

**SPREAD EAGLE HOUSE,  
SPREAD EAGLE ROAD,  
GLOUCESTER.**

**NGR: 383454.218707 (centred)**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



July 2017  
Report No. 1205



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANCY, MANAGEMENT & FIELD SERVICES**

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**Quality Assurance**

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## **CONTENTS**

Summary

Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 PROJECT BACKGROUND
- 3 AIMS
- 4 METHODOLOGY
- 5 RESULTS
- 6 DISCUSSION
- 7 CONCLUSION
- 8 BIBLIOGRAPHY
- 9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Stratigraphic Data

Appendix 2: The Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

Appendix 3: The Animal Bone

Appendix 4: Miscellaneous Finds List

**FIGURE LIST**

- Figure 1: Site Location
- Figure 2: Site Plan
- Figure 3: Trench 1 Pre-excavation Plans and Photograph
- Figure 4: Trench 1 Post-excavation Plans
- Figure 5: Sections
- Figure 6: Harris Matrix
- Figure 7: Site Photographs

## **SUMMARY**

Between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> June 2017 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester (NGR: 383454.218707 - centred). The project was commissioned by Peter Rowan.

The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of a single trench within the area of a proposed development.

The archaeological trenching revealed the presence of a probable Roman mortared stone wall with associated possible floor surface layers and *in-situ* wall plaster layers, along with other probable Roman soil deposits. Roman artefacts included pottery, further fragments of painted wall plaster and *tegula*. The association of the wall with other building remains, such as painted wall plaster, surface layers and *tegula*, suggested that it most likely represented part of a well-appointed Roman building, which was, in places, relatively well preserved.

Post-Roman evidence consisted of Medieval or later fills, which were most likely associated with refuse and/or quarry pits. Numerous brick wall footings and brick rubble layers were probably associated with a previously demolished wing of Spread Eagle House.

## **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.

### **CBM**

Ceramic Building Material.

### **Medieval**

The period between AD 1066 and 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. (AOD Above Ordnance Datum).

### **OS**

Ordnance Survey.

### **Post-medieval**

The period between AD 1500 and AD 1900.

### **Prehistoric**

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43, traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – c. 500,000 BC to c. 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – c. 12,000 BC to c. 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – c. 4,500 BC to c. 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – c. 2,000 BC to c. 800 BC; *Iron Age* – c. 800 BC to AD 43.

### **Roman**

The period traditionally dated AD 43 until AD 410.

### **Saxon**

The period between AD 410 and AD 1066.

### **Tegula**

Roman roof tile.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This report presents the findings of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology between 14<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> June 2017 on land at Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester (NGR: 383454.218707 - centred). The project was commissioned by Peter Rowan.
- 1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Foundations Archaeology (2017) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014).
- 1.3 The code of conduct of the CIfA was adhered to throughout.

## **2 PROJECT BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 It is proposed to convert offices into residential units at Spread Eagle House, Gloucester. The proposed development is likely to involve the conversion of extant buildings, as well as the construction of a new-build accommodation, within the footprint of a previously demolished wing.
- 2.2 The site is located within the centre of Gloucester at the intersection of Spread Eagle Road and Northgate Street. It is situated close to the north gate of Roman *Glevum*, just outside the Roman walls, but within an area of known Roman occupation. The site is located on relatively flat ground at approximately 14.5m OD and the underlying geology comprises *Blue Lias Formation* and *Charmouth Mudstone Formation* (undifferentiated) - mudstone, with superficial deposits of *Cheltenham Sand and Gravel* - sand and gravel (British Geology On-Line Viewer).
- 2.3 The main archaeological potential of the site was therefore for the presence of Roman and later remains. This did not prejudice the works against evidence relating to other periods.
- 2.4 As a result of the site's identified archaeological potential and in accordance with paragraph 141 of NPPF12 (*National Planning Policy Framework* 2012) the City Archaeological Officer requested a programme of archaeological field evaluation in order to fully assess the potential impact of the proposed development upon any heritage assets.

## **3 AIMS**

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation 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. This will allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed 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 be assessed.
- To inform the 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 A single trench (Trench 1) was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new-build accommodation, as shown in Figures 2 – 4. Non-significant overburden was removed under constant archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological remains or the underlying natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. This was achieved through the use of a mechanical excavator, equipped with a toothless grading bucket. The base of the trench was subjected to systematic trowel cleaning and spoil tips were visually scanned for finds.

4.2 All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and the Foundations Archaeology Technical Manual 3: Excavation Manual.



## 5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A full description of all contexts identified during the course of the evaluation is presented in Appendix 1, along with reports on the recovered ceramics and animal bone in Appendices 2 and 3 respectively, as well as a miscellaneous finds list in Appendix 4. A summary of the results is given below.
- 5.2 In the northern part of the trench, north of Brick Wall 1, the top of the archaeological deposits (1034) was encountered at a depth of 1.53m (13.05m OD) below the Modern ground surface, whilst in the southern part of the trench, the top of the archaeological deposits (1017) was present at a depth of 1.10m (13.44m OD) below the Modern ground surface. The archaeological deposits were situated beneath Modern overburden, up to 1.41m thick, which comprised brick wall foundations and brick rubble deposits (1022), (1035) and (1036). These were, in turn, sealed by loose crushed stone (1023) and (1037), up to 0.13m thick. The natural substrates were not encountered within the trench.
- 5.3 The archaeological deposits located to the north of Brick Wall 1 comprised highly variable clay sand and grit layers and fills, as well as a north-northwest – south-southeast aligned wall (1007).
- 5.4 Wall (1007) was present at a maximum height of 13.03m OD and comprised a limestone wall, which was bonded by a limestone peagrit mortar. It appeared to terminate, or possibly turn, at the south; although this was not tested by excavation. The wall survived to at least three courses in depth, the upper two of which appeared to have been shaped and faced, whilst the lowest visible course comprised irregular stone blocks. At least two layers of *in-situ* limestone peagrit wall plaster (1020) and (1050), which were adhered to the eastern face of the wall, were visible in plan for a total length of 1.43m. Partial hand excavation of soil deposits either side of the wall, away from the area of visible wall plaster, indicated that the wall plaster layers were not present at the north of the trench, where the wall survived at a lower depth of approximately 12.84m OD.
- 5.5 The limited hand excavation at the north of the trench indicated that wall (1007) was also associated with at least fourteen possible surface or surface bedding layers (1041-7)/(1028-34), which occurred both to the west and the east of the wall. These were stratigraphically later than clay and sand soil deposits (1027), (1038), (1039), (1040) and (1048). Further possible surface or surface bedding layers (1001-3, 1005-6, 1008-12, 1014) were present at the base of the trench, to the north of Brick Wall 1. Roman pottery, *tegula* and oyster shell were recovered from deposits (1039) and (1040), whilst trowel cleaning across the top of deposits (1002), (1010) and (1012) yielded Roman pottery, *tegula* and probable Roman painted wall plaster.
- 5.6 Soil deposit (1004) was located to the west of wall (1007) and contained 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century Medieval pottery, along with residual Roman pottery and painted wall plaster fragments.

- 5.7 The archaeological deposits present at the base of the trench to the south of Brick Wall 1 comprised variable dark grey-green to brown soft clay sand fills (1017-19).
- 5.8 Limited hand excavation indicated that (1017) comprised the fill of a sloping cut feature [1026], which probably represented part of a pit or a group of pits. A mixed assemblage of Roman and Medieval pottery recovered from fill (1017) suggested that this activity most likely dated to the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, or possibly later.
- 5.9 Pit [1026] was cut into the top of deposits (1024) and (1025), which, although undated, were stratigraphically earlier and were probably of Roman date.
- 5.10 The finds assemblage included Roman and Medieval pottery, Roman *tegula*, Roman painted wall plaster, animal bones, an iron nail, two pieces of possible slag and oyster shell.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

- 6.1 The earliest identified features and deposits most likely dated to the Roman period and comprised the lower part of a wall with associated possible floor surface layers and *in-situ* wall plaster layers, along with other probable Roman soil deposits. Roman artefacts included pottery, further fragments of painted wall plaster and *tegula*. The limited investigations within the trench did not penetrate to the base of the Roman deposits.
- 6.2 The association of the wall with painted wall plaster, floor surface layers and *tegula* suggested that it most likely represented part of a well-appointed Roman building and, as such, it can be fairly confidently attributed to the Roman occupation outside the Roman walls. Preservation conditions were relatively variable; Roman deposits in the southern part of the trench had been significantly impacted upon by Medieval or later activity, however, the occurrence of a wall with *in-situ* wall plaster in the northern part of the trench indicated that, in places, Roman structural remains survive as upstanding features.
- 6.3 Post-Roman evidence consisted of Medieval or later fills, which were most likely associated with refuse and/or quarry pits. Numerous brick wall footings and brick rubble layers were probably associated with the previously demolished wing of Spread Eagle House.

## **7 CONCLUSION**

- 7.1 The evaluation has identified the presence of part of a well-appointed Roman building, which, in places, was relatively well preserved. The building most likely formed part of the known Roman occupation outside *Glevum* town walls; although, its precise form and function remained uncertain. Evidence

## **Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation**

for subsequent archaeological activity was also present in the form of probable refuse and/or quarry pits, which dated to the Medieval period or later.

- 7.2 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: *to be advised*.
- 7.3 A short report will be submitted for publication in *Glevensis* and an OASIS form will also be submitted to ADS.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

### APPENDIX 1: Stratigraphic Data

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
				<b>TRENCH 1:</b> 14.15m(top)/12.10m(base) by 3.95m(top)/1.85m(base).		
				<b>Natural deposits:</b> not encountered.		
1001	0.63	0.55	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; dark green grey clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	Brick Wall 1, 1036.
1002	1.45	0.62	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; dark grey clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	Brick Wall 1, 1036.
				Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with wall 1007.		
1003	0.97	0.41	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; grey clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1036
1004	2.5	0.79	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; khaki clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1036
1005	2.7	0.95	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; dark grey clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1036
				Similar to deposit 1002.		
1006	2.17	0.27	?	Linear deposit of grey sticky clay, which contained occasional fragments of beige limestone. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with wall 1007.	?	1036
1007	5.55	0.64	0.42	North-northwest - south-southeast aligned wall; grey beige limestone blocks bonded by a solid gritty beige limestone/peagrit mortar. The wall comprised at least three courses; the upper two of which were shaped and faced, whereas the lowest course consisted of irregular limestones. Wall 1007 appeared to terminate/turn at the south-southeast; however, this observation was not tested by excavation. Part of the eastern edge of the wall was abutted by at least two layers of <i>in-situ</i> wall plaster 1020/1050. No wall plaster was visible at the western edge of the wall. Wall 1007 was abutted by layers 1027, 1028, 1040 and 1043. The stratigraphic relationship between wall 1007 and grey clay deposit 1039/1048 was uncertain.	?	1027, 1040

## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1008	0.9	0.7	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; mottled brown grey clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige limestone flecks.	?	1036
1009	0.8	0.52	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; dark grey black clay sand grit, which contained occasional beige limestones and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1036
1010	0.57	0.47	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; mottled black brown gritty sand clay, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments and occasional CBM fragments. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with wall 1007.	?	1036
1011	2	0.38	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; grey clay sand grit, which contained frequent white and beige limestone fragments, as well as occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1036
1012	3.4	1.25	?	Highly variable deposit present at the base of the trench, comprising brown black beige grey gritty clay sand, which contained occasional limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Incorporated layers 1043, 1044, 1046 and 1052.	1007	1036
1013				Void = 1027.		
1014	2.15	0.1	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; grey clay sand grit, which contained occasional to frequent charcoal flecks. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with wall 1007 and wall plaster 1050.	?	1036
1015	1.78	0.32	0.45	Fill of wall foundation trench [1021]; brown black clay sand.	Brick Wall 1	1022
1016				Void = 1015.		
1017	3.75	1.77	0.89	Fill present at the base of the trench, associated with cut feature [1026]; dark green grey sticky clay sand, which contained occasional grey beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Not fully excavated.	[1026]	[1021]
1018	2.5	0.7	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; dark grey soft clay sand, which contained rare beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	?	1022
1019	1.7	0.5	?	Deposit present at the base of the trench, not excavated; brown green clay sand, which contained occasional fragments of beige limestone and rare charcoal flecks.	?	1022

## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1020	1.1	0.02	?	Layer of probable wall plaster visible in plan; solid gritty beige peagrit. Adhered to the eastern face of wall 1007, abutted by plaster layer 1050 at the east. Wall plaster 1020 was not present in Section 003 or Elevation 002.	1007	1050
[1021]	1.78	1.2	0.46	East-northeast - west-southwest aligned wall foundation trench with a near vertical southern edge. Not fully excavated. Contained Brick Wall 1 and fill 1015.	1017	Brick Wall 1
1022	5	3.8	1.16	Modern overburden located to the south of Brick Wall 1; brick wall foundations, brick and concrete rubble deposits. Equivalent to 1036.	1015	1023
1023	14.15	3.95	0.1	Modern ground surface; light pink loose crushed stone. Equivalent to 1037.	1022	n/a
1024	0.75	0.68	0.13	Sloping deposit present at the base of Section 006; variable beige gritty clay sand to orange gritty clay sand and peagrit, which contained frequent beige limestone fragments, as well as occasional charcoal flecks and lumps.	?	1025
1025	0.72	0.47	0.19	Sloping deposit present towards the base of Section 006; dark brown black gritty clay sand and peagrit, which contained occasional beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.	1024	[1026]
[1026]	0.75	0.67	0.26	Sloping cut, probably a pit. Contained fill 1017. Not fully excavated.	1025	1017
1027	1.9	0.25	0.27	Layer of bright orange brown soft clay sand, which contained rare charcoal flecks. Abutted wall 1007 at the west. Similar to layer 1040.	1048, 1007	1028
1028	0.78	0.18	0.11	Possible surface/bedding layer; grey brown clay sand grit, which contained frequent beige and grey limestone fragments.	1027	1029, 1031
1029	?	0.27	0.02	Possible surface/bedding layer; lens of bright beige orange firm grit.	1028	1030
1030	0.42	0.08	0.03	Possible surface/bedding layer; dark grey grit, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1029	1032
1031	?	0.2	0.03	Possible surface/bedding layer; dark grey grit, which contained frequent charcoal flecks. Equivalent to layer 1030.	1028	1032

## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1032	?	0.61	0.05	Possible surface/bedding layer; beige brown grit, which contained occasional charcoal flecks.	1030, 1031	1033
1033	?	0.9	0.15	Possible surface/bedding layer; dark brown gritty clay sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flecks of pink plastic clay.	1032	1034
1034	?	0.83	0.04	Possible surface/bedding layer; firm orange gravel/peagrit.	1033	1035
1035	?	1	0.07	Layer of variable brown to dark brown clay sand, which contained occasional CBM and brick fragments, as well as occasional charcoal flecks.	1034	1036
1036	7.8	3.9	1.41	Modern overburden located to the north of Brick Wall 1; brick wall foundations, brick and concrete rubble deposits. Equivalent to 1022.	1035	1037
1037	14.15	3.95	0.13	Modern ground surface; light pink loose crushed stone. Equivalent to 1023.	1036	n/a
1038	0.87	0.37	0.13	Deposit present at the base of Section 003/4; orange grey brown plastic clay sand, which contained occasional beige limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks, along with occasional patches of blue green plastic clay. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with deposit 1039.	?	1040
1039	0.88	0.53	0.12	Deposit present at the base of Section 003; dark grey plastic clay, which contained occasional limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Occurred at the west of wall 1007; uncertain stratigraphic relationship between wall 1007 and deposit 1039. Similar, probably equivalent, to deposit 1048. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with deposit 1038.	?	1040
1040	0.77	0.38	0.23	Layer of bright orange brown soft clay sand and grit, which contained rare charcoal flecks, as well as occasional patches of light grey clay sand. Abutted wall 1007 at the east. Similar to layer 1027.	1038, 1039, 1007	1041
1041	0.83	0.66	0.05	Possible surface/bedding layer; dark brown/black sand grit, which contained rare small beige limestone fragments.	1040	1042
1042	0.82	0.64	0.13	Possible surface/bedding layer; variable orange brown gritty sand, peagrit and small beige limestone fragments.	1041	1043, 1047

## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

CXT	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	DESCRIPTION	CUTS/LATER THAN	CUT BY/EARLIER THAN
1043	?	0.42	0.1	Possible surface/bedding layer; mid brown gritty sand and peagrit.	1042, 1007	1044
1044	0.79	0.49	0.16	Possible surface/bedding layer; dark brown black gritty clay sand, which contained frequent charcoal flecks and occasional beige and orange limestone fragments.	1043, 1047	1045, [1051]
1045	0.43	0.16	0.04	Possible surface/bedding layer; orange brown gritty clay sand.	1044	1046
1046	0.49	0.39	0.07	Possible surface/bedding layer; variable grey brown orange black gritty clay sand.	1045	1036
1047	?	0.69	0.03	Possible surface/bedding layer; grey gritty clay sand ash, which contained frequent charcoal flecks.	1042	1044
1048	0.27	0.14	?	Deposit present at the base of Section 001/3; dark grey plastic clay, which contained occasional limestone fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. Occurred at the east of wall 1007; uncertain stratigraphic relationship between wall 1007 and deposit 1048. Similar, probably equivalent, to deposit 1039.	?	1027
1049				Void.		
1050	1.42	0.02	?	Layer of probable wall plaster visible in plan; solid gritty beige peagrit. Adhered to the eastern face of plaster 1020. A 2mm light beige/white lamination at the east of wall plaster 1050 possibly represented surface paint/slip or, alternatively, differential drying. Wall plaster 1050 was not present in Section 003 or Elevation 002. Uncertain stratigraphic relationship with deposit 1014.	1020	1036
[1051]	?	0.04	0.11	Possible cut feature with a near vertical edge. Only partially present within the section and not discernible in plan. Contained fill 1052. Uncertain interpretation.	1044	1052
1052	?	0.04	0.11	Fill of possible feature [1051]; mottled orange brown black grit and sand.	[1051]	1036



## APPENDIX 2: The Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

By Dr Jane Timby

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of 39 sherds of pottery (668 g) dating to the Roman and Medieval periods. In addition some five fragments ceramic building material weighing 4281 g are present.
- 1.2 Pottery was associated with seven individual contexts with an additional three unstratified pieces from Trench 1. Some sherds were recovered from trench cleaning over the contexts.
- 1.3 The assemblage is moderately well-preserved with some quite large fresh pieces alongside some more abraded sherds. This is reflected in a moderately good average sherd weight of 17 g.
- 1.4 The assemblage was assessed following the recommendations outlined in the Pottery Standards (2016), in that it 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). All wares are coded to the Gloucester fabric reference series (TF 00) (cf. Ireland 1983; Vince 1983).
- 1.5 The sorted assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Freshly broken sherds were counted as single pieces. Rims were additionally coded to general form and measured for diameter and the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (cf Orton et al 1993). A catalogue of the wares along with individual date ranges can be found in Ceramics Table 1.

### 2 Roman

- 2.1 Roman wares account for the bulk of the recovered assemblage, some 30 sherds ranging in date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> through to the later 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 2.2 The group includes continental imports in the form of six sherds of Central Gaulish samian in both Lezoux (LEZ SA) and Les Martes-de-Veyre (MDV SA) fabrics. Forms include cups Dragendorff (Drag.) 33 (x2) and dishes Drag. 36 and 18/31.
- 2.3 Several regional imports are present including an Oxfordshire white ware (OXF WH) mortarium (Young 1977, form 22); a red-painted parchment ware (OXF PA) flask or beaker, possibly a variant of Young (ibid) type P10 and a small sherd of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC).
- 2.4 The coarsewares include South-west and South-east black burnished ware (SOW BB1/ DOR BB1). Amongst the regional imports and more locally

## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

Severn Valley ware (SVW OX). Gloucester kilns ware (TF 11A) and Lower Severn Valley grey micaceous ware (TF 5).

### 3 Medieval

- 3.1 Just nine sherds of Medieval pottery are present: four sherds of Malvernian jar (TF 40); three sherds of Gloucester oolitic–limestone tempered wares (TF 41b) and two sherds from a Minety ware glazed jug (TF 44).

### 4 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 4.1 Five fragments of CBM were recovered from contexts (1012), (1017) and (1039). All the pieces are from Roman roofing tile (*tegula*).

### 5 Dating

- 5.1 The Roman pottery includes types spanning the 2<sup>nd</sup> through to the later 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century. Potentially the earliest datable context, on the basis of the pottery, is (1010). Contexts (1002) and (1040) are potentially later Roman whilst the Roman sherds in (1004) and (1017) are redeposited. Context (1039) only contained a piece of Roman tile.
- 5.2 Sherds dating to the Medieval period were recovered from contexts (1004) and (1017).

### 6 Potential and further work

- 6.1 This is a very small assemblage of pottery and entirely typical of that to be expected from Gloucester City. Other than documenting mid-later Roman and Medieval activity at this location, it is limited in terms of any further work.
- 6.2 No further work relating to these ceramics is recommended.

## References

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**Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation**

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## Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation

Ceramics Table 1: The pottery from Spread Eagle House evaluation

Cxt	NRFC	Glos TF	Form	Name	Wt	No	Rim	Diam	Eve	Comment	Date
1002	SOWBB1	235		base	126	1	0	0	0		C2-C4
1004	SVWOX	11B			46	3	0	0	0		C2-C4
1004	LNVCC	12B			4	1	0	0	0	rouletted	C3-C4
1004	LEZSA	8A			6	1	0	0	0		C2
1004		11A			41	2	0	0	0		C1-C2
1004	DORBB1	4	D1	dog dish	47	3	1	18	10		C2-C4
1004		40	J	jar	28	0	1	13	20		11-13th
1004		40			3	1	0	0	0		11-13th
1010	LEZSA	8A	Dr 33	cup	10	0	1	13	10		C2
1012		cbm			3645	2	0	0	0	tegula	Roman
1012	LEZSA	8A			6	1	0	0	0		C2
1012	MDVSA	8A	D 36	dish	8	1	1	0	2		C2
1012		11A			12	1	0	0	0		C1-C2
1017	OXFWH	9A	M22	mortarium	75	0	1	24	7	Young 1977	mid C3-C4
1017		cbm			33	1	0	0	0		Roman
1017		40			36	1	0	0	0		11-13th
1017	OXFPA	1a	P10 var	flask/ beaker	12	0	1	8	17	red-painted dec' Young 1977	mid C3-C4
1017	DORBB1	4			34	3	0	0	0		C2-C4
1017		40			49	1	0	0	0		11-13th
1017		cbm			9	1	0	0	0		Roman
1017		5			10	1	0	0	0		1C2-C4

**Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation**

Cxt	NRFC	Glos TF	Form	Name	Wt	No	Rim	Diam	Eve	Comment	Date
1017		41b			14	3	0	0	0		11-13th
1017		20		base	18	1	0	0	0	int calcar deposit; grey coarse sy	C3-C4
1017		44			15	2	0	0	0	glazed, applied rib	C12-14th
1039		cbm			594	1	0	0	0	tegula; sl burnt	Roman
1040	LEZSA	8a	Dr 18/31	dish	12	0	1	0	5		C2
1040		5			6	1	0	0	0	burnished wavy line, sooted	1C2-C4
1040		20			3	1	0	0	0	oxidised fine sandy	Roman
Tr 1 u/s	SVWOX	11B			18	1	0	0	0		C2-C4
Tr 1 u/s	LEZSA	8A	Dr 33	cup	8	0	1	14	8		C2
Tr 1 u/s	DORBB1	4	J	jar	21	0	1	15	15		C3-C4
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>4949</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>94</b>		

### APPENDIX 3: The Animal Bone

By Mark S. Blagg-Newsome BSc MA Res

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Spread Eagle House, Gloucester, totalling 26 fragments (731g), which included the unidentifiable assemblage. Bone preservation was generally poor on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent. All of the bones were recovered from fill layers (1017/18), one of which (1017) was datable to the Medieval period or later.

There were few incidences of bone abrasion, with fragmentation generally low with few fresh breaks. Much of the assemblage could be identified to a specific taxa (12 fragments, 46% of the assemblage), with a further ten fragments identifiable to only large (cattle or horse size) or medium (sheep/goat or pig size) mammal size categories. The most prevalent species was cattle, followed by sheep/goat, and subsequently pig and chicken (*Gallus gallus*) represented by an ulna and femur respectively. The pig ulna also had a missing unfused proximal epiphysis, indicating that this was a juvenile individual. Cattle was represented by a variety of elements mostly from the extremities, with three fragments originating from the cranial area (including two from the mandible). Sheep/goat was represented by a left metacarpal and metatarsal and a single distal mandible fragment. All of these mammals and the chicken are probably representative of creatures killed for food.

Butchery marks were present on three elements, two of which were from cattle remains. The first was a transverse chop mark with a large blade across the shaft of a large mammal long bone fragment. Another was a longitudinal chop mark across the length of a cattle tibia shaft. Both of these chop marks could be indicative of bone breaking for bone marrow extraction. The final bone displaying evidence of butchery was on the medial posterior angle of the ascending ramus on a cattle mandible. There were two chop marks with associated nick breaks where the blade had gotten stuck in the bone and a portion of the bone was fractured when the blade was pulled free. These marks are associated with the disarticulation of the mandible from the crania and could be indicators of tongue removal.

No burning, canid gnawing or pathologies were noted on this assemblage. No further comment is recommended at this time.

**Spread Eagle House, Spread Eagle Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation**

Animal Bone Table 1: The animal bone from Spread Eagle House evaluation

Context	Description	Spot Date	Weight (g)	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Chicken	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Unidentifiable	Total (Not inc. Unid)
1017	Backfill Layer	Med/ Post-Medieval	690	6	3	1	1	7	1	3	19
1018	Backfill layer	-	41	1				1	1	1	3
	<b>Total</b>		731	7	3	1	1	8	2	4	22

**APPENDIX 4: Miscellaneous Finds List**

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>No. of Wall plaster fragments</b>	<b>No. of Metal objects</b>	<b>No. of Slag fragments</b>	<b>No. of Shell</b>
(1004)	2*			
(1012)	1*			
(1017)		1	1	1
(1017)			1	
(1020)	1*			
(1039)				1
(1040)				1

\*Wall plaster fragments: (1004) = two fragments with red surface paint/slip; (1012) = one fragment with turquoise surface paint/slip; (1020) = one fragment with possible white surface paint/slip.

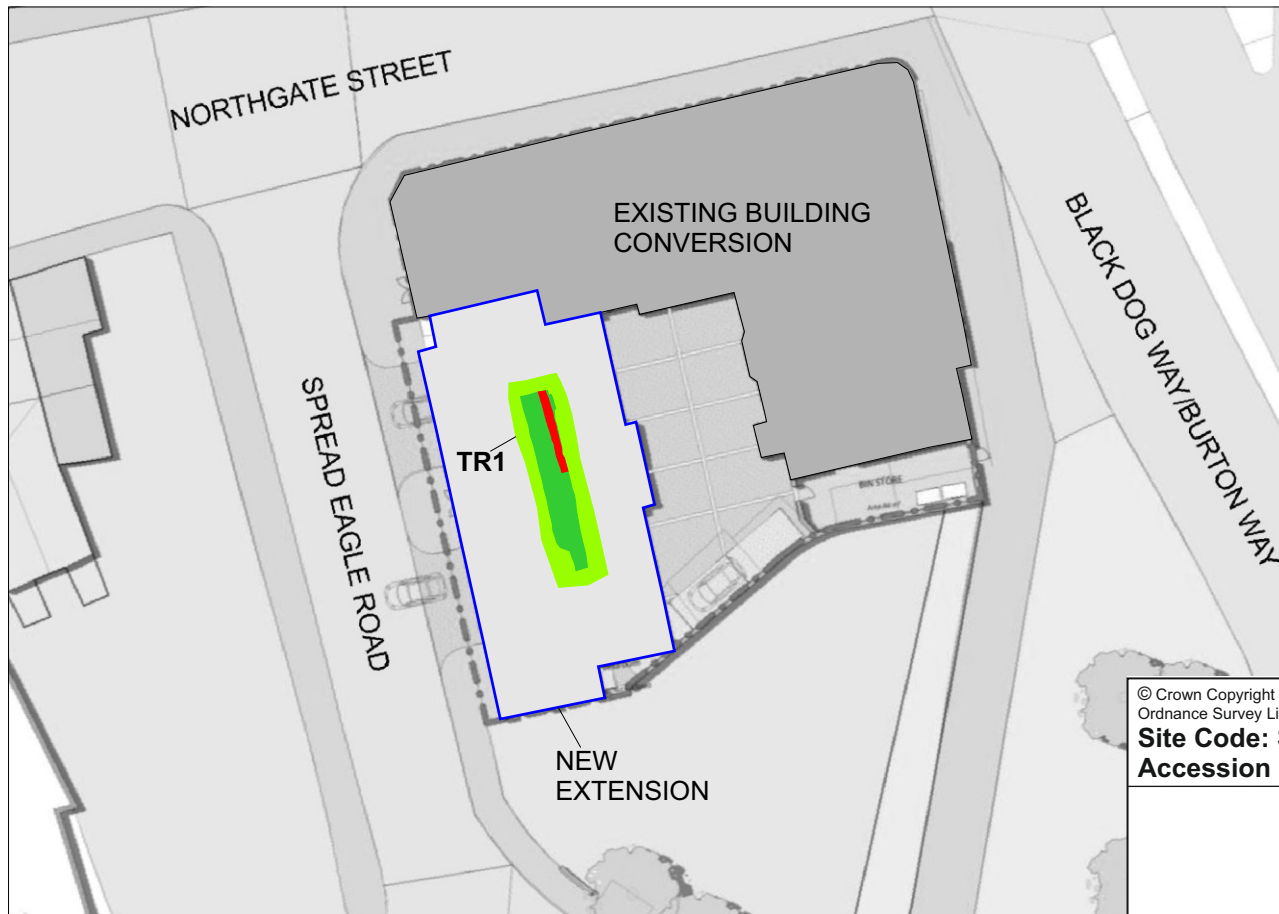




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**Site Code: SEG17**  
**Accession Code:**

**FIGURE 1: Site Location**



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**Site Code: SEG17**

**Accession Code:**

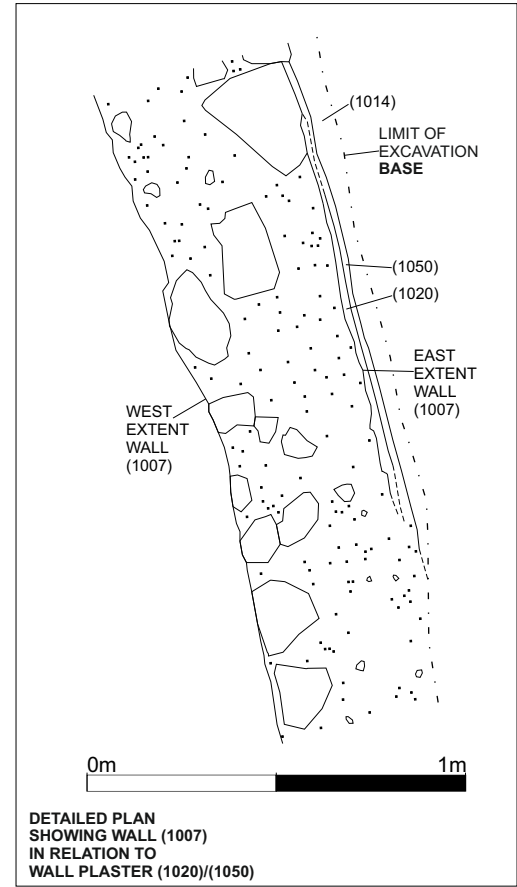
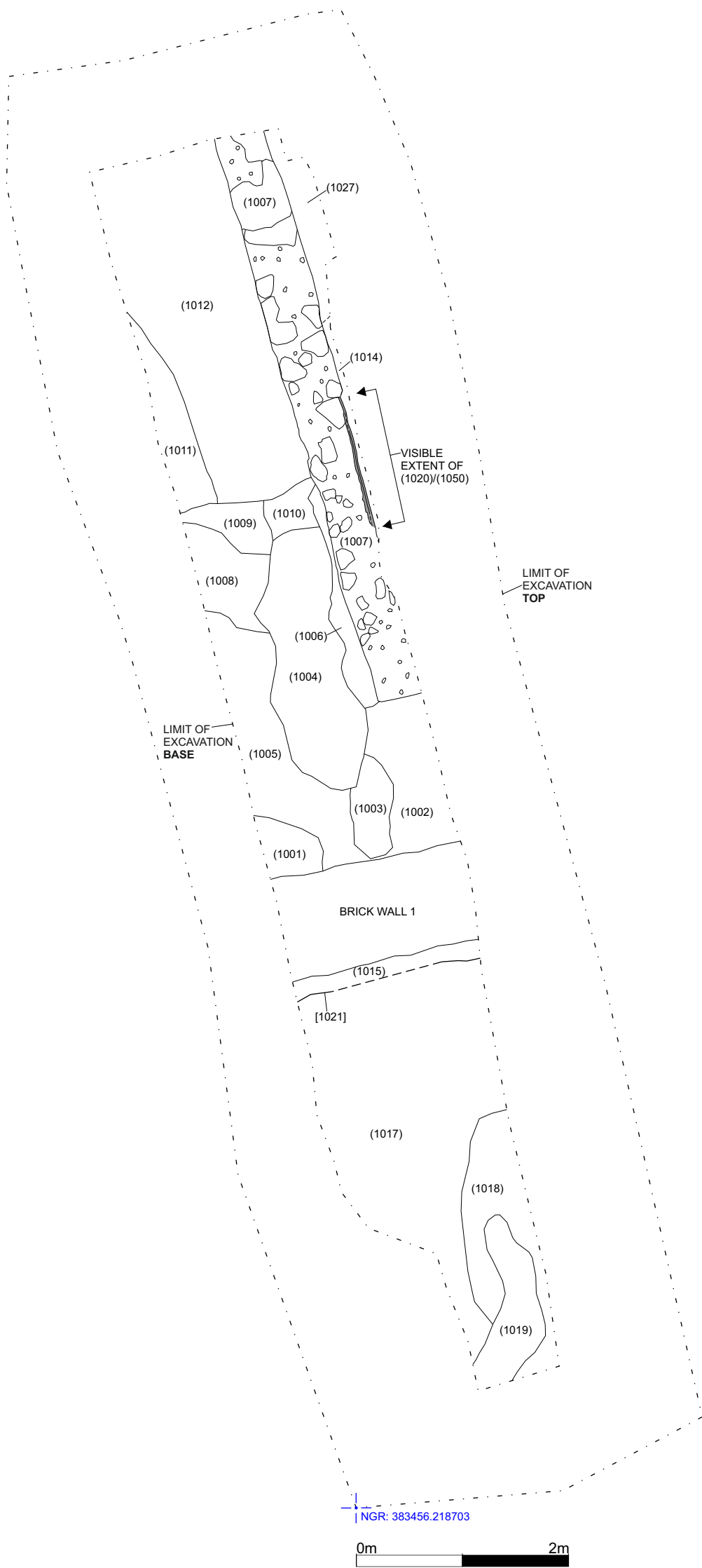


■ = EVALUATION TRENCH LIMIT OF EXCAVATION - TOP

■ = EVALUATION TRENCH LIMIT OF EXCAVATION - BASE

■ = WALL (1007)

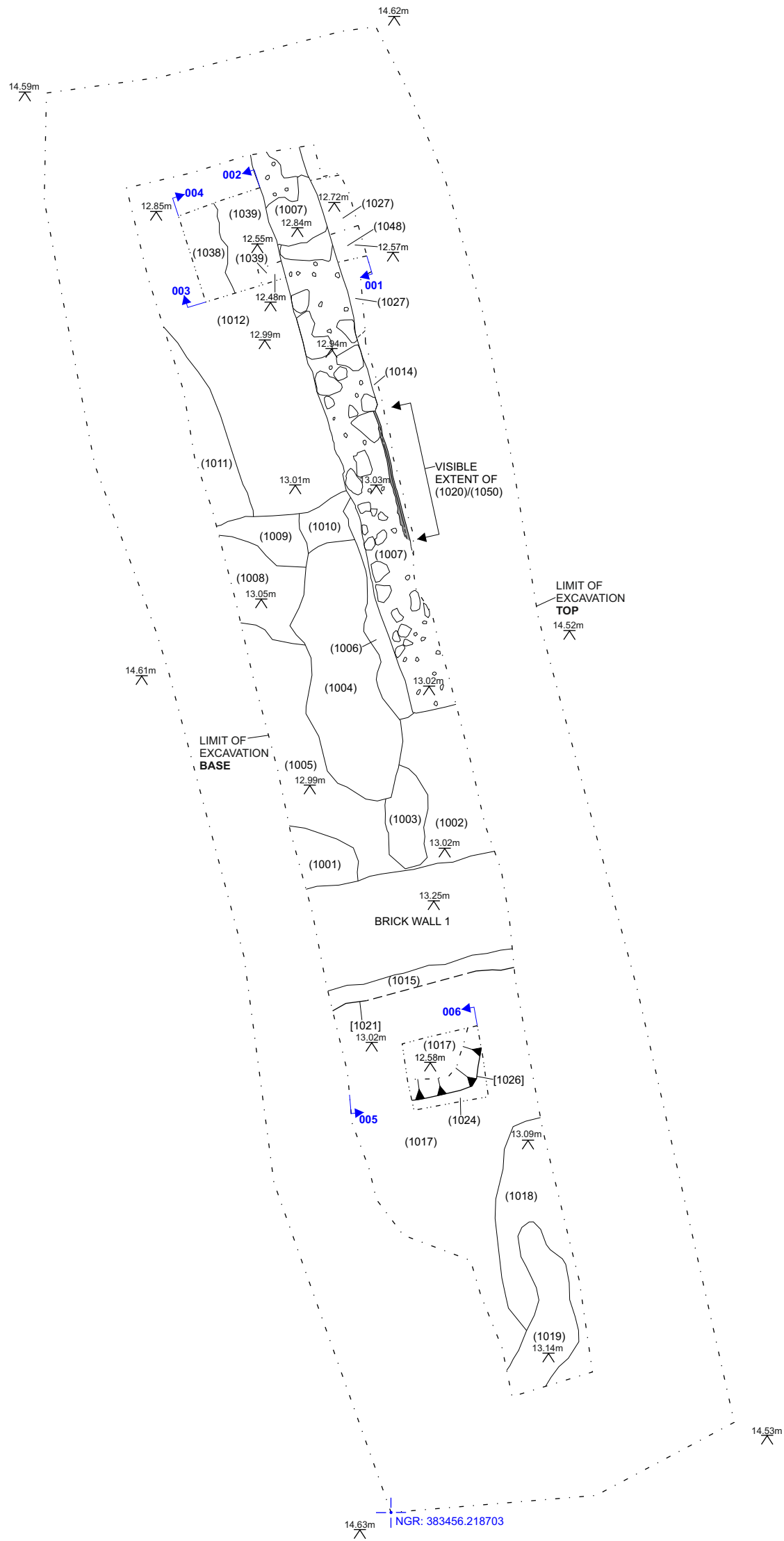
**FIGURE 2: Site Plan**



PHOTOGRAPH OF WALL (1007) AND WALL PLASTER (1020/50)

Site Code: SEG17 Accession Code:
<b>FIGURE 3: Trench 1 Pre-excitation Plans and Photograph</b>





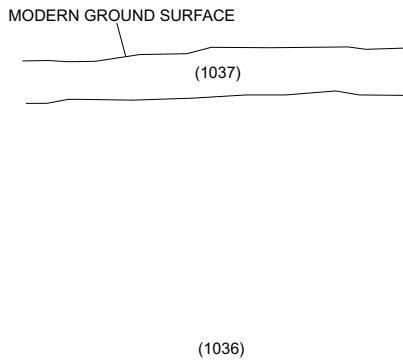
Site Code: SEG17  
 Accession Code:

N

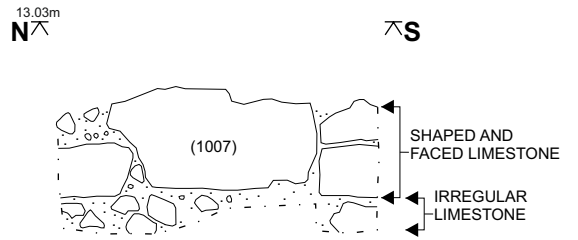
0m  2m

**FIGURE 4: Trench 1 Post-excavation Plan**

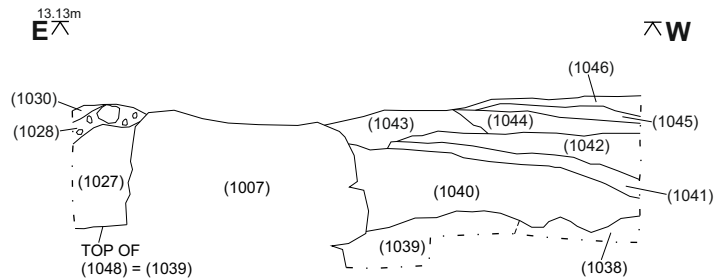
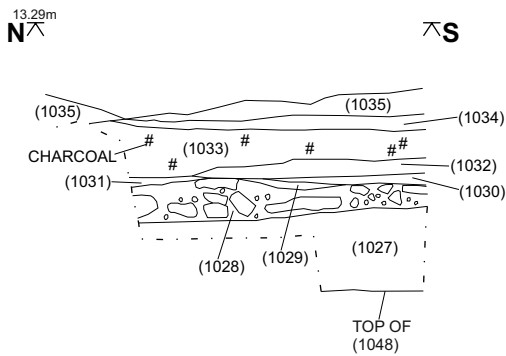
**SEC 001: WEST FACING TRENCH SECTION**



**SEC 002: WEST FACING ELEVATION WALL (1007)**

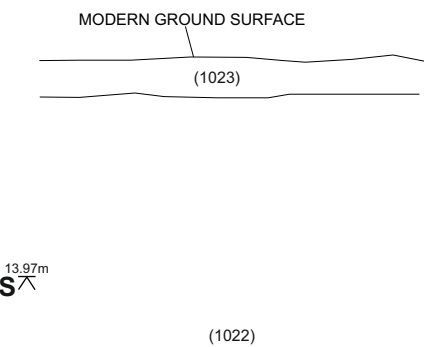


**SEC 003: NORTH FACING SECTION AT LOCATION OF WALL (1007)**

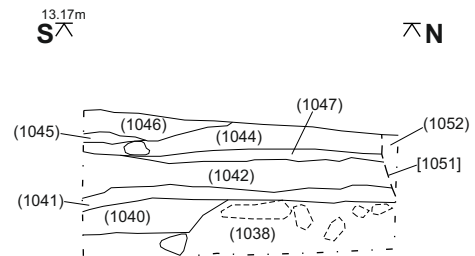


**SEC 004: EAST FACING SECTION**

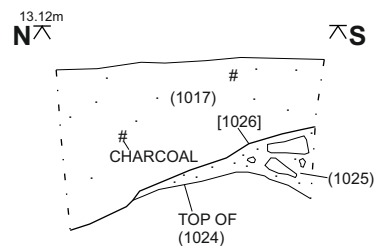
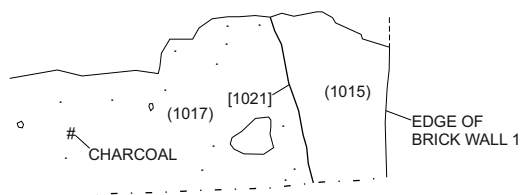
**SEC 005: EAST FACING TRENCH SECTION**



**SEC 004: EAST FACING SECTION**



**SEC 006: WEST FACING SECTION**



Site Code: SEG17  
Accession Code:



**FIGURE 5: Sections**





Trench 1 looking north



Trench 1 looking southeast



Section 001 (prior to excavation of sondage and Elevation 002)



Section 003 (west of wall 1007)



Section 003 (east of wall 1007)



Section 004

<p>Site Code: SEG17          Accession Code:</p>
<p><b>FIGURE 7: Site Photographs</b></p>