street Level	13.63	
Ground Level rear of demolished building	14.73	
Finished Floor Level see drawing 21416/13	14.1	
<b>Base of 400mm Slab &amp; 200 mm Makeup</b>	<b>13.5</b>	
Top of Archaeology T1	13.5	0
Top of Archaeology T2	13.44	60
Top of Archaeology T3	13.43	70
Top of Archaeology T4	13.41	90
Top of Archaeology T5	13.4	100
Top of Archaeology T6	13.33	170

Thus it can be seen that no further archaeological remains will be disturbed.

Foundation details for Block B are appended at the end of this document.

*NOTE: This work has already been carried out.*

### 5.3 Foundation Design Block C

The foundation will consist of a:

Floor slab 400mm

Makeup 200mm

Geotextile

The key heights in the Vicinity of the Block C as follows:



<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Level (mOD)</i>			
Block C Finished Floor Level (levels vary)	Service plan 6/6/16	14.95	14.90	15.1	
Manhole SWMH03 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.35			
Manhole FWMH04 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.35			
Manhole FWMH03 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.29			
Block C Base of Slab (across entire block)	Foundation Details	14.27			
Manhole FWMH02 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.22			
Manhole FWMH01 IL	Service Plan 6/6/16	14.15			
Archaeology, 2015 Evaluation Trench	2015 Evaluation Section	14.06			

Thus it can be seen that no further archaeological remains will be disturbed.

Foundation details for Block C are appended at the end of this document.

#### 5.4 Drainage and Services

The detailed drainage design is enclosed. Across the site, the majority of proposed drainage is located below the level of known archaeological deposits, except for two storm water manholes located along the street frontage to the west of the site (SWMH01, located at the southwest corner of Block B and SWMH02, located at the northwest corner of Block B). The pipe run connecting these two manholes is considered likely to encroach on archaeological deposits, as is a pipe connecting SWMH01 to downpipe at the southeast corner of Block B.

The drainage run along the street frontage, along with the two manholes, is located in an area of likely modern disturbance relating to the foundations of the previous building on the site.

A table of heights relating to the drainage in this location follows:

<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Level (mOD)</i>			
Archaeology, Evaluation Trench 1 – closest to SWMH02 (levels vary)	Excavation plan	13.5	13.42	13.39	13.31
Manhole SWMH02 IL (NW of block B)	Service Plan 6/6/16	13.45			
Archaeology, Evaluation Trench 3 – closest to SWMH01 (levels vary)	Excavation plan	13.43	13.41	13.35	13.25
Manhole SWMH01 IL (SW of block B)	Service Plan 6/6/16	13.2			

There is a slight chance of archaeological deposits being encountered in the excavation of the drain run and manholes to the west of Block B.

No other service runs are considered to extend into areas of below ground archaeology.

#### 5.5 Other Ground Disturbance

No general ground reduction is intended.

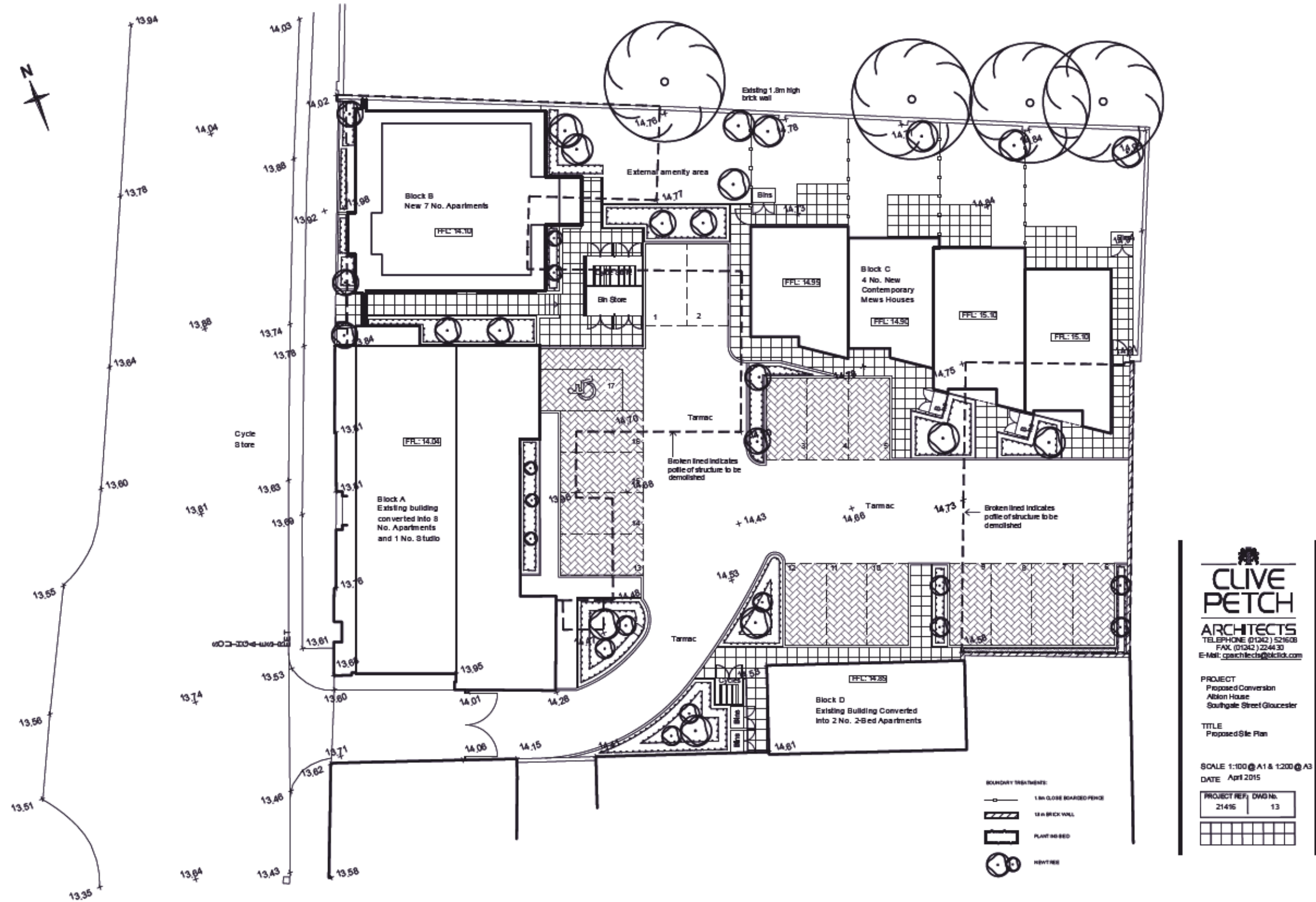




Figure 10: Proposed ground disturbance and proposed drainage routes, 1:200 @ A3



Albion House - Mitigation Strategy



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PROJECT  
 Proposed Conversion  
 Albion House  
 Southgate Street Gloucester

TITLE  
 Proposed Site Plan

SCALE 1:100 @ A1 & 1:200 @ A3  
 DATE April 2015

PROJECT REF.	DWG NO.
21415	13

PDF created with pdfFactory trial version [www.pdffactory.com](http://www.pdffactory.com)

Figure 11: Proposed site layout

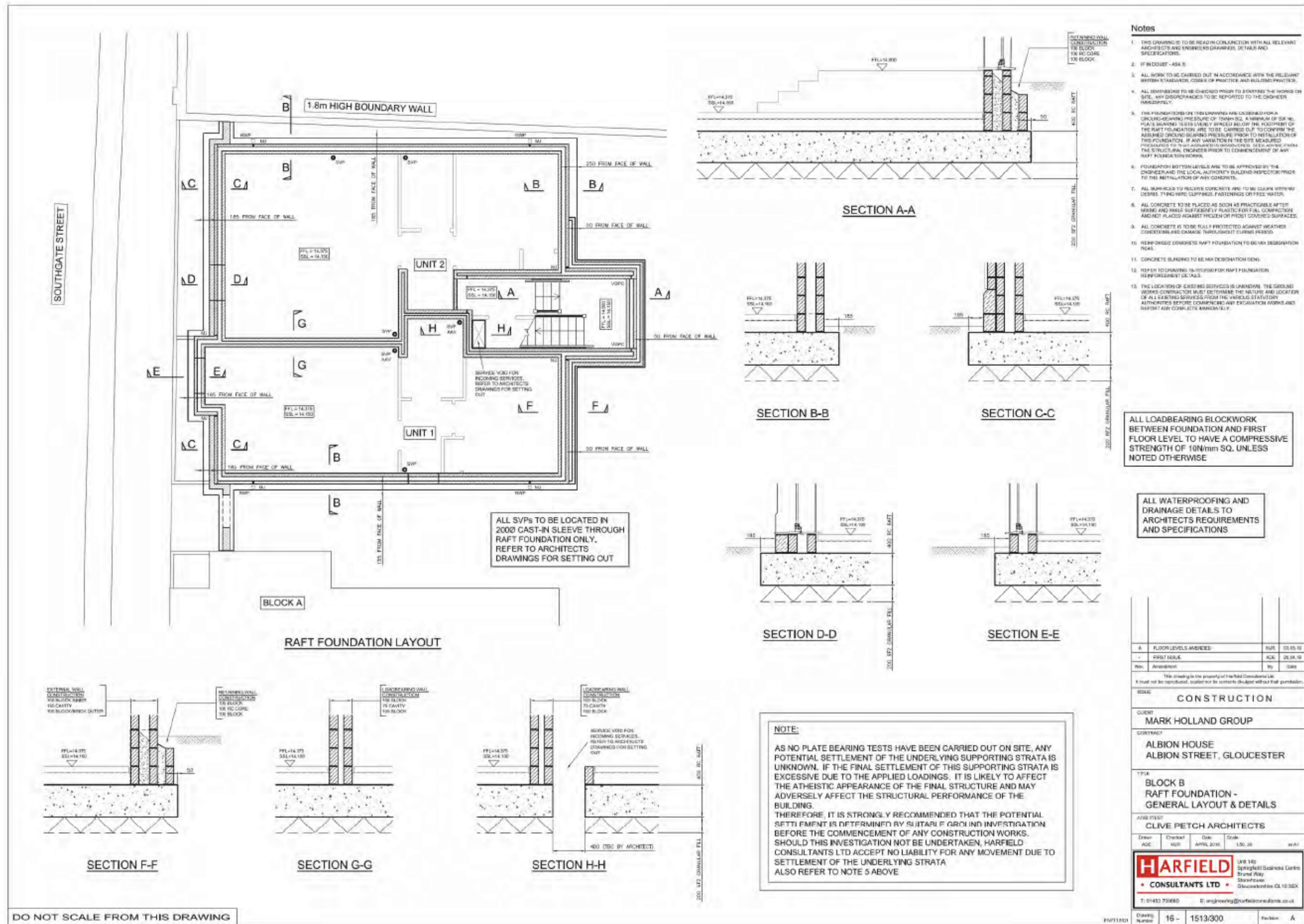


Figure 12: Foundation Detail, Block B



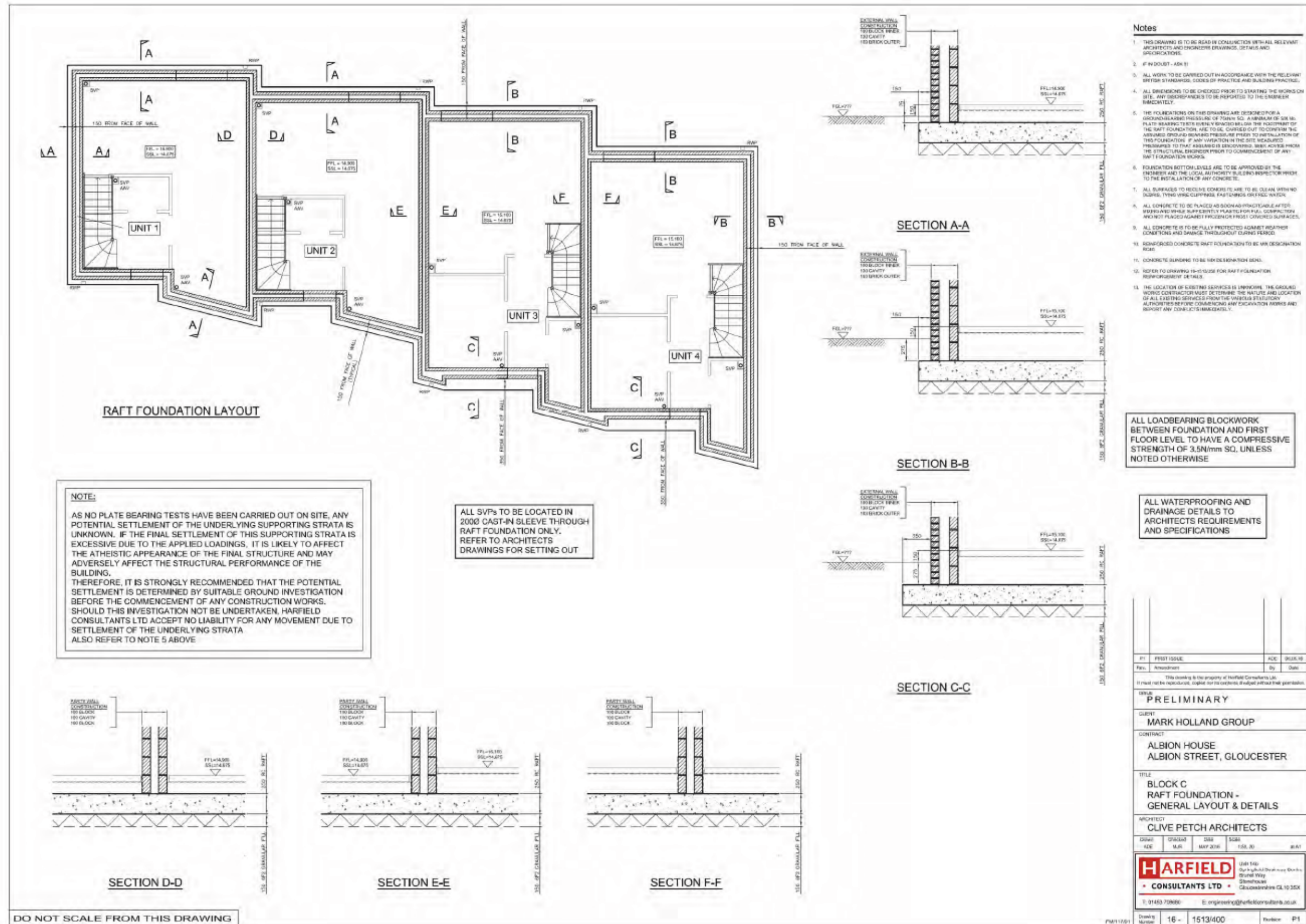
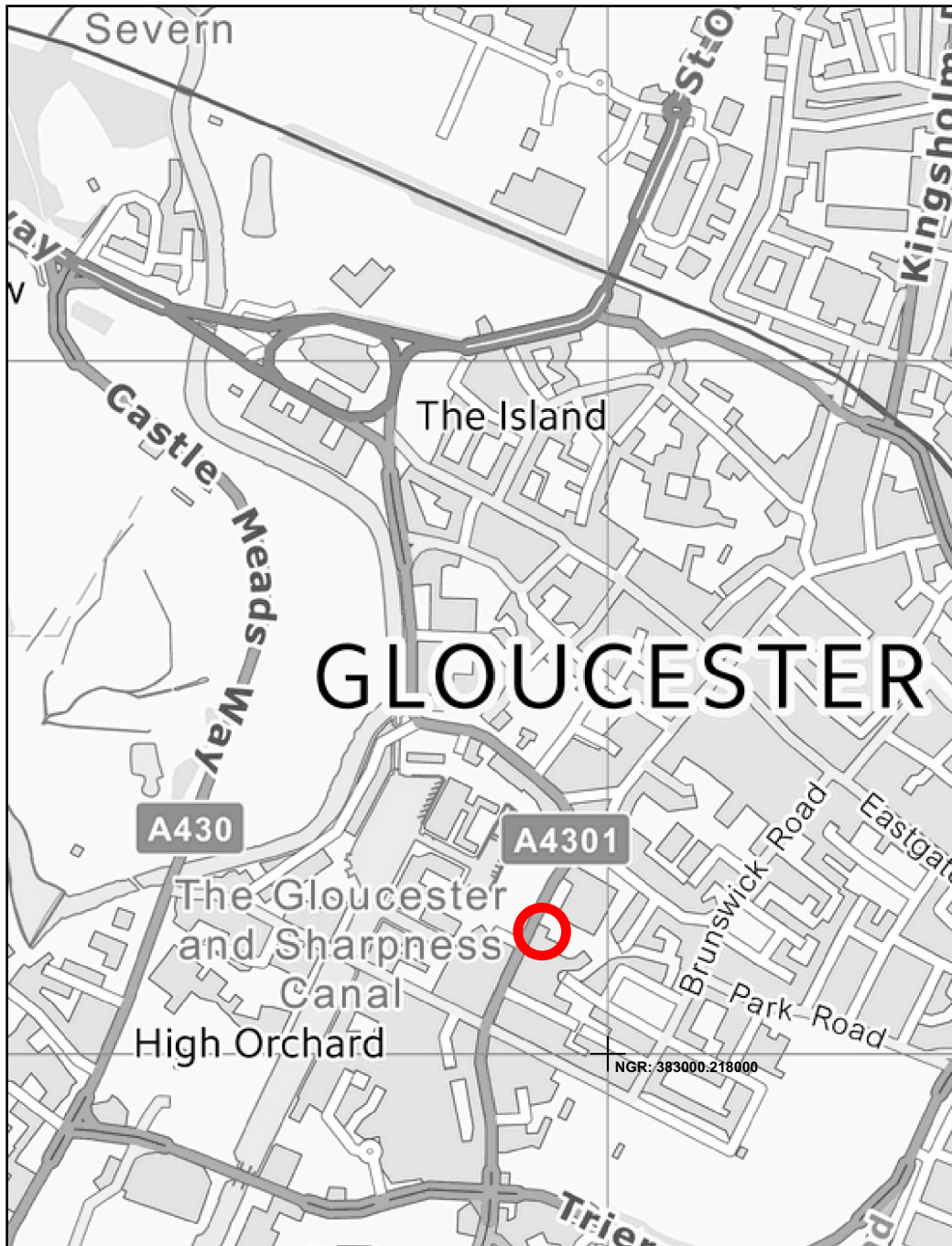


Figure 13: Foundation Detail, Block C



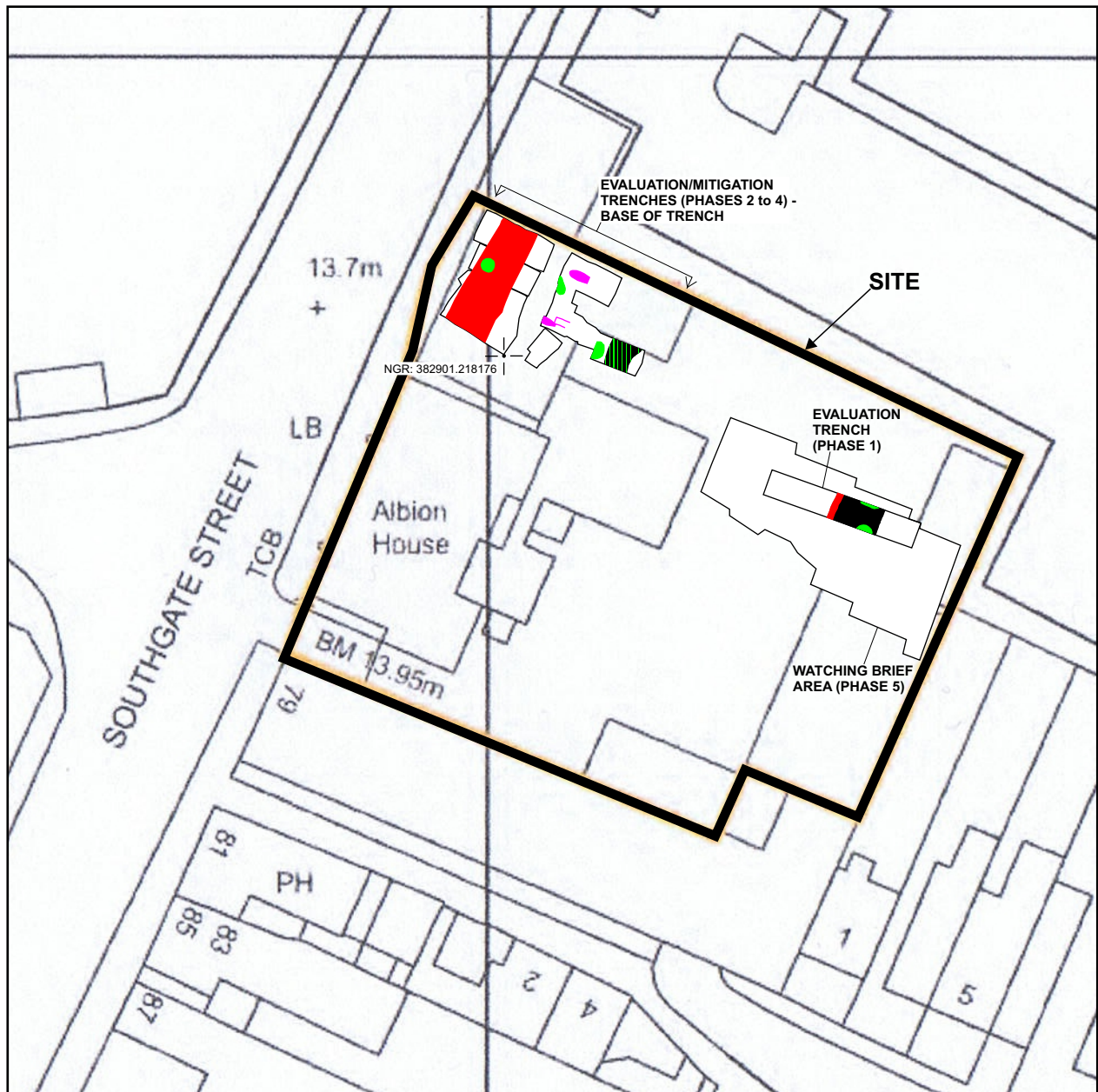
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**Site Code: AHG16**

**Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38**

**FIGURE 1: Site Location**

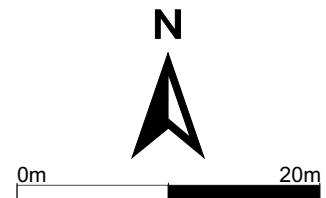




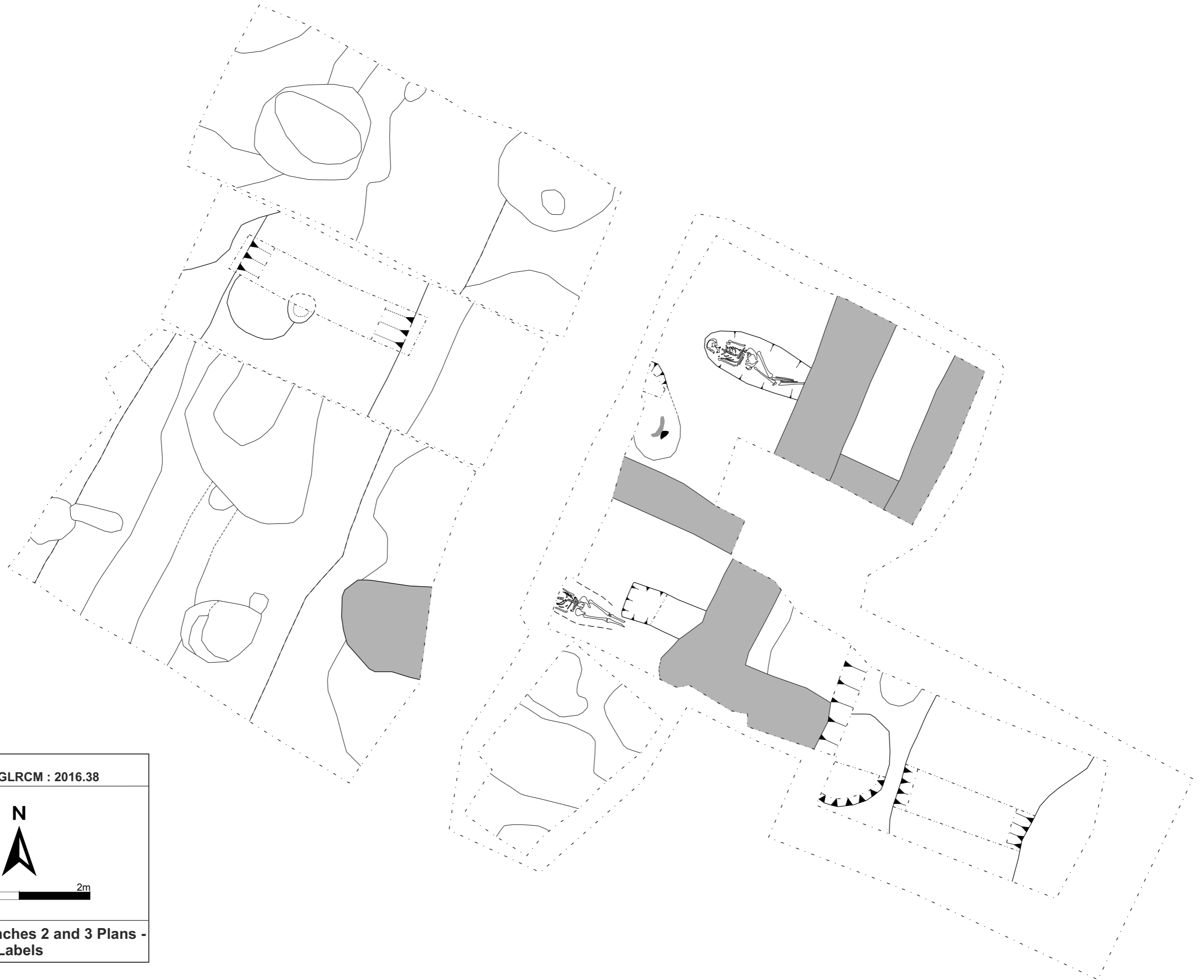
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- = PROBABLE ROMAN DITCH
- = LATE ROMAN GRAVE
- = POSSIBLE UNUSED GRAVE
- = POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL DITCH
- = PROBABLE MEDIEVAL OR LATER DITCH
- = LATER MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL PITS CONFIRMED BY EXCAVATION

Site Code: AHG16  
 Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38



**FIGURE 2: Site Plan Showing Phases of Work and Principal Features**

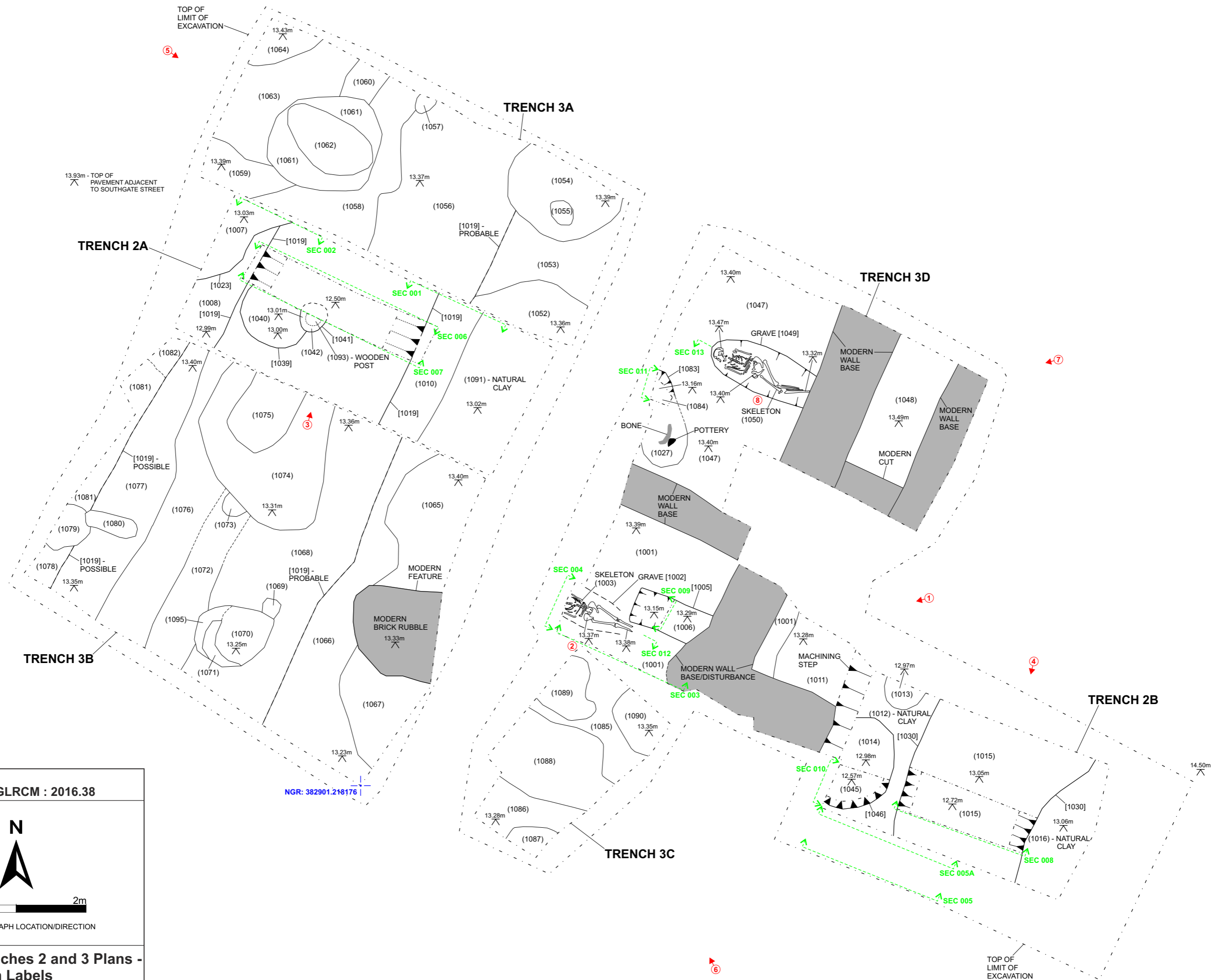


Site Code: AHG16  
Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38

N

0m 2m

**FIGURE 3: Trenches 2 and 3 Plans -  
No Labels**



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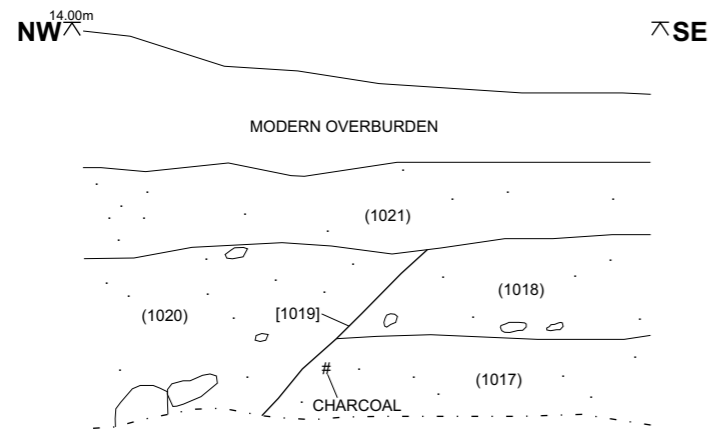
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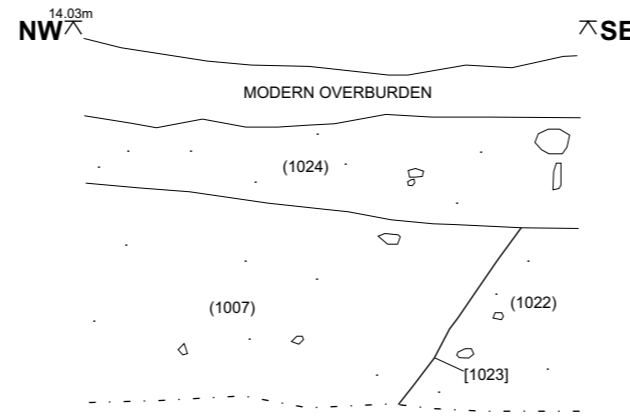
① = PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION/DIRECTION

**FIGURE 4: Trenches 2 and 3 Plans - With Labels**

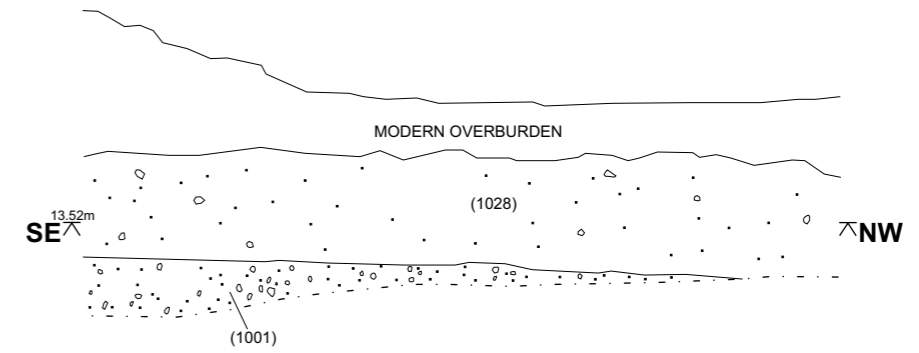
SEC 001: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1019]



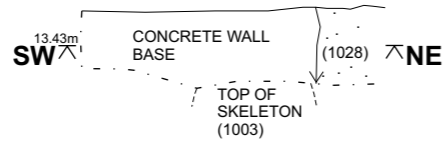
SEC 002: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1023]



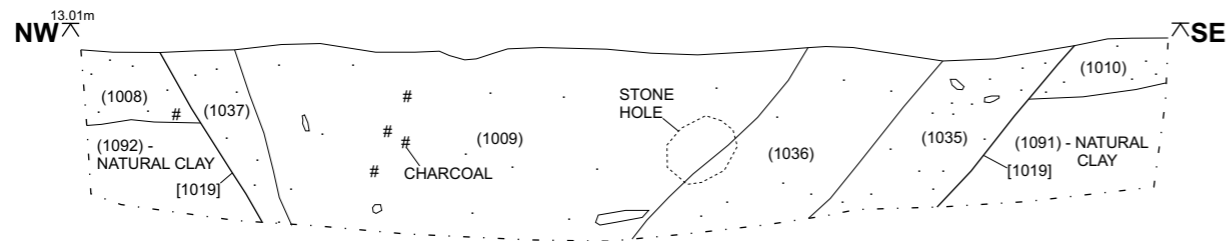
SEC 003: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING (1001) and (1028)



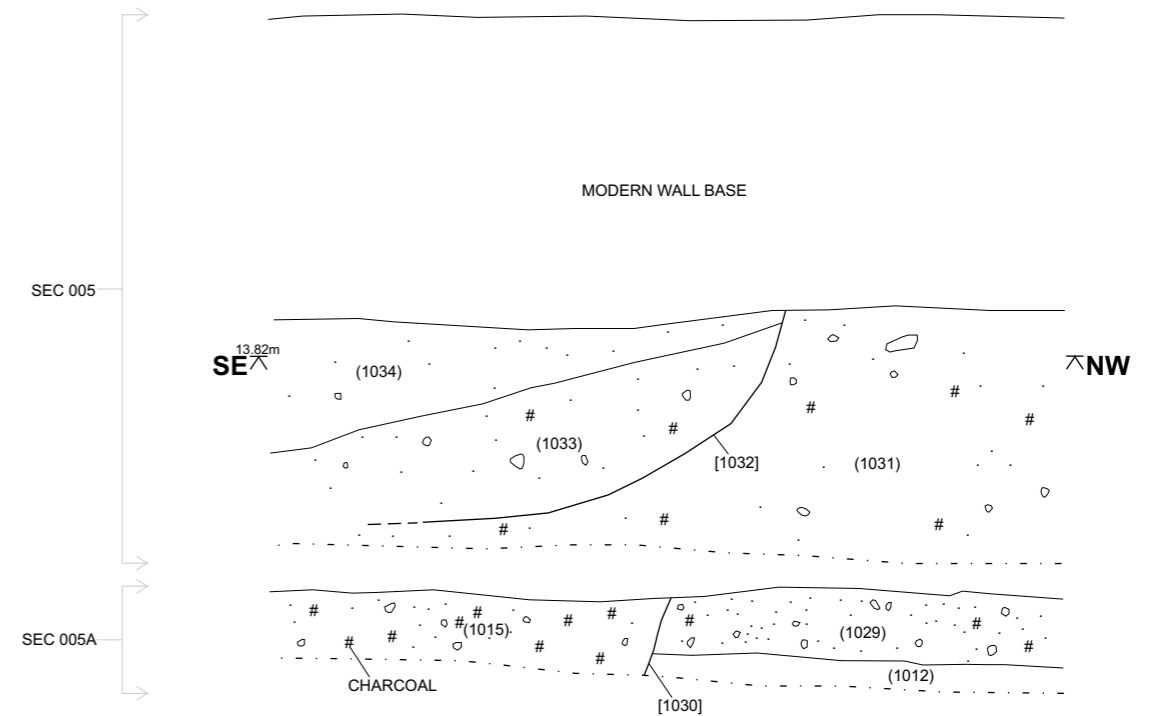
SEC 004: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING (1003) IN RELATION TO CONCRETE WALL BASE



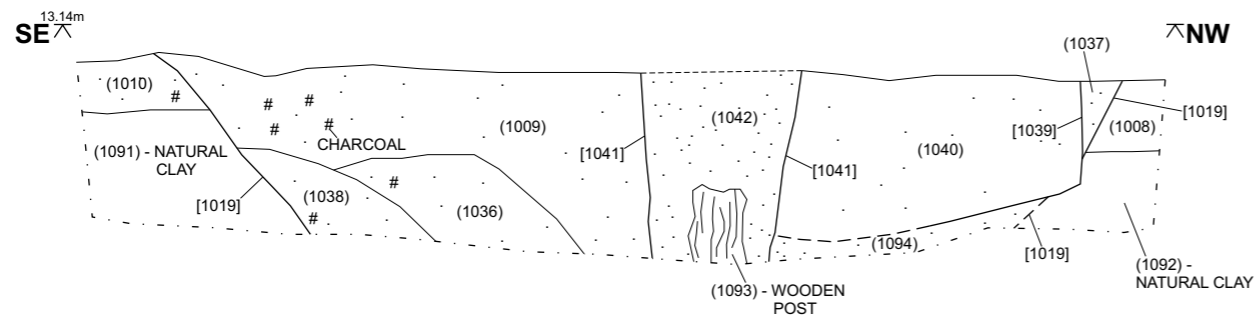
SEC 006: SOUTHWEST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1019]



SEC 005/005A: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1030] and [1032]



SEC 007: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1019], [1039] and [1041]

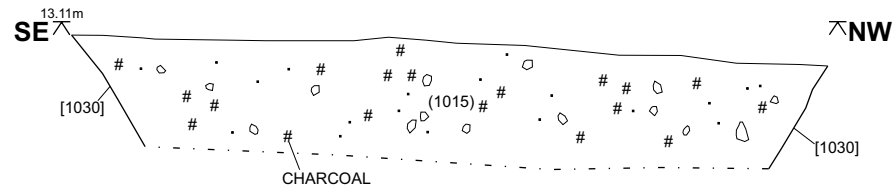


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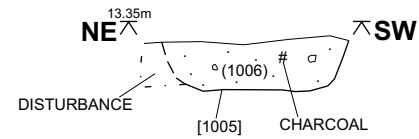


FIGURE 5: Sections 001 to 007

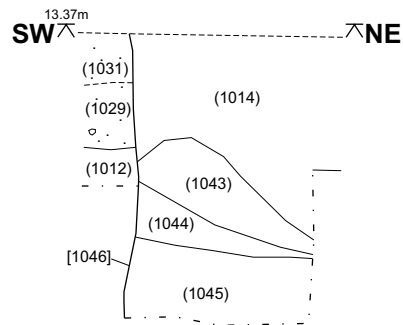
**SEC 008: NORTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1030]**



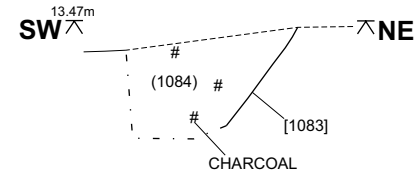
**SEC 009: NORTHWEST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1005]**



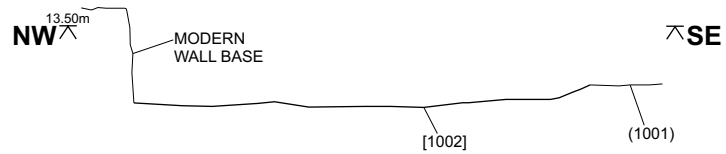
**SEC 010: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1046]**



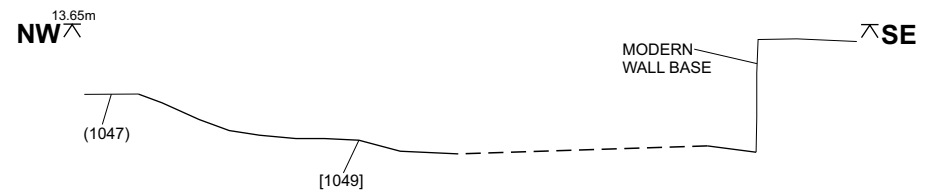
**SEC 011: SOUTHEAST FACING SECTION SHOWING [1083]**



**SEC 012: PROFILE OF GRAVE [1002]**



**SEC 013: PROFILE OF GRAVE [1049]**

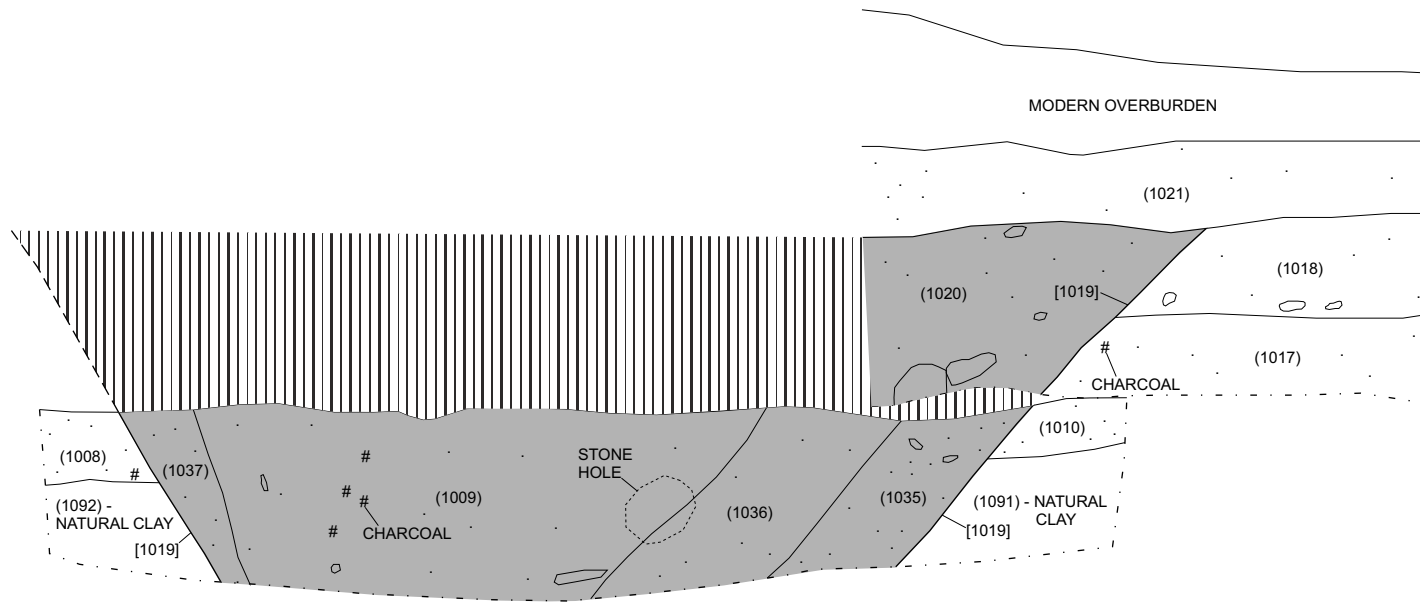


<p><b>Site Code: AHG16</b>  <b>Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38</b></p>
<p><b>FIGURE 6: Sections 008 to 013</b></p>

SECS 001 and 006 COMBINED SHOWING DITCH [1019]



14.00m  
NW

SE



Site Code: AHG16  
Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38



-  = DITCH [1019]
-  = DITCH [1019] - EXTRAPOLATED

**FIGURE 7: Sections 001 and 006  
Combined - Showing  
Ditch [1019]**





PHOTOGRAPH 1: TRENCH 2B LOOKING SOUTHWEST, SHOWING SKELETON (1003)



PHOTOGRAPH 2: SKELETON (1003)



PHOTOGRAPH 3: TRENCH 2A LOOKING NORTH, SHOWING DITCH [1019]



PHOTOGRAPH 4: TRENCH 2B LOOKING SOUTH, SHOWING DITCH [1030]



PHOTOGRAPH 5: TRENCHES 3A, B and D LOOKING SOUTHEAST



PHOTOGRAPH 6: TRENCHES 3A, B, C and D LOOKING NORTHWEST



PHOTOGRAPH 7: TRENCH 3D LOOKING SOUTHWEST

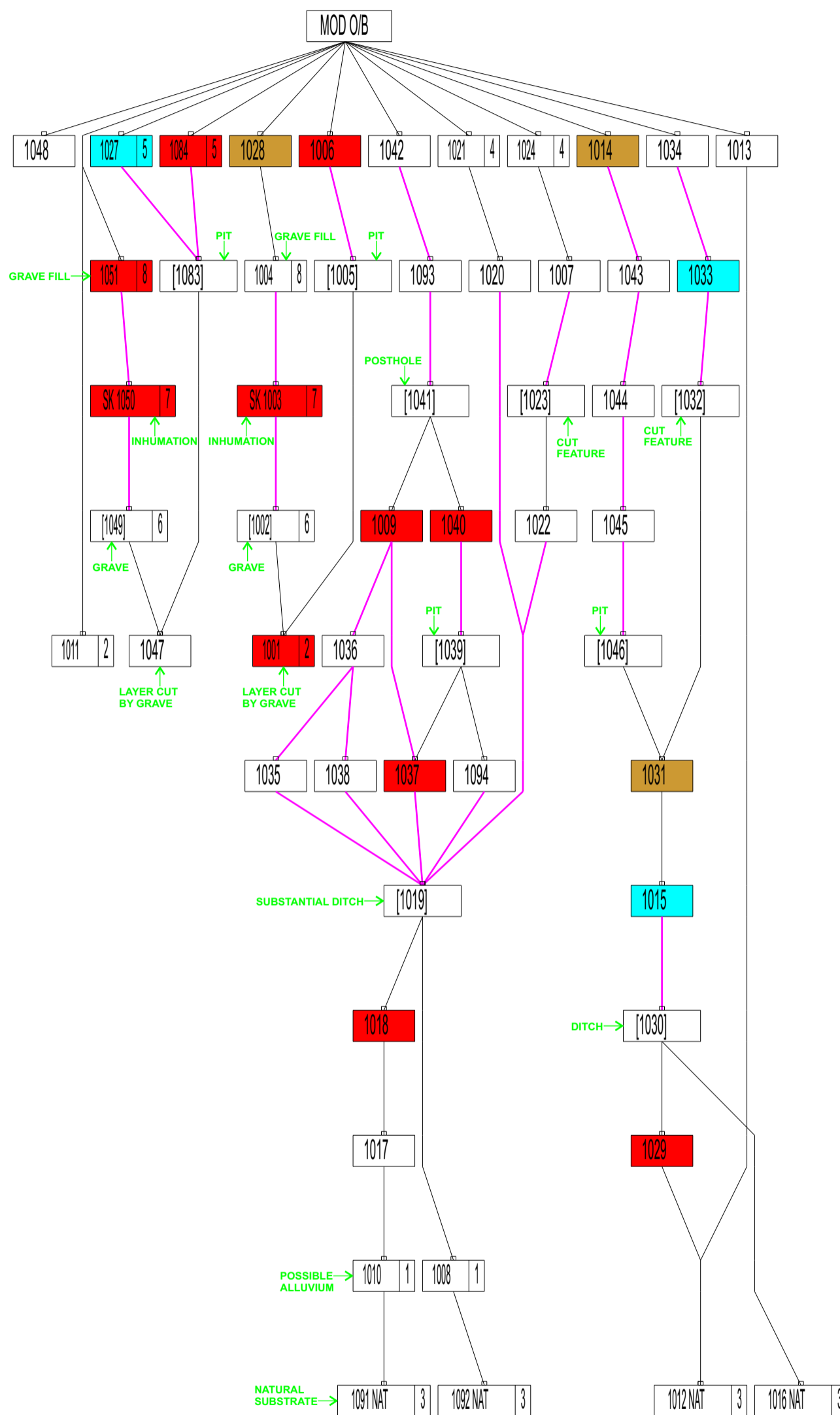


PHOTOGRAPH 8: SKELETON (1050)

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**FIGURE 8: Photographs**





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 Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38

■ = ROMAN  
■ = MEDIEVAL  
■ = LATE MEDIEVAL/ POST-MEDIEVAL  
— = FEATURE - FILL(S) HIGHLIGHT

DATE OF POTTERY ASSOCIATED WITH CONTEXT  
 ←

**FIGURE 9: Harris Matrix**

HARRIS MATRIX EXCLUDES CONTEXTS WITHIN AREAS 3A, 3B AND 3C\*, WHICH WERE RECORDED IN PLAN ONLY

\*CXTS: 1052 - 1082; 1085 - 1090; 1095



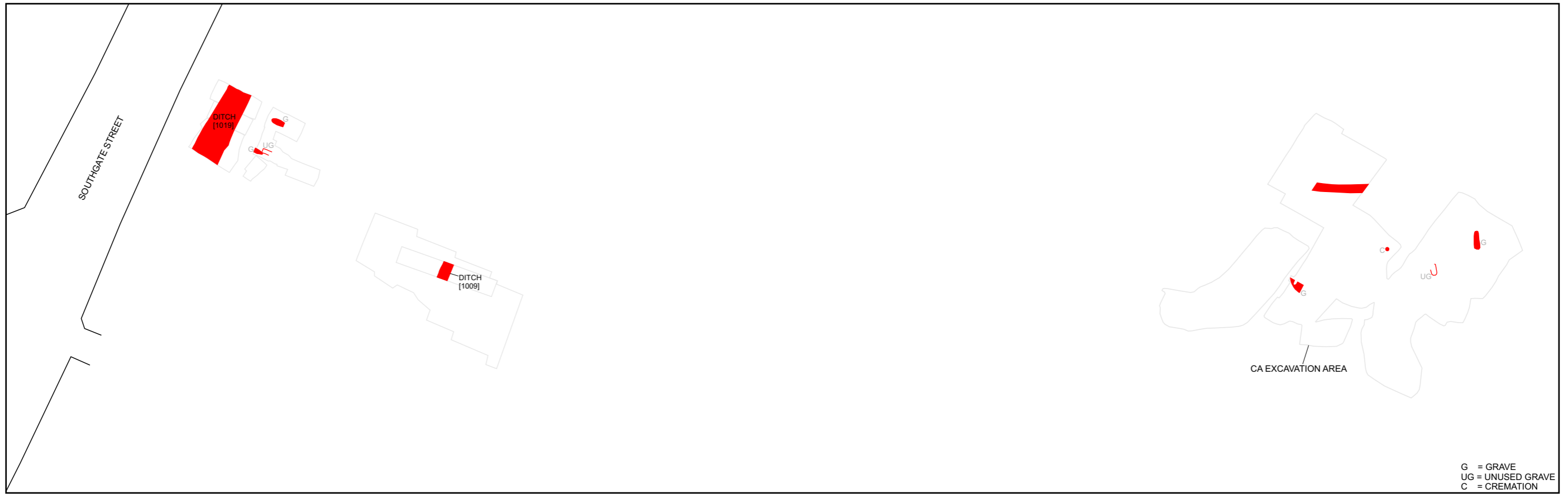
AFTER HEIGHWAY, 2006; FIG. 4A

Site Code: AHG16  
 Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38



- + = BURIAL
- ||||| = KNOWN OCCUPIED AREAS
- A = AQUADUCT
- = APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SITE

**FIGURE 10: Site in Relation to the Roman Town; circa AD 370**



ALBION HOUSE ROMAN FEATURES IN COMPARISON TO ROMAN PHASE 1 FEATURES, CA EXCAVATIONS (HOLBROOK AND BATEMAN, 2008)



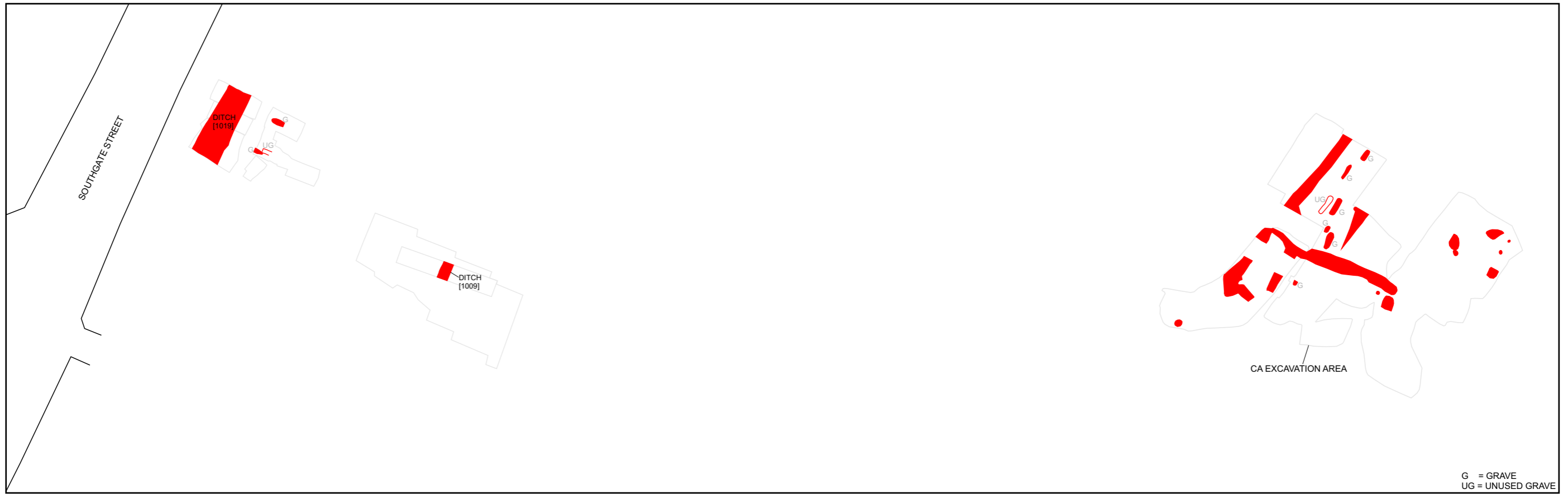
ALBION HOUSE ROMAN FEATURES IN COMPARISON TO ROMAN PHASE 2 FEATURES, CA EXCAVATIONS (HOLBROOK AND BATEMAN, 2008)

Site Code: AHG16      Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38

N

0m      20m

**FIGURE 11: Albion House Roman Features  
in Comparison with CA Excavation  
Roman Phases 1 and 2**



ALBION HOUSE ROMAN FEATURES IN COMPARISON TO ROMAN PHASE 3 FEATURES, CA EXCAVATIONS (HOLBROOK AND BATEMAN, 2008)



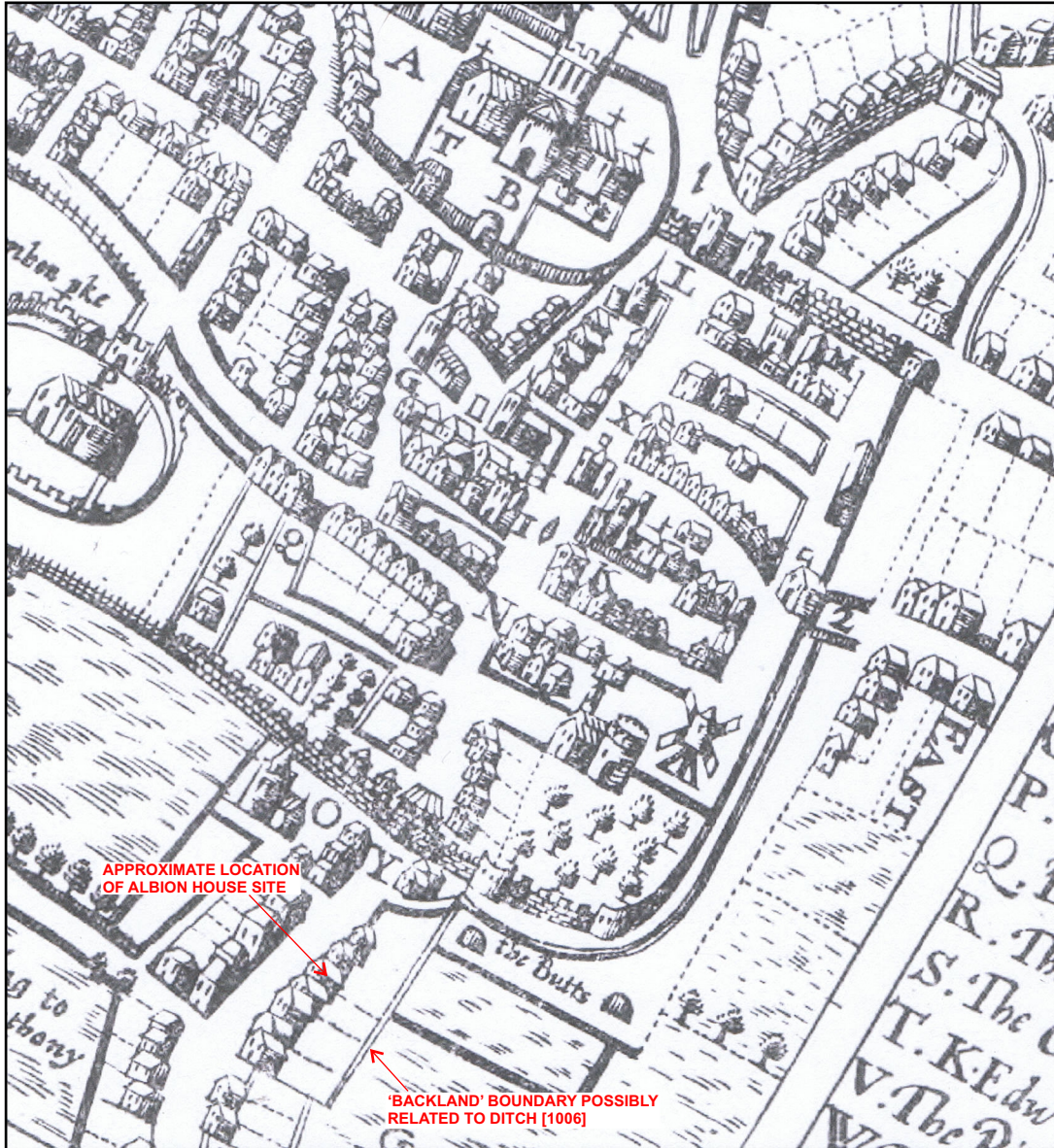
ALBION HOUSE MEDIEVAL - LATER MEDIEVAL FEATURES IN COMPARISON TO MEDIEVAL FEATURE, CA EXCAVATIONS (HOLBROOK AND BATEMAN, 2008)

Site Code: AHG16      Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38

N

0m      20m

**FIGURE 12: Albion House Roman and Medieval Features in Comparison with CA Excavation Roman Phase 3 and Medieval**



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Accession Code: GLRCM : 2016.38



FIGURE 13: John Speed's Map of 1610