



**167 Barnwood Road
Gloucester
Gloucestershire**

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Barnwood Construction Limited

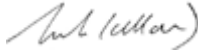
CA Project: 4214
CA Report: 13104

March 2013

167 Barnwood Road
Gloucester
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4214
CA Report: 13104

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date	28 March 2013
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date	28 March 2013
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	167 Barnwood Road
Location:	Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR:	SO 85846 18180
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14-15 March 2013
Planning Reference:	12/00686/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Accession Number:	GLRCM: 2013.4
Site Code:	BWR13

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2013 at 167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Three trenches were excavated.

Roman features were identified immediately to the north of Barnwood Road. These included a pit, ditch, possible trackway and walls that were aligned with Roman Ermine Street, which the modern Barnwood Road follows. All pottery dated from the mid-1st/early-2nd century AD or could be assigned to this period. A medieval and a post-medieval boundary ditch/pit were also identified.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Barnwood Construction Limited at 167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 85846 18180; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to Gloucester City Council (ref: 12/00686/FUL) for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a food store and 12 apartments with associated cycle and car parking facilities.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Mr Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist and archaeological advisor to Gloucester City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Field Work in Gloucestershire (GCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Mr Andrew Armstrong, including two site visits on 15 March 2013.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area encloses an area of approximately 0.2ha, and is currently occupied by a garage building (a part of the former Barnwood Fire Station) currently in use as a storage depot by Barnwood Construction Limited. The site lies to the north-east of Barnwood Road. The site is bounded by a hedgerow and several trees on the south east side, a wooden fence with a line of young conifers to the north east and a wooden fence to the north-west. To the rear of the building is an area of hard standing and tarmac in use as a storage yard. At the front of the building is a forecourt area in use as a roadside car park. The site is on land gently sloping to the north at approximately 25m AOD. It is situated 200m north of the Wotton Brook, a small stream that runs into the River Severn 4km to the north west of the site. No deposits of alluvium or deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental interest (such as developed peat formations) are recorded by the BGS within the site. Gloucester itself lies within the floodplain of the River Severn, between the river to the west and the Cotswold scarp to the east.

- 1.4 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations formed approximately 190 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic periods. These deposits are overlain with Cheltenham Sand and Gravel deposits (BGS 2013). Natural was only revealed within Trenches 2 and 3 consisting of mid yellow-brown sandy gravels.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 A Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was commissioned by Barnwood Construction Ltd and carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) in 2012; reference should be made to that document for a full archaeological background. The results of that study are summarised below.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 1.6 Palaeolithic material has been recorded in the gravels of the Barnwood district. Early 20th century gravel working at Hucclecote (c.700m to the south east of the site) recorded Pleistocene faunal remains as well as Palaeolithic flint implements (Keith, 1930, 210-212). Other finds have included a re-touched Lower Palaeolithic flake found at Forty Acre Farm Gravel Pit (700m south-east of the site) and further faunal material dating from the Pleistocene recorded at a gravel working (c.120m to the north-west of the site).
- 1.7 There is little evidence from later prehistoric periods within the DBA study area, although two surface finds have been made. A Mesolithic tranchet axe head was found in 1958 and although the exact provenance is not clear it may well have been found within the site itself. Archaeological excavation at Barnwood Garage Balancing Pond in 1986 (around 500m east of the site) recorded the find of a single Neolithic flint implement. Early 20th-century gravel working at Hucclecote (c.700m south-east) of the site recorded an Early Bronze Age 'beaker' inhumation burial with beaker and flint knife and an Iron Age inhumation with a 'La Tene II' style urn (Keith, 1930, 218-227).
- 1.8 More broadly there is little evidence of prehistoric activity within Gloucester, although it has been suggested that the first Roman fortress (see below) was situated close to a significant Iron Age settlement (Timby 1999, 38).

- 1.9 Roman occupation at Gloucester (Glevum) began with a legionary fortress built at Kingsholm in the late AD 40s. The fortress was abandoned during the AD 60s and a new fortress established close to the present city centre (Hurst 1988, 50). The site is located approximately 2.8km east of Glevum (Heighway 1983, 40).
- 1.10 The line of the Roman Road, Ermine Street is preserved as Barnwood Road (Simmonds *et al*, 2008, 1). Ermine Street ran from Silchester to Cirencester and on to Gloucester, although the original course was intended to run to the fort at Kingsholm rather than to Glevum (*ibid.*). A watching brief in 1986 recorded a section through the centre of Barnwood Road approximately 80m to the west of the site. This section revealed a series of street levels to a depth of 1.8m (Garrod, 1987, 19). Although undated, it is possible that the lower levels represent the surface of the Roman road. This work appears to confirm, therefore, that the Roman road largely lies beneath the current course of the modern Barnwood Road.
- 1.11 Some 15 records of Roman activity are located within the DBA study area. Apart from one record all are located in the immediate vicinity of Barnwood Road. Watching briefs have recorded pits and ditches, with finds including various coins and pottery. A coin, a Dupondius of Nero (AD 54 – 68), is recorded as a surface find from within the site itself. A watching brief in 2003 at 126 Barnwood Road recorded a section of wall and various other features suggestive of a Roman building.
- 1.12 Gravel quarrying in 1907 in the garden of a house 'Lynthorpe' on Barnwood Road, c. 105m to the south east of the site, recorded a Roman male inhumation burial. The burial included an iron bangle and copper alloy coin of Domitian. Watching briefs at 203 Barnwood Road (c. 600m south-east of the site) have recorded inhumation burials, pits and a possible building including finds of a coin and a carved stone cone possibly of Iron Age date. Early 20th century gravel quarrying at Hucclecote (c.700m SE of the site) recorded a Roman cemetery close to the site of the early bronze age and iron age burials described above. The cemetery contained a variety of inhumations and cremations both with and without urns dating mostly from the 1st and 2nd centuries (Keith, 1930, 201-250).

Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066) and medieval periods (1066 – 1539)

- 1.13 The site is located east of the early medieval town (which was focused upon the site of the Roman town, outside of the DBA study area to the west). The early post-Roman history of Gloucester is unclear, although it retained some significance as a

religious and political centre (Herbert 1988, 2). In the 10th century, the town emerged as a market centre and by the time of the Norman Conquest Gloucester was well established, with the working of iron from the Forest of Dean as its main economic base (ibid, 13).

- 1.14 Early settlement at Barnwood itself was heavily influenced by the Roman road, Ermine Street, which remained an important thoroughfare throughout the medieval period (ibid, 410). The parish name suggests that it was once wooded, although by the 17th century the land was entirely cultivated as open fields or was grassland (ibid, 411). The medieval Church of St Lawrence, which had been built by the 12th century, and the site of the medieval Barnwood manor (thought to be on the same location as the later Barnwood Court) are situated close together around 300 metres south of Ermin Street and the site. These were somewhat removed from the remainder of the village, which had developed as a roadside settlement along Ermin Street by the early 17th century. In the late 18th century the main part of Barnwood had around 35 houses on the road, a layout which likely had roots in the medieval period. The houses are variously noted to be set within small orchards and farming buildings
- 1.15 There is no direct evidence for land use within the site itself during the medieval period. The earliest detailed mapping of the area comprises the Barnwood tithe map of 1838 which indicates that by this date the site lay fairly centrally in the roadside settlement, occupying a single enclosed field plot.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and modern periods (1801 – present)

- 1.16 The site lay within Barnwood village around 2.5km to the east of Gloucester, which was far enough from the city to maintain a largely rural character. The 1838 tithe map of the parish of Barnwood demonstrates this through depicting a series of houses along the course of Ermine Street. These were surrounded by fields with a few isolated farms in the wider area. The site lay close to the centre of the village, which had developed as a ribbon settlement along the course of Ermine Street. The site formed a part of an undeveloped field at this date, with houses situated in plots adjoining it to the east, and further enclosed fields to its west. The tithe apportionment register records the fieldname as 'The Parks', the name possibly deriving from long-term utilisation as pasture land.

- 1.17 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from 1885, 1902 and 1936 all show the site as a part of this same field. At some point after 1885, but before 1902, a large house was constructed approximately 120m to the north of the site which was accessed from a trackway which ran from Ermine Street through the site. By 1956 this building had been removed.

Mid-20th century development within the site

- 1.18 Development within the site occurred between 1921, when the site is depicted on OS mapping as undeveloped, and 1944 when the site is shown as occupied by a series of buildings in an aerial photograph. These buildings are labelled as a Fire Station on OS mapping from 1956.
- 1.19 The original fire station consisted of the main, still extant, garage building with three shed-like buildings to the rear, another on the south east side and an extension on the south east. Aerial photography from 1959 shows the three rear buildings removed, and only the main building fronting the street now survives. Various small out buildings are shown to the rear of the depot in aerial photography from throughout the rest of the 20th century. The base of one of these buildings can be seen at the site but none now remain extant.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.20 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). This information will enable Gloucester City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

- 1.21 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 3 trenches, each measured 5m in length and 1.6m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 2 was extended 2m westwards from its north end due to the need to excavate the trench in

two stages. 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* (2012).

- 1.22 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* (2007).
- 1.23 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.24 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery under accession number GLRCM: 2013.4, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

- 2.1 Natural substrate within trenches 2 and 3 consisted of mid yellow-brown sandy gravel and was encountered at an approximate depth of 0.8m below present ground level (bpgl). Natural was not encountered within trench 1 given modern demolition rubble and re-enforced concrete pieces were recorded to the limit of excavation at 1.8m bpgl.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 2.3 Trench 2 contained irregular feature 208. With gentle sides and flat base, feature 208 contained a single phase of silting 209 which was devoid of inclusions but contained mid-1st century AD pottery. Feature 208 was truncated at its northern end

by ditch 210. Aligned north-west/south-east, ditch 210 had gradual sides and a flat base. It was filled by primary silting 211 and secondary silting 212. No artefacts were recovered from either fill.

- 2.4 Both irregular feature 208 and ditch 210 were overlain by re-worked soil/made ground 202. This layer was approximately 0.7m thick and contained pottery from the mid-1st century/early-2nd century AD. Deposit 202 was truncated in the south of trench by ditch 204. Aligned north-east/south-west, ditch 204 had a steep profile, and was filled by 205 that contained pottery dating from the 11th–13th centuries. Ditch 204 was, in turn, truncated on the southern edge by ditch 206. Aligned north-west/south-east, ditch 206 had a steep profile and was filled by 207 which contained 19th-century pottery. Ditches 204 and 206 were only visible in section and along with deposit 202, were sealed by buried topsoil 201, overlain in turn by hard standing 200.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 4)

- 2.5 A highly compacted gravel surface, 313, was revealed approximately 1m bpgl at the northern end of trench. A small sondage through the surface showed the gravel to be the top of the natural strata that had been worn and compacted. Surface 313 sloped downwards from the north end of trench, and showed signs of a possible east-west track surface, before rising again in the southern half of trench and levelling off at approximately 0.8m bpgl. Surface 313 was sealed by silting 310/311 that contained mid-1st century AD and Romano British pottery respectively. Layer 311 was overlain by levelling 305, again containing mid-1st/early-2nd century AD pottery
- 2.6 Deposits 310/311 were cut in the centre of the trench by construction cuts 306/315, aligned east-west, that contained walls 308 and 309. These were backfilled on the northern side by 307. Walls 308 and 309 were constructed from a single course of roughly hewn limestone blocks within a grey silt clay matrix and are most likely part of the same construction. Wall 309 was overlain by levelling deposit 303 on the southern side that contained mid-1st century AD pottery. Wall 308 was completely overlain by levelling deposit 314 (that also partially covered 309) consisting of compacted yellow gravel and contained Romano British pottery. Deposit 314 had been overlain by dark brown 'trample' layer 304.

- 2.7 All deposits were overlain by re-work soil/made ground 302 that had been disturbed by rooting but also contained mid-1st/early-2nd century AD pottery. Deposit 302 was sealed by modern hardcore 301, overlain in-turn by modern tarmac 300.

The finds

- 2.8 The finds recovered from the evaluation are summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 85 sherds weighing 850g. In addition bottle glass and animal bone fragments were recorded. The assemblage was retrieved from 11 stratified contexts and could be dated to the Roman and post-medieval period. Where mentioned, the pottery fabrics are coded using Gloucester Museum type fabric numbers (TF).

Pottery

Roman

- 2.9 A small quantity of Roman pottery, amounting to 78 sherds (778g), was recorded. While the majority of the sherds were of unfeatured Severn Valley wares (fabric 11B) a number of imported south Gaulish samian ware (TF 8) sherds were recorded from wall 309, fill 209 and layers 202, 203, 302 and 305. Identifiable vessel forms in this fabric included decorated Dragendorff 29 bowls (from fill 209, layer 305 and wall 309), and a Dragendorff 18R dish and Dragendorff 24/25 hemispherical cup from deposit 209. While south Gaulish samian ware was produced up until the early 2nd century, the forms present are consistent with a dating before c. AD70.
- 2.10 Sherds in Kingsholm fabric (TF 36) were retrieved from layers 203, 302 and 310 and included flagon necks, rims and handles, with a mid to late 1st century date attributed to the material. Three greywares sherds were recorded from layer 311 and, while attributed a broad Roman date, in light of the remaining pottery a date of mid to later 1st century is probable.
- 2.11 Sherds in a sandy amphorae fabric of uncertain type were identified from deposits 209 and 302. A date consistent with the other pottery in association (mid to later 1st century) would seem likely.

Medieval

- 2.12 The only medieval find consisted of a small unfeatured sherd of Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware (fabric 41). The sherd was recovered from fill 205 and

dated to the 11th to 13th century and is typical of wares found in Gloucester from the earlier medieval period.

Post-medieval

- 2.13 The post-medieval pottery assemblage amounted to six sherds weighing 69 grams. All are of types common for the period and all recorded from fill 207. These included a glazed earthenware sherd from an 18th century platter, refined whiteware and pearlware sherds of late 18th to 19th century date.

Other Finds

- 2.14 A piece of likely Roman mortar (*opus signinum*) was recorded from fill 209.
- 2.15 Pieces of animal bone were also recorded from fill 209. Their small size and fragmentary condition restricted any further identification.

Significance

- 2.16 While of small size, the Roman pottery assemblage is of significance as it is an early group dating to the second half of the 1st century AD. The Kingsholm pottery is also of interest as it is a Roman military ware, associated with the initial spread of Roman pottery forms within Britain, through military occupation.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Evidence for early Roman occupation is present in trenches 2 and 3. Dating for the majority of pottery shows it to be mid-1st or early-2nd century.
- 3.2 The Roman features (208 and 210) within Trench 2 appear to have silted by water borne deposition and contained quantities of pottery. The medieval ditch (204) and post-medieval re-cut (207) that align with Barnwood Road most likely indicate boundaries between the previous road alignments and bordering properties. They broadly align with boundaries seen on the First Edition OS map. However, the ditches were not observed on the projected alignment within trench 3 suggesting they either change alignment or could possibly be pits not fully captured within the area of the trench.

- 3.3 The compacted track surface within trench 3 possibly runs parallel to Roman Ermine Street, thought to run under modern Barnwood Road approximately 5m to the south of the trench. Accurately identifying this is almost impossible due to the limited size of the trench; no evidence of this was recorded within Trench 2 suggesting a change in alignment if it were to be a trackway.
- 3.4 A single course of limestone blocks for walls 308 and 309 ran parallel to the alignment of Roman Ermine Street. The stones had been overlain by levelling deposits and compacted gravel, all of which contained early Roman pottery.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Riley and Daniel Sausins, assisted by Jay Wood, Luke Brannlund and Laurie Coleman. The report was written by Daniel Sausins. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2013 *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Online resource at http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html, viewed March 2013

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		carpark	tarmac	>6.0	>1.6	0.06	modern
1	101	layer		levelling	dark red-brown sandy gravel	>6.0	>1.6	0.04	modern
1	102	layer		made ground	light yellow brown silt-clay gravel with limestone rubble	>6.0	>1.6	0.5	modern
1	103	layer		made ground	dark yellow-brown silt clay with concrete	>6.0	>1.6	0.6	modern
1	104	layer		made ground	concrete rubble with metal work	>6.0	>2.5	>0.5	modern
2	200	layer		hard standing	mid red-brown gravel	>5.0	>2.5	0.12	modern
2	201	layer		buried topsoil	dark grey-brown silt clay	>2.0	>0.45	0.1	
2	202	layer		re-worked soil/ made ground	dark yellow-brown sandy silt	>5.0	>2.5	0.76	MC1-EC2
2	203	layer		natural	mid yellow-brown sandy gravel	>5.0	>2.5		
2	204	cut		ditch	aligned north-east/south-west, steep side	>0.8	>0.4	>0.47	
2	205	fill	204	silting	dark grey-brown silty clay	>0.8	>0.4	>0.47	C11-C13
2	206	cut		ditch	aligned north-west/south-east, steep side	>1.6	>0.31	>0.25	
2	207	fill	205	silting	light-mid grey sandy silt	>1.6	>0.31	>0.25	C19
2	208	cut		ditch/pit	Irregular, gentle sides, flat base	>2.34	>1.4	0.25	
2	209	fill	208	silting	mid grey-brown mottled yellow-brown silty-clay grit	>2.34	>1.4	0.25	MC1
2	210	cut		ditch	aligned north-west/south-east, gradual sides, flat base	>1.6	>1.5	0.38	
2	211	fill	210	primary silting	mid-dark grey-blue silty clay grit	>1.6	>1.5	0.24	
2	212	fill	210	secondary silting	mid grey-brown mottled yellow-brown silty-clay grit	>1.6	>1.5	0.13	
3	300	layer		carpark	tarmac	>5.0	>1.6	0.14	modern
3	301	layer		layer	hardcore	>5.0	>1.6	0.13	modern
3	302	layer		re-worked soil/ made ground	mid brown-yellow silt clay with gravel inclusions and root disturbance	>5.0	>1.6	0.52	MC1-EC2
3	303	layer		levelling	dark yellow brown gravel in silt clay matrix	0.94	>1.6	0.08	MC1
3	304	layer		trample	dark brown black gravel silt clay	>1.6	1.2	0.03	
3	305	layer		levelling	mid grey brown silt clay with yellow gravel	>1.6	1.25	0.07	MC1-EC2
3	306	cut		construction cut	aligned north-west/south-east, steep side	>0.3	>1.61	0.27	
3	307	fill	306	backfill	dark black-grey silt clay	>0.3	0.18	0.27	
3	308	Mason	306	wall	unhewn limestone blocks within grey silt clay matrix. Same as 309?	>1.6	0.8	0.4	
3	309	Mason	315	wall	unhewn limestone blocks within grey silt clay matrix. Same as 308?	>1.6	0.6	0.4	MLC1
3	310	layer		silting, same as 311	mid brown grey clay silt	>1.0	>1.6	0.08	MC1
3	311	layer		silting, same as 310	mid brown grey clay silt	>3.0	>1.6	0.42	RB

3	312	layer		silting	mid brown-yellow silt clay	>0.65	0.56	0.14	
3	313	layer		compacted natural	mid-dull yellow with grey gravel	>5.0	>0.5	>0.3	
3	314	layer		gravel surface	bright yellow sandy gravel	>1.38	>1.6	0.08	
3	315	cut		same as 306	vertical side		>1.6	0.4	



APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
202	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware; oxidised flagon fabric; south Gaulish samian	6	42	MC1-EC2
203	Roman pottery: south Gaulish samian ware; Kingsholm flagon fabric	2	4	MC1-EC2
205	Medieval pottery: Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	1	3	C11-C13
207	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware; Pearlware; refined whiteware Glass: vessel	6 2	69 10	LC18-EC19
209	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware; south Gaulish samian ware; sandy amphorae fabric Bone: animal Mortar: Roman (opus signinum)	37 4 1	259 3 88	MC1-EC2
302	Roman pottery: south Gaulish samian ware; Kingsholm flagon fabric; misc oxidised flagon fabric; misc fine oxidised and sandy wares; sandy amphorae fabric	14	128	MC1-EC2
305	Roman pottery: south Gaulish samian ware	2	13	MC1-EC2
309	Roman pottery: south Gaulish samian ware; fine oxidised fabric	2	4	MLC1
310	Roman pottery: Kingsholm flagon fabric	11	308	MC1
311	Roman pottery: greyware	3	13	Roman
314	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	7	Roman

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2013 at 167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Roman features were identified immediately to the north of Barnwood Road. These included a pit, ditch, possible trackway and walls that were aligned with Roman Ermine Street, which the modern Barnwood Road follows. All pottery dated from the mid-1st/early-2nd century AD or could be assigned to this period. A medieval and a post-medieval boundary ditch/pit were also identified.</p>	
Project dates	14-15 March 2013	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	none	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.2ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 85846 18180	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley, Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery GLRCM: 2013.4	Pottery, ceramics
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery GLRCM: 2013.4	Context sheets, trench sheets, photographic registers, section drawings, plans
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery GLRCM: 2013.4	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 13104</p>		



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PROJECT TITLE

167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan



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PROJECT NO. 4214 DATE 27-03-2013
 DRAWN BY LG REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern



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 167 Barnwood Road, Gloucester
 Gloucestershire

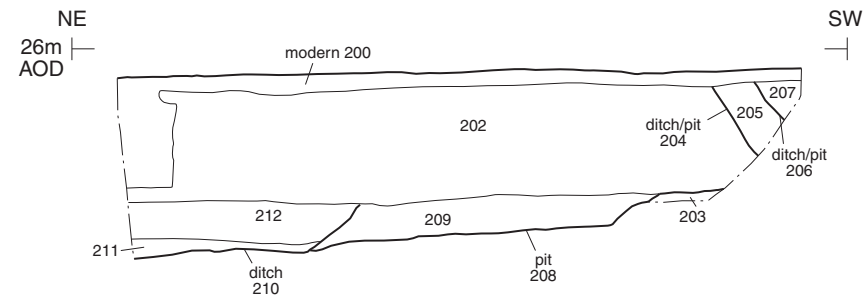
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features

PROJECT NO.	4214	DATE	27-03-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:250	

P:\4214_167 Barnwood Road Gloucester Gbps EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\4214_164 Barnwood Rd Fig 2.dwg



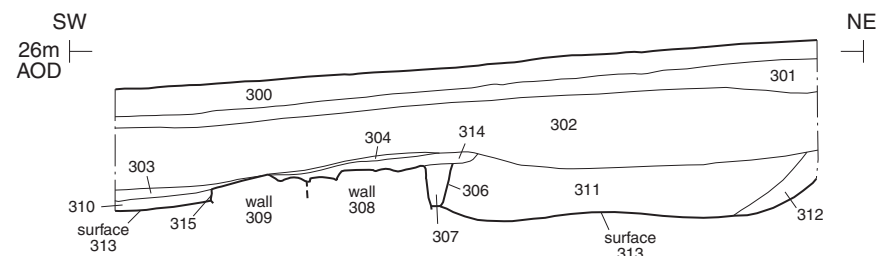
Trench 2; section AA



Trench 2; view of ditch 210 and pit 208, looking south-east. (Scale 1m)



Trench 3; section BB



Trench 3; view of walls 308 and 309, looking north-west. (Scale 2m)

