Cotswold Archaeology

Gloucester City Campus
Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Ridge and Partners LLP

on behalf of:
University of Gloucestershire

CA Project: CR0920
CA Report: CR0920_1

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project name:	Gloucester City Campus
Location:	St Aldates Street, Gloucester
NGR:	383307 218604
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	14 December 2021– 25 January 2022
Planning reference:	Gloucester City Council Ref: 21/01156/PREAPP
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	CAGLOC 21

Between December 2021 and January 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Gloucester City Campus, St Aldates Street, Gloucester. One trench and a total of seven test pits were excavated.

Evidence for the early Roman occupation of Gloucester was recorded, with a possible buried soil and alluvial deposits identified, dating to the late 1st to 2nd century AD. A 2nd century AD Roman wall footing, post-dating the alluvial deposits, was also recorded.

A cobbled Roman road surface, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, was identified, and corresponds with the location of East-West Street previously identified during the 1958-1959 Bon Marche excavations.

At least nine brick-built burial crypts associated with the now-demolished post-medieval St Aldates Church were identified within a service yard area. At least one crypt still contained human remains, with brick-built pillar bases also recorded. A charnel soil predating the crypts and containing human remains was also identified.

An undated ditch and pit were also recorded, along with evidence that the western area of the site had been subjected to large scale truncation, exposing the natural substrate, during the construction of the current basement.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Between December 2021 and January 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Gloucester City Campus, St Aldates Street, Gloucester (centred at NGR: 383307 218604; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Ridge and Partners LLP, who were acting on behalf of University of Gloucestershire.

1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the re-purposing of the former Debenhams department store into a space for teaching and learning for the students and staff of the University of Gloucestershire, which will be made to Gloucester City Council (GCC Ref: 21/01156/PREAPP).

1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Andrew Armstrong, Archaeologist, GCC, during correspondence with CA. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Andrew Armstrong.

1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 0.52ha in extent and currently comprises a former Debenhams department store and its associated service yard, located on the north-eastern edge of Gloucester city centre in an area characterised by commercial uses. It is bounded to the north-west by Northgate Street, to the north-east by St Aldate Street, to the south-east by Kings Square and to the south-west by The Oxebode. The site lies at approximately 28m AOD, and is broadly level.

1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone Formations, which formed in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods (BGS 2022). No superficial deposits are recorded. The natural geological substrate identified during the course of the evaluation consisted of light blue and yellow silt clay with yellow sandy gravel mottling.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The archaeological and historical background of the current site, and a wider area measuring 20m from the boundaries of the site, has been subject to Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2022). The results of this assessment are summarised below.

Prehistoric

2.2. No evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded within the site, and there is little evidence of prehistoric activity within Gloucester as a whole. However, it has been suggested that the first Roman fortress (see *paragraph 1.3* below) was situated close to a significant Iron Age settlement.

Roman

2.3. Roman activity within Gloucester begins in the late AD 40s with the construction of a Legionary fortress at Kingsholm, *c*. 900m to the north 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 second fortress was subsequently converted into a settlement for retired soldiers. The current site is situated in the north-eastern quadrant of the Roman town, located between Northgate and Eastgate Street, in an area comprising a series of intra-mural *insulae*.

2.4. Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken within the current site and a number have identified evidence of Roman activity. In 1825 a section of a tessellated pavement, potentially located within the current site, was recorded at a depth of c. 3m below present ground level (BPGL) close to the junction of Northgate Street and The Oxebode. A further section of tessellated pavement was discovered in 1843 during grounds works associated with the enlargement of a cellar at the former Oxbody Inn located on The Oxebode.

2.5. In 1914 a tessellated pavement and wall foundations, dating to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD, were discovered during the excavation of foundations within the current site at a depth of c. 2.7m BPGL. In 1934 further observations were made in this area during building work undertaken during extensions to the Bon Marche department store. These observations noted that much of the area had been disturbed by previous building work; however, the remains of several Roman buildings, comprising walls, floors of *opus signinum* and hypocausts, were recorded.

2.6. In 1955 and 1958-9 further excavations were undertaken at the Bon Marche site. These excavations recorded a series of plastered walls, tessellated pavements, and an *opus signinum* floor at depths of between c. 2.7m and 3.6m BPGL. The identified remains were interpreted as forming part of a possible series of Roman town houses, the latest of which dated to the 2nd century AD. Subsequent excavations, undertaken in 1960-1961 identified a further stone building, possibly representing a shop, a well, further mosaics and two rectangular water cisterns. The cisterns were set into the earthen bank of the rampart behind the town wall and were therefore considered contemporary with the 3rd century rebuild of this bank. Two earlier timber structures were also identified.

Medieval

2.7. It is likely that the Roman city walls remained largely intact into the early medieval period, although the Roman street system almost entirely disappeared in the post-Roman period, and the present street pattern bears little resemblance to its Roman predecessor.

2.8. There have been several archaeological investigations within the current site, some of which have recorded medieval deposits. Dark earth deposits were recorded during the 1958-9 excavations carried out at the Bon Marche department store. A series of medieval pits and a metalled late Saxon and/or medieval road were also recorded.

2.9. During further building works at the Bon Marche department store, three medieval jugs were recovered. Two of the jugs were found in a pit located to the south of the 1958-1959 excavation area. The third vessel was recovered separately, and its exact location remains unknown.

2.10. Northgate Street is first mentioned in a document dating to 1342, where it is recorded that many of the structures lining the street were inns and shops, suggesting that the area was largely commercial or industrial in nature. The full extent of the medieval built settlement in this north-eastern quadrant of the city is, however, uncertain with some areas likely to have remained as open ground.

2.11. St Aldate's Church, sometimes known as St. Aldhelm, stood on the south side of St. Aldate Street, within the north-western part of the current site (i.e., within the former service area of the former department store) during the medieval period. It may have been founded before the Norman Conquest, but it is not recorded until 1205. The size and form of the medieval church, and its associated burial ground, remains unknown

and no previous archaeological investigations have recorded its presence. The medieval church was demolished in the mid-1650s after the city corporation agreed that the churchwardens of St. Michael's could demolish the church, use its fabric in repairing their church, and enclose the churchyard.

Post-medieval

2.12. Work on a new parish church, on or near the site of the medieval church of St Aldate's, began in the 18th century. The 1780 City of Gloucester map shows the St Aldate's Church, along with its graveyard, situated within the site, surrounded by a cluster of buildings. These buildings appear on later 19th-century mapping where they appear to be of a predominantly commercial nature.

2.13. The First Edition 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) map depicts little change within the site. However, a Sunday School is recorded to the north-west of St Aldate's Church along with several public houses within the current site boundary. The 1936 OS map indicates that a number of these buildings were demolished and replaced with the substantial Bon Marche department store, which opened in the mid-1930s. The department store underwent further renovations and extensions during the 1950s.

2.14. The 1955 edition of OS mapping indicates that St Aldate's Church was now being used as a hall, with its graveyard no longer in use. Further extensions and alterations to the Bon Marche department store are apparent on the 1964-1973 edition of the OS mapping with St Aldate's Church/Hall being demolished to make way for the goods service area of the former Bon Marche/Debenhams department store currently occupying the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable GCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

3.2. The aims of the archaeological work have been considered in light of the *South West Archaeological Research Framework* (SWARF; Grove and Croft 2012) and included (but not limited to):

- Research Aim 35: Improve understanding of early Roman urban settlement
- Research Aim 60: Use the excavation of Medieval burials to study wider population and social issues
- Research Aim 32: Investigate and identify the locations of Early Medieval religious buildings, monuments and landscapes

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of one L-shaped trench in the former service yard and seven test-pits inside the building (Trench 1; Fig. 2). A test pit targeted on the proposed location of Core B was not excavated due to a change in the design of the proposed development, necessitating further test pits. Test Pits 4–8 were not anticipated by the WSI. Test Pits 4 and 8 were added to test the location of proposed sump pits and Test Pit 5 was focused on the position of a proposed lift pit. Test Pits 6 and 7 were excavated under watching brief conditions as part of investigations of the existing building foundations. The final excavated test pits had the following dimensions:

- Trench 1 was 12m x 2.4m
- TPs 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 were 2m x 2
- TP 3 was 3.1m x 1.8m
- TP 6 was 4.2m x 1.6m.

4.2. All amendments to the original scheme of works were approved by Andrew Armstrong.

4.3. The trench and test-pits were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using both Leica GPS and tape measurements. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate, which ever was encountered first.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential, but no deposits were identified that required sampling.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. CA will make arrangements with Gloucester Museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated October 2020).

4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in 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 are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the recovered animal and human bone (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) are given in Appendix D.

5.2. The natural substrate, comprising light blue and yellow silt clay with yellow sandy gravel mottling, was identified between 0.3 and 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl) in Test Pits 3 – 8 inclusive. The natural substrate was not identified within Trench 1 and Test Pit 2.

5.3. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Test Pits 5–8. In these test pits the natural substrate was covered by modern deposits.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 3)

5.4. Charnel soil 105 was identified within the south-eastern extent of Trench 1, at the base of modern truncation cut 101, and extended beyond the limits of excavation. It remained unexcavated but is likely the earliest deposit recorded. A human skull and articulated foot were exposed and were partially sealed by reworked soil 104.

5.5. Reworked soil 104 was likely derived from charnel soils disturbed during the demolition of St Aldates church and post-dates the crypts. It contained human bone, abundant red brick, tile fragments and other ceramic building material (CBM) and was identified throughout the trench sealing the crypts' construction horizon.

5.6. Eight brick-built burial crypts were partially or wholly exposed within the trench and two phases were identified. All crypts were orientated north-west/south-east.

5.7. First phase burial crypts 123 and 124 were rectangular in plan. Crypt 124 measured 1.8m in width and at least 1.9m in length, suggesting a potential for a multiple-inhumation plot. Crypt 123 measured approximately 1.5m in length with an internal chamber length of approximately 1.2m and may suggest a child's burial crypt.

5.8. Thin brick wall 122 was recorded as being keyed-into the north-western end of crypt 123 and butted against the north-eastern side of crypt 124. It may have defined a further crypt, or potentially acted as support for a now-removed floor surface.

5.9. Robber cut 108, recorded in the south-eastern extent of the trench, likely formed the continuation of rectangular burial crypt 113 with soil deposit 105 likely part of the crypt's infill. Burial crypts 113 and 123 were almost completely truncated by later vaults 111 and 119, respectively.

5.10. Second phase burial crypts 111, 115, 117 and 119 were coffin-shaped and typically measuring 2.5m in length by 1m in width.

5.11. The crypts were not excavated during the evaluation; however, a small intervention, sufficient to determine the presence of surviving human remains, was excavated through backfill 120 of crypt 119. The intervention revealed a cranium at a depth of 1.16m below the top of the crypt (16.33m AOD; Fig. 3), at the north-western end.

5.12. This intervention also identified light yellow grey-lime mortar deposit 132, measuring at least 0.5m in thickness, upon which the brick chamber for burial crypt 119 was constructed. Due to the limited size of the intervention, it was unclear if the mortar

deposit was part of the construction of the burial crypt or an earlier deposit which was truncated during the crypt's construction.

5.13. Structure 107 was partially exposed at the south-eastern edge of the trench and is likely a burial chamber with an internal face identified at the edge of excavation.

5.14. Two further brick-built features, pillar bases 114 and 121, were partially exposed at the north-western and north-eastern edges of the trench, respectively. The form of the bricks and stratigraphy suggest that these were contemporary with the crypts and may relate to the structure of the nave of the church.

Test Pit 2 (Figs 2 and 4)

5.15. The earliest deposit recorded in Test Pit 2 was mortar bedding 214 for cobbled surface 213. Three fragments of Roman CBM and a fragment of cattle bone were recovered from bedding 214, along with a small sherd of mid-16th to 18th-century pottery. Due to the small size of the sherd (2g) and the proximity to post-medieval/modern deposits immediately above cobbled surface 213, this sherd is highly likely to be intrusive.

5.16. Cobbled surface 213 was approximately 0.2m thick and constructed from rounded stones, approximately 200mm in diameter. Three sherds of 2nd to 4th century AD pottery, 26 fragments of Roman CBM, a stone tessera and 15 animal bone fragments were recovered from cobbled surface 213 and it likely represents an external yard or street surface. The surface was overlain by mortar bedding deposit 209/211, which was in turn covered by floor surface 208/210, which was constructed from limestone slabs. No finds were associated with the later floor surface, although it is likely of Roman date. It was covered by rubble demolition deposit 206, from which modern material was recovered.

5.17. Construction cut 215 for stone wall 207 cut through demolition deposit 206. The wall formed the north-eastern corner of a structure. No floor surfaces contemporary with the wall were identified in the evaluation.

5.18. Modern activity relating to drainage and floor surfaces truncated all archaeological remains to a depth of 0.43m bpgl (14.01m AOD).

Test Pit 3 (Figs 2 and 5)

5.19. Within Test Pit 3, the natural geological substrate was encountered at a depth of 0.31m bpgl (14.20m AOD). Undated ditch/gully 307 was partially exposed cutting the natural in the south-western corner of the test-pit, on a north-west/south-east alignment. It measured at least 1m in length, 0.2m in width and 0.5m in depth and was cut by pit 305.

5.20. Pit 305 was partially exposed in plan and measured at least 0.5m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. It had moderate sides, flat base and contained undated silt clay fill 306. The features and the natural substrate were covered by modern made ground and floor surfaces.

Test Pit 4 (Figs. 2 and 6)

5.21. The natural geological substrate, 409, was encountered at a depth of 0.57m bpgl (13.86m AOD) within Test Pit 4. It was overlain by alluvial deposit 408, which measured approximately 0.15m in thickness. The alluvium was cut by construction cut 405 for wall 404, and backfilled by deposit 410, from which a sherd of 2nd-century pottery was recovered. The wall was broadly aligned north-east/south-west, measured 0.6m in width, and was constructed from roughly squared limestone blocks. At the south-western end of the test pit, the wall was truncated by robber cut 407, which measured approximately 0.8m in width and was backfilled with sandy gravel 406, from which three sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century pottery was also recovered.

5.22. The construction cut backfill was sealed by modern made ground and floor surfaces.

Test Pit 6 (Figs. 2 and 6)

5.23. Within Test Pit 6, the natural geological substrate, 605, was encountered at a depth of 0.63m bpgl (13.85m AOD). It was overlain by possible buried soil 609, which measured approximately 0.15m in thickness. It was overlain by alluvial deposit 604, likely the continuation of 408 (Test Pit 4), and from which eight sherds of late 1st to 2nd-century pottery and 11 animal bone fragments were recovered.

5.24. It was cut by the construction cut for modern pile caps and sealed by modern made ground and floor surfaces.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 11 deposits (fills of a brick-built crypt, a construction cut and a robber trench, a floor, demolition and make-up layers, alluvium and a modern truncation). The recovered material dates to the Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded in accordance with current standards for archaeological material (Barclay *et al*. 2016). The fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the online Gloucester pottery type series (http://glospot.potsherd.net/table/roman) where possible. Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Roman

6.2. The Roman pottery assemblage totals 26 sherds (335g) from six deposits in Test Pits 2, 4 and 6. Pottery of relatively local manufacture includes local micaceous ware (TF11a) which dates to the late 1st to 2nd centuries and Severn Valley (oxidised) ware (TF11b) which was produced throughout the Roman period. Regional imports are from the Oxfordshire potteries – Oxford whiteware (TF9a, 2nd to 4th century) and Oxford Red-slipped ware (TF12a, mid 3rd to 4th century). The whiteware is represented by a base sherd from a mortarium and the Red-slipped ware includes a rimsherd from a bowl with a bead rim, which is probably a Young Type C45 bowl (Young 1977, 158–9). Several continental imports are present. Fragments from the base of a clay-rusticated beaker in Lyon ware (TF12h), which was manufactured up until 69 AD (Tyers 1996), were recovered from alluvium deposit 604. Fill 406 of robber cut 407 produced a bodysherd from a Cadiz amphora (TF10n), datable to the 1st to 2nd century. Central Gaulish samian (TF8a), of 2nd century date (Webster 1996, 2–3), was retrieved from modern truncation 205 and fill 410 of construction cut 405. The former sherd is a flange from a Drag. 38 bowl and the latter displays a partial stamp. Unfortunately, the stamp has been incompletely impressed and only the last two letters “NI” are visible. It is not possible to identify the maker from these two letters.

Pottery: Post-medieval/modern

6.3. Pottery from this date range totals 13 sherds (271g) from three deposits in Trench 1 and Test Pit 2. Post-medieval fabrics include glazed earthenware (GRE), of mid 16th to 18th-century date, Tin-glazed earthenware (TF62, late 17th to 18th century), yellow slipware (TF72, late 17th to 18th century), Westerwald stoneware (TF94, late 17th to

18th century, imported from Germany), white salt-glazed stoneware (TF67, 18th century) and mottled brown-glazed earthenware (TF74, 18th to early 19th century). Of later date is black-glazed earthenware (TF75, 18th to 19th century), ironstone ware (IRN, 19th century) and 'late' English stoneware (TF96, mid 19th to mid 20th century). The ironstone ware is represented by a base sherd from a vessel marked "Grindley". This is H R Grindley & Co Ltd of Tunstall, Stoke on Trent. The company was operational from 1880 to 1991 (http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/472.htm).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.4. A total of 66 fragments (1720g) of Roman CBM were recorded from four deposits in Test Pit 2. Included are one fragment of tegula (flanged roof tile) and one of imbrex (curving roof tile). The remainder were too fragmentary for further classification. A total of four fragments of CBM of post-medieval/modern date was retrieved from three deposits in Trench 1 and Test Pit 2. An intact unfrogged brick, measuring 9 x 4.25 x 3", came from crypt 119 and is probably of 19th-century date.

Other finds

6.5. Demolition layer 104 produced eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe (27g), which are broadly datable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries.

6.6. A fragment of green-coloured glass (11g), deriving from a post-medieval wine/spirits bottle, was also recorded from demolition layer 104.

6.7. Reworked soil layer 104 also produced a fragment (8g) from one end of a worked bone object. The external rim diameter measures approximately 30mm and the rim is 7mm in thickness. The function of this object is uncertain, but post-medieval dating is most likely.

6.8. Worked stone totals 10 fragments (592g) from two deposits in Test Pit 2. One is a tessera and the remainder, which are made of sandstone, probably represent roofing material.

Metal finds by E. R. McSloy

6.9. Objects of metal are listed by deposit number in Appendix B. The majority consist of iron/other ferrous items, which for the most part are heavily corroded and some fragmentary. The largest number of items comprises 14 iron/ferrous and one of copper alloy from demolition layer 104. The ferrous items include nine machine-made nails of modern type with round-sectioned shafts and regular discoid heads. The

other five ferrous objects from this deposit consist of U-shaped drop handles, most likely coffin fittings. Two from this deposit are of cast iron and feature elaborate laureate moulded decoration. The single copper alloy item from deposit 104 is a distorted sheet fragment of unknown function. Layer 120 and modern truncation deposit 205 produced further examples of iron handle (six in total), which again are likely to have come from coffins. Two of cast iron from deposit 120 are of matching type, featuring scrollwork decoration, and which probably date no earlier than *c*. 1800. A further two nails of modern type and a (modern) tent peg with hooked head and twisted shaft were recorded from deposit 205. Two non-ferrous metal objects were in addition recorded from deposit 120. These comprise a lead or lead alloy uniface token, 22mm in diam. and featuring a central pellet and 'sunburst' design; and a fragmentary lead/tin alloy shoe or knee buckle. Both items date to the post-medieval period, the buckle probably to the late 17th or earlier 18th centuries.

Discussion

6.10. The finds assemblage indicates activity during the Roman and post-medieval/modern periods. The Roman material, a proportion of which was clearly redeposited, is of mixed dating; however, finds from Test Pits 4 and 6 were mostly suggestive of Early Roman dating. Of note from alluvium deposit 604 in Test Pit 6 are seven sherds of Lyon ware (TF12h), a type commonly associated with Pre-Flavian (*c*. 40s to 60s AD) military activity. Most of the remainder of the Roman pottery and CBM probably relates to occupation of the town across the 2nd to 4th centuries. Artefactual material of the post-medieval/modern periods includes coffin fittings of probably of later 18th and 19th-century date and relating to the former St Aldate's church.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

7.1. Animal bone amounting to 50 fragments (1396g) was recovered from four archaeological layers and the fill of a possible drain. Artefactual material dating from the Romano-British and Post-medieval periods and from the modern era was also recovered from these features (See Table 1, Appendix C). The material was highly fragmented but well preserved, making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*) Where modern damage was present and re-fitting was possible, the fragments were counted as a single bone.

Roman

7.2. A total of 26 fragments (567g) were recovered from layers 213 and 604. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were all identified, but with only 6, 1 and 1 fragments recovered respectively, there is very little useful information to be gained. However, all the fragments of cattle bone display clear chop marks that suggest an origin in butchery waste.

Post-medieval/modern

7.3. The remaining 19 fragments (690g) display a striking similarity to the Roman assemblage, both in terms of preservation and fragmentation. In addition, cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recovered in similar amounts and butchery marks were present on all the cattle bone. These factors strongly suggest that the post-medieval and modern assemblage is residual in nature.

Human remains

7.4. A single fragment (3g) was recovered from demolition layer 104. Historical damage had removed any osteological landmarks that would provide a confident identification. However, from the shape, thickness, and density of the bone it is likely to be a fragment of human skull.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. In general, the evaluation has been successful in characterising the extent and survival quality of the archaeological resource within the site. Test pits inside the building showed that the construction of the current basement has truncated archaeological deposits and the natural substrate in the western part of the site, with *in situ* Roman deposits in the east. The survival of deposits in the east is likely due to a recorded fall in the natural land level from west to east, with the archaeological deposits surviving below the basement formation level where the natural horizon is lower.

Roman

8.2. Pottery recovered from an alluvial deposit within Test Pit 6 was dated to the late 1st century and included imported Lyon ware. This suggests that the deposit is contemporary with the early *Colonia* period. The alluvial deposit was further identified within Test Pit 4, immediately to the south-east, and this was in turn truncated by the construction cut for wall 404.

8.3. Wall 404 was aligned parallel with walls identified during the Craster excavation in 1955. The nearest wall was approximately 6m to the south-east and suggests that they could be associated with the same structure. However, the lack of levels from the Craster excavation makes this difficult to conclude. An *opus signinum* floor was also previously recorded in the area between the walls but was not identified within Test Pit 4.

8.4. A cobbled Roman road surface was identified within Test Pit 2, in the north-eastern extent of the site, from which pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries was recovered; a large quantity of Roman roof tile was also recovered, suggesting that this was partially used in its construction. The road surface corresponded with the approximate location of 'East-West Street' identified during the Hunter excavations from 1958-59 and is likely the same.

8.5. The road surface was sealed by sandy silts, overlain by compacted mortar surfaces, which were truncated within the trench by a modern intrusion.

Post-medieval and modern

8.6. Burial crypts and brick-built structures were identified within the service yard area, in Trench 1. These are associated with the post-medieval church of St Aldates, which is known to have been situated in this location.

8.7. Whilst it is thought that the gravel yard and crypts were cleared of human remains prior to the church's demolition in the later 20th century, human remains were identified within crypt and disarticulated remains were also identified within charnel soils around the crypts. It is likely that further human remains survive in the unexcavated crypts and wider area.

8.8. Whilst no evidence of the Saxon/medieval St Aldates church (demolished in the mid-1650s) was identified, a mortar layer recorded during the excavation of burial crypt 119 may suggest the presence of earlier structures.

Undated

8.9. A possible ditch and pit identified within Test Pit 3 remained undated. Whilst they may represent the bases of truncated features, the presence of modern made ground deposits directly overlaying the features may indicate that they are associated with disturbance caused during the basement's construction.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken Daniel Sausins, assisted by Noel Boothroyd, Alistair Thomson, Amy Evans, Christian Day, and Gary Baddeley. This report was written by Daniel Sausins. The finds and animal bone reports were written by Jacky Sommerville, Ed McSloy and Andy Clarke. The report illustrations were prepared by Helena Munoz-Mojado. The project archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neil. The project was managed for CA by Steve Sheldon.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Car park surface	Tarmac			0.14	
1	101	Cut		Modern truncation	Irregular edge. Flat base	>12.0	>2.0	0.34	
1	102	Fill	101	Basal fill	Compacted light yellow lime mortar	>12.0	>2.0	0.12	
1	103	Fill	101	Upper fill	Loosely compacted gravel in a light-yellow sandy matrix	>12.0	>2.0	0.12	
1	104	Layer		Re-worked soil	Dark grey-black clayey silt with CBM rubble, charcoal and lime mortar flecking	>12.0	>2.0	>0.1	Modern
1	105	Layer		Charnel soil	Dark grey-black clayey silt with charcoal and lime mortar flecking	>1.38	>1.4	>0.05	
1	106	Layer		Charnel soil	Same as 105	>0.9	>0.6	>0.05	
1	107	Structure	108	Possible burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Partially exposed in plan. Regular courses of unfrogged red brick with soft light brown lime mortar.	>0.25	0.4	>0.16	
1	108	Cut		Possible crypt construction cut	Sub-rectangular in plan. Unexcavated	>0.25	0.4	>0.16	
1	109	Cut		Robber trench	Linear feature. Aligned NW/SE. Unexcavated	>0.97	0.28		
1	110	Fill	109	Robber trench backfill	Light yellow-grey silty sand	>0.97	0.28		
1	111	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Coffin shaped in plan. Constructed from unfrogged red bricks with soft light brown lime mortar	2.45	1.3	>0.09	
1	112	Fill	111	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	2.45	1.3	>0.09	
1	113	Structure		Possible crypt	North-western corner. Constructed from unfrogged red bricks with soft light brown lime mortar.	1.38	0.22	>0.05	
1	114	Structure		Possible pillar base	Partially exposed in plan. at least two courses of unfrogged red bricks with soft light brown lime mortar	>0.52	0.37	>0.08	
1	115	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Coffin shaped in plan. Constructed from regular courses of red brick with soft light brown lime mortar. Butts 117.	2.4	>0.9	>0.17	
1	116	Fill	115	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	2.1	0.7	>0.17	
1	117	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Coffin shaped in plan. constructed from unfrogged red brick with soft light brown light mortar	>1.32	>0.79	>0.24	
1	118	Fill	117	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	1.23	0.65	>0.24	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	119	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Coffin shaped in plan. constructed from unfrogged red brick with soft light brown light mortar	2.5	1.17	0.65	Post-medieval/ modern
1	120	Fill	119	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	2.15	0.8	>1.16	C19
1	121	Structure		Possible pillar base	Partially exposed in plan. at least two courses of unfrogged red bricks with soft light brown lime mortar	>0.46	0.66	>0.1	
1	122	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Unfrogged red brick with soft light brown lime mortar. Same as 123 and 124	0.74	0.11	>0.05	
1	123	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Unfrogged red brick with soft light brown lime mortar. Same as 122 and 124	1.54	0.32	>0.05	
1	124	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Unfrogged red brick with soft light brown lime mortar. Same as 122 and 123	>1.94	1.78	>0.13	
1	125	Fill	123	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	1.26	0.18	>0.7	
1	126	Layer		Reworked soil	Same as 104	>1.43	0.64	>0.01	
1	127	Fill	124	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	1.7	1.47	>0.01	
1	128	Structure		Burial crypt	Aligned NW/SE. Unfrogged red brick with soft light brown lime mortar.	>1.91	>0.81	>0.05	
1	129	Fill	128	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	1.75	0.65	>0.01	
1	130	Layer		Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	1.39	0.41	>0.01	
1	131	Fill	107	Demolition material	Unfrogged red brick, CBM and gravel in a dark grey-brown sandy clay silt	0.15	0.18	>0.04	
1	132	Deposit		Mortar layer	Light grey lime mortar. Sealed by 119.	>0.5	0.55	>0.45	
2	200	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>2.0	>2.0	0.13	
2	201	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>2.0	>2.0	0.03	
2	202	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete with steel bar	>2.0	>2.0	0.26	
2	203	Cut		Modern truncation	Irregular in plan and profile	>2.4	>1.0	>0.95	
2	204	Fill	203	Truncation fill	Concrete	>1.8	>1.0	>0.95	
2	205	Fill	203	Upper truncation fill	Very dark grey-brown, black clayey silt	>2.4	>1.0	>0.45	Modern
2	206	Deposit		Rubble layer	Angular limestone rubble in a dark brown-grey, black clayey silt	>2.0	>1.2	0.14	Modern
2	207	Structure	215	Possible wall corner	Roughly hewn limestone pieces. Single course visible	>0.9	>0.7	0.1	
2	208	Layer		Surface	Compacted yellow grey lime mortar with limestone fragments	>0.7	>0.4	0.06	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	209	Layer		Surface consolidation	Mid/dark brown, orange sandy silt with yellow mottling	>0.7	>0.4	0.09	
2	210	Layer		Surface	Mid yellow grey lime mortar with limestone fragments	>0.9	>0.4	0.07	
2	211	Layer		Surface consolidation	Mid/dark brown, orange sandy silt with yellow mottling	>0.9	>0.4	0.12	
2	212	Structure	203	stone slab	Sandstone?	>0.4	>0.3	0.05	
2	213	Layer		Cobbled road surface	Medium rounded cobble stones with CBM fragments	>2.0	>2.0	0.21	C2-C4
2	214	Layer		Cobbled road surface consolidation	Compacted mid yellow brown silty sand gravel with light yellow and orange mottling. Lime mortar and CBM inclusions	>1.22	>0.57	>0.08	MC16-C18
2	215	Cut		Possible wall construction cut	Vertical edge and flat base	>0.9	>0.7	0.1	
2	216	Cut		Basement construction cut	Flat base				
3	300	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>3.1	>2.0	0.16	
3	301	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>3.1	>2.0	0.03	
3	302	Layer		Rubble consolidation	Crushed red brick, stone and gravel	>3.1	>2.0	0.1	
3	303	Structure		Pile cap	Concrete	>1.1	>1.0	>0.15	
3	304	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow and blue silty clay with yellow gravel pockets	>2.0	>2.0		
3	305	Cut		Possible pit	Partially exposed in plan with moderate side and flat base	>0.52	>0.5	0.16	
3	306	Fill	305	Possible pit fill	Mid/dark grey silty clay	>0.52	>0.5	0.16	
3	307	Cut		Possible small ditch	Aligned NE/WE with moderate sides and flat base	>1.0	>0.2	0.05	
3	308	Fill	307	Possible small ditch fill	Mid grey silty clay with charcoal flecking	>1.0	>0.2	0.05	
3	309	Cut		Basement construction cut	Flat base				
4	400	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>2.0	>2.0	0.27	
4	401	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>2.0	>2.0	0.03	
4	402	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete with steel bar	>2.0	>2.0	0.18	
4	403	Layer		Modern disturbance	Soft black clayey silt	>2.0	>0.2	>0.07	
4	404	Structure	405	Wall footing	Aligned NE/SW. Unhewn limestone blocks with possible clay bonding	>1.4	0.6	0.22	
4	405	Cut		Wall construction cut	Aligned NE/SW with steep sides and concave base	>1.6	0.87	0.22	
4	406	Fill	407	Robber trench backfill	Mid orange-brown sandy gravel	>0.4	0.86	0.26	LC1-C2
4	407	Cut		Robber trench	Aligned NE/SW with moderate sides and irregular base	>0.3	0.86	0.26	
4	408	Layer		Burial soil/ alluvium?	Mottled mid/dark grey-brown silty clay with gravel and charcoal flecking	>2.0	>2.0	0.15	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
4	409	Layer		Natural substrate	Light grey-yellow silty clay	>2.0	>0.3		
4	410	Fill	405	Construction cut backfill	Light orange-brown gritty silty clay	>1.6	0.85	0.22	C2
4	411	Cut		Basement construction cut	Flat base				
5	500	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>2.0	>2.0	0.15	
5	501	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>2.0	>2.0	0.03	
5	502	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete with steel bar	>2.0	>2.0	0.2	
5	503	Structure	505	Pile cap lining	Regular courses of red brick with hard grey mortar	>0.76	>0.19	>0.2	
5	504	Fill	505	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-blue silty clay	>1.0	>0.41	>0.05	
5	505	Cut		Construction cut	Unexcavated	>1.0	>0.41	>0.05	
5	506	Fill	507	Consolidation	Brick rubble within pile cap lining	>0.87	>0.74	>0.20	
5	507	Structure	509	Structure	Regular courses of red brick with hard grey mortar	>1.0	>0.7	>0.05	
5	508	Fill	509	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown-blue silty clay	>1.12	>0.96	>0.05	
5	509	Cut		Construction cut	Unexcavated	>1.12	>0.96	>0.05	
5	510	Layer		Modern disturbance	Concrete with crushed red brick in a dark green-grey clay	>2.0	>2.0	0.14	
5	511	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid yellow and blue clay with patches of mid yellow-orange sand and gravel	>2.0	>2.0		
5	512	Cut		Basement construction cut	Flat base	>2.0	>2.0		
6	600	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>4.2	>1.6	0.2	
6	601	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>4.2	>1.6	0.02	
6	602	Layer		Consolidation	Crushed concrete and red brick with sand and gravel	>4.2	>1.6	0.2	
6	603	Layer		Modern reworked soil	Black silty clay with charcoal flecking	>2.0	>0.8	0.02	
6	604	Layer		Buried soil/ alluvium?	Mottled mid/dark grey-brown silty clay with gravel and charcoal flecking	>2.0	>0.8	0.26	LC1-C2
6	605	Layer		Natural substrate	Light grey-yellow silty clay with patches of orange sandy gravel	>2.0	>0.8	>1.2	
6	606	Cut		Pile cap construction cut	Rectangular in plan.	>2.4	>0.35	1.0	
6	607	Fill	606	Pile cap construction cut backfill	Mid green-grey, brown silty clay	>2.4	>0.35	1.0	
6	608	Structure	606	Pile cap lining	Regular courses of red brick with hard grey mortar	>4.2	>1.5	1.0	
6	609	Layer		Buried soil horizon?	Mid/dark yellow-grey silty clay	>2.0	>0.8	0.18	
7	700	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>2.9	>2.0	0.25	
7	701	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>2.9	>2.0	0.04	
7	702	Layer		Surface	Concrete with steel bar	>2.9	>2.0	0.13	
7	703	fill	704	Pile cap construction cut backfill	Mid yellow and blue silty clay	>0.9	>0.4	1.0	
7	704	Cut		Construction cut backfill	Rectangular in plan	>1.2	>0.7	1.0	

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
7	705	Structure		Beam	Concrete	>2.0	0.8	>0.15	
7	706	Structure	704	Pile cap lining	Regular courses of red brick with hard grey mortar	>1.2	>0.7	>1.0	
7	707	Layer		Natural substrate	Light yellow and blue silty clay	>0.8	>0.2		
7	708	Cut		Basement construction cut	Flat base	>2.0	>2.0		
8	800	Layer		Floor surface	Concrete	>2.0	>2.0	0.22	
8	801	Layer		Waterproof tanking	Black bitumen	>2.0	>2.0	0.03	
8	802	Layer		Surface	Concrete with steel bar	>2.0	>2.0	0.13	
8	803	Structure	805	Beam	Concrete footing	>2.0	>0.6	>1.2	
8	804	Fill	805	Construction cut backfill	Grey brown silty clay and gravel	>2.0	0.3	>1.2	
8	805	Cut		Footing construction cut	Aligned NE/SW with vertical edge	>2.0	>0.3	>1.2	
8	806	Layer		Natural substrate	Light blue and yellow silt clay	>1.7	>2.0		
8	807	Structure		Footing lining	Regular courses of red brick with hard grey mortar	>2.0	0.1	>1.2	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
104	Post-medieval pottery	Glazed earthenware	GRE	2	25	Modern
	Post-medieval pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware	TF62	1	1	
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	TF72	3	22	
	Post-medieval pottery	Westerwald stoneware	TF94	1	6	
	Post-medieval pottery	Mottled,brown-glazed earthenware	TF74	1	2	
	Post-medieval/modern pottery	Black-glazed earthenware	TF75	1	168	
	Modern pottery	Late' English stoneware	TF96	1	20	
	Modern ceramic building material	Conglomerate		1	94	
	Post-medieval glass	Bottle		1	11	
	Clay tobacco pipe	Stem		8	27	
	Iron/ferrous	Nails, coffin fittings		14	1030	
	Copper alloy	Sheet fragment		1	6	
	Worked Bone	Object		1	8	
119	Post-medieval/modern ceramic building material	Brick		1	3968	Post-medieval/ modern
120	Post-medieval pottery	White salt-glazed stoneware	TF67	1	10	C19
	Modern pottery	"Ironstone" ware	IRN	1	15	
	Lead	Token		1	9	
	Lead alloy	Buckle		2	6	
	Iron	Nails, coffin fittings		6	1747	
205	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8a/ **LEZ SA2**	1	4	Modern
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ **SVW OX2**	2	19	
	Roman pottery	Oxford red-slipped ware	TF12a/ **OXF RS**	2	19	
	Roman pottery	Fine oxidised fabric	OXIF	1	22	
	Roman ceramic building material	Imbrex, fragment		2	147	
	Iron/ferrous	Nails, coffin fittings, peg		4	77	
206	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ **SVW OX2**	4	57	Modern
	Roman pottery	Oxford red-slipped ware	TF12a/ **OXF RS**	1	9	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, fragments		5	356	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Flat roof tile		1	19	
	Modern ceramic building material	Drainpipe		1	375	
	Worked stone	Roofing?		3	178	
213	Roman pottery	Oxford whiteware	TF9a/ **OXF WH**	1	16	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	TF11b/ **SVW OX2**	1	10	
	Roman pottery	White ware	WW	1	6	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		26	1095	
	Worked stone	Roofing? Tessera		7	414	
	Fired clay			1	74	
	Iron			2	76	

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
214	Post-medieval pottery Roman ceramic building material	Glazed earthenware Fragment	GRE	1 3	2 122	MC16-C18
406	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery	Cadiz amphora Fine micaceous oxidised fabric Fine oxidised fabric	TF10n/ **CAD AM** TF11a OXIF	1 1 1	17 9 80	LC1-C2
410	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8a/ **LEZSA2**	1	35	C2
604	Roman pottery Roman pottery	Lyon ware Fine micaceous oxidised fabric	TF12h/ **LYO CC** TF11a	7 1	25 7	LC1-C2

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

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

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Roman								
	213	5	1	1	1	7	15	446
	604	1			3	7	11	121
Subtotal		**6**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**14**	**26**	**567**
Post-medieval								
	214	1					1	125
Modern								
203	205				1	3	4	14
	206	6	2	1	4	6	19	690
Subtotal		**6**	**2**	**1**	**5**	**9**	**23**	**704**
Total		**13**	**3**	**2**	**9**	**23**	**50**	
Weight		**1021**	**38**	**14**	**223**	**100**	**1396**	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate.

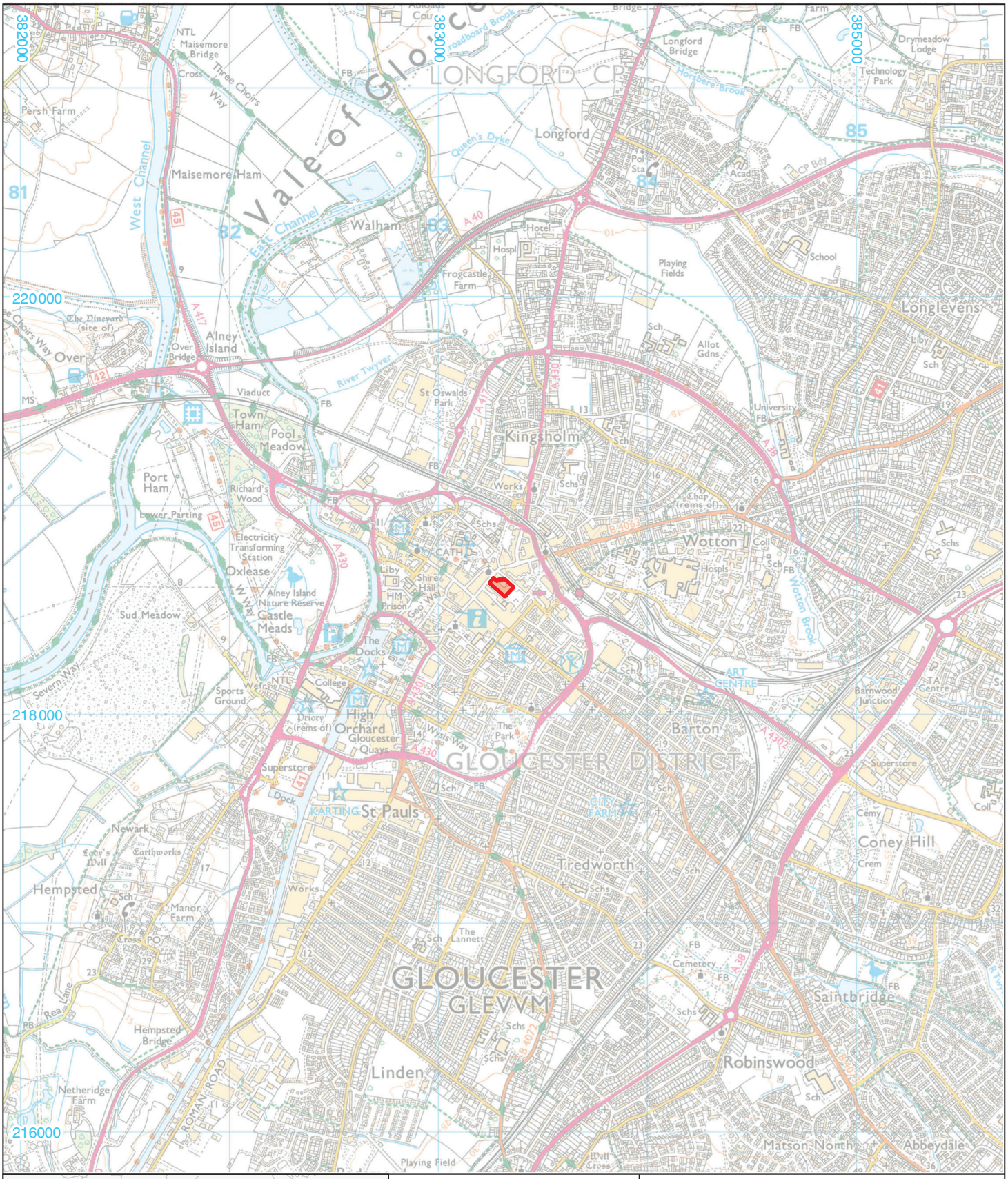
APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

	Trench 1	TP 2	TP 3	TP 4	TP 5	TP 6	TP 7	TP 8
Present ground level	0.00m (17.67m)	0.00m (14.44m)	0.00m (14.51m)	0.00m (14.43m)	0.00m (14.46m)	0.00m (14.52m)	0.00m (14.54m)	0.00m (14.52m)
Top of burial vaults	0.26m (17.41m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of structural deposits (207, 404)	-	0.43m (14.01m)	-	0.38m (14.05m)	-	-	-	-
Top of Roman floor surfaces (208)	-	0.75m (13.69m)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Top of alluvial deposits	-	-	-	0.37m (14.06m)	-	0.35m (14.17m)	-	-
Top of natural substrate	-	-	0.31m (14.20m)	0.57m (13.86m)	0.35m (14.11m)	0.61m (13.91m)	0.45m (14.09m)	0.38m (14.14m)

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Upper figures are depths below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Gloucester City Campus, Gloucester	
Short description	Between December 2021 and January 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Gloucester City Campus, St Aldates Street, Gloucester. One trench and a total of seven test pits were excavated. Evidence for the early Roman occupation of Gloucester was recorded, with a possible buried soil and alluvial deposits identified, dating to the late 1st to 2nd century AD. A 2nd century AD Roman wall footing, post-dating the alluvial deposits, was also recorded. A cobbled Roman road surface, dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD, was identified, and corresponds with the location of East-West Street previously identified during the 1958-1959 Bon Marche excavations. At least nine brick-built burial crypts associated with the now-demolished post-medieval St Aldates Church were identified within a service yard area. At least one crypt still contained human remains, with brick-built pillar bases also recorded. A charnel soil predating the crypts and containing human remains was also identified. An undated ditch and pit were also recorded, along with evidence that the western area of the site had been subjected to large scale truncation, exposing the natural substrate, during the construction of the current basement.	
Project dates	4 December 2021– 25 January 2022	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2022)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	St Aldates Street, Gloucester	
Study area (m^2/ha)	0.52ha	
Site co-ordinates	383307 218604	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Steve Sheldon	
Project Supervisor	Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
Physical	Gloucester Museum	Pottery, CBM, stonework, metal work
Paper	Gloucester Museum	Context sheets, trench sheets, plans, section drawings, level registers, photo registers
Digital	Gloucester Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2022 *Gloucester City Campus, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation* CA typescript report **CR0920_1**		



Site boundary

0 1km

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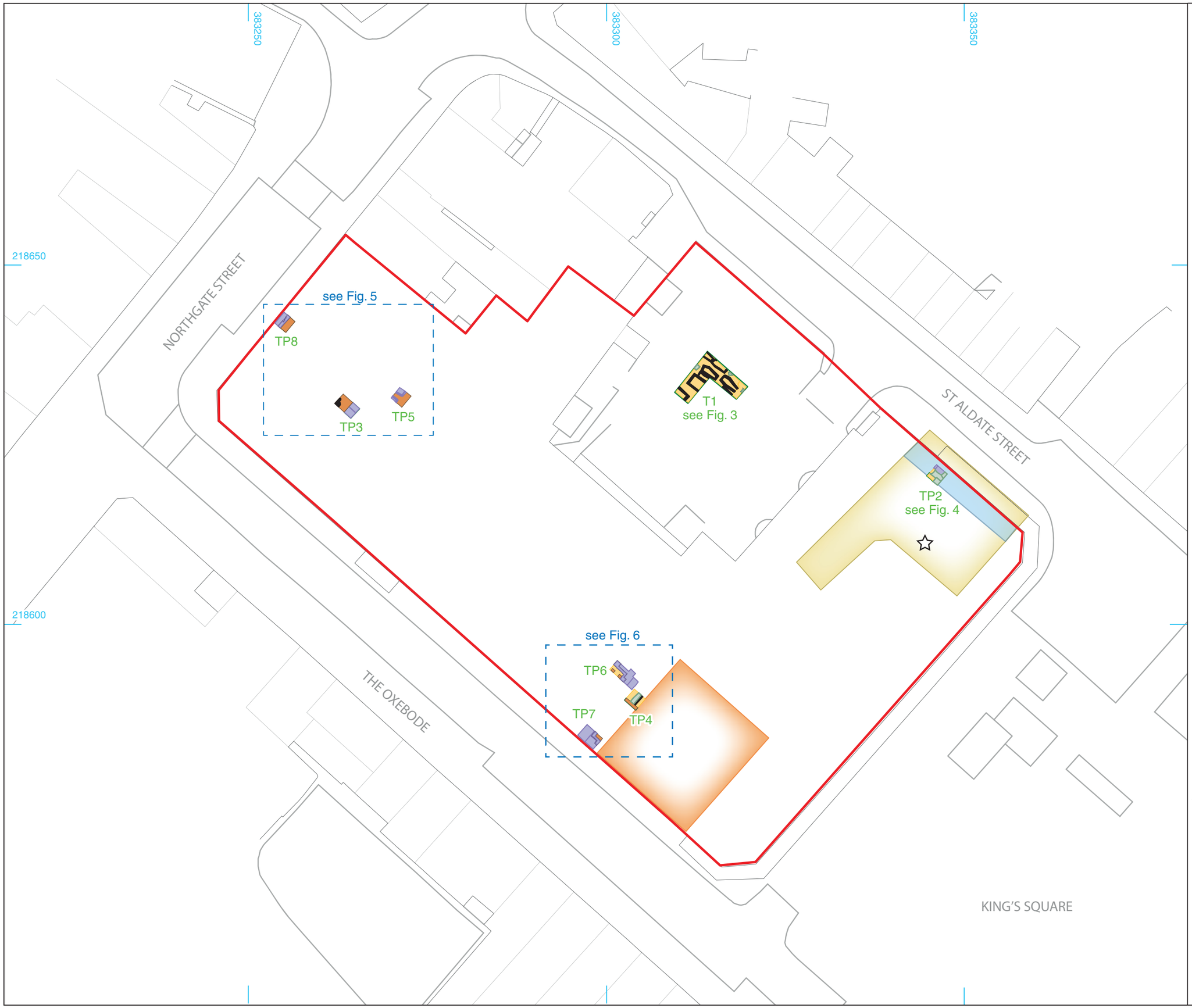
PROJECT TITLE
Gloucester City Campus, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0920**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**09/02/2022**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



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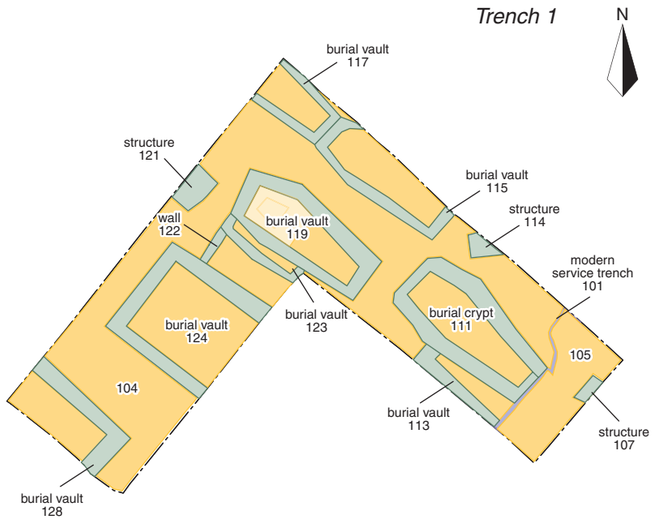
PROJECT TITLE

Gloucester City Campus, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

Trench and test-pit location plan showing identified archaeological features, deposits and structures

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**CR0920**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**09/02/2022**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	



Excavated slot in burial vault 119, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

Trench 1, showing identified burial vaults and structures, looking south-east (1m scales)

Edge of excavation

Structure

Deposit
(unexcavated/excavated)

Modern

0 1:100 5m

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Trench 1: plan and photographs

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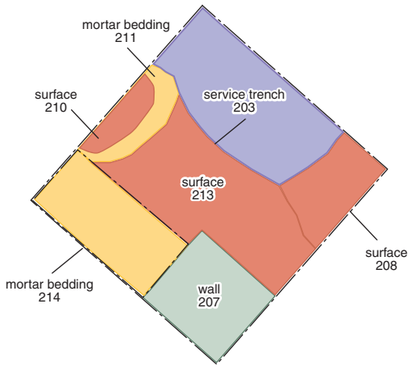
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100**	

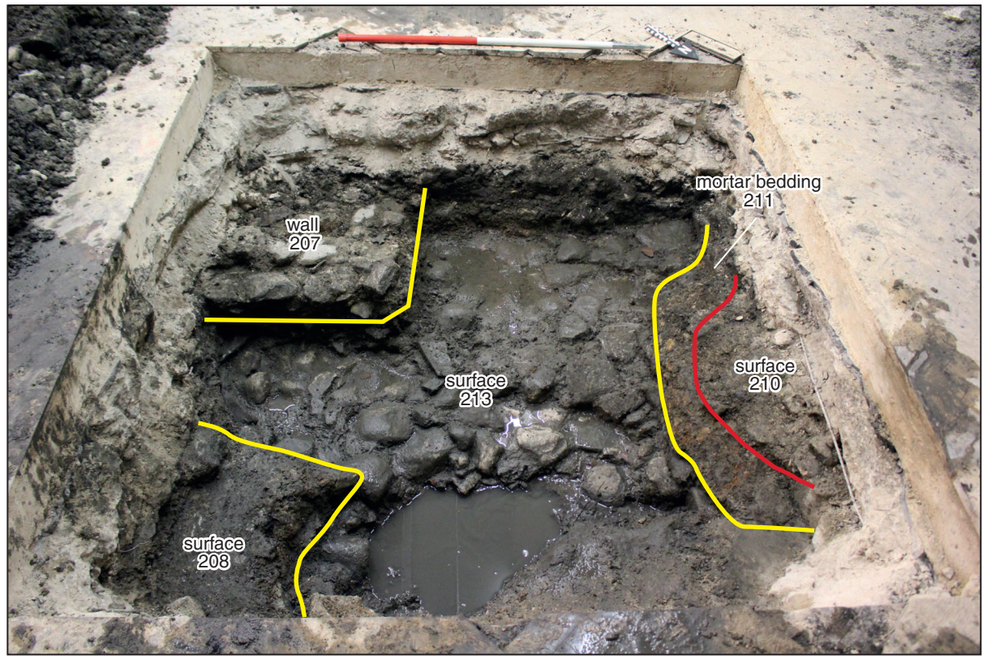
Test pit 2

N



Edge of excavation
Structure
Surface
Modern
Deposit

0 1:50 2m



Test-pit 2, looking south-west (1m scale)

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Test pit 2: plan and photograph

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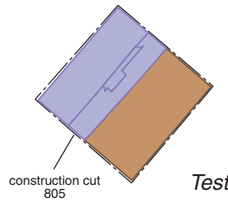


Test pit 8

N

Edge of excavation

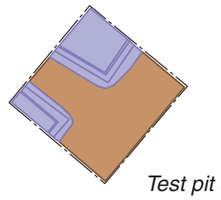
Cut feature
(unexcavated/excavated)

Modern

Natural

0 1:100 5m

Test pit 3



Test pit 5

Test-pit 5, looking north-west, showing modern structures 505 and 507 (1m scale)

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Test pits 3,5 and 8: plan and photograph

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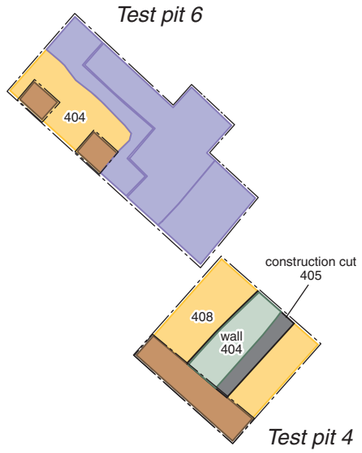
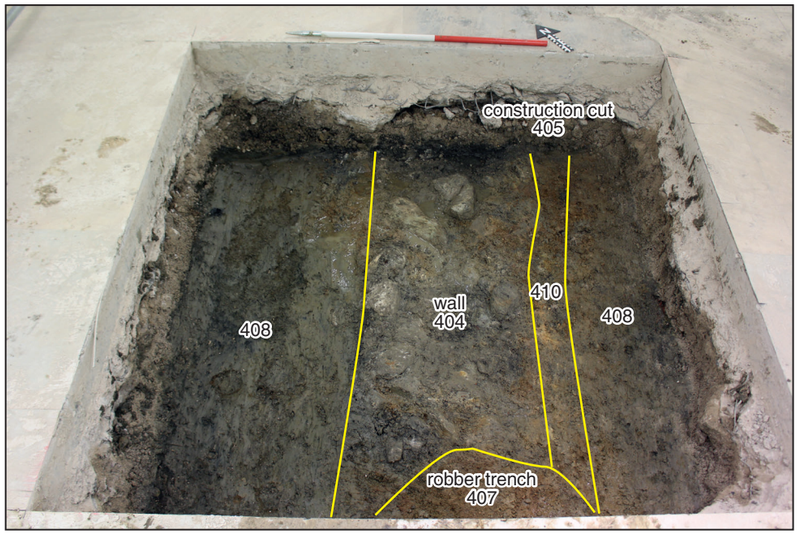
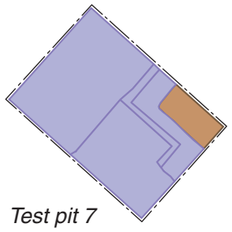
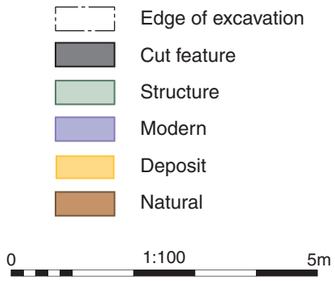
APPROVED BY	**DS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100**	





Test-pit 4, wall 404, looking north-east (1m scale)





Test-pit 6, looking north-east (1m scales)

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FIGURE TITLE
Test pits 4, 6 and 7: plan and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	09/02/2022	6
APPROVED BY	DS	SCALE@A3	1:100	

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