

**GLOSCAT
GLOUCESTER**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

For

WATERMAN CPM

on behalf of

ENGLISH PARTNERSHIPS

CA REPORT: 06022

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GLOSCAT GLOUCESTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Gloscat
Location:	Gloucester
NGR:	SO 8320 1830
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	1-22 February 2006
Location of Archive:	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	GCG 06

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2006 at the request of CPM Environmental Planning and Design Limited (CPM) on behalf of English Partnerships at the Brunswick Road campus and Media Studies annex of the Gloucester College of Art and Technology (Gloscat), Gloucester. Twelve trenches and nine test-pits were excavated within the proposed development area.

The evaluation identified deposits associated with the defensive circuit of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval town, including *in-situ* rampart deposits and the surrounding defensive ditch. Evidence of Roman occupation within the town, including *in-situ* tessellated floors was also recorded. Roman activity outside the town was represented by a number of ditches and pits identified in the eastern part of the site.

Late medieval/early post-medieval activity, most likely associated with Greyfriars monastery, was recorded in the form of a tiled floor surface and associated deposits.

The evaluation has characterised the archaeological potential of the study area, and has indicated that deposits associated with the Roman and post-medieval town defences survive to a minimum depth of 0.4m below present ground level. Deposits associated with the Roman occupation of the town survive at a minimum depth of at least 1.2m below the modern ground surface, whilst overlying associated demolition debris was identified 1.1m below present ground level. The late medieval/early post-medieval levels survived 0.3m below the modern ground surface.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2006 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CPM Environmental Planning and Design Limited (CPM) on behalf of English Partnerships at the Brunswick Road campus and Media Studies annex of the Gloucester College of Art and Technology (Gloscat), Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8320 1830; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site prior to redevelopment.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a specification for archaeological field evaluation prepared by CPM (2005). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects II* (EH 1991). It was monitored by Phil Greatorex, Historic Environment Team, Gloucester City Council, including site visits on 2, 7, 8, 10, 14 and 16 February 2006.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area lies to the south of Gloucester city centre and totals area of 2.5ha, split between two sites (sites A and B; Fig. 2). The largest site (A) is 1.8ha and is located on the western side of Brunswick Road. The eastern site (B) lies on the opposite side of the road and is 0.7ha in area. The sites are currently occupied by college buildings and car parking.
- 1.4 The site is located on land that falls away gently to the east from approximately 19m AOD to 15m AOD. The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Lower Lias Clay, although alluvial deposits are present to the immediate west of the site (Geological Survey 1981). The natural substrate was encountered within nine of the evaluation trenches and four of the test-pits. Within the higher Site A, this comprised mainly sand and gravel, whilst within Site B it comprised Lias clay.

Archaeological background

- 1.5 An archaeological desk assessment of the site has previously been prepared (Scott Wilson 2004) and it is not intended to fully repeat that information here. A number of recorded archaeological sites lie within the campus boundaries including two

scheduled ancient monuments (SAMs) within Site A. The line of the stone wall of the Roman Colonia of *Glevum* bounds two sides of Site A with a small scheduled portion of the wall lying within the college site (SAM 331A). Two further scheduled areas within the western site relate to *Glevum* Colonia (SAM 330A, B). In total, almost 5000m² of the 18,000m² western site are protected as a scheduled ancient monument. The eastern site (B) also contains known Roman remains including inhumations and pottery kilns.

- 1.6 During the medieval period the western site, A, lay within the precinct of Greyfriars monastery. Cartographic references depict the area as orchard following the dissolution of the Friary.
- 1.7 Several archaeological investigations have been undertaken on the site and are detailed within the preceding assessment. Most recently Scott Wilson undertook the excavation of twelve geotechnical test pits which were monitored by an archaeologist. Of these, one identified a deposit interpreted as a possible pond fill 2.45m below present ground level, one encountered a probable Roman deposit 1.3m below the modern ground surface, and one contained deposits associated with a Roman wall 0.8m below present ground level. In addition, a programme of archaeological recording comprising the excavation of ten window samples was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2004 (CA 2004). Natural sand substrate was encountered in eight of the samples, overlain by possible re-worked alluvial deposits. A deposit interpreted as post-medieval accumulations within the Roman/medieval town circuit ditch was also identified (*ibid.*).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the Local Planning Authority in making an informed judgement on the likely impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development.

Methodology

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of twelve trenches (nos. 1-12) and nine test-pits (A, D, E, F, H, I, J, K and 7a) within the proposed development area (see Fig. 2 for location and extent).
- 1.10 The trenches and test-pits were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, with the exception of test-pits J and K which were excavated by hand. 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: *Excavation Recording Manual* (1996).
- 1.11 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 site archive (including artefacts) will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery.

2. RESULTS

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix 3.
- 2.2 Trenches 1, 2 and 3, situated within Site B, contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

- 2.3 Natural clay substrate 406 was revealed 1.2m below the present ground surface (BPGL). It was cut by NE/SW aligned ditch 405 and small, oval pit 409 (Fig. 4). Ditch 405 lay beneath the water table and was subsequently only partially excavated. Ten sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its fill, however pit 409 was devoid of any dating evidence.

Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

- 2.4 Natural clay 504 was identified 1.2m BPGL. It was cut by ditch terminus 505 at the south-eastern end of the trench and by a series of intercutting features, 507 and 509, with similar fills at its north-western limit. As these deposits lay below the water table they were not excavated, however a number of finds of Roman date were recovered from the surface of the two main features; 507 and 509.

Trench 6 (Fig. 4)

- 2.5 The natural clay substrate 604 was revealed 1.3m BPGL. It was cut by NW/SE aligned ditch 608 and NE/SW aligned ditch 606 (Fig. 4). Although the alignments of these ditches crossed within Trench 6, the necessity to leave part of the trench unexcavated due to the presence of a live service, together with waterlogged conditions, precluded investigation of their stratigraphic relationship. Ditch 610, located at the south-western end of the trench, may represent a continuation of 608. Both features contained similar dark clay fills, neither of which contained any visible dating evidence.

Trench 7 (Figs 3, 5 & 13)

- 2.6 A narrow strip of natural gravel, 708, was revealed at a depth of 2.7m below present ground level at the north-western end of the trench. This was overlaid to the north-west by a thin layer of compacted yellow gravel and limestone fragments, 707, which is interpreted as the berm between the Roman town wall and the surrounding defensive ditch. The north-western edge of defensive ditch 710 was recorded in the base of the trench, together with at least three distinct ditch fills; 705, 706 and 709. The ditch measured at least 8m in width and extended beyond the south-eastern end of the trench. Its full depth was not investigated.
- 2.7 Deposit 705 contained finds dated to at least the late 17th to 18th centuries or later, whilst 706 produced a small group of residual finds dated to at least the 2nd century AD. Overlying the more obvious ditch fills were a series of consolidation/levelling deposits (701, 702, 703, 704).

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

- 2.8 Natural sand and gravel 802 was typically identified at 2.9m BPGL. It was cut by NE/SW aligned ditch 807 and pit 809. Ditch 807 extended beyond the south-eastern end of the trench and the depth of excavation precluded investigation of its true depth. However, it contained two distinct fills, the earliest of which, 806, contained

pottery dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The later fill produced sherds of a less diagnostic nature, dateable only as broadly Roman. Presumed oval pit 809 appeared to cut disturbed natural horizon 810, however it contained no artefactual material. Both features were sealed by two thick layers of 'dark earth'; 803 and 804. Deposit 803 contained modern finds, whilst underlying deposit 804 produced artefactual material which was exclusively Roman in date.

Trench 9 (Figs 3 & 5)

- 2.9 Natural sand substrate 915 was revealed 2.2m BPGL at the south-eastern end of the trench, where it was cut by the corner of undated ditch 912. The depth of the trench precluded further investigation of this feature however its fill was similar to overlying 'dark earth' deposit 917, which also sealed the natural substrate. Finds of 2nd to 4th century AD date were recovered from layer 917, which was overlain by a further (undated) layer of 'dark earth', 916, differing slightly in colour from 917.
- 2.10 Wall 914 and associated drain 908, both constructed in brick and stone, were identified in the centre of the trench, whilst substantial mortared limestone wall 905 lay to the north-west. The backfill of the construction cut for wall 914 and drain 908 (911) contained finds dated specifically to the mid 18th century, whilst the material that sealed wall 905 (904) contained artefactual material dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. Between wall 905 and drain 908 a section of fragmentary tiled surface, 907, which included occasional encaustic examples, was identified. Although not entirely clear, the surface appears to have been truncated by both walls and the drain. Finds from overlying deposit 906 date to the 15th to 17th centuries.

Trench 10 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 2.11 The natural substrate was not encountered in Trench 10. NE/SW aligned wall 1012 survived in part towards the north-eastern end of the trench, although it had been disturbed by modern foundations 1018 and 1003. For the most part however, the wall had been robbed and the robber trench 1014 backfilled with rubble 1013, from which finds dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries were recovered. It is not clear whether 'dark earth' deposit 1015 would have abutted the original wall, or whether the wall actually cut through this deposit. A possible return of wall 1012 is represented by large limestone blocks 1019, founded on probable Roman demolition debris 1017.

- 2.12 Although a thick accumulation of 'dark earth' was recorded in the north-western section of Trench 10, large cut 1008, associated with the construction of the adjacent college building, had truncated the earlier deposits to the south-east.

Trench 11 (Figs 3, 7 & 14)

- 2.13 A layer of demolition debris (1105/1108/1117) dated to the 4th century AD was identified throughout Trench 11. It comprised mainly limestone rubble, with an abundance of mortar, plaster (some painted) and fragments of ceramic roofing tile (both *tegula* and *imbrex*). However, towards the north-western end of the trench, where it was encountered at a depth of 0.7m below present ground level and was recorded as at least 0.7m thick, it included a large number of sandstone roof tile fragments. The demolition material decreased in thickness towards the south-eastern end of the trench.

- 2.14 Three small test-pits were hand-excavated through the demolition debris; one at either end of the trench and one in the centre, revealing tessellated surface 1110/1113/1119, comprising relatively large *tesserae* made of blue lias stone. The mosaic in both of the end test-pits survived in a good state of preservation, however in the central test-pit it had been disturbed revealing underlying mortar 1120.

- 2.15 The overlying demolition debris (1105/1108/1117) was in turn sealed by two layers of 'dark earth'; 1103/1106/1115 and 1104/1107/1116, the earliest of which contained finds dated to at least the 18th century or later.

Trench 12 (Figs 3 & 8)

- 2.16 The presence of substantial brick and concrete foundations 1225 extending into the trench precluded excavation to its full length, however it was possible to excavate the north-eastern end of the trench to the required depth. Here, at a depth of approximately 1.9m BPGL, mixed sand and gravel layer 1224, containing finds dated to the 2nd century AD or later was identified. Investigation of the north-eastern facing trench section revealed that this was overlain by a series of Roman floor and occupation layers; 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223. Mosaic 1218 represented the uppermost of the floor surfaces and was set into mortar layer 1219. It was sealed by a thin layer of silt which was in turn covered by demolition debris 1217.

- 2.17 It was apparent that pits 1205 and 1207 cut through the demolition material, and it is probably from this level that four further pits (1209, 1211, 1213 and 1215) were cut.

With the exception of pits 1205 and 1207, the edges of these features were not discernible within the trench sections due to the similarity of their fills and disturbance from activity associated with the re-working of accumulated 'dark earth' 1204 above. Four of the pits contained exclusively Roman artefactual material, including numerous *tesserae*, however this material is almost certainly residual in features that are most probably medieval (or later) in date.

- 2.18 Although clearly residual, but of note, is a Roman jet bead recovered from dark earth' 1204.

Test-pit A

- 2.19 Natural sand and gravel substrate A007 was revealed 2.65m BPGL. This was overlain by charcoal-rich layer A006, which was 0.3m thick. Although the test-pit contained no discernible archaeological features, pottery recovered from layers immediately overlying deposit A006, dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Test-pit D (Figs 3 & 8)

- 2.20 Mosaic surface D110, comprising small, coloured *tesserae* was identified in two of the sections of the test-pit at a depth of 1.25m (BPGL). It was laid on mortar D111 which itself overlay silt layer D112. Finds from deposit D112 are only broadly datable as Roman whilst those from layer D114, which sealed the tessellated surface, can be more accurately dated to at least the 3rd century AD or later. Later pit D105, containing residual Roman artefactual material, cut through the mosaic floor into deposit D112, as did modern foundations D109.

Test-pit E (Fig. 3)

- 2.21 Roman demolition debris E005 was identified at a depth of 2.1m below present ground level. It contained a single sherd of pottery broadly dated as Roman, as well as fragments of wall plaster. It was overlain by two thick deposits of 'dark earth'; E003 and E004. The earliest of these deposits, E004, contained sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 11th to 13th centuries, together with residual Roman material, whilst overlying deposit E003 produced finds dated to the late 17th to 18th centuries.

Test-pit F (Figs 3 & 9)

- 2.22 A series of dumped silt deposits were identified in Test-pit F extending to a depth of at least 1.95m BPGL. The earliest, F106, contained pottery dated to at least the late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Overlying deposit F105 contained a stamped roof tile of

probable 2nd-century date (see 2.37 below), whilst F104 produced finds dated to at least the 16th to 17th centuries or later. Overlying deposits F102 and F103 contained residual Roman artefactual material.

- 2.23 The location of Test-pit H within a car park underneath one of the college buildings necessitated the use of a small mechanical excavator which excavated Test-pit F to its maximum reach. Thereafter augering by hand established the natural gravel substrate at a depth of approximately 4.2m (BPGL).

Test-pit H (Figs 3, 9 & 11)

- 2.24 Deposit H013, interpreted as the remnant gravel core of the original military rampart, was identified 0.45m BPGL, extending to a depth of at least 1.6m BPGL where it overlay sterile pink clay deposit H014. Gravel deposit H013 was cut on the south-western side by large feature H015, possibly representing the construction cut for the insertion of the Roman civilian wall. This feature was backfilled by several separate deposits (H007, H008, H009, H010, H011 and H012), comprising alluvial clays. Irregularly cut robber trench H004 is associated with the removal of stone from the back of the town wall and contained pottery dated to the 18th to 19th centuries.
- 2.25 Rectangular deposit H015 appears to represent the mineralised impression left by a piece of timber that has decayed *in-situ* and may be associated with the construction of the rampart.
- 2.26 Attempts to recover dating evidence from the majority of deposits within Test-pit H proved unsuccessful as most were relatively sterile.

Test-pit I (Figs 3, 10 & 12)

- 2.27 Disturbed/redeposited natural gravel I111 was identified at the base of Test-pit I, at a depth of 1.8m BPGL. It was cut by undated linear features I109 and I113. Feature I113 was in turn cut by pit I107 which contained mixed deposits of clay, charcoal and heat affected clay and stones. It is feasible that this feature represents an oven cut into the Roman rampart, similar to those previously recorded in the vicinity (O'Neil 1963).
- 2.28 Deep, vertically-sided feature I115, possibly a modern service trench, was cut from the top of deposit I103.

Test-pit J (Fig 3)

- 2.29 Test-pit J was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m BPGL into 'dark earth' J003 which contained finds dated to the 16th century or later. Hand augering established the natural gravel substrate at a depth of approximately 2.5m (BPGL).

Test-pit K (Fig 3)

- 2.30 Test-pit K was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m into 'dark earth' K003 which contained finds dated to the 10th to 13th centuries. Augering by hand identified the natural gravel substrate at a depth of approximately 2.4m below the present ground surface.

Test-pit 7a (Figs 3 & 10)

- 2.31 Rampart deposits were identified 0.65m BPGL. The earliest exposed deposit ,7006, comprised pink-brown clay similar to that recorded in Test-pit H. This material contained no dating evidence, however overlying silt deposit 7005 produced broadly Roman finds, whilst the uppermost of these deposits, 7004, contained a small group of finds dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries.
- 2.32 The Roman deposits were cut by modern service trench 7003.

The Finds

- 2.33 Quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, ironworking slag, clay pipe, and iron, jet and worked bone objects were recovered during the current works.
- 2.34 Roman material comprising pottery and ceramic building material was encountered in most excavated contexts although was clearly residual in many (appendix 2). The Roman pottery spans the mid 1st to the 4th centuries, but with a greater assemblage of Later Roman products (late 3rd to 4th centuries). Pottery types comprise a mix of local products, primarily Severn Valley ware; regional imports, including Dorset Black Burnished ware, Oxfordshire wares and New Forest wares and continental imports, comprising Gaulish samian (from each of the production areas) and Baetican amphora.
- 2.35 A sizeable proportion of the pottery is only broadly dateable, based upon the retrieval of small numbers of sherds from long-lived local fabrics such as Severn Valley ware. Much of the Roman material is abraded and some caution should be

exercised in relation to the context spot-dates. Earlier Roman pottery occurs as Gaulish samian, white-slipped flagon fabrics and mica-dusted ware and forms in reduced fabrics including a Gallo-Belgic derived platter. Later Roman material occurs as sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated and parchment wares, late jar and dish/bowl forms in Dorset Black Burnished ware and, most interestingly a substantially complete New Forest slipped ware indented, funnel-neck beaker from layer 7002. Also of note from 7002 is an East Gaulish (prob. Trier fabric) mortarium with degenerate 'bat-like' moulded spout. It probably dates to the first half of the 3rd century.

- 2.36 Large quantities of ceramic roofing tile and painted wall plaster, interpreted as building collapse, were recovered from layers (including 1105, 1106, 1107,) immediately overlying tessellated floors in Trench 11. Small quantities of pottery associated with this material was recovered, including sherds of Oxfordshire red colour-coated and parchment wares which date to the late 3rd or 4th centuries. A fragment of modern glass in layer 1105 is almost certainly intrusive.
- 2.37 A tile fragment from layer F105 is notable for bearing a stamp with the letters 'LCH', the initials of the private tile maker. Characteristically for this stamp type (Collingwood and Wright 1993, RIB 2489.20) the first vertical of the H is omitted. Tiles of this particular maker appear to be unknown previously from Gloucester, although the region is renowned for occurrences of tiles stamped with the initials of private tile makers. LCH-stamped tiles are known from Wroxeter (three examples) with one from Chipping Sodbury, Glos. Second half of 2nd century dating was suggested for tiles of this type from Wroxeter. A second, incomplete, two-lined stamp '[OPT]/NI' on a ?brick fragment from deposit 510 is notable also for animal (?dog) paw prints. This second inscription is one of a series known from the municipal tilery known to be in operation in the early 2nd century and stamping their products 'RPG' (Collingwood and Wright 1993 RIB 2487.2). RPG (generally assumed to be REI PUBLICAE GLEVENSUM) is followed by the abbreviated names of the presiding magistrate(s), in this instance *Optatus* and *Saturninus*. Three other tiles of this type are known from the city and the full inscription is known to read **RPGIIVIROPT/ATIETSATURNINI** (Heighway and Parker 1982, Fig. 12, B4).
- 2.38 Other notable individual finds include a complete, large spherical jet bead from context 12404 and a bone hairpin with spherical head from 7002. The bead is a Roman type and has broad parallels with beads from Colchester where they were

dated to the 4th century (Crummy 1983, 32). The 'knob-head' bone pin is also of late Roman type (Crummy 1979, 161), though residual in this instance.

- 2.39 Several contexts produced medieval pottery, primarily comprising oolitic limestone-tempered wares (Gloucester type TF41) dating to between the 10th and 13th centuries. Also present (layer 1007) are sherds of Worcester type glazed jug fabric probably dating to the 13th or 14th centuries. Quantities of decorated and plain glazed floor tiles, including Malvern Chase types, occur in Trench 9 and 10. These probably date to the late medieval/early post-medieval period (14th to 16th centuries) although in most instances appear to be residual, associated with later post-medieval material. Post-medieval pottery occurs in moderately small quantities and includes Cistercian type wares, Frechen stoneware and Malvern Chase redwares of probable 16th/17th century date. Later material includes a mid-18th century group from layer 911 consisting of sherds from a white salt glazed stoneware tankard and Staffordshire/Bristol glazed earthenwares. Layer 904 produced large quantities of floor tile of earlier Post-medieval type and slipware pottery and clay pipe bowls characteristic of the late 17th or earlier 18th centuries.

Animal Bone

- 2.40 Animal bone was recovered from 32 contexts. The main domestic species were present; cattle, sheep and pig. Chicken and dog were also identified. The bone was generally in good condition indicating rapid burial, with only one piece, a cow femur from deposit 804 showing signs of gnawing by dogs. Many bones showed evidence of butchery, usually from chopping; this included the vertically splitting of cattle metapodials which may indicate the extraction of marrow. Thus it is reasonable to conclude that the bulk of this material represent butchery and food refuse. The assemblage included two very large male pig canines (tusks) from K(003) and F(104) these would be from mature males and may even represent wild boar.
- 2.41 Of particular note is a dog humerus (forelimb) from 1007 which had been fractured and then healed but as the break had not been splinted the mend was not straight and the limb was foreshortened, this is likely to have resulted in the animal walking with a limp. This damage may have resulted from an accident or possibly maltreatment. This small but well preserved assemblage does not require any further work, but should further excavation be undertaken and additional material recovered then an assessment of the whole assemblage should be carried out.

3. DISCUSSION

Introduction

- 3.1 Within site A the evaluation identified deposits associated with the defensive circuit of the Roman and post-medieval town, including *in-situ* rampart deposits and the surrounding defensive ditch, as well as levels associated with occupation inside the town, including *in-situ* tessellated floors. Roman activity outside the town was represented by a number of ditches and pits identified within site B.
- 3.2 Late medieval/early post-medieval activity was identified within site A, including structural remains associated with Greyfriars monastery, in the form of a tiled floor surface and associated deposits. Evidence of later development in this area was also encountered.

Roman

- 3.3 Evidence of Roman activity associated with the defence and occupation of the military fort and the Roman civilian town was found throughout site A. Extramural activity of the same period was identified within site B.
- 3.4 Deposits associated with the Roman town defences were identified along the south-western and south-eastern peripheries of site A, within test-pits F, H, I and 7a and within Trench 7. The defensive circuit of the Roman town is well understood, having been subject to numerous investigations (see Heighway 1983 and Hurst 1972) and, more pertinently by work carried out within area A in the 1930s (GRRRC 1932) and the 1960s (O'Neil 1963).

The rampart and town wall

- 3.5 There is a definite correlation between the deposits recorded within Test-pit H. and those associated with the rampart and the wall as previously recorded in O'Neil's trench in 1961 (*ibid.*). Both interventions recorded a gravel deposit representing the core of the rampart, which is interpreted as the original military construction. On the outside, or to the south-west, of the rampart O'Neil encountered the foundations and lower courses of the town wall (*ibid.*). The construction cut for the insertion of this later civilian wall clearly cut the clay facing of the rampart. Whilst the Roman wall was not encountered within Test-pit H, cut H016 almost certainly represents the construction cut for the wall later insertion. The absence of further re-cuts, such as

those recorded by Hurst (1972) along the western defences, may suggest that the original town wall, constructed around AD 100-150, was not subject to later rebuilds or remodelling along this stretch of its circuit.

- 3.6 Although not as conspicuous as the deposits in Test-pit H, the evidence from Test-pit I also indicates association with the rampart. Interpretation of the cut features at the base of the test-pit remains difficult, however the evidence, albeit somewhat disturbed, from feature I107 strongly suggests that this may represent a military oven, similar to several examples recorded by O'Neil further north-west along the circuit, that were cut into the back of the rampart (O'Neil 1963). Unfortunately, although finds were recovered from several deposits within Test-pit I, the material is only dateable as broadly Roman and therefore does not help with more definitive dating.
- 3.7 Layers of dumped material similar to those recorded in Test-pit I were also encountered in Test-pit F. These comprised various silt deposits, the earliest of which contained pottery dated to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries. Although it is possible that the earliest two deposits (F105, F106) could be associated with augmentation of the rampart in the late second century (see Heighway 1983, 3), a degree of caution should be exercised when considering the dating of these deposits, as evidence from overlying deposit F104 dates to the 16th to 17th centuries and may associate some, if not all, of the deposits with the bolstering of the defences during the Civil War (O'Neil 1963, 13).
- 3.8 The earliest deposit encountered within Test-pit 7a comprised alluvial clay 7006 which was similar in composition to the deposits backfilling the construction trench for the town wall in Test-pit H.

The defensive ditch

- 3.9 The large ditch identified in Trench 7 is undoubtedly the defensive ditch that ran around the outside of the town wall, albeit in its later, post-medieval form. It would appear that deposit 707 represents a thin layer of metalling on the berm between the town wall and the ditch, similar to that recorded at the East Gate where it was dated to the later 1st century AD (Heighway 1983). Finds from the surface of deposit 707 date to the 2nd to 3rd centuries, suggesting a degree of longevity to the surface on the berm.

The mosaics

- 3.10 Tessellated floors, in varying states of preservation were identified within trenches 11 and 12 and Test-pit D, all located in the north-western part of the site. These lay at a depth of between 1.2m and 1.35m below the present ground level at approximately 17.2m to 17.4m AOD. In comparison, the mosaics identified at the nearby New Market Hall were recorded at approximately 16.5m to 16.8m AOD (Hassall and Rhodes 1975).
- 3.11 The mosaic exposed in places in Trench 11 survived relatively intact with little later disturbance, however it is clear from both Trench 12 and Test-pit D that later activity has impacted dramatically on these deposits. In Trench 12 the Roman levels, including mosaic 1218 have been severely punctured by probable medieval or later pits, whilst that in Test-pit D was cut by a pit and also by substantial foundations which appear to be associated with a building shown on the 1900-02 Ordnance Survey map as part of the Crypt Grammar School.
- 3.12 The colour and size of the *tesserae* indicate that those sections recorded in Trench 12 and Test-pit D are likely to represent floors within individual rooms, whilst that in Trench 11 the plain, rusticated are perhaps more indicative of a corridor.

Demolition debris

- 3.13 Roman demolition debris was identified in trenches 11 and 12, and in Test-pit E. In trenches 11 and 12 it sealed the mosaic surfaces. In Trench 11 the demolition material increased in thickness towards the north-western end of the trench, where it was at least 0.7m thick. Of particular note was an abundance of fragments of painted wall plaster in the demolition debris within Trench 12.
- 3.14 Despite a similar current ground level, the demolition debris identified within Test-pit E lay at a much deeper level than that revealed within trenches 11 and 12, possibly indicating that it lies in an area that was external to the building(s) with which the mosaic floors are associated.
- 3.15 Material similar in nature to the demolition debris identified in trenches 11 and 12 and Test-pit E was recorded in Trench 10, however here it contained little plaster or mortar.

Extramural activity

- 3.16 Test-pit A encountered no direct evidence of the Roman burials or kilns previously discovered in the 1960s in the north-western part of site B (Rawes 1973), however it is possible that charcoal-rich layer A006 may be associated with the latter. Overlying layers A004 and A005 both contained small quantities pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.
- 3.17 Several ditches were identified in the south-eastern part of site B, within trenches 4, 5 and 6. All contained similar dark fills and those in trenches 4 and 5 produced finds dated as broadly Roman. The alignment of each of these ditches correlates well with the co-axial system identified to the north-east at Wellington Street Car Park (Garrod 1983, 38-9).

Medieval/post-medieval

- 3.18 Tiled surface 907 in Trench 9, located adjacent to the standing remains of Greyfriars church, appears to represent an *in-situ* surface associated with the monastery. It is known that the friars' lodgings and other auxiliary buildings were located to the south of the church and the identified floor may be associated with these buildings (Ferris 2002). The deposits immediately overlying surface 907 (906) contained artefactual material dating to the 15th to 17th centuries. The floor appears to be truncated by the construction cut for wall 914 and drain 908 and material recovered from the backfill dates this disturbance to the mid 18th century. Although it is not entirely clear, the construction cut for wall 905 may also have truncated the tiled floor. Material sealing wall 905 contained finds dated quite specifically to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. It is possible then, that wall 905 may be associated with one of the later phases of Greyfriars and that following damage suffered during the Civil War the structure that it was part of was demolished.
- 3.19 It is evident that wall 1012 (and the associated robber trench 1014) in Trench 10 shares the same alignment as wall 905 in Trench 9 and as such, may represent a continuation of it, with wall 1019 forming a return to the east. All were constructed in similar unmortared large limestone blocks, possibly robbed from the nearby town wall.

Dark earth

- 3.20 Accumulations of 'dark earth' were found in all trenches and test-pits within area A, except those around the western and southern peripheries i.e. Trench 7 Test-pit F,

Test-pit H, Test-pit I and Test-pit 7a. With the exception of Trench 12, where no distinction was made, and in Trench 10 where modern truncation had occurred, two distinct layers of this material were recorded in each trench or test-pit. Finds from the upper layer tended to date to the 16th century or later, whilst those from the earlier deposit dated to the later Roman and medieval periods.

Modern

- 3.21 As previously discussed, substantial foundations D107/D108 appear to be associated with a building shown on the 1900-02 Ordnance Survey map as part of the Crypt Grammar School. Likewise, the brick and concrete foundations encountered in Trench 12 correspond with an earlier building which appears on the 1955 Ordnance Survey map.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by John Cook, Darren Muddiman, Kelly Saunders and Mark Sycamore. The report was written by Mark Brett, assisted by John Cook. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Mark Brett, and prepared for deposition by Teresa Gilmore. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**Trench 1**

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
100	Layer. Modern hardcore/road stone surface used as car park.	0.23
101	Layer. Mid orange-brown sand and brick rubble base to car park.	0.39
102	Layer. Dark grey clay silt with charcoal, brick and shell.	0.38
103	Layer. Mid grey clay silt with oil contamination and frequent CBM fragments.	0.6
104	Layer. Brick and mortar demolition deposits within grey brown clay.	0.3
105	Layer. Mix of orange sand and green/blue lias clay.	>0.1

Trench 2

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
200	Tarmac car park surface.	0.07
201	Layer. Fine to mid gravel make up for tarmac surface.	0.51
202	Layer. Dark grey silty clay with frequent post-medieval inclusions.	0.22
203	Backfill of 204. Dark/mid grey silty clay with brick fragments and ceramic sewer pipe.	0.5
204	Cut for post medieval sewer pipe. 1.6m wide.	0.5
205	Layer. Dark green-grey silty clay with common charcoal flecks.	0.6
206	Layer. Mid grey-green clay with charcoal flecks and rare ceramic building material.	0.2
207	Natural. Blue green mottled lias clay.	>0.2

Trench 3

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
300	Tarmac car park surface.	0.07
301	Tree intrusion just beneath tarmac	-
302	Layer. Fine to medium gravel bedding for tarmac surface.	0.23
303	Layer. Dark brown-grey silty clay with limestone and brick fragments and concrete blocks.	0.3
304	Layer. Dark green-grey silty clay with charcoal fragments and occasional ceramic building material.	0.48
305	Layer. Mid grey-green silty clay occasion charcoal fragments and rare ceramic building material.	0.11
306	Natural. Blue green mottled lias clay.	>0.46

Trench 4

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
400	Tarmac car park surface.	0.07
401	Layer. Fine to medium gravel bedding for tarmac surface.	0.25
402	Layer. Very dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent ceramic building material and stone.	0.52
403	Layer. Very dark green-grey clay silt with flecks of charcoal.	0.32
404	Fill of 405. Mid grey-green silty clay. Below water table.	0.36
405	Cut for NE/SW ditch. 2.5m wide. Not fully excavated.	0.36
406	Natural. Mid orange-green lias clay.	0.2
407	Stone 'French' drain, cut from 402. Comprises large sub-angular stone.	-
408	Fill of 409. Dark grey-brown clay silt.	0.15
409	Cut for small pit. 0.85m long x 0.3m wide.	0.15
410	Cut for pit. Seen only in section. 0.6m wide.	0.2

Trench 5

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
501	Hardcore and gravel car park surface.	<0.25
502	Layer. Dark grey-brown clay silt with lenses of lighter brown clay silt. Contains ceramic building material.	0.6
503	Layer. Dark brown clay silt with frequent flecks of charcoal and occasional bone, oyster shell and ceramic building material.	0.4
504	Natural. Yellow-green lias clay.	>0.1
505	Cut for ditch terminus. >1.5m long x <0.7m wide.	0.15
506	Fill of 505. Dark brown clay silt.	0.15
507	?Ditch cut. Not excavated. 0.5m wide.	
508	Fill of 507. Dark brown clay silt.	
509	?Ditch cut. Not excavated. 0.52m wide.	
510	Fill of 509. Dark brown clay silt. >1.4m wide.	

Trench 6

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
600	Tarmac car park surface.	0.03
601	Layer. Gravel bedding for tarmac surface.	0.27
602	Layer. Dark grey clay silt with frequent modern inclusions.	0.5
603	Layer. Dark green-grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.	0.4
604	Natural. Green-orange lias clay.	>0.15
605	Fill of 606. Mid grey-green silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	-
606	Ditch cut. Not excavated. >1.2m wide.	-
607	Fill of 608. Mid grey-green silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	-
608	Ditch cut. Not excavated. >5.9m long x 0.5m wide.	-
609	Fill of 610. Mid grey-green silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	-
610	Ditch cut. Not excavated. Continuation of 608.	-

Trench 7

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
701	Turf/topsoil. Dark grey with humic inclusions.	0.1
702	Layer. Yellow gravel levelling.	0.4
703	Layer. Dark grey-brown silt with limestone fragments and abundant inclusions.	1.0
704	Layer. Dark grey-brown/orange-brown gravel. Mixed deposit with frequent charcoal.	0.4
705	Layer. Dark brown silt with frequent post-medieval inclusions.	0.8
706	Layer. Dark brown-grey silt with abundant grit/gravel and occasional stone inclusions.	0.6
707	Layer. Limestone and yellow gravel.	>0.1
708	Natural. Mid orange-brown gravel within clay sand matrix.	>0.1
709	Fill of 710. Mid green-grey silty clay.	>0.2
710	Ditch cut. Seen only in plan. >8.1m wide.	>0.2

Trench 8

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
800	Tarmac car park surface.	0.1
801	Layer. Bedding for tarmac surface.	0.3
802	Natural. Mid brown-orange sandy clay.	>0.7
803	Layer. Upper 'dark earth'. Dark brown-black silt.	1.0
804	Layer. Lower 'dark earth'. Dark grey-brown silt.	1.0
805	Upper fill of 807. Dark green-grey sandy silty clay.	>0.6
806	Primary fill of 807. Mid orange-brown silty clay sand.	>0.6
807	Cut for N/S ditch. >3.4m wide.	>0.6
808	Fill of pit 809. Dark brown-grey silt.	>1.0
809	Cut for pit. 1.8m long x >0.65m wide.	>1.0
810	Layer. Grey-orange silty sandy clay. Disturbed natural.	0.4
811	Layer. Mid orange-grey silty sandy clay. Disturbed natural.	0.8

812	Concrete.	0.2
813	Hardcore.	1.2

Trench 9

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
901	Tarmac car park surface.	0.11
902	Layer. Yellow gravel bedding for 901.	0.15
903	Layer. Stone make-up.	0.16
904	Dumped debris. ?Backfill of cellar. Abundant stone rubble.	0.95
905	Wall. Large stone wall, faced on SE with coursed stone and possible plaster. 1m wide.	-
906	Layer. Mixed lenses of dumped material.	0.3
907	Floor. Tile surface with some encaustic examples.	-
908	Drain with large stone sides and brick base. 0.3m wide.	>0.15
909	Layer. Dark brown-black silt.	0.5
910	Dumped material/backfill.	>0.02
911	Deposit. Dark greyish black silt.	>0.4
912	Cut. Right-angled corner of ?ditch. <0.9m wide.	-
913	Fill of 912. Same as 917.	-
914	Brick wall. Survives to >4 courses. 0.45m wide.	>0.4
915	Natural. Mid brown sand.	-
916	Layer. 'Dark earth'. Mid grey-brown silt.	0.85
917	Layer. 'Dark earth'. Mid brown silt.	0.45

Trench 10

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
1001	Tarmac car park surface.	0.1
1002	Layer. Red hardcore.	0.16
1003	Concrete beam.	0.28
1004	Concrete and steel pile.	>0.8
1005	Cut for 1004. <0.7m wide.	>0.8
1006	Post-medieval/modern levelling deposit.	0.35
1007	Fill of 1008. Modern rubble/concrete.	1.0
1008	Modern construction cut. >9.6m wide.	1.0
1009	Layer. Dumping/levelling deposit.	0.2
1010	Layer. Dumping/levelling deposit.	>0.4
1011	Possible stone surface comprising pebbles and small limestone blocks. >1m long x 0.5m wide.	-
1012	Wall. Limestone blocks. Truncated by robber trench and damaged by later activity. >1.6m long x 0.6m wide.	-
1013	Rubble backfill of robber trench.	>0.8
1014	Cut for robber trench. >5.5m long x 0.8m wide.	>0.8
1015	'Dark earth'. Dark brown/black silt.	>0.7
1016	Concrete capping to modern service pipe. 0.3m wide.	-
1017	Rubble deposit associated with 1012.	>0.04
1018	Concrete spread from modern construction.	-
1019	?Wall. Large unmortared limestone blocks.	-

Trench 11

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
1101	Tarmac car park surface.	0.1
1102	Layer. Yellow gravel bedding for 1101.	0.2
1103	'Dark earth'. Black silt.	<0.33
1104	'Dark earth'. Very dark brown/black silt.	<0.5
1105	Demolition layer. Stone/plaster/tile.	<0.7
1106	Same as 1103.	0.55
1107	Same as 1104.	0.45
1108	Same as 1105.	0.17
1109	Layer. Silt above mosaic 1110.	0.04
1110	Mosaic. Large blue lias <i>tesserae</i> .	-
1111	Modern brick wall. 0.5m wide.	0.55
1112	Layer. Silt above mosaic 1113.	0.25
1113	Mosaic. Large blue lias <i>tesserae</i> .	-

1114	Wall. Same as 1111.	0.55
1115	Same as 1103.	0.12
1116	Same as 1104.	0.6
1117	Same as 1105.	0.12
1118	Layer. Silt above mosaic 1119.	0.03
1119	Mosaic. Large blue lias <i>tesserae</i> .	-
1120	Mortar bedding for 1119.	-
1121	Concrete below 1102.	0.22

Trench 12

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
1201	Tarmac car park surface.	0.08
1202	Yellow gravel bedding for 1201.	0.33
1203	Layer. Mid brown silty sand with abundant modern inclusions.	0.15
1204	Dark earth. Very dark brown loam.	1.45
1205	Pit cut. Rounded. >0.6m x 0.6m. Not excavated.	-
1206	Fill of 1205. Dark brown silt.	-
1207	Pit cut. Rounded. >0.6m x 0.6m. Not excavated.	-
1208	Fill of 1207 Dark brown silt.	-
1209	Pit cut. Rounded. >1.9m x 0.9m. Not excavated.	-
1210	Fill of 1209 Dark brown silt.	-
1211	Pit cut. Rounded. >0.6m x 0.8m. Not excavated.	-
1212	Fill of 1211. Dark brown silt.	-
1213	Pit cut. Oval. >1.4m x 0.75m. Not excavated.	-
1214	Fill of 1213. Dark brown silt.	-
1215	Pit cut. Rounded. >0.85m x 0.25m. Not excavated.	-
1216	Fill of 1215 Dark brown silt.	-
1217	Demolition debris. Comprises limestone rubble and plaster. Compact.	0.24
1218	Mosaic surface.	0.05
1219	Layer. Mortar bedding for 1218.	0.06
1220	Layer. Sand bedding for 1219.	0.03
1221	Layer. Light grey-brown silty clay.	0.07
1222	Layer. Mid orange-brown silty sand.	0.07
1223	Layer. Light brown silty sand.	0.08
1224	Layer. Light brown to dark orange sand and gravel.	-
1225	Modern brick and concrete foundations.	>0.4

Test-pit A

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
A001	Layer. Dark brownish black silt.	0.2
A002	Layer. Dark brown/black silt with orange-brown sand lenses.	0.07
A003	Layer. Very dark brown/black clay silt with charcoal flecks.	0.55
A004	Layer. Dark grey-brown silt with limestone and brick fragments.	0.55
A005	Layer. Mid green-grey silt with limestone, brick and tile inclusions.	0.35
A006	Layer. Dark green/black layer mostly made up of burnt material.	0.3
A007	Natural.	>0.24

Test-pit D

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
D100	Tarmac car park surface.	0.2
D101	Yellow gravel bedding for D100.	0.1
D102	Layer. Dark Brown silt with abundant brick fragments.	0.4
D103	Layer. Mid brown silt with common limestone fragments.	0.2
D104	Fill of D105. Mid brown silt.	0.6
D105	Pit cut. >1.3m x >0.45m.	0.6
D106	Layer. Mid grey-brown silt.	-
D107	Modern brick wall/foundations.	0.75
D108	Fill of D109. Concrete and stone footing for D107.	>0.6
D109	Modern foundation cut. >0.85m wide.	>0.6

D110	Mosaic surface.	0.02
D111	Mortar bedding for D110.	0.08
D112	Layer. Mid grey-brown sandy silt. Compact.	0.37
D113	Layer. Mid orange-brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	>0.05
D114	Layer. Dark blackish brown ashy silt above D110	0.05

Test-pit E

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
E001	Tarmac surface.	0.07
E002	Layer. Yellow gravel bedding for E001.	0.25
E003	Dark earth. Very dark brown silt with brick, tile, glass and metal.	0.5
E004	Dark earth. Dark brown silt with brick, tile, stone and mortar.	1.2
E005	Layer. Demolition debris. Mixed light orange, brown and dark brown silt with frequent pebbles, mortar, painted wall plaster	>0.2

Test-pit F

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
F100	Tarmac car park surface.	0.25
F101	Layer. Yellow gravel bedding for F100.	0.1
F102	Layer. Mid brown silt.	0.4
F103	Layer. Mid orange-brown sandy silt.	0.4
F104	Layer. Mid-dark brown silt with common limestone fragments.	0.25
F105	Layer. Mid brown silt.	<0.32
F106	Layer. Mid orange-brown silt.	>0.6

Test-pit H

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
H001	Tarmac surface.	0.2
H002	Layer. Yellow gravel bedding for H001.	0.1
H003	Rubble backfill of robber trench H004.	>1.45
H004	Irregular cut of robber trench.	>1.45
H005	Orange-blue/green silty clay with flint pebbles.	0.22
H006	Mid green- brown silty clay with frequent pebbles.	0.24
H007	Mid blue-brown silty clay with flint pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.07
H008	Backfill between rampart and former wall. Mid orange-green silty clay with charcoal flecks.	0.17
H009	Backfill between rampart and former wall. Dark red-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.	0.05
H010	Backfill between rampart and former wall. Light pink-brown silty clay.	<0.45
H011	Backfill between rampart and former wall. Dark red-brown silty clay.	0.04
H012	Backfill between rampart and former wall. Light pink-brown silty clay.	0.25
H013	Gravel rampart material. Light red-orange, becoming darker with depth.	1.1
H014	Light pink-brown silty clay.	0.25
H015	Rectangular patch of orange-brown silty clay. Impression of decayed wooden board.	-
H016	Construction cut for town wall. 1.3m wide.	0.7

Test-pit I

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
I100	Tarmac surface.	<0.13
I101	Layer. Yellow gravel bedding for I100.	0.07
I102	Modern stone and brick rubble.	0.22
I103	Mid grey-brown clay sand.	0.5
I104	Light grey-brown clay sand.	0.35
I105	Mid-dark grey-brown clay sand.	<0.37
I106	Fill of I107. ?Disturbed oven. Mixed deposit of charcoal, fired clay and scorched stone blocks.	0.55

I107	?Construction cut for oven. >0.9m wide	
I108	Mid orange-brown gravel.	0.1
I109	Fill of I110. Mid grey-brown sandy clay.	-
I110	Linear cut. Unexcavated. >0.1m wide.	-
I111	Mid orange-brown gravel. ?Disturbed natural.	-
I112	Fill of I113. Mid grey-brown clay.	-
I113	Linear cut. Unexcavated. >0.35m wide.	-
I114	Mixed backfill of I115.	>1.3
I115	?Modern service trench. >0.3m wide.	>1.3

Test-pit J

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
J001	Concrete paving slabs.	0.05
J002	Dark brown/black silt.	0.5
J003	Dark earth. Dark brown silt.	0.5
J004	Sand bedding for J001.	0.2
J005	Dark earth. Dark brown silt.	-

Test-pit K

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
K001	Topsoil. Dark brown silt.	0.25
K002	Dark brown silt.	0.3
K003	Dark earth. Dark brown/black silt.	>0.65
K004	Concrete edging of flower bed.	-

Test-pit 7a

<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Depth/thickness (m)</i>
7000	Tarmac car park surface.	<0.2
7001	Layer. Gravel bedding for 7000.	<0.22
7002	Mixed backfill of 7003.	>1.4
7003	Modern service trench. Vertically-sided. >0.5m wide.	>1.4
7004	Light yellow-grey sandy silt.	<0.85
7005	Mid orange-brown silt.	0.42
7006	Light brown-pink silty clay.	>0.6

APPENDIX 2: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Wt (g)	Spot-date
A004	Roman pottery: BB1; Severn Valley ware	2	16	C2-C4
	CBM Roman: misc	2	10	
A005	Roman pottery: Severn Valley grey; Malvernian grey; Savernake; SG samian; white-slipped flagon fabric	8	130	C2-C4
	CBM Roman: tegula, brick	3	941	
	Animal bone; cattle	2	138	
D104	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	2	11	RB
	CBM Roman: tegula, misc	5	807	
	Animal bone; cow-sized	2	9	
D112	Roman pottery: Severn Valley/misc grey	1	3	RB
	CBM Roman; misc	3	22	
	Op. sig.	1	30	
D114	Roman pottery: BB1	1	17	C3+
	Tessera: stone	4	36	
	Stone tile	1	48	
	Plaster: painted	1	38	
	Oyster shell	1	12	
E003	Post-medieval pottery: TGE, misc GRE	2	23	LC17-C18
	CBM med/post-med: Malvernian ridge tile	1	36	
	Roman pottery: mica-dusted	1	4	
	Post-med bottle glass	1	55	
E004	Medieval pottery: oolitic tempered	2	11	C11-C13
	Roman pottery: misc grey; Severn Valley grey	2	22	
	CBM Roman: tegula	1	247	
E005	Roman pottery: misc grey	1	28	RB
	Plaster	3	47	
	Animal bone; cow-sized	1	11	
F102	Roman pottery: samian SG; Severn Valley ware ;white-slipped flagon fabric; BB1	4	81	C2-C3
	CBM Roman; misc	4	195	
	Animal bone; cattle, pig, cow-sized, sheep-sized	4	55	
F103	Roman pottery: samian SG; mica-dusted ware	2	29	MC1-C2+
	CBM Roman: misc	2	83	
	Animal bone; pig, cow-sized	3	34	
F104	Post-med pottery: ?Malvern Chase redware	3	99	C16-C17+
	Roman pottery: BB1; Severn Valley grey	5	93	
	CBM Roman: imbrex, misc	4	223	
	Animal bone; pig, chicken, cow-sized	6	123	
F105	CBM: imbrex stamped 'LCH'	1	514	
F106	Roman pottery: BB1, misc grey; samian SG	5	53	LC2-C3+
	Animal bone; cattle, sheep, pig, chicken	4	73	
H003	Post-med pottery: black-glazed	1	776	C18-C19
	CBM Roman: imbrex	1	228	
	Clay pipe	1	2	
I103	CBM Roman: misc	2	188	RB+
I104	CBM Roman: misc	2	220	RB
	Plaster	1	12	
I105	Plaster	1	10	-
I106	CBM Roman: tegula	1	593	RB
I111	Animal bone; cow-sized	1	17	
J001	CBM modern (discarded)	4	660	C20

Context	Description	Count	Wt (g)	Spot-date
J003	Post-medieval pottery: Cistercian type; Malvern chase redware Medieval pottery; oolitic-tempered Roman pottery: Oxford CC; Severn valley ware; Malvernian native type Slag: misc. ironworking CBM Roman: tegula, misc Fe. Obj Oyster shell Animal bone	5 4 13 - 2 1 2	74 54 178 141 351 - 20	C2;C16+
K002	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; Malvernian native-type Fe nails CBM Roman: imbrex Animal bone	3 2 1	51 - 29	RB
K003	Medieval pottery: oolitic tempered CBM Roman: imbrex Fe ring Animal bone	1 1 1	36 69 -	C10-C13
102	Modern pottery; slip-decorated Staffs earthenware; misc. stoneware Clay pipe:	5 1	1379 5	MC18-C19
205	CBM Roman: misc (abr.)	2	121	RB+
206	Roman pottery: misc grey; Severn Valley ware CBM Roman: misc	2 1	9 14	RB+
403	Roman pottery: Malvernian native type (v. abr.)	1	18	RB+
404	Roman pottery: misc grey (platter); buff gritty; Severn valley ware (abr)	10	70	MC1-C2+
503	Roman pottery: Baetican amphora; imit BB CBM Roman: imbrex, brick	2 4	252 948	RB
506	Roman pottery: BB1, Severn Valley ware CBM Roman: misc Animal bone	4 5	27 76	LC2-C3+
508	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware (abr.) CBM Roman: misc	2 1	18 15	RB+
510	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; BB1; CG samian CBM Roman: brick (stamped ...]OPT); tegula, misc.	3 3	55 941	C2-C4
705	Post-med pottery: TGE (abr.) Clay pipe Animal bone	1 1	5 3	LC17-C18+
706	Roman pottery: CG samian CBM Roman: misc	1 3	11 169	C2+
707	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; misc oxidised; Baetican amphora; misc grey; BB1	16	108	C2-C3
803	CBM Roman: misc ?Modern brick Roman pottery: samian Oyster shell Stone tile Animal bone	3 1 1 3 2	252 948 2 115 501	mod
804	Roman pottery: Oxford CC; Loc. Brown CC, Severn Valley ware; Baetican amphora CBM: tegula, misc Plaster: painted Stone tessera Slag: ?smelting Oyster Animal bone	4 11 1 - 3	57 952 4 37 69	C4+

Context	Description	Count	Wt (g)	Spot-date
805	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Animal bone	3	141	RB
806	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; Savernake	2	100	C1-C2+
810	CBM: misc	1	22	RB+
904	Post-med pottery: Bristol/Stuffs yellow slipware; misc slip-trailed wares; Malvern chase redware Late med/post-med floor tile Clay pipe: bowl forms 6/7/8 Window glass Cu. Alloy obj: circular sheet frag Pb. Alloy obj. came Stone tile	6 15 14 1 1 1 2	85 1705 114 2 - - 1315	LC17-eC18
906	CBM: late med/post-med floor tile	1	50	C15-C17
909	Post-med and modern pottery: plain white china; Frechen; AK glazed earthenware; Westerwald Roman pottery: grog-temp; Severn valley ware; Baetican amphora; misc greyware Clay pipe Post-med bottle glass Oyster shell Animal bone	6 5 4 3 2 2	86 147 16 150 14 14	C19
911	Post-med pottery: white salt-glazed stoneware; NDGT, Staffs mottled-brown glazed; misc slip- decorated and plain glazed earthenware Clay pipe CBM: floor tile Glass; vessel and window	8 5 1 2	112 18 104 9	MC18
917	Roman pottery: BB1	1	4	C2-C4
1007	Medieval pottery: ?Worcs glazed Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware CBM Roman: tegula, misc Fe nail Animal bone	2 3 7 1	52 48 1098 -	C13-C14
1009	Post-med pottery: misc GRE CBM med/post-med: floor tile Clay pipe	2 3 1	72 99 6	C17-C18
1012	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware oxid/grey CBM Roman: tegula Animal bone	5 1	104 79	C2-C3
1013	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware oxid/grey; BB1 CBM Roman: tegula Op. sig.	11 1 1	374 284 24	C2-C4
1015	Roman pottery: Malvernian grey; BB1 CBM Roman: imbrex	2 1	23 76	C3-C4+
1017	Roman pottery: SG samian CBM Roman: tegula	1 1	11 600	RB
1103	Roman pottery: BB1	2	26	C2-C4
1105	Roman pottery: BB1, Oxford CC; Severn Valley ware; Oxford parchment CBM Roman: tegula, imbrex, misc Fe. Nail Plaster painted stone tesserae: blue lias Modern glass Animal bone	6 - 1 17 1 1	57 35700 - 1200 10 3	C4;mod

Context	Description	Count	Wt (g)	Spot-date
1107	Roman pottery: BB1, Oxford CC; Severn Valley ware; misc amphora Medieval pottery: Minety Post-med pottery: mottled brown-glaze Op. sig. CBM: tegula, imbrex, misc stone tesserae: blue lias Animal bone	6 1 1 2 - 2	262 15 24 232 12600 42	C4;C18+
1108	Roman pottery: BB1; Severn valley ware CBM Roman: tegula, imbrex, misc Plaster painted Oyster shell Animal bone	4 - 20 1	60 7000 2200 15	LC3-C4
1109	Roman pottery: BB1; Severn valley ware CBM Roman: misc	19 4	131 19	LC3-C4
1117	Plaster painted	10	549	RB
1118	Roman pottery: BB1 CBM Roman: imbrex Stone tesserae: blue lias	2 1 27	50 122 598	LC3-C4
1204	Jet bead	1	7	RB
1206	Roman pottery: uncertain colour-coated CBM Roman: tegula Stone tesserae: blue lias	1 1 4	2 234 138	RB
1212	Roman pottery: BB1 Stone tessera: blue lias	1 9	21 315	C3-C4
1214	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; BB1 CBM Roman: box flue tile? Stone tesserae: blue lias	2 1 1	34 208 13	RB
1210	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware CBM: tegula, imbrex, misc Stone tile	2 3 1	41 333 82	RB
1224	Roman pottery: BB1 CBM Roman: tegula, misc Animal bone	1 2 1	14 42 3	C2+
7002	Roman pottery: SG samian; EG samian; BB1; Severn Valley ware; New Forest slipped; white-slipped flagon fabric Medieval pottery: oolitic-tempered CBM Roman: misc Worked bone; hairpin, spherical head	22 1 2 1	302 123 42 -	C10-C13
7004	Roman pottery: BB1, Oxford CC; Severn Valley ware	12	108	LC3-C4
7005	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware oxid/grey CBM Roman: misc Slag: misc ironworking	2 1 -	59 91 12	RB

Key to pottery types

Type	Description	Gloucester type	Date
BB1	Dorset Black-Burnished ware	TF4	C2-C4
Savernake	Savernake grog-tempered ware	TF6	MC1-eC2
Mica-dusted	Mica-dusted wares	TF3	LC1-C2
Severn Valley ware	Severn Valley ware	TF11b	MC1-C4
Malvernian native	Malvernian hand made	TF18	C1-C2
Malvernian grey	Malvernian wheel-thrown greywares	-	C2-C4
Micaceous grey	Micaceous greyware	TF5	C3-C4
Misc grey	Grey wares	TF26	MC1-C4
Oxford CC	Oxfordshire red colour-coated	TF12a	LC3-C4
Oxford parchment	Oxfordshire parchment ware	TF1a	LC3-C4
White-slipped flagon fabric	White-slipped flagon fabric	TF7	MC1-C2
New Forest slipped	New Forest slipped	TF12c	MC3-C4
Samian (SG/CG/EG)	Samian (South/Central/East) Gaulish	TF8	MC1-MC3
Baetican amphora	Baetican (south Spanish, Ds20) amph	TF10	MC1-MC3
Oolitic tempered	Oolitic-limestone tempered	TF41	C10-C13
Minety	Minety type ware	TF44	C12-C15
Worcs glazed	Worcester glazed sandy	TF90	C13-C14
Cistercian	Cistercian wares	TF60	C15-C16
NDGT	North Devon gravel-tempered	TF70	MC17-C18
Staffs mottled-brown glazed	Staffs mottled-brown glazed	TF67	C18
Malvern Chase redware	Malvern Chase redware	TF52	C15-C17
TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	TF62	LC17-C18
Frechen	Frechen stoneware	TF68c	C16
Westerwald	Westerwald stoneware	TF94	LC17-MC18
AK earthenware	Ashton Keynes earthenware	TF80	C16-C18
GRE	Misc glazed earthenware	-	C16-C18+

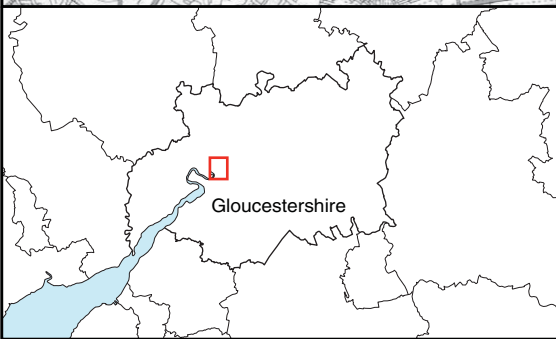
APPENDIX 3: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using a number of benchmarks located within the vicinity of the site.

Trench/Test-pit

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	A	D	E	F	H	I	J	K	7a
Existing ground level	- 15.31	- 15.35	- 15.33	- 15.36 - 15.59	- 15.54	- 15.61	- 17.58 - 18.02	- 18.41	- 18.48	- 18.44	- 18.6	- 18.52 - 18.61	- 17.59	- 18.6	- 18.73	- 18.6	- 18.56	- 18.65	- 18.29	- 18.67	- 18.32
Top of dark earth								0.6 17.81	0.92 17.56	1.41 17.03	0.3 18.3	0.3 18.35	0.9 16.69		0.32 18.41				0.8 17.49	0.57 18.1	
Top of medieval/post-med deposits									0.7 17.78	1.35 17.09				0.9 17.7							
Top of Roman deposits				1.2 14.24	1.09 14.45	1.23 14.38	2.4 15.56	2.6 15.81	2.26 16.22	1.63 16.81	0.68 17.92	1.1 17.43	2.0 15.59	1.22 17.38	2.1 16.63	0.64 17.96	0.45 18.11	0.3 18.35			0.3 18.02
Natural substrate	1.9 13.41	1.36 13.99	1.38 13.95	1.14 14.22	1.09 14.45	1.23 14.38	2.65 15.32	2.82 15.59	2.26 16.22				2.65 14.94			4.28 14.32			2.55 15.74	2.39 16.28	

Upper figures (in **bold**) are depth below modern ground level, lower figures are metres AOD.



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

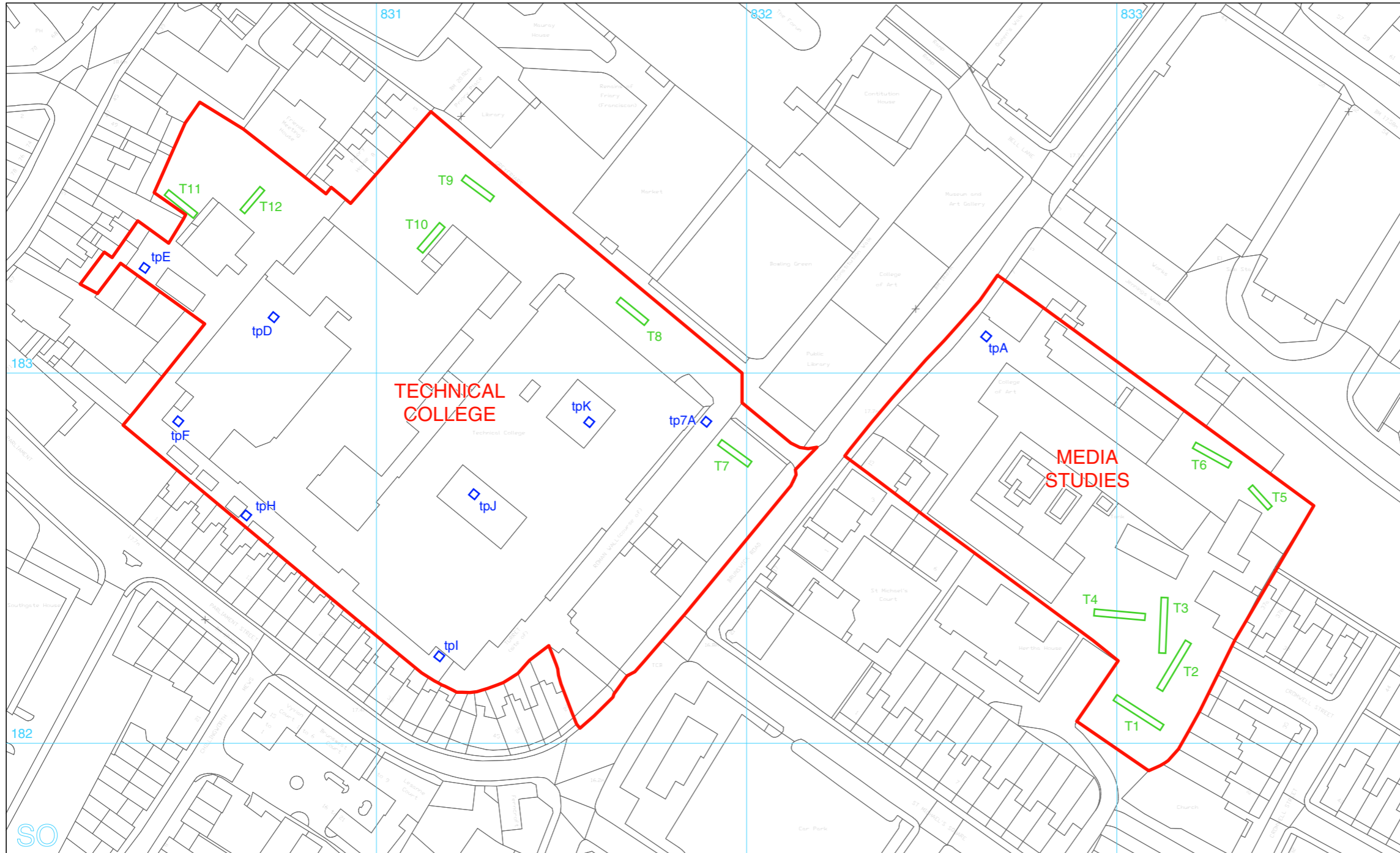
PROJECT TITLE
Gloscat, Gloucestershire




FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

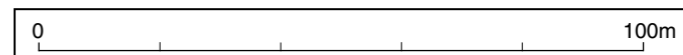
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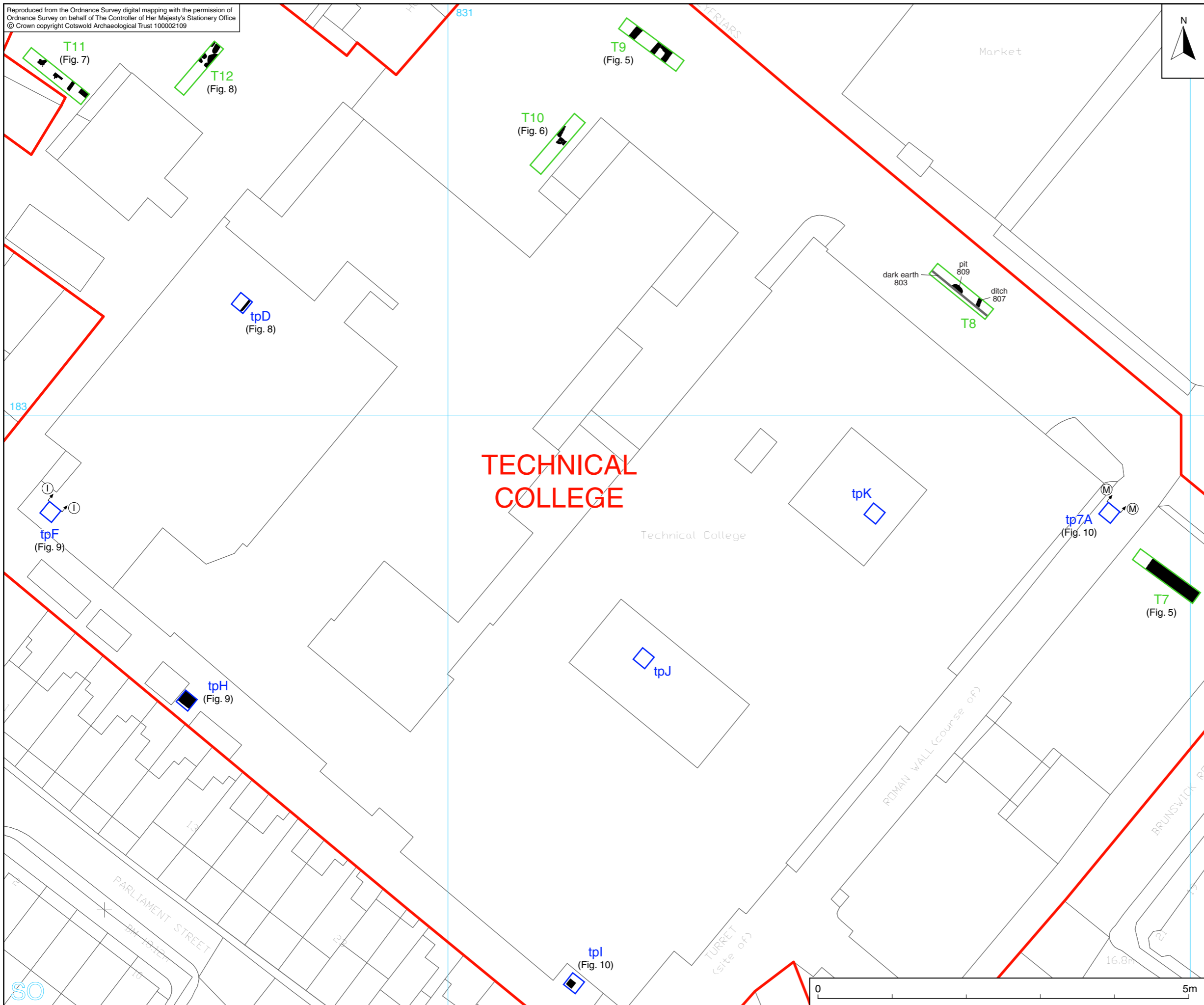
PROJECT NO.
2120





FIGURE NO.
1



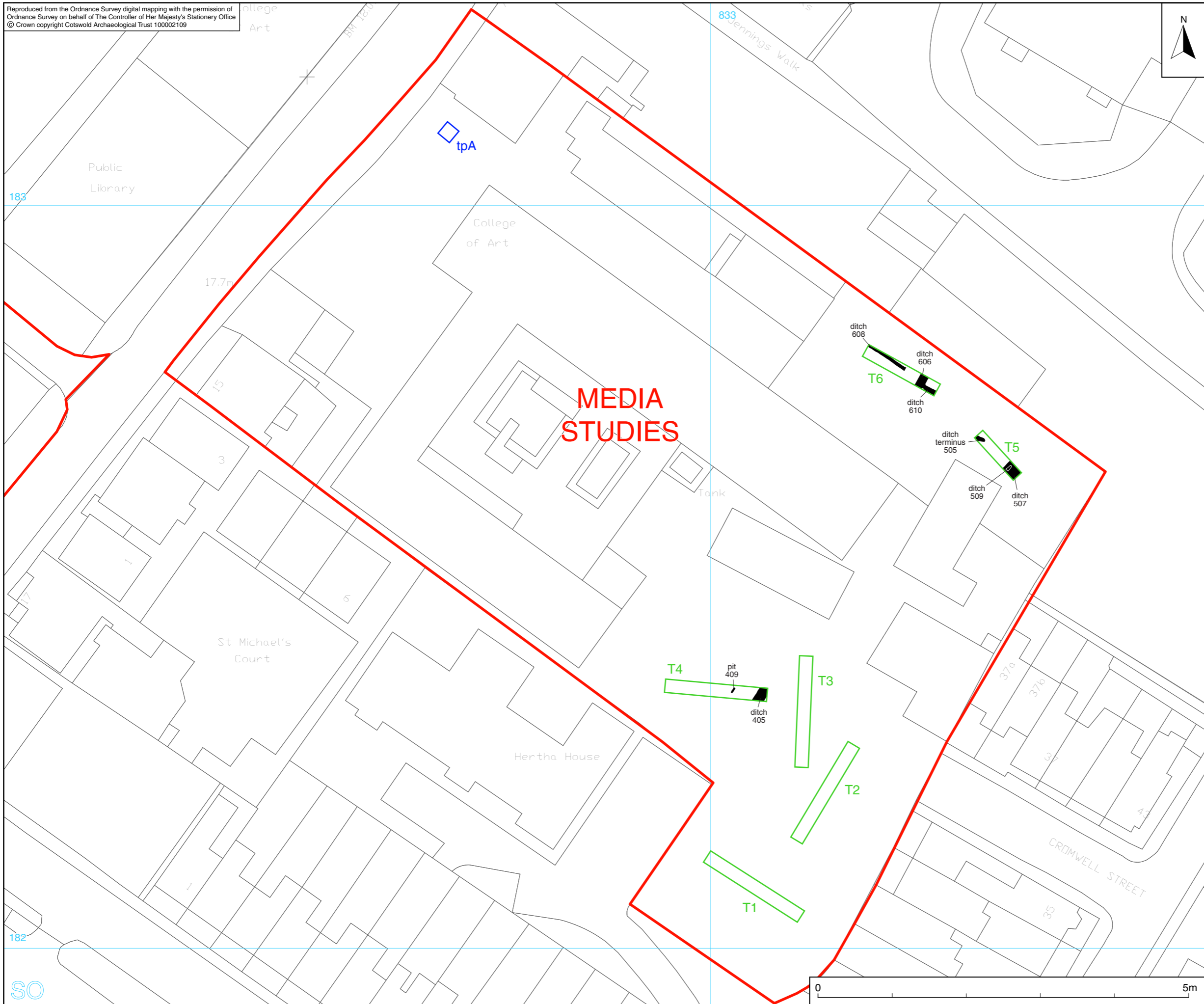
-  site
-  evaluation trench
-  test-pit





-  site
-  evaluation trench
-  test-pit
-  archaeological feature
-  dark earth

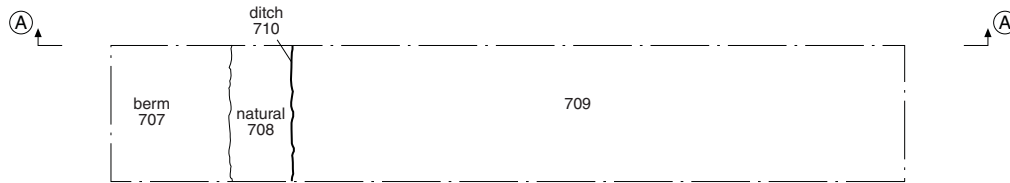
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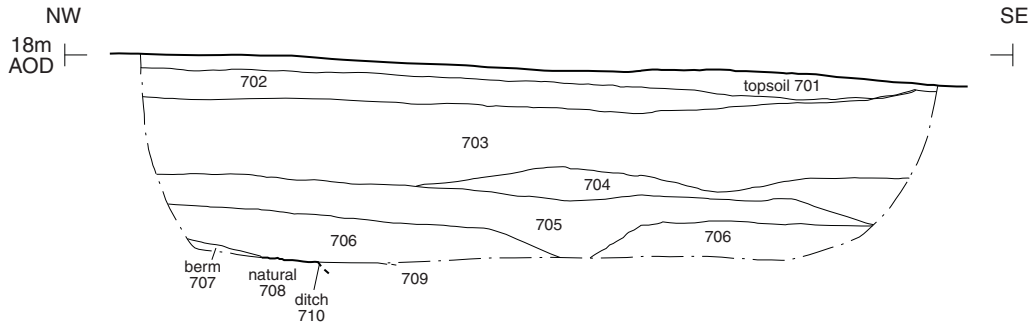
MEDIA STUDIES

- site
- evaluation trench
- test-pit
- archaeological feature
- dark earth

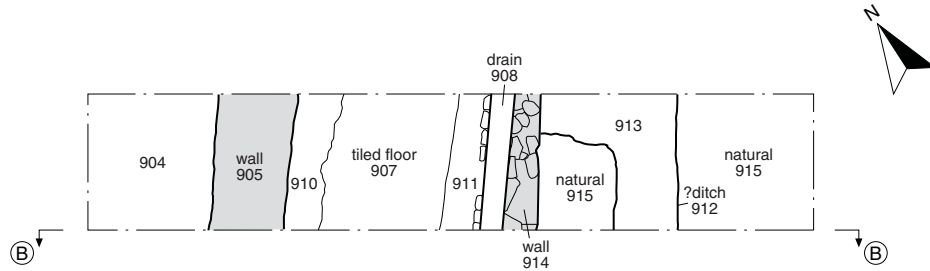
Trench 7; plan



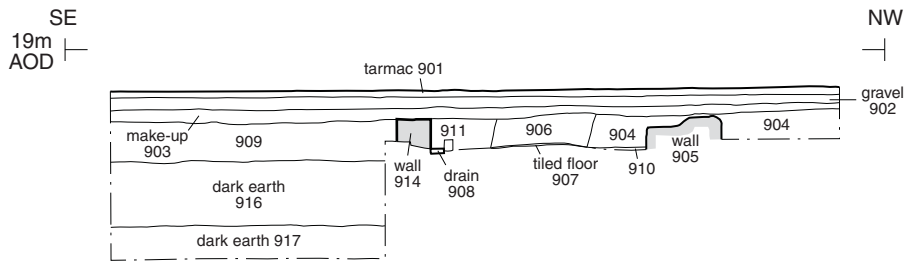
Trench 7; section AA



Trench 9; plan



Trench 9; section BB



— wall



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trenches 7 and 9;
plans and sections**

SCALE

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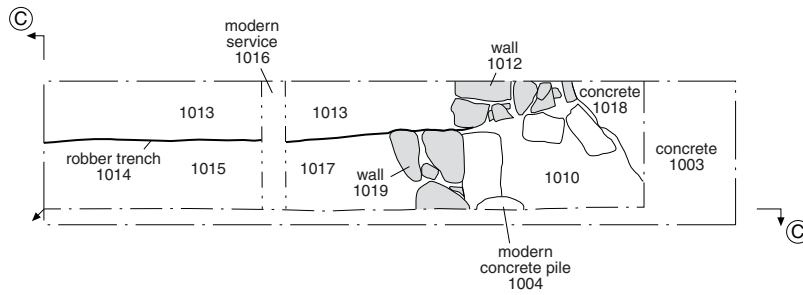
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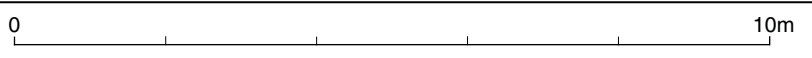
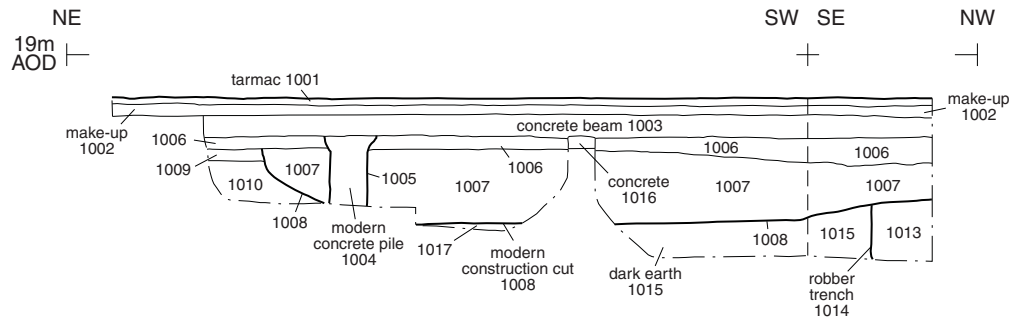
FIGURE NO.

5

Trench 10; plan



Trench 10; section CC



— wall



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10; plan and section

SCALE

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PROJECT NO.

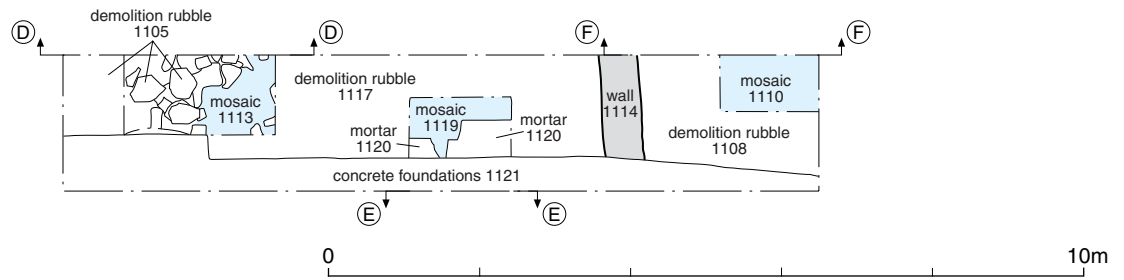
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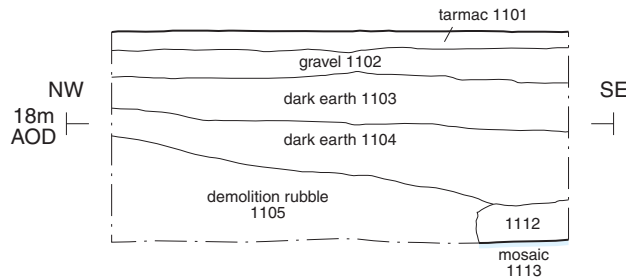
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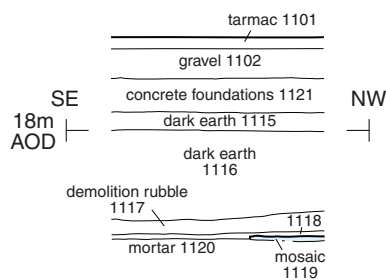
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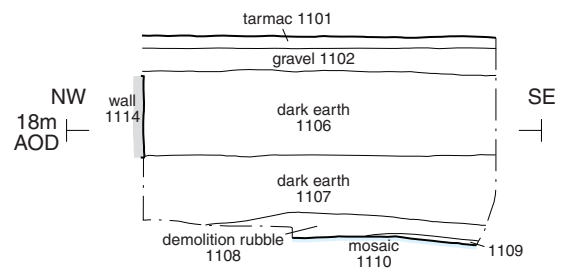
Trench 11; section DD



Trench 11: section EE



Trench 11: section FF



0 5m

- mosaic
- wall



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 11; plan and sections

SCALE @ A4

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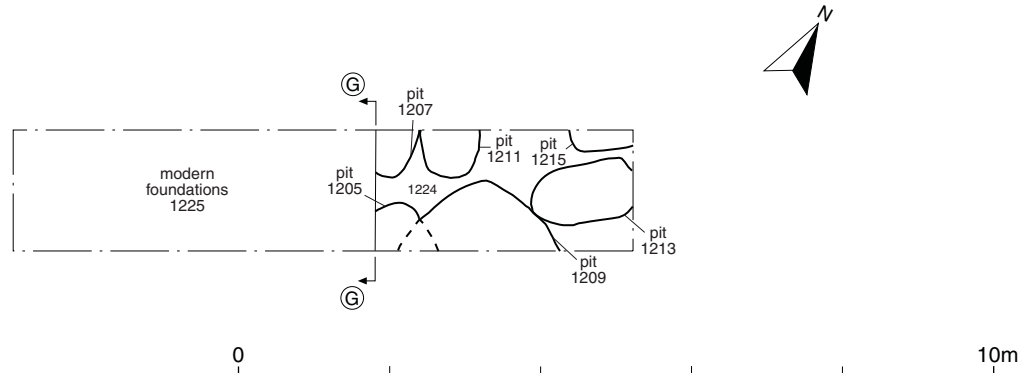
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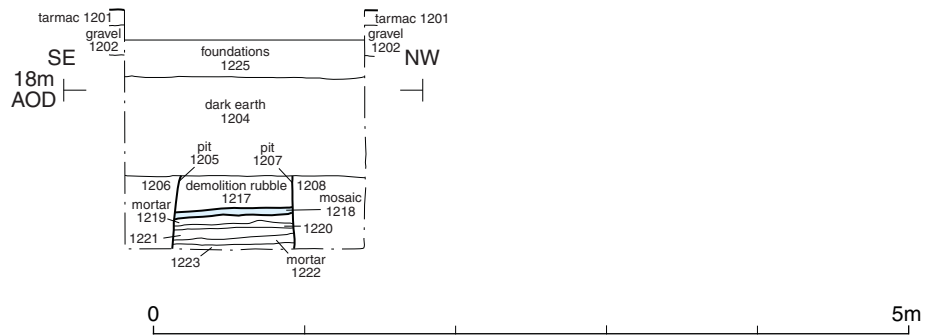
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7

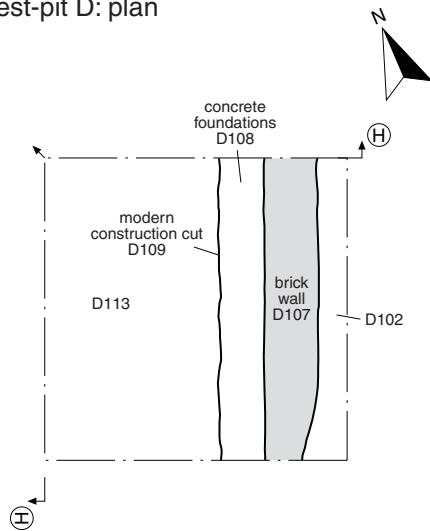
Trench 12; plan



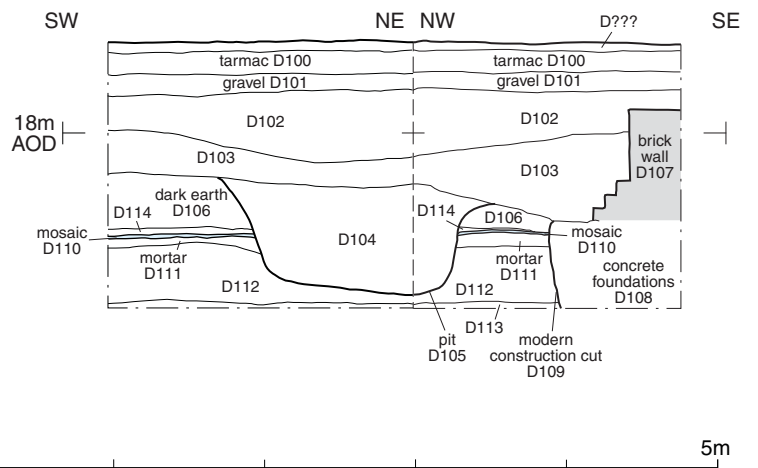
Trench 12; section GG



Test-pit D; plan



Test-pit D; section HH



- mosaic
- wall



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 12; plan and section
Test-pit D; plan and section**

SCALE @ A4

1:100 and 1:50

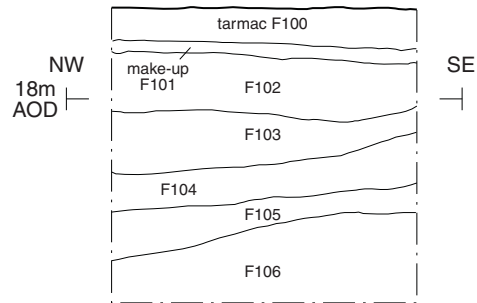
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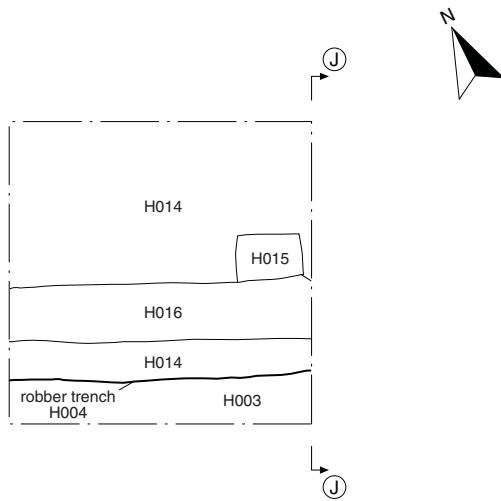
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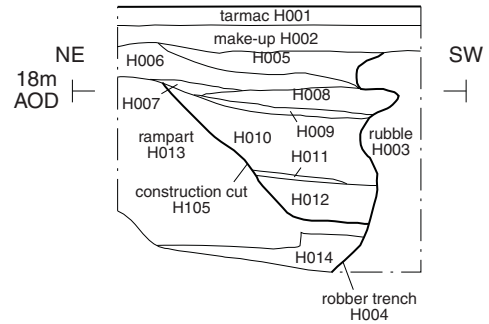
Test-pit F: section II



Test-pit H: plan



Test-pit H: section JJ



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Test-pit F; section
Test-pit H; plan and section**

SCALE

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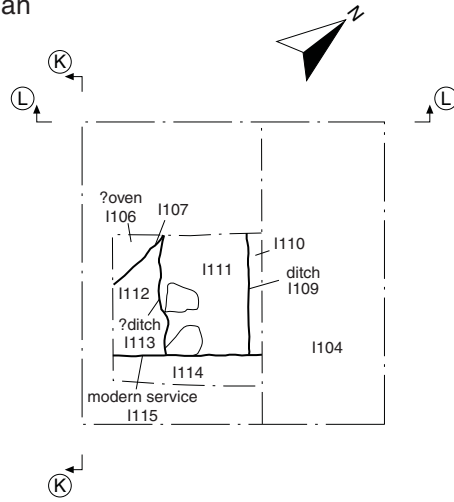
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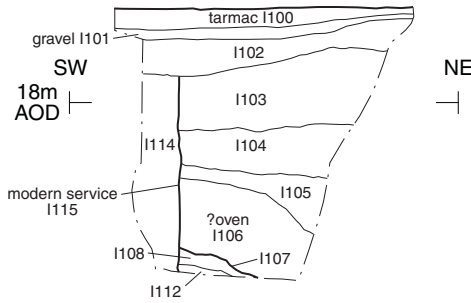
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9

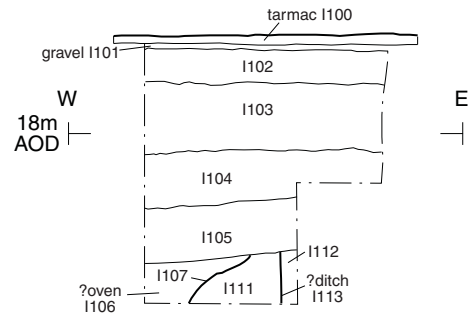
Test-pit I: plan



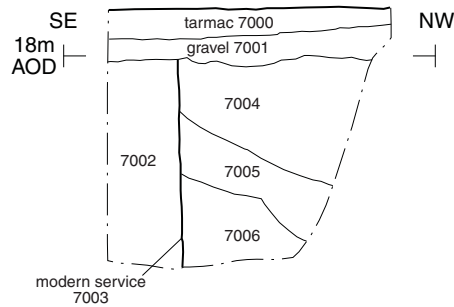
Test-pit I: section KK



Test-pit I: section LL



Test-pit 7A: section MM



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Test-pit F; section

SCALE

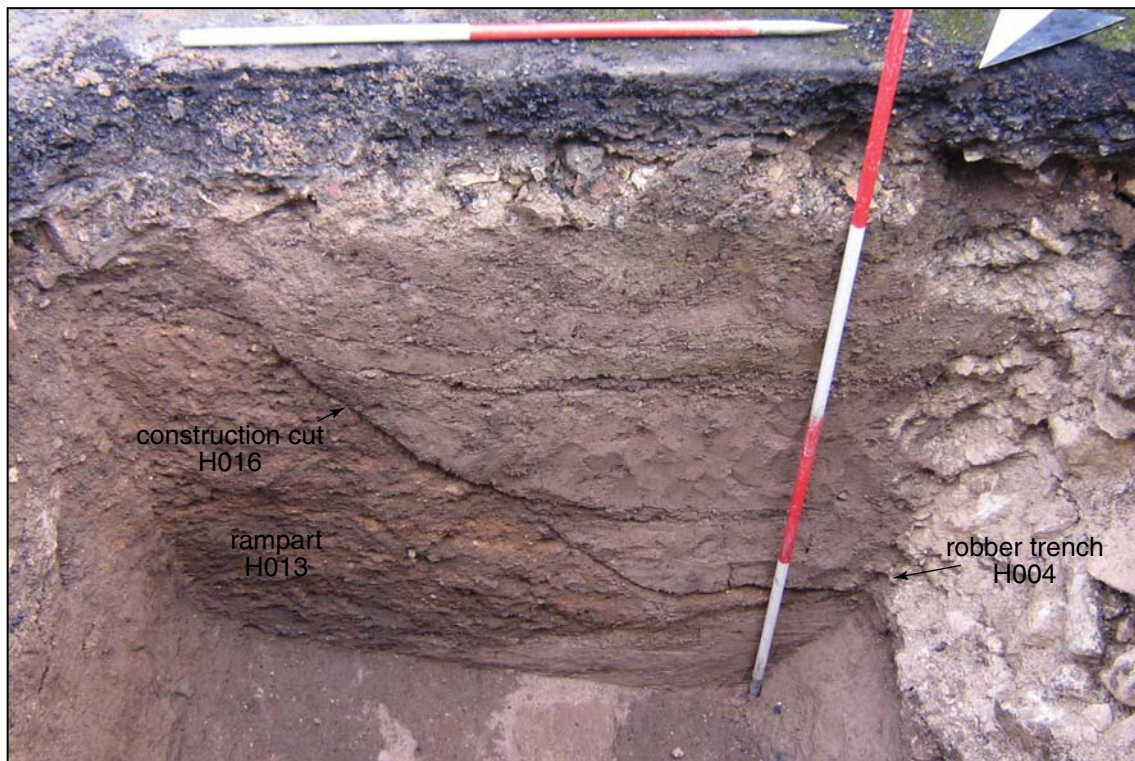
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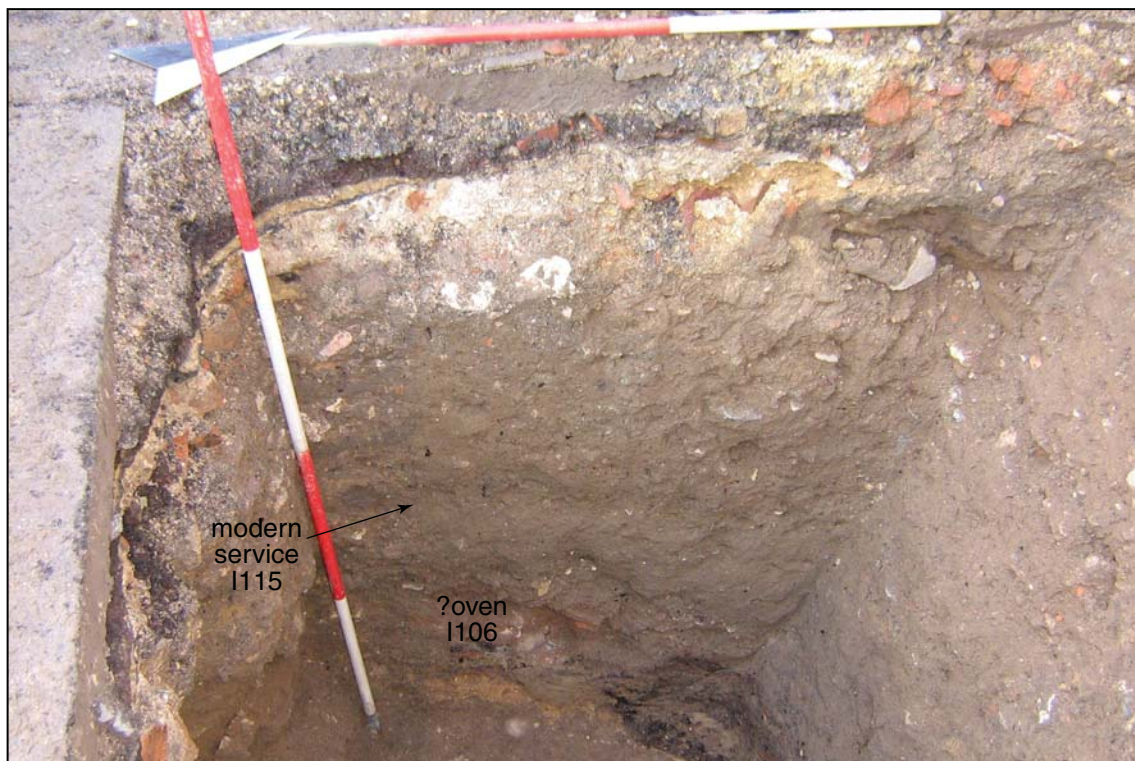
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FIGURE NO.

10



11



12

11 Test-pit H, showing rampart and construction cut for town wall

12 Test-pit I, showing probable disturbed oven



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

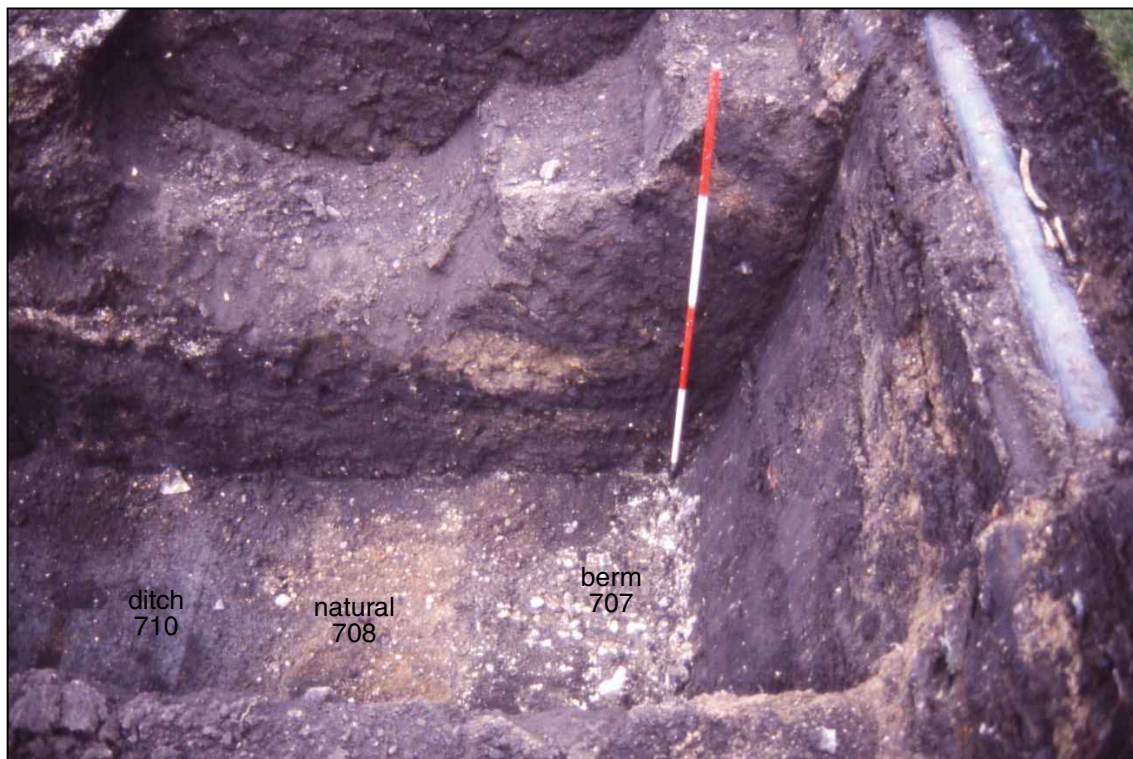
PROJECT TITLE
Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

SCALE
N/A

PROJECT NO.
2120

FIGURE NO.
11 & 12



13 Trench 7, showing berm and north-western edge of defensive ditch



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

SCALE

N/A

PROJECT NO.

2120

FIGURE NO.

13



14

14 Trench 11, showing mosaic and overlying demolition debris



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Gloscat, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

SCALE

N/A

PROJECT NO.

2120

FIGURE NO.

14