

1-7 Wellington Street Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Aqua Construction Ltd

CA Project: 5781
CA Report: 16215

April 2016



1-7 Wellington Street
Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5848
CA Report: 16215



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A	15 April 2016	Adam Howard	Cliff Bateman	Internal review		Cliff Bateman

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Summary

Project Name:	1-7 Wellington Street
Location:	Gloucester
NGR:	SO 83421 18221
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11 to 13 April 2016
Planning Reference:	15/01407/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Accession No.	GLRCM: 2016.16
Site Code:	WTSG16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2016 at 1 - 7 Wellington Street, Gloucester. Two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified four ditches, all of later Roman date, within the site. The ditches/gully identified are interpreted as being agricultural in origin and most probably represent a continuation of the field system identified during a preceding watching brief immediately to the north in Hampden Way Car Park. The fields/enclosures would have formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland immediately outwith the Roman town. No evidence of human remains associated with the Roman Barton cemetery was encountered.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In April 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation commissioned by Aqua Construction Ltd, at 1 to 7 Wellington Street, Gloucester centred on NGR: SO 8342 1822 (Fig. 1). It was undertaken to accompany a planning application for residential development (15/01407/FUL) that is being submitted to Gloucester City Council (GCC).
- 1.2. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a recommendation by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to GCC, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2016a) which was approved by Mr Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), 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 site visits on 11 and 13 April 2016.

The Site

- 1.4. The proposed development area is 0.07ha in extent and lies approximately 400m east of Gloucester city centre. It is bounded to the south-east by Wellington Street, to the north-east by Hampden Way, to the south-west by existing properties and to the north-west by Hampden Way car park. It is currently devoid of above-ground structures and is covered by areas of hardstanding with overgrown vegetation, rubble and dumped materials. The site is relatively level at approximately 15.7m AOD.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formation overlain by superficial deposits of Quaternary Cheltenham Sand and Gravel deposits (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The proposed development site has been subject to a preceding Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2016b) which noted that a large number of archaeological evaluations and excavations have previously been carried out in the

immediate environs and that the site lies within an area of archaeological potential. It is not intended to fully reprise the report here, but the following is a summary of its conclusions.

- 2.2 No finds and features dating to the prehistoric period are recorded within the site or its immediate vicinity. The site is situated approximately 200m south-east of the town walls and East Gate of the Roman colonia of Gloucester (*Glevum*), and approximately 90m south-west of the conjectured line of the Portway, a north-west/south-east aligned Roman road which entered the East Gate. The town wall, which had three key phases of build, has been excavated in numerous places (*ibid.*).
- 2.3 Barton Roman cemetery lay beyond the south-eastern defences of the Roman town, although its exact extent remains uncertain. Excavations undertaken between June 2013 and November 2014, combined with earlier rescue excavations in 1967, have recorded a total of 191 predominantly Late Roman burials close to Brunswick Road, immediately outwith the Roman town defences. The burials were predominately aligned either parallel or perpendicular to the adjacent Roman defensive circuit. It is clear that the full extent of the cemetery was not exposed and that further burials may extend to the east (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 In addition, two burials have been previously been recorded to the north-east and east of the Barton Cemetery, during investigations at 45 Barton Street (now Eastgate Street) and Hampden Way Car Park. However, no burials were revealed during an evaluation 20m to the east of the current site. Rather natural clays and sand were overlain by subsoil that were in turn sealed by soils of mid-18th and early 19th century date (CA 2013).
- 2.5 Romano-British field systems were recorded during the preceding investigations at Gloscat Campus and Hampden Way Car Park suggesting that the area beyond the town wall was used for agricultural prior to the creation of the Barton Cemetery, and again following its closure. The Hampden Way watching brief revealed at least six ditches dated between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD that were sealed by approximately 1.2m of post-Roman dark loam (or 'dark- earth' type deposits). It has been suggested agricultural and horticultural use of the area continued from the Late Roman period until the 19th century (CA 2016b).

- 2.6 There are no recorded early medieval finds within the current site or its immediate vicinity. Although ribbon settlement, with medieval houses and associated gardens/plots, developed along the former Portway (modern Eastgate Street) the current site probably lay beyond that area of settlement. It is likely that it formed part of the 'open field' agricultural field system surrounding the city.
- 2.7 Speed's Map of Gloucester of 1610 and a subsequent 1624 map of the city both suggest that the site was located within agricultural land, continuing its medieval usage. In 1643, during the Civil War, Gloucester was besieged, and its defences strengthened by the reconsolidation of the Roman and medieval defences, with new bastion lines also being constructed. Both the 1660 plan of Gloucester's Civil War defences and Hall and Pinnell's 1780 map indicate that the current site was located outside of the Civil War defences. A ditch possibly associated with the Civil War was identified during the watching brief at the Hampden Way Car Park, sealed by 18th and 19th century soils.
- 2.8 Wellington Street was established in 1852 with residential terrace dwellings along the south-eastern edge of the application area and the British School to the north-west. The rear of the properties comprised gardens with agricultural plots. Throughout the 20th century the British School was amalgamated into a complex of buildings associated with Sir Thomas's Rich School prior to demolition in the 1990's, after which this area was developed into Hampden Way Car Park. By 2005 the buildings fronting Wellington Street had also been removed.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). 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).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches Trench 1 was 17m long, and Trench 2 was 10m long, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Due to the depth of post-medieval/modern overburden, both trenches were widened from 2m to 3.5m to enable the trench sides to be stepped for safe access. 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 Both 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 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 no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 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, under accession number GLRCM: 2016.16. 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.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 A broadly analogous stratigraphic sequence was identified throughout the site. Natural sands and gravels were typically encountered at a depth of 1.1m and 1.4m below present ground level (bpgl) in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. This was sealed

by 1m to 1.25m of 'dark-earth' type deposits (recorded as 1004 in Trench 1 and deposits 2005 and 2006 within Trench 2) from which 18th to 19th-century pottery, clay tobacco pipe and animal bone were recovered alongside residual Roman ceramics. These deposits were truncated by brick walls and a well associated with the mid 19th-century development of the area. These structures were sealed by modern tarmac and/or concrete surfaces.

- 5.3 Four ditches, all of Roman date, were identified cutting the natural substrate and sealed by the 'dark-earth' type deposits.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.4 Trench 1 contained single ditch 1006 that was aligned north-east/south-west and measured 1.03m in width and 0.31m in depth (Fig. 3; section AA). It contained single fill 1007 from which 3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery, as well as ceramic and stone building material and animal bone, was recovered. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery recovered from this fill is considered intrusive from overlying 'dark-earth' type deposit 1004.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 5.5 Trench 2 contained three ditches, 2008, 2011, and 2013. Ditch 2008 (Fig.3; section BB) was aligned with north-east/south-west alignment and measured at least 1.6m in width and 0.38m in depth. It contained two fills, 2009 and 2010, from which 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone was recovered.
- 5.6 Ditch 2011 was 0.86m wide, 0.23m deep and was aligned broadly parallel to, and 1m to the east of, ditch 2008 (Fig. 3; section CC). It contained a single fill, 2012, from which two sherds of late 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery and animal bone was recovered.
- 5.7 Ditch 2013 was aligned broadly perpendicular to ditches 2008 and 2011. It measured 0.45m in width, 0.16m in depth and contained a single fill, 2014, from which three sherds of pottery broadly dated to the Roman period and animal bone were recovered.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from six deposits (ditch fills and 'dark-earth' type deposits). The recovered material dates to the Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recorded are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Pottery fabric codes are equated to the Gloucester pottery type series as defined by Vince (unpublished), where possible. 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 35 sherds (532g) of Roman pottery was recovered. The average sherd weight of 15g is on the high side for an assemblage of this date, suggesting only a small degree of fragmentation. In terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion, condition ranges from poor to very good. The variation seems to relate mainly to fabric type: the Dorset Black-burnished ware is in good to very good condition (including one sherd with internal carbonised residue), whilst the Severn Valley oxidised ware is more abraded.

6.3 An unfeathered bodysherd of wheel-thrown micaceous greyware (TF5) was retrieved from fill 2010 of ditch 2008. This ware type dates to the 3rd to 4th centuries in Gloucester (Timby 1986, 63). A total of 14 sherds of Severn Valley oxidised ware (TF11B) was recorded. This type of pottery was manufactured throughout the Roman period and is commonly found in Gloucestershire (Webster 1976, 40–4). A rimsherd from a storage jar with a bifid ("pulley") rim, from fill 1007 of ditch 1006, is dateable to the 3rd to 4th centuries (*ibid.*, 24–5). Coarsewares of broad Roman date are represented by one unfeathered bodysherd of greyware (TF20) and seven sherds in sandy oxidised fabrics (TF20), from ditch fill 1007 and fill 2014 of ditch 2013.

6.4 Oxford whiteware (TF13) is represented by a base sherd from a mortarium and a rimsherd from a bowl, from fill 1007 of ditch 1006. Mortaria in this fabric were manufactured from the 2nd to 4th centuries and the rimsherd may derive from a (Young) Type W44 bowl, which dates to the 2nd to mid 3rd centuries (Young 1977, 61–8; 104–6).

6.5 A total of seven sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF4) was recovered from three deposits. This type of pottery was manufactured near Poole in Dorset: when found outside the county it typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107). A (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 20 plain rim dish from fill 2012 of ditch 2011 enables slightly closer dating, to the late 2nd to 4th centuries (*ibid.*, 222–3).

6.6 Continental imports present as three sherds of central Gaulish samian from fill 1007 of ditch 1006. This manufacturing centre exported to Britain during the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 2–3).

Post-medieval/modern

6.7 Pottery of this date range totals five sherds recovered from two deposits. Retrieved from 'dark-earth' type deposit 1004 were three sherds of glazed earthenware (TF50) (of mid 16th to 18th century date) and one of transfer-printed refined whiteware (TF71) (late 18th to 19th centuries). Condition is good to very good. A bodysherd of yellow ware (19th to 20th century), in very good condition, is considered to be intrusive in fill 1007 of ditch 1006, which also contains a substantial amount of Roman material.

Ceramic building material

6.8 Ceramic building material of Roman date totals six fragments (440g), two of which were identifiable as tile, from fill 1007 of ditch 1006 and fill 2009 of ditch 2008. They were in poor to moderate condition.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.9 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, which can be broadly dated to the late 16th to late 19th centuries were recovered from 'dark-earth' type deposit 1004

Worked stone

6.10 Two fragments of sandstone (98g), retrieved from fill 1007 of ditch 1006, most likely represent roofing material of Roman date.

Metal object

6.11 Fill 1007 of ditch 1006 produced a moderately corroded iron nail of uncertain date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Fifteen fragments of animal bone (268g) were recovered in association with artefacts dating to the Roman period from the fills of ditches 1006, 2008, 2011 and 3013. The material was fragmented and only moderately well preserved however, both cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) were identified from fragments of meat-poor skeletal elements. No further useful interpretative data beyond species identification was obtainable and no cut and/or chop marks were observed to suggest an origin in butchery waste. However, both species were commonly exploited domestic animals in this period and as such are frequent inclusions in Roman animal bone assemblages (Baker and Worley, 2014).
- 7.2 A further 11 fragments (79g) were recovered from 'dark-earth' type deposit 1004, of which three were identified as fragments of cattle lower leg bones.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified four ditches of later Roman date, all of which cut the natural substrate and were sealed by 'dark-earth' type deposits. The identified ditches most probably represent a continuation of the Late Roman field system previously recorded immediately to the north in the Hampden Way Car Park and during the most recent Gloscat excavations (see Section 2 above). The fields/enclosures would have formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland lying outwith the Roman town and to the south of the Portway. It is noteworthy that the identified ditches are all aligned either perpendicular or parallel to the course of the Portway Roman road.
- 8.2 No evidence of human remains associated with the Roman Barton cemetery was encountered in either trench. Such evidence bears comparison with the 2013 evaluation results from immediately opposite the current site suggesting that the Roman cemetery does not extend this far east.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.3 Evidence of truncation associated with the later post-medieval/modern structures was largely restricted to the 'dark-earth' type deposits with the exception of well 2003 that penetrated through to the natural substrate.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, assisted by Emily Stynes. The report was written by Adam Howard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin. The archive has been compiled by Adam Howard, 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

N.B. All archaeological features and deposits highlighted in bold.

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot Date
1	1000	Layer	Tarmac Surface	Black tarmac	n/a	n/a	0 – 0.13	
1	1001	Layer	Concrete Surface	Whitish grey concrete	n/a	n/a	0 - 0.12	
1	1002	Layer	Made Ground	Loose yellow sand	n/a	n/a	0.13 – 0.43	
1	1003	Layer	Made Ground	Loose yellow sand abundant gravel and red brick inclusions	n/a	n/a	0.12 – 0.32	
1	1004	Layer	'Dark-earth' type deposit	Dark grey blackish brown silty clay friable rare charcoal and red brick inclusions	n/a	n/a	0.13 – 1.1	LC18-C19
1	1005	Layer	Natural Geology	Clayey sand with bands of gravel inclusions.	n/a	n/a	1.1 – 1.29+	
1	1006	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, steep east side gradual on west, concave base, NE-SW alignment	17	1.03	0.31	
1	1007	Fill	Fill of ditch 1006	Dark grey brown clayey sand rare charcoal	17	1.03	0.31	C3-4
2	2000	Layer	Concrete Surface	Whitish grey concrete	n/a	n/a	0 – 0.15	
2	2001	Structure	Modern Wall	Orange-red brick wall	n/a	n/a	0.15 - 0.66	
2	2002	Structure	Modern Wall	Orange-red brick wall	n/a	n/a	0.15 - 0.66	
2	2003	Structure	Well	Modern brick lined well	1m diameter		0.66 - 1.5+	
2	2004	void						
2	2005	Layer	'Dark-earth' type deposit	Mid greyish brown clayey silty loam occasional charcoal flecks	n/a	n/a	0.15 – 1.26	
2	2006	Layer	'Dark-earth' type deposit	Mid grey clay silty loam firm compaction occasional charcoal	n/a	n/a	1.26 – 1.4	
2	2007	Layer	Natural Geology	Clayey sand with bands of gravel inclusions.	n/a	n/a	1.4 - 1.49+	
2	2008	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, gradual sloping sides base was not excavated NE-SW alignment	n/a	n/a	0.38+	
2	2009	Fill	Fill of ditch 2008	Light grey sandy clay moderate compaction	1.7	1.6 +	0.25	C2-C4
2	2010	Fill	Fill of ditch 2008	Mid grey brown sandy silty clay soft compaction	1.7	1.6 +	0.13+	C3-C4
2	2011	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, gradual sides concave break of slope to base, NE-SW alignment	1.8	0.86	0.23	
2	2012	Fill	Fill of ditch 2011	Mid grey sandy silty clay firm compaction	1.8	0.86	0.23	LC2-C4
2	2013	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, steep straight on north side gradual straight on south side shallow concave	1.6	0.45	0.16	

				base NW/SE alignment				
2	2014	Fill	Fill of ditch 2013	Light grey silty clay firm compaction	1.6	0.45	0.16	Roman

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1004	Roman pottery	Severn Valley oxidised ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	1	8	LC18-C19
	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	3	15	
	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Transfer-printed refined whiteware	TF71	1	<1	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		2	4	
	Shell			2	17	
1007	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8/LEZ SA	3	19	C3-C4
	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	5	39	
	Roman pottery	Oxford whiteware	TF13	2	42	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley oxidised ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	9	178	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	TF20	6	89	
	Modern pottery	Yellow ware	TF50	1	10	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tile, fragment		5	418	
	Fired clay			5	27	
	Worked stone	Roof tile		2	98	
	Iron	Nail		1	11	
2009	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	1	17	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley oxidised ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	2	48	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	22	
2010	Roman pottery	Wheel-thrown micaceous greyware	TF5	1	9	C3-C4
2012	Roman pottery	Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	1	26	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley oxidised ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	1	12	
2014	Roman pottery	Severn Valley oxidised ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	1	34	RB
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	1	4	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	TF20	1	7	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Roman								
1006	1007	1		5		4	10	138
2008	2009		1				1	15
2008	2010	1		1			2	86
2011	2012	1					1	25
2013	2014					1	1	4
Subtotal		3	1	6	1	4	15	268
Post-medieval								
	1004	3	1	5	2		11	79
Total		6	2	11	3	4	26	
Weight		121	30	168	6	22	347	

Bos = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind - indeterminate

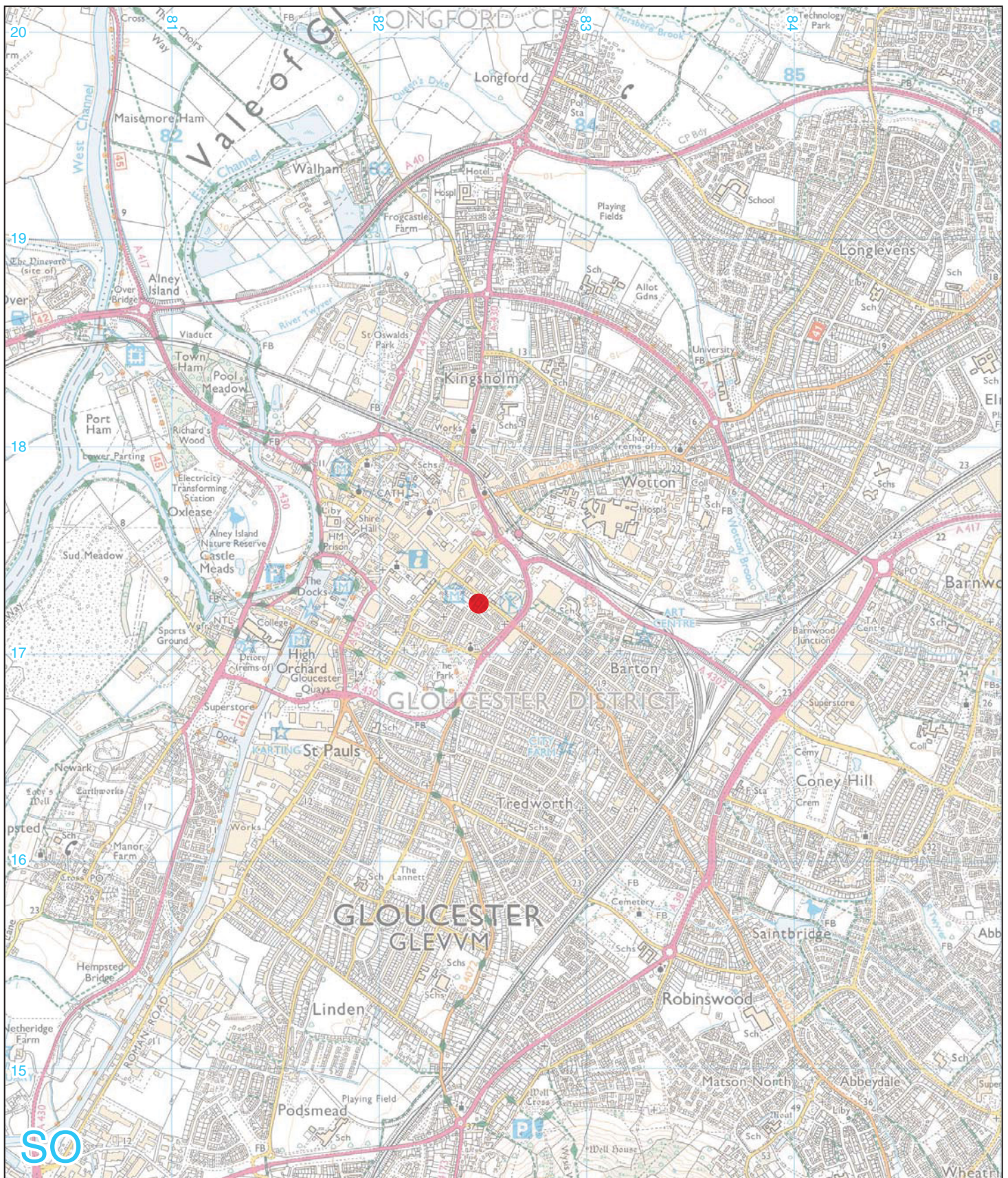
APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

	Trench 1	Trench 2
Current ground level	0.00 (15.68)	0.00 (15.78)
Top of 'dark-earth' type deposits	0.13 (15.55)	0.15 (15.61)
Top of Roman features	1.4 (14.28)	1.34 (14.44)
Upper limit of natural substrate	1.4 (14.28)	1.34 (14.44)

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

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	1 to 7 Wellington Street, Gloucester, Glos: an Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2016 at 1-7 Wellington Street, Gloucester. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation identified four ditches, all of later Roman date, within the site. The ditches/gully identified are interpreted as being agricultural in origin and most probably represent a continuation of the field system identified during a preceding watching brief immediately to the north in Hampden Way Car Park. The fields/enclosures would have formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland immediately outwith the Roman town. No evidence of human remains associated with the Roman Barton cemetery was encountered.</p>	
Project dates	11 -13 April 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	WSI 2016, DBA 2016a	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	1 to 7 Wellington Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.07ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 83421 18221	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Organisation who wrote the brief	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery (Accn No. GLRCM : 2016.16)	Pottery, bone, metal object (RA1)
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery (Accn No. GLRCM : 2016.16)	Context sheets, Trench sheet A4 permatrace Registered artefact Sheet Photographic register
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery (Accn No. GLRCM : 2016.16)	digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>1 to 7 Wellington Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report -----</p>		



N

0 1km

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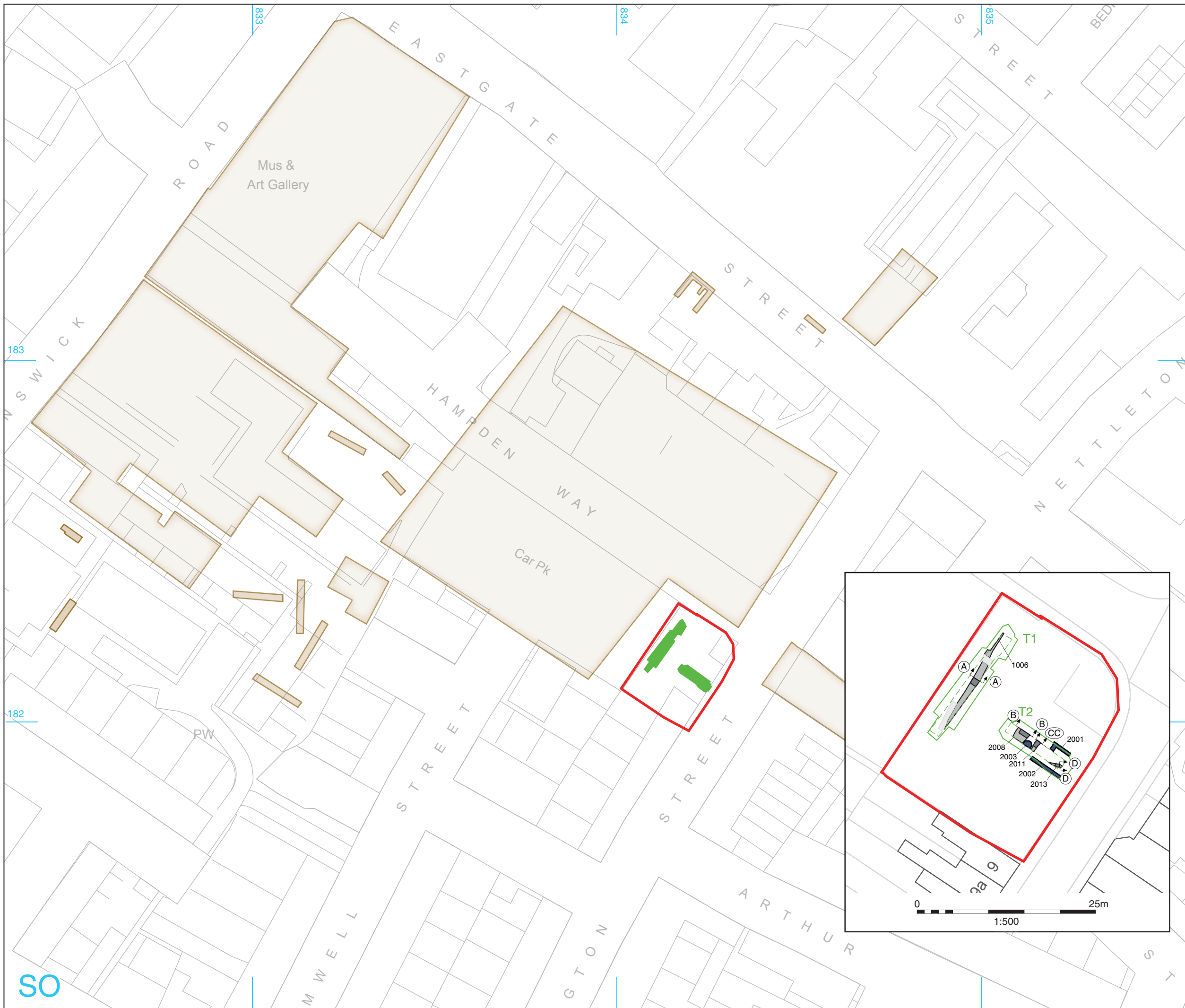
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PROJECT TITLE
1-7 Wellington Street, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	5848	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19-04-2016		
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		1



- site boundary
- previous archaeological investigations
- trench location



- site boundary
- trench
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- archaeological structure
- modern feature
- section location

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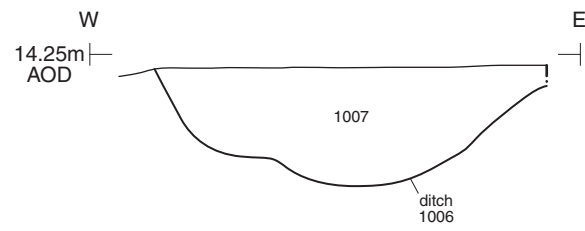
PROJECT TITLE
1-7 Wellington Street, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
The site, showing location of trenches & previous archaeological investigations

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	5848	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	29/02/2016	2
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:1,000 & 1:500	

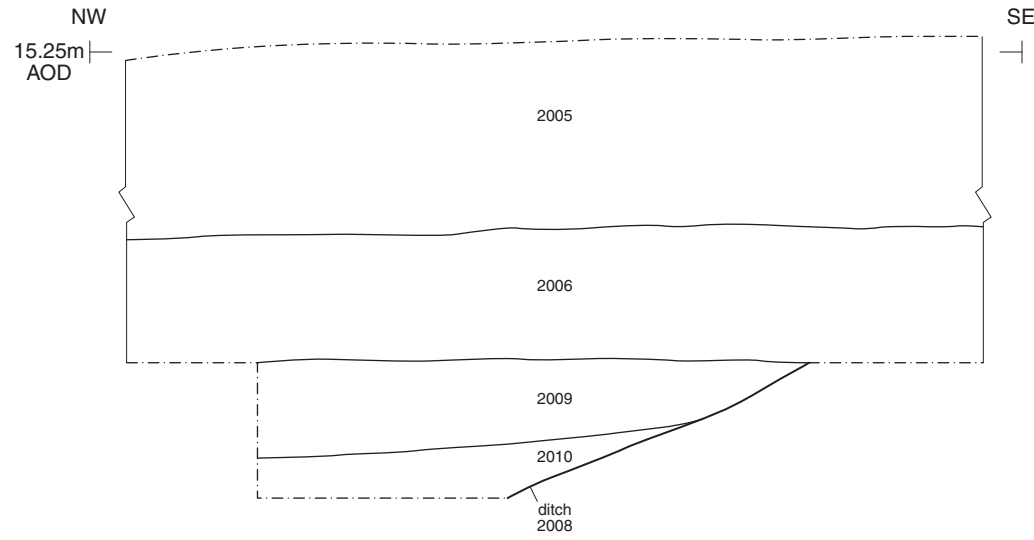


Section AA



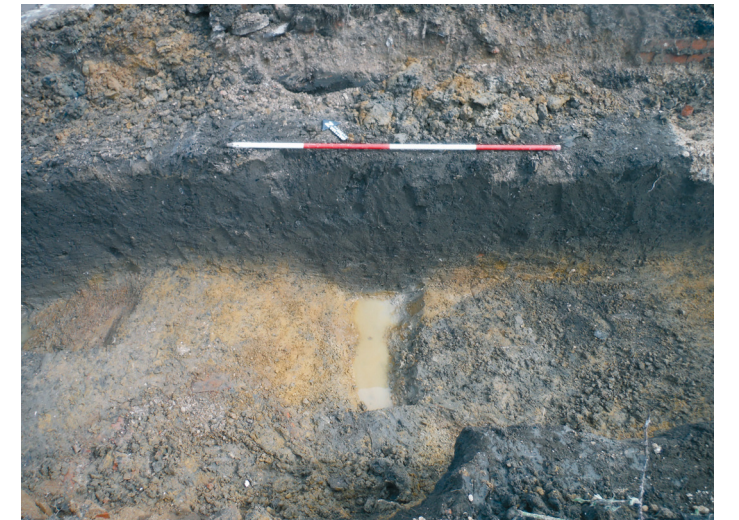
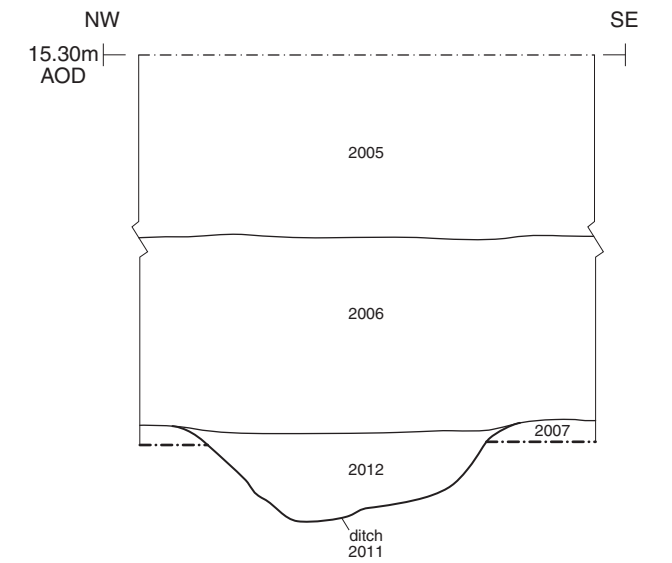
Ditch 1006 looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Section BB



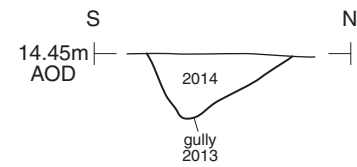
Ditch 2008 looking north-east (1m scale)

Section CC

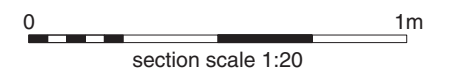


Ditch 2011 looking north-east (1m scale)

Section DD



Ditch 2013 looking east (0.3m scale)




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PROJECT TITLE
 1-7 Wellington Street, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 1 & 2, sections & photographs

DRAWN BY	LM	PROJECT NO.	5848	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19-04-2016	3
APPROVED BY	AH	SCALE@A3	1:20	

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