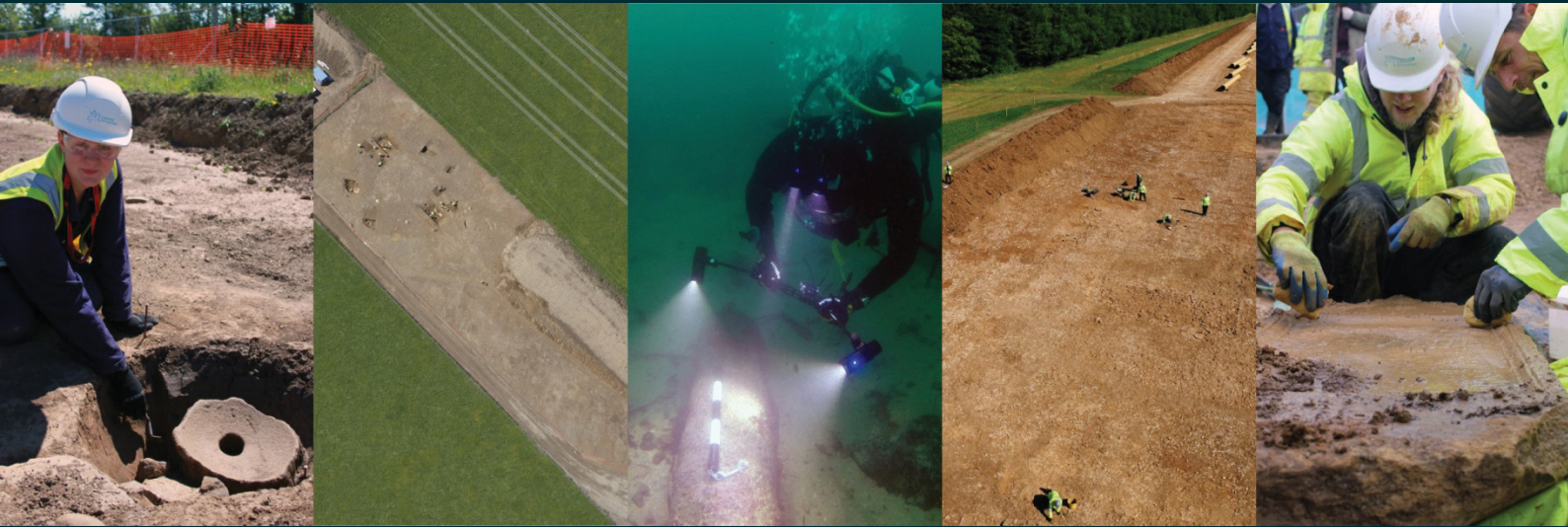


**Greater Blackfriars  
(Quayside/Blackfriars)  
Gloucester  
Gloucestershire**



*for*  
Gloucester City Council  
and  
Gloucestershire  
County Council

CA Project: 5577  
CA Report: 16366

September 2016



Greater Blackfriars  
(Quayside/Blackfriars)  
Gloucester  
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 5777  
CA Report: 16366



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars)
<b>Location:</b>	Gloucester, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	Centred on NGR: SO 8292 1855
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	4 April-24 June 2016
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Accession Number:</b>	GLRCM 2016.13
<b>Site Code:</b>	QBG 16
<b>SMC reference:</b>	S00131394

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and June 2016 at Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars), Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Seven trenches were excavated.

Trenching identified potential natural sands and riverine alluvium, elements of the Roman defensive circuit, Roman walls and floors associated with several probable town houses, Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval deposits, including probable ditches associated with the 11th and/or 12th-century AD castles, and post-medieval and modern structural remains. The results provide valuable additional information on the Roman, medieval and later development of the site.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between April and June 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucester City Council and Gloucestershire County Council at Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars), Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 8292 1855; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 A masterplan is being prepared by Peter Brett Associates for the redevelopment and regeneration of the site. It is anticipated that the masterplan will form part of a Local Development Order (LDO) for the site that will set out a deliverable scheme which takes account of identified technical constraints and opportunities. A programme of archaeological trenching was recommended by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Gloucester City Council (GCC), and by Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England (HE) to provide information on archaeological deposits within the site to inform this process. Scheduled Monument (SMC) was granted for the evaluation trenching (SMC Ref: S00131394).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for trial trenching (2016) prepared by Andrew Armstrong, GCC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) that was approved by Andrew Armstrong and Mel Barge (GCC and HE respectively). 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, (GCC) and Mel Barge (HE), including regular site visits.

### **The site**

- 1.4 The site includes land within the ownership of both Gloucestershire County Council (Quayside) and Gloucester City Council (Blackfriars) (Fig. 2). The area known as 'Quayside' is approximately 1.75ha in extent and includes land to the north-west of Barbican Road. Several buildings are currently located here, including the County Garage, the Quayprint Building and the Ship Inn (all currently vacant), Quayside House, the Quayside car park (currently in use) and Shire Hall Block 6 currently occupied by the Magistrates Court. The area known as 'Blackfriars' is approximately

1.1ha and includes land to the south-east of Barbican Road, comprising a largely cleared site, currently used as a temporary car park with one remaining building occupied by Gloucester Music School on a temporary basis.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Jurassic and Triassic Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations overlain throughout the western extent of the site by Quaternary superficial tidal flat deposits consisting of clay, sand and silt (BGS 2016). The natural substrate was not exposed during the current works with the possible exception of a clean, mineralised, sands that was noted at the limit of excavation within Trench 3B.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological potential, as highlighted by a preceding Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment (CA 2013) and by an Historic Environment Study of the proposed development area (CA 2016). Both documents should be consulted for a full, detailed background to the archaeology of the application area.
- 2.2 The entire site lies within the Barbican Conservation Area (Gloucester City Council Conservation Area No. 6), with part of the Blackfriar's site forming a notification area of Scheduled Monument 1002101 – Glevum Roman *colonia* (formerly Gloucestershire County Monument 330).
- 2.3 Previous archaeological investigations within the site and its immediate vicinity have identified potential for the Roman town houses, a Roman river frontage and quay (identified north of the site, where it dated from the 1st century AD but appeared to have been realigned further to the west during the later 2nd/3rd century AD), Anglo-Saxon settlement activity, remains of the 11th-century AD motte and bailey castle and of the subsequent 12th-century castle. The site contains archaeological remains of national and regional importance, reflected in the scheduled status of parts of the site.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable Gloucester City Council and Gloucestershire County 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). It is envisaged that proposed development will proceed as part of a Local Development Order, with the evaluation results providing baseline data for a planning application. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.

3.2 The key requirements of the evaluation were to:

- provide further information on the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains present within the site.
- determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains present within the site.
- where applicable, determine the relationship of any above ground structures to the surviving archaeological deposits below ground. Where such a relationship was demonstrable, the evaluation would encompass the character, condition, significance and quality of the above ground remains on the same basis as those below.
- seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions (such as basements, fuel tanks, services etc) and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.



- 3.3 It is accepted that these evaluation works will form the first stage of a programme of intrusive archaeological work throughout the site, which may potentially include further trenching as well as a planned programme of archaeological monitoring of borehole investigations.

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork was, at the request of Andrew Armstrong (GCC), extended from the original five trenches to total seven trenches (see Fig. 2 for locations and extent). The trenches were set out by hand using measurements from existing buildings or structures. Due to the proximity of buildings, and the use of trench-support systems, no consistent satellite signal could be attained within the trenches. Trench edges were surveyed by using Leica GPS in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* but archaeological deposits within the trenches were largely hand-planned.

##### ***Blackfriars***

Trench 1: This trench measured approximately 9m by 2m. It was intended to establish if a re-deposited clay deposit, possibly associated with the Norman Castle, and later occupation activity survived.

Trench 2: This trench measured approximately 29m by 2m. It was located to establish if Norman period settlement activity, found beneath the adjacent substation, survived.

Trench 3: This trench was split into two parts due to machine-access requirements. Trenches 3A and 3B each measured approximately 18m by 2m. They were located within an area of possible stratified archaeology, outside of the postulated area of the Norman castle ditch and known modern truncation.

Trench 4: This trench measured approximately 28m by 2m. It was located to establish the presence or absence of the Roman town wall as well as the depth and character of any other archaeological remains in the area.



## Quayside

Trench 5: This trench measured approximately 18m by 2m. The trench was intended to establish the survival of Roman and later deposits on or behind the former Roman waterfront.

Trench 6. This trench measured approximately 22.5m by 2m. It was intended to establish the survival of elements of the 12th-century medieval castle.

Trench 7. This trench measured 10.5m by 2m. It was intended to establish the presence or absence of elements of the 12th-century medieval castle, particularly the outer ditch.

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 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* and were sampled and processed as appropriate. 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 the Museum of Gloucester under accession number GLRCM 2015.13, 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

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Details of the

relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix D.

### **Trench 1 (Figs 2 to 4)**

- 5.2 The trench was excavated to the top of *in-situ* medieval deposits at a typical depth of 2.8m below the present ground level (bpgl). Two sondages were subsequently hand excavated from this level. A stony-clay floor or yard surface 109 was encountered at the limit of excavation within sondage 1, close to the south-western trench end (Fig. 4). Further Roman deposits were noted within sondage 2 towards the north-eastern end of the trench where clay deposit 119, and overlying mortar-rich clay-silt 118, may represent successive make-up layers most probably associated with a former floor surface (Fig.3; section AA).
- 5.3 Within sondage 1, floor 109 was overlain by a series of dumping deposits (104, 106, 107 and 108). All contained presumed residual late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery and building material including *tegula*, *imbrex* and brick, *tesserae* and sandstone roof tile which appeared to derive from robbing episodes.
- 5.4 Deposit 106 was cut by sub-circular pit 110 containing silt-clay fill 111 that produced ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, one iron sheet fragment and a piece of slag. It was cut by a further probable pit, 112, that was only partially exposed. It contained clay-silt fill 113 that yielded broadly dated Roman pottery, building material, a lead alloy object, and a possible medieval chape or strap end (Fig.4 ).
- 5.5 Within sondage 2, deposit 116, overlying Roman make-up layer 118, contained a sherd of Roman pottery and one CBM fragment. It was cut by presumed medieval pit 114 with a clay-silt fill 115 that yielded only residual Roman finds. The full extent of deposit 116 was not discernible beneath layer 106 (Fig. 4).
- 5.6 Overlying sand-clay deposit 120, approximately 1m in thickness, contained post-medieval finds (not retained). This was sealed by modern concrete 103, most probably the floor of a former printing works. A subsequent dump deposit, 102, comprised fragmentary bricks up to 1.2m in thickness, was overlain by topsoil 101.

### **Trench 2 (Figs 2, 5 to 7)**

- 5.7 Trench 2 was typically excavated to a depth of 0.45m bpgl. Three sondages were subsequently hand excavated from this level. Intact Roman deposits were

encountered within sondage 1 towards the south-western end of the trench. A stony-mortar make-up layer, 229, at the limit of excavation supported mortar floor 228 that was overlain by gravel floor 222, clay floor 221 and stony gravel and mortar floor 220. North-west/south-east-aligned construction trench 223, cutting floor 220, contained limestone wall footing 224 and backfill 226, containing two CBM fragments, which in turn supported robbed limestone wall 225 in excess of 0.3m in width (Fig. 5; sections BB and CC: Fig. 6; section DD).

- 5.8 Wall 225 was overlain by stone, CBM and mortar-rich layer 211 that contained two sherds of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery and two sherds of late 17th to 18th-century AD pottery (the latter considered intrusive), together with residual Roman finds. An overlying clay-sand deposit, 217, and subsequent silt-clay 216 most probably represent robbing-related debris (Fig. 5; section CC).
- 5.9 A north-east/south-west-aligned robber trench, 218, within sondage 1 cut robbing debris 216, suggesting a second phase of robbing activity in this area. Its clay-silt fill 219 solely yielded residual Roman artefacts but was sealed by deposit 210 from which seven sherds of 11th to 12th-century AD pottery and residual Roman artefacts were retrieved. The later was in turn overlain by orange sands 205, by charcoal-rich deposit 206 and by compact, heat-affected, orange sand 207. These undated deposits potentially represent the truncated, basal remains of hearths set into, or on, deposit 210 (Fig. 5; section BB). An environmental sample from deposit 206 contained a few fragments of indeterminate grain fragments, a fragment of hazelnut shell, charcoal fragments, uncharred elder seeds and oyster shell fragments .
- 5.10 Potential hearth deposits 205 and 206 were cut by north-west/south-east-aligned, steep-sided pit 208 with a silt-clay fill 209 which produced 53 sherds of 12th to 13th-century AD pottery, as well as Roman artefacts. This deposit appeared to extend at least 4.5m north-eastward within the trench, although layer 209 conceivably represents the merging fills of multiple, intercutting, pits whose edges were not discernible in plan (Fig. 6; section DD).
- 5.11 Within sondage 2, rubble deposit 244 appeared to represent a further compact dump of robbing waste. It was overlain by deposits 248 and 247 from which, presumed residual, Roman ceramics were recovered. The final deposit in this sequence, 245, contained three sherds of 12th to 14th-century AD pottery as well as residual Roman finds. These deposits are suggestive of robbing debris. Deposit 245

was cut by north-east/south-west-aligned robber trench 246, containing clay-silt fill 243, that further suggests that multiple phases of later, medieval robbing had occurred in this area. Overlying deposits 240 and 250 may identify further robbing waste. Further pitting 242 was noted in sondage 2, where fill 241 yielded residual Roman artefacts (Fig. 6; section DD).

5.12 Within sondage 3 a clay-sand deposit, 238, that was revealed at the limit of excavation produced two sherds of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery and a, presumed, intrusive post-medieval pottery sherd as well as residual Roman artefacts. It was sealed by compact green to blue-grey clay 234, up to 0.7m in thickness, containing three sherds of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery and residual Roman artefacts, which was subsequently cut by a partially exposed sub-circular pit, 232. The latter contained silty-clay fill 233 from which a sherd of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery and residual Roman finds were recovered. This was overlain by a stony clay-silt deposit 231 containing one sherd of 12th to 13th-century AD pottery (Fig. 6; section DD).

5.13 Deposit 210 in sondage 1 was sealed by compact redeposited grey-blue clay 204 which extended north-eastward through the trench. It was recorded in sondage 2 as deposit 239 and also in sondage 3 as layer 230. A modern linear intrusion, 235, most probably a former service trench, cut clay 230 in sondage 3 (Fig. 6; section DD).

5.14 At the south-western extent of the trench a 3.1m deep modern feature, 212, with associated concrete basement floor 215 and brick-built walls 214, cut through deposit 210,. Its loose brick and stone infill, 213, was overlain by modern make-up 203 supporting concrete and tarmacadam surfaces 202 and 201 (Fig. 6; section DD).

### ***Trench 3A (Figs 2, 8 and 9)***

5.15 A series of presumed Roman deposits were exposed in the section of medieval robber trench 328. These deposits (318 to 326 inclusive) are indicative of a series of make-up layers and floors identify the presence of Roman building remains within this area. North-west/south-east-aligned construction trench 340, identified cutting through floor 318, contained limestone block wall 317 and associated backfill 341 identifying the presence of more than one phase of Roman buildings.

- 5.16 Further Roman structural remains were noted throughout the north-eastern extent of the trench whenever hand excavation reached sufficient depth to expose further make-up and floor levels. North-west/south-east-aligned limestone wall footing 336, 0.6m in width, once supported a now robbed wall that appeared to have been abutted by make-up layer 338, clay floor 337 and charcoal-flecked clay make-up 335 observed within the south-western side of robber trench 332 (Fig. 8; section EE).
- 5.17 Wall footing 336 was cut by north-west/south-east-aligned robber trench 332, at least 1.3m wide, containing fills 333 and 334. Its basal fill, 333, contained residual sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery and a *tessera*. It was in turn cut by a subsequent north-west/south-east-aligned robber trench, 328, 3m in width, which had removed wall courses to the level of wall footing 327. The robber trench contained three fills (329, 330 and 331) which produced one sherd of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery as well as residual artefacts (Fig. 8; section EE).
- 5.18 Roman building remains were also noted in section in the south-eastern and south-western sides of later pit 347 close to the north-eastern end of the trench. A clay-sand floor, 345, revealed at the limit of excavation was overlain by a charcoal-rich clay-silt accumulation 344 that was subsequently sealed by a silt-clay make-up layer 343. This was overlain by a silt-sand make-up 339 that was in turn sealed by mortary silt-sand demolition/robbing debris 342. The latter contained sherds of Roman pottery, a *tessera*, 34 plaster fragments, four mortar fragments, and 44 CBM fragments including a stamped example. In addition to being cut by robber trench 328 debris layer 342 was also cut by pit 346 whose clay-silt fill 348 yielded residual Roman finds. It was in turn cut by a rectangular pit 347 with a clay-silt fill 356. An adjacent sub-circular pit 357, containing a clay-silt fill 358, cut infilled robber trench 328 (Fig. 8; section EE)..
- 5.19 Within the south-westernmost part of the trench a series of successive deposits (350, 349, 313, 312, 314, 315 and 303) possibly represent pit or ditch fills containing 11th to 13th century pottery and residual Roman artefacts. A subsequent pit, 311, contained an undated clay-silt fill 310. Overlying deposit 303 was cut by modern foundation trenches 306 and 309 associated with a recently demolished building. These were in turn overlain by make up 302 for tarmacadam and concrete surface 301.

**Trench 3B (Figs 2, 10 and 11)**

- 5.20 At the limit of excavation, and visible in the sides of a series of north-east/south-west-aligned robber trenches, were a series of Roman building remains. A firm, sterile, mineralised, orange-brown clay sand (3122) conceivably representing the natural substrate was cut by foundation trench 3115. It was overlain by a series of floor and/or make up layers (3116 to 3121 inclusive). These deposits appear to have abutted a now largely-robbed wall represented by a single in-situ remnant sandstone fragment, 3114, at the base of construction cut 3115 that had largely been removed by robber trench 3106 (Fig. 10; section FF).
- 5.21 Further Roman structural remains were encountered 0.8m to the south-east of robber trench 3106 was north-east/south-west-aligned construction trench 391 contained partially-robbed footings 390. Probable Roman floors levels (398 and 3100 to 3103 inclusive) associated with this robbed wall were noted within the north-western side of robber trench 388. Further *in situ* Roman deposits (385, 392 to 396 inclusive, and 399) were noted in the south-eastern side of this robber trench, also once abutting the since-removed wall. The make-up/floor sequences observed in the two sides of robber trench 388 appeared similar in composition, but it is uncertain whether they were once contiguous deposits that were later cut by a wall footing associated with a building modification or perhaps represent similar floor and make up layers within separate rooms of a building (Fig. 10; section FF).
- 5.22 A processed environmental sample from deposit 393 yielded abundant charcoal fragments but no charred plant remains. A small number of recovered land snail shells may be reflective of a dry long grass/wasteland environment in the vicinity. This charred assemblage may be representative of a dump of waste material from industrial activity.
- 5.23 Within the north-western extent of the trench, at the limit of excavation, further Roman structural remains were encountered. Clay-sand 3124, containing two CBM fragments and one piece of plaster, may represent a make-up layer for gravel floor 3123. The latter may once have abutted limestone slab surface or structural element 3116, but had been disturbed by robbing activity (Fig. 10; section FF).
- 5.24 Further Roman floor levels were noted within the south-eastern part of the trench, where a silt-sand make up layer 379 was overlain by a make-up deposit 373, the

latter containing sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery and 16 stone tesserae, for floor 378 (Fig. 10; section FF).

- 5.25 Make-up layer 385 was covered by demolition debris or robbing-waste 359 from which solely Roman artefacts were recovered. This deposit was similar to debris layer 369 which covered layer 397 though which robber trench 388 was cut. The robber trench contained successive, relatively level, clay-sand and silt-clay fills (361 to 363 inclusive and 389) from which 11th to 13th-century AD pottery and residual Roman finds were recovered. Robber trench 3106 to the north-west contained a series of similarly dated gravel-rich backfill deposits (365 to 368 inclusive, 3105, 3107 to 3113 inclusive 3132 (Fig. 10; section FF).
- 5.26 A north-east/south-west-aligned robber trench 383, 1.2m south-east of robber trench 388, contained unexcavated fill 384 which yielded a fragment of plaster from its surface fill. It was cut by irregularly-shaped pit 386 containing undated fill 387. All three robber trenches included distinctive dump deposits of blue-grey clay in their fills, suggesting that these robbing episodes may have been broadly contemporaneous (Fig. 10; section FF).
- 5.28 Roman floor 378 was overlain by demolition or robbing debris (374 to 377 inclusive) lying within undulation/hollow 381. All contained exclusively Roman artefacts that are considered residual in nature.
- 5.29 Robbing debris 364/369/370 was overlain by a concentration of flat, unmortared, sandstone tile fragments, 3125, that appeared to represent either a dump of waste stone or a possible surface. Also at the north-western end of the trench was partially-exposed sub-circular pit 371. Further possible pitting was encountered towards the south-eastern end of the trench where silty-sand fill/deposit 382 (possibly representing multiple intercutting pits) yielded 25 sherds of late 2nd to 4th-century AD pottery, four stone *tesserae* and three CBM fragments (Fig. 10; section FF).
- 5.30 An overlying garden soil 3128 was covered by a make-up layer 3127 for tarmac car park surface 3126.



**Trench 4 (Figs 2, 12 and 13)**

- 5.31 A series of Roman rampart deposits were encountered at the limit of excavation within the south-eastern extent of the trench. These comprised successive deposits of sterile, artefact-free, clay-sands 471, sand-clay 470, sands 442 and 407, sand-clay 463, clay 464, and sand-clay (with limestone pieces) 465.
- 5.32 Undated construction/robber trench 457, at least 1.1m in width, and subsequent medieval robber trench 443, measuring 3.5m in width, adjacent to, and north-west of, the rampart deposits presumably identify the former line of the fortress defences and subsequent town wall (Fig. 12; section HH). No *in-situ* footings or courses of the Roman town wall were encountered.
- 5.33 Immediately north-west of the postulated Roman town wall, as defined by robber trenches 457/443, was a series of make-up layers, associated external metallised surfaces and silt accumulations, up to 3.3m in width, on the same alignment as the robbed wall. These comprised stony sand-gravel make-up 449, crushed limestone surface 450, silts 451, gravel surface 452, crushed limestone surface 454, silts 455, crushed limestone surface 456, and a rough stone spread, 473. A line of pitched limestone pieces, 448, appear to identify a retaining kerb for these metallised surfaces. A further linear arrangement of limestone, 447, conceivably represents part of an associated roadside drain. Overlying deposit 453/419 most probably represents medieval robbing waste but produced solely Roman artefacts (Fig. 12; section GG)..
- 5.34 Probable external ditch 431, only partially investigated due to the high water table and with an uncertain south-eastern edge (not illustrated, n.i), was noted to the north-west of the presumed Roman town wall and the external metallised surfaces. It contained a sequence of fills (469, 468, 467, 459, 446, 430, 429, 416) that appear to identify a Roman ditch associated with the circuit of the fortress and/or later town defences. It is worth noting that the small quantity of 11th to 13th-century pottery recovered from some of these fills raises the possibility that the ditch was still visible in the 11th century.
- 5.35 Robber trench 457 contained a succession of steeply aligned backfill deposits, yielding a sherd of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery as well as residual Roman finds. It was cut by subsequent robber trench 443 (Fig. 12; section HH).

- 5.36 The gently-sloping south-eastern edge of ditch 425 cut the upper fills of Roman ditch 431. It contained three distinct fills, 406 424, 426/415, from which medieval and residual Roman artefacts were recovered. A clay deposit, 427, at the north-western end of the trench may represent a further fill of ditch 425, but had largely been removed by subsequent pitting 423. Fill 424 within pit 423, and most probably made up of multiple, intercutting pit fills, yielded two sherds of 13th to 14th-century AD pottery, one sherd of presumed intrusive post-medieval pottery, and residual Roman finds.
- 5.37 Further pits were noted cutting the Roman deposits. Pits 405, 413 and 417 contained medieval artefacts, pits 423, 457, 459 and 465 remained artefactually undated, and pit 461 contained one sherd of late 18th to 19th-century AD pottery.
- 5.38 Post-medieval soil horizon 404, 0.65m in thickness, was overlain by a modern dump deposit 428, that was in turn cut by a service trench 444. An overlying modern make up layer, 403, supported gravel surface 402 and tarmacadam surface 401

#### **Trench 5 (Figs 2, 14 and 15)**

- 5.39 Machine excavation was undertaken to the top of the *in-situ* medieval deposits at a depth of 1.7m bpgl from which level three sondages were hand excavated. At the limit of excavation in sondage 3, at the south-eastern end of the trench, silts 535 yielded five sherds of Roman pottery and three CBM fragments whilst overlying rubble spread 528 (revealed at 8.1m AOD) produced one sherd of 2nd-century AD or later pottery and five CBM fragments (Fig. 14; section II).
- 5.40 Cess-tinged silt deposits were revealed within sondages 1 and 2 at the limit of excavation but no feature edges associated with these silt layers were discernible. The limited view afforded by trenching, together with a high water table and the presence of fuel contamination, precluded detailed investigation or certainty as to the nature of these deposits, although they appear to represent a former soil horizon or series of dump deposits. In sondage 1 successive deposits 509, 508, 507 and 506 were noted. Silt-clay 509 was overlain by gritty silt-clay 508, stony sand-clay 507, containing one sherd of 16th to 17th-century AD pottery, and by stony silt-clay 506. Deposit 506 produced four sherds of 13th to 14th-century AD pottery and one probably intrusive post-medieval pottery sherd. In sondage 2 cess-tinged silts 525

were overlain by silts 515 (identical to 506 in sondage 1), containing a medieval CBM roof finial fragment (Fig. 14; section II).

- 5.41 Silt layer 506/515 was cut by two circular pits, 516 and 531, the latter only partially revealed within the trench. Both were surrounded by 'halos' of fill, 517 and 532 respectively, that suggest the former presence of wooden barrels. Continuous, mineralised, scale-like accretions 518 and 533 were noted on the internal sides of the two pits. Pit 516 contained successive fills 521, 520, containing 14th to 16th-century AD pottery oyster shells, and 519. Fill 519 produced a sherd of 12th to 14th-century AD pottery, two Roman pot sherds and an iron nail.
- 5.42 Environmental samples from pit 516 revealed free-threshing wheat and barley grains, hazelnut shell fragments and charcoal fragments, with some mineralisation process on some of this material. Upper fill 519 included preserved waterlogged material including seeds of species indicative of a number of different environments in the wider area such as wet grassland/marshy edge, waste/rough ground, scrub/hedgerow/woodland edge and of cess conditions. The large mollusc assemblage recovered from lower fill 520 included shells of intermediate and shade-loving species indicative of an environment of long grassland. The aquatic species ranged from those typical of moving water to those indicative of seasonal flooding and desiccation. The smaller assemblage from upper fill 519 included an aquatic assemblage which appears to be indicative of occasional flooding. These mollusc assemblages seem to show that there was an area of long grass around the pit, which was wet but that it is likely to have become drier as it filled up. There were also fragments of mussel, oyster and egg shell noted within this pit, together with other debris from domestic and industrial activities.
- 5.43 Silt 526, which contained two sherds of 13th to 14th-century AD pottery, was cut by sterile, north-east/south-west-aligned ditch 530, that was subsequently recut as ditch 529. The latter contained silt-clay fill 524 which produced eight sherds of 13th to 14th-century AD pottery, two CBM fragments and two pieces of industrial waste. Subsequent fill 523 yielded three sherds of 14th to 15th-century AD pottery, two leather strip fragments and oyster shells and uppermost fill 522 contained one sherd of broadly dated medieval pottery.
- 5.44 Ditch fill 522 and deposits 506/515 and 536 were sealed by soil horizon 513, typically 0.45m in thickness. A remnant post-medieval cobbled surface 510 (not

illustrated in plan), containing a sherd of 16th to 17th-century AD pottery, was set upon deposit 513, and was in turn overlain by a deposit 512. Curving brick-built wall footing 504, revealed at the north-western extent of the trench, correlated in location and alignment with a former gasometer structure. It was overlain by modern make-up layers 503 and 502 for tarmacadam car park surface 501.

### **Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 16)**

- 5.45 Probable alluvial silts 614 were encountered at 7.97m AOD (2.52m bpgl) at the southern end of the trench. A processed environmental sample from this deposit contained a small number of charred remains of vetch/wild pea and rye-grass/fescue together with a small quantity of charcoal fragments. The waterlogged seed assemblage is mainly indicative of waste/rough ground and the mollusc assemblage appears to be reflective of an open grassland environment with flood deposits.
- 5.46 Silts 614 were cut by north-east/south-west-aligned ditch 613 containing clay-silt fill 612 from which no artefacts were recovered. The ditch was at least 1.5m in width (its southern extent lying beyond the trench limit) and was excavated and subsequently augured to a depth of at least 1.8m (Fig. 16; section JJ). An environmental sample recovered from fill 612 contained some charred free-threshing wheat grains, a grape pip and some charcoal fragments possibly representing a scattering of domestic waste. Waterlogged sedge seeds present suggest a marshy wet grassland on the edge of this ditch. Aquatic species are predominant within the mollusc assemblage. The land snail assemblage would be compatible with a long grassland edge alongside the ditch while the aquatic assemblage points towards a permanently wet environment possibly of slow-moving well-oxygenated water.
- 5.47 Immediately north of ditch 613 a broadly east/west-aligned ditch, 617, appeared to extend throughout the remainder of the trench. It contained various tipped fill (618 to 622 inclusive and 630 to 635 inclusive) that are interpreted as the upper-most fills of as wide and deep feature. Detailed investigation was precluded by the high water table and potential issues of trench stability but fill 618 contained two sherds of mid 16th to 18th-century AD pottery. Footing trench 625 for stone wall footing 626 cut into ditch fill 631 and contained mid to late 18th-century AD pottery.
- 5.48 These ditch fills were overlain by silt-clay dump deposit 610, 0.35m in thickness, that contained four post-medieval clay-pipe fragments, and by a silt-clay deposit 611, which yielded one post-medieval clay-pipe stem fragment. The latter supported brick

footing 615 and concrete footing 616. A brick-built wall footing 606, brick-built drain 607, concrete footing 608 and concrete 609 were also noted, together with a modern intrusion 623. Modern make-up 602 and 603 supported tarmacadam 601 and concrete 604.

### **Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 17)**

- 5.49 The trench was mechanically excavated to a depth of 2.3m bpgl revealing probable ditch fill 709/710. Following discussions with Andrew Armstrong it was agreed to undertake a machine excavated sondage (sondage 1) at the north-eastern limit of the trench. A firm grey-blue clay, 722, encountered at the limit of excavation within sondage 1 may represent the natural Lias clay substrate, riverine alluvium or ditch fill,. Unfortunately the high water table and health and safety considerations precluded *in-situ* examination of this deposit. It was overlain by undated humic blue-grey silt-clay 721 which conceivably represents an alluvial deposit or ditch fill. No feature edges were found associated with deposit 721 and the nature of this deposit remains uncertain. A processed environmental sample recovered from the deposit revealed a small waterlogged assemblage which appears to be indicative of rough/waste ground, with the mollusc assemblage possibly indicative of an open grassland area with some seasonal flooding.
- 5.50 Silt-clay 721 appeared to be overlain by humic grey-brown sand-silt 709/710 (the deposit to which the majority of the trench was reduced to) that produced one undiagnostic fragment of CBM and one oyster shell fragment. A processed sample from deposit 709 contained a small waterlogged assemblage which appears to be indicative of rough/waste ground, with the recovered mollusc assemblage perhaps being indicative of open grassland with some seasonal flooding (Fig. 17; section KK).
- 5.51 Deposit 709/710 was cut by north-west/south-east-aligned ditch 708. It contained a sequence of fills (705 and 711 to 714 inclusive) from which post-medieval pottery and clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the lowest fills, but 19th-century ceramics were identified in upper fill 711 (Fig. 17; section KK).
- 5.52 An environmental sample from basal fill 705 contained abundant seeds of celery-leaved buttercup which favours marshy fields, ditches, ponds and stream side environments. Water-plantain, also present in this assemblage, is found in or by

ponds, ditches, canals and slow rivers. The mollusc assemblage appears to be more indicative of occasional flooding rather than a permanently wet environment.

- 5.53 Ditch 708 was recut by narrower, vertical and flat-based, ditch 706. It contained silt-clay fill 707 from which late 18th to 19th-century AD pottery was retrieved. A preserved vertical wooden stake had been set into 707, possibly denoting a former fenceline. Ditch 708 was also cut a north-west/south-east-aligned wall footing 704, that comprised six surviving courses of handmade bricks (Fig. 17; section KK).
- 5.54 At the south-western limit of the trench deposit 709/710 was also cut by wall footing 719 that supported east/west-aligned limestone wall 703 that survived to a height of 1.57m, with internal render on its south-eastern face. Wall 703 was supported by two brick-built buttresses, 717 and 724, that were set on concrete foundations. An overlying soil, 720, typically 1m in thickness, was sealed by make up 702 for tarmac car park surface 701.

## 6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

### Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 623 sherds (11844g) of pottery was recorded from 84 contexts. The majority of the pottery (447 sherds, 8353g) dates to the Roman period, although significant quantities of medieval and late medieval/post-medieval pottery were also recorded (147 sherds, 2710g). A smaller proportion of post-medieval and modern pottery is also represented (32 sherds, 770g). Where possible, Gloucester type series codes have been applied to Roman (Timby 1986) and medieval and post-medieval fabrics (Vince 1983). In the absence of a Gloucester type code, the National Roman Fabric Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) codes are used where possible.
- 6.3 Approximately half of the Roman assemblage (222 sherds) was derived from deposits also containing medieval or later material. High levels of residuality are further hinted at by the commonly high levels of abrasion noted among the Roman

pottery. The average sherd weight for the Roman group is high (18.7g), but this is undoubtedly skewed by the presence of robust and thick-walled amphora sherds.

## Roman

- 6.4 The composition of the Roman group is set out in Tables 2a and 2b. The largest proportion, some 400 sherds (6933g), comprises local or regionally produced pottery, including coarsewares and fine or 'specialist wares' (mortaria). A moderately wide range of fabrics was recorded, with 23 different types represented in the assemblage. As is to be expected in this area, (local) Severn Valley ware (**TF 11B**) is the most numerous, comprising 127 sherds (2604g) from 41 deposits. Identifiable forms in this fabric include jars of Webster (1976) types A and C. A tankard of Webster type E was recorded from robbing debris 453 and strainer bowls of Webster type G were recorded from robbing debris 211 and robbing debris 381 (fill 375). A total of 24 sherds (201g) of oxidised fabrics also recorded from eight deposits. This group includes a tazza (incense burner) from pit 371 (fill 372). One sherd (48g) of oxidised flagon fabric (OXID FL) was recorded from robber trench 443 (fill 411) and 18 sherds (60g) of white-slipped flagon fabric (**TF 15**) was recorded from six deposits).
- 6.5 A total of 44 sherds (715g) in greyware fabrics, most or all of local origin, were recorded from 25 deposits. This group includes 32 sherds (448g) of a sandy greyware (**TF 39**), and a single fine greyware sherd (GWf) with rusticated decoration from robber trench fill 410. Further reduced types, probably of local origin are represented by 17 sherds (237g) of a wheel-thrown black-firing sandy fabric (**TF 201**) noted from seven deposits, and 11 sherds (259g) of micaceous greyware (**TF 5**). Three sherds (49g) of a late imitation black burnished ware (**LIM BB**) were recorded from three deposits, including a flanged bowl sherd from layer 211. Local mortaria types are represented by two sherds (85g) of white-slipped **TF 9Bii**, from pit 208 (fill 209) and ditch fill 415.
- 6.6 Among non-local (regional) pottery types southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (**TF 4**) is most abundant. A total of 127 sherds (2182g) of this type was recorded from 38 deposits. Identifiable forms include jars of Seager Smith's types 2 and 3, bowls/dishes of types 20, 21 and 25 (Seager Smith 1993). A total of seven sherds (74g) of Midlands type shell-tempered fabric (**TF 22**) were recorded from seven deposits and two sherds (52g) of South West white-slipped ware (**SOW WS**) from clay layer 204 and pit 371 (fill 372). Regionally-traded mortaria are represented as

Oxfordshire products, including whiteware fabric (**TF 9A**), from ditch fill 415, white slipped ware from deposit 107 and robbing debris 211 and red/brown colour-coated ware (**TF 12A**) from robber trench 332 fill 333. Also possibly from an Oxfordshire source are probable flagon sherds in a sandy whiteware fabric (WH) from layer 239.

- 6.7 Roman finewares were recorded from 21 deposits. The most numerous in this group is a 'local brown colour-coated ware' (**TF 12P**; 15 sherds, 283g), which was recorded from nine deposits. Oxfordshire red/brown colour-coated ware (**TF 12A**) was recorded from 14 deposits (17 sherds, 266g) and identifiable forms limited to bowls imitating samian form Drag. 38. Lower Nene colour-coated ware (**TF 12B**) was recorded from two deposits (2 sherds, 19g).
- 6.8 Imported finewares are relatively sparsely represented overall (40 sherds or 8.9%). The majority (36 sherds or 8.1% of the total) consists of Gaulish samian. Non-sigillata finewares are present as four sherds (5g) of Central Gaulish black-slipped ware (**CNG BS**) were recorded from robbing debris 364. In common with the Roman group overall, the majority of the samian is demonstrably residual, occurring from medieval or later-dated deposits. The largest context group, 10 sherds from robbing debris 364, occurred in association with later Roman pottery and is also likely to be re-deposited. The bulk of the samian group (24 sherds) is of Central Gaulish origin (LEZ SA2; LMV SA) and dateable to the 2nd century AD. In addition there are eight South Gaulish (LGF SA) sherds, dateable to the 1st or early 2nd centuries AD and four East Gaulish sherds dateable after c. AD 140 and potentially as late as the mid 3rd century AD. Identifiable vessel forms are mostly plain types; cups (Dr 33), dishes/bowls (Dr 31, Dr 31r, Dr 35/36). Most are forms which can be expected to date after AD 150/160. Decorated forms are present as Dr 37 bowls and as a number of indeterminate sherds.
- 6.9 Imported coarsewares in the form of amphorae was recorded from six deposits; Baetican (southern Spanish) type (**TF 10A**) from pit 113 and deposit 375, Southern Gaulish type (**GAL AM**) from robber trench 443 fill 411 and pit 413 fill 414, and amphorae sherds of uncertain provenance (**TF 10**) from robbing debris 364 and robber trench 443 fill 410.
- 6.10 Context-level dating for the artefactual assemblage is set out in Appendix B. Much of the Roman pottery is imprecisely dateable and the better indications of dating emerge predominantly from the traded ware types, notably the abundant southeast



Dorset Black-burnished ware (**TF 4**). Although some evidence for 1st and 2nd century AD pottery occurs, for example from the among the samian, overall there is a weighting towards the later Roman period (mid 3rd to 4th centuries AD); the evidence for this chiefly derives from late-occurring forms among the Black-burnished ware, and late fineware types (**TF 12A**; **TF 12P**). Evidence for activity continuing into the second half of the 4th century AD, or a little later, is hinted at by the presence of a few sherds of Midlands shell-tempered ware (**TF 22**), although all sherds in this type were residual within medieval-dated deposits.

### Medieval

- 6.11 As with the Roman assemblage, the medieval pottery displays a wide fabric range but from a narrower source distribution. The most distanced source is represented by a single sherd (23g) of Midlands white ware (MID WH), probably from Nuneaton, Warwickshire, recorded from deposit 526, One sherd (18g) in a quartz-tempered fabric recorded from robber trench 388 (fill 360) and one glazed ware sherd (7g) from pit 516 (fill 520), are unprovenanced.
- 6.12 The largest proportion of medieval pottery occurs in an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric (**TF 41B**; 95 sherds, 1802g) and is recorded from 21 deposits. This pottery is dated to the 11th to 12th centuries AD and was produced in the Cotswold region (Dalwood and Edwards 2004). Identifiable vessel forms in this type are limited to jars (cooking pots) with everted or 'clubbed' rims. A further five sherds (65g) of North Wiltshire Minety ware (oolitic limestone-tempered, **TF 44**) was recorded from five deposits; a type traded to Gloucester between the 12th and 15th centuries AD (Vince 1983a). One sherd (22g) of East Wiltshire Ware (EWILT) was recorded from pit 516 (fill 520).
- 6.13 Ditch 529 produced one sherd (7g) of Ham Green ware (**TF 53**; fill 524), dating to between the mid-12th and 13th centuries AD and one sherd (8g) of Bristol glazed ware (BG; fill 523), dating between the later 13th and 15th centuries AD. Both fabrics are produced in the Bristol area.
- 6.14 A total of 17 sherds (322g) of Worcester type glazed ware (**TF 90**) were recorded from nine deposits and four sherds (113g) of unglazed Worcester type 'cooking pot' fabric (**TF 91**). These pottery types were produced throughout Worcestershire during the 12th to 14th centuries AD (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 281-297). Pottery from the Malverns was recorded from 12 deposits and amounts to five sherds (76g) of

oxidised-fired glazed ware (**TF 52**) and 13 sherds (228g) of unglazed, 'cooking pot' fabric (**TF 40**). Both types were produced between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 300-304), the unglazed type across the 12th to 14th centuries AD and the glazed type probably after c. 1250 and as late as the early 17th century AD.

- 6.15 Two sherds (19g) of Cistercian Ware (**TF 60**) were recovered from silt layers 507 and 510. Vessels in this fabric are first found in Gloucester in the early 16th century (Vince 1983).

### **Post-medieval and modern**

- 6.16 A total of 13 sherds (564g) of earthenwares, typical of the period from the mid-16th to 18th centuries AD, were recorded from seven deposits. This included internally-glazed (GEW), unglazed (EW) and slip-trailed types (SW). Four sherds (193g) of yellow slipware (**TF 58**) from robbing debris 211, intrusion fill 624 and wall footing 626 containing two sherds of mid to late 18th-century AD pottery and a clay pipe stem fragment, and three sherds (170g) of mottled brown glazed ware (**TF 74**), from intrusion fill 624 and ditch fill 711, are from non-local sources, almost certainly Staffordshire.
- 6.17 Stonewares comprise ten sherds (142g) and are recorded from two deposits, ditch fill 711 and 'intrusion' fill 624. An unsourced (possibly local) English stoneware (**TF 95**) and one sherd of Nottingham/Derby type (ND SGSW) probably date to the late 17th or 18th centuries AD. Sherds of white salt-glazed stonewares (**TF 67**) are probably from Staffordshire and date to the period c. AD 1720–1780.
- 6.18 A single sherd of Cream ware (**TF 69**), a type dateable c. AD 1740–1780, was recorded from wall footing 626. Eight sherds (46g) of 'refined whiteware' (RFW) including five blue transfer printed sherds, was recorded from three deposits. All is dateable after c. AD 1770/1780.
- 6.19 One sherd of modern industrial porcelain was recorded from pit 235 (fill 237).

### **Ceramic Building Material and worked stone**

- 6.20 A total of 697 fragments (85970g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recorded from 79 contexts. The majority of this material occurs in a hard red-orange-fired fabric typical of Roman CBM from Gloucester. The bulk of the assemblage, some

582 fragments, was too fragmentary for reliable identification by form/class, although most among this 'miscellaneous' category consists of tile fragments, probably representative of roofing classes (*tegulae*). A small number of *tesserae* (10) cut down from Roman brick or tile fragments were recorded. Most are large (c. 30-35mm), typical of sizes seen in plain tessellated floors or the border zones of mosaic floors.

- 6.21 Identifiable forms among the Roman CBM comprises mainly roofing forms: including 48 fragments of *tegula* (flanged roof tile), from 24 deposits, and 35 fragments of *imbrex* (curved roof tile), recorded from 15 deposits. Non-roofing forms were limited to 9 fragments of box flue tile, recorded from eight deposits and six brick fragments from five deposits. 'Keying' to the flue tiles was by means of combing (8 examples) or scoring in a wide lattice pattern (1 example). Semi-circular 'signature' markings were relatively common among the *tegulae* and on one brick. Of note among the Roman brick is a fragment from deposit 416 with part of a squared 'cut-out' to one edge. It falls within the group of 'brick oddities' described by Brodrigg (1987, 57), that were presumably produced *ad hoc* for a particular, but obscure, use.
- 6.22 A single *imbrex* fragment (Registered artefact. 11) from robbing debris 342 exhibits a stamp which identifies it as a product of the municipal Gloucester tiler, and as such probably date to the 2nd century AD (see Fig. 18). The stamp is only partially legible but clearly is an example of RIB 2487.1 (Collingwood and Wright 1993), which refers to the *Duoviri* (magistrates) Perpetuus and Aprilis. The stamp in entirety would read 'R.P.G. IIVI[-]PE RPETAPRILIS, or 'Commonwealth of the people of Glevum (Gloucester) [year] of the duoviri Perpetuus and Aprilis'. The same die has been recorded from 12 other sites in Gloucester, which is more than twice as many as the next most popular die (pers comm Peter Warry).

### Stone

- 6.23 A total of 193 fragments (60209g) of worked stone were recorded from 37 deposits. Included are 39 stone *tesserae*, recorded from 13 deposits, the majority of blue lias and a small number (2) in a hard white limestone. Of the remainder, the majority (129 fragments, recorded from 26 deposits), comprises sandstone roof tile fragments. This material together with a possible sandstone paving slab from layer 108 appears to derive from the Old Red series sandstones obtainable from the Forest of Dean. Material identified as probable building stone includes roughly-squared oolitic limestone (1260g) pieces from ditch 431 (fill 430; see Fig. 18), and

with less certainty three blue lias building 'blocks' (18755g) from layers 211 (two fragments) and 374 (Ra. 20). The assemblage includes a single worked stone object; a small and worn quern or millstone fragment of Old Red sandstone from ditch 431 (fill 430). This fragment features a deeply scored grooves seemingly in a segmented radial pattern.

***Painted wall plaster and mortar*** (E McSloy)

- 6.24 A total of 155 fragments of Roman wall plaster was recorded (13893g). The majority of fragments are small, mostly measuring  $<1000\text{mm}^2$ . Largest fragments (up to  $24000\text{mm}^2$ ) come from robbing debris layer 359 and robber trench 388 fill 363. Surface preservation is typically very good, the painted surfaces generally free from abrasion, and the pigments unaltered. The entire assemblage was examined and has been quantified according to fragment count and weight. Colour/colour combination and or patterning were also recorded, together with technological characteristics (colour and thickness of the mortar backing layers).
- 6.25 The large bulk of the painted plaster (139 fragments or 89.7%) was derived from Trench 3 deposits. The largest groups (34 to 38 fragments) were from deposits 342, 359 and 369; the large quantities of CBM and mortar from these suggesting they derive from one or more demolition deposit.

***Description: construction***

- 6.26 In terms of construction techniques, the use of two backing layers of mortar (*arriccio*) is typical, applied behind a thin plaster layer (*intonaco*). The final plaster layer is typically thin (c. 1mm), but is occasionally (three fragments from deposit 361), significantly thicker, c. 3-4mm. In only one instance, from layer 359, was there evidence for a re-application of the plaster scrim; in this instance as a polychrome (type 30) design over a monochrome red surface. Commonly the horizon between the primary (closest to the wall) undercoat mortar layer and the secondary levelling mortar layer, is clear; the primary mortar being coarser and containing abundant small stones. The finer levelling layer measures in the 8-15mm thickness range and most commonly 10-12mm. Where measurable, the undercoat is in the 10–45mm range, but most commonly 20-30mm thick. Where this survives the rear face of the undercoat is rough and suggestive of adhesion to rough masonry.

- 6.27 Four corner fragments, all of monochrome red, preserve outer surfaces angled at between 70–90°. These are assumed to have come from architectural features which might include doors, niches or window openings.

#### *Style/dating*

- 6.28 A range of colours and colour combinations were recorded (see Appendix B, Table 4 for colour types). Monochrome fragments are dominant, principally white (unpainted), red or yellow. Fragments featuring two colours, most commonly red/white are next most common. The most complex designs featuring three or four colour combinations (Table 4; types 7, 8, 9, 11, 19, 21, 23, 24, 30) are rare.
- 6.29 The levels of fragmentation means that reconstruction of the decorative designs represented is not possible. The range of colours (white, pink, yellow, black) among the monochrome fragments reflect the palette typical throughout the Roman period in Britain. Fragments with blocks of white and red, or yellow/white (some with a black or white interval) are presumed to be from in ‘panel schemes’, common throughout the period. Similarly, ‘marble effect’ polychrome designs with splashed pigments (types 13, 20 and 26) appear to be undiagnostic chronologically. In all cases the more complex designs are probably representative of ‘enlivened’ border designs, and figural or representational designs are not present.
- 6.30 The most elaborate occurs on a fragment from deposit 369 and consists of yellow, black and red bands, with the yellow elements overpainted by white diagonal strokes. The effect appears to be similar to that seen on a dado border from the villa at Sparsholt, Hants, which dates to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD (Davey and Ling 1983, 159). Viewed overall, the relatively unsophisticated character of the wall plaster is most consistent with dating in the 3rd or 4th centuries AD where such rougher techniques are usual.

#### *‘Graffito’*

- 6.31 A monochrome red-painted fragment from deposit 342 preserves a short length (c. 100mm) of a scratched zig-zag motif (see Fig. 18). It is highly unlikely that this was an intentional decorative element, and more likely represents a scratched ‘doodle’, added during the lifetime of the building the plaster adorned.

### *Discussion*

- 6.32 It is unclear whether the robbing debris and robber trench fills containing the bulk of the plaster described above relates to a single structure, although this is possible. Although not of the highest quality, the plaster is suggestive of a Romanised building (or buildings) of some sophistication, perhaps most likely a townhouse. As already noted, stylistic dating is made difficult by the long-lived nature of the simple designs represented. The later Roman dating (3rd or 4th centuries AD) suggested, is broadly consistent with the dating for the small quantities of pottery recorded from plaster-rich deposits 342, 359 and 369.

### *Mortar*

- 6.33 A total of 74 fragments (15832g) of mortar was recorded from 21 deposits (Appendix B). No detailed analysis of this material has been undertaken at this stage. Based on visual inspection, the majority consists of a buff-coloured gritty mortar which is not dissimilar to the coarse backing mortars associated with the (Roman) painted plaster described above. A smaller quantity (418g) consists of *opus signinum*; a hard Roman mortar with crushed tile inclusions. The largest quantities of Roman mortar were recorded from Trench 2 robbing debris 211, and Trench 3 deposits 359, 369 and 370. The material from deposit 211 contains a number of large mortar fragments (weighing up to 1700g), some preserving impressions *imbrex* and *tegula* tile forms, and thus likely to incorporate demolition waste from a tiled roof.
- 6.34 Mortar fragment Ra. 13, which is re-deposited in (medieval-dated) robber trench fill 365, is notable in preserving a regular triangular impression measuring c. 45mm x 45mm x 45mm and a portion of a second (see Fig. 18). The repeated 'design' appears to indicate a decorative use (*pers com* P. Davenport), perhaps as a crude form of architectural coving. Although unusual, use in this way is further indicated by the rear surface of this fragment which preserves flat surfaces at an approximate rough right angle.

### *Metal*

- 6.35 A total of 53 items of metal (1028g) were recorded from 25 deposits. Nine items of copper alloy were recorded, including two coins from robbing debris 374 and robber trench 457 (fill 409). These coins are likely to be later Roman (radiate or nummii) based on their size and dating to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD, but corrosion prevents a full identification. Probable casting waste was recorded from pit 405 (fill 406),

robber trench 443 (fill 411) and ditch fill 416. One item of lead alloy, a possible medieval chape or strap end, was recorded from pit 112 (fill 113).

- 6.36 A total of 43 items of iron were recorded from 21 deposits. The majority (22) are forged, flat-headed nails, for which only broad dating is possible. A total of 20 iron objects are recorded of indeterminable form and one sheet fragment was recorded from pit 110 (fill 111).

### **Other finds**

- 6.37 A total of nine fragments of fired clay (132g) were recorded from four deposits. The material is highly fragmentary and original function cannot be discerned.
- 6.38 A total of 13 fragments (66g) of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) were recorded from eight deposits. These consist of two partial bowls, one complete bowl and ten stem fragments. The complete bowl, from ditch 708 (fill 712) and the partial bowl from service trench 627 (fill 629) are both Oswald Type 18, dating to around 1660-80 (Oswald 1975). A partial bowl from layer 610 is almost certainly of Brosely type, with a splayed heel. It features a makers stamp with the initials IH.
- 6.39 A total of six fragments of glass (858g), plus two fragments of glass waste (15g) were recorded from seven deposits. Four fragments of blue/green-coloured glass are of probable Roman date and were recorded from four deposits. A fragment of a clear, mould blown glass vessel, probably a cup or similar of modern date, was recorded from layer 364 (Ra. 14). One almost complete glass bottle was recorded from fill 624. The vessel is a green glass wine bottle dating between the late 17th and early 18th centuries AD (Hume 1969). In addition, two fragments of glass waste were recorded from robber trench 443 (fill 411), but cannot be closely dated.
- 6.40 Two items of worked bone were recovered from two deposits. Ra. 8 is a buckle of uncertain date. Ra. 16. is a bone hairpin of Crummy Type 7 (Crummy 1979), with the head individually styled and representing a pinecone, dating to the Roman period.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### ***Animal Bone***

- 7.1 Animal bones numbering 732 fragments (17921g) was recovered through a combination of hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from 53 deposits dating from the Roman to post-medieval/modern periods (Appendix C). For the purpose of this report, the bones were identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996), and quantified by fragment count and weight. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone.
- 7.2 The material was well preserved but highly fragmented, displaying frequent historical damage. This has rendered 55% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep size mammal. However, it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) chicken (*Gallus sp.*), goose (*Anser sp.*) and red deer antler. Undated bone is not discussed beyond the information given in the Table 5 in Appendix C.

### ***Roman***

- 7.3 Accounting for 7% of the assemblage, a total of 54 fragments (1526g) were recovered from ditch 431 and make up layers 398 and 416, in association with artefacts dating to the Roman period. Cattle, sheep/goat, horse and dog were identified, all of which were commonly exploited species in this period (Baker and Worley, 2014). Of the 54 fragments, 18 were identified as cattle and eight as sheep/goat bones; both species are represented mostly by meat-poor skeletal elements such as the skull, loose molars or the bones of the lower limbs. While no actual cut and/or chop marks relating to butchery activity were observed, much of the bone shows impact scars and fracture patterns commonly seen in the waste from secondary butchery i.e. the dressing of a carcass into individual cuts of meat. In addition, a cow humerus shaft from deposit 416 is fractured in a manner indicative of marrow extraction. Horse and dog were each represented by only a single bone, respectively a fragment of mandible from ditch fill 430 and a femur from 416. Of note, the dog femur shows evidence of a fracture which has healed with no misalignment occurring as the broken portions fused back together. This would not have happened without a certain level of care, suggesting that this animal was a valued individual.



### *Medieval*

- 7.4 The medieval activity on site produced the largest amount of datable bone with 640 fragments (15,049g) accounting for 87% of the total assemblage. Bone was recovered from the fills of 22 pit, ditch and robber trench features and 25 layers within Trenches 1 to 6 with no one area producing a significant concentration of material. The bones of cattle dominate with 163 fragments (10,087g) recovered from 36 deposits. As with the earlier Roman phase, meat-poor skeletal elements were present but the medieval assemblage also included fragments of meat-rich bones such as the scapula, upper limbs and vertebra. Large, cleaver-like chop marks were common on the larger fragments as were small, repeated knife-like cuts seen on, for example, a fragment of scapula from layer 507 and on many of the cattle-size ribs and vertebra fragments. Taken together this is highly indicative of the stepped stages of butchery from the dressing of a carcass through to kitchen and meal waste.
- 7.5 A total of 66 sheep/goat bones (952g), were recovered from 25 deposits. As with the cattle remains, both meat-rich and meat-poor elements were present. No cut and/or chop marks were present but observable impact scars and fracture patterns suggest and origin in butchery waste.
- 7.6 Pig was the least abundant of the three major domestic species, with 32 fragments (549g) recovered from 17 deposits. Only meat poor elements were present and there was no observable evidence of butchery practice in the form of cut and/or chop marks. However, the bones identified originate only from the front portion of the animal, specifically the mandible, distal humerus, radius, ulna and the metacarpals (all bones of the lower forelimb). The complete absence of bone from anywhere else in the skeleton is intriguing and could have the potential to highlight deliberate dietary choices being made throughout the social spectrum. However, this pattern may also be a result of site taphonomy or the product of evaluation trenches exposing only a small portion of a much larger site.
- 7.7 A total of nine chicken bones (18g) were recovered from nine features. Although no cut marks were present the remains all come from either the wing or leg, so an origin in meal waste is likely. The remains of horse, dog and goose were also present with the former two species being identified from two fragments each and the latter, only one. As each of these were commonly exploited domestic animals during this period, their presence is to be expected (Baker and Worley, 2014).

However, due to their low recovery no inference can be drawn beyond species identification.

- 7.8 Red deer was identified from a single piece of antler (25g) recovered from layer 313. Two deep cut marks on this fragment suggest that the working of antler may have been taking place on site.

#### *Post-medieval and modern*

- 7.9 A total of 36 fragments (1220g) were recovered from Trenches 5 and 7. Cattle, sheep/goat and chicken were identified from deposits 523 and 524, the successive fills of ditch 529 in Trench 5. In Trench 7, pig was recovered from deposit 707 (the fill of ditch 708) along with a further fragment of sheep/goat from layer 711. No cut and/or chop marks were present but fracture patterns are suggestive of butchery waste.

#### *Human remains*

- 7.10 A single fragment of human bone (85g) was recovered from fill 415 within ditch 425, dating to the medieval period. The fragment was a left humerus of an adult individual. Canine gnaw marks were observed on the distal end of the bone. No grave cut was observed and no other human remains were recovered. Ditch 425 cut through earlier Roman features and it is proposed that the presence of this bone is residual in nature.

#### *Plant Macrofossils*

- 7.11 A series of nine environmental samples (192 litres of soil) were taken from a range of deposits within five trenches to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site as well as an indication of the local environment. Six of these samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (250 micron flot, 500 micron residue) and three by wet sieving (250 micron mesh size) (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.12 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of shells has also been recorded. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

- 7.13 The flots were of varying size with differing levels of waterlogged and charred material.

#### *Trench 2*

- 7.14 The deposit 206 (sample 5) within a medieval possible hearth contained a few fragments of indeterminate grain fragments and a fragment of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell. There was a relatively small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. There were also a small number of uncharred seeds of elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and a few fragments of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) within the assemblage. This small quantity of remains may well be representative of truncated hearth debris.

#### *Trench 3B*

- 7.15 A large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm were recovered from Roman occupation deposit 393 (sample 9), although no charred plant remains were recovered.
- 7.16 No waterlogged plant remains or aquatic snails were observed from this deposit. The small number of land snail shells included those of the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cochlicopa* sp., and the shade-loving species *Oxychilus cellarius*. This may be reflective of a dry long grass/wasteland environment in the vicinity.
- 7.17 This charred assemblage may be representative of a dump of waste material from industrial activity.

#### *Trench 5*

- 7.18 A small number of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, together with a few hazelnut shell fragments, were recovered from medieval pit 516 (samples 3 and 4). There was also a high number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm within the assemblage. There was an indication of some mineralisation process on some of this material.
- 7.19 Waterlogged material was preserved within these assemblages, in particular from upper fill 519 (sample 3). The assemblages included seeds of species indicative of a number of different environments in the wider area such as wet grassland/marshy edge as favoured by species such as sedge (*Carex* sp.) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.), of waste/rough ground indicated by species such as henbane (*Hyoscyamus*

*niger*), nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *Urtica urens*) and thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), of scrub/hedgerow/woodland edge shown by the presence of species such as hazelnut, buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), brambles (*Rubus* sp.), service tree (*Sorbus* sp.) and elder, and also some seeds which may be indicative of cess material such as fig (*Ficus carica*) and grape pips (*Vitis vinifera*). The cessy nature of the upper deposit will have assisted in the preservation of some of the material.

- 7.20 The large mollusc assemblage recovered from lower fill 520 (sample 4) included shells of intermediate and shade-loving species indicative of an environment of long grassland. The aquatic species ranged from those typical of moving water such as *Bithynia* sp. to those indicative of seasonal flooding and desiccation such as *Anisus leucostoma*. The smaller assemblage from upper fill 519 (sample 3) included shells of the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cornu aspersum* together with an aquatic assemblage which appears to be indicative of occasional flooding.
- 7.21 These mollusc assemblages seem to show that there was an area of long grass around the pit, which was wet but that it is likely to have become drier as it filled up. There were also fragments of mussel, oyster and egg shell noted within this pit, together with other debris from domestic and industrial activities.

#### Trench 6

- 7.22 A few charred free-threshing wheat grains and a grape pip were recovered from deposit 612 in undated ditch 613 (sample 1) together with a moderate quantity of charcoal fragments >2mm. This assemblage may be representative of a scattering of domestic waste. Free-threshing wheat is the predominant wheat in southern Britain from the Saxon period (Greig 1991).
- 7.23 The waterlogged material within this sample is dominated by seeds of sedge and is indicative of marshy wet grassland on the edge of this ditch. The aquatic species, in particular those of *Bithynia* sp., are predominant within the mollusc assemblage. The land snail assemblage would be compatible with a long grassland edge alongside the ditch while the aquatic assemblage points towards a permanently wet environment possibly of slow-moving well-oxygenated water.
- 7.24 The sample (2) from undated alluvial layer 614 that was cut by ditch 613 contained few charred remains. These included a rachis fragment and seeds of vetch/wild pea

(*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), together with a small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm.

- 7.25 The waterlogged seed assemblage is mainly indicative of waste/rough ground and the mollusc assemblage appears to be reflective of an open grassland environment with flood deposits.

#### *Trench 7*

- 7.26 The three samples from this trench were specifically taken to try to understand the formation processes of the deposits, the nature of the local environment and the possible function of the features. No charred plant remains were recorded in these samples although moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments > 2mm were present in all three samples.
- 7.27 The waterlogged assemblage from deposit 709 generally appears to be indicative of rough/waste ground. The mollusc assemblage may be indicative of an open grassland area with some seasonal flooding. The waterlogged and small assemblage from deposit 721 appears to be reflective of a similar environment.
- 7.28 Seeds of celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) are dominant within the assemblage from deposits 705 within 16th-18th century ditch 708 (sample 8). This species favours marshy fields, ditches, ponds and stream side environments. Water-plantain (*Alisma* sp.), which was also present in this assemblage, is found in or by ponds, ditches, canals and slow rivers. The mollusc assemblage appears to be more indicative of occasional flooding rather than a permanently wet environment. A few ostracods were also recorded from this deposit.
- 7.29 There was no evidence of any industrial waste within these samples and little domestic refuse.

#### *Summary*

- 7.30 These assemblages appear to show that there is some evidence for industrial waste and activities in some areas of the site. There is only a relatively small amount of domestic waste preserved in these samples.
- 7.31 The assemblages demonstrate that there is waterlogged preservation in areas of the site and the mollusc information has provided some information on the nature of the

various aquatic environments ranging of permanent slow-moving water to areas of occasional flooding. Ostracods and insect remains also appear to survive in some areas of the site.

- 7.32 This information shows that if further work takes place on the site, it may be possible to address questions on the nature of industrial or domestic activities on the site as well as an indication of the local landscape and aquatic environments through careful environmental sampling. This would add to the understanding of this area of Gloucester.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation has been successful in establishing the extent, quality, character and date of archaeological remains encountered within Trenches 1 to 7. The sequences identified encompass potential natural sands and riverine alluvium, the Roman defensive circuit, Roman town houses, Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval deposits including probable castle ditches, and post-medieval and modern structural remains. The results provide valuable additional information on the Roman, medieval and later development of the site.
- 8.2 Potentially natural, mineralised, sands were encountered within Trench 3B, but no natural substrate has been encountered at the limit of excavation within any of the other trenches. Possible riverine alluvium 614 was noted towards the southern end of Trench 6, which lies adjacent to the River Severn, although the date and character of this deposit remains uncertain until planned borehole investigations within the site are undertaken.

### ***Prehistoric***

- 8.3 No artefacts or features of prehistoric date were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

### ***Roman***

- 8.4 Extensive and relatively well-preserved Roman deposits were encountered within Trenches 1, 2, 3A, 3B, 4 and 5.

### *The Roman defensive circuit*

- 8.5 Part of the western defensive circuit associated with the 1st-century AD Roman military fortress and the subsequent civilian *colonia* was revealed in Trench 4. Here, truncated rampart deposits, construction/robber trench 457 and medieval robber trench 443, revealed at the limit of excavation presumably identify the robbed line of a north-east/south-west-aligned masonry wall. Previous archaeological excavation of the contemporary defensive circuit immediately south of East Gate (Heighway 1983), and also on the line of the western defences at 13-17 Berkeley Street and within the current car park (Hurst 1972 and Atkins 1990 respectively), identified numerous modifications between the 1st and late 3rd or 4th centuries AD (Hurst 1986) and a similarly complex sequence may be anticipated within the present site. Certainly artefacts recovered from the two later intrusions (457 and 443) cutting the rampart deposits include Roman pottery dating to the mid 1st to 2nd-centuries AD and to the mid 3rd to 4th-centuries AD. Comparable *in-situ* rampart deposits have previously been identified immediately south-west of Trench 4 (Atkins 1990, 5) and also to the north at Berkeley Street (Hurst 1972, 35-7). It is also noteworthy that two phases of intrusion cutting into the original rampart deposits were identified during the Berkeley Street excavations that bear comparison to intrusions 457 and 443 revealed during the current works. It remains undetermined whether the earlier of these features, 457, is indicative of later Roman modification to the defensive circuit, most probably for the insertion of a later phase of City wall, or whether it is representative of post Roman, and therefore most probably 11th century, robbing of the structure.
- 8.6 In addition to the surviving rampart deposits and robbed walling, the successive gravel and limestone surfaces identified in Trench 4 immediately north-west of robber trench 443 may represent a metalled berm or extra-mural roadway associated with the western defensive circuit. Such an interpretation correlates with previous archaeological findings for metalling outwith the northern and eastern Roman defences (Hurst 1974, 14-5) and more locally with the limestone metalling noted by Atkins (1990, 5) immediately to the south of the current Trench 4. Beyond this metalling, probable ditch silts, identified below the level of the water table and of uncertain extent, may represent evidence for a Roman defensive ditch associated with either the initial military fortress defences or with one or more phases of defences relating to the subsequent civilian town. The recovery of small quantities of 11th to 13th-century pottery from within the Roman defensive ditch fills does raise the possibility that this ditch was still visible in the 11th century. Such evidence

would seemingly support Hurst's contention that the western defences were still extant until the late 11th/early 12th century (Hurst 1972, 37). The Roman defensive ditch in Trench 4 had largely been masked by a large ditch, 425, associated with the 12th-century AD castle.

#### *Roman town houses*

- 8.7 Roman building remains, represented by robbed wall footings and walls, make-up layers and floors, were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3A and 3B. Possible Roman layers noted at the limit of excavation within the south-eastern part of Trench 5 may also identify an area of Roman occupation. The locations and alignments of the surviving wall footings and robber trenches are consistent with results from previous archaeological investigations adjacent to, and indeed within, the site that also revealed robbed Roman buildings (Darvill 1988, Parry and Reilly 1996). Although pottery recovered in association with these uppermost structural remains is predominantly of Late Roman date (3rd and 4th centuries AD), there is evidence within Trenches 2, 3A and 3B for multiple phases of building. Again such evidence was identified by Darvill during the preceding excavations adjacent to Trench 2. The recovery of abundant CBM, including box flue fragments, stone roof and floor tiles, painted wall plaster (including a fragment of decorative moulding) and *tesserae* all suggest that well-appointed town house buildings are present within the areas examined. It is also of note that a further example of stamped tile from the municipal Gloucester tiling was recovered from Blackfriars area, adding to the increasing corpus of similarly stamped tiles from this location.

#### *Roman quayside*

- 8.8 No firm evidence for structures associated with the postulated second, westernmost, Roman quayside was encountered within Trench 5. The stony deposits of probable Roman origin that were noted at the limit of excavation towards the south-eastern end of the trench remain of uncertain character. However, they do not correlate in form with the robbed, 6m wide, probable Roman quayside wall noted at 10 Lower Quay Street (Garrod 1984), nor with the massive masonry platform and limestone block wall recorded on the Westgate Flats site further north in Lower Quay Street (Hurst 1974). It is most probable that these deposits area associated with the area of Roman occupation that was previously recorded 10m to the north during archaeological monitoring at the junction of Quay Street and Lower Quay Street (Hunter 1985).



### **Anglo-Saxon**

- 8.9 No definitive evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation or activity was encountered during the current works. By contrast, the previous excavations at 28-32 Commercial Road, immediately north-west of Trench 2, identified evidence for mid 4th to 7th-century AD occupation as well as Late Saxon/Norman (6th to mid 11th-century AD) activity (Darvill 1988).
- 8.10 The robbing debris and robber trenches encountered within Trenches 1, 2, 3A, 3b and 4 conceivably includes immediately post-Roman activity. Certainly several phases of robbing activity have been noted (including a robber trench in Trench 2 cut down through earlier bands of robbing-related debris). Pottery of 11th to 13th-century AD date was recovered from the robber trenches within Trenches 3A, 3B and 4 from soil and clay horizons within Trench 2, and from deposits or ditch fills within Trench 3A. It remains conceivable that some of this demolition and robbing of the Roman buildings may date to the Anglo-Saxon period and/or to the documented clearance of pre-existing buildings in advance of the construction of the first, Norman, castle.

### **Medieval**

#### *The Norman motte and bailey castle*

- 8.11 The debris deposits within Trenches 2, 3A, 3B and 4, discussed above, containing 11th to 13th-century AD pottery may identify extensive early medieval robbing of Roman buildings for salvageable building materials. In addition, the undated pitting within Trench 1 may also date to the medieval period. Previously excavated evidence for the Norman castle bailey and associated ditch(es) (Darvill 1988, Atkins 1990, Parry and Reilly 1996) suggests that Trenches 1, 2 and 3A all lie within the area of the 11th-century AD motte and bailey castle. Deposits 312 and 313, both containing 11th to 13th-century AD, identified at the southern limit of Trench 3a may represent the fills associated with the Norman castle's ditch. The southern limit of this defensive ditch was previously identified immediately south of Trench 3A (Parry and Reilly 1996).
- 8.12 Clay layer 234 (and successive deposits) in Trench 2 bears comparison with the re-deposited lias clay previously noted south-east of the site beneath Ladybellegate Street and within the Blackfriars complex (Garrod 1972). In both instances this, albeit much thicker, clay deposit was interpreted as a deliberate levelling deposit associated with the construction of the motte and bailey castle. Alternatively,

overlying lias deposit 204/230 identified throughout much of the central and northern extent of Trench 2 may actually represent this levelling horizon, although similar deposits, both in terms of composition and stratigraphic sequence, identified immediately to the west were interpreted as possibly being associated with the deliberate razing of Barbican Hill in the post-medieval period (Darvill 1988).

#### *The 12th-century stone-built castle*

- 8.13 The current works lay on or outwith the defensive circuit associated with the stone-built, early 12th century AD, castle. Consequently no domestic, structural elements within the castle precinct were encountered during the current works (recent evaluation works at Gloucester Prison have helped clarify the location of its stone keep and walls (CA 2016a). It is noteworthy that no evidence for a continuation of the substantial stone-built curtain wall that was previously recorded during a watching brief at the prison (Garrod 1986) was recorded in Trench 6. Rather, evidence for north-east/south-west-aligned ditch 613 was exposed at the southern extent of the trench, as well as further probable fills associated with a presumably outer castle ditch throughout the remainder of the trench. Such evidence suggests that the castle's curtain wall may survive further to the south than originally anticipated by Hurst, between the extant prison and the south-west corner of Quayside House. The two ditches exposed in Trench 6 are interpreted as the inner and outer castle ditches. The recovery of solely post-medieval artefacts from the outer ditch fills most probably reflects the longevity of this boundary rather than later re-use.
- 8.14 Although only partially exposed, and currently undated, it is conceivable that silty deposits 709/710 at the limit of excavation within Trench 7 represent fills associated with the 12th-century castle outer ditch, that was subsequently cut by post-medieval ditch 708, recut 706 and brick wall 704. The latter re-incarnations of this boundary correlate closely in location and alignment with a post-medieval boundary depicted on cartographic sources from the 17th and 18th centuries that records the boundary between the Crown's castle grounds and City of Gloucester land (the 'Bare Land'). The medieval ditch fills recorded within the western half of Trench 4, marking a continuation of the outer castle ditch, are perhaps associated with north-east/south-west-aligned ditches previously identified south-west of Trench 4 (Donel 1999).
- 8.15 Evidence for domestic, non-castle related medieval activity was very limited during the current trenching. Probable medieval hearths were identified within Trench 2 set

upon a soil horizon containing 11th to 12th-century AD pottery and were subsequently cut by a pit 208 containing 12th to 13th-century AD pottery. It therefore remains undetermined whether the hearths are associated with activity contemporary with the motte and bailey castle or with re-settlement once the 12th-century castle had been established closer to the river frontage

- 8.16 Within Trench 5, adjacent to Quay Street, evidence for later medieval activity was identified. Ditch 530 and associated recut 529 are aligned perpendicular to Quay Street and may represent former property boundaries encroaching onto the former 'Bare Lands'. The two adjacent pits, 516 and 531, are also noteworthy. Both seemingly contained a lining or barrel, evident solely by a surviving 'halo' of fill. It is tempting to associate activity within these pits with the tanning and dyeing industry that has previously been identified along Lower Quay Street (formerly Walkers Lane).

#### ***Post-medieval and modern***

- 8.17 Soil horizons noted within Trenches 3A, 3B, 4, 5 and 7 may relate to the documented 'Bare Lands', Castle Gardens and the grounds associated with Bearland House. In most instances these deposits were sealed by modern levelling deposits and hard surfacing.
- 8.18 Within Trench 5 a post-medieval cobbled surface 510 and stone wall footing 505 correlate closely with cartographic depictions of the former Globe Inn that previously fronted Quay Street. Also within this trench footing 504 is associated with the former Gloucester Gas Works Gasometer. Within Trench 7 foundations and extant walling associated with the former Barracks building (demolished prior to construction of Quayside House) were present.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Michael Joyce and by Sara-Jayne Boughton, Eduardo Cabrera, Ray Holt, Andy Hurst, Juan Marino, Dan Sausins and Pete Searle. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Andy Clark, Katie Marsden, Ed McSloy, and Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Leo Hartley and Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled by

Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	101	Layer		Topsoil	Brown silt-clay	>9	>2.3	0.2
1	102	Layer		Dump deposit	Fragmentary brick	>9	>2.3	1.2
1	103	Layer		Floor	Concrete floor	>9	>2.3	0.2
1	104	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown fragmentary limestone and CBM	>1.3	>0.7	0.05
1	105	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown fragmentary limestone and CBM	>3.5	>2.3	
1	106	Layer		Soil horizon	Green-brown gritty clay-sand, cress-tinged.	>9	>2.3	0.18
1	107	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown stony clay-sand	>1.3	>0.9	0.3
1	108	Layer		Soil horizon	Green-brown clay-sand	>1.3	>0.9	0.15
1	109	Layer		Floor	Cream to grey stone, sands and gravels with crushed mortar	>1.3	>0.45	
1	110	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, gently-sloping sides and concave base	>0.88	0.78	0.18
1	111	Fill	110	Pit fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>0.88	0.78	0.18
1	112	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steeply-sloping side and concave base	>1.72	>0.28	0.18
1	113	Fill	112	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown clay-silt	>1.72	>0.28	0.18
1	114	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steeply-sloping side and flat base	>2	>1	>1.25
1	115	Fill	114	Pit fill	Green-brown clay-silt	>2	>1	>1.25
1	116	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>2.8	>2.3	0.4
1	117	VOID						
1	118	Layer		Make-up	Mid orange-brown clay-silt with CBM	>0.6	>1	>0.32
1	119	Layer		Make-up	Light orange-brown clay-silt with CBM	>1	>0.88	0.85
1	120	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown to black humic sand-clay	>9	>2.3	1
2	201	Layer		Car park surface	Modern tarmacadam	>15	>2.3	0.05
2	202	Layer		Car park make-up	Modern concrete surface	>15	>2.3	0.15
2	203	Layer		Car park make-up	Modern make-up layer	>15	>2.3	0.3
2	204	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-blue Lias clay.	>12.5	>2.3	0.3
2	205	Layer		? hearth	Orange clay-sand ? hearth deposit	0.6	>0.35	0.05
2	206	Layer		? hearth	Dark brown to black silt-clay	>1	>0.55	0.03
2	207	Layer		? hearth	Orange sands	0.3	0.2	0.04
2	208	Cut		Pit	Linear edge, steeply-sloping, concave base: partially exposed	>1	>2.2	0.5
2	209	Fill	208	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown clay-sand	>1	>2.2	0.5
2	210	Layer		?Pit fill	Dark grey-brown clay-sand		>2.2	
2	211	Layer		?robbing waste	Yellow-cream and dark brown to black stony clay-sand	>1.2	>0.7	0.25-0.45
2	212	Cut		Construction cut	Straight, vertical, cut for modern ?basement	>3	>2.2	>3.1
2	213	Fill	212	Basement backfill	Dark brown sand-clay and abundant modern materials, including brick, concrete, wood and plastic	>3	>2.2	3.1
2	214	Layer		Basement floor	Modern concrete floor of basement	>3	>2.2	
2	215	Structure		Basement walls	Brick-built walls of basement	>3	>2.2	0.3
2	216	Layer		?robbing waste	Grey-brown silt-clay and yellow mortar fragments	>1.2	>0.7	0.05

2	217	Layer		?robbing waste	Dark brown to black gritty clay-sand	>1.2	>0.7	0.2
2	218	Cut		robber trench	Linear edge, steeply-sloping, concave base: partially exposed	>1.2	>0.4	0.85
2	219	Fill	218	robber trench fill	Grey-brown to black gritty clay-silt with mortar fragments	>1.2	>0.4	0.85
2	220	Structure		Floor	Cream-yellow gravels, crushed mortar and limestone fragments	>1	>0.7	0.15
2	221	Structure		Floor	Light brown gritty clay	>0.2	>0.2	0.05
2	222	Structure		Floor	Yellow sands and gravels	>0.2	>0.2	>0.1
2	223	Cut		Construction cut for wall footing	Linear, NW/SE-aligned, steeply-sloping.	>1.2	>0.7	>0.25
2	224	Fill	223	Construction trench backfill	Yellow-orange sands and sandstone and limestone pieces	>1.2	>0.7	
2	225	Structure	223	Wall footing	Three surviving course of limestone bonded with a yellow sandy mortar	>0.9	>0.3	0.35
2	226	Fill	223	Construction trench backfill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.2	0.1	0.05
2	227				VOID			
2	228	Structure		Floor	Cream-white mortar	>0.5	>0.02	0.04
2	229	Structure		Floor make-up	Yellow-cream to grey-brown clay with mortar and fragmentary sandstone	>0.5	>0.3	0.2
2	230	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-blue Lias clay	>1	>1	0.2-0.45
2	231	Layer		Soil horizon	Grey-brown gritty, stony, clay-silt	>1	>1	0.25
2	232	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, concave base	>0.65	>0.65	0.95
2	233	Fill	232	Pit fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>0.65	>0.65	0.95
2	234	Layer		?motte construction	Green to blue-grey Lias clay	>1	>1	0.7
2	235	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep near vertical sides, flat base	>0.85	>0.55	1.05
2	236	Fill		Pit fill	Green clay	>0.85	>0.55	0.25
2	237	Fill		Pit fill	Yellow-brown to black stony, gravelly, clay	>0.85	>0.55	0.8
2	238	Layer		Soil horizon	Green-brown gritty clay-sand	>0.6	>0.6	>0.2
2	239	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-blue Lias clay	>1	>1	0.38
2	240	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown clay-silt	>1	>1	0.26
2	241	Fill	242	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>0.72	>0.48	0.96
2	242	Cut		Pit	Circular, near vertical sides, flat base	>0.72	>0.48	0.96
2	243	Fill	246	robber trench fill	Mid orange-brown clay-silt	>1	>0.44	0.37
2	244	Structure		Wall footing	NE/SW aligned, limestone pieces,	>1	>0.32	0.22
2	245	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid orange-brown clay-silt	>1	>0.68	0.48
2	246	Cut		robber trench	NE/SW aligned, moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1	>0.44	0.37
2	247	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown clay-silt	>1	>0.68	0.1
2	248	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown stony clay-silt	>1	>0.68	>0.08
2	249	Fill	242	Pit fill	Mid brown-grey clay-silt	>1	0.72	0.49
2	250	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid grey-brown stony clay-silt	>1	0.55	0.29
3A	301	Layer		Car park surface	Tarmacadam	>18	>2.3	0.16
3A	302	Layer		Make-up	Orange sands and gravels	>18	>2.3	0.12
3A	303	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown to black gritty clay-sand	>18	>2.3	0.26
3A	304	Fill	306	Construction cut fill	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	1.2	2.2	0.88
3A	305	Structure		Footing	Grey concrete	>2.3	0.8	0.6
3A	306	Cut		Construction cut	Linear, E/W-aligned, not excavated	>2.3	1.2	
3A	307	Fill	309	Construction cut fill	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	>2.3	1.2	0.84



3A	308	Structure		Footing	Grey concrete	>2.3	1.2	0.58
3A	309	Cut		Construction cut	Linear, E/W-aligned, not excavated	>2.3	1.2	0.88
3A	310	Fill	311	Pit fill	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	1.06	>0.88	0.15
3A	311	Cut		Pit	Square, gently-sloping sides.	1.06	>0.88	0.15
3A	312	Layer		Soil horizon or ditch fill	Grey-green silt-clay	>2.7	>2.3	0.02
3A	313	Layer		Soil horizon or ditch fill	Dark grey-black clay-silt	>1	>2	0.11
3A	314	Layer		Soil horizon	Green-grey silt-clay	>6	>2.2	
3A	315	Layer		Soil horizon	Green-grey silt-clay	>3	>2.2	
3A	316	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	>6	>2	0.59
3A	317	Structure		Wall footing	NW/SE aligned limestone blocks	>2	0.66	0.25
3A	318	Structure		Floor	Cream-white mortar	>0.45	>0.17	0.04
3A	319	Layer		Make-up	Orange sands/grits	>0.5	>0.3	0.06
3A	320	Layer		Silts	Cream-white to grey clay-silt	>0.5	>0.4	0.02
3A	321	Layer		Silts	Black charcoal-rich clay-silt	>0.5	>0.4	0.05
3A	322	Layer		Floor	Yellow-brown clay	>0.5	>0.4	0.03
3A	323	Layer		Make-up	Light brown sand-clay	>0.5	>0.4	0.1
3A	324	Layer		Silts	Grey-brown clay-silt	>0.5	>0.4	0.03
3A	325	Layer		Floor	Yellow-brown gravelly sand-clay	>0.5	0.4	0.14
3A	326	Layer		Make-up	Orange-brown stony clay-sand	>1.8	>0.5	
3A	327	Structure		Wall footing	NW/SE aligned limestone pieces and sandy-mortar	>0.5	>0.3	>0.2
3A	328	Cut		Robber trench	NW/SE aligned, vertical edges and flat base	>2.3	3.26	0.75
3A	329	Fill	328	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown stony clay-sand	>2.3	2.4	0.28
3A	330	Fill	328	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown gritty clay-sand	>2.3	3	0.5
3A	331	Fill	328	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>2.3	2.6	0.26
3A	332	Cut		Robber trench	NW/SE-aligned, steeply-sloping sides.	>2.3	>1.3	0.65
3A	333	Fill	332	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown gritty clay-silt	>2.3	>1.3	0.65
3A	334	Fill	332	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown stony-gravel	>2.3	>1.3	
3A	335	Layer		Make-up	Mid brown-orange clay	>0.3	>2	0.28
3A	336	Layer		Make-up	Yellow-brown stony clay	>0.5	>1	
3A	337	Layer		Make-up	Mid orange-grey silt-clay		>0.6	0.27
3A	338	Layer		Make-up	Yellow-brown stony clay	>0.5	>1	
3A	339	Layer		Make-up	Mid yellow-brown silt-sand	>0.5	>0.5	0.07
3A	340	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE-aligned, steeply-sloping sides.	>0.5	>0.5	>0.1
3A	341	Fill	340	Construction cut fill	Light yellow-brown silt-sand	>0.5	>0.5	>0.1
3A	342	Layer		Dump deposit	Light cream-brown silt-sand with abundant mortar, plaster and fragmentary limestone	>2.3	>2	0.1
3A	343	Layer		Make-up	Dark yellow-brown stony silt-clay	>1.4	>0.6	0.2
3A	344	Layer		Occupation deposit	Dark brown-black clay-silt	>1.4	>0.6	0.3
3A	345	Layer		Make-up	Cream-brown clay-sand	>1.5	>0.6	
3A	346	Cut		Pit	Irregularly-shaped, gently-sloping sides.	>0.98	>1.05	0.37
3A	347	Cut		Pit	Rectangular, vertical-sides and flat base	>1.5	>1	0.9
3A	348	Fill	346	Pit fill	Dark grey-black clay-silt	>0.98	>1.05	0.37
3A	349	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-black stony clay-silt	>1.5	>0.56	0.15
3A	350	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid grey-green silt-clay	>1.5	>0.56	0.3
3A	351	Fill	355	Pit fill	Yellow-green silt-clay	3.72	>0.46	0.12

3A	352	Fill	355	Pit fill	Mid grey-brown silt-clay	>6	>0.88	0.32
3A	353	Fill	355	Pit fill	light brown-orange silt-clay	>6	>2.3	0.52
3A	354	Fill	355	Pit fill	Light grey-orange clay	>6	0.4	0.2
3A	355	Cut		Pit	linear pit, not fully exposed	>6	>2	0.69
3A	356	Fill	347	Pit fill	Dark grey-black clay-silt	>1.5	>1	0.9
3A	357	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, not excavated	2	>0.6	
3A	358	Fill	317	Pit fill	Dark grey-black clay-silt	2	0.6	
3B	359	Layer		Dump deposit	Yellow-brown silt-sand with abundant limestone fragments	1.5	>1.5	0.18
3B	360	Fill	388	Robber trench fill	Mid blue-grey silt-clay	>2	>1.35	0.19
3B	361	Fill	388	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown gravelly gritty sand-clay	>2.3	1.2	0.17
3B	362	Fill	388	Robber trench fill	Blue-grey gritty-clay	>2.3	1.8	0.32
3B	363	Fill	388	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown clay-sand	>2.3	1.15	0.05
3B	364	Layer		Dump deposit	Light grey-brown clay-sand	>0.6	1.5	0.1
3B	365	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown to black gravel-sand	>2.3	0.85	0.4
3B	366	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown gritty clay-sand	>2.3	1.15	0.13
3B	367	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown gritty sandy-clay	>2.3	1.4	0.13
3B	368	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown gravelly clay-sand	>2.3	1.4	0.1
3B	369	Layer		Dump deposit	Limestone fragments, fragmentary plaster and grey-brown clay-sand	>2.3	>1.9	0.15
3B	370	Layer		Dump deposit	Mid green-grey sand-silt	2.6	2	0.26
3B	371	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with steeply-sloping sides and concave base	>1.35	>0.96	0.52
3B	372	Fill	371	pit fill	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	>1.35	>0.96	0.23
3B	373	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid grey-brown silt-sand	>2	0.72	0.04
3B	374	Layer		Dump deposit	Yellow-grey fragmentary limestone and CBM	>2	0.8	0.16
3B	375	Layer	381	Dump deposit	Dark grey-black clay sand-silt	>0.5	1.26	0.12
3B	376	Layer	381	Dump deposit	Dark grey-green silt-sand	2.52	>0.5	0.28
3B	377	Layer	381	Dump deposit	Mid grey-brown silt-sand	>0.84	>0.5	0.08
3B	378	Layer		Floor	Light yellow-brown silt-sand	2.2	>0.5	
3B	379	Layer		Make-up	Mid grey-brown clay silt-sand	>3.3	>2	>0.02
3B	380	Layer		?Make-up	Mid range-brown silt-sand	>0.42	>0.2	
3B	381	Cut		Pit or hollow	Irregularly-shaped, only partially exposed.	>6	>2	0.47
3B	382	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey green-brown clay silt-sand	>3.5	>2	0.2
3B	383	Cut		Robber trench	NE/SW-aligned, steep near vertical sides.	>2	1.1	>0.2
3B	384	Fill	383	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown silt-sand	>2	>1.1	>0.2
3B	385	Layer		Make-up	Mid to light yellow-brown stony silt-sand	>2	1.55	
3B	386	Cut		Pit	Irregularly-shaped, not excavated	>1.66	>0.58	
3B	387	Fill	386	Pit fill	Dark grey clay sand-silt	>1.66	>0.58	
3B	388	Cut		Robber trench	NE/SW-aligned, steep near vertical sides.	>2.3	2.05	1.35
3B	389	Fill	388	Robber trench fill	Dark brown to black sand-clay	>2.3	1.2	0.05
3B	390	Structure	391	Wall footing	Sandstone pieces, unmortared.	>0.6	0.5	>0.2
3B	391	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW-aligned, steep near vertical sides.	>0.6	0.5	>0.2
3B	392	Layer		Make-up	Mid brown clay-sand	>0.5	>0.01	

3B	393	Layer		Occupation deposit	Dark brown to black gritty sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.15
3B	394	Layer		Floor	Grey-yellow gravels	>0.6	>0.01	0.13
3B	395	Layer		Make-up	Grey-brown sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.1
3B	396	Layer		?Make-up	Red-brown clay	>0.6	>0.01	>0.1
3B	397	Layer		Make-up	Orange-brown gritty clay-sand	>2.3	>1	0.35
3B	398	Layer		Make-up	Grey-brown clay-sand	>0.6	>0.01	0.23
3B	399	Layer		Make-up/floor	Yellow-brown stony sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.13
3B	3100	Layer		Occupation deposit	Dark grey to black charcoal	>0.6	>0.01	0.1
3B	3101	Layer		Floor	Yellow-brown gravelly-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.05
3B	3102	Layer		Make-up	Yellow sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.1
3B	3103	Layer		Occupation deposit	Dark brown to black gritty sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	>0.1
3B	3104				VOID			
3B	3105	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown gritty clay-sand	>2.3	0.95	0.1
3B	3106	Cut		Robber trench	NE/SW-aligned, vertical sides and flat base	>2.3	1.4	1.65
3B	3107	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown gritty clay-sand	>2.3	1.35	0.12
3B	3108	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown gravelly clay-sand	>2.3	1.4	0.06
3B	3109	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Light grey-brown gravelly clay-sands	>2.3	1.4	0.11
3B	3110	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Grey clay-sand	>2.3	>1.4	0.04
3B	3111	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow sands and gravels	>2.3	1.4	0.12
3B	3112	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown gravelly clay-sand	>2.3	1.4	0.05
3B	3113	Fill	3106	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown stony clay-sand	>2.3	0.85	0.4
3B	3114	Structure	3115	Wall footing	Single sandstone piece, set horizontally at base of construction trench 3115	0.12	0.18	0.12
3B	3115	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW-aligned, vertical sides and flat base	>2.3	0.7	>0.6
3B	3116	Structure		?floor or footing	Single course of unmortared limestone slabs	>0.6	0.95	0.05
3B	3117	Layer		Make-up	Yellow-brown sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.35
3B	3118	Layer		Floor	Yellow gravels	>0.6	>0.01	0.05
3B	3119	Layer		Make-up	Grey-brown gravelly sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.12
3B	3120	Layer		Occupation deposit	Dark grey to black sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.22
3B	3121	Layer		Floor	Yellow sand-clay	>0.6	>0.01	0.2
3B	3122	Layer		?natural	Orange-brown clay-sand	>0.6	>0.01	>0.5
3B	3123	Layer		Make-up	Yellow-brown gravels, CBM and plaster fragments	>0.6	>0.3	0.1
3B	3124	Layer		Make-up	Grey gritty clay-sand	>0.6	>0.01	0.2
3B	3125	Layer		Floor or robbing debris	Grey sandstone tile fragments.	1.3	1.1	
3B	3126	Layer		Car park surface	Tarmacadam	>20	>2.3	0.04
3B	3127	Layer		Make-up	Mid orange-brown clay-silt with fragmentary brick	>20	>2.3	0.26
3B	3128	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown clay-silt	>20	>2.3	
3B	3129	Fill	371	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	1.35	0.96	0.15
3B	3130	Fill	371	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown sand-silt	1.35	0.96	0.14
3B	3131	Layer		Make-up	Grey-brown sand-silt	>1.35	>0.96	>0.26

4	401	Layer		Car park surface	Tarmacadam	>15	>2.3	0.05
4	402	Layer		Car park surface	Yellow gravels	>14	>2.3	0.05
4	403	Layer		Make-up	Yellow-brown fragmentary brick and sandstone	>29	>2.3	0.8
4	404	Layer		Soil horizon	Grey-brown sand-clay	>29	>2.3	0.65
4	405	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steep near vertical edges.	3	>1.2	>1.1
4	406	Fill	405	Pit fill	Grey-brown sand silt-clay	3	>1.2	>1.1
4	407	Layer		Rampart deposit	Orange-red sand.	>1.4	>0.6	
4	408	Fill	457	Robber trench fill	Yellow limestone fragments	>2.25	>1.3	0.2
4	409	Fill	457	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>1.2	>2.25	0.2
4	410	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Yellow grey-brown clay-sand	>2.3		0.35
4	411	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.25	>0.7	0.18
4	412	Fill	413	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown clay-sand	1.05	1.05	0.55
4	413	Cut		Pit	Circular, steep near vertical sides and flat base	1.05	1.05	1.05
4	414	Fill	413	Pit fill	Light grey-brown gritty clay-sand	1.05	1.05	0.5
4	415				as 426			
4	416	Layer		?ditch fill	Dark brown to black gritty silt-clay		>2.25	0.45
4	417	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, gently-sloping sides and concave base	0.9	0.8	0.3
4	418	Fill		Pit fill	Yellow-orange clays and sand-silt	0.9	0.8	0.3
4	419				as 453			
4	420				VOID			
4	421				VOID			
4	422				VOID			
4	423	Cut		Pitting	Irregular/poorly discernible area of pitting	>2.25	>3	0.52
4	424	Fill		Pit fill	Green grey-brown gritty silt-clay	>2.25	>3	
4	425	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW-aligned cut: not excavated.	>2.25		>0.25
4	426	Fill		Ditch fill	Dark brown to black sandy, gritty, clay	>2.25		>0.5
4	427	Fill	425	Ditch fill	Yellow-grey gritty silt-clay	>0.8	0.6	0.52
4	428	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-black cinder	>29	>2.3	0.45
4	429	Fill	431	Ditch fill	Cream-yellow stony clay-sand	>2.25		
4	430	Fill	431	Ditch fill	Green-brown silt-sand	>2.25		
4	431	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW-aligned, only partially exposed	>2.25	>13	>0.25
4	432	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>0.95		0.16
4	433	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown to black silt-sand	>1.1		0.1
4	434	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown gritty-sand	>1.18		0.08
4	435	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>1.4		0.08
4	436	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>1		0.07
4	437							
4	438	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown clay-sand	>2.1		0.08
4	439	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Yellow-brown clay-sand	>1.8		0.12

4	440	Layer	443	Robber trench fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.5		0.3
4	441	Fill	457	Robber trench fill	Dark grey-brown gritty stony clay-sand	>0.7	>0.3	0.25
4	442	Layer		Rampart deposit	Orange sands	>1.27	>2.25	>0.5
4	443	Cut		Robber trench	NE/SW-aligned with vertical sides and flat base	>2.25	3.3	
4	444	Cut		Service trench	NE/SW-aligned with vertical sides and flat base	>2.25	0.45	0.05
4	445	Fill	444	Service trench fill	Dark brown to black ashy gravels	>2.25	0.45	0.05
4	446	Fill	431	Ditch fill	Green-brown gritty clay-silt			
4	447	Structure		Drain edge?	Linear arrangement of limestone pieces	>2.25	0.2	0.12
4	448	Structure		Kerb	Linear arrangement of pitched limestone pieces	>2.25	0.2	0.1
4	449	Layer		Make-up	Pinkish yellow-brown sands and gravels	>1.05	>1.05	
4	450	Layer		Make-up/surface	Cream-white crushed limestone	>1.2	>1.2	0.4
4	451	Layer		Silts	Grey-brown sand-silts	>0.7	>0.54	0.06
4	452	Layer		Surface	Yellow-orange gravels	>1.2	>2.05	0.03
4	453	Layer		Dump deposit	Grey-brown stony clay-sand	>2.25	2.7	0.45
4	454	Layer		Surface	Yellow-brown crushed limestone	>1.2	>1.2	0.03
4	455	Layer		Silts	Grey-brown clay-silt	>0.9	>0.6	0.05
4	456	Layer		Surface	Yellow-brown crushed limestone	>0.9	>0.6	0.04
4	457	Cut		Robber trench	NE/SW-aligned with gently-sides and concave base	>0.45	>1.3	0.6
4	458	Fill	457	Robber trench fill	Green-brown clay-sand	0.8	>0.6	0.25
4	459	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, not excavated	>1.4	1.4	
4	460	Fill	459	Pit fill	Green-brown clay-sand	>1.4	1.7	
4	461	Cut		Pit	Irregularly-shaped, with steeply-sloping sides and flat base	>2.25	>1.2	0.2
4	462	Fill	461	Pit fill	Grey-brown clay-sand	>2.25	>1.2	0.2
4	463	Layer		Rampart deposit	Grey sand-clay	>2.25	>0.3	
4	464	Layer		Rampart deposit	Yellow-grey clay	>2.25	>0.8	
4	465	Layer		Rampart deposit	Grey-brown sand-clay	>2.25	>0.2	
4	466				VOID			
4	467	Fill	431	Ditch fill	Green-brown silt-clay	>2.25	3.3	
4	467				VOID			
4	468	Layer	431	Ditch fill	Green-brown silt-clay	>1	>0.5	
4	469	Layer	431	Ditch fill	Yellow-brown gritty-silts	>1	>0.5	
4	470	Layer		Rampart deposit	Grey-brown sand-clay	>0.5	>0.3	
4	471	Layer		Rampart deposit	Orange-brown clay-sand	>0.5	>0.2	>0.2
4	472	Fill	443	Robber trench fill	Orange-brown fragmentary limestone	>1	>0.6	0.15
4	473	Layer		Surface	Green-brown silt-clay and fragmentary limestone	>0.8	>0.7	0.2
5	501	Layer		Car park surface	Modern tarmacadam	>22	>2.3	0.05
5	502	Layer		Car park make-up	Modern sandstone scalplings	>22	>2.3	0.1
	503	Layer		Car park make-up	Yellow-brown sands and gravels	>22	>2.3	0.4
	504	Structure		Wall footing	N/S aligned brick-built footing. ?gasometer structure.	>2.2	0.5	0.5
5	505	Structure		Wall footing	N/S aligned brick-built footing.	>2.2	0.5	0.5

5	506	Layer		Fill or dump deposit	Dark yellow-brown silt-clay	>2.2	>1.1	0.39
5	507	Layer		Fill or dump deposit	Dark grey-brown stony clay-silt	>2	>1.26	0.39
5	508	Layer		Fill or dump deposit	Dark brown silt-clay	>2	>2	0.61
5	509	Layer		Fill or dump deposit	Mid to light blue silt-clay	>2	>2	>0.08
5	510	Layer		Surface	Mid brown clay with sandstone cobbles	>4	>2.2	0.05
5	511	Fill	504	Fill within gasometer structure	Dark grey-brown silt-clay with abundant glass bottles	>1	>2.2	1.8
5	512	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown sand-clay	>18	>2.2	0.35
5	513	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown stony clay-silt	>18	>2.2	0.45
5	514	VOID			UNUSED CONTEXT			
5	515	Layer		Fill or dump deposit	Green-brown cess-tinged clay-silt	>10	>2.2	0.2
5	516	Cut		Pit	Circular, steep near vertical sides and flat base	>1.44	1.74	0.39
5	517	Fill	516	Pit fill	Mid orange-brown silt-clay	1.78	>0.2	0.39
5	518	Fill	516	Pit fill	Light yellow-grey ?limescale/accretion	1.78	>0.2	0.39
5	519	Fill	516	Pit fill	Mid green-brown clay-silt	>1.44	1.78	0.14
5	520	Fill	516	Pit fill	Dark blue-grey silt-clay	>1.44	1.78	0.24
5	521	Fill	516	Pit fill	Light yellow-grey silt-clay	>1.44	1.78	0.08
5	522	Fill	529	Ditch fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>2.2	1.3	0.35
5	523	Fill	529	Ditch fill	Dark brown to black humic silt-clay	>2.2	1.2	0.35
5	524	Fill	529	Ditch fill	Dark grey stony silt-clay	>2.2	0.3	0.2
5	525	Fill	529	Ditch fill	Green-brown cess-tinged clay-silt	>0.5	>0.5	>0.25
5	526	Fill		Fill or dump deposit	Orange-brown gritty clay	>1	>2.2	0.1-0.8
5	527	Fill	529	Ditch fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>1		
5	528	Fill	529	Fill or dump deposit	Dark grey stony silt-clay	>2	>2.2	0.1
5	529	Cut		Ditch	aligned with steeply-sloping sides and flat base	>2.2	>1.4	1.1
5	530	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW-aligned with steeply-sloping sides and flat base	>3	>2.2	1
5	531	Cut		Pit	Circular: sides and base not tested (recorded in plan)	>0.58	>1.22	
5	532	Fill	531	Pit fill	Mid orange-brown silt-clay	>1.22	0.2	
5	533	Fill	531	Pit fill	Light yellow-grey ?limescale/accretion	>1.22	0.04	
5	534	Fill	531	Pit fill	Mid green-brown clay-silt	>0.81	0.37	
5	535				VOID			
5	536	Fill	530	Ditch fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>1.22	0.1	
5	601	Layer		Car park surface	Modern tarmacadam	>22.5	>2	0.1
5	602	Layer		Car park make-up	Yellow gravels	>22.5	>2	0.2
5	603	Layer		Car park make-up	Purple sandstone scalplings and yellow gravels	>22.5	>2	0.24
5	604	Layer		Concrete	Modern concrete	>22.5	>2	0.3
5	605	Layer		Car park make-up	dark grey-brown to black ash/cinder	>22.5	>2	0.4
5	606	Structure		Wall footing	Brick-built wall footing	>0.1	>0.6	0.3
6	607	Structure		Drain		>1	0.3	0.7
6	608	Structure		Concrete footing		>0.2	>1	0.8

6	609	Structure		Concrete footing		1	>0.2	0.3
6	610	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown to black silt-clay	>22.5	>2	0.4
6	611	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid brown silt-clay	>22.5	>2	0.2
6	612	Fill	613	Ditch fill	Dark brown to black humic silt-clay	>1.47	>0.5	0.8
6	613	Cut		Ditch fill	Linear/straight, NE/SW-aligned with steeply-sloping sides, base not tested	>3	>1.5	>1.8
6	614	Layer		Alluvium	Pink-brown clay-silt alluvium	>1.5	>2.2	>1
6	615	Structure		Brick footing		>1	>0.5	0.3
6	616	Structure		Concrete footing		>1	>0.5	0.5
6	617	Cut		Ditch	Linear/straight, NW/SE-aligned	>2.25	>0.5	0.36
6	618	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Grey clay	>2.25	>0.5	0.36
6	619	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Grey-brown to pink silt-clay	>1.6	>0.25	
6	620	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Dark grey-brown clay-silt	>0.45	>1.1	
6	621	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Mid grey silt-clay	>0.4	>1.35	0.34
6	622	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Mid grey clay	>0.4	>0.56	0.34
6	623	Cut		Modern intrusion	linear/straight, E/W-aligned	>2.2	1.5	
6	624	Fill	623	Modern intrusion fill	Dark grey-brown stony silt-clay	>2.2	1.5	
6	625	Cut		Footing trench	NW/SE-aligned, vertical sides and flat base	>2.2	0.4	0.2
6	626	Fill	625	Wall footing	cream-white limestone pieces, unmortared	>2.2	0.4	0.2
6	627	Cut		Service trench	NW/SE-aligned: recorded in plan	>2.1	1.9	
6	628	Fill	627	Service trench fill	Metal pipe, 0.1m diameter: retained in situ	>2.1	0.7	
6	629	Fill	627	Service trench fill	Grey-brown gravelly, stony, clay	>2.1	1.9	
6	630	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Yellow sands and gravels	>2		0.12
6	631	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Blue-grey silt-clay	>2	>0.5	
6	632	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Blue-grey silt-clay	>2.2	>0.6	
6	633	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Blue-grey silt-clay	>2		0.15
6	634	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>2		>0.3
6	635	Fill	617	Ditch fill	Black-grey silt-clay	>0.4	0.27	0.27
6	701	Layer		Car park surface	Modern tarmacadam	>10.5	>2	0.1
6	702	Layer		Car park make-up	Yellow-orange sands and gravels	>10.5	>2	0.05
6	703	Structure		Wall	E/W-aligned, limestone courses with a yellow-brown sandy mortar	>2	0.6	2.1
6	704	Structure		Wall footing	Handmade brick courses	>2.2	0.75	0.7
6	705	Fill	708	Ditch fill	Dark grey-blue to brown-black silt-clay	>2.2	2.6	0.9
6	706	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE aligned, near vertical sides and flat base	>2.3	1.1	0.8
7	707	Fill	706	Ditch fill	Dark brown to black gritty silt-clay	>2.3	1.1	0.8
7	708	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE-aligned, steeply-sloping sides.	>2.3	>2.8	>0.95
7	709	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark bluish grey-brown sand-silt	>7.5	>2.3	>0.85
7	710	Layer		Soil horizon	Grey-brown gritty clay	>0.2	>2.3	>0.1
7	711	Layer		Ditch fill	Dark brown humic sand-silt	>2.3	2.1	0.5
7	712	Fill	708	Ditch fill	Dark brown to black gritty silt-clay	>2.3	1.2	0.2
7	713	Fill	708	Ditch fill	Grey-brown silt-clay	>2.3	>1.2	0.25
7	714	Fill	708	Ditch fill	Blue-grey silt-clay	>0.12	>2.3	0.7
7	715	Structure		Buttress foundation	Concrete foundation	2	>1.2	

7	716	Cut		Construction cut for foundation	Square: recorded in plan.	2	>1.2	
7	717	Structure		Buttress	Brick-built buttress	>0.5	>0.25	>1
7	718	Cut		Construction cut for buttress	N/S aligned	>0.5	>0.25	
7	719	Cut		Construction cut for wall footing	NW/SE-aligned, vertical sides and flat base	>2.3	>0.7	
7	720	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown clay-sand	>10.5	>2.3	
7	721	Layer		?Ditch fill	Humic grey-blue silt-clay	>2	>0.5	0.2
7	722	Layer		?Lias clay	Firm grey clay	>2	>0.5	>0.1
7	723	Structure		Buttress	Brick-built buttress	>0.8	>0.4	>0.5



## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: finds concordance (pottery type codes are defined in Table 3)

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
104	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	30	MC3-C4
	cbm	1 tegula, 1 imbrex	5	305	
	worked stone	roof	1	1200	
106	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	36	LC3-C4
	worked stone	roof	7	1326	
	cbm	1 imbrex	10	1308	
107	Roman pottery	TF 12P	1	6	C4
	Roman pottery	OXF WS	1	33	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	6	82	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	2	84	
	Roman pottery	TF 12B	1	18	
	worked stone	roof	7	1186	
	worked stone	tessera	1	44	
	cbm	1 tegula, 4 imbrex, 1 box flue, 1 tile, 1 brick	36	3137	
108	Roman pottery	TF 12P	1	44	C3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 7	1	27	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	99	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	17	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	5	140	
	shell		3	88	
	worked stone	sandstone paving slab	1	735	
	worked stone	roof	5	620	
cbm	7 tegula, 2 imbrex, 1 brick, 1 tile	18	4359		
111	cbm		6	321	
	iron	sheet	1	19	
	slag		1	51	
113	pottery		3	73	RB+
	Roman pottery	TF 10A	1	57	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	17	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	4	
	worked stone	roof	2	286	
	slag		1	264	
	cbm		14	1184	
lead_alloy	object	1	26		

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
115	Roman pottery	LIM BB	1	17	C3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 201	1	8	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	25	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	23	
	worked stone	roof	1	21	
	worked stone	roof	1	121	
	worked stone	roof	2	378	
	cbm	4 imbrex, 2 tegula	4	780	
116	pottery	TF 12P	1	13	RB+
	cbm		1	554	
204	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	10	C2-C3
	Roman pottery	SOW WS	1	48	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	64	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	5	
	cbm	1 imbrex, 1 tegula	4	876	
209	Roman pottery	LIM BB	1	15	C12-C13
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	2	7	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LMV SA)			
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	17	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	2	5	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	3	10	
	Roman pottery	TF 9Bii	1	66	
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	28	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	52	826	
	worked stone	roof	7	1031	
	slag		5	891	
	cbm	1 imbrex	17	553	
	iron	nail	1	22	
210	Roman pottery	TF 12P	5	170	C11-C12
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	19	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	10	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	3	29	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	43	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	7	224	
	shell		2	28	
	worked stone	roof	13	1375	
	slag		2	22	
	plaster		2	144	
	cbm	1 tegula	29	1188	
	fired/burnt_clay		1	43	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
211	Roman pottery	LIM BB	1	17	C11- C13;LC17- C18
	Roman pottery	TF 201	3	92	
	Roman pottery	OXF WS	1	11	
	Roman pottery	TF 11A	3	51	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	16	559	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	23	
	Roman pottery	TF 15	3	23	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	11	416	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	2	18	
	post-med pottery	TF 58	1	40	
	post-med pottery	GEW	1	45	
	shell		10	159	
	worked stone	blue lias building blocks	2	4355	
	worked stone	cotswold ools	2	181	
	worked stone	roof	19	4065	
	slag		1	33	
	plaster		12	927	
	cbm	5 imbrex, 3 tegula, 1 brick	75	9004	
iron	nail	1	21		
216	cbm	imbrex	1	192	
217	pottery	TF 11B	1	11	C3-C4
	worked stone	roof	1	123	
219	pottery		1	5	C3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 4	3	66	
	slag		1	170	
	cbm		4	138	
226	cbm		2	27	
231	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	41	C12-C13
233	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	13	C11-C13
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	5	
	cbm		5	260	
234	Roman pottery	TF 22	1	3	C11-C12
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LGF SA)	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	1	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	5	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	3	34	
	cbm		1	3	
237	modern pottery	Ind por	1	18	C19-C20

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
238	Roman pottery	TF 201	1	5	C11-C13
	medieval pottery	TF 41	2	12	
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	10	
	worked stone	roof	3	738	
	plaster		1	36	
	cbm		12	2098	
239	cbm	1 tegula	8	1128	C12-C13
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	15	
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	4	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	18	
	pottery	WH	1	13	
	slag		2	668	
241	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	23	C2-C4
	cbm		1	11	
245	Roman pottery	TF 11B	5	98	C12-C14
	medieval pottery	TF 40	2	23	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	7	
	slag		1	97	
	cbm		1	33	
247	Roman pottery	TF 22	1	6	C11-C13
	Roman pottery	TF 11A	1	67	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	56	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	14	
	cbm		1	77	
248	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	4	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	38	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	104	
312	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	14	C11-C13
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	5	
313	pottery	TF 40	1	56	C11-C13
	pottery	TF 41	1	9	
	pottery	TF 91	1	67	
	slag		2	179	
	cbm	1 box flue	3	353	
316	glass		1	6	
331	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	14	C11-C13
	Roman pottery	TF 39	3	42	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	34	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	24	
	cbm		1	161	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
333	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	16	LC3-C4+
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	14	
	worked stone		1	750	
	worked stone	tessera	1	17	
	slag		1	155	
	cbm		2	267	
342	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	19	RB
	worked stone	roof	3	247	
	worked stone	tessera	1	26	
	plaster		34	1393	
	mortar		4	227	
	cbm	tessera	1	33	
	cbm		43	1503	
	cbm	stamped tile, Ra. 11	1	182	
348	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	15	RB+
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	10	
	cbm		5	148	
	worked stone	?chert nodule	1	562	
	worked stone	roof	3	536	
	slag		1	12	
349	cbm		2	101	
	slag		3	548	
350	cbm		1	233	
353	shell		4	71	
359	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	8	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	26	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	3	54	
	shell		2	25	
	worked stone	roof	1	23	
	worked stone	tessera	2	28	
	plaster		37	3641	
	cbm	2 tegula	9	1044	
	iron	nail	2	29	
	iron	object	1	27	
360	Roman pottery	TF 11B	11	145	C11-C13
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	6	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	14	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	47	
	medieval pottery	MED QZ	1	18	
	plaster		5	405	
	mortar		1	142	
	cbm		6	771	
	iron	nail	1	6	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
361	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	18	C11-C13
361	plaster		4	245	
364	Roman pottery	CNG BS	4	5	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 201	8	78	
	Roman pottery	TF 22	1	3	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	4	99	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LGF SA)	3	8	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (EG)	3	95	
	Roman pottery	TF 10	1	773	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	7	143	
	Roman pottery	TF 12B	1	1	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	4	41	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	16	228	
	shell		2	48	
	worked stone	roof	6	2381	
	worked stone	roof	5	2213	
	worked stone	roof	2	1816	
	worked stone	roof	1	1892	
	worked stone	tessera	2	12	
	industrial waste		1	3	
	plaster		5	137	
	slag		1	305	
	plaster		10	2306	
	cbm		24	3645	
	glass		1	15	
	iron	nail	8	93	
365	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	5	C11-C13
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	4	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	2	11	
	worked stone		1	421	
	worked stone	cotswold ools	1	320	
366	pottery	TF 201	1	18	C4
	pottery	TF 22	1	15	
	pottery	TF 39	1	4	
	worked stone	roof	1	37	
367	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	9	C2-C4
	cbm		1	50	
368	pottery		3	37	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	36	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
369	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	18	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	57	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	14	
	cbm	tesserae	4	78	
	cbm	2 tegula, 2 imbrex	6	1667	
	iron	nail	1	9	
	iron	nail	1	5	
	worked stone		2	2091	
	worked stone	roof	5	2014	
	plaster		38	4462	
370	pottery	TF 4	3	33	LC2-C4
	cbm		2	38	
	shell		1	8	
	worked stone	tesserae	7	43	
	plaster		5	124	
372	Roman pottery	TF 12P	2	7	C11-C13
	Roman pottery	OXID	1	20	
	Roman pottery	OXID f	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	2	11	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LGF SA)	1	1	
	Roman pottery	SOW WS	1	4	
	Roman pottery	TF 11A	3	19	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	75	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	3	40	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	15	156	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	2	12	
	post-med pottery	TF 91	1	8	
	cbm		17	1759	
	iron	nail	1	18	
	iron	object	2	65	
	worked stone		3	374	
	worked stone	roof	1	70	
	worked stone	tessera	1	13	
	industrial waste		1	4	
	slag		2	10	
373	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	53	C3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	8	
	worked stone	tessera	16	222	
	cbm	tesserae	5	152	
	iron	object	1	58	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
374	cbm	2 brick, 2 tegula	13	6599	
	copper alloy	coin	1	3	
	worked bone	hairpin	1	2	
	worked bone	hairpin	1	3	
	worked stone	blue lias building block	1	14400	
	slag		1	6	
375	Roman pottery	TF 10A	2	105	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	9	355	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	52	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	4	174	
	cbm	2 tegula	7	1218	
	iron	object	1	83	
	worked stone		1	84	
376	pottery	TF 12P	2	11	LC2-C4+
	pottery	TF 11B	1	14	
	pottery	TF 4	7	79	
	worked stone	tessera	1	9	
	cbm		2	251	
377	pottery	TF 39	1	20	RB
	cbm	2 tegula, 1 imbrex	16	2147	
	iron	nail	1	18	
382	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	1	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 15	11	12	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	13	51	
	worked stone	tessera	4	32	
	cbm		3	7	
384	plaster		1	18	
392	pottery	TF 11B	1	2	RB
	cbm		1	9	
398	cbm		1	11	
406	Roman pottery	TF 201	2	12	C12-C13
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	42	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	4	
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	2	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	5	49	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	13	
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	6	
	post-med pottery	TF 91	1	32	
	cbm		13	415	
	copper alloy	object	1	2	
	iron	object	6	191	
	worked stone	roof	1	33	
	slag		33	1400	



Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
409	Roman pottery	TF 11B	5	25	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	2	9	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	3	105	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	6	
	cbm	1 tegula, 1 box flue	26	1776	
	copper alloy	coin	1	2	
	iron	object	1	44	
	shell		3	51	
	worked stone		1	98	
	worked stone	roof	2	140	
410	Roman pottery	GWf	1	8	C2+
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 10	2	111	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	5	149	
	Roman pottery	TF 15	1	7	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	6	
	cbm		14	592	
	iron	object	1	56	
	shell		1	18	
411	Roman pottery	GAL AM	1	50	MC1-C2+; C11-C12
	Roman pottery	GAL AM?	1	29	
	Roman pottery	TF 12P	1	6	
	Roman pottery	OXID FL	1	48	
	Roman pottery	TF 22	1	4	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LMV SA)	1	3	
	Roman pottery	TF 11A	1	10	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	16	
	Roman pottery	TF 15	1	3	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	3	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	6	27	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	2	6	
	cbm	2 tegula, 3 imbrex, 2 box flue	30	2963	
	copper alloy	object	4	3	
	glass waste		2	15	
	shell		2	8	
	worked stone	roof	3	325	
	worked stone	roof	1	55	
	slag		2	991	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
412	Roman pottery	TF 201	1	24	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 22	1	6	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LGF SA)	1	3	
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	8	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	4	75	
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	5	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	15	
	medieval pottery	TF 41	5	427	
	cbm	5 tegula, 3 imbrex, 1 box flue	48	7608	
	iron	nail	1	13	
	iron	object	1	14	
	worked stone	roof	11	1708	
	worked stone	tessera	2	43	
	slag		1	10	
414	pottery	GAL AM	1	11	LC3-C4
	pottery	TF 12A	1	6	
	pottery	TF 39	1	4	
	pottery	TF 4	2	50	
	cbm		2	183	
415	Roman pottery	TF 12P	1	7	C12-C13;C3-C4
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	3	
	Roman pottery	TF 11A	1	76	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	7	80	
	Roman pottery	TF 15	1	5	
	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	31	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	56	
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	37	
	post-med pottery	TF 91	1	6	
	Roman pottery	TF 9A	1	33	
	Roman pottery	TF 9Bii	1	19	
	burnt flint		1	4	
	cbm	2 tegula, 2 imbrex, 1 box flue	44	4661	
	glass		1	6	
	iron	object	1	31	
	shell		3	19	
	worked stone	roof	4	715	
worked stone	roof	2	509		
416	pottery	TF 11B	1	29	RB
	cbm	1 brick	4	2574	
	copper alloy	object	2	1	
	worked stone	roof	1	747	
418	worked bone	buckle	1	5	C13-C14

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date		
424	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	8	C13-C14		
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	5			
	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	11			
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	3			
	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	56			
	cbm		2	104			
	iron	object	1	10			
426	Roman pottery	TF 4	1	56	C3-C4		
	worked stone	roof	1	53			
429	pottery	TF 11B	2	21	RB		
	cbm		4	337			
	fired/burnt_clay		1	5			
	shell		1	18			
430	Roman pottery	TF 12P	1	19	C11-C13		
	Roman pottery	TF 22	1	37			
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	2	12			
	Roman pottery	TF 11A	1	24			
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	22			
	Roman pottery	TF 12A	1	9			
	Roman pottery	TF 15	1	10			
	Roman pottery	TF 4	2	14			
	medieval pottery	TF 41	3	46			
	cbm	3 tegula	23	2031			
	iron	nail	2	60			
	worked stone		1	2082			
	worked stone	oolitic limestone building blocks	2	1260			
	worked stone	quern	1	1032			
	worked stone	roof	5	1560			
	worked stone	roof	1	760			
	industrial waste		4	53			
	slag		4	85			
	432	cbm		1		36	
	433	pottery	TF 11A	1		12	C3-C4
434	cbm		2	85			
449	cbm		1	1169			
451	Roman pottery	TF 8 (EG)	1	1	C2+		
	cbm	1 box flue	4	194			
453	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	2	4	RB		
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	28			
	cbm		3	429			
	glass		1	1			
	cbm	2 tegula	6	1825			
	worked stone	tessera	1	19			

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
468	pottery	TF 11B	1	12	RB+
506	Roman pottery	TF 11B	2	59	C13-C14
	medieval pottery	TF 40	4	75	
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	11	
	cbm		5	591	
	shell		2	27	
507	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	1	C16-C17
	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LGF SA)	1	2	
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	67	
	Roman pottery	TF 4	3	47	
	post-med pottery	TF 60	1	7	
	cbm	1 tegula	2	591	
	iron	nail	1	29	
510	medieval pottery	MAL RW	1	19	C16-C17
	post-med pottery	TF 60	1	12	
515	cbm	finial	1	185	
519	Roman pottery	TF 39	2	8	C12-C14
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	7	
	iron	nail	1	38	
520	medieval pottery	EWILT	1	22	C14-C16
	medieval pottery	MAL RW	2	5	
	medieval pottery	MISC GL	1	7	
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	28	
	post-med pottery	TF 90	1	3	
	shell		43	616	
522	medieval pottery	MAL RW	1	45	
523	medieval pottery	BG	1	8	C14-C15
	medieval pottery	MAL RW	1	7	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	9	
	leather	strip	2	5	
	shell		2	99	
524	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	8	C13-C14
	medieval pottery	TF 41	1	11	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	14	
	medieval pottery	TF 53	1	7	
	med-pmed pottery	TF 90	4	47	
	cbm		2	110	
	industrial waste		2	158	
539	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	5	
526	medieval pottery	MID WH	1	23	C13-C14
	med-pmed pottery	TF 90	1	79	
528	Roman pottery	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	1	1	C2+
	cbm		5	366	

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Weight	Spot Date
535	Roman pottery	TF 11B	3	33	RB
	Roman pottery	TF 39	2	13	
	cbm		3	404	
610	CTP	1xbowl stamped I.H; 3xstems	4	20	post-med
611	CTP	stem	1	7	post-med
618	pottery	EW	1	28	MC16-C18
	pottery	GEW	1	64	
	fired/burnt_clay		3	16	
	shell		4	130	
624	post-med pottery	ND SGSW	1	9	C18
	medieval pottery	TF 58	2	121	
	post-med pottery	TF 67	3	51	
	post-med pottery	TF 74	1	146	
	glass	wine bottle	1	827	
	shell		2	99	
626	medieval pottery	TF 58	1	32	MLC18
	post-med pottery	TF 69	2	17	
	CTP	stem	1	4	
629	CTP	bowl and stem	1	10	
635	cbm		2	45	
	shell		3	8	
	slag		1	328	
704	cbm	2 bricks	2	5272	
707	post-med pottery	RFW	1	9	LC18-C19
	post-med pottery	SW	1	10	
	CTP	stem	1	6	
709	cbm		1	78	
709	shell		1	8	
711	post-med pottery	GEW	1	44	C19
	post-med pottery	RFW TP	4	13	
	post-med pottery	TF 74	2	24	
	post-med pottery	TF 95	6	82	
	CTP	stems	2	4	
712	CTP	bowl	1	11	post-med
713	pottery	GEW	1	10	MC16-C18
	cbm		1	136	
	CTP	stems	2	4	
3105	cbm		1	7	C2-C4
	pottery	TF 4	1	19	RB
3107	cbm		1	184	
	worked stone		2	555	
3110	cbm	1 imbrex	2	642	RB

<b>Context</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Description*</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Spot Date</b>
3112	cbm	1 tegula	2	32	RB
	worked stone		2	97	
3120	iron	object	4	32	RB
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	41	
3124	cbm		2	120	
	plaster		1	55	
3129	cbm	1 tegula	1	135	C2-C4
	pottery	TF 4	1	6	
3130	pottery	TF 4	1	6	C2-C4

Table 2a: Pottery concordance and summary quantification by type (Roman and medieval)

Date/source	Code	Description	Ct	Wt (g)
<b>Roman</b> Local/unsourced	GWf	Fine greyware	1	8
	LIM BB	'Late' imitation Black-burnished ware	3	49
	TF 12P	Local brown colour-coated ware	15	283
	TF 39	Sandy greyware	32	448
	TF 201	Micaceous greyware	17	237
	OXID	Sandy oxidised ware	1	20
	OXID f	Fine oxidised ware (poss TF 11A?)	1	2
	OXID FL	Sandy oxidised with sparse flint	1	48
	TF 9Bii	Gloucester white-slipped mortaria	2	85
	TF 11A	Local micaceous wares	11	259
	TF 11B	Severn valley ware	127	2604
<b>Roman</b> regional	TF 12A	Oxfordshire colour-coated ware	17	226
	TF 12B	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	19
	TF 15	White slipped flagon fabric	19	87
	TF 22	Midlands Shell-tempered	7	74
	SOW WS	Southwest white slipped ware	2	52
	OXF WS	Oxfordshire white slipped ware	2	44
	TF 4	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	127	2182
	WH	Whiteware - ?Oxon	1	13
	TF 9A	Oxfordshire whiteware (mortaria)	1	33
<b>Roman</b> imports	TF 8 (LGF SA)	Samian (South Gaulish: La Graufesenque)	8	22
	TF 8 (LMV SA)	Samian (South Gaulish: Les Martres de Veyre)	2	10
	TF 8 (LEZ SA2)	Samian (Central Gaulish: Lezoux)	22	173
	TF 8 (EG)	Samian (East Gaulish)	4	96
	CNG BS	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	4	5
	TF 10	Amphoras (unid.)	3	884
	TF 10A	Baetican amphoras	3	162
	GAL AM	Gaulish flat-based amphoras	3	90
<b>Medieval</b>	BG	Bristol (Redcliff) glazed wares	1	8
	EWILT	East Wiltshire wares	1	22
	MAL RW	Malvern Chase glazed (oxidised)	5	76
	MED QZ	Unsourced medieval unglazed sandy	1	18
	MISC GL	Unsourced medieval glazed	1	7
	TF 40	Malvernian unglazed cooking pot	13	228
	TF 41b	Local limestone-tempered	95	1802
	TF 44	Minety ware	5	65
	TF 53	Ham Green	1	7
	TF 90	Worcester type glazed ware	17	322
	TF 91	Worcester type unglazed ware	4	113
	MID WH	Midlands (Nuneaton?) white	1	23

Table 2b: Pottery concordance and summary quantification by type (post- medieval/modern)

Date	Code	Code	Ct	Wt (g)
Post-medieval (to c. 1750)	EW	Unglazed earthenwares	1	28
	GEW	Glazed earthenwares (Ashton Keynes?)	4	163
	ND SGSW	Nottingham/Derby stoneware	1	9
	SW	Slip-trailed glazed earthenwares	1	10
	TF 58	Staffordshire yellow slipware	4	193
	TF 60	Cistercian wares	2	19
	TF 67	White salt glazed stoneware	3	51
	TF 69	Cream ware	2	17
	TF 74	Staffordshire mottled brown	3	170
	TF 95	Early English stonewares	6	82
Modern (1750+)	RFW	Refined whiteware	1	9
	RFW TP	Refined whiteware (transfer-printed)	5	20
	Ind. Por	Modern porcelain	1	18

Table 3: Painted plaster quantification

Context	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Colours ( type codes in table 2)
210	2	144	1
211	12	927	1, 3, 10
238	1	36	1
342	34	1393	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 15, 17
359	37	3641	1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
360	5	405	1, 13, 14
361	4	245	1, 2, 18
363	10	2306	1, 2, 13, 18, 19, 20, 23
364	5	137	2, 6
369	38	4462	1, 2, 6, 13, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25
370	5	124	2, 8, 11
384	1	18	9
3124	1	55	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>13893</b>	

Table 4: Painted plaster colour/design summary

Colour types	Description	Count	Wt. (g)
1	Monochrome White	31	3332
2	Monochrome Red	52	2665
3	monochrome yellow/buff	13	666
4	Monochrome Pink	4	200
6	Monochrome Black	4	62
7	red and white bands with black lines and spotted diagonals over white	1	355
8	Red and green divided by narrow white band	4	144
9	Composite of maroon with white and green with white band (5mm)	1	18
10	Yellow buff and pink divided by white band	3	394
11	Red, overpainted with black and with white band (8mm)	2	41
12	red, overpainted with pale green band	1	41
13	white with red band	12	1725
14	yellow with red spots	1	4
15	yellow with narrow red line	1	19
17	white with pale green bands (20mm)	4	166
18	white with 'crossed' red painted design	3	329
19	red/white separated by maroon/black band (10mm)	1	391



<b>Colour types</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Wt. (g)</b>
21	pink and yellow with maroon band (23mm)	1	188
22	green band over pink	1	32
23	red overpainted with green and narrow black band (5mm) and yellow swags	2	102
24	complex design of yellow with black band (with thin red margin) and white diagonals and red roundels over yellow	1	126
25	black with painted yellow hollow triangle motifs	2	540
26	white with yellow and red spots/splashes	1	38
27	white with narrow red and black lines	3	733
28	white with narrow pink lines	1	293
29	pink band over white	2	80
30	black with white band - overpainted in green	1	70

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 5: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canid	GAL	Anser	CER	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Roman</b>														
431	429	7	8							11			26	492
431	430	6			1	1				13			21	620
	398											1	1	3
	416	5								1			6	511
Subtotal		18	8		1	1				25		1	54	1626
<b>Medieval</b>														
110	111	1	1										2	12
112	113	1								2	5		8	54
114	115	9	5		1					5	4		24	738
208	209	4	7	4						9	17	10	51	522
218	219			1								1	2	30
242	241	2									4		6	172
328	331	2	1							1	1		5	137
332	333										3		3	17
346	348	4	2	2			1			3	5		17	305
371	372	8	5	2			1			5	9	4	34	525
381	375	5	2	1						2			10	359
381	376	1								1			2	32
381	377		1							1	19		21	14
388	360									1			1	12
405	406	7	5							9	25		46	375
413	412										1		1	15
413	414	1									1		2	35
424	424	2										3	5	67
425	415	23	8	4		1				20	8	10	74	2272
425	426										1		1	5
443	410	1	3	1						4	2	5	16	157
443	411	11	2	3			1			7	13	12	49	445
457	409	5	2							6	2	3	18	120
516	519		1				1				3		5	21
516	520	2		1				1		5	4		13	469
613	612	5	2							3			10	1027
617	618		1							1		1	3	76
617	635		2	1			1				2		6	104
3106	3107									2			2	30
3106	3112	1											1	27
	107	2									3		5	78
	108	1		1									2	108
	116	2					1			3			6	297
	204				1								1	13
	210		2	2			1					4	9	87
	211	36	3	2						20	2	10	73	3862
	234					1							1	3

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canid	GAL	Anser	CER	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
	245	3								2	2		7	110
	238	1								1			2	97
	248	2		2						1			5	156
	312	3									3		6	74
	313	2						1			1		4	83
	342	1								1			2	38
	349											1	1	6
	350	1											1	81
	359	1									2		3	11
	364	1	5	3			1			3	8	2	23	160
	369		1										1	11
	374												0	36
	413	6	2	1						11	4		24	669
	506	2	1							4	6		13	184
	507	4	1							2	2		9	661
	618						1						1	1
Subtotal		163	66	32	2	2	9	1	1	135	163	66	640	15049
<b>Post-medieval/Modern</b>														
529	523	9	5				6			3	8		31	1092
529	524	1								1			2	55
708	707			1									1	27
708	712											1	1	17
	711		1										1	29
Subtotal		10	6	1			6			4	8	1	36	1220
<b>Undated</b>														
	709	1	1										2	26
Total		192	81	33	3	3	15	1	1	164	171	68	732	
Weight		11877	1258	576	245	12	32	13	2	2941	702	240	17921	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; GAL = chicken species; Anser = goose species; CER. = red deer; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

Table 6: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Trench		Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 5	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 6	Tr 7	Tr 7	Tr 7
Phase		med	RB	med	med	undated	undated	undated	undated	16-18th C
Feature Type		Possible hearth	Occupation deposit	Fill of Pit 516	Fill of Pit 516	Fill of Ditch 613	Alluvial layer	Layer	Layer	Fill of Ditch 708
Context		206	393	519	520	612	614	709	721	705
Sample		5	9	3	4	1	2	6	7	8
Processed vol (L)		4	4	12	16	18	18	2	2	2
<b>Waterlogged material</b>										
woody stem/root frags > 4 mm		-	-	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+
woody stem/root frags >2 <4 mm		-	-	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. L.	buttercup	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.	celery-leaved buttercup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	fig	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	common nettle	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.	small nettle	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. shell	hazelnut	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. L.	goosefoot	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-
<i>Atriplex</i> sp. L.	oraches	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp. L.	brambles	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sorbus</i> sp. L.	service tree	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Euphorbia</i> L.	spurge	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i> L.	buckthorn	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L. pip	grape-vine	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Oenanthe</i> sp. L.	water-dropwort	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Bupleurum</i> sp. L.	hare's-ears	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	henbane	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Solanum cf. dulcamara</i> L.	bittersweet	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	elder	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	thistles	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Alisma</i> sp. L.	water-plantain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Carex</i> sp. L.	sedge	-	-	+	-	++	-	-	-	-
<i>Sparganium</i> sp. L.	bur-reed	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench		Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 5	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 6	Tr 7	Tr 7	Tr 7
Phase		med	RB	med	med	undated	undated	undated	undated	16-18th C
Feature Type		Possible hearth	Occupation deposit	Fill of Pit 516	Fill of Pit 516	Fill of Ditch 613	Alluvial layer	Layer	Layer	Fill of Ditch 708
Context		206	393	519	520	612	614	709	721	705
Sample		5	9	3	4	1	2	6	7	8
Processed vol (L)		4	4	12	16	18	18	2	2	2
<b>Shells</b>										
<b>Open country species</b>										
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
<i>Helicella itala</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>Intermediate species</b>										
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.		-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.		-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Deroceras/Limax</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>		-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>Shade-loving species</b>										
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>		-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>		-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Marsh species</b>										
<i>Succinea/Oxyloma</i> sp.		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<b>Amphibious species</b>										
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-
<i>Galba truncatula</i>		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+
<i>Aplexa/Physa</i> sp.		-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Intermediate species</b>										
<i>Radix balthica</i>		-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<b>Ditch species</b>										
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>		-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
<i>Valvata cristata</i>		-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-

Trench		Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 5	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 6	Tr 7	Tr 7	Tr 7
Phase		med	RB	med	med	undated	undated	undated	undated	16-18th C
Feature Type		Possible hearth	Occupation deposit	Fill of Pit 516	Fill of Pit 516	Fill of Ditch 613	Alluvial layer	Layer	Layer	Fill of Ditch 708
Context		206	393	519	520	612	614	709	721	705
Sample		5	9	3	4	1	2	6	7	8
Processed vol (L)		4	4	12	16	18	18	2	2	2
<b>Moving water</b>										
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.		-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Bithynia</i> operculum		-	-	-	+	++	+	-	-	-
<b>Marine shell</b>										
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	mussel	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Other</b>										
Ostracods		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Insect remains		-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+
Egg shell frags		-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Small animal/fish bone		-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

Key: + = 1-49 items; ++ = 50-100 items; +++ = >100 items

**APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES**

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

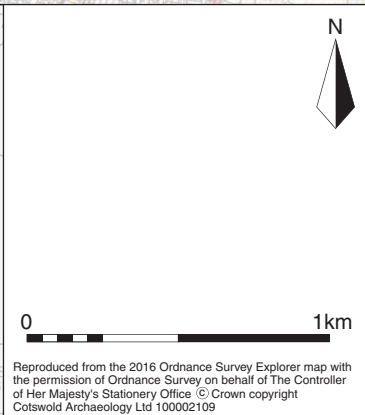
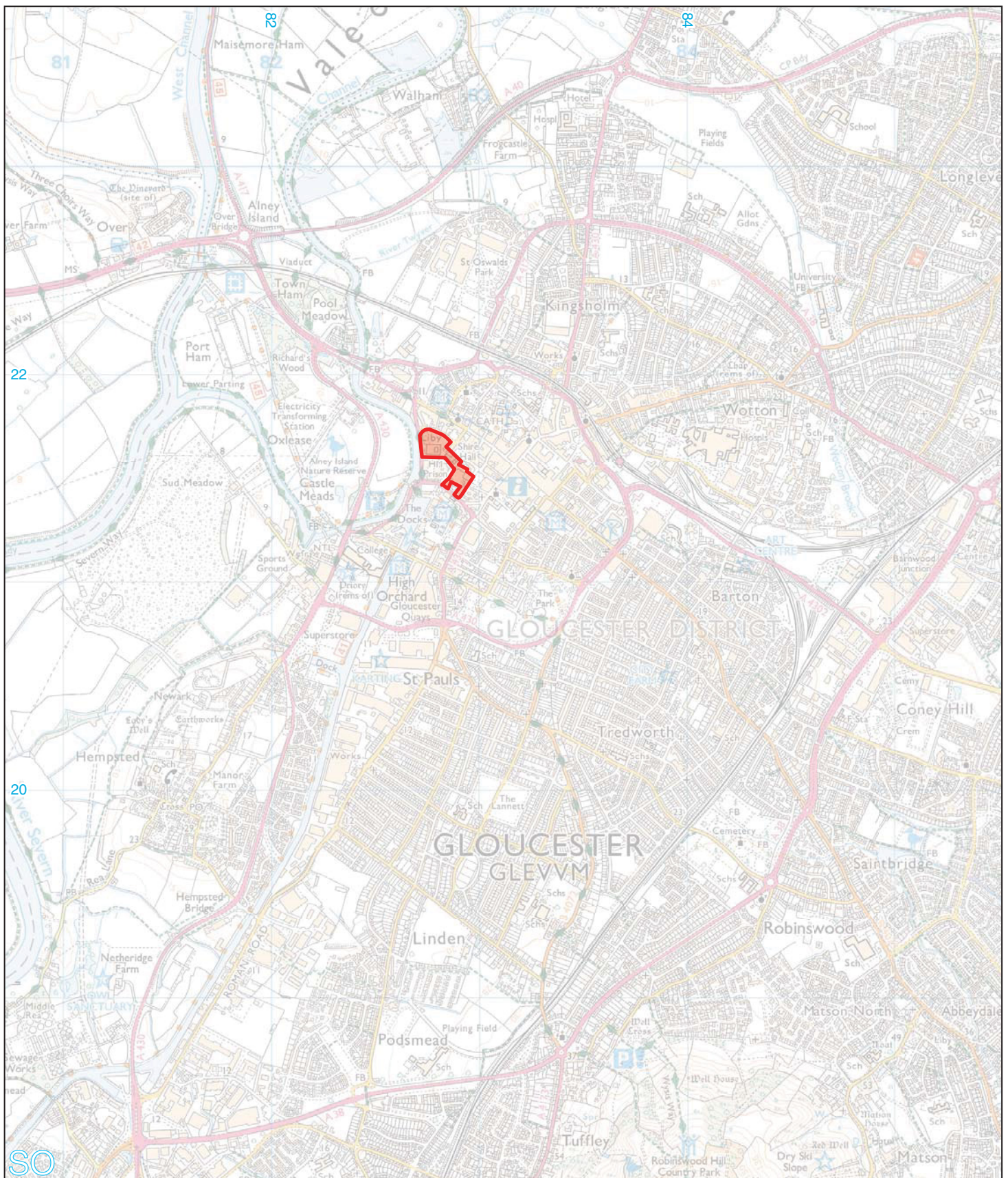
	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3A	Trench 3B	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7
Current ground level	0.00m (17.3m)	0.00m (15.4m)	0.00m (15.05m)	0.00m (14.95m)	0.00m (12.9 - 13.7m)	0.00m (10.6m)	0.00m (10.49m)	0.00m (10.5-10.84m)
Top of post-medieval deposits	1.7m (15.6m)	0.3m (15.1m)	0.3m (14.75m)	0.2m (14.75)	1.3m (11.6 - 12.4m)	0.92m (9.68m)	1.24m (9.25m)	1.1m (9.4-9.74m)
Top of medieval deposits	2.8m (14.9m)	0.45m (14.95m)	1.55m (13.5m)	1.45m (13.5m)	1.95m (10.95 - 11.75m)	1.70m (8.90m)	1.88m (8.61m)	2.3m (8.2-8.54m)
Top of Roman deposits	3.51m (13.79m)	2.1m (13.3m)	1.75m (13.3m)	2.3m (12.65m)	2.3m (11.4m)	2.5m (8.1m)	-	-
Limit of excavation	4.16m (13.14m)	2.55m (12.85m)	2.00m (13.05m)	3.65 (11.3m)	3.8m (9.9m)	3.30m (7.80m)	4.21m (6.28m)	4.24m (6.6m)


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

## APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars), Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between April and June 2016 at Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars), Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Seven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Trenching identified potential natural sands and riverine alluvium, elements of the Roman defensive circuit, Roman walls and floors associated with several probable town houses, Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval deposits, including probable ditches associated with the 11th and/or 12th-century AD castles, and post-medieval and modern structural remains. The results provide valuable additional information on the Roman, medieval and later development of the site.</p>	
Project dates	April – June 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, Historic Environment Study, Geophysical Survey, Evaluation, Excavation, Borehole surveys	
Future work	unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars), Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	2.85ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	NGR: SO 8292 1855	
<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	Alistair Barber	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Roman defences and buildings, Medieval castle ditches	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Stamped Roman tile	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum of Gloucester: accession number GLRCM 2015.13	Ceramics, CBM, mortar, plaster, metalwork, glass, animal bone
Paper	Museum of Gloucester: accession number GLRCM 2015.13	Trench Recording Forms, Context Sheets, Drawing Registers, Sample Registers, Photo Registers
Digital	Museum of Gloucester: accession number GLRCM 2015.13	Database, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Greater Blackfriars (Quayside/Blackfriars), Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report <b>16366</b></p>		






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---

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

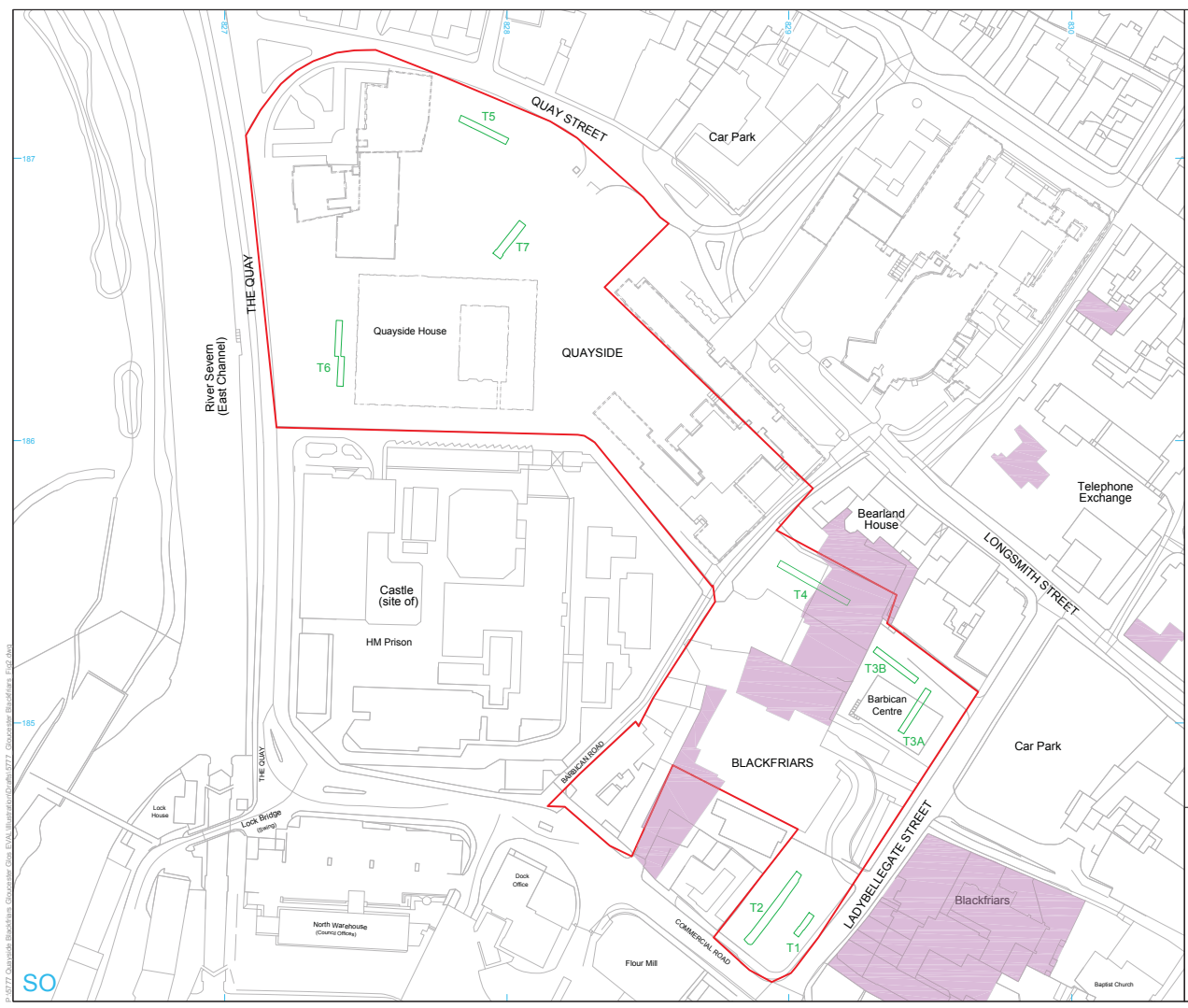
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
Site location plan

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<b>DRAWN BY</b> LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5777	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> LM	<b>DATE</b> 04-07-2016	
<b>APPROVED BY</b> CB	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	<b>1</b>

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- ▬ site boundary
- ▬ evaluation trench
- Scheduled Monument

0  50m

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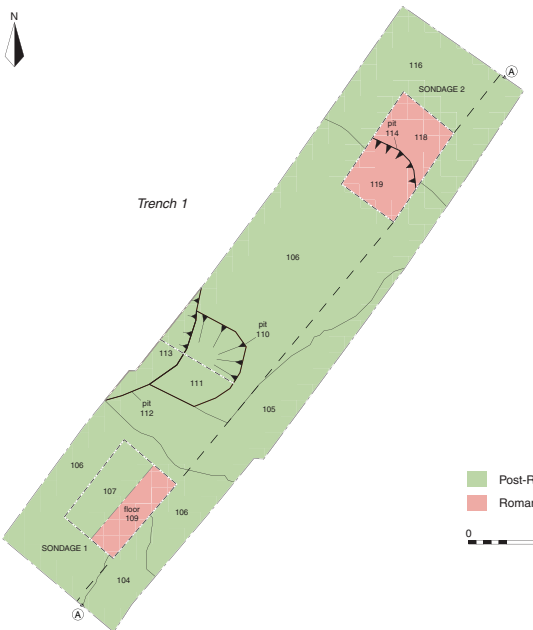
**PROJECT TITLE**  
Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

**FIGURE TITLE**  
Trench location plan

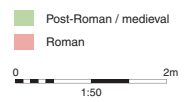
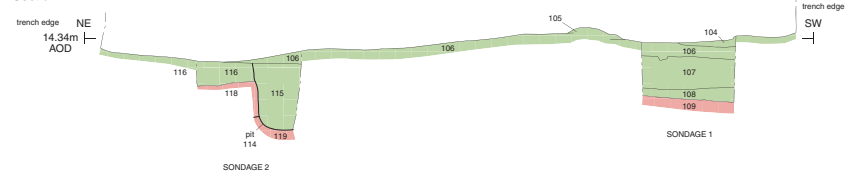
DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	5777	FIGURE NO.	2
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	10/10/2016		
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3 1:1250		

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SO



**Section AA**



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---

**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

---

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 1: plan and section

---

<b>DRAWN BY</b> LJN	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 5777	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> LJM	<b>DATE</b> 06/07/16	<b>3</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> CB	<b>SCALE</b> A3	<b>1:50</b>




Floor 109, looking south-east (0.5m and 1m scales)



Pits 110 and 112, looking south-west (0.3m scale)



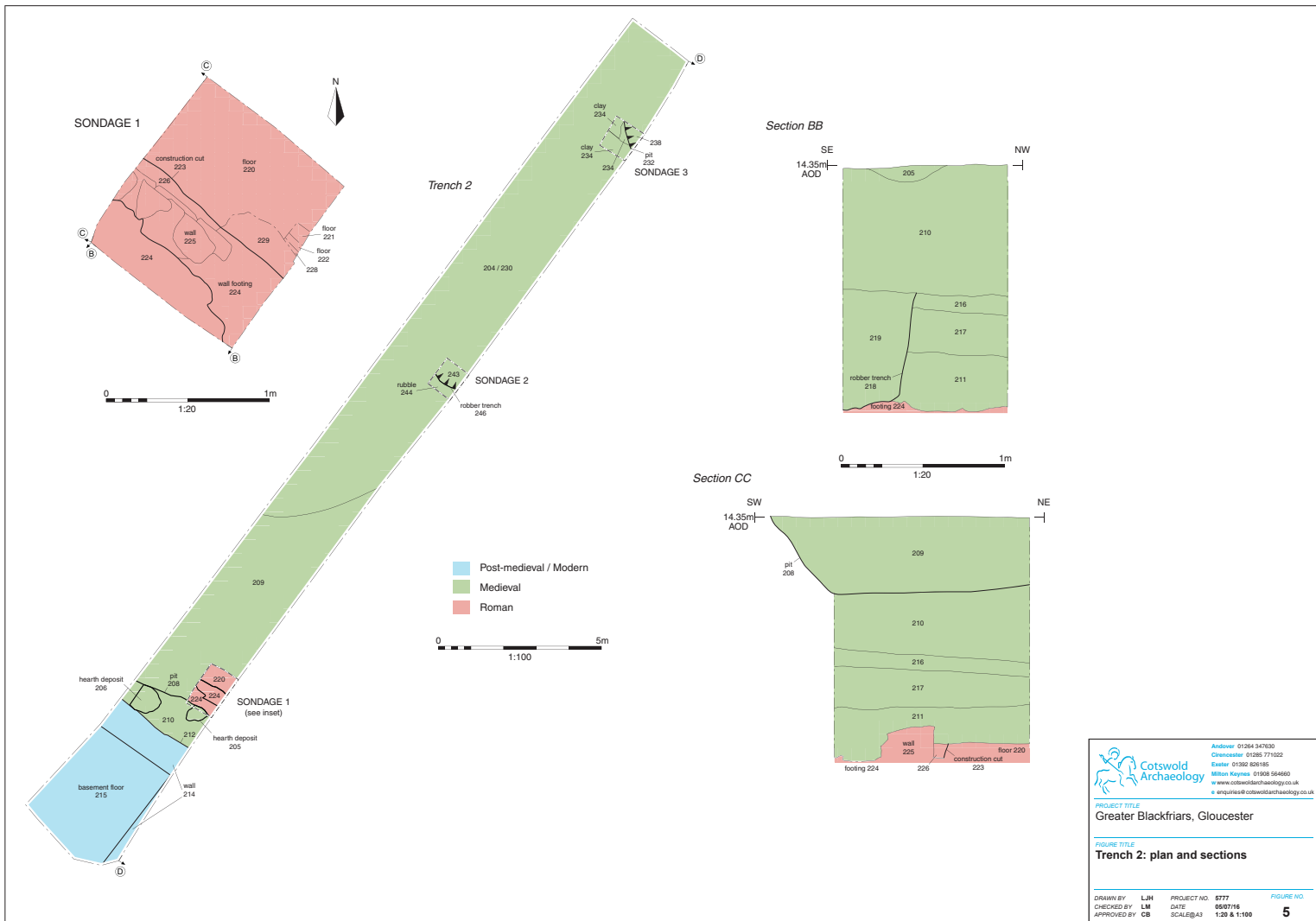
Make-up 118 and pit 114, looking north-west (0.5m and 1m scale)


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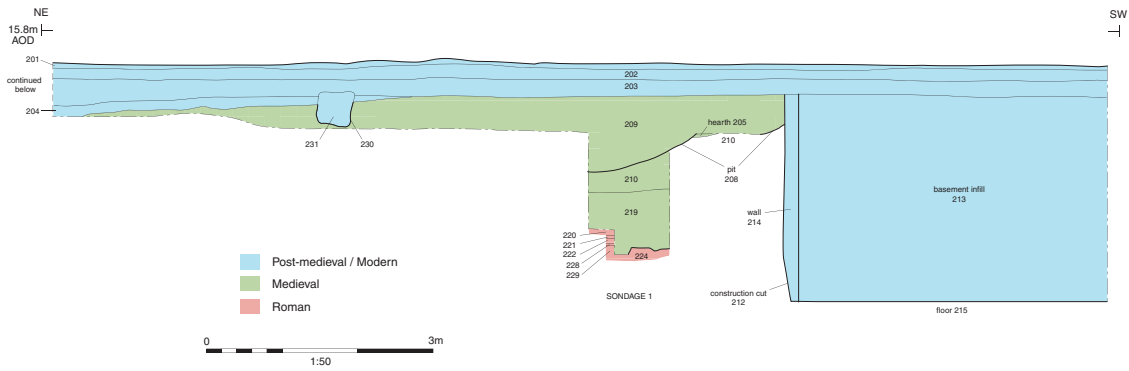
PROJECT TITLE  
**Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: photographs**

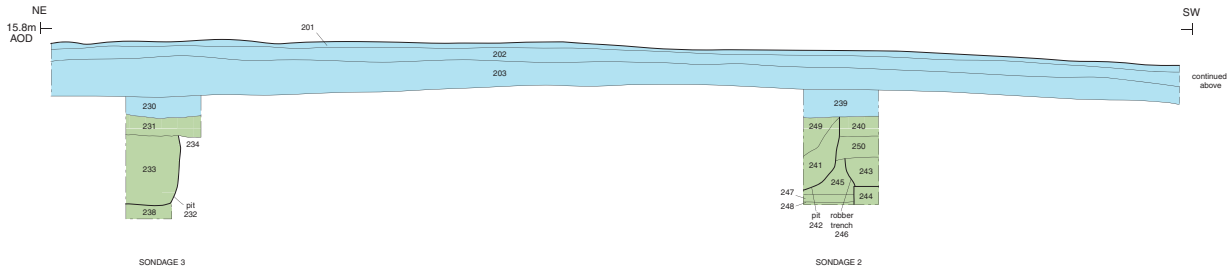
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CHECKED BY	LJM	DATE	06/07/16	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3	<b>4</b>



Section DD (continued)



Section DD



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PROJECT TITLE  
 Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 2: section

FIGURE NO.  
 6

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Clay 204/230/239, looking north-east (2 x 1m scales)



?Hearth deposit 205, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



?Hearth deposit 206 and 207, looking north-west (0.5m scale)




Robbing waste overlying wall 225, and robber trench 218, looking south-west (0.5m and 1m scale)



Pit 232 and clay deposit 234, looking south-west (0.5m and 1m scales)



Rubble 244, looking south-west (1m scale)


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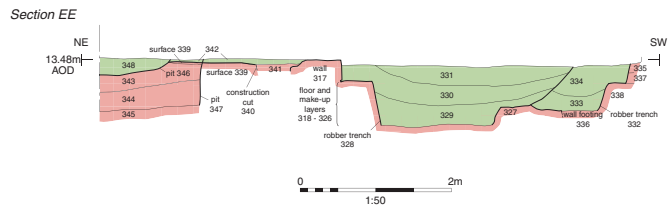
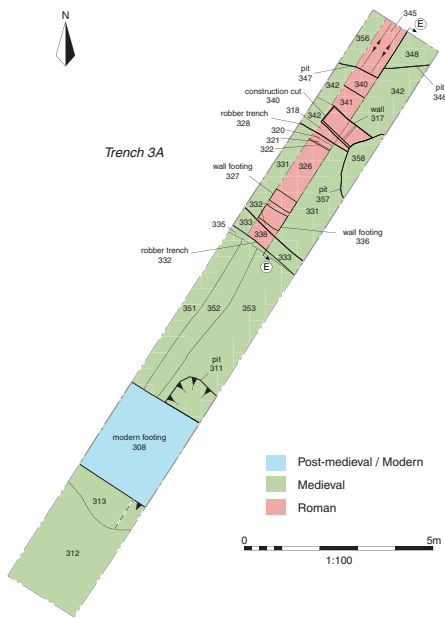
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FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 2: photographs

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**7**



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 3A: plan and section

**DRAWN BY** LJM **PROJECT NO.** 5777 **FIGURE NO.**  
**CHECKED BY** LJM **DATE** 06/07/16  
**APPROVED BY** CB **SCALE** A3 **1:100 & 1:50** **8**





Roman floor surface 339, looking south-west (1m and 0.5m scales)



Wall 317, above earth floor surfaces, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Roman floor and make-up layers 318 to 325, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



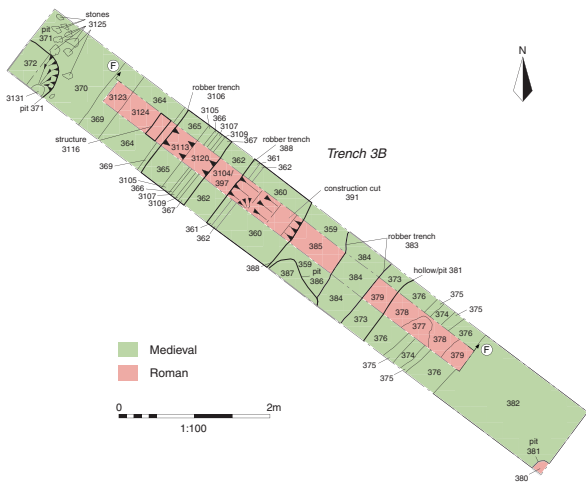
Wall footings 327 and 336, and robber trench 332, looking north-east (1m and 0.5m scales)


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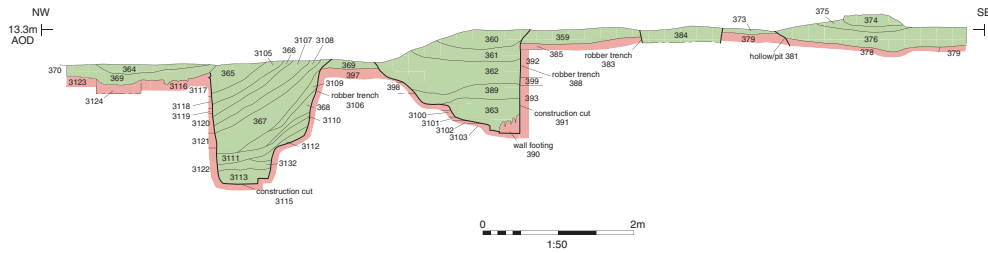
PROJECT TITLE  
**Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 3A: photographs**

DRAWN BY	LJM	PROJECT NO.	5777	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LJM	DATE	06/07/16	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3	<b>9</b>



**Section FF**



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 3B: plan and section

**DRAWN BY** LJN **PROJECT NO.** 5777 **FIGURE NO.** 10  
**CHECKED BY** LJM **DATE** 14/11/16  
**APPROVED BY** CB **SCALE** A3 **1:100 & 1:50**



Pit 371, looking west (0.5m scale)



Structural remains 3116 and floor 3124, looking north-east (1m scale)



Wall footing 3114, and robber trench 3106, looking north (1m scale)




Wall footings 390, and robber trench 388, looking north-east (1m scale)



Robber trench 383, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Floor 378 and rubble spread 374, looking south-west (0.5m and 1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE  
**Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester**

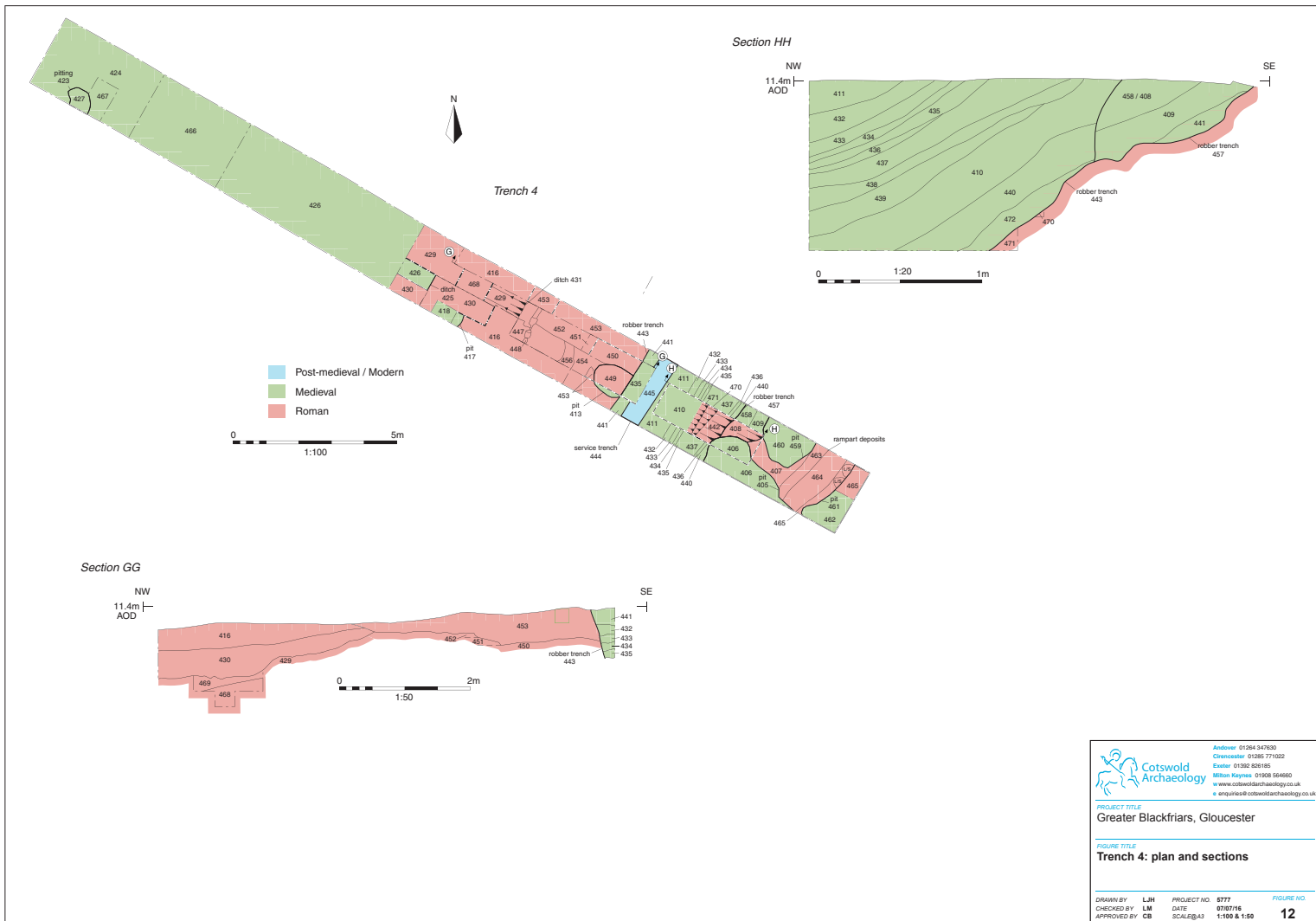
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 3B: photographs**

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DRAWN BY	LJM	PROJECT NO.	5777	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LJM	DATE	07/07/16	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3	NA

**11**



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 4: plan and sections**

DRAWN BY: LJM PROJECT NO: 8777 FIGURE NO:  
 CHECKED BY: LJM DATE: 07/07/16  
 APPROVED BY: CB SCALE: A3 1:100 & 1:50 **12**



Metalled surfaces immediately north-west of robbed Roman wall, looking north-east (1m scale)




Roman metalled surfaces immediately north-west of robbed town wall, and later pit 413, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Roman rampart deposits, looking south-east (1m scales)



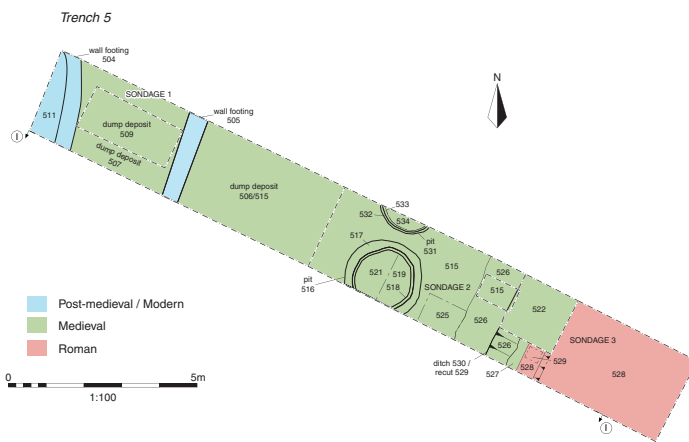
Robber trenches 457 and 443 and Roman rampart deposits, looking north-east (0.5m and 1m scales)


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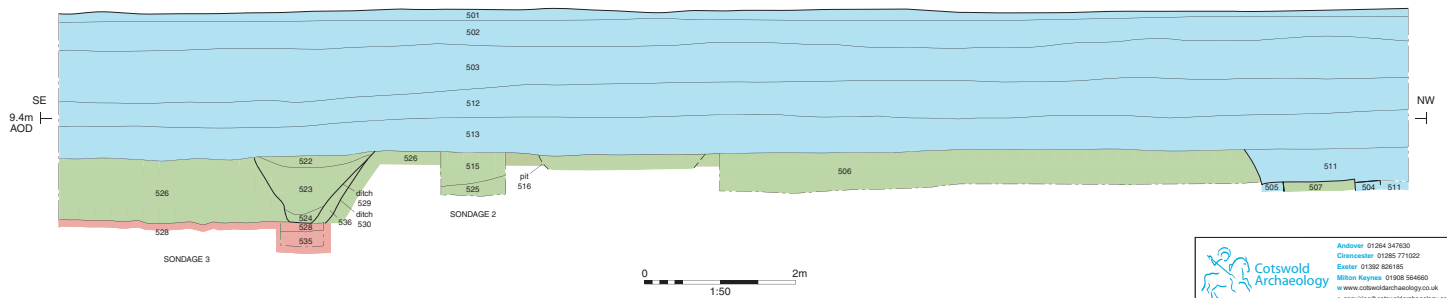
PROJECT TITLE  
**Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 4: photographs**

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CHECKED BY	LJM	DATE	14/11/16	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3	13



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 5: plan and sections**

DRAWN BY	LJM	PROJECT NO.	5777	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LJM	DATE	07/07/16	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3 1:100 & 1:50	<b>14</b>



Surface 510, looking north-east (0.5m and 1m scales)



Pit 516, and later pit 413, looking north-west (1m scale)



Deposits 528 and 529, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



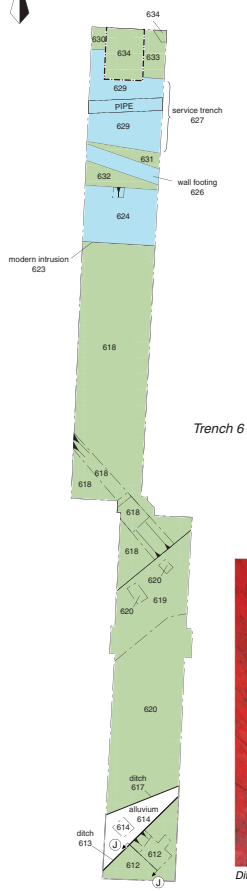
Ditch fills 515 and 526 cut by ditch 530, looking north-east (1m scale)


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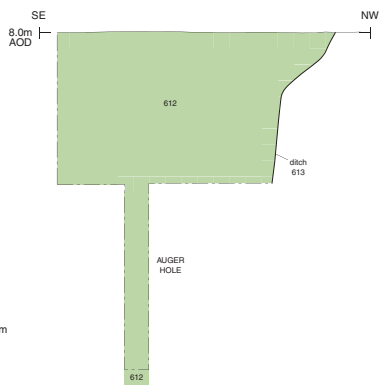
PROJECT TITLE  
 Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 5: photographs

DRAWN BY	LJM	PROJECT NO.	5777	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LJM	DATE	08/07/16	
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	A3	15



Section JJ



Ditch 613, looking north-east (0.5m and 1m scales)

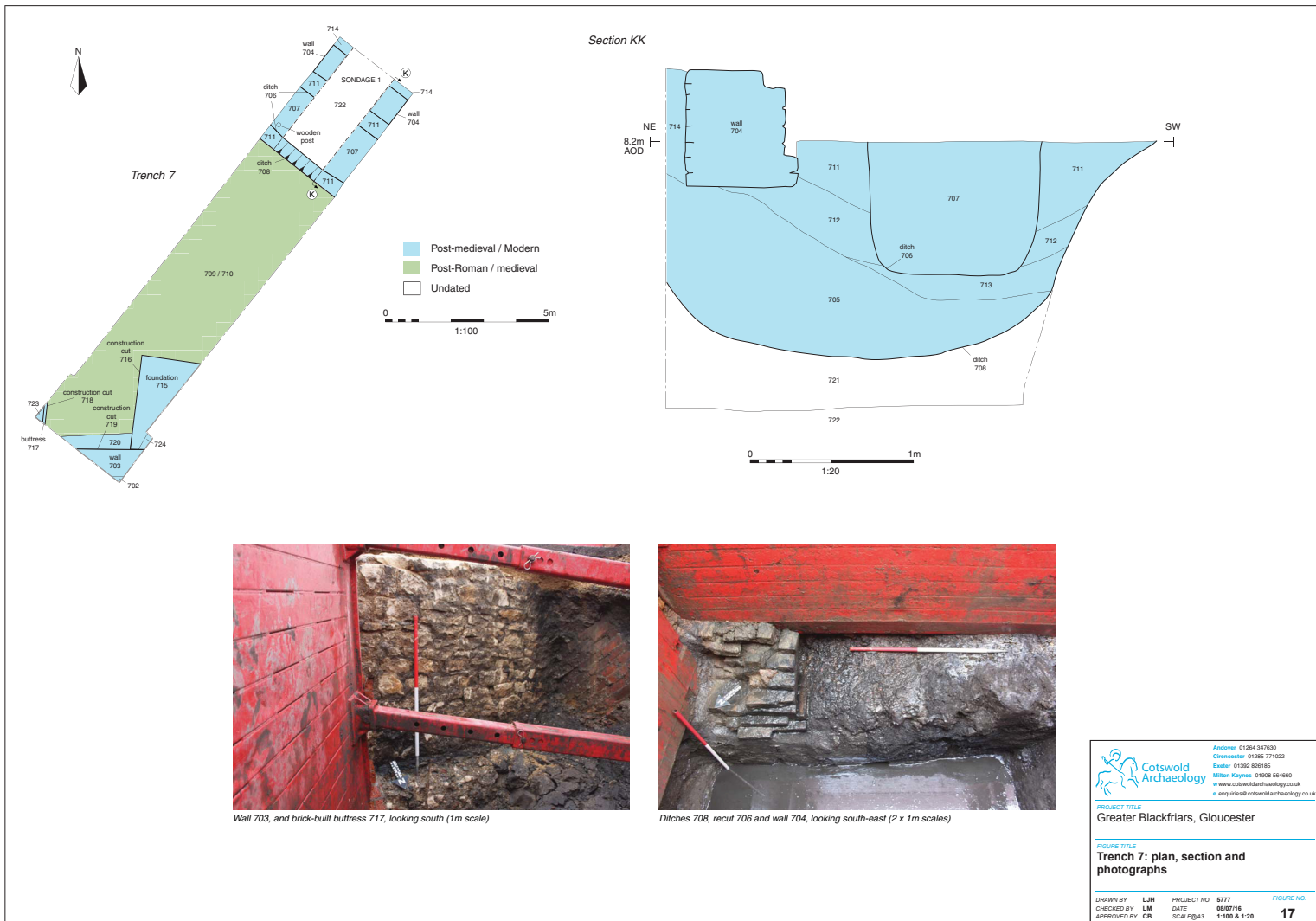


Ditch fills 633 and 634, looking east (0.5m and 1m scales)



Ditch 613, fill 612, looking south-west (0.5m scale)






Wall 703, and brick-built buttness 717, looking south (1m scale)



Ditches 708, recut 706 and wall 704, looking south-east (2 x 1m scales)


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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 7: plan, section and photographs

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	LJM	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	5777	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>	17
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	LJM	<b>DATE</b>	08/07/16		
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	CB	<b>SCALE</b>	A3 1:100 & 1:20		



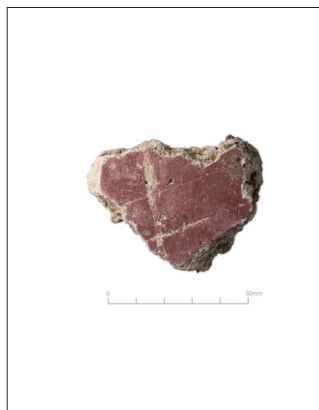
Stamped imbrex fragment from robbing debris 342




Mortar fragment (Ra. 13) from robber trench fill 365



Squared oolitic limestone building stone from fill 430 of ditch 431



Scratched motif on red-painted wall plaster from robbing debris 342


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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Greater Blackfriars, Gloucester

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Finds photographs

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	AO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	5777	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>	
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	AO	<b>DATE</b>	14/11/16		
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	CB	<b>SCALE</b>	A3	<b>Not to scale</b>	<b>18</b>

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