



**Gloucestershire Deaf Association  
Colin Road, Barnwood  
Gloucester**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*  
**Cape Homes**


CA Project: 4727  
CA Report: 14068

February 2014

Gloucestershire Deaf Association  
Colin Road, Barnwood  
Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4727  
CA Report: 14068

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date	6 March 2014
issue	01

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Gloucestershire Deaf Association
<b>Location:</b>	Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester
<b>NGR:</b>	SO 8565 1825
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	19-20 February 2014
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Site Code:</b>	GDA 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Gloucestershire Deaf Association, Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester. Three trenches were excavated.

An undated pit and ditch, a probable post-medieval quarry pit, and a trackway that is depicted on 19th and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps were recorded.





## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Cape Homes at Gloucestershire Deaf Association, Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8565 1825; Fig. 1). The evaluation was requested by Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist, Gloucester City Council (GCC), prior to determination of a forthcoming planning application.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Andrew Armstrong (GCC). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including a site visit on 19 February 2014.

### ***The site***

1.3 The site is located at the junction of Grove Crescent, Colin Road and Barnwood Road, Barnwood, Gloucester. It comprises an extant, former, school building with a tarmacadam car park to the east and a grassed area to the west.

1.4 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel deposits (BGS 2014). Natural gravels were encountered in all of the evaluation trenches.

### ***Archaeological background***

1.5 The development area is sited in an area of high archaeological potential. Palaeolithic material has been recorded in the gravels within the Barnwood district and faunal material dating from the Pleistocene has been recorded at a gravel working c.100m to the south-east of the site (Gloucester City Historic Environment Record (HER) 57).

1.6 There is little evidence for later prehistoric activity within the immediate area excepting the recovery of two surface finds; a Mesolithic tranchet axe head and a

Neolithic flint implement. More broadly, there is little evidence of prehistoric activity within Gloucester, although it has been suggested that the first Roman fortress (see below) was situated close to a significant Iron Age settlement (Timby 1999, 38).

- 1.7 Roman occupation at Gloucester (*Glevum*) began with a legionary fortress built at Kingsholm in the late AD 40s. The fortress was abandoned during the AD 60s and a new fortress, and subsequent Colonia, was established close to the present city centre (Hurst 1988, 50). The current site is located approximately 2.5km east of Glevum.
- 1.8 The line of a Roman road, Ermin Street, is preserved as Barnwood Road (Simmonds et al, 2008, 1) and ran from Silchester to Cirencester and on to the fort at Kingsholm rather than to the later Glevum (ibid.). A watching brief in 1986 recorded a section through Barnwood Road approximately 100m to the east of the current site revealing a series of street levels to a depth of 1.8m (HER 1236; (Garrod, 1984, 19). Although undated, it is possible that the lower levels represented the surface(s) of the Roman road.
- 1.9 Numerous records of Roman activity have been recorded within Barnwood, principally adjacent to Barnwood Road. Archaeological watching briefs have recorded pits and ditches as well as coins and pottery. A watching brief at 126 Barnwood Road, 250m east of the current site, recorded a section of wall and various other features suggestive of a Roman building to the south of Ermin Street (HER 1582).
- 1.10 Evidence for Roman cremations and inhumations burials has also been identified adjacent to Barnwood Road (HER 48, 1120, 1907, 1243, 1248 and 1738).
- 1.11 Ongoing archaeological excavations at 167 Barnwood Road by Cotswold Archaeology identified a Roman cremation burial within a lead vessel situated within an enclosure and associated features. Quarry pits dating from the mid 1st century AD, medieval and post-medieval periods were also recorded at this site (CA in prep).
- 1.12 Early medieval settlement at Barnwood was heavily influenced by the survival of Roman Ermin Street, which doubtless remained an important thoroughfare throughout the medieval period (Herbert 1988, 410). The parish name suggests that

it was once wooded, although by the 17th century the land was entirely cultivated as open fields or was grassland (ibid, 411).

- 1.13 The 1838 Barnwood Tithe map depicts the current site as a small pasture field adjacent to the Barnwood Road (apportionment 84). By the compilation of the 1885 Ordnance Survey First Edition map, the site contained a school and associated playground. A trackway leading from Barnwood Road to Barnwood Vicarage is also depicted on this mapping immediately west of the school building. The date for the construction of the vicarage remains undetermined although it is not depicted on the 1838 Tithe map. The school building is still extant, with the former playground to the east now be utilised as a car park.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.14 The objectives of the evaluation are 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 GCC 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**

- 1.15 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three trenches, one measuring 5m x 1.8m in the location of the proposed car park to the west of the extant building, and two, each measuring 1.8m x 1.8m, within the footprint of the proposed residential development to the east (Fig. 2). All 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).
- 1.16 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* (2013).

- 1.17 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).
- 1.18 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, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, 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.
- 2.2 The natural geological substrate, comprising yellow gravel and sand, was encountered at various depths throughout site.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2)***

- 2.3 The natural substrate was observed within this trench at 1.15m below present ground level (bpgl). Feature 109 occupied the entire trench and was 0.75m in depth. It contained three fills (101, 107, 108), with post-medieval pottery being recovered from fills 107 and 108. Upper fill 107 was overlain by possible limestone surface or levelling deposit 106. This was subsequently sealed by gravel 103, which in turn was overlain by tarmacadam 100.

### ***Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 2.4 Natural substrate 202 was encountered at approximately 0.6m bpgl. It was cut by ditch 207, aligned north-east/south-west, which measured 0.2m in width and 0.07m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It contained mid orange-grey silty clay 206 which was cut by pit 205 to the north. Pit 205 was only partially exposed in plan, but measured at least 0.8m in diameter and 0.48m in depth, with steep sides and a flat base and contained two fills, 203 and 204. Ditch 207 and pit

205 both remained undated and were sealed by silty sand 209. This was subsequently sealed by gravel 201, which in turn was overlain by tarmacadam 200.

### **Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 4)**

- 2.5 Natural gravel 311 was encountered at approximately 0.5m bpgl. It was cut by pit 309 that was sub-circular in plan, measured at least 0.86m in diameter and 0.4m in depth with steep sides and flat base. It was filled by dark grey-brown silty sand 310, from which post-medieval glass was recovered, and was cut by construction trench 308 for trackway 306.
- 2.6 Construction trench 308, aligned north-east/south-west, measured 3m in width and contained compacted clay layer 307, possibly a trample layer, from which one sherd of residual medieval pottery was recovered, and compacted limestone rubble 306 forming a trackway surface. The north-western edge of this surface had been cut by ditch 303 on the same alignment. Ditch 303 was at least 1m in width and 0.25m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and concave base and contained dark grey-brown sandy silt 303, from which two sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered. Both limestone surface 306 and ditch fill 304 were overlain by compact gravel layer 305 possibly suggesting the flanking drainage ditch had silted by the time a repair had been made to the trackway.
- 2.7 Limestone trackway surface 306 was cut to the south-west by ditch 301. Aligned north-east/south-west, it measured at least 0.64m in width and 0.43m in depth and was filled by dark black-brown sandy silt 302.
- 2.8 The foregoing deposits were sealed by topsoil 300.

### **The finds**

- 2.9 Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass and an ivory object. Codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in parenthesis in the text and Appendix B correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

*Pottery: Roman*

- 2.10 Two joining unfeathered bodysherds of pottery in an oxidised fabric were recovered as residual finds from fill 304 within ditch 303. This type of pottery cannot be more precisely dated than to the Romano-British period.

*Medieval*

- 2.11 Trample layer 307 produced a single, residual, unfeathered bodysherd of Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40). This ware type was manufactured in the area between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn during the 12th to 14th centuries (Dalwood & Edwards 2004, 298-300).

*Post-medieval*

- 2.12 One bodysherd of Chinese porcelain (TF66) was recovered from fill 107 within quarry pit 109. In Gloucestershire this pottery generally dates to the 18th century (Vince unpublished).
- 2.13 A total of 11 sherds of refined whiteware were recovered from fills 107 and 108 within quarry pit 109. These included two joining rimsherds from a plate or dish, from fill 107.
- 2.14 One unfeathered bodysherd of black-glazed earthenware, dating to the 18th to 19th centuries, was recovered from quarry pit fill 108.

*Ceramic building material*

- 2.15 Two fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from quarry pit fill 107, in addition to one fragment of modern drainpipe, recovered from ditch fill 302.

*Glass*

- 2.16 Eight fragments of modern bottle glass were recovered from fill 310 within pit 309. The word 'Bristol' had been embossed into a large base fragment. This dates to after 1821, when the three-part glass-making mould was developed, which enabled the company name and town to be embossed on the base of the bottle.

*Ivory*

- 2.17 A fragment of an ivory comb was recovered from fill 302 within ditch 301. The word 'invincible' was inscribed on one side. This item is post-medieval in date.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The depth of the natural gravel identified at 1.15m bpgl within Trench 1, in comparison to 0.6m bpgl throughout the remainder of the site, suggests this trench is fully contained within a large archaeological feature, most probably a quarry pit. Post-medieval ceramics and tile were recovered from this feature. Evidence for such quarrying activity has previously been identified within the immediate area, most recently at 167 Barnwood Road (CA in prep).
- 3.2 Undated ditch 207 within Trench 2 is aligned perpendicular to Ermin Street/Barnwood Road and is likely to represent a boundary for a former enclosure that fronted the road. Without the recovery of datable material, further interpretation of its actual function or period is not possible. The same must also be said about undated pit 205.
- 3.3 Trackway 306 identified in Trench 3, sealed a pit containing post-medieval/modern glass. Its location and alignment correlates with a trackway depicted on 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps leading to Barnwood Vicarage. Roman pottery recovered from associated ditch 303 and medieval pottery retrieved from beneath trackway 306 are therefore considered to be residual.

### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, assisted by Michael Joyce. The report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds report was written by Jacky Somerville. The illustrations were prepared by Jonathon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.





## 5. REFERENCES

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## 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	layer		surface	tarmac	>2.0	>2.0	0.1	
1	101	fill	109	quarry pit fill	mid grey-brown silt clay	>2.0	>2.0	0.09	
1	102	layer		natural substrate	light orange-yellow sandy gravel	>2.0	>2.0		
1	103	layer		consolidation	orange gravel base for tarmac	>2.0	>2.0	0.21	
1	104	fill	105	service trench fill	mixed grey-brown gravel silt	>2.0	0.85	1.1	
1	105	cut		service trench	aligned NE/SW	>2.0	0.85	1.1	
1	106	layer		surface	compact limestone	>2.0	>2.0	0.08	
1	107	fill	109	quarry pit fill	dark grey-brown silt clay	>2.0	>2.0	0.35	C19
1	108	fill	109	quarry pit fill	pale yellow brown silt clay	>2.0	>2.0	0.28	C19
1	109	cut		quarry pit	probable quarry pit	>2.0	>2.0	0.75	
2	200	layer		surface	tarmac	>2.0	>2.0	0.1	
2	201	layer		consolidation	red stone chipping base for tarmac	>2.0	>2.0	0.2	
2	202	layer		natural substrate	yellow sandy gravel	>2.0	>2.0		
2	203	fill	205	pit fill	mid grey-brown sandy silt	>0.48	>0.7	0.28	
2	204	fill	205	pit fill	light brown-orange silty sand	>0.48	>0.4	0.27	
2	205	cut		pit	circular in plan, steep sides, flat base	>0.5	>0.7	0.48	
2	206	fill	207	ditch fill	mid orange-grey silt sand	>2.0	0.2	0.07	
2	207	cut		ditch	aligned NE/SW	>2.0	0.2	0.07	
2	208	layer		consolidation	light grey gravel	>2.0	>2.0	0.08	
2	209	layer		dumping	mid grey-brown silty sand	>2.0	>2.0	0.1	
2	210	fill	211	service trench fill	dark black-brown silt clay	>2.0	0.82		
2	211	cut		service trench	Aligned NW/SE	>2.0	0.82		
3	300	layer		garden soil	dark brown sandy silt	>5.0	>1.8	0.38	
3	301	cut		ditch	aligned E/W, moderate sides, concaved base	>1.8	>0.7	0.4	
3	302	fill	301	ditch fill	dark black-brown sandy silt	>1.8	>0.7	0.4	Modern
3	303	cut		ditch	aligned NW/SE, moderate sides, concaved base	>2.0	>1.0	0.22	
3	304	fill	303	ditch fill	mid grey brown sandy silt	>2.0	>1.0	0.22	RB
3	305	layer		trackway levelling	heavily compacted mid grey-orange sand gravel	>2.0	1.48	0.16	
3	306	layer	308	trackway	unshaped limestone blocks	>2.0	3	0.18	
3	307	layer	308	trample layer	mid grey-brown silty sand	>2.0	2.5	0.05	C12-C14
3	308	cut		construction trench	Aligned NE/SW	>2.0	3	0.2	
3	309	cut		pit	circular in plan, steep sides, flat base		0.84	0.47	
3	310	fill	309	pit fill	dark grey-brown silt sand		0.8	0.47	C19
3	311	layer		natural substrate	light orange-yellow sandy gravel				

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
107	Post-medieval pottery: Chinese porcelain	1	27	C19
	Post-medieval pottery: refined whiteware	2		
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	299	
108	Post-medieval pottery: refined whiteware	9	33	C19
	Post-medieval pottery: black-glazed earthenware	1		
302	Modern ceramic building material: drainpipe	1	13	Modern
	Ivory comb	1	6	
304	Roman pottery: oxidised fabric	2	20	RB
307	Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware	1	2	C12-C14
310	Modern glass	8	103	C19

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Gloucestershire Deaf Association, Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2014 at Gloucestershire Deaf Association, Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>An undated pit and ditch, probable post-medieval quarry pit, along with a trackway that is depicted on 19th and 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps were recorded.</p>	
Project dates	19-20 February 2014	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	None	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8565 1825	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	None	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	None	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content (
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, glass
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, trench sheets, photo register
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 <i>Gloucestershire Deaf Association, Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report <b>14068</b></p>		





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**PROJECT TITLE**

Gloucestershire Deaf Association  
 Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan



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PROJECT NO. 4727 DATE 26-02-2014  
 DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1





- site
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- structure
- modern

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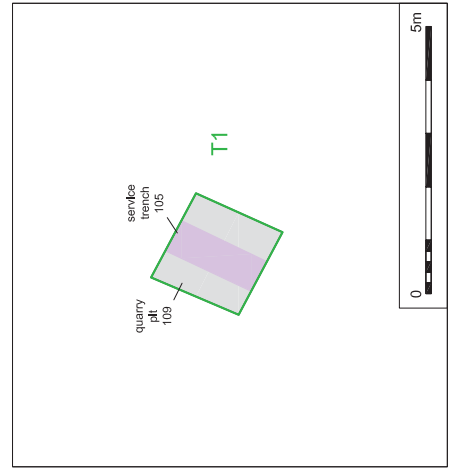
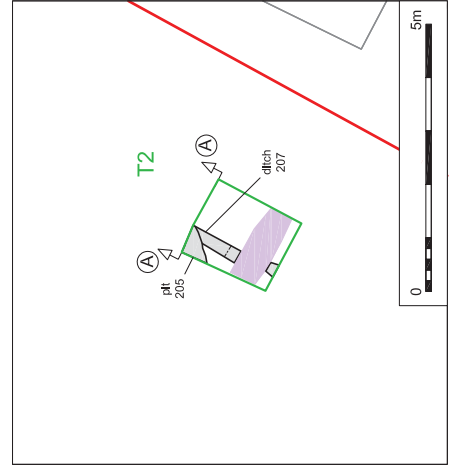
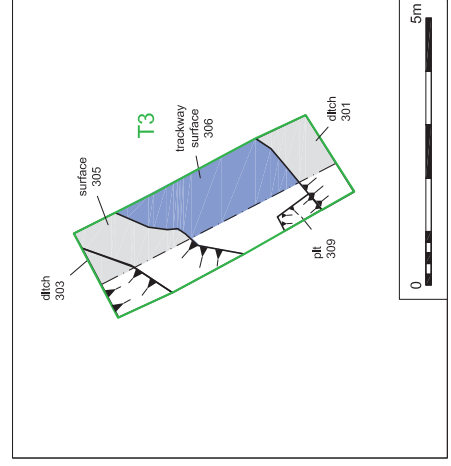
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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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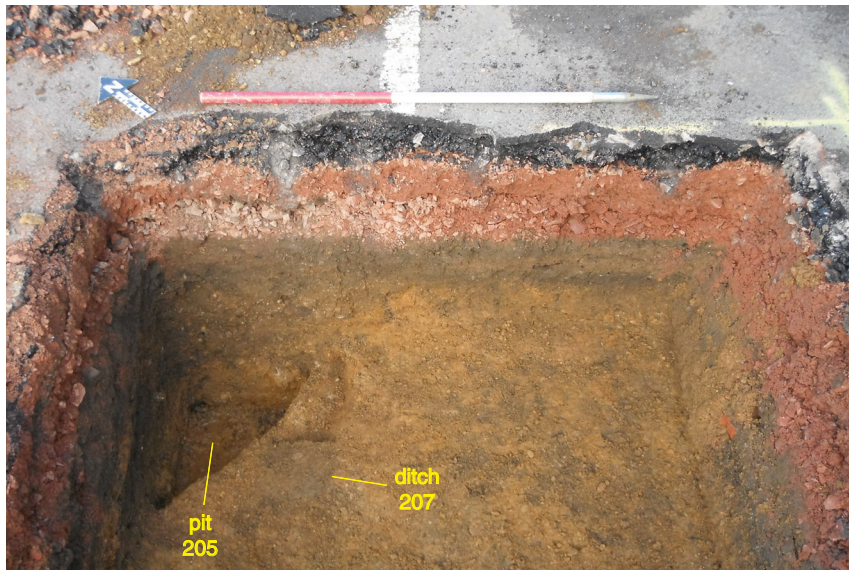
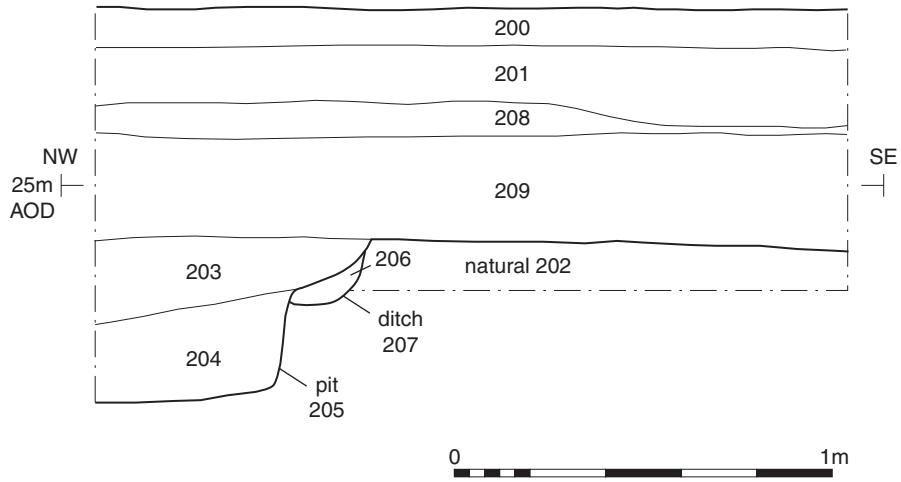
**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan, showing  
 archaeological features

**PROJECT NO.** 4177  
**DATE** 27-01-2014  
**SCALE** 1:500 & 1:100  
**APPROVED BY** UK

**FIGURE NO.** 2



Trench 1, section AA



Trench 2, pit 205 and ditch 207, looking north-east (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Gloucestershire Deaf Association  
Colin Road, Barnwood, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 2: Section and photograph**

PROJECT NO. 4727 DATE 26-02-2014  
DRAWN BY JB REVISION 00  
APPROVED BY LM SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

**3**



4

4 View of trackway 306, facing north-west



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 3: Photograph**

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FIGURE NO.

4