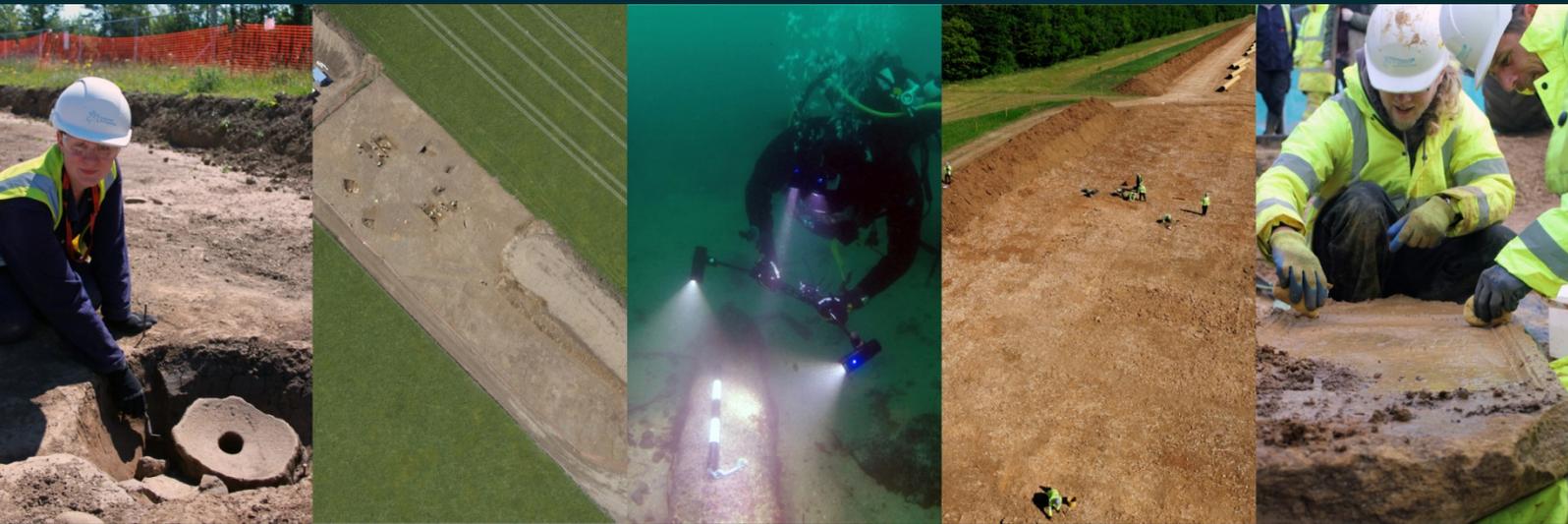


**Hewmar House
120 London Road
Gloucester
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief



for
Gloucester Charities Trust

CA Project: 6684
CA Report: 18434

August 2018



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	29 August 2018	Christopher Leonard	Cliff Bateman	Draft	QA	MAW

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Hewmar House
Location:	120 London Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR:	384311 218884
Type:	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Date:	13–22 August 2018
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Museum of Gloucester
Site Code:	HEW 18

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2018 at Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated and four geotechnical test pits were observed.

Despite the proximity of the site to Wotton Roman cemetery, no evidence for any *in situ* burials, or indeed any Roman activity, was identified in any of the excavated trenches or test pits. It is likely that the site lay beyond the southern boundary of the cemetery and formed part of the agricultural hinterland of both Roman and medieval Gloucester until the construction of Hillfield Villa (later Hewmar House) in the early 19th century. Three linear garden features, probably planting trenches, associated with Hillfield Villa and a large undated ditch were identified. Evidence for possible quarrying was also identified throughout the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief for Gloucester Charities Trust at Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred at NGR: 384311 218884; Fig. 1). The archaeological work was undertaken in support of a forthcoming planning application to Gloucester City Council (GCC) for the demolition of Hewmar House, the construction of sheltered housing within its footprint, and effective single-storey extensions to the north and east-facing elevations. The archaeological works were recommended by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to GCC.
- 1.2 The evaluation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including site visits on 14 and 16 August 2018.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.1ha in extent and is currently occupied by Hewmar House, a former 19th-century dwelling that has since been converted to offices, a small garage and associated surface car parking (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Mudstone associated with the Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Jurassic Period overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel (BGS 2018). The evaluation trenches all revealed gravel deposits overlying yellow and blue clays. By contrast only two of the geotechnical pits identified the natural substrate. The site is located close to the summit of Wotton Hill, at c.22m AOD, with the relief sloping gently towards Wotton Brook (formerly *Winterditch*) to the east.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has previously been assessed in a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2017). The assessment noted

that although no known designated archaeological remains are located within the proposed development area the site is located in an area of archaeological potential (ibid.).

- 2.2 The assessment identified no known archaeological remains of prehistoric origin within, or in close proximity to, the site and also noted that there is little evidence for prehistoric activity more widely in Gloucester. Only a single unstratified flint has been recorded within 100m of the proposed development area despite the significant number of previous archaeological interventions undertaken within the immediate proximity (ibid.).
- 2.3 Evidence for Roman activity within Gloucester, including within the immediate site environs, is abundant. A Roman Legionary fortress at Kingsholm was constructed in the late AD 40s approximately 1km north-west of the current site. This fortress was abandoned during the AD 60s at the same time as a new fortress was established close to the modern city centre. The conversion of this second fortress into a *colonia*, a settlement for retired soldiers, is likely to date to the very late 1st century AD (Hurst 1986).
- 2.4 The Roman city (*Glevum*) was located approximately 1km to the west of the proposed development area. A Roman road extended from its northern city gates and is broadly preserved by the modern London Road. This road met Ermin Street, a Roman road aligned on the original Kingsholm Fortress, and the junction of these two roads was c.125m to the north-east of the current site (ibid.).
- 2.5 Roman law required burials at urban sites to be outside the official limits of the settlement. At Gloucester a large Roman cemetery developed in the angle between Ermin Street and the branch road preserved by the course of modern London Road. This cemetery, known as the Wotton cemetery, has been subject to innumerable archaeological investigations. The cemetery was initially established as a burial ground for the nearby Kingsholm fortress but subsequently developed into one of the main cemeteries for the *colonia*, and continued in use into the 4th century. The exact limits of the cemetery are unclear, particularly its southern extent, although it appears to have extended along much of London Road to the junction with Ermin Street. Large groups of inhumations and cremations have been recorded in the Hillfield Gardens area, including at Denmark Road and St Mary Magdalen's Chapel (ibid.).

- 2.6 In 2002, archaeological excavations undertaken to the east and north-east of the current site by Foundations Archaeology identified 20 cremations and 54 inhumations, all dated to the Roman period (Ellis and King 2014). In 2004, three evaluation trenches were excavated to the north of the current site, one of which, lying immediately north of the current site's boundary, was found to contain a cremation burial (Cook 2004). Subsequent archaeological excavation by Oxford Archaeology recorded the remains of least 165 individuals: inhumations, cremations, and a rare mass grave (Simmonds *et al.* 2008; Fig. 2).
- 2.7 Subsequent to the Roman period, the site was remote from the known historic settlement within Gloucester. It lay immediately to the south of the precinct of the medieval/post-medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalen and was most probably situated within the town's agricultural hinterland (CA 2017).
- 2.8 The 19th century saw the gradual expansion of housing along London Road. Hewmar House is first depicted on Causton's map of 1843 when it was called '*Hillfield Villa*'. Its driveway to London Road had been established by this time and the surrounding grounds were evidently landscaped, with a semi-circular ornamental feature (possibly planting) depicted within the front lawn, to the north of the villa (CA 2017). The Ordnance Survey (OS) Town Plan of 1883 depicts greater detail of the landscaped grounds, as well as some changes to the house plan. No further changes of relevance are shown on any subsequent historic OS editions. Aerial imagery of the proposed development areas shows that the former gardens were replaced with a car park in the later 20th century (*ibid.*).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the current archaeological work were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable GCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect

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

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 to 4) each measuring 10m in length and 1.8m in width, and the observation of four geotechnical investigation test pits (Test Pits 5 to 8) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Due to the confines of the site, coupled with the presence of an underground service cable, the locations of the evaluation trenches were altered slightly, with the approval of Andrew Armstrong, from those presented in the WSI. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All evaluation 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. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 All geotechnical test pits were hand excavated within the standing building under constant archaeological supervision to the required depth. All deposits encountered were recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*; no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5 The archive and artefacts from the current works are temporarily 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, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and biological evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C. 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, 3 & 5)

5.2 The natural geological substrate, 105, comprising yellow sand and gravel overlying blue lias clay, was encountered at a depth of 1.31m below present ground level (bpgl; 21.12m AOD). It was overlain by a 0.31m-thick deposit of brown clayey silt, 104, from which medieval pottery, as well as residual Roman ceramics, iron nails, ceramic building material (CBM) and animal bone, was recovered.

5.3 Deposit 104 was overlain by silt layer 103, which in turn was sealed by deposit 102, both of which contained post-medieval and modern pottery (not retained). These deposits are interpreted as made-ground deposits associated with 19th-century century landscaping associated with the construction of Hillfield Villa/Hewmar House. A probable cinder path, 106, visible in the western section of the trench, sealed deposit 102. These post-medieval/modern deposits were overlain by modern road-stone levelling 101 for tarmacadam surface 100.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

5.4 Natural sand and gravel, 204, was encountered at a depth of 0.77m bpgl (21.47m AOD). In the centre of the trench it was cut by north-east/south-west-aligned ditch, 205, which was 3.1m wide and 0.63m deep, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. An iron nail and a fragment of stone roof tile with a peg hole were recovered from its single fill 206.

5.5 Ditch 205 was covered by cultivation soil 203 that in turn was overlain by made ground layer 202. Both deposits contained post-medieval and modern pottery as well as fragments of clay tobacco pipe (not retained). These deposits were sealed by road stone levelling and tarmacadam surfacing, 301 and 300 respectively.



Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 & 4)

- 5.6 Natural substrate 304 was encountered at a depth of 0.51m bpgl (21.84m AOD) and comprised yellow sand and gravel at the western extent of the trench, and yellow clays at the eastern end. In the centre of the trench, greenish-brown silt deposit 303 had accumulated in a depression in the natural substrate that measured 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Two sherds of pottery and a fragment of CBM dated to the Roman period, as well as a sherd of medieval pottery and an undated flint flake were recovered from the deposit. The deposit extended beyond the limits of the depression and was visible as a layer along the entire section of the trench. It is probable that it represents the same deposit as cultivation soil 203 identified in Trench 2. It was sealed by made ground layer 302 (comparable to deposit 202 within Trench 2), which was in turn covered by road-stone levelling and tarmacadam surfacing.

Trench 4 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.7 The natural geological substrate, 404, was encountered at a depth of 0.55m bpgl (21.82m AOD) at the northern end of the trench, sloping down towards the south. In the southern part of the trench deposit silty clay 405 had accumulated in a depression in the natural substrate that extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. It was overlain by deposit 403/406, interpreted as a continuation of deposits 203 and 303 revealed in Trenches 2 and 3 respectively, which had also accumulated in the hollow, in addition to overlying the natural substrate throughout the remainder of the trench. In this trench the deposit contained a residual sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone.
- 5.8 Three parallel east/west-aligned linear garden features (407, 409 and 411) cut through deposits 405 and 403/406. The features were each 0.4m wide, 0.2m deep with vertical sides and flat bases, and contained dark silty fills, with high quantities of charcoal and ash inclusions present. Post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from fill 408 within feature 407, along with a fragment of medieval floor tile and two iron nails. The features are interpreted as planting trenches forming part of the formal gardens associated with Hillfield Villa/Hewmar House.
- 5.9 The garden features were sealed by made ground deposit 402, which was the same as deposit 202 and 302 in Trenches 2 and 3 respectively. This deposit was in turn overlain by road-stone 401 and tarmacadam surface 400.

Test Pits 5–8 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 5.10 In Test Pits 5 and 6, located in the north-west and south-west internal corners of Hewmar House, hand excavation was undertaken to a depth of 1.25m bpgl (20.63m AOD) and 1.3m bpgl (20.58m AOD) respectively without encountering the natural geological substrate. The stratigraphic sequence identified below the modern flooring comprised two deposits, a very compact dark brown sandy silt (504/602) overlain by a looser light grey silty sand (503/601). Both deposits contained large amounts of stone rubble and CBM fragments in addition to post-medieval pottery, clay tobacco pipe and oyster shell (not retained).
- 5.11 Test Pits 7 and 8, on the eastern side of the house, revealed the natural gravel substrate at depths of 0.25m bpgl (21.85m AOD) and 0.35m bpgl (21.75m AOD) respectively, and therefore comparable to Trench 4 immediately outwith the building footprint. The wall footings for Hillfield Villa/Hewmar House were constructed on top of the natural substrate.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from five deposits (ditch fills and layers). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the online Gloucester pottery type series (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro>). National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B where applicable (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

- 6.2 Roman pottery totals four sherds (36g) from three deposits. These comprise unfeatured bodysherds of Severn Valley (oxidised) ware (TF11B), which was produced throughout the Roman period at a number of centres in and around the Severn basin (Webster 1976, 42), and a sherd from the base of a vessel in South-east Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF4). The latter ware type was manufactured near Poole and typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside Dorset (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107). The Roman pottery from layers 104 and 303 had clearly been redeposited; that from layer 406 is in a moderately abraded condition and is also considered to be residual.

Medieval

- 6.3 Four unfeatured bodysherds of medieval pottery (38g) were recorded from two deposits, 104 and 303. The represented ware types are commonly found in Gloucestershire: these are Cotswold Oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41, 11th to 13th centuries), Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40, 12th to 14th centuries) and Worcester glazed jug fabric (TF90, 13th to 14th centuries).

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.4 Deposit 408 produced two sherds (32g) from this date range: glazed earthenware (TF50), of mid 16th to 18th-century date, and refined whiteware (TF69), dateable to the 19th century.

Lithics

- 6.5 A proximal fragment from a flint flake (3g) was retrieved as a residual find in layer 303.

Ceramic building material

- 6.6 A total of five fragments of ceramic building material (43g) was recovered from three deposits. The fragment from layer 303 seems most likely to be Roman in date, albeit in a residual context, based upon the fabric. That from deposit 408 measures 240mm in thickness and appears to represent undecorated floor tile, probably of medieval date. The very small fragments recovered from layer 104 are of uncertain date.

Other finds

- 6.7 Iron objects total nine (132g) from three deposits. All are nails with the exception of two unclassifiable fragments from layer 104. None of the iron items can be closely dated.
- 6.6 Fill 206 of ditch 205 produced a fragment of limestone roof tile (936g), which features a nail hole. Stone roofing has been used from the Roman period onwards.



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone amounting to 31 fragments (437g) was recovered from layers 104, 303, and 406, and from fill 206 within pit 205. The material was fragmentary but well enough preserved to make possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).
- 7.2 None of the recovered fragments displayed any cut marks or impact damage to suggest an origin in butchery waste.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite the potential for the nearby Wotton Roman cemetery to have extended into the current site, there was no evidence for any *in situ* burials, or indeed any Roman activity, in any of the excavated trenches. It is also noteworthy that no disarticulated human bone was recovered during the current works despite the survival of animal bone throughout the site.
- 8.2 Previous excavations within the Roman cemetery area immediately to the north (Cook 2004; Simmonds *et al.* 2008) and to the east and north-east (Ellis and King 2014) confirmed the presence of burials and a mass grave adjacent to the northern boundary of the current site (see Fig. 2 for locations). The previous excavations to the east by Foundations Archaeology did not identify a physical contemporary boundary to the cemetery, however it did note a lack of burials in the southern part of Area 4 (*ibid.*) adjacent to the current site. Such evidence, coupled with the findings from the current works, suggests that the Roman cemetery is unlikely to have extended southwards into the proposed development area. Such an interpretation is given further credence by the paucity of human remains identified immediately to the south of the current site during archaeological trenching in 1996 (Greatorex 1996).
- 8.3 During both of the preceding archaeological excavations, the southern limit of identified Roman burials appears to have been broadly coincident with later ditches (Simmonds *et al.* 2008; Ellis and King 2014). To the east, burials were identified immediately to the north, but not to the south, of medieval ditch 4046 identified in Area 4 (Ellis and King 2014; also see Fig. 2 this report). This ditch was interpreted

as the southern boundary to the medieval hospital of St Mary Magdalene (*ibid.*). It is also noteworthy that this ditch aligns with a similarly east/west-orientated ditch revealed by Oxford Archaeology (ditch 1729), albeit solely post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the latter (Simmonds *et al.* 2008). Although dated to a later period, it is tempting to suggest that this southern boundary to the medieval hospital, represented by ditches 4046 and 1729, respected and preserved the line of the former Roman cemetery boundary, which explain the lack of burials revealed during the current evaluation and the 2002 excavations immediately to the east.

- 8.3 The 1799 Enclosure map, compiled approximately 25 years before the hospital was decommissioned, confirms that the current site lay immediately south of the precinct of St Mary Magdalene within agricultural land called Magdalen Close. This cartographic source also indicates that the southern precinct boundary correlated with the northern boundary wall of the current site. Furthermore, this mapping suggests that the hospital's western precinct boundary is now respected by the modern property boundary between the access road to Hewmar House and the new development at 120-122 London Road.
- 8.4 The archaeological features and deposits identified during the current works, with few exceptions, are indicative of the accumulation of cultivation soils and make-up layers that perhaps confirm the agrarian landscape that the site occupied until the 19th century.
- 8.5 Deposit 303 within Trench 3 was initially interpreted in the field as the southern continuation of a post-medieval ditch (1055/1725) identified during the 2008 excavations to the north. However, subsequent excavation determined that there was no clearly defined cut associated with the deposit. It is therefore probable that the feature was in fact the accumulation of material in a large, diffuse hollow in the natural substrate. It is possible that this, and a similar feature in Trench 4 filled by deposits 403/406 and 405, were in fact evidence of small-scale extraction of the clays and particularly of the underlying gravels. The deposits filling these hollows contained finds covering a wide range of dates, including Roman, medieval and post-medieval, and so are not useful in dating this activity.
- 8.6 Nonetheless, the possibility that this quarrying activity within Trench 3 had truncated an earlier, post-medieval, ditch cannot be discounted, particularly with evidence for a large ditch, 205, identified 5m to the south-west in Trench 2. Indeed, the alignment

of ditch 205 is suggestive that it may well be a continuation of post-medieval ditch 1055/1725 identified by Oxford Archaeology (Fig. 2).

- 8.7 Cinder path 106 and garden bedding trenches 407, 409 and 411 were the only direct evidence of landscaping associated with the construction of Hillfield Villa/Hewmar House, although it is probable that made ground layers 102, 103, 202, 302 and 402 were deposited at this time to create a level area surrounding the villa.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, Sam Bateman, Jack Harrison and Dan White. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench/ Test Pit	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
1	100	layer		surface	black tarmac	>10	>1.80	0.05	
1	101	layer		made ground	light pink red bedding material	>10	>1.80	0.32	
1	102	layer		made ground	dark grey green clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.24	
1	103	layer		made ground	mid grey brown clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.38	
1	104	layer		cultivation soil	mid yellow brown clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.31	C13-14
1	105	layer		natural	yellow sand and gravel				
1	106	layer		cinder path	Black cinder path	>10		0.15	
2	200	layer		surface	black tarmac	>10	>1.80	0.05	
2	201	layer		made ground	light pink red bedding material	>10	>1.80	0.22	
2	202	layer		made ground	firm mid brown grey clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.14	
2	203	layer		cultivation soil	mid green brown clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.35	
2	204	layer		natural	yellow sand and gravel				
2	205	cut		ditch	NE-SW aligned ditch. Moderately steep sides, rounded base	>1.80	3.10	0.63	
2	206	fill	205	ditch fill	light brown yellow silt clay	>1.80	3.10	0.63	
3	300	layer		surface	black tarmac	>10	>1.80	0.08	
3	301	layer		made ground	light pink red bedding material	>10	>1.80	0.30	
3	302	layer		made ground	mid brown grey clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.08	
3	303	layer		cultivation soil	mid green brown clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.40	C12-14
3	304	layer		natural	yellow sand and gravel, yellow clay				
4	400	layer		surface	black tarmac	>10	>1.80	0.06	
4	401	layer		made ground	light pink red bedding material	>10	>1.80	0.18	
4	402	layer		made ground	mid brown grey clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.17	
4	403	layer		cultivation soil	mid green brown clay silt	>10	>1.80	0.21	
4	404	layer		natural	yellow sand and gravel				
4	405	layer		made ground	mid orange yellow compact silt clay	>10	>2.4	0.24	
4	406	layer		made ground	mid greenish grey compact silt clay	>10	>1.09	0.28	Roman
4	407	cut		garden feature	E-W aligned linear feature. Vertical sides, flat base	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
4	408	fill	407	garden feature fill	dark grey green clay silt	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
4	409	cut		garden feature	E-W aligned linear feature. Vertical sides, flat base	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
4	410	fill	409	garden feature fill	dark grey green clay silt	>1.8	0.4	0.2	C19
4	411	cut		garden feature	E-W aligned linear feature. Vertical sides, flat base	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
4	412	fill	411	garden feature fill	dark grey green clay silt	>1.8	0.4	0.2	
5	500	layer		surface	suspended wooden floor	>0.75	>0.6	0.15	
5	501	layer		void	under floor void	>0.75	>0.6	0.35	
5	502	layer		surface	concrete floor	>0.75	>0.6	0.15	
5	503	layer		made ground	light brownish grey silty sand. Frequent CBM, stone rubble, clay tobacco pipe, shell	>0.75	>0.6	0.2	Post- med
5	504	layer		made ground	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Common CBM, stone rubble, clay tobacco pipe, shell	>0.75	>0.6	>0.6	Post- med
5	505	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. West wall of Hewmar House				
6	600	layer		surface	CBM tile floor	>0.75	>0.6	0.05	
6	601	layer		made ground	same as 503	>0.75	>0.6	0.45	Post- med

Trench/ Test Pit	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot date
6	602	layer		made ground	same as 504	>0.75	>0.6	>0.8	Post- med
6	603	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. North wall of Hewmar House				
6	604	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. West wall of Hewmar House				
7	700	layer		surface	Floor tiles	>0.75	>0.75	0.1	
7	701	layer		made ground	Same as 504	>0.75	>0.75	0.15	Post- med
7	702	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. North wall of Hewmar House				
7	703	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. East wall of Hewmar House				
7	704	layer		natural	yellow sand and gravel				
8	800	layer		surface	Wooden parquet floor	>0.6	>0.5	0.04	
8	801	layer		surface	concrete floor	>0.6	>0.5	0.1	
8	802	layer		made ground	Same as 504	>0.6	>0.5	0.2	Post- med
8	803	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. South wall of Hewmar House				
8	804	structure		wall	Stone wall footing. Northwards return of 803				
8	805	layer		natural	yellow sand and gravel				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight	Spot-date
104	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	2	14	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	1	18	
	Medieval pottery	Worcester glazed jug fabric	TF90	1	3	
	Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware	TF40	1	5	
	CBM	Fragment		3	7	
	Iron	Nails, fragments		6	43	
206	Iron	Nail		1	22	-
	Worked stone	Roofing		1	936	
303	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/ DOR BB1	1	8	C12-C14
	Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware	TF40	1	12	
	Roman CBM	Fragment		1	12	
	Flint	Flake		1	3	
	Fired clay			1	3	
406	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11B/ SVW OX2	1	14	RB
408	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	TF50	1	30	C19
	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	Refined whiteware	TF69	1	2	
	Medieval CBM	Floor tile?		1	56	
	Iron	Nail		2	67	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

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

Cut	Layer/Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
	104	1	2	1		1	13	18	77
205	206						2	2	8
	303		2	1	4			7	318
	406		2	1		1		4	34
Total		1	6	3	4	2	15	31	
Weight		10	60	65	239	30	33	437	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM = cattle size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

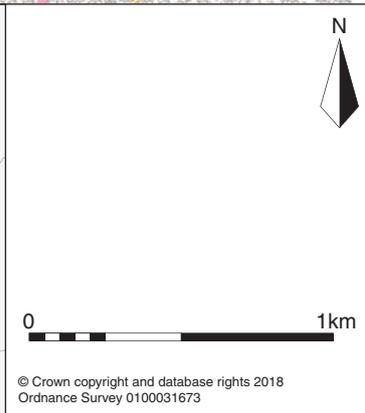
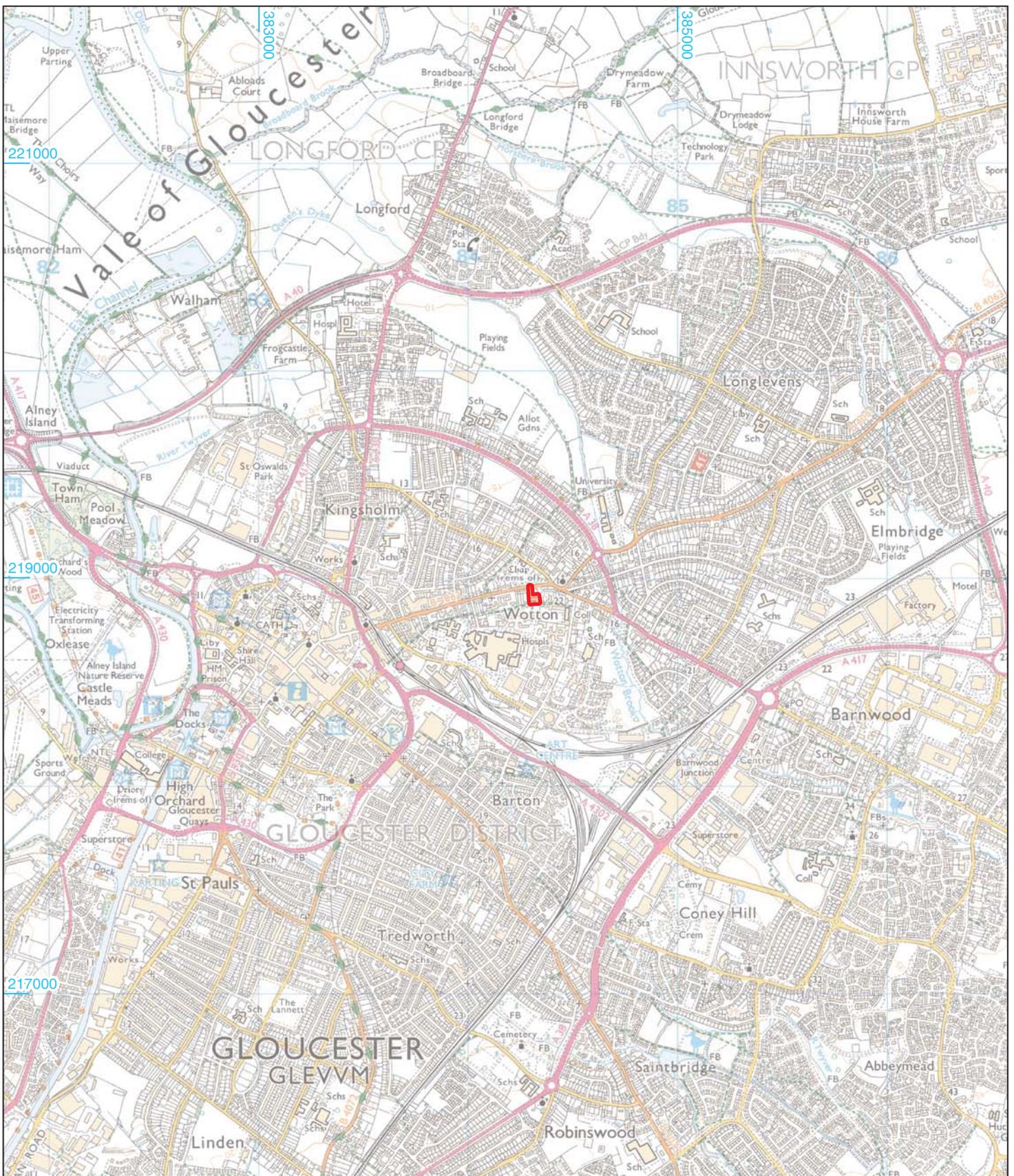
APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

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

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4
Current ground level	0.00m bpgl (22.43m AOD)	0.00mbpgl (22.24m AOD)	0.00m bpgl (22.35m AOD)	0.00m bpgl (22.37m AOD)
Base of modern car park stone bedding	0.37m bpgl (22.06m AOD)	0.27m bpgl (21.97m AOD)	0.38m bpgl (21.97m AOD)	0.24m bpgl (22.13m AOD)
Top of ?medieval/post-medieval deposits	1.00m bpgl (21.43m AOD)	0.41m bpgl (21.83m AOD)	0.35m bpgl (21.89m AOD)	0.41m bpgl (21.97m AOD)
Top of sand and gravel natural substrate	1.31m bpgl (21.12m AOD)	0.77m bpgl (21.47m AOD)	0.51m bpgl (21.84m AOD)	0.55m bpgl (21.82m AOD)

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation and a watching brief were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2018 at Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Four trenches were excavated and four geotechnical test pits were observed.</p> <p>Despite the proximity of the site to Wotton Roman cemetery, was no evidence for any <i>in situ</i> burials, or indeed Roman activity, was identified in any of the excavated trenches or test pits. It is likely that the site lay beyond the southern boundary of the cemetery and formed part of the agricultural hinterland of both Roman and medieval Gloucester until the construction of Hillfield Villa (later Hewmar House) in the early 19th century. Three linear garden features, probably planting trenches, associated with Hillfield Villa and a large undated ditch were identified. Evidence for possible quarrying was also identified throughout the site.</p>	
Project dates	13–22 August 2018	
Project type	Evaluation and Watching Brief	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (CA 2017)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	120 London Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	384311 218884	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum of Gloucester	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Museum of Gloucester	Context sheets, drawings
Digital	Museum of Gloucester	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report 18434		




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PROJECT TITLE
 Hewmar House, 120 London Road,
 Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	6684	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/09/2018		
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		1



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- site boundary
- Oxford Archaeology 2008 evaluation trench
- Foundations Archaeology 2014
- test pit
- cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- layer/deposit (excavated/unexcavated)
- natural
- + burial
- ▲ cremation
- ditch



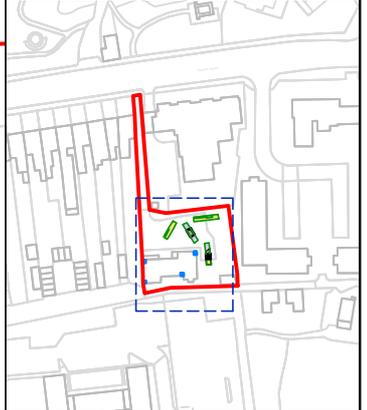
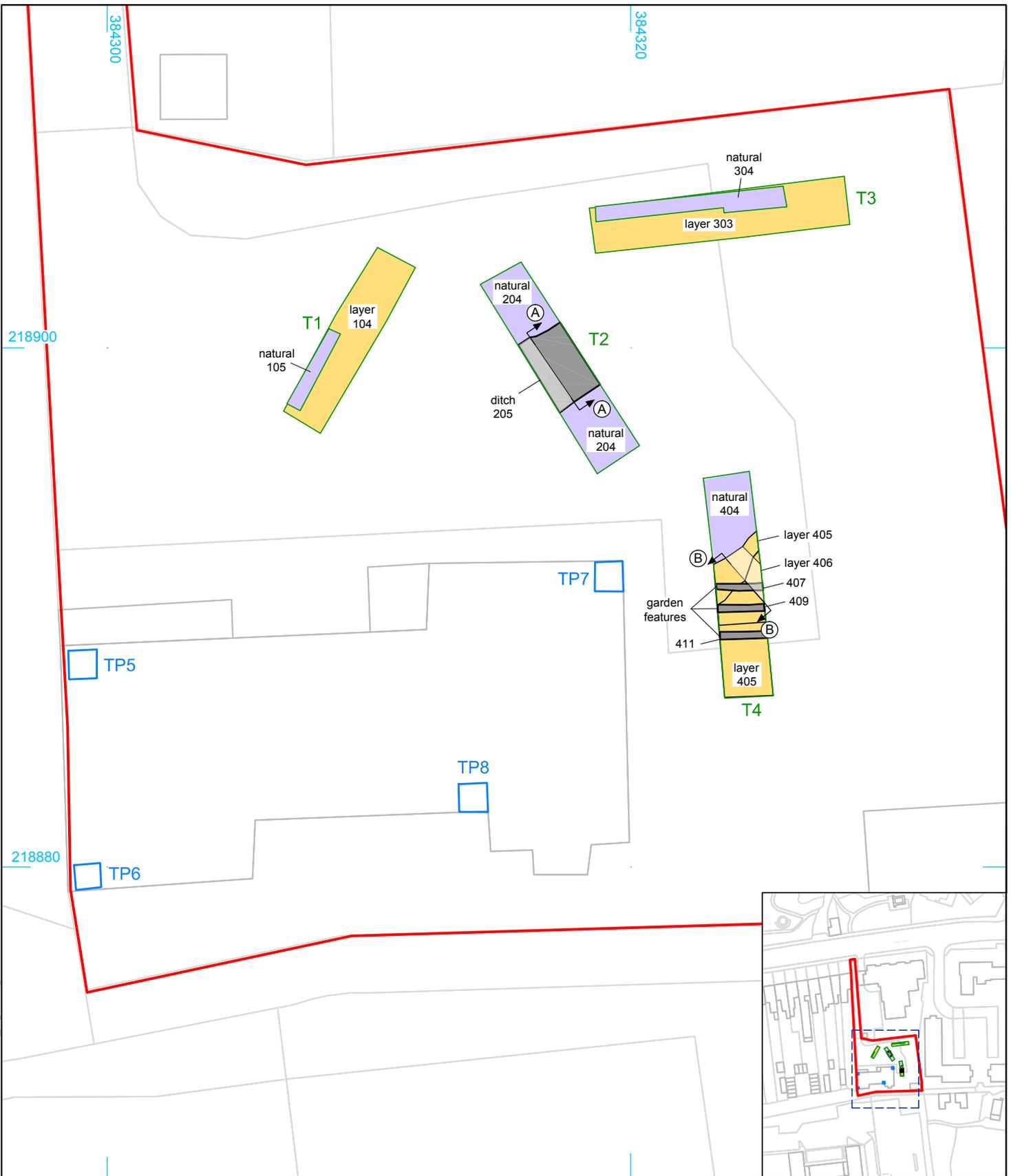
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PROJECT TITLE
Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench and test pit location plan showing archaeological features and previous works

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	6684	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/09/2018	2
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- test pit
- cut feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- layer/deposit (excavated/unexcavated)
- natural substrate
- section location



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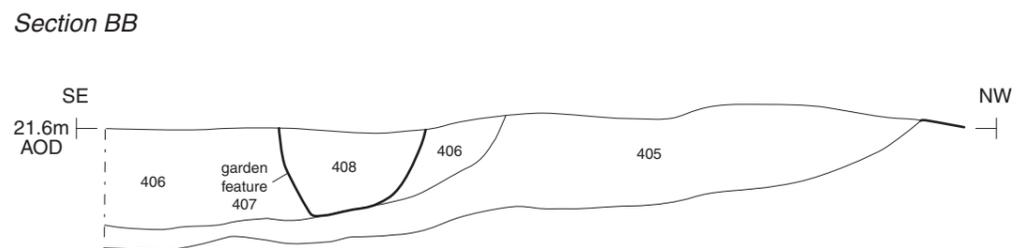
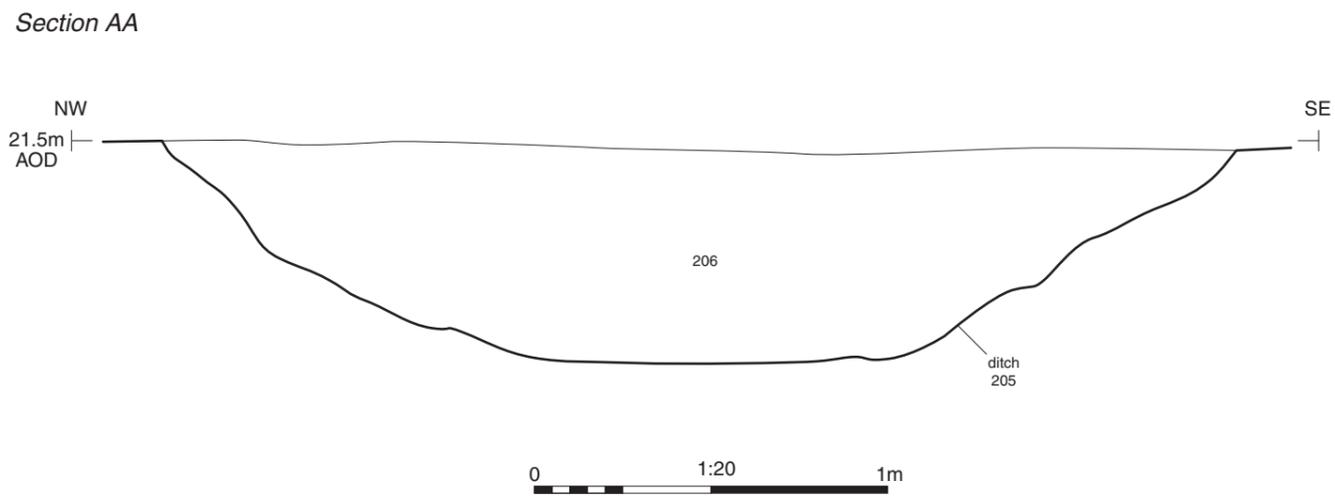


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PROJECT TITLE
Hewmar House, 120 London Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench and test pit location plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	6684	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/09/2018	
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Ditch 205 looking south-west (1m scale)



Layers 405, 403 and garden feature 407, looking south-west (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Hewmar House, 120 London Road,
 Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	6684	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/09/2018	
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	1:20	4



Trench 1 post excavation, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 3 post excavation looking east (1m scale)



Test Pit 5



Test Pit 6, working shot


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	6684	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A3	N/A	5

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