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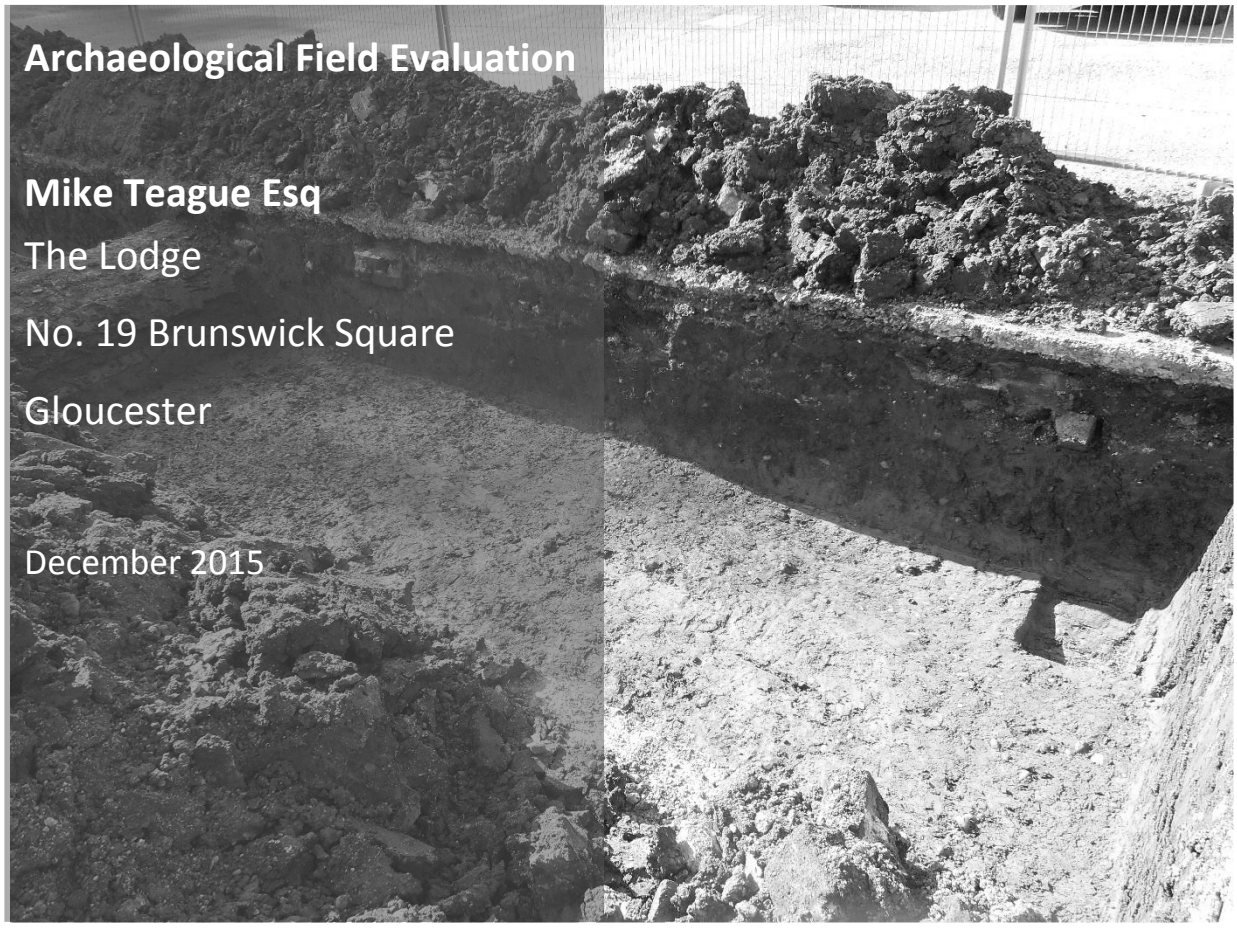

Archaeological Field Evaluation

Mike Teague Esq

The Lodge

No. 19 Brunswick Square

Gloucester

December 2015

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archaeology & built heritage
working throughout the UK

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1 Executive Summary

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Border Archaeology Ltd (BA) at The Lodge No. 19 Brunswick Square Gloucester (NGR: SO 82960 18084) on behalf of Mike Teague Esq in October 2015, comprising two evaluation trenches measuring 9.5m × 3m (Trench 1) and 12m × 2m (Trench 2).

The evaluation identified a sequence of layers formed by the gradual accumulation of material during the post-medieval (c. 1540-1900) and, possibly, medieval (1066-1540) periods, situated in the open area of Gaudy Green to the southeast of the post-Roman city. A brick structure partially truncated the layers revealed in Trench 2 whilst Trench 1 contained an associated yard surface or similar feature at its northern extent.

Underlying these layers was a series of linear and discrete features of a Roman date, cutting a Roman soil horizon present within both trenches. These are possibly of agricultural origin and may represent boundary ditches, with several associated postholes present within Trench 2. This layer sealed alluvium, which, in turn overlay the natural clay geology.

In addition to the Roman archaeology identified within Trench 1, a small assemblage of seven in-situ worked flints was recovered, primarily from the surface of the alluvium, with one presumably residual flint found within the fill of an east/west aligned linear feature.

Overall, the results of the evaluation attest to the presence of transient prehistoric activity and peripheral activity of Roman date, extending through to the post-medieval period and representing a probable agricultural landscape that remained largely unchanged until the development of Brunswick Square and the surrounding area.

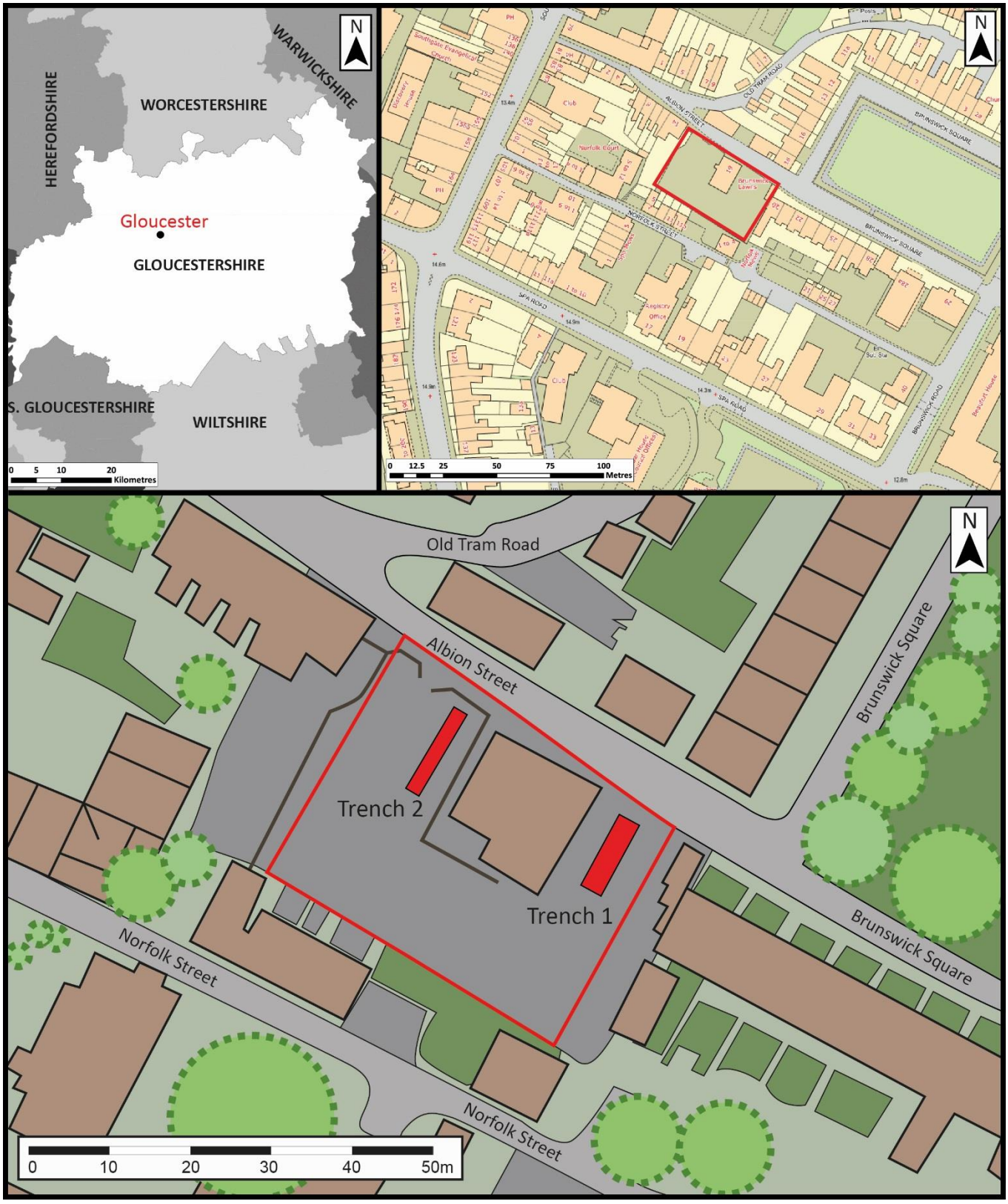

Fig. 1: Site location plan

2 Introduction

Border Archaeology Ltd (BAL) was instructed by Mike Teague Esq to undertake a programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation on land at The Lodge No. 19 Brunswick Square Gloucester (centred upon NGR SO 82960 18084) (*fig. 1*). The site currently comprises a car park situated around The Lodge.

Two evaluation trenches were opened measuring 9.5m × 3m (Trench 1) and 12m × 2m (Trench 2).

Copies of this report will be provided to Mark Sadlier Senior Associate Roberts Limbrick Architects, Mike Teague, Andrew Armstrong Esq City Archaeologist (CA) Gloucester City Council and the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record.

3 Site Description

The site lies some 450m to the E of the River Severn & docks and is located adjacent to a known Roman and late-Saxon suburb, which follows Southgate Street as least as far as Albion Street. A recent evaluation to the rear of Albion House (*c*. 65m N of the site) identified Roman and Saxo-Norman remains at 0.8m below ground level.

3.1 Soils and Geology

The site lies within an urban area, which is classified as unsurveyed by the Soil Survey of England & Wales (SSEW 1983). Typical alluvial gley soils immediately to the W are of the COMPTON series (813e), consisting of stoneless mostly reddish clayey soils affected by groundwater. The underlying geology is reddish river alluvium (SSEW 1983).

4 Historical and Archaeological Background

The proposed development site is located immediately SW of Brunswick Square, fronting onto Albion St. Brunswick Square Gardens was established in 1825 and represents the city's only surviving Georgian gardens.

The area was located outside the walls of the Roman city and is within the area known as 'Gaudy Green', a place-name which is believed to derive from the Latin *gaudium*, suggesting an area devoted to the pursuit of relaxation and pleasure. The proposed development site is located within, or adjacent to, a Roman cemetery which extends S from Parliament Street at least as far as the N side of Brunswick Square.

Excavations on the northern side of the square, adjacent to the recent Chillingworth Mews development, have unearthed evidence of a Roman cemetery which would likely have extended into Brunswick Square. Albion Street itself, which links Brunswick Square to the city's historic docks, may also have Roman origins.

An evaluation at the former Gloscat Campus Brunswick Road (NGR: SO 831 183; SO 833 182) identified a possible 'graveyard soil' of 2nd -3rd -century date at a depth of >0.1m, consisting of dark greyish-brown sandy silt containing fragments of human bone (Barber 2010). However, an evaluation conducted on land off Old Tram Road (SO 8298 1813) (Havard 2002) revealed no archaeological deposits or finds, with modern made ground observed to directly overly the natural substrate. The absence of any previous ground surfaces suggested that the area had previously been truncated.

Further significant Roman burial activity has recently been revealed on the former Gloscat Campus site to the E of Brunswick Road; this follows previous work undertaken on the site in the 1960s, which uncovered part of a Roman cemetery thought to extend from St Michael's Square (NGR: SO 832 181) to Barton Street (NGR: SO 834 181).

Both supine and prone burials have been recorded, dating from the Late Roman period, and these were aligned parallel with and perpendicular to the nearby Roman ramparts; most were interred in relatively shallow graves. Only nine were coffined burials and the site is notable for the paucity of grave goods; the presence of hobnails suggests footwear may have been worn or placed near the feet during burial. Three of the burials appear to have been decapitated, with their heads carefully placed at their feet.

A Civil War battery was established in Gaudy Green in 1643 by Royalist troops led by Prince Rupert and there were attempts to dig tunnels from Gaudy Green under the City walls, in the location of the present Parliament Street, for the purpose of infiltrating the Parliamentarian held city. Three cannons were set up on Gaudy Green, which fired at the South Gate of the City Walls, although the siege held.

5 Methodology

The programme of archaeological work was carried out in accordance with practices set out in *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014) *and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Enviroment: The Project Managers' Guide* (Lee 2015). Border Archaeology adheres to the CIfA *Code of conduct* (2014).

The original programme of evaluation required two trenches measuring 12m × 2m to be opened. However, due to Trench 1 reaching a depth of 1.2m without attaining a significant archaeological horizon, the trench was widened to 3m and reduced in length to 9.5m to allow for stepping of the sides.

Upper deposits of low archaeological significance were removed under Archaeological Observation by a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket down to the first level of significant archaeology, at which point investigation sufficient to fully characterise deposits and features was carried out manually; thus:

All archaeological deposits identified as appropriate for further investigation were examined according to established criteria for the excavation of archaeological remains (CIfA 2014) and consistent with Section 3.3 of the CIfA guidance (2014, 10-12).

Hand-excavation was sufficient to gain information about the archaeological resource within the study area, including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in order to make an assessment of its merit in the appropriate context (CIfA 2014, 4). The excavation of pits and other non-structural intrusions allowed for their stratigraphic recording and for the identification of any related material. All such investigative work was undertaken strictly within engineering parameters.

5.1 Recording

Full written, graphic and photographic records were made in accordance with BA's *Archaeological Field Recording Manual* (2014). Records include:

- A *pro-forma* context record for each stratigraphic unit.
- Plans of excavated areas showing: the extent of the area (tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on a 1:2500 plan), the extent of all stratigraphic units, and appropriate detail within stratigraphic units.
- Numbered drawings were produced on archive-stable polyester drafting film and listed in a drawing register, the drawing numbers being cross-referenced to written site records.
- A photographic record of all stratigraphic units - including a representative photographic record of the progress of the archaeological work. The record was made using a high-resolution digital camera and an appropriate scale was included in each photograph; all photographic records were indexed and cross-referenced to written site records. Details concerning subject and direction of view were maintained in a photographic register, indexed by frame number.
- Temporary benchmarks (TBMs) were established at key locations across the site with reference to civil engineering values previously surveyed-in.

5.2 Recovery and Retention of Finds

Finds are herein defined in accordance with CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014) as 'all artefacts, building materials, industrial residues, environmental material, biological remains (including human remains) and decay products' (2014, 3).

The archaeological work produced a moderate assemblage of materials, including ceramics, flint and metalwork.

All such materials were recovered, packaged and stored in accordance CIfA *Standard and guidance* (2014), *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 2001), Historic England technical standards and other relevant sources of information, including standards for data-gathering set out by Brown (2011, 18-20). All finds were labelled and documented before being removed from site.

The process of selection and retention of archaeological materials was informed by principles set out by Brown (2011, 23), which, in essence, specify that this process should be sufficient 'to produce a project archive that allows a full re-examination and interpretation of all the results of the project whilst avoiding replication, repetition or

the retention of materials not germane to future analysis', decisions regarding retention generally being made at the pre-analysis stage of the project.

A ceramic assemblage comprising 62 sherds was recovered, weighing just over 1kg, which can be dated to the Roman, medieval and modern periods. The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by Roman wares, with only six sherds belonging to other periods (*Appendix 2*).

Seven pieces of worked flint were recovered and assessed by hand (*Appendix 5*). A single metal object and two fragments of glass were recovered by hand and assessed (*Appendix 6*). Small quantities of vertebrate remains were recovered by hand-collection and assessed (*Appendix 4*).

5.3 Palaeoenvironmental Sampling

Six bulk samples were taken from archaeological deposits/features of Roman origin (*Appendix 7*). Samples were taken where possible from deposits & fills believed not to be contaminated or of mixed/secondary origin (*e.g.* backfills or deposits with a high degree of residual/intrusive artefactual material), those considered to have potential for palaeoenvironmental analysis (*i.e.* high organic content, peat etc.), or known to contain well-preserved biological remains, deposits likely to be closely datable and those interpretatively important at the context or site level.

6 Results

6.1 Trench 1

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	(101)	Deposit	Gravel car park surface and hard-core	Firm, sterile mid grey & pink gravel & stone aggregate; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.3m. Overlying (102)						Modern
2	(102)	Deposit	Soil accumulation	Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal & CBM fleck inclusions; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.4m. Underlying (101), overlying (111) (112)						Post-medieval
3	(103)	Deposit	Soil accumulation	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand, moderate charcoal flecks & CBM, occasional stones; extending trench wide at a maximum thickness of 0.4m. Underlying (111) (112), overlying (104)				✓		Post-medieval
4	(104)	Deposit	Soil accumulation	Firm, mid-light greyish-brown silty clay, occasional rounded pebbles, charcoal & CBM flecking; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.2m. Underlying (103), overlying (108) (115)						Post-medieval / medieval
5	(105)	Deposit	Buried soil horizon	Firm, light greyish-brown silty clay, occasional small rounded pebbles; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.1m. Overlying (110), cut by [107] [114]		✓		✓		Roman
6	(106)	Layer	Alluvium	Firm, mid greyish-green sterile clay, occasional small rounded pebbles, charcoal & CBM flecks; extending		✓		✓		N/A

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
				trench wide at an average thickness of 0.1m. Overlying (113), cut by [109]						

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
7	[107]	Cut	Shallow E-W ditch	Linear in plan; aligned E-W; break of slope top gradual, sides gently sloping, break of slope base gradual, base slightly concave base; extending >1.5m × 0.5m × 0.2m. Cuts (105), filled by (108)						Roman
8	(108)	Deposit	Fill of [107]	Firm mid-greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal, shell & lime flecking and small stones; extending >1.5m × 0.5m × 0.2m. Underlying (104), fill of [107]	✓	✓	✓		1	Roman
9	[109]	Cut	Natural hollow	Irregular in plan, rounded corners; break of slope top sharp, sides gently sloping, break of slope base gradual, base concave; extending >0.75m × 0.54m × 0.14m. Cuts (106), filled by (110)						Roman
10	(110)	Deposit	Gradual silting fill of [109]	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional small pebbles & stones; extending >0.75m × 0.54m × 0.14m. Underlying (105), fill of [109]		✓			2	Roman
11	(111)	Deposit	Clay soil lens	Firm mid greyish-green silty clay, occasional lime & charcoal flecking and small pebbles; extending >3m × unknown × 0.15m. Underlying (102), overlying (103)						Post-medieval
12	(112)	Deposit	Concrete surface	Hard white concrete; extending >2m × unknown × 0.06m. Underlying (102), overlying (103)						Post-medieval

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
13	(113)	Layer	Natural substrate	Firm light greyish-blue sterile clay, moderate chalk flecking; exposed in 0.6m × 0.5m *sondage*. Underlying (106)						N/A

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
14	[114]	Cut	E-W ditch	Linear in plan; aligned E-W; break of slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping; break of slope at base sharp, base concave; extending >1.5m × 1.25m × 0.86m. Cuts (105), filled by (115)						Roman
15	(115)	Deposit	Fill of [114]	Firm light greyish-brown silty clay, occasional small stone; extending >1.5m × 1.25m × 0.86m. Underlying (104), fill of [114]		✓			3	Roman

Trench 1 (centred upon NGR: SO 82970 18078) measured 9.5m × 3m × 1.5m, with the trench edges stepped at a depth of 1.2m.

Directly beneath the modern car park surface (101), comprising gravel and stone hard-core, was the first of several post-medieval and potentially medieval soil layers - (102), (103) and (104) - typical of the humic accumulations of material found in urban areas. These deposits were all of a similar dark brown and greyish-brown sandy clay composition and are interpreted as garden soils.

As these layers were removed by machine, securely stratified finds and dating evidence were obtained only from (102), following cleaning of the trench sections. Whilst there were several small pottery sherds of Roman date present within this material, these were residual and the two sherds of modern 19th -century pottery also recovered provide a secure date for the latest of these layers (*Appendix 2*).

Although no dating evidence was present within the other layers, it may be plausibly suggested that the earliest of these (104) may be medieval in origin, as this would be consistent with a typical accumulation of material in a relatively urbanised area; moreover, this layer was of a lighter colour than the overlying deposits and a single sherd of 13th -century Worcester glazed ware was recovered from the underlying layer (105). As (105) is likely to represent a Roman soil horizon based on the dating evidence recovered, it is probable that this sherd was intrusive and thus potentially originated within context (104).

Plate 1: View W of N end of Trench 1 pre-excavation, showing soil profile of the upper deposits

Located between layers (102) and (103) but limited to the northern 3m of the trench, was a shallow lens of green clay (111) situated at the same depth below ground level as a concrete surface (112), which was only revealed in the N section. Although no dating evidence for these deposits was present, they are likely to be contemporary and to represent a yard surface or other similar feature fronting onto Albion Street and an associated soil layer.

Layer (105), a mid-greenish-grey silty clay, was also removed by machine (within the stepped central area of the trench), as it was encountered at a depth of approximately 1.2m below ground level and appeared to represent a single homogeneous layer containing no discernible archaeological features.

Upon removal of this layer, several linear features were revealed in the underlying light yellowish-green clay alluvium (106). These features were only identifiable in the alluvium (106) due to the similarity of their fills to this material; however, following cleaning it became apparent that they had been cut from (105).

A moderate quantity of pottery and CBM (*Appendices 2 & 3*) was present within layer (105) and, with the exception of the previously mentioned sherd of Worcester glazed ware, all was of a Roman date, predominantly from the 1st -2nd centuries, consisted of oxidized Severn Valley ware and Southern Gaulish Samian.

The sherds, in common with the assemblage as a whole, were heavily abraded and very small, suggesting secondary deposition or subsequent disturbance. This, only a few sherds were identifiable to form, with fragments of bowls being present in both fabric types. The CBM fragments from (105) were also very small but it is possible that both *tegula* and *imbrex* were represented. Also recovered was a broken copper alloy bar (SF 007, *Appendix 6*) that was not intrinsically dateable.

Two E-W aligned linear ditches were identified cutting (105), both of which contained evidence of Roman date. At the N end of the trench, was a fairly shallow ditch [107] (*Plate 2*) measuring only 0.2m deep and 0.5m wide. A more substantial ditch [114] at the S end (*Plate 3*) measured 0.8m deep and 1.25m wide.

Whilst these differed in terms of their dimensions, both appear to have served as boundary ditches, as neither profile was indicative of drainage. The E-W alignment places the ditches at an angle perpendicular to Southgate Street and parallel with Albion Street, a road linking this area of the city to the historic docks and which may also have a Roman origin, although within the limited area exposed within the trench, the precise function of the boundaries was unclear.

Ditches [107] and [114] both contained single homogeneous fills - (108) and (115), respectively - of very similar composition to layer (105) and which had accumulated as a result of gradual silting, with some evidence of leaching present in (115).

Fill (108) in ditch [107] contained six large *amphora* body sherds (which represented 72 percent of the entire assemblage, based on weight) that are likely to have been deliberately dumped into the feature and which appeared likely to represent a Haltern 70 vessel from the Spanish province of *Baetica* used to import either *defrutum* (a preservative and sweetener made from grape juice) or possibly wines or olives. Other pottery present

included several sherds of oxidized Severn Valley ware and a decorated sherd of Samian ware depicting a festoon with a bird motif (thought to be a pelican) and a beaded border (*fig. 2*).

Plate 2: View W of E -facing section of ditch [107] and natural hollow [109]

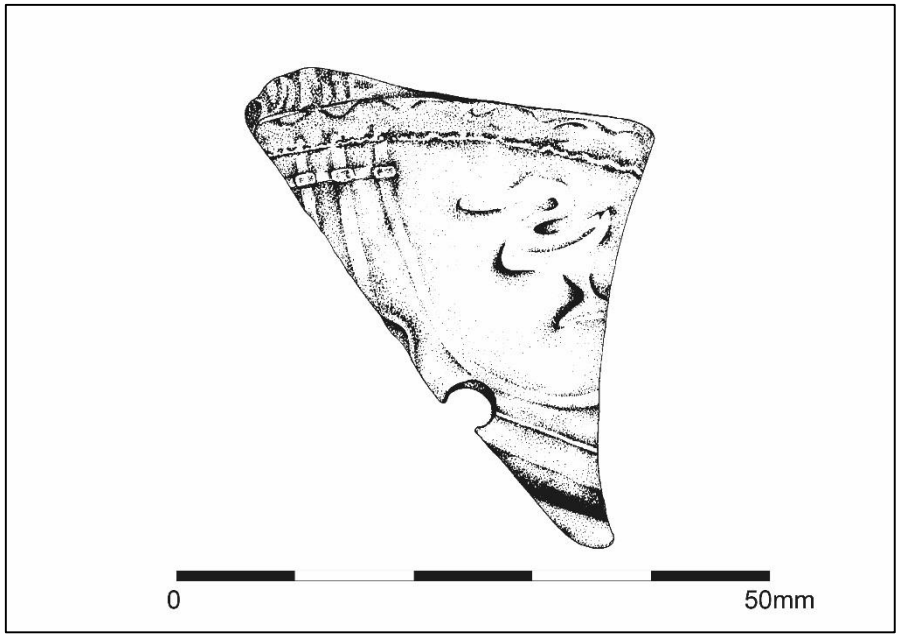

Fig. 2: Decorated Samian ware showing evidence of repair

The majority of the pottery was of 1st -century date, with the exception of the Severn Valley ware which spans the 1st – 4th centuries.

The decorated Samian sherd shows evidence of repair in the form of a drilled hole, which may indicate its status as a valued 'antique' and which may thus suggest a disposal date later than that suggested by the fabric type. Again, all the sherds were heavily abraded and likely to represent secondary deposition.

Multiple small bone fragments representing medium to large mammal (*Appendix 4*) were also recovered from ditch [107], together with a fragment of Roman glass (SF 008) from a blue/green cylindrical bottle bearing vertical scratches typical of such vessels which appear to indicate storage in wickerwork cases (*Appendix 6*). Such bottle-types entered circulation in the later 1st century and went out of use in the early 2nd century. Also present was a residual worked flint core of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date (SF 010, *Appendix 5*).

Plate 3: View W of E-facing section of ditch [114]

Although considerably more substantial than [107], ditch [114] revealed a much smaller quantity of finds, which included three small sherds of Roman pottery, several fragments of CBM, of which only one could be tentatively

identified as a fragment of flue tile (based on evidence of what appeared to be grooves for keying in plaster), and a few fragments of animal bone probably representing medium to large mammals.

Both ditches also cut the alluvial layer (106), which underlay the Roman soil horizon (105). This alluvial layer contained six worked flints, including bladelets and flakes (SF 001, SF 002, SF 003, SF 004, SF 005, SF 006 & SF 009) and several very small sherds of pottery, all of which were found at the northern end of the trench. None of the flints (including the residual core found within ditch [108]) exhibited evidence of post-depositional damage and all were in a fresh condition, indicating they had remained *in-situ*, although all displayed varying degrees of cortication, suggesting exposure to weathering prior to deposition. With the exception of the core, all the flints were identified on the surface of the alluvium (106) and it is likely that this weathering occurred after primary deposition and prior to the formation of soil horizon (105).

The seven pottery sherds also recovered from the surface of (106) were small and several were unidentifiable; however, one appeared too highly fired to be of a prehistoric date and was either of a Stafford -type ware or a Roman glazed sandy ware. Two sherds exhibiting an oolithic limestone temper suggested these were prehistoric or Saxo-Norman in date, representing either a local Iron Age fabric or Cotswold -type wares (TF41, Hereford Fabric D2).

An irregular feature [109] was also investigated but this was shown to be a natural depression containing silting material (110) and a single very small sherd of 1st -2nd -century pottery. Several other areas were excavated but all were revealed to be variations in the alluvium (106). A small *sondage* measuring 0.6m × 0.5m was excavated at the NW corner of the trench, which revealed the underlying alluvial layer (106) to be a sterile natural blue clay (113). The presence of significant archaeology in (106) precluded further exposure of (113) and it is thus possible that archaeological features are present at this level.

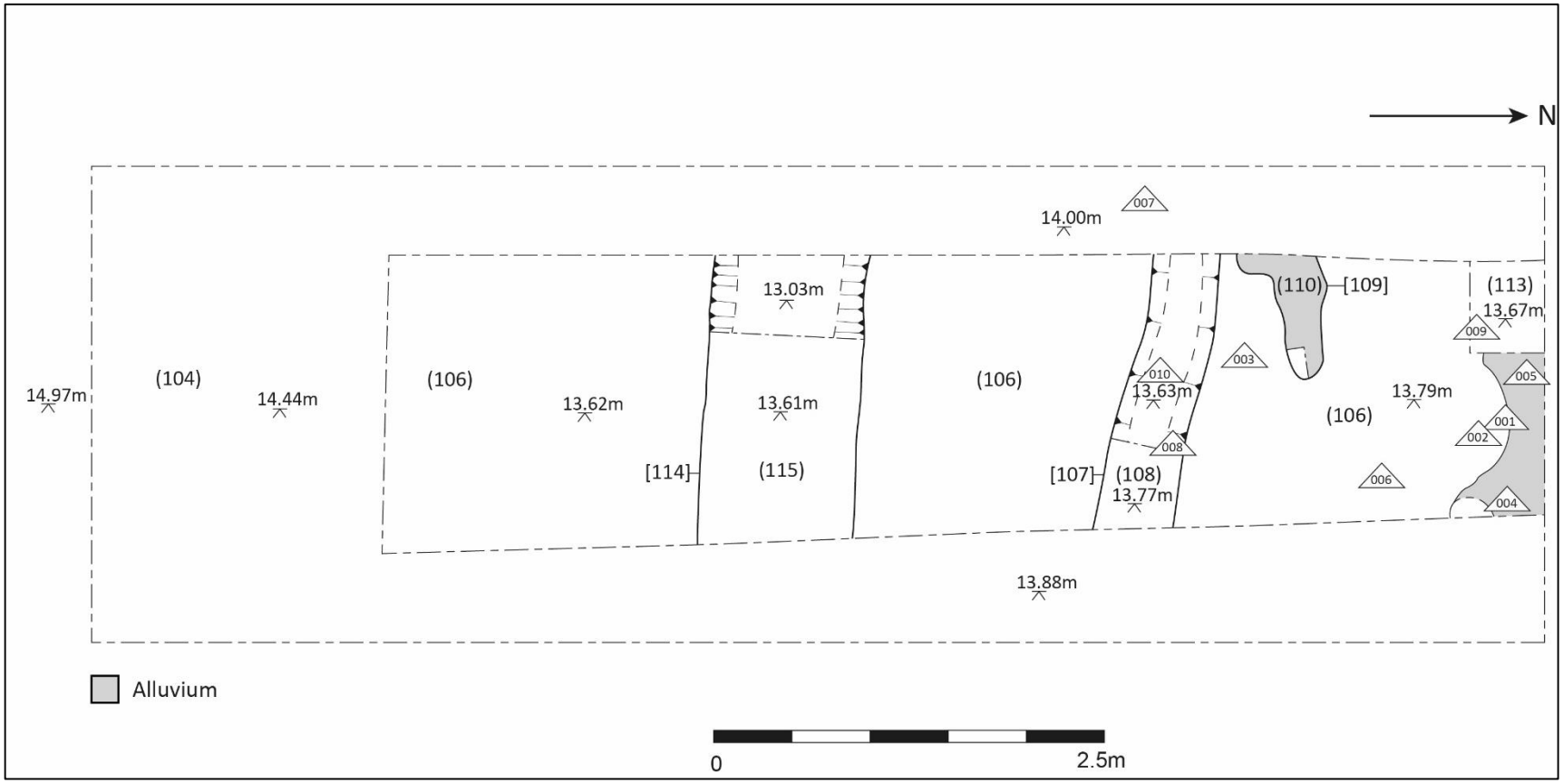

Fig. 3: Plan of Trench 1

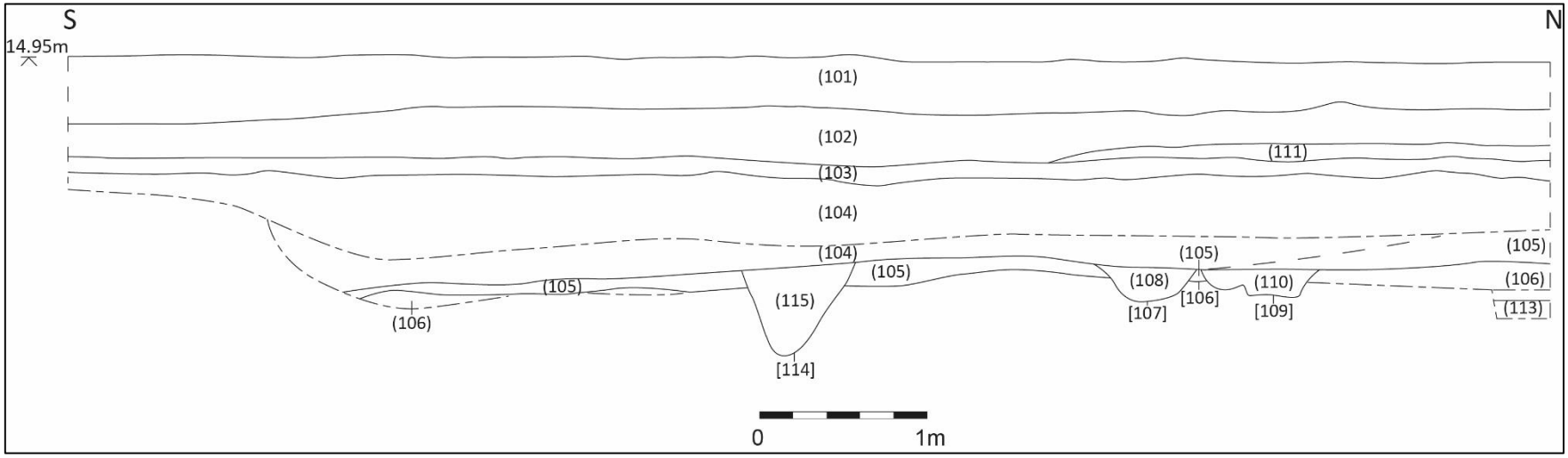

Fig. 4: E-facing section of Trench 1

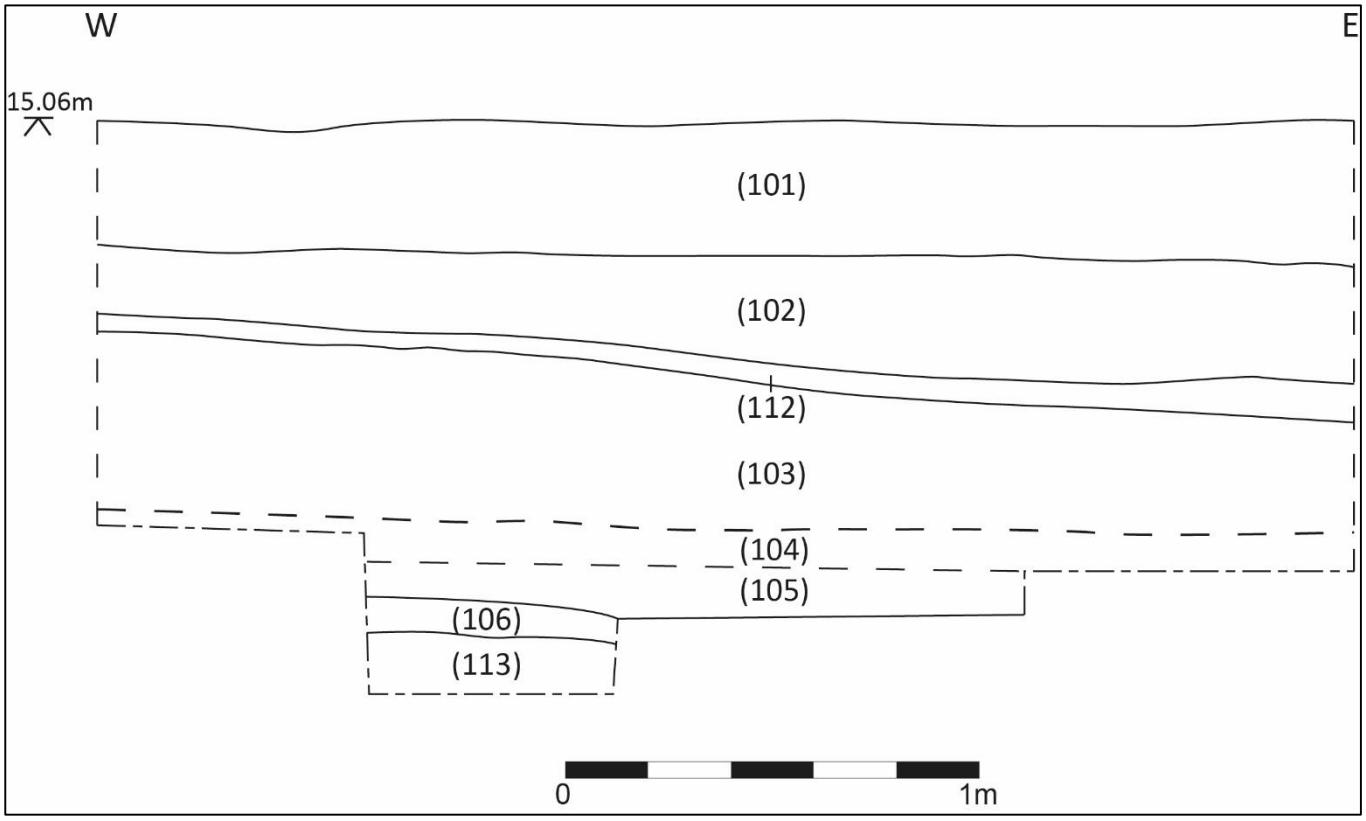

Fig. 5: S-facing section of Trench 1

6.2 Trench 2

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
1	(201)	Deposit	Tarmac car park surface	Hard black tarmac; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.22m. Overlying (214)						Modern
2	(202)	Deposit	Soil accumulation	Firm, dark brown silty clay, occasional shell & lime flecking; extending >5.4m × 0.22m. Underlying (214), overlying (204), cut by [217]						Post-medieval
3	(203)	Deposit	Soil accumulation	Firm light-mid green grey slightly silty clay, occasional small stones; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.2m. Underlying (215), overlying (205), cut by [206] [208] [210] [212]						Roman
4	(204)	Deposit	Lens of refuse material	Loose light greyish-white mortar flecks & CBM fragments in mid-greyish-brown silty clay; extending >3.1m × >2m × 0.2m (max) 0.01m (min). Underlying (202), overlying (215)						Post-medieval / medieval
5	(205)	Layer	Alluvium	Firm light grey green clay with yellow areas, moderate small rounded stones; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.1m. Underlying (203), overlying (218)						N/A
6	[206]	Cut	N-S ditch	Linear in plan; aligned N-S; break of slope at top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base sharp, base flat; extending >9m × >0.43m × 0.5m. Cuts (203), filled by (207), contemporary with [212]						Roman
7	(207)	Deposit	Fill of ditch [206]	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecking; extending >9m × >0.43m × 0.5m; Underlying (215), fill of [206]		✓	✓	✓	4	Roman

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
8	[208]	Cut	Possible pit	Sub-rounded in plan (rounded corners); break of slope at top gradual, sides gently sloping, break of slope base gradual, base flat; extending >1.5m × >1.16m × 0.26m. Cuts (203), filled by (209)						Roman
9	(209)	Deposit	Fill of hollow [208]	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional rounded pebbles; extending >1.5m × >1.16m × 0.26m. Underlying (215), fill of [208]		✓		✓	6	Roman
10	[210]	Cut	Small posthole	Circular plan; break of slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base moderate, base concave; extending 0.2m diameter × >0.12m. Cuts (203), filled by (211)						Undated / Roman
11	(211)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [210]	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional charcoal & chalk flecking; extending 0.2m (diameter) × >0.12m. Underlying (2i5), fill of [210]					5	Undated / Roman
12	[212]	Cut	Small posthole	Circular in plan; break of slope top sharp, sides steeply sloping, break of slope base moderate, base concave; extending 0.14m diameter × 0.08m. Cuts (203), filled by (213), contemporary with [206]						Undated / Roman
13	(213)	Deposit	Fill of posthole [212]	Firm dark grey & orange sandy clay; extending 0.14m diameter × 0.08m. Underlying (207), fill of [212]						Roman
14	(214)	Deposit	Dump or levelling deposit	Moderately compacted mottled dark greyish-brown silty clay & brick/mortar rubble fragments; extending >6.4m × >2m × 0.2m (max) 0.01m (min). Underlying (202), overlying (216)						Post-medieval
15	(215)	Deposit	Soil accumulation	Firm dark greyish-brown & black mottled silty clay, occasional charcoal & CBM flecking; extending trench wide at an average thickness of 0.4m. Underlying (204), overlying (209), (207, (211), cut by [217]						Post-medieval / medieval

Item	Context No.	Type	Interpretation	Discussion	Finds					Dating
					Small Find	Pot	Bone	Misc.	Sample No.	
16	(216)	Masonry	Brick structure	Red brick; aligned N-S, 3 E-W returns; size of materials: 230mm × 100mm × 60mm; 2 surviving courses; light pinkish-white mortar bond; extending >4.8m × >1.5m × 0.26m. Underlying (214), fill of [217]						Late post-medieval / modern
17	[217]	Cut	Construction cut for (216)	Linear in plan; aligned N-S cut, E-W returns; break of slope top sharp, sides vertical, break of slope base sharp, base flat; extending >4.8m × >1.5m × 0.26m. Cuts (202), filled by (216)						Late post-medieval / modern
18	(218)	Layer	Natural substrate	Firm mid greyish-blue sterile clay, moderate chalk flecking; exposed only in 0.4m × 0.4m *sondage*; Underlying (205)						N/A

Trench 2 (centred upon NGR: SO 82951 18088) measured 12m × 2m × 1m (max). Trench 2 was of necessity excavated in two halves due to the presence of a modern service running through the central area of the trench

The soil profile within Trench 2 was similar to that seen in Trench 1, with a series of post-medieval and potentially medieval soil layers - (202), (204), & (215) - underlying the modern tarmac car park surface (201) and rubble levelling material (214). These deposits appear to have represented a gradual accumulation of dark humic material interpreted as garden soils, with the exception of (204), a layer of mortar and CBM refuse, which appears to have been used as a levelling deposit between layers (202) and (215) at the N end of the trench.

As in the case of Trench 1, these layers were removed by machine excavation and failed to reveal any securely stratified dating evidence, although, based upon the known stratigraphy of the site and that of the city more generally, these may be confidently assigned a post-medieval date. A single rim-sherd from an 11th -12th -century Worcester glazed ware jar was present in the upper surface of (209), the fill of a possible pit [208], which otherwise contained Roman material, suggesting the sherd may have been intrusive in an earlier deposit.

Plate 4: View W of N end of Trench 2, showing soil profile of the upper deposits and brick structure (216) and possible pit [208] in plan

A modern or late post-medieval brick structure (216) was identified beneath the carpark surface, truncating the latest post-medieval layer (202); the structure was overlain by a rubble spread (214) that was likely to have originated from the demolition of (216) and subsequent levelling across the area prior to laying tarmac. As wall (216) was constructed abutting the edges of cut [217] there was no backfill present.

Underlying the earliest of these layers was a lighter soil horizon (203), which contained no dating evidence and which revealed no visible cut features. This layer was removed by machine and (as was also found to be the case in Trench 1) cut features were identified in the underlying alluvium (205). Subsequent investigation revealed that the features originally cut from the lighter soil horizon (203) but a similarity between this and the fills of the features meant they were only identifiable within the alluvium.

Despite a lack of dating material within layer (203), its similarity to the Roman soil horizon (105) in Trench 1 and the presence of Roman pottery within the cut features suggests the same archaeological horizon was present across the site.

Plate 5: View N of S end of Trench 2, showing alluvium (205) at base and N-S linear [206] visible at the eastern L.O.E

An N-S -aligned shallow ditch [206] (*Plate 6, fig. 6*) was partially present at the E edge of the trench and is likely to represent a boundary feature, based on its flat base, which would not by conducive to drainage. A moderate quantity of pottery was recovered from the ditch, all of which was either of early Roman in date or was too small

in terms of sherd size to be identifiable. There were also several small fragments of CBM present, which again could not be identified or dated.

Two small postholes or stake-holes were revealed on the same alignment as [206]. One of these, [212], was located at the base of the ditch in the extreme NE corner of the trench (*Plate 6*) whilst the second [210] was approximately 3.5m to the S, at the W edge of the ditch. Neither contained dating evidence or other finds.

The similarity of the fills suggests that both postholes were deliberately backfilled at the same time, with prior removal of the post suggesting continuity of land-use rather than abandonment, which would more likely have been the case had evidence of *in-situ* post decay been apparent. The same is also likely to be true of posthole [210], which again appears to have been deliberately backfilled. The placing of postholes along the ditch alignment indicates the potential for additional such features to be found beyond the excavated area, which would probably indicate the presence of a boundary feature associated with a palisade, fence, gate or walkway.

Plate 6: View E of ditch [206] and posthole [212]

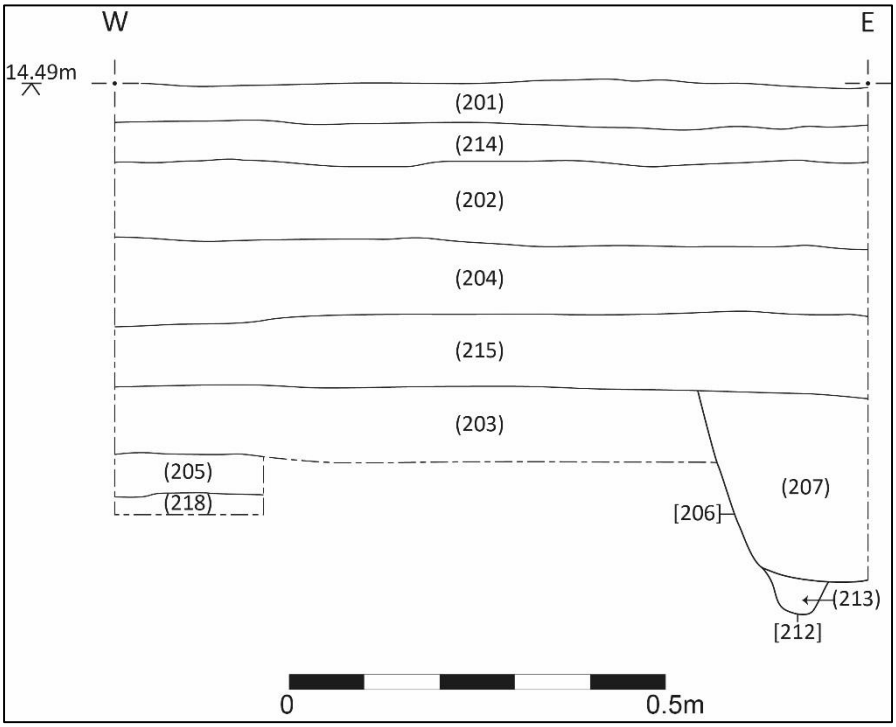

Fig. 6: S-facing section of Trench 2 showing ditch [206] and posthole [212]

A shallow possible pit [208] (*Plate 4*) revealed at the SW end of the northern half of the trench had been deliberately backfilled with material (209) containing a moderate quantity of Roman pottery and several fragments of animal bone. The pottery was identifiable either as Severn Valley ware and Sandy oxidised ware dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries or the sherd size was too small for any identification to be made. A single sherd of 11th-12th -century Worcester glazed ware was, as previously mentioned, also present, which was almost certainly intrusive.

The function of pit [208] is not clear, as the material present consisted of typical domestic refuse, which is likely to represent deliberate backfilling with imported material and which thus gives no indication of original function. It is likely that this same material was used to backfill all of the features within this trench, effectively levelling the area following disuse, presumably for subsequent agricultural use.

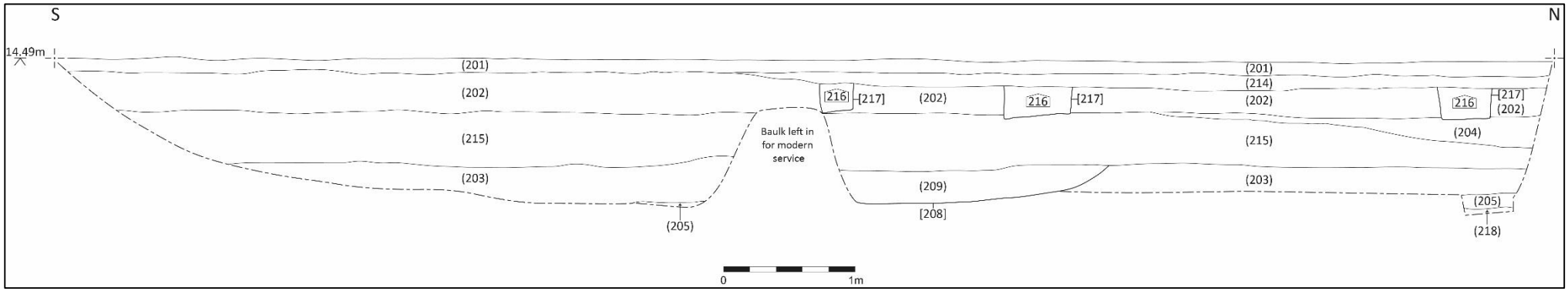

Fig. 7: E-facing section Trench 2 showing possible pit [208]

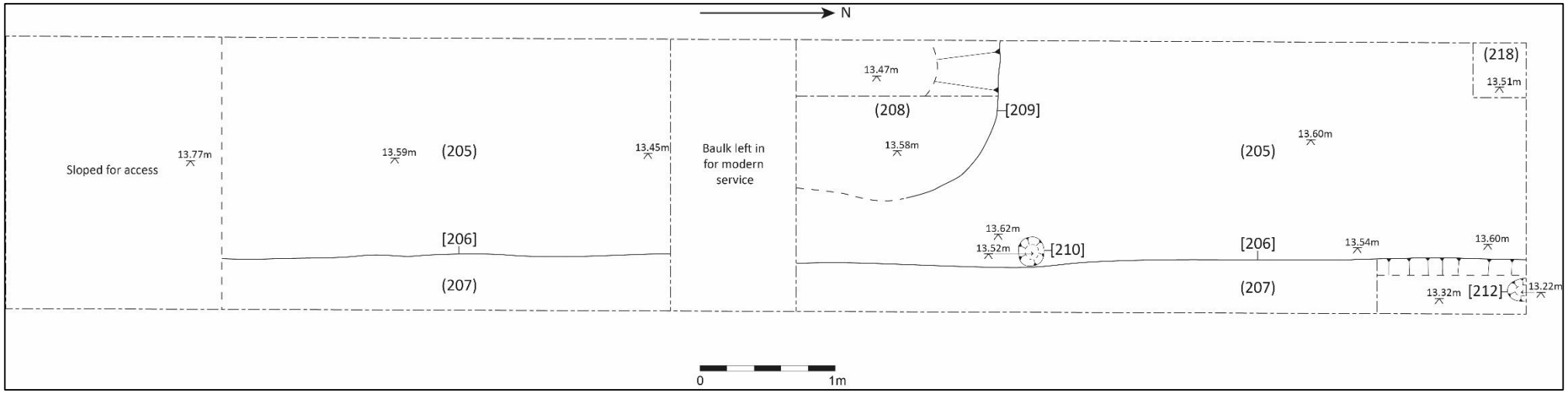

Fig. 8: Plan of Trench 2

7 Discussion

The programme of work has revealed evidence of land-use continuity from the Roman period through to the development of the modern city in the 18th and 19th centuries, which would appear to represent agricultural activity largely peripheral to any settlement foci.

A small assemblage of seven worked flints dating to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic period was recovered from Trench 1, primarily from the surface of an alluvial layer (106) overlying the natural substrate (113), with one piece, a flint core, identified as residual within a Roman ditch [107]. Whilst there were no associated features, the recovery of flints from the surface of the alluvium and the absence of any post-depositional damage suggests the presence of human activity of a transitory nature at some point during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic.

Additionally, several small pottery sherds were recovered from the surface of the alluvium, which exhibited characteristics of both local Iron Age and Saxo-Norman fabric types and identification of which thus remains inconclusive. Whilst it is tempting to tie the pottery directly to the proposed site stratigraphy of the site and is from the earliest prehistoric phase, later being sealed by a Roman soil horizon (105) and subsequent possible medieval (104) and post-medieval (102) & (103) soil accumulations, pottery analysis is unable to confirm this.

Whilst no pre-Roman settlement evidence exists on the site of Gloucester, a route of prehistoric origin, later called the 'Portway', crosses the low-lying land of the Vale of Gloucester, at a point where the Old Severn (the western channel of the river, where it divides) was easily fordable (Lobel & Tann 1969). This at least signifies a human presence, if not settlement.

Whilst flint assemblages of any size are rare for Gloucester, a retouched flint blade was found during an evaluation at Southgate House, approximately 135m to the NW of the site (Gloucester Archaeology 1995), and a flint-scatter and pre-Roman pottery were recorded during excavation at Nos 13-17 Berkeley Street, approximately 550m to the N (GHER 10093). Several sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recovered during groundworks in the early 1930s at the site of the former Gloscat Campus (HE Monument No. 115264), located approximately 250m N of the site between Parliament Street and Brunswick Road.

Sealing the alluvial layer within both trenches and believed to occur across the site, was a light greenish-grey soil horizon - (105) & (203) – which, in Trench 1 (105), contained Roman dating evidence but which was fairly sterile in Trench 2 (203). However, this layer was cut by features of Roman date in both trenches and is thus clearly a soil horizon of Roman origin.

Although the dating evidence present within this layer is primarily of a 1st -and early 2nd -century date, secondary deposition of the pottery cannot be ruled out (as was seen within the assemblage as a whole); thus, whilst it is probable that the layer formed during the early Roman period, the pottery evidence is unable to provide confirmation. It is also possible that any Roman and medieval agricultural activity in the area may have caused subsequent disturbance to material in this layer or surrounding features.

A similar soil horizon was revealed during an evaluation at Gloucester Docks, 160m NE of the site, adjacent to the western side of Southgate Street. Again the layer, measuring 0.2m in thickness, was interpreted as a Roman land surface and was cut by features of Roman date, primarily ditches and gullies representing roadside activity (Kenyon & Cox 2002, 12).

The present site revealed a series of linear and discrete features across both trenches, comprising three ditches, two postholes and a shallow pit, all of a Roman date. The two E-W ditches present in Trench 1 - [106] & [114] - were not seen continuing into Trench 2 so it is possible they respected, or were associated with the N-S ditch [206] identified at the eastern edge of this trench. All of these features are interpreted as boundary ditches, although it remains unclear whether they constituted part of a wider agricultural landscape or were associated with peripheral settlement activity. Although the material found within the features is indicative of domestic waste, all shows evidence of heavy abrasion and it is thus likely to represent secondary deposition.

In the case of Trench 2, it appears that a waste material of 1st -2nd -century origin had been deliberately imported onto the site and used as backfill and levelling material, whilst in Trench 1, a similar material is present within naturally-derived fills, either through dumping during formation or by a deliberate levelling of the area or spreading of refuse deposits, such as those from a midden. Any subsequent agricultural activity within this area is also likely to have caused further disturbance.

This waste material itself is notable for the lack of black burnished ware from amongst the pottery assemblage. This fabric came into widespread use during the 2nd century which, coupled with the typically 1st -and 2nd -century dates of the other finds, indicates an early Roman date for this material. As previously stated, this date cannot be attributed to the features themselves as the material is likely to have been utilized as a backfill and for levelling. In addition to this, due to the lack of form-sherds present within the pottery assemblage, it remains possible that later material may not have been identifiable.

The palaeoenvironmental results revealed little of significance but indicated that the site was likely to be situated away from areas of occupation or industrial activity, as indicated by a lack of smaller seeds, cereals and charcoal, which are typically transported within redeposited soils or survive within their primary deposition close to habitation (*Appendix 7*). The assessment did identify the possibility of ironworking close to the site and excavations at the Southgate Galleries site in the late 1980s revealed evidence of ironworking, demonstrating the availability of sources of material in the immediate vicinity (Atkin & Garrod 1990, 185).

Evidence of previous archaeological investigations adjacent to Southgate Street suggests that extramural development to the S of the Roman city was limited to roadside activity (Kenyon & Cox 2002, 6), which was likely to have been predominantly located on the western side of the road and only have extended 70m southwards from the city, with a series of ditched field systems beyond (Atkin & Garrod 1990, 190).

An evaluation located on the site of Southgate House between Parliament Street and Old Tram Road on the eastern side of Southgate Street in 1988 also indicated that the Roman suburb in this area was small and thinly settled (Atkin & Garrod 1989, 239), although subsequent works to the E in 1994 somewhat tenuously postulated the presence of a previously unknown suburb set back from the road (Gloucester Archaeology 1995). None of the finds

or features (comprising a beam-slot, possible post-pad and a complete and undisturbed *imbrex* tile) that formed the basis for this interpretation were located within the southern part of the site, where a series of boundary ditches, similar to those identified during the course of the present evaluation, were uncovered.

With the proposed development site being located approximately 140m S of the Southgate House site and set back 100m from the present line of Southgate Street, the identified features are somewhat removed from any known or potential areas of settlement activity and so are highly likely to be of agricultural origin.

It is also worth noting that no evidence of the Roman cemetery uncovered during excavations associated with the recent Chillingworth Mews development was encountered during this evaluation. The cemetery is known to extends S from Parliament Street to at least the N side of Brunswick Square. Whilst there is a possibility that burial activity may be located outside of the evaluation area, it is also possible that the cemetery does not extend this far S, as it is considered to have been a relatively small cemetery in comparison to those outside the northern and eastern city gates (Holbrook & Bateman 2008, 103).

Albion Street, which is adjacent to the northern boundary of the proposed development site, is potentially of Roman origin, a suggestion that receives some support from the absence of cemetery evidence on the present site, which may indicate the road formed a southern boundary to the cemetery.

Following the Roman withdrawal from Gloucester and subsequent Saxon and medieval occupation, the area appears to have remained in agricultural use, with an accumulation of typical dark soils, potentially of medieval and post-medieval date, evident. That the site was situated within the area known as 'Gaudy Green', a place-name which is believed to derive from the Latin *gaudium* (suggesting an area devoted to the pursuit of relaxation and pleasure), as can be seen from the earliest cartographic material, Speed's 1611 plan of Gloucester, onwards.

The 1422 Terrier of the Gloucester property of Llanthony priory shows that the area to the N of the site was arable land (Holbrook & Bateman 2008, 104) but as Gaudy Green itself was an area intended for relaxation and has also been suggested as being the location of the Elizabethan stocks and used for archery practice then it is probable that it remained uncultivated and was not disturbed until the 18th -century development of the area, with the noticeable exception of the establishment of a Royalist battery on the Green during the Civil war in 1643. No evidence relating to this was uncovered during the course of the investigations.

8 Conclusions

The programme of archaeological evaluation revealed no evidence of features initially considered likely to be encountered on the site, including the Roman cemetery situated to the N and evidence of Civil War use. However, the evaluation did reveal evidence of transient prehistoric activity and peripheral Roman activity, presumed to be of a largely agricultural nature.

The identified Roman boundary features offer little additional evidence to assist the understanding of Roman Gloucester and are consistent with other features of this type previously encountered within the wider vicinity of

the city. The worked Mesolithic or early Neolithic flint perhaps represents a more substantial contribution, as *in-situ* finds of this nature are rare in Gloucester; however, these were isolated finds recovered from the surface of an alluvial layer and were not associated with any features; consequently, their interpretative value may be considered to be somewhat reduced.

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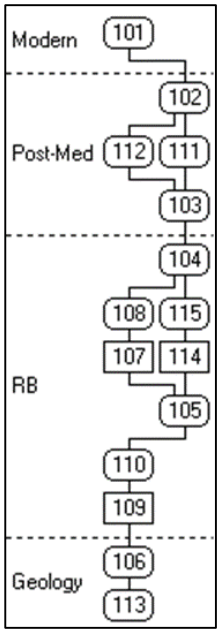
10.1 Cartography

John Speed County Map of Gloucestershire - 1611

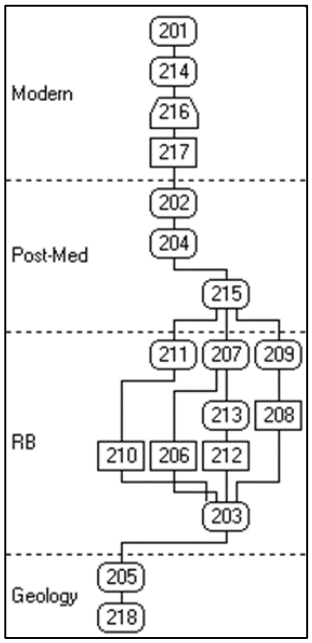
11 Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1: Matrices

11.1.1 Trench 1



11.1.2 Trench 2



11.2 Appendix 2: Assessment of the Roman and early medieval pottery

K Crooks
Border Archaeology

11.2.1 Summary

A small assemblage of mainly Roman pottery totalling 62 sherds and weighing 1173.4g was recovered. The majority of this material was of Roman (mainly 1st century) date with a single sherd dating to the modern period, one dating to the 13th century AD and four very small sherds of less than 1g in weight, which may have been either Iron Age or late Saxon in date and which were too small and abraded to be identifiable. The small size of the sherds throughout, with the exception of the six *amphora* sherds from context (108), coupled with the highly abraded state of the pottery from the site, made identification difficult in most cases. With the sherds of *amphora* excluded, the average sherd weight (ASW) for the site was 6g; with the *amphora* included this was 19.4g.

The majority of the pottery was from Trench 1 with only 19 sherds and 102g from Trench 2.

11.2.2 Method

The pottery was washed and was examined for form and inclusions by eye and with a hand lens, using work by Bryant (2004), Webster (1976 & 1996), Vince (1984) and websites including Potsherd and the Archaeology Data Service.

11.2.3 The Roman pottery

Oxidised Severn Valley type ware (SVW OX)

The most common fabric from the site by the number of sherds present was Severn Valley oxidised ware (16 sherds, 122.5g). This fabric is present in the Gloucester and Severn Valley area from the middle of the 1st century AD onwards, before becoming more widespread between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Few form-sherds were present, although it is possible that a sherd from the top of shallow pit or scoop [208] fill (209) may have been from a tankard and could date to the 1st century AD. Only a single sherd from context (105) showed evidence for decoration, with incised grooves present. However, the abraded condition of the pottery from the site meant that decoration such as pattern burnishing might no longer be present.

A single rim, that of a bowl (Webster form 19G) dated to the 1st -2nd century.

South Gaulish samian ware (LAGSA)

Ten sherds of samian ware were recovered. This was thought, based on the fabric, to be South Gaulish (La Graufesenque). Three joining sherds were from a bowl and a further two sherds may have been of form 18 or similar (dish or bowl). Although the base was present in both these cases, the upper part of the vessel was missing. None of the Samian ware from the site was stamped.

Two decorated sherds were present. The first of these (*fig. 2*) was from the fill (108) of linear feature [107] and showed evidence of repair in the form of a drilled hole. It was decorated with a beaded border and festoon, with a bird motif (thought to be a pelican). A further decorated sherd, and the only sherd of Samian ware from Trench 2, came from the surface of pit [208] – fill (209). It has a cordon and a beaded border above a medallion an animal (?) figure and a wreath. The sherd was much abraded with a great deal of the decoration and the red slip worn away. The position of the cordon and the carination together with the position of the decoration, suggest that it might be part of bowl such as a Drag 29 although insufficient survived for this to be certain.

Haltern 70 amphora (H70)

Six large body sherds of an *amphora* were recovered from the fill (108) of linear feature [107] and, despite the comparatively small number of sherds, comprised 72 percent of the entire assemblage by weight (839g). No form-sherds were present, although the very distinctive gritty fabric suggests that the vessel was a Haltern 70 *amphora*, from the Spanish province of *Baetica* and used to import either *defrutum* or possibly wine or olives. Four were joining sherds and it is fairly certain that all form part of the same vessel. As with the other sherds from the site, the *amphora* was abraded. This type of *amphora* was imported into the NW provinces in the 1st century AD.

Sandy oxidised ware (Worcester fabric 13)

Six small sherds of this pottery weighing a total of 28g were recovered. It is dated to the middle of the 1st -early 2nd -century AD and is thought to be manufactured in Gloucester or the surrounding area. The very small size and their abraded condition, as with the other pottery in the assemblage, meant that no form-sherds or evidence for decoration was present.

Severn Valley type reduced ware (SVW RED)

Three sherds of reduced Severn Valley type ware (26g), all from Trench 2, were found. The fabric is found throughout the Roman period but was common during the 1st -early 2nd century. A base sherd from context (209) may have been from a storage jar, the form of which is dated to the 1st century.

Unidentified pottery

A single sherd from context (209) was comparatively thin-walled and had black/dark brown surfaces with large fragments of rounded quartz. The fabric was dark brown in colour. It had not been particularly highly fired. A number of other small sherds in micaceous fabrics could not be identified

11.2.4 Medieval/prehistoric pottery

It should be noted that the sherds recovered from context (106) were very small (<1g) and identification is therefore extremely tentative. Two sherds with oolitic limestone tempering were so small and lacking both internal and external surfaces that it could not be ascertained whether they were Saxo-Norman or possibly prehistoric. They may have been Cotswold type ware (TF41, Hereford Fabric D2) or have been a local Iron Age fabric. A further

sherd with well-sorted quartz sand from the same context appeared too highly fired to be of prehistoric date and may have been of Stafford-type ware or even Roman glazed sandy ware.

Worcester glazed wares

A single sherd of glazed medieval pottery was recovered from context (105). It is thought to be from Worcester and to date to the 13th century. As the remaining pottery from this context was Roman in date, it is possible that it was intrusive in the deposit from which it was recovered. The rim of a Worcester jar (again highly abraded) was recovered from the upper surface of context (209). The form suggests a date in the 11th -12th centuries (Bryant Type 2) but it must be noted that the sherd was highly abraded and identification is tentative.

11.2.5 The modern pottery

A single sherd of plain white glazed ware was recovered from context (102) together with a fragment of a flowerpot.

11.2.6 Discussion

All the pottery, with the exception of the modern material, was much abraded, including the large sherds of *amphora*, which made up the majority of the assemblage by weight (839g, 72%). It is likely that the abrasion was the result of secondary deposition, although the effects of the ground conditions may also have contributed.

The site lies outside the Roman city and may have been used as a dump. The features containing the majority of pottery from the site were linear features, the remaining being indeterminate hollows with pottery in the upper part of the fill. It is possible that this material derived from the deposits above.

Although identifiable sherds were generally of 1st -century date, it should be noted that the lack of form-sherds could mean that later material was present but could not be distinguished. However, no sherds of Black Burnished ware were present. This fabric came into widespread use during the 2nd century and the fact that no sherds were recovered might suggest a date before this period. The Samian was S Gaulish, as was the *amphora*, confirming the early date. However, the sherd of decorated Samian ware from context (108) showed evidence for a repair in the form of a drilled hole. It is possible therefore that this vessel had been treated as an 'antique' of some intrinsic value before its eventual disposal.

11.2.7 Recommendations

This report is intended as an assessment report only to assist in dating material from the site. It is not intended as a replacement for a full archive report.

Should no further work take place on the site, the Roman pottery should be examined by a specialist in that material. Should further work take place then the pottery should be added to the material obtained during the excavation.

11.2.8 References

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Context	Feature type	Fabric	Rim?	Rim diameter cm	Form of pot	Number of sherds	Weight g	Date	Decoration	Notes
102		TPW				1	1.6	19c+		plain white ware
102		Flow				1	11.7	19c?		flowerpot
102		SVW OX				1	2.7	1-4c		extremely abraded non diag sherd
102		Sandox				1	7.1	m1-2c		abraded sandy oxidised ware: Worc fab 13
105		SVW OX	Rim	24.0	bowl	1	33.7	1-2c		Webster form 19 G
105		SVW OX				1	24.5	Roman		non diag bodysherd; abraded
105		SVW OX				1	3.5	Roman	incised grooves	non diag bodysherd; abraded
105		Worc			jug	1	3.0	13c	incised dec; external green glaze	
105		LGFSA				1	10.6	1c		poss form 18
105		LGFSA			bowl	3	12.0	1c		3 joining sherds
105		LGFSA				2	1.1	1c		two very small abraded sherds
105		LGFSA				1	55.2	1c		form 18?
105		Sandox				2	8.9	M1/E2c		abraded
105		Sandox				1	6.3	M1/E2c	white slip	
105		UNK				1	4.3	Roman?		abraded grey reduced ware
105		Malv				1	2.7			one surface broken away. Inclusions are Malvernian
106		STW				1	1.7	?		Poss Staffordshire type ware? Well sorted quartz.
106		Cots				2	1.4	?		Cotswold ware. Might be Iron Age or Worcester 57.1, Hereford D1
106		Malv				1	1.4	12/14c		very small sherd. Worc 56, Hereford B1
106		UNK				3	4.0			sandy quartz and ?limestone
108		UNK				1	2.8			grey fabric
115		SVW OX				2	7.7	Roman		Highly abraded bodysherds
115		Sandox				1	2.6	m1-2c	? Traces of white slip	abraded bodysherd. Worc fab 13
207		SVW OX				4	12.3	Roman		all much abraded
207		SVW RED				1	1.3	1-2c		
207		Sandred				1	2.4	1-2c	ext burnish	Sandy reduced ware. Worc fab 15
207		UNK				2	4.6			less highly fired; quartz mica and ?grog
207		UNK				1	2.1			sandy and oxidized. Orange outer, yellow inside
207		UNK				1	0.9			smooth and micaceous.
209		SVW OX				2	6.1	Roman		much abraded. One sherd a base with footring
108		SVW OX				3	17.1	Roman		Much abraded. One sherd possibly shoulder of jar. Remaining sherds are bodysherds.
108		LGFSA				1	5.6	1c	Beaded border with festoon; bird motif -?pelican	Drilled hole, evidence for repair. Much abraded
108		H70			amphora	6	839.0	1c		bodysherds; might be Dress 20 but no real form sherds and date the same
209		UNK				1	8.3			Poss coarse sandy greyware but external surface abraded. If so 1st-2ndc

209		SVW RED		jar	1	22.0	1c?		Base of storage jar?? In reduced fabric. form possibly 1c
209		SVW OX		tankard	1	14.9	1c?		base. ? Tankard. Might be 1st c but abraded
209		SVW RED			1	3.4	1/2c		
209		Sandox			1	3.2	1/2c		sandy oxidised ware Worc fab 13
209		LGFSA			1	4.8	1c		Much abraded. Beaded border with ?medallion and motif
209		CC			1	6.5	2/4c		?. Black colour coat but brown fabric
209		Worc		jar	1	6.1	11/12c		Bryant type 2 (fig 177:2). Rim too abraded to measure accurately
110		SANDOX			1	2.3	1/e2c		much abraded.

Table 1: Full pottery quantification

11.3 Appendix 3: Assessment of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and burnt clay

K Crooks
Border Archaeology

11.3.1 Summary

A total of 18 fragments of CBM were recovered. All fragments, as with the pottery from the same site, were much abraded and it may be that secondary deposition is represented. The largest number of fragments was from context (105) a layer thought to be the archaeological horizon on the site. With the exception of a single fragment from (115) which may have been a flue tile none of the tile could be definitely identified as to form. The flat fragments could have been small pieces of *tegula* or of flat tile with no evidence for flanges to indicate which. All fragments from contexts (207) and (102) were so small (<1g) as to be completely unidentifiable and were classed as CBM as a result of the coarseness of the fabric.

Two fabrics were represented with only a single fragment in the second of these. No complete tiles or near complete fragments were present, for which reason, apart from the thickness of the tiles, no dimensions were recorded.

11.3.2 Method

The building material was bagged by context, washed and then presented for assessment.

11.3.3 The Finds

The predominant fabric accounting for all the CBM, with the exception of the thinner fragment from (105), was oxidised and micaceous, with small fragments of sandstone and discrete streaks and patches of yellow clay. A single example, much thinner than the rest, was harder fired with a reduced grey core and fairly abundant grains of quartz.

11.3.4 Context 105

The eight pieces of CBM were probably Roman in date. Three were flat tile (possibly fragments of *tegula*) and two may have been *imbrices*. The remaining fragments could not be identified and all fragments were much abraded.

11.3.5 Context 115

Two of the three fragments of CBM from the context were unidentifiable to form or function. A single fragment showed what may have been grooves for keying plaster and is tentatively identified as a fragment of a flue tile. However, the abraded state of the tile meant that this could identification is by no means certain.

11.3.6 Discussion

As with the pottery from the site, the CBM was much abraded. It is possible that the contexts from which it was recovered represented secondary deposition, with the material originally having been dumped elsewhere. Although there was no evidence for flanges on any of the CBM it is not out of the question that the flat tiles were, in fact, fragments of *tegulae*. The thickness lay within the range recorded by Poole and Shaffrey (2011) for sites at Winchester.

The fragments from Brunswick Square were probably too thin to be brick, which the same authors recorded as being between 30mm and 60mm thick. In Carmarthan (Brennan & James 2003, 347), *tegulae* measured between 25mm and 31mm thick. Thin *tegulae* from Dorchester (Brown 2008) were recorded as being 15mm or 16mm thick, which would raise the possibility that the thinner tile, 17mm thick, from context (105) could also be from a *tegula*.

The two curved fragments were 18mm and 11mm thick and may have been *imbrex*.

The comparatively small assemblage does not suggest a high status structure in the immediate vicinity of the site and may derive from the dumping of rubbish at a distance from occupation.

11.3.7 Recommendations

Should further work take place at No 19 Brunswick Square, the building material should be incorporated into the corpus of material from the site. However, the poor condition and fragmentary nature of the finds mean that it is not thought necessary to produce a full report.

11.3.8 References

Brennan, D. & James, H., 2003, 'Brick and Tile', in H. James, *Roman Carmarthen: Excavations 1978-1993*, Britannia Monograph Series **20**

Brown, K., 2008, 'Additional Finds Report: Ceramic Building Material', in C. Barnett & M. Trevarthen, *Suburban Life in Roman Durnovaria: Excavations at the County Hospital Site Dorchester, Dorset 2000-2001*, Wessex Archaeology

Poole, C. & Shaffrey, R., 2011, 'The Ceramic and Stone Building Material', in B. Ford & S. Teague, *Winchester, a City in the making: Archaeological Excavation Between 2002-2007 on the Sites of Northgate House, Staple Gardens and the former Winchester Library, Jewry Street*, Oxford Archaeology

Context	No. fragments	Weight (g)	Form
102	2	47.2	Not known
105	8	753.7	3 x flat tile (25mm, 26mm and 27mm thick) and 2 x imbrex. One flat tile (17mm thick)
115	3	59.1	One ?hypocaust
207	7	25.6	Not known
209	2	172.4	1 flat tile 28mm thick, 1 unknown

Table 2: CBM recovered from the site

11.4 Appendix 4: Assessment of hand-collected animal bone

K Crooks
Border Archaeology

A small collection of animal bone was recovered from four contexts. The material was abraded, in poor condition and was very fragmentary. The majority of the material recovered consisted of small unidentifiable fragments or splinters of bone from medium sized or large mammals.

11.4.1 Summary of the animal bone from the site

Context 102

Species	Element	Comments
cattle	Mandible?	Small fragment
Large/medium mammal	unknown	Four small fragments/splinters. One is probably from a long bone
Sheep/goat	tibia	Proximal end. Shaft and distal end missing.

Context 108

Species	Element	Comments
Large/medium mammal	Unknown	22 small fragments/splinters
Medium mammal	Vertebra	Probably an immature individual
Sheep/goat	tibia	Proximal end. Shaft and distal end missing.

Context 115

Species	Element	Comments
cattle	metatarsal	Proximal end and shaft. Distal end removed – 3 butchering marks
Large/medium mammal	Long bone	Shaft of long bone of medium or large sized mammal.
cattle	? metacarpal	Two fragments? proximal end cattle metacarpal. Fragmentary.
Large/medium mammal	?	Fragment shaft of long bone of large mammal

Context 209

Species	Element	Comments
Large/medium mammal	unknown	2 splinters of long bone shaft of medium to large sized mammal

11.4.2 Recommendations

The bone should be incorporated into the corpus of material from any future excavation. As a result of the poor condition and small size of the assemblage it is not thought that further work is necessary.

11.4.3 References

O'Connor, T., 2004, *The archaeology of animal bones*, Sutton

11.5 Appendix 5: Flint assessment

Rebecca Devaney

11.5.1 Summary

A total of seven pieces of worked flint were recovered (*Table 4*). The small assemblage consisted of waste material and a single core. The flint was catalogued according to a standard typology and information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded.

The small core, weighing just 34g, has a series of parallel bladelet removals and one larger flake removal taken from one side of a small nodule. Part of the striking platform has been broken or possibly re-struck truncating the proximal ends of some of the negative scars. The reverse side of the core retains cortex and indicates that the material came from a chalk deposit. The bladelet core and the bladelets suggests the flint assemblage dates to the Mesolithic or Earlier Neolithic, however without the presence of chronologically diagnostic tools this cannot be refined.

The flints are in a very fresh condition with no signs of post-depositional damage, however varying degrees of cortication were seen all pieces, suggesting they were exposed to weathering conditions before deposition.

11.5.2 Discussion and Recommendations

The presence of worked flint suggests human activity at the site during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. The small size of the assemblage limits the potential for additional analysis and therefore further work is not recommended. A summary of this assessment report can be used in any future publication report.

Flint type	**106**	**108**	**Total**
Flake	4		**4**
Bladelet	2		**2**
Bladelet core		1	**1**
Total	**6**	**1**	**7**

Table 3: Summary of flint by type and context

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	SF. NO.	CONTEXT	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	COMMENTS	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
BSG15	1	<005>	106	3	Bladelet	1				Plunging termination, punctiform butt	Heavy	Fresh
BSG15	2	<002>	106	1	Flake	1				Quite small flake, distal trimming, chalk flint	Moderate	Fresh
BSG15	3	<009>	106	1	Flake	1		1		Linear butt, distal break	Heavy	Fresh
BSG15	4	<003>	106	1	Flake	1				Small flake	Heavy	Fresh
BSG15	5	<004>	106	1	Flake	1				Distal trimming	Light	Slight
BSG15	6	<001>	106	3	Bladelet	1		1		Proximal break	Light	Fresh
BSG15	7	<006>	106	81	Natural	1						
BSG15	8	<010>	108	22	Bladelet co	1			34	Parallel bladelet removals from 1 side of a small	Light	Fresh

Table 4: Flint recording sheet

11.6 Appendix 6: Copper alloy and glass

H.E.M. Cool

11.6.1 Summary

The fragment of glass (SF 008) can be identified as coming from a blue/green cylindrical bottle, as the vertical scratches upon it are typical of these vessels, which appear to have been regularly stored in wickerwork cases which marked the surfaces (Cool 1995, 108 no. 36, pl. 13-4). Cylindrical bottles came into regular use in the later 1st century and went out of use in the early 2nd century, so a date range of *c*. AD 75-125 would be appropriate (Price and Cottam 1998, 191). They are a common form on sites of that date.

The copper alloy bar (SF 007) is not intrinsically dateable.

11.6.2 Catalogue

Cylindrical bottle; body fragment. Blue/green. Straight side, vertical scratches. Dimensions 40 × 35mm., weight 4.4g. 108: SF 008.

Bar; copper alloy. Lozenge-sectioned, bent and tapering to one end. Faces slightly concave. Both ends broken. Present length 55mm, section 5 × 3.5mm. 105: SF 007.

11.6.3 Bibliography

Cool, H.E.M. 1996. 'The Roman vessel glass', in A. S. Esmonde Cleary & I. M. Ferris, 1996, *Excavations at the New Cemetery, Rocester, Staffordshire, 1985-1987. Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Soc. Transactions* **35** pp 106-21

Esmonde Cleary, A.S. and Ferris, I.M., 1996, 'Excavations at the New Cemetery, Rocester, Staffordshire, 1985-1987'. *Staffordshire Archaeological and Historical Soc. Transactions* ***35***

Price, J. and Cottam, S. 1998. *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology **14**, York

11.7 Appendix 7: Palaeoenvironmental assessment

A. Bunce
Border Archaeology

Very little material of an archaeobotanical nature was recovered and, due to the excellent preservation of the material that was recovered, this seems highly unlikely to reflect taphonomic bias. Larger materials, such as finds and bone, that are often actively disposed of at some distance from habitation were retrieved. However, the lack of smaller seeds, cereals and charcoal that are transported within redeposited soils or exist within their primary deposition close to habitation suggest that the site was at some distance from any prehistoric area of occupation and industry.

The similarity of the material recovered from all samples suggests that very little land-use change occurred during the deposition of the fills; therefore, it can be suggested that all sampled archaeological features on site are broadly of the same date.

Six samples were recovered from the archaeologically relevant and undisturbed deposits. Samples of up to 40ℓ were taken, where possible, and 190ℓ of material were received by the Palaeoenvironmental Department. The samples were processed through flotation and the resultant archaeological and archaeobotanical material sorted and identified.

11.7.1 Introduction

This report details the results derived from 190ℓ of soil recovered from six contexts from fills of both linear ditches and postholes.

Trench 1 measured 9.5m × 3m and encountered post-medieval soil layers to a depth of 1.2m that were not sampled due to their relatively recent and disturbed nature. Following excavation through a potential medieval deposit (105), two ditches - [107] & [114] - and an irregular depression [109] were revealed. This archaeology appeared to be of Roman date and all three features were sampled. These features were cut through a layer of alluvium (106) from which flints were recovered. Due to the alluvial nature of this deposit, no samples were taken. However, it is of considerable note that no other flints were discovered in any of the palaeoenvironmental samples and, barring the archaeologically discovered flint core, the presence of flints within (106) appears to be highly localised and potentially deliberately deposited at some remove from their point of manufacture and/or use.

Trench 2 measured 12m × 2m and exhibited a similar profile of post-medieval soil layers as Trench 1 but with the addition of a modern brick structure that did not impact upon earlier deposits. Of direct comparison to deposit (105) in Trench 1 was deposit (203), with the corresponding underlying alluvial layer numbered (205) identified at a depth of 1m. The archaeological features now visible comprised a feature [208], a ditch [206] and two postholes - [210] & [212] - one of which [212] was closely associated with the ditch [206]. The ditch [206], feature [208] and

the posthole [210] were sampled; the fill of posthole [212] was not sampled due its location in the base of ditch [206] and the likely resultant disturbance.

This focused sampling strategy addressed deposits solely of archaeological origin that were conclusively free from disturbance and contamination. As such, the results can confidently be used to inform the palaeoenvironmental picture of these features revealed within the limits of the evaluation trenches. Where possible, 40ℓ of material was taken from each context, providing a good sample size for assessment from which conclusions may be drawn.

The samples were processed by means of flotation and the archaeobotanical remains from both the floating element and the heavier residue were sorted and visually identified. While archaeobotanical recovery was exceedingly poor, this was clearly not due to any taphonomic biases. This is due to the well-preserved morphology of the three cereal grains recovered and, indeed, the good survival of very small fragments of amorphous vesicular material that likely originally derived from cereals. The favourable conditions for organic preservation coupled with the seemingly stable water table highlights the almost sterile nature of the palaeoenvironmental recovery and strongly suggests that these deposits formed at some distance from occupation and industry.

As the site is contained within an urban area, it is classified as unsurveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales. In addition, the surrounding geology of alluvium and clays that will often be subject to fluctuations in waterlogging appears to be represented within the deposits revealed within the evaluation but not to be significantly affecting the preservation of organic materials.

11.7.2 Methodology

Objectives of analysis

The purpose of the palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy implemented during archaeological evaluations is the retrieval of non-specific palaeoenvironmental remains and the further characterisation of features that cannot be fully investigated due to the confines of the evaluation parameters. An additional purpose to palaeoenvironmental reporting in the case of archaeological evaluations is the recommendation of further, potentially specific, palaeoenvironmental sampling in the case of further archaeological mitigation.

Sampling methodology

Sampling methodology followed the BA *Palaeoenvironmental Department Manual* for environmental sampling and processing. On site, the samples were collected in sample buckets and identified by context and sample number. Following receipt into the Palaeoenvironmental Department, they were assigned bucket numbers for tracking purposes. The samples were not subject to sub-sampling and their entirety was processed by means of flotation.

Flotation was undertaken in Siraf-style tanks with a 1mm retent mesh and 250µm flot sieve. No refloating was required for these samples. Retents were initially scanned by magnet to retrieve archaeometallurgical debris and a sieve bank was used to facilitate visual sorting with the smaller fractions sorted by means of magnifying lamp and/or illuminated stereo zoom microscopy (≥×10). The flots were sorted entirely by means of illuminated stereo

zoom microscopy (≥×10). The results of this analysis are reported with the flot and retent data recombined; this is due to limited to no variance in the species being reported.

11.7.3 Personnel

Flotation and primary analysis was undertaken by Robin Putland BSc MSc, Janice McLeish MA, Matthew Gutteridge BSc and David Elgar BSc MSc with assistance from Corey Koppelow BSc and Carolina Sanchez-Ignacio BSc within BA's Palaeoenvironmental Department. This work was further assisted by BA's field staff as part of a programme of Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Further analysis and identification was undertaken by Robin Putland BSc MSc and Amy Bunce BSc MA.

11.7.4 Description of results

Description and implications of materials recovered

Detailed below are the general implications of the discovery of certain materials within the palaeoenvironmental samples.

Finds

Archaeological finds within palaeoenvironmental samples are fairly common and help confirm that the sampling of the material was not biased in any manner during archaeological recovery.

The archaeological finds retrieved from the Brunswick Square samples all derived from the retents and consisted of pottery, metal (predominantly iron), glass and occasional instances of potential worked stone.

In all instances of potential worked stone, it was anthropogenically heat-affected and decayed stone, the squared appearance of which being a result of this light heat treatment. The worked stones were not flint.

The pottery was of varying sizes and condition and, while some fragments may exhibit enough diagnostic elements for full identification, the pottery broadly appeared to reflect that found archaeologically and to be of a Romano-British date.

Occasional instances of glass were too fragmentary and infrequent to make any conclusions. Like the pottery, it represents occupation in the vicinity, although not necessarily on site.

As with the pottery and glass, occasional instances of indeterminate fragments of iron and other metal suggest nearby occupation and/or industry with no further conclusions capable of being drawn.

Slag

Archaeometallurgical debris was present in very small quantities but ubiquitous throughout the samples. Like the cereal grains, this material is most likely to have arrived on site within redeposited soils due to the limited quantity and size of the fragments retrieved. There is, therefore, a high likelihood of ironworking close to the site. However, as this is an urban site and close to the known Roman and late Saxon settlements, this evidence is of no great import.

Bone

Burnt bone within palaeoenvironmental samples is reasonably conclusively of anthropogenic origin, since it derives predominantly from domestic activities, although it is also present in industrial and funerary practices. Unburnt bone, while often anthropogenic, may additionally have become incorporated due to animal death in the vicinity of the context while it was forming. Although many cooking practices will leave no charring, the incidences of unburnt bone, especially of small mammals and reptiles, can be used to highlight the environmental conditions during the formation of the context as the animals will occupy specific ecological niches.

The bone inclusions from Brunswick Square are limited in both quantity and fragment size. However, they are present in all samples and, therefore, as with the pottery, glass and metals, suggest a nearby occupation that was not necessarily immediately on site.

Charcoal

Charcoal is ubiquitous in palaeoenvironmental samples, as it is used in domestic, funerary and industrial settings, or may be present as a result of accidental firings. Identification of the wood species making up the charcoal assemblage can add valuable data as to wood selection for the varying purposes. While often relied upon for dating, in particular C14, charcoal is not the best material to use. Charcoal is subject to the 'Old Wood problem', whereby charcoal is known to be frequently redeposited and reused. In addition, wood grows over many years and it is not possible to know precisely where within the tree a charcoal fragment has derived.

The charcoal present at Brunswick Square was highly fragmented to the point of being indistinguishable and likely predominantly derived from wind-blown charcoal fleck debris. This adds further to a picture of nearby occupation and/or industry that was not immediately on site.

Charred archaeobotanical material

Charred archaeobotanical material is generally the most illustrative palaeoeconomic remnant. While often the sole reason for its preservation, charring is also accepted as being almost solely anthropogenic and the material can therefore be used to directly reconstruct the past agricultural economy and diet.

Three cereal grains were present within the Brunswick Square material, with an additional instance of amorphous vesicular material that likely originated from the endosperm of a charred cereal grain. As the quantities were so

limited, the identification of barley adds very little to the site interpretation. Clean hulled barley transported to an urban settlement would be entirely conducive to the date range and location of Brunswick Square.

11.7.5 Description of significant palaeoenvironmental contexts

As the sampling from Brunswick Square was of only six contexts, their archaeological implications are considered in detail below. Further results can be observed in Table 5 where results of both the archaeobotanical material and the archaeological finds are shown. The flot and retent data has been recombined due to the lack of variation between the material represented.

(108)

The fill of ditch [107] that presented the greatest occurrence of cereal remains but was otherwise indistinct from the general site palaeoenvironmental picture.

(110)

A depression [109] that was filled by archaeologically relevant material was also filled by archaeometallurgical and faunal material from the palaeoenvironmental sampling, which adds further support to an anthropogenic origin of this feature.

(115)

The fill of ditch [114] that presented a standard palaeoenvironmental profile for this site.

(207)

The fill of ditch [206] that presented a standard palaeoenvironmental profile for this site.

(211)

The fill of a small posthole [210] that contained solely fragments of charcoal. However, this is almost certainly due to the limited quantity of fill and therefore the smaller sample size.

(209)

The fill of archaeologically relevant material within feature [208] was confirmed by the palaeoenvironmental evidence. The fill in fact represented a very standard palaeoenvironmental picture for this site.

11.7.6 Conclusions and recommendations

The intention of the focused but non-specific palaeoenvironmental sampling at Brunswick Square Gloucester was ideally the retrieval of archaeobotanical remains. However, the limited recovery of such materials has instead suggested a site of proximity to occupation and/or industry, but without that activity occurring on site.

A standardised palaeoenvironmental picture suggests a site where land-use did not change during the deposition of the fills. It is tempting to suggest that the fills are of broadly the same date and that use of the site was short-lived.

The presence of archaeological materials that are known to be transported for disposal, but the relative absence of materials that are usually present in soils surrounding occupation or industrial activity, is the primary indicator of the lack of immediate occupation on site. However, this does not suggest that the site is of no archaeological or palaeoenvironmental significance, as some of the best-preserved and illustrative archaeological evidence is found on the periphery of settlement.

11.7.7 Bibliography

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Schoch, W., Pawlik, B. & Schweingruber, F., 1988, *Botanical Macro-Remains: an Atlas for the Determination of frequently encountered and ecologically important Plant Seeds*, Berne & Stuttgart

Schweingruber, F., 1990, *Microscopic Wood Anatomy* (3rd Edition), Birmensdorf

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles* (3rd Edition), Cambridge

		Context no.	108				110		115				207				211	209			
		Sample no.	1				2		3				4				5	6			
		Sample part	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/2	2/2	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4	1/1	1/4	2/4	3/4	4/4
		Bucket no.	E3346	E3347	E3348	E3349	E3350	E3351	E3352	E3353	E3354	E3355	E3361	E3362	E3363	E3364	E3356	E3357	E3358	E3359	E3360
		Sample vol. (mℓ)	800	500	600	500	200	400	400	-	400	600	600	-	400	400	20	-	500	400	500
		% sample analysed	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Waterlogged?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		Refloated?	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Latin name	Common name	Plant part																			
Carbonised cereal																					
Hordeum vulgare	Hulled Barley	caryopsis									1										
Hordeum vulgare (cf)	Hulled Barley	caryopsis				2															
Amorphous vesicular matter	Indeterminate	fragments			+																
Charcoal																					
Undetermined	Undetermined	fragments	++	+++	+	++	+	+	++	+	++++	+++	++	++++	++	++	++	+	+	+++	+
Archæometallurgical																					
Spheroidical scale	-	-					+	+		+			+		+	+			+		+
Flake hammerscale	-	-		+									+			+		+	+	+	+
Slag	-	-		+		+		+	+	+		+	+	++	+	+		+	+		+
Artefactual																					
Ceramic/pottery	-	-		++		+			+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+		+	+	++	
Fe	-	-		+							+					+					
Glass	-	-		+		+						+				+					
Metal	-	-			+																
Worked stone	-	-		+						+		+	+		+			+			
Faunal																					
Mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-	++	++	+	+			+	+	++	+	+	+++	+	++		+	+	++	
Small mammal (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-					+		+	+											
Fish (unburnt)	Indeterminate	-									+										
Mammal (burnt)	Indeterminate	-	+	+++		+		+	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+		+	+	+	+
Molluscan																					
Terrestrial	Indeterminate	-	+	+		+			++	+	+++	+++	+	+	++	++		+	+	+	+

Table 5: Table of archaeobotanical and non-archaeobotanical remains

Report Title		Report Ref	
Archaeological Evaluation The Lodge No 19 Brunswick Square Gloucester		BA1545BSG	
Report written by	Jessica Cook BSc		
Reported edited by	George Children MA MCIfA		
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