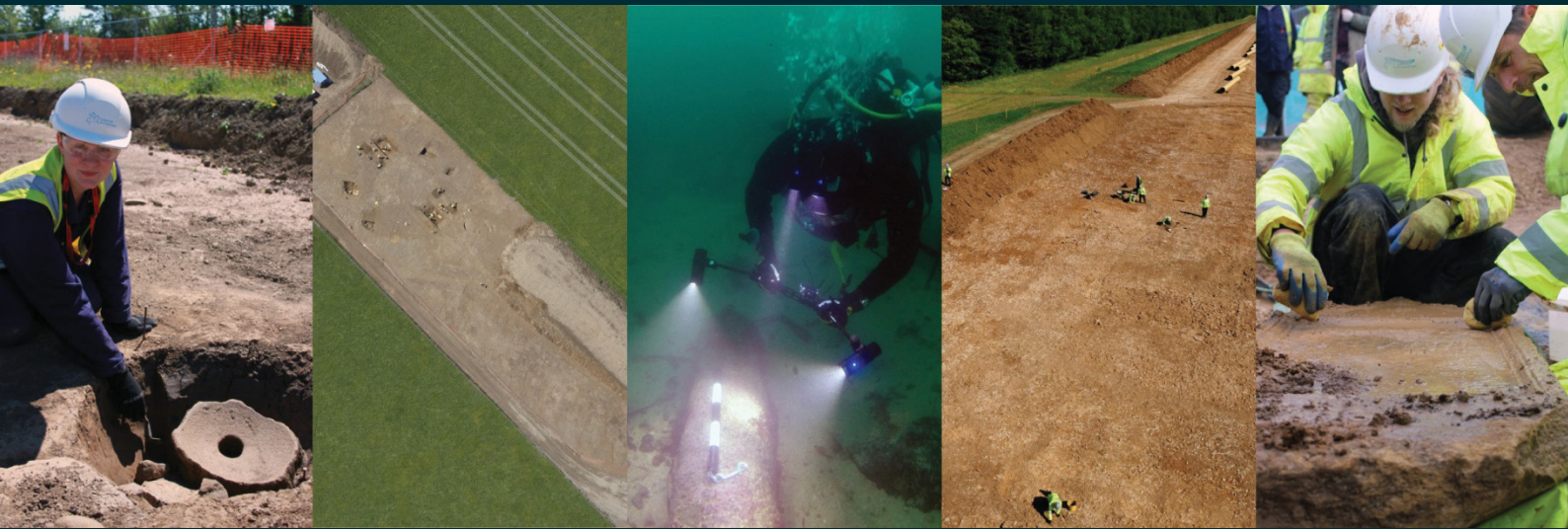


**Bishops College
Estcourt Close
Gloucester
Gloucestershire**



for
Gloucestershire County Council

CA Project: 5540
CA Report: 15635

August 2015



Bishops College
 Estcourt Close
 Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5540
 CA Report: 15635



Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	August 2015	Peter Busby	Cliff Bateman	Internal review		Cliff Bateman

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Bishops College
Location:	Estcourt Close, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 8407 1976
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	10-13 August 2015
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	BIS 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2015 at Bishops College, Estcourt Close, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Severn trenches were excavated.

A small group of possible Roman features consisting of two pits and three postholes, was revealed in the south-eastern corner of the site. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was noted throughout the site as well as evidence for modern landscaping, the latter undoubtedly associated with the construction of the school and playing fields.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucestershire County Council at Bishops College, Estcourt Close, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 8407 1976; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application that is being submitted to Gloucester City Council (GCC).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out on the recommendation of Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to GCC, with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015b) and approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *the Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995), *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 on 12 and 13 August 2015.

The site

1.3 The proposed development site consists of the buildings and part of the grounds of a former school, Bishops College. The school grounds are flat and are situated within the Kingsholm district of the City of Gloucester, approximately 1.2km to the north of the city centre. The site is located to the rear of housing fronting Estcourt Road and is accessed from Estcourt Close. The school is surrounded on its west and north sides by an open expanse of playing fields that extend northwards and are bound by the Wotton Brook. To the east is an area of allotment gardens.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations overlain by a superficial deposit of sand and gravel (BGS, 2015). In all trenches superficial deposits of sand and gravel were encountered.



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development site has been subject to a preceding Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2015a). It is not intended to fully reprise that report here, but the following is a summary of its conclusions.
- 2.2 The assessment noted that there were no designated heritage assets recorded within the site but that there was the potential for buried archaeological remains, particularly dating to the Roman period, to survive (ibid.).
- 2.3 During the construction of the school buildings in 1967 a single Roman coin, a Dupondius of Antonia, mother of Claudius I, was recorded. In 1995, during the construction of new classrooms, an archaeological evaluation and watching brief recorded a Roman ditch and gravel pits. Other identified features consisted of undated gravel pits, post-medieval and later plough-soils and modern building foundations (ibid.).
- 2.4 Within the immediate area, further evidence of Roman activity has been identified at Gambier Parry Lodge where, in addition to further evidence of gravel workings a large cemetery was partially excavated between 1983 and 1985. Over three hundred burials were recorded, the majority being inhumations dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD. Pre-dating the cemetery was a possible polygonal building, interpreted as a possible shrine, dating from the 1st century AD. Roman burials have also been identified several hundred metres to the east of the cemetery (as defined by the 1983-5 excavations) as well as along the route of modern Estcourt Road (ibid.).
- 2.5 The proposed development site is located outwith the medieval city administrative boundary and approximately 900m to the north-east of the city walls. It is situated within an area of outlying hamlets and agricultural lands (ibid.).
- 2.6 The earliest known depiction of the site is on an Estate Map dated to 1780 which shows the site located across a single enclosed field and part of Pedmarsh open field. The site included areas named, on an apportionment accompanying the map, as containing ridges, presumably indicative of ridge and furrow earthworks. The enclosed field is not accounted for in the apportionment and no detail as to the nature of this land was given (ibid.).

- 2.7 The next available depiction of the site is found on the 1885 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map which shows the site situated across four fields. Subsequent OS mapping from the early 20th century shows little change within the site prior to the 1930s when part is recorded as allotments. The latter were maintained until development of the school, then known as Hatherley Secondary School, in 1967 (ibid.).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable the 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).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide, with the exception of Trench 2 which was slightly shortened, with the agreement of Andrew Armstrong, to avoid protected trees and buried services. The 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*.
- 4.2 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*.

- 4.3 A test-pit, typically measuring c. 1.8m in width and at least 1.8m in length, was excavated within the trenches, except Trench 2, to a depth of at least 1.0m below the surface of the natural gravels to investigate the potential for Palaeolithic features, finds and/or deposits. Each pit was machine excavated in 250mm spits and, where possible, the different sedimentary units were separated and numbered separately. The arisings were visually scanned for artefacts and ecofacts although none were observed.
- 4.4 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*, but none were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5 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 E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 to 5)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and biological are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix D.
- 5.2 Natural, superficial deposits of sand and gravel were encountered in each trench between 0.53m and 1.2m below present ground level (bpgl; see Appendix D). Within Trench 7 the natural sands and gravels were cut by three irregular, north-west/south-east orientated features interpreted as palaeochannels. A single flint bladelet, recovered from fill 708 within the southern channel, 707, provides evidence of Mesolithic activity in the vicinity.
- 5.3 In all trenches, except Trench 3, the natural sands and gravels where sealed by a relict ploughsoil between 0.25m and 0.5m thick (see Appendix D). In Trenches 1, 5,

6, and 7, ridges and furrows within the ploughsoil were clearly visible in the sides of the trench (Fig. 2). These ploughsoils were typically sealed by modern deposits, between 0.25m and 0.78m thick, associated with the construction of the school and playing fields. In Trench 3, the base of a heavily decayed modern wooden barrel was set in a circular pit, 306, that was cut into natural substrate. Similar barrels were observed in 2012 during excavations on the former allotments at Midwinter, Cheltenham (*pers. comm.* Cliff Bateman CA). The barrel and the natural gravels within Trench 3 were immediately overlain by 0.85m of modern deposits associated with the construction of the school, suggesting truncation of pre-school deposits in this area of site.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 to 5)

- 5.4 The natural gravels were typically revealed 1.2m bpgl and were cut by a small group of pits and postholes. The two pits, 207 and 213, were broadly oval in plan, measuring at least 1.3m in length by 0.6m in width, and up to 0.29m in depth. The postholes, 205, 209, and 211, were sub-circular in plan and measured between 0.2m and 0.3m in diameter, and between 0.08m and 0.24m in depth. All of these features contained single silty sand fills, which were slightly greyer than overlying relict ploughsoil 203. Sherds of 1st to 2nd century Roman pottery were retrieved from fills 206 and 208 within posthole 205 and pit 207 respectively.
- 5.5 Relict ploughsoil 203 had a sharp and flat boundary with the underlying fills and the natural substrate. However, as it was extremely similar to the underlying deposits it was initially thought during machining of the trench to be natural in origin. As a consequence some of this deposit, with the later permission of Andrew Armstrong, was not removed from the southern 7m of the trench. Roman pottery and ceramic building material were subsequently retrieved from this layer.
- 5.6 Sealing relict ploughsoil 203 was 0.48m of heavily compacted brown sandy silt, 202, interpreted as a modern levelling deposit that was subsequently capped by 0.3m thick modern topsoil.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from nine deposits: pit and posthole fills, a palaeochannel fill, a dump layer and relict ploughsoil layers during the evaluation.

The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues (although none was apparent). Pottery fabric codes are equated to the Gloucester pottery type series as defined by Vince (unpublished). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

- 6.2 A total of 12 sherds (100g) of Roman pottery was recorded in six deposits, although four of these deposits are dated to the post-medieval/modern period, with the Roman pottery clearly being residual. The condition of the pottery is poor to moderate and the assemblage is highly fragmented, as demonstrated by the average sherd weight of 8g.
- 6.3 Three unfeatured bodysherds in a grog-tempered fabric (TF2) recovered from fill 206 of posthole 205 and fill 208 of pit 207 are dateable to the 1st to 2nd centuries. A single broadly Roman dated sherd in a sandy, oxidised fabric (TF20) was also recovered from pit fill 208, with a residual sherd in this fabric being recovered from overlying relict ploughsoil 203. A total of five sherds of Severn Valley oxidised ware (TF11B), which was manufactured throughout the Roman period and is very common find in Gloucester, was recorded as residual finds from relict ploughsoil deposits (Webster 1976, 40–4). Also of broad Roman date was a base sherd from a greyware vessel (TF20). Relict ploughsoil 602 produced a bodysherd from a decorated bowl in south Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian (TF8), a type imported during the late 1st to early 2nd centuries (Webster 1996, 2–3).

Medieval

- 6.4 Six sherds (83g) of medieval pottery were recovered, all as residual finds, from three relict ploughsoil deposits. The pottery is highly fragmented (average sherd weight 14g) and its condition, in terms of edge abrasion and surface loss, is mostly poor to moderate.
- 6.5 Pottery commonly found in Gloucester includes Worcester sandy ware (TF91) and Malvernian redware (TF52). The former is dateable to the 12th to 13th centuries and the latter to the 13th to 16th centuries (Vince unpublished). Also recovered was a bodysherd of Bristol glazed ware (TF92), featuring a thumbled, applied decorative

strip (mid 13th to early 15th centuries) (*ibid.*), and a bodysherd tentatively identified as of Midlands type (Nuneaton) glazed whiteware (TF102) (late 13th to 14th centuries).

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.6 Pottery dating to this period totals seven sherds (128g; Table 1). Fabrics represented are: glazed earthenware (TF50) (mid 16th to 18th centuries); yellow slipware (TF72) (late 17th to 18th centuries); Creamware (TF69) (mid to late 18th century); transfer-printed Pearlware (TF50) (late 18th to mid 19th centuries); and black-glazed (TF75) and brown-glazed earthenwares (TF50) (18th to 19th centuries). Condition ranges from moderate to very good, although the assemblage is moderately fragmented (average sherd weight 18g).

Lithics

- 6.7 A single flint bladelet, struck from a core with dual, opposed platforms, provides evidence of Mesolithic activity in the vicinity. It was recorded in fill 708 of palaeochannel 707.

Ceramic building material

- 6.8 Ceramic building material of Roman date comprises five unclassifiable fragments recorded in relict ploughsoil 203.
- 6.9 Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material totals four fragments of tile from three deposits. Included is a probable floor tile from relict ploughsoil 502 and a fragment in a Malvernian redware fabric from relict ploughsoil 402.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 6.10 A total of seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe, in use from the late 16th to the late 19th centuries, was retrieved from four deposits. One intact spurred bowl from relict ploughsoil 402 accords with Peacey's Type 14 (c. 1730–1800). The initials "R" and "M" appear in relief on either side of the spur. This may refer to Richard Mathews, working from 1741 to 1789 or to his son, Richard Mathews II, manufacturing from 1780 to 1800 (Peacey 1979, 48–49; 51).

Metal objects

- 6.11 Moderately corroded iron objects were recorded in two deposits. That from relict ploughsoil 402 is a fragmentary bar-shaped object of uncertain date. The object from

relict ploughsoil 502 is a drop-handle from an item of furniture, most likely of post-medieval or modern date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

7.1 A total of 24 fragments of animal bone (459g) were recovered from relict ploughsoil 402, 502, 602 and 702. The bone was in a poor to moderate state of preservation and was recovered in association with artefacts dating to the post-medieval period.

7.2 It was possible to identify cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) mainly from those meat-poor areas of a carcass, such as the bones of the lower limbs. A single fragment of cattle pelvis, a meat-rich area of a carcass, was identified displaying cut marks associated with butchery. This suggests an origin in domestic waste, but considering the material was recovered from post-medieval ploughsoil, it is more than likely that the assemblage is residual in nature.

8. DISCUSSION (Figs 2-5)

8.1 A small group of Roman features consisting of two pits and three postholes, was revealed in the south-eastern corner of the site. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was noted throughout the site as well as evidence for modern landscaping, the latter undoubtedly associated with the construction of the school and playing fields.

Prehistoric

8.2 No evidence for Palaeolithic features or artefacts was identified during the current works. The earliest identified archaeological evidence was a flint bladelet of Mesolithic date, retrieved from the southern of three palaeochannels in Trench 7. However, its association with a small fragment of fired clay suggests that it may be residual in nature.

Roman

8.3 The identified group of two pits and three postholes suggest the survival of Roman activity in the vicinity area of Trench 2. However, the relatively small quantity of finds

and their abraded nature, suggests that these features may be on the periphery of any associated area of settlement activity.

Medieval/Post-medieval

- 8.4 Within Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 there was clear evidence for relict ploughsoils and for furrows (Fig. 2). The finds recovered from these ploughsoils were typically post-medieval in date and most probably reflect the agricultural nature of the area as evidenced in contemporary mapping (see sections 2.6 and 2.7 above) into the early 20th century. It remains undetermined whether the small quantity of residual Roman and medieval ceramics recovered from the former ploughsoils is indicative of the presence of underlying deposits or whether they represent contemporary manuring etc.

Modern

- 8.5 The remnant of a wooden barrel in Trench 3 almost certainly belongs to the use of the area as allotments between 1923 and the construction of the school in 1967. Overlying the earlier relict ploughsoils, and directly sealing the natural gravels in Trench 3, was a series of compacted soils and topsoil indicative of modern landscaping associated with the construction of the school and playing fields.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Anthony Beechey, Noel Boothryd, and Franco Vartuca. The report was written by Peter Busby. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Alex Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey black sand silt	30	1.8	0.22	
1	101	Layer		Dump	Black grey sand silt with 15% limestone fragments, charcoal fragments and CBM inclusions	30	1.8	0.38	
1	102	Layer		Relict ploughsoil	Grey brown sand silt with 1% charcoal flecks and CBM inclusions contains remains of 5 furrows.	30	1.8	0.30	
1	103	Layer		Natural (drift)	Yellow white sandy gravel with pockets of orange brown sand, lose	30	1.8	>1.2	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	As 100	27	1.8	0.3	
2	202	Layer		Dump	Light orange brown sand silt with 5% CBM inclusions, very compact	27	1.8	0.48	
2	203	Layer		Posable relict ploughsoil	Grey brown sand silt	27	1.8	0.42	RB
2	204	Layer		Natural (drift)	As 103	27	1.8	>0.22	
2	205	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan with steep/vertical sides and flattish base		0.4	0.24	
2	206	Fill	205	Posthole fill	Grey brown silt sand		0.4	0.24	C1-C2
2	207	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with steep sides and slightly concave base	>1.3	>0.62	0.29	
2	208	Fill	207	Pit fill	Grey/orange brown silt sand	>1.3	>0.62	0.29	C1-C2+
2	209	Cut		Posthole	As 205		0.3	0.21	
2	210	Fill	209	Posthole fill	As 206		0.3	0.21	
2	211	Cut		Posthole	Sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and concave base		0.35	0.08	
2	212	Fill	211	Posthole fill	As 206		0.35	0.08	
2	213	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with shallow sides and concave base	>1.04	>0.73	0.13	
2	214	Fill	213	Pit fill	As 208	>1.04	>0.73	0.13	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	As 100	30	1.8	0.15	
3	302	Layer		Dump	Grey brown sand silt with 5% charcoal flecks, CMB, modern glass and china (not retrieved)	30	1.8	0.5	
3	303	Layer		Dump	Orange brown sand silt, very compact	30	1.8	0.2	
3	304	Layer		Natural (upper drift)	As 103	30	1.8	0.6	
3	305	Layer		Natural (lower drift)	Pale blueish grey clay sand	2.4	1.8	>0.75	
3	306	Cut		Barrel pit	Circular in plan with steep sides and flat base		1.16	0.13	
3	307	Fill	306	Barrel	Remains of a wooden barrel painted bright red on outside containing a grey brown sand silt with 15% animal bone (not retrieved)		1.16	0.13	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	As 100	30	1.8	0.25	
4	402	Layer		Relict ploughsoil	As 203	30	1.8	0.4	LC18-MC19
4	403	Layer		Natural (upper drift)	As 103	30	1.8	0.6	
4	404	Layer		Natural (lower drift)	Orange brown sand with 10% gravel	3.5	1.8	>1	
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	As 100	30	1.8	0.25	
5	502	Layer		Relict ploughsoil	As 203	30	1.8	0.5	LC16-

									LC19
5	503	Layer		Natural (upper drift)	As 103	30	1.8	0.4	
5	504	Layer		Natural (lower drift)	As 404	2.5	1.8	>0.8	
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	As 100	30	1.8	0.25	
6	602	Layer		Relict ploughsoil	As 203	30	1.8	0.5	C18-C19
6	603	Layer		Natural (upper drift)	As 103	30	1.8	0.5	
6	604	Layer		Natural (lower drift)	As 404	2.7	1.8	>0.75	
7	701	Layer		Topsoil	As 100	30	1.8	0.28	
7	702	Layer		Relict ploughsoil	As 203	30	1.8	0.25	LC18-C19
7	703	Layer		Natural (upper drift)	As 103	30	1.8	0.75	
7	704	Layer		Natural (lower drift)	As 404	2.7	1.8	>0.72	
7	705	Cut		Animal burial	Rectangular in plan with vertical sides and flat base	>0.65	>0.6	>1	
7	706	Fill	705	Animal burial fill	Gary brown sand silt with 15% animal bones (articulated) not retrieved	>0.65	>0.6	>1	
7	707	Cut		Palaeochannel	Curvilinear in plan with irregular sides and base	7.7	1.65	0.17	
7	708	Fill	707	Palaeochannel	Brown silt sand	7.7	1.65	0.17	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
203	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	2	36	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	1	16	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		5	187	
206	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2	1	3	C1-C2
208	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	TF20	2	3	C1-C2+
	Roman pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	TF2	2	2	
	Fired clay			1	2	
303	Slag			1	246	-
402	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	1	9	LC18-MC19
	medieval pottery	Midlands type (Nuneaton) whiteware	TF102	1	6	
	medieval pottery	Malvernian redware	TF52	2	26	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Transfer-printed pearlware	TF50	1	26	
	medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Tile		2	27	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stems, bowls		4	15	
	Iron	Bar		1	118	
	Shell			2	24	
502	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11B	2	27	LC16-LC19
	medieval pottery	Malvernian redware	TF52	1	34	
	medieval pottery	Worcester sandy ware	TF91	1	9	
	medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Tile		1	87	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	4	
	Iron	Handle		1	15	
	Slag			1	17	
	Shell			2	64	
602	Roman pottery	South Gaulish samian	TF8/ LGV SA	1	4	C18-C19
	medieval pottery	Bristol glazed ware	TF92	1	8	
	Post-medieval pottery	Creamware	TF69	1	7	
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	1	24	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Staffordshire Black-glazed earthenware	TF75	1	19	
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	TF72	1	24	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		1	<1	
	Shell			1	23	
702	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	1	13	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Transfer-printed pearlware	TF50	1	14	
	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Brown-glazed earthenware	TF50	1	14	
	medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Tile		1	35	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Bowl		1	3	
	Shell			2	31	
	708	Fired clay			1	
	Worked flint	Bladelet		1	1	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Context	BOS	O/C	Bird sp.	LM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
402	2	1			4	7	259
502		1	1	3		5	57
602				1		1	22
702	3	2			6	11	121
Total	5	4	1	4	10	24	
Weight	312	44	1	70	32	459	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; Bird sp. = unidentified bird species; LM = cattle size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

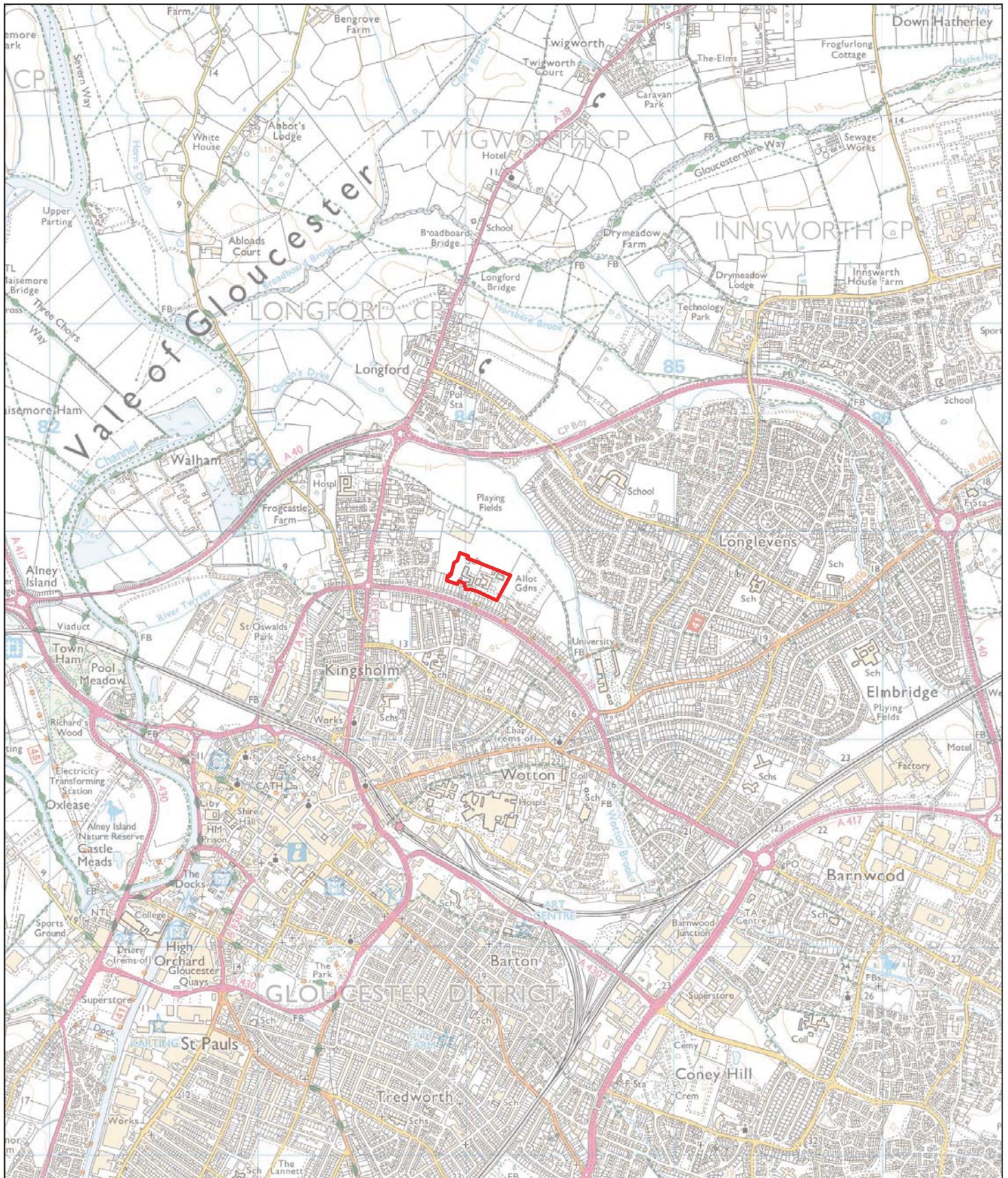
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located using a Leica GPS unit on the current ground surface to one side of the trench at its centre.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7
Current ground level	0.00m (14.14m)	0.00m (14.03m)	0.00m (13.76m)	0.00m (13.36m)	0.00m (13.65m)	0.00m (13.41m)	0.00m (12.89m)
Top relict ploughsoil	0.60m (13.44m)	0.78m (13.25m)		0.25m (13.11m)	0.25m (13.40m)	0.25m (13.16m)	0.28m (12.61m)
Top of archaeological features		1.20 (12.83m)					
Top of natural	0.90m (13.24m)	1.20m (12.83m)	0.65m (13.11m)	0.65m (12.71m)	0.75m (12.90m)	0.75m (12.66m)	0.53m (12.36m)

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

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Bishops College	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2015 at Bishops College, Estcourt Close, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Severn trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A small group of possible Roman features consisting of two pits and three postholes, was revealed in the south-eastern corner of the site. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was noted throughout the site as well as evidence for modern landscaping, the latter undoubtedly associated with the construction of the school and playing fields.</p>	
Project dates	11-13 August 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Estcourt Close, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	SO 8407 1976	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None supplied	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Context and trench sheets, drawings
Digital		Digital photos and plans
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Bishops College, Estcourt Close, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 15635</p>		



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PROJECT TITLE
 Bishops College, Estcourt Close
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP/AO	PROJECT NO.	5540	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM/DB	DATE	17/08/2015	1
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- test pit
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- geological feature
- furrow



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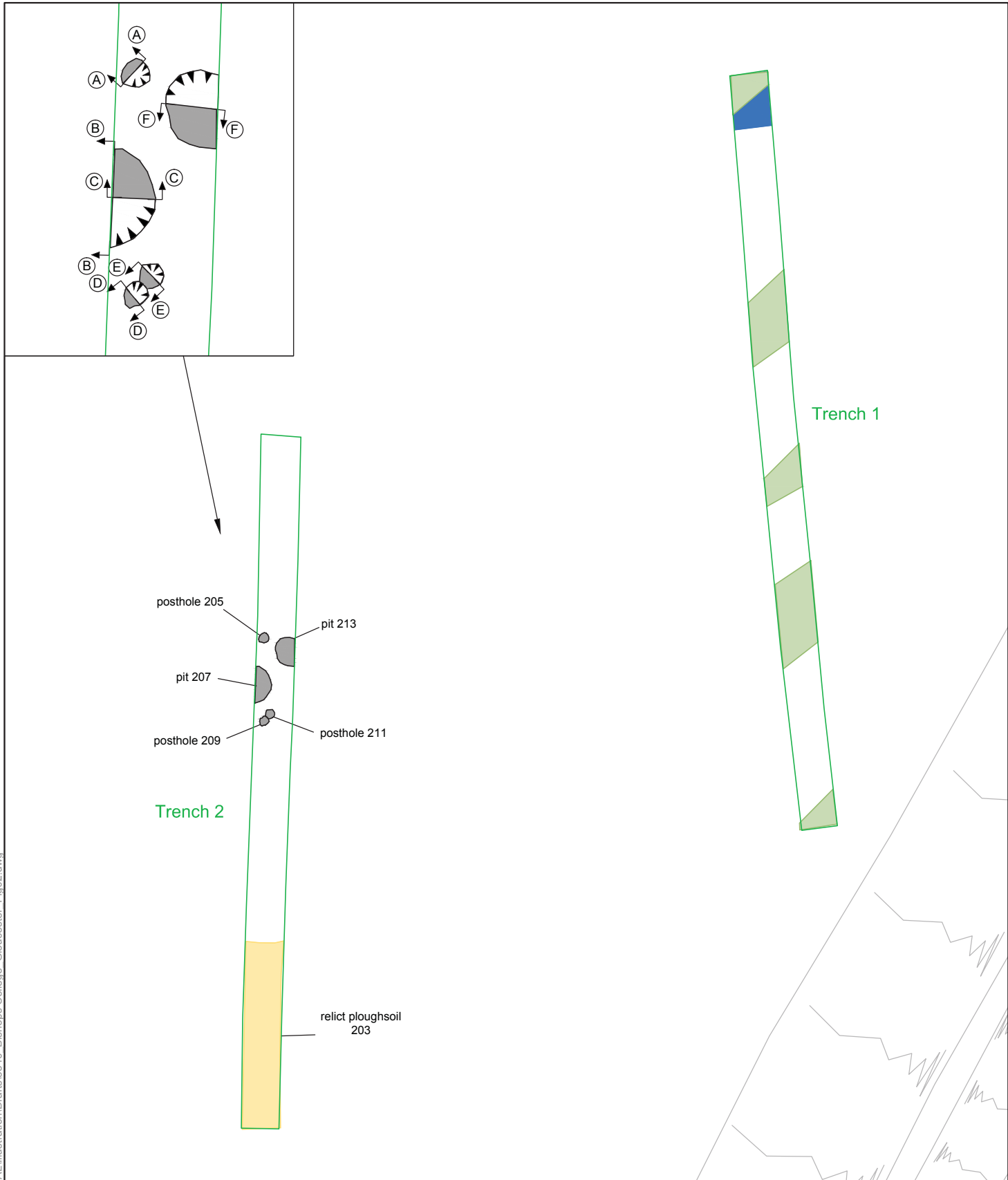
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PROJECT TITLE
 Bishops College, Estcourt Close
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5540	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM/DB	DATE	17/08/2015	2
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

P:\5540\Bishops College\Estcourt Close Gloucester Glos EVAL\Illustration\Drawings\5540 Bishops Collene Gloucester Fig02.dwg



- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer
- furrow
- test pit
- B B section location



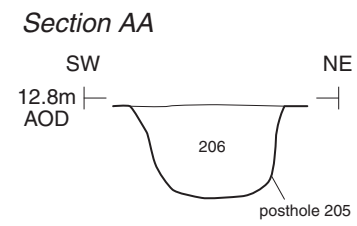
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PROJECT TITLE
 Bishops College, Estcourt Close
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire
FIGURE TITLE
 Plan of Trenches 1 and 2

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5540	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM/DB	DATE	17/08/2015	3
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:250 & 1:75 (inset)	

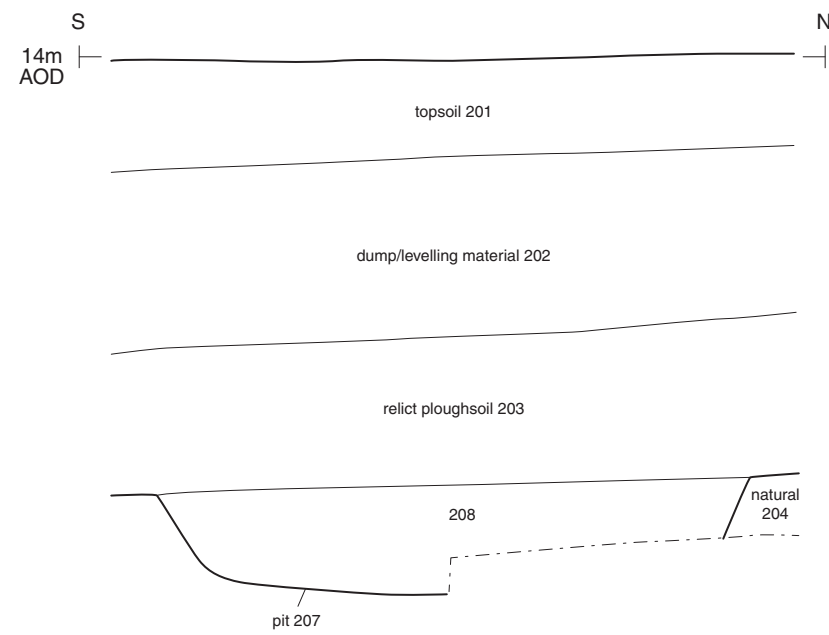
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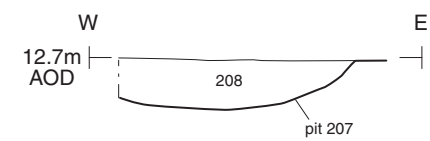
Posthole 205, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Section BB



Features in Trench 2 during excavation, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section CC



Pit 207, looking north (0.5m scale)

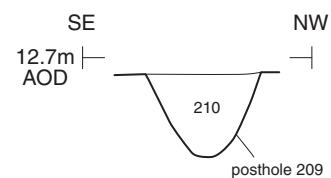


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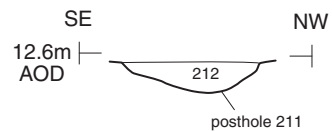
PROJECT TITLE
 Bishops College, Estcourt Close
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: sections and photographs

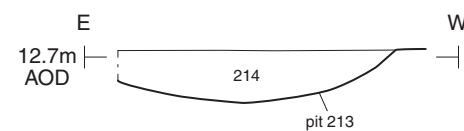
Section DD



Section EE



Section FF



Posthole 209 and 211, looking south-west (0.1m scale)



Pit 213, looking south (0.5m scale)




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PROJECT TITLE
 Bishops College, Estcourt Close
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	LM/DB	DATE	17/08/2015	5
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:20	



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PROJECT TITLE

Bishops College, Estcourt Close
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7, looking north (1m scales)

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 CHECKED BY LM/DB DATE 17/08/2015
 APPROVED BY CMB SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

6

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