



**Land at Horton Road
Wotton
Gloucester**

Archaeological Evaluation



for

Matrix Realty Investments Ltd



CA Project: 4096
CA Report: 12401

March 2013

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Wotton
Gloucester

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prepared by	Mark Brett; Senior Project Officer
date	07 March 2013
checked by	Ian Barnes; Project Manager
date	
approved by	Simon Cox; Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	19 February 2013
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<p>Cirencester Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ t. 01285 771022 f. 01285 771033</p>	<p>Milton Keynes Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS t. 01908 218320</p>	<p>Andover Office 49 Basepoint Business Centre Caxton Close, Andover Hampshire, SP10 3FG t. 01264 326549</p>
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at Horton Road
Location:	Wotton, Gloucester
NGR:	SO 84492 18504
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	2-4 January 2013
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Accession Number:	GLRCM: 2012.26
Site Code:	LHR 12

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2013 on land at Horton Road, Wotton, Gloucester. Three trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified two Roman ditches, three medieval ditches and later post-medieval/modern deposits and features associated with agricultural cultivation.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Matrix Realty Investments Ltd on land at Horton Road, Wotton, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 84492 18504; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken at the request of Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, to accompany a planning application for redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2012b) and approved by Mr Armstrong, the archaeological advisor to Gloucester City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Field Work in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). It was monitored by Mr Armstrong, including site visits on 2 and 3 January 2013.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development site is located within the Wotton district of Gloucester, c. 900m north-east of the historic centre of Gloucester, in the Civil Parish of Gloucester and within Gloucester City Council Planning Authority. The proposed development site is approximately 1ha in size and is occupied by Ermin House, a former unit of the Gloucestershire Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, with areas of gardens and landscaping to the south and north of the main building, tarmac parking to the north and gravel parking to the south-west. A further building, a former club, is located in the northern part of the site. Apart from the northern area of car parking, the site is currently disused and overgrown. The south-western car park fronts onto the eastern side of Horton Road while the remainder of the site is located to the east of Collingwood House and the Ambulance Control Centre buildings. The western boundary of the site is largely open. The site is bounded by St Peters School to the north, residential housing to the east and further disused buildings and land to the south. The site is relatively flat and lies at approximately 25m AOD. It is situated 200m from the Wotton Brook, a small stream that runs into the River Severn.

Gloucester itself lies within the floodplain of the River Severn, between the river to the west and the Cotswold scarp to the east.

- 1.4 The solid geology of the majority of the site is mapped as Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations of the Rhaetian to Pleinsbachian geological era (BGS 2012). These deposits are overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sands and Gravels along the western side of the site. There is some potential for deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest, or dislocated prehistoric artefacts, to be sealed within gravel deposits, although none are currently recorded in the study area. Excavation during the evaluation demonstrated that the underlying geology of the part of the site subject to trenching comprised brownish orange sandy, clayey gravels and olive green/blue grey clay.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 The archaeological potential of the site has been assessed within a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA; CA 2012a), and is summarised below.
- 1.6 The site lies approximately 900m to the north-east of the Roman and medieval settlements at Gloucester and 275m south of the Ermin Street Roman road, and the DBA suggested a low potential for pre-20th-century archaeological remains to be present within the site. The DBA indicates the presence of deposits of subsoil associated with agriculture within the site.
- 1.7 The site was largely undeveloped prior to the construction Ermin House care home in the 1970s, forming agricultural land and parts of gardens associated with Collingwood House previous to this (ibid.).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable Gloucester City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation



and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.9 The fieldwork was to comprise the excavation of three trenches (Trenches 1-3), each 15m in length and 1.8m wide. However, due to the presence of modern service trenches and with the approval of Mr Armstrong, Trench 3 was not fully excavated. In addition, the limited size of the mechanical excavator dictated that the trenches were 1.5m in width. The locations of the trenches are shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.10 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007), except for two features at the northern end of Trench 1 which were not excavated, with the approval of Mr Armstrong, due to the ingress of water into the trench.
- 1.11 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.12 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery under accession number GLRCM: 2012.26, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.



2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.
- 2.2 No archaeological features were identified within Trench 3, which was excavated to a length of approximately 8m before excavation was terminated.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 2.3 The surface of the natural substrate sloped gradually downwards from south to north within Trench 1. At the southern end of the trench the natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl) whilst towards the northern end it lay at 1.25m bpgl. Within the northernmost two thirds of the trench the natural clay was overlain by sandy clay deposit 113/114, up to 0.4m thick. At the northern end of the trench deposit 113/114 was cut by possible ditch 107. The southern edge of this feature was straight and extended across the trench on a south-west/north-east alignment. The northern edge lay beyond the northern limit of excavation, indicating that the feature measured at least 4.2m in width. As specified above, this presumed ditch was not hand-excavated however the mechanical excavation of the trench had extended down into the surface of the feature to a depth of approximately 0.4m, demonstrating that it contained at least two fills. The earliest of these, 106, comprised greyish brown sandy clay which contained an abundance of finds including pottery dated to the late 1st to early 2nd centuries, as well as a quantity of animal bone. This was overlain by a further sandy clay deposit, 108, which contained artefactual material similar to that within deposit 106, including pottery dated to the early to middle 2nd century.
- 2.4 Adjacent to the southern edge of presumed ditch 107, ditch 105 crossed the trench on an east/west orientation, cutting through layer 113/114. Again, this feature was not fully excavated by hand however its profile was largely revealed in section by the mechanical excavation of the trench. It measured 1.45m in width and was at least 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill (104) from which two fragments of cattle bone were recovered.



- 2.5 Ditch 110 crossed the southern end of the trench on a north-north-west/south-south-east alignment. It was 0.95m wide and 0.5m deep, with a broad, U-shaped profile. It contained a single fill (111) comprising orangey brown clay from which finds including sherds of Savernake ware dating to the 2nd century were recovered.
- 2.6 Ditches 105 and 107 and deposit 113/114 were sealed by a layer of orangey grey sandy clay, 103, up to 0.2m thick. This material contained no finds. Layer 103 and ditch 110 were in turn sealed by layer 102, comprising greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent coal/coke and charcoal inclusions. This material was cut by land drains 117 and 119 at the southern end of the trench and sealed by modern topsoil 101. Large intrusion 115 was cut from ground level at the northern end of the trench.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 4 & 6)

- 2.7 The surface of the natural substrate was exposed at a depth of 0.8m bpgl at the north-western end of the trench and 1.1m bpgl at the south-eastern end. It was cut by three shallow ditches, 205, 207 and 212. Ditches 205 and 212 lay on parallel west-north-west/east-south-east alignments, whilst ditch 207 was orientated west-south-west/east-north-east. The three ditches measured between 0.45m and 0.9m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Each had a broad, concave profile and all were filled by similar orangey brown silty clay fills. Finds from the ditches comprised a single sherd of Minety ware from ditch 212, fill 211 (13th to 15th-century in date). The Minety ware did not appear to have been subject to significant abrasion.
- 2.8 Ditches 205, 207 and 212 were sealed by layer 210 which represents the same type of material as context 102 in Trench 1. This layer was up to 0.25m thick and contained Roman material including fragments of tile and *tesserae*. The material itself exhibited signs of mild abrasion which would suggest low levels of soil disruption due to ploughing. The layer was cut by rounded pit 214 which was not fully excavated but measured at least 0.95m wide and 0.35m deep. An abraded sherd of 18th-century glazed earthenware was recovered from its sandy clay fill, 213. This feature also cut ditch 212. Layer 210 was also cut by land drain 202 towards the north-western end of the trench.
- 2.9 Pit 214 and layer 210 were sealed by buried former topsoil layer 209, up to 0.3m thick. This in turn was sealed by modern levelling layer 208 and modern topsoil 200. A recent test-pit was cut from ground level down through the top of the natural



substrate at the north-western end of the trench. This intrusion also truncated the eastern exposed extent of ditch 212.

The finds evidence

- 2.10 The finds recovered from the evaluation are summarised in Appendix B, Table 1. The pottery assemblage consisted of 288 sherds weighing 5236g. In addition ceramic building material and an iron nail were recovered. The assemblage was retrieved from eight stratified deposits and could be dated from the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The level of preservation was good with the pottery displaying low levels of abrasion.

Pottery: Roman

- 2.11 The Roman pottery consisted of 283 sherds of pottery weighing 5095 grams. The assemblage is dominated by Severn Valley wares which include oxidised and reduced fabrics as well as organic-tempered variants. Identifiable forms comprised mainly storage jars. Also present are platters and tankards of 2nd-century type. Other indications of dating are from the organically-tempered Severn Valley ware, a type common during the 1st and 2nd centuries; in addition a reduced sherd with clay rustication from fill 106 of ditch 107, probably dates within the late 1st or early 2nd-century range.
- 2.12 A short spout or handle socket with biconical profile, occurring in a sandy oxidised fabric, was retrieved from fill 106 of ditch 107. The vessel profile supports origin from a spouted bowl or a skillet and an earlier Roman date is likely. A socket of related form is known from pottery associated with the Roman pottery kilns in Brunswick Road Gloucester (Rawes 1972, fig. 9, no. 158). A rim/shoulder sherd, in Malvernian ware, from fill 106 of ditch 107 is typical of cooking pots produced during the late 1st to early 2nd century. Sherds in an oxidised flagon fabric, probably equivalent to Gloucester type 11a, recorded from fills 106 and 108 (both of ditch 107), and Savernake ware from fill 111 of ditch 110, are consistent with a 2nd century date for the assemblage.
- 2.13 Non-local Romano-British wares included Dorset Black-burnished ware sherds retrieved from fills 106 and 108 (both of ditch 107). None of the sherds could be closely dated, however a 2nd-century date was again likely in light of the overall dating of the pottery group.



- 2.14 Imported samian wares included a decorated sherd from a late 1st to early 2nd century Dragendorff type 37 bowl from southern Gaul and a central Gaulish Dragendorff type 33 cup of 2nd century date, from fill 111 of ditch 110. A further south Gaulish sherd, from a late 1st or early 2nd century Dragendorff 18 platter, was recorded from fill 106 of ditch 107. A sherd of Cologne ware, featuring a dark brown colour coat and clay roughcasted decoration, was retrieved from fill 106 of ditch 107. Baetican amphorae sherds, from southern Spain, were recorded from fill 106 of ditch 107 and fill 111 of ditch 110 and included a near intact basal wart from fill 106 of ditch 107.

Medieval

- 2.15 A single sherd of Minety ware was recorded from fill 211 of ditch 212. The sherd was an upper strap handle attachment point from a large jug or pitcher of 13th to 15th-century date, featuring stab decoration to the strap area.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.16 A small quantity of post-medieval or later pottery was recorded and included a glazed earthenware sherd from cultivation soil 102 of 18th to 19th-century date. A sherd from an earthenware flowerpot of similar date was also recovered from cultivation soil 102. An abraded sherd of 18th-century glazed earthenware was retrieved from deposit 213. A probable flowerpot saucer was recorded from deposit 200 which was of likely modern date.

Ceramic building material

- 2.17 Fragments of Roman tile were recovered from cultivation soil 102, fill 111 of ditch 110 and cultivation soil 210, with a three fragments of roof tile (tegula) recorded from fill 108 of ditch 107. A fragment of cubed tesserae was also retrieved from cultivation soil 210.

Significance

- 2.18 The finds assemblage is indicative of Roman activity, either domestic in nature on or near the site, or potentially a refuse feature for a wider area, seemingly concentrated in the later 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The assemblage reflects the availability of a range of pottery types, including local and regional or continental traded types. Although the group is comparatively small and from a limited number of features, meaning conclusions reached may be subject to re-interpretation, the presence of



amphorae, south Gaulish samian and Cologne wares may suggest a site or structure of high than average status; the recovery of ceramic roof tile and a possible mosaic tessera concur with this interpretation.

Animal Bone

- 2.19 A total of 1.7kg of animal bones were recovered from six contexts (Appendix B, Table 2). The bones were well preserved, and displayed a moderate degree of fragmentation.
- 2.20 Four species were identified. The most abundant species, by fragment count, was cattle (*Bos taurus*), which was represented by 38 fragments from all but one of these contexts. The bone fragments were of both meat rich and meat poor elements. One thoracic vertebra displayed a clear transverse chop mark through the caudal portion of the body, and a metatarsal displayed transverse cuts onto the anterior surface of the distal portion of the shaft.
- 2.21 Two fragments were identified as caprovine (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), comprising a coxae fragment (106) and a portion of a mandible (108). No cut marks were observed on these specimens.
- 2.22 Three bones were identified as horse (*Equus caballus*). Two fragments of a mandible, probably from the same bone, was present in context 102, and the proximal portion of a middle phalanx in context 206.
- 2.23 Four bones in context 102 were identified as cat (*Felis catus*). These comprised a complete right radius, the proximal portion of a left ulna, and a complete left and right tibia. All the bones displayed the same excellent degree of preservation, and may derive from the same animal.
- 2.24 Overall, the animal bone assemblage is typical of domestic waste; comprising food refuse along with the odd remains of other domesticates.



3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has identified previously unknown archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date. Large feature 107 within Trench 1 has been interpreted as a ditch due to its straight southern edge, although the northern extent of the feature lay beyond the limit of excavation and it was not investigated any further than being recorded in plan, due to water ingress. Such a substantial feature could be interpreted as a quarry pit elsewhere however this is unlikely at this site given the composition of the underlying natural gravel. As a ditch it would presumably have constituted a major boundary but may also have been concerned with drainage. Ditch 110 is aligned perpendicular to the large ditch and may have drained into it to the north. The artefactual evidence suggests that these two features are broadly contemporary, dating to the 2nd century AD.
- 3.2 Interpretation of the archaeological remains is influenced significantly by the recovered artefactual assemblage. The presence within this of certain imported ceramics such as amphorae, south Gaulish samian and Cologne wares, as well as ceramic building material including *tegulae* and a possible mosaic *tessera* certainly imply that they are associated with a higher status settlement or building. The presence of such a settlement at this location would be topographically convenient for access to Ermin Street, approximately 275m to the north and the Wotton Brook, approximately 195m to the east. The high average sherd weight (>21.5g) and the unabraded condition of the pottery indicate that it has not been transported far from the focus of the settlement to where it was deposited into the ditches.
- 3.3 The evidence for the post-Roman use of the site accords well with the findings of the DBA (CA 2012a) which indicated that the area was used for agriculture from at least the medieval period until Ermin House was constructed in 1975. Although no evidence for ridge and furrow was encountered during the evaluation, the series of three shallow features within Trench 2 are likely to represent a pattern of cultivation features dating to the medieval period; continuation of cultivation activity into the 18th and 19th centuries is represented by pit 214 within Trench 2 and layer 102/210. within Trenches 1 and 2 respectively.
- 3.4 The overall information of these works and the proposed construction design indicates a buffer of 0.68m between sensitive archaeological deposits in Trench 1



and deepest construction activity (Appendix E). This will be subject to review should any of the construction information utilised for the review be altered.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Jeff Muir and Eddie Dougherty. The report was written by Mark Brett and the illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 10 December 2012

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2012b *Land at Horton Road, Wotton, Gloucester: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2012a *Land at Horton Road, Gloucester: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment. CA Typescript Report 12248)*

Rawes, B. 1972 'Roman Pottery Kilns at Gloucester'; *Trans. Bristol Gloucestershire Archaeol. Soc.* **90**, 124–8



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	fill	115	deposit	modern backfill		3.6	0.81	
1	101	layer		deposit	modern topsoil			0.44	
1	102	layer		deposit	cultivation soil	9.0		0.23	C18-C19
1	103	layer		deposit	orangey grey sandy clay	4.1		0.19	
1	104	fill	105	deposit	mid brownish grey sandy clay	1.6	1.45	0.34	
1	105	cut		ditch	E/W aligned; u-shaped profile	1.6	1.45	0.34	
1	106	fill	107	deposit	mid greyish brown sandy clay	3.7	1.5	0.34	EC2
1	107	cut		?ditch	SW/NE aligned; ?u-shaped; not fully excavated	3.7	1.5	0.34	
1	108	fill	107	deposit	mid greyish brown sandy clay	4.0	1.5	0.24	EMC2
1	109	layer		natural substrate	olive green/mid bluish grey clay with patches of mid brownish orange gravel				
1	110	cut		ditch	NNW/SSE aligned; u-shaped profile	>3.0	0.95	0.5	
1	111	fill	110	deposit	mid orangey brown clay	>3.0	0.95	0.5	C2
1	113	layer		deposit	mid brownish grey sandy clay	2.7	1.5	0.26	
1	114	layer		deposit	same as 113	1.2	1.5	0.4	
1	115	cut		?pit	modern intrusion		3.6	0.81	
1	116	fill	117	deposit	backfill of land drain	20.0	0.52	1.8	
1	117	cut		land drain	SW/NE aligned	20.0	0.52	1.8	
1	118	fill	119	deposit	backfill of land drain	0.3	1.5	0.3	
1	119	cut		land drain	WNW/ESE aligned	0.3	1.5	0.3	
2	200	layer		deposit	modern topsoil			0.24	Modern
2	201	layer		natural substrate	mid brownish orange sandy, clayey gravel				
2	202	cut		land drain	WNW/ESE aligned			0.74	
2	203	fill	202	deposit	backfill of land drain			0.74	
2	204	fill	205	deposit	mid orangey brown silty clay	1.07	0.59	0.17	
2	205	cut		ditch	WNW/ESE aligned; shallow, concave profile	1.07	0.59	0.17	
2	206	fill	207	deposit	mid orangey brown silty clay	0.5	0.91	0.14	
2	207	cut		ditch	WSW/ENE aligned; shallow, concave profile	0.5	0.91	0.14	
2	208	layer		deposit	mixed modern levelling deposit			0.34	
2	209	layer		deposit	buried former topsoil			0.28	
2	210	layer		deposit	cultivation soil	15.7	1.5	0.25	Roman
2	211	fill	212	deposit	mid orangey brown sandy clay	1.7	0.44	0.1	C13-C15
2	212	cut		ditch	WNW/ESE aligned	1.7	0.44	0.1	
2	213	fill	214	deposit	mid greyish brown sandy clay	0.96	0.4	0.36	C18
2	214	cut		?pit	rounded northern edge; steep-sided; not fully excavated	0.96	0.4	0.36	
2	215	layer		deposit	modern make-up deposit			0.34	
2	216	cut		?pit	modern intrusion				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Pottery

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Date
102	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware; sandy greyware; central Gaulish samian	11	95	C18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware; flower pot	2	8	
	Ceramic building material: tile	1	16	
106	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; misc. oxidised flagon fabric; Central Gaulish samian ware, rusticated reduced wares; reduced organically tempered Severn Valley ware; Baetican amphorae; Cologne colour coated ware	97	1215	EC2
108	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware; Dorset Black-burnished ware; misc. oxidised flagon fabric; misc. greyware; grog and organic-tempered greyware	119	2607	EMC2
	Ceramic building material: <i>tegulae</i>	3	294	
111	Roman pottery: Oxidised Severn Valley; organically-tempered Severn Valley ware; Savernake ware; south Gaulish and central Gaulish samian; Malvernian ware; Baetican amphorae; misc. organically-tempered greyware; misc. oxidised fabric with quartz inclusions	56	1178	C2
	Ceramic building material: tile fragment	1	107	
200	Modern pottery: slipped earthenware	1	30	Modern
210	Ceramic building material: tile; tessera?	3	41	Roman
211	Medieval pottery: Minety ware	1	99	C13-C15
213	Post-medieval pottery	1	4	C18
	Iron: nail	1	22	
	Ceramic building material: fragments	2	12	

Table 2: Animal Bone

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and context. BOS = cattle; S/G = caprovine; EQU = horse; FEL = cat; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; IND = indeterminable.

Context	BOS	S/G	EQU	FEL	LM	MM	IND	Total	Weight (g)
102	2	-	2	4	10	2	2	22	199.78
104	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	49.90
106	8	1	-	-	14	-	-	23	408.34
108	15	1	-	-	12	-	-	28	301.76
111	11	-	-	-	20	-	14	45	687.94
206	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	12.25
<i>Total:</i>	38	2	3	4	56	2	16	121	1,659.97

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using GPS survey data.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
Current ground level	-m (24.26m)	-m (25.14m)	-m (25.88m)
Top of Roman deposits	0.69m (23.57m)	N/A	N/A
Top of medieval deposits	N/A	1.00m (24.14m)	N/A
Limit of excavation	1.19m (23.08m)	0.87m (24.27m)	N/A

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Horton Road	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2013 on land at Horton Road, Wotton, Gloucester. Three trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified two Roman ditches, three medieval ditches and later post-medieval/modern deposits and features associated with agricultural cultivation.	
Project dates	2-4 January 2013	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation.	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2012)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Wotton, Gloucester	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 84492 18504	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Animal bone, pottery and ceramic building material
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Trench sheets, context sheets, drawn sections, photographic registers, black and white contact prints and negatives
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital plan, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Land at Horton Road, Wotton, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 12400		

APPENDIX E: IMPACT REVIEW

Introduction

Following discussions with Andrew Armstrong, it has been identified that there was particular interest in determining the nature of construction activity within the northern part of the proposed car park given that the proposed aqua cells and drainage design coincided with the location of Roman deposits within Trench 1.

The below therefore addresses the potential for development activities to impact the Roman deposits identified within Trench 1. The information provided below combines data collected during the archaeological fieldwork (as detailed within the main body of this report) and also information provided with respect to the development. This has been clarified through discussions with Ray Rix (Boyer Planning) and Alan Davison (Couch Consulting Engineers - CCE).

Archaeological Deposits

Within Trench 1, Roman deposits were observed at 23.57m AOD. The layers immediately above were not considered to be archaeologically significant. The depth measurement represents the shallowest point of deposit survival and is recognised as the key archaeological consideration for this discussion. It cannot be ruled out that, in other locations along the drainage route, archaeological deposits from the Roman period might survive at shallower depths however at present this figure represents the most reliable definition of survival. Additionally, the Roman features are recorded as being orientated perpendicular to the drainage run which would limit the risk of significant deviation in survival depth.

Drainage

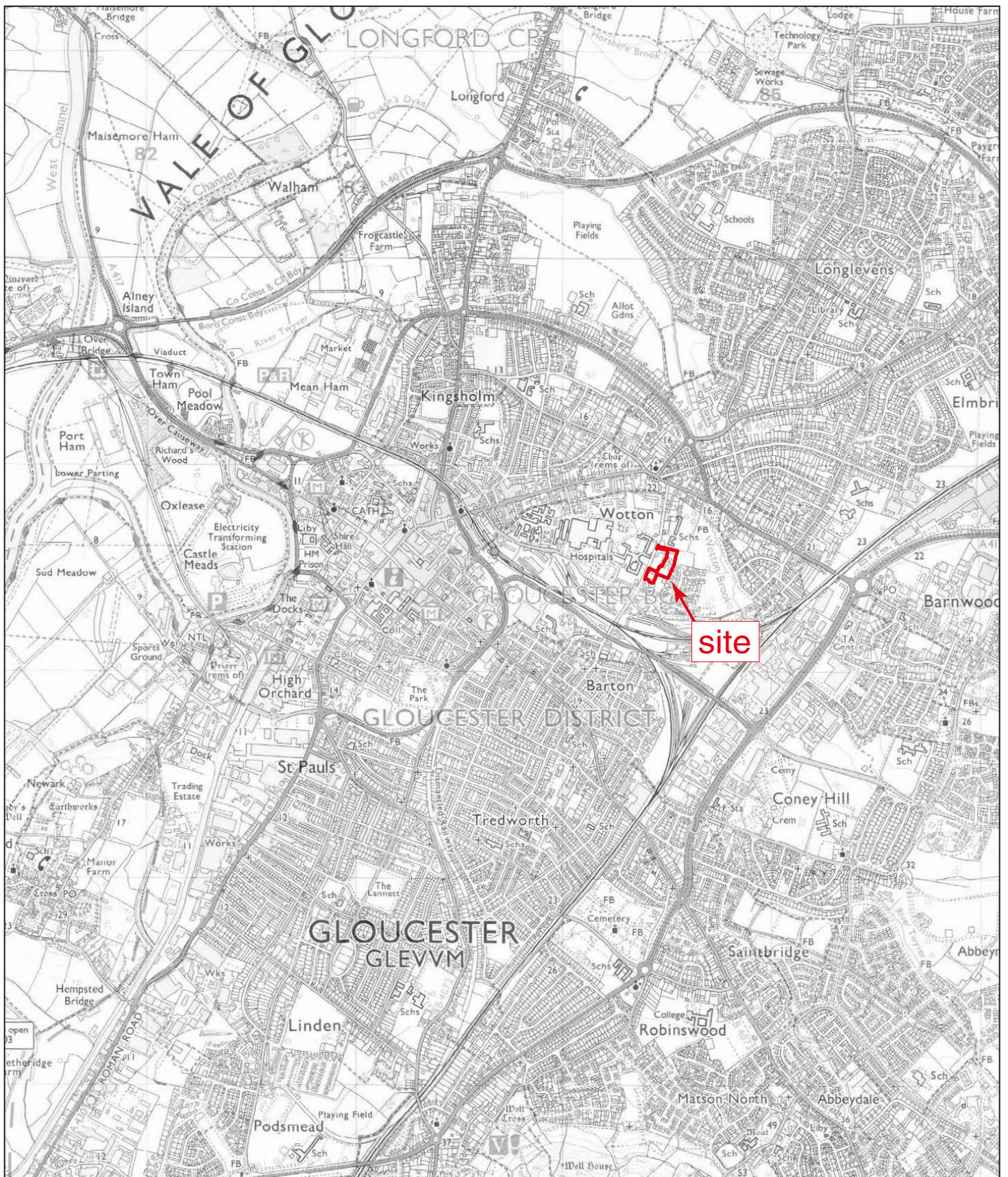
The drainage proposals are indicated on CCE drawing C6028-200 (rev T1). Comparison with the archaeological survival depth figures suggests the majority of drainage will not impact upon predicted archaeological levels.

The aqua cell units are limited by depth by the invert of S1 (as marked on C6028-200) which cannot exceed a depth of 24.69m AOD based on current calculations. Furthermore, if final car park levels were altered the level of S1 is limited by overall design parameters to be greater than 24.25m AOD.

Conclusion

Consequentially, based on predicted disturbance horizons, construction and drainage works will lie above the shallowest level of Roman deposit survival.

As is consistent with best practice, a buffer zone is typically viewed as prudent between the lowest level of construction activity and the shallowest level of sensitive archaeological deposit survival. This is currently calculated at c.0.68m.



Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 326549
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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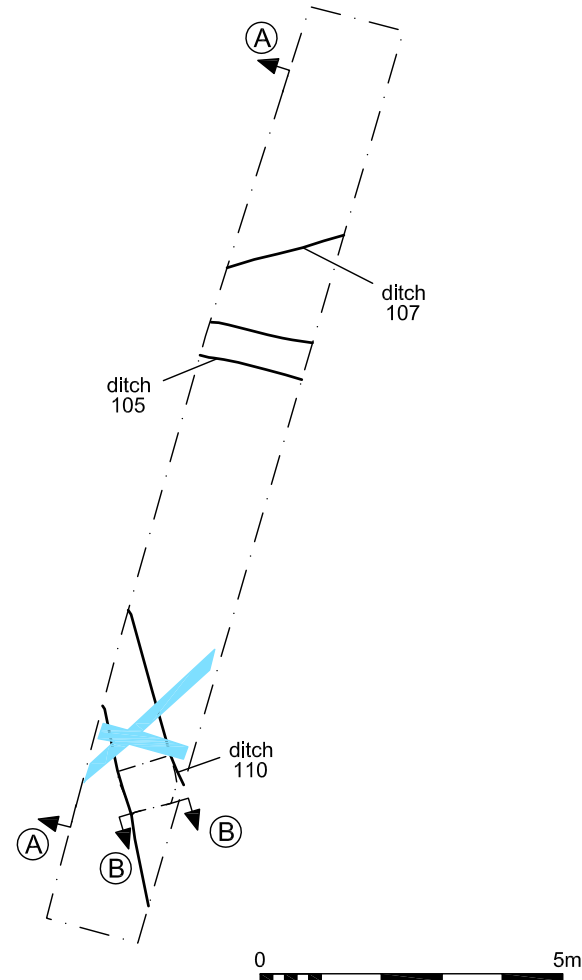
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4096 DATE 15-01-2013
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 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

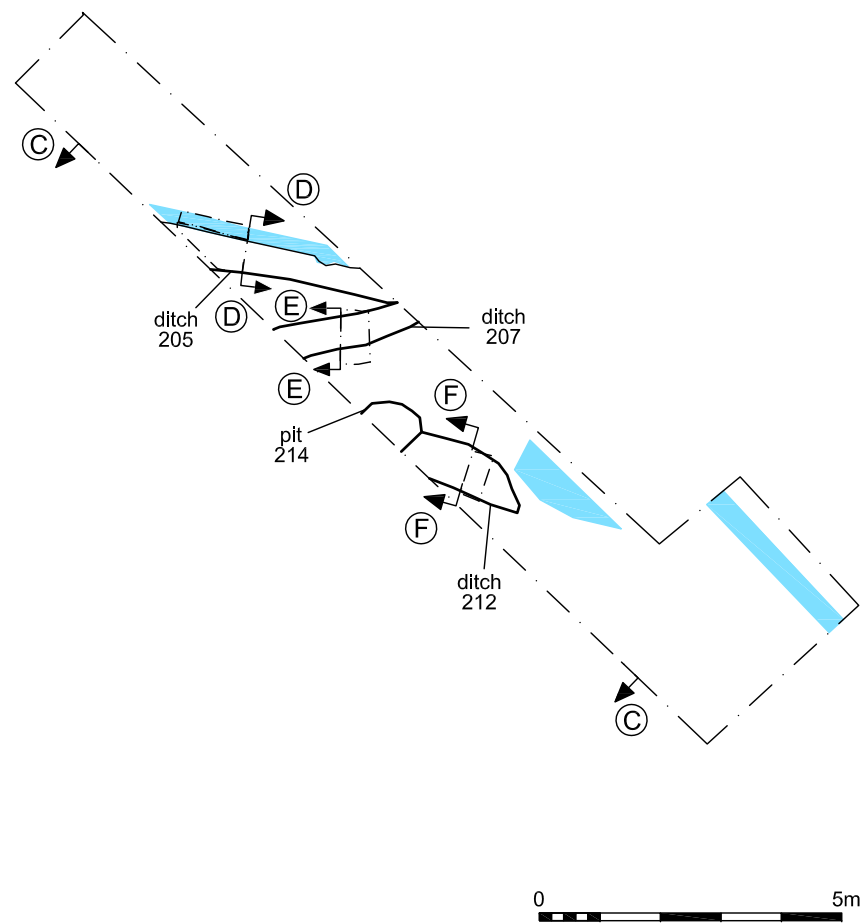
FIGURE NO.
1

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Trench 1; plan



Trench 2; plan



- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern



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Cotswold Archaeology
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 326549
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

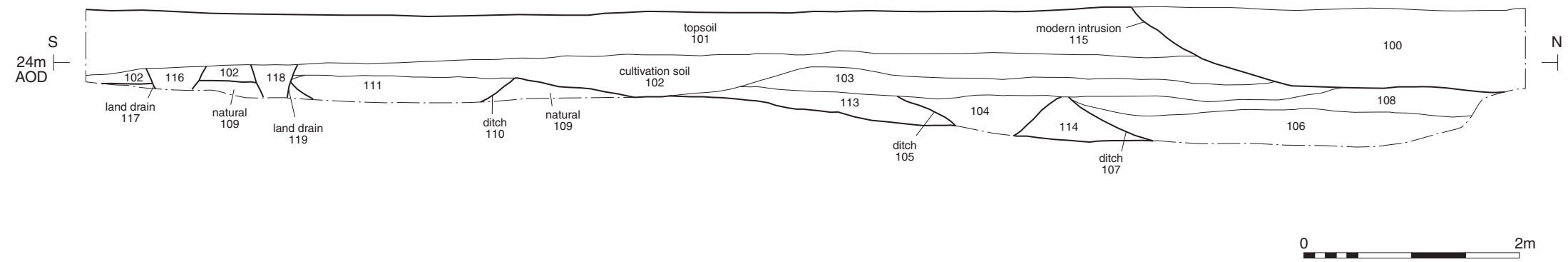
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing archaeological features

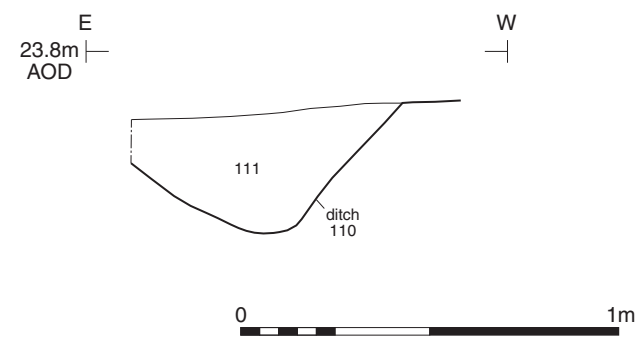
PROJECT NO.	4096	DATE	21-02-2013	FIGURE NO.
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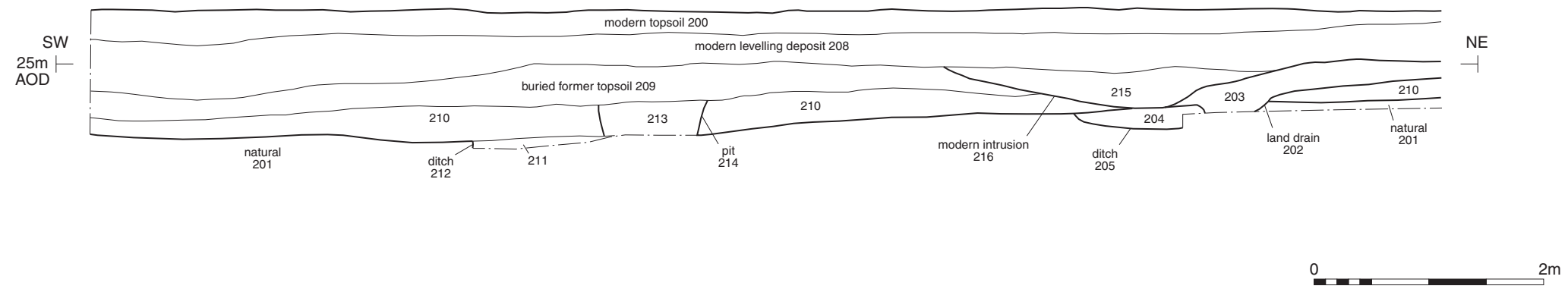
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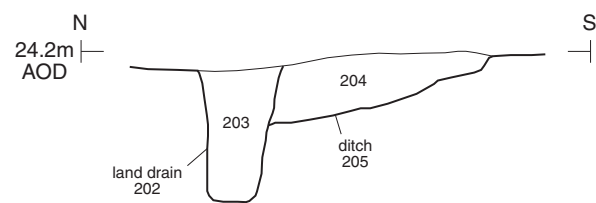
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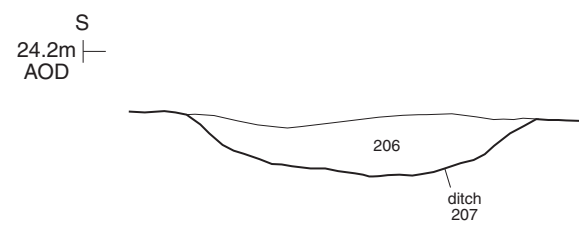
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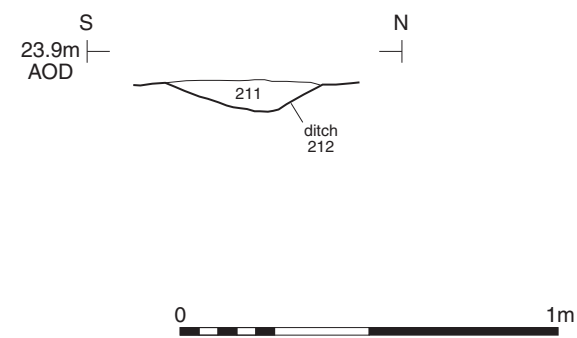
Section DD



Section EE



Section FF





Ditch 110, Looking south (scale 0.4m)



Trench 1 in plan, looking south



Ditches 105 and 107, looking west (scale 1m)



01285 771022
 01285 771033
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: Photographs of key features

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PROJECT NO. 4096 DATE 07-03-2013 FIGURE NO.
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 APPROVED BY IB SCALE@A4 NTS **5**



Trench 2 in plan, looking east (scale 2no 1m)

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: Photograph of plan

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