

**THE FORMER GLOSCAT CAMPUS
BRUNSWICK ROAD
GLOUCESTER**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

For

LINDEN HOMES WESTERN

CA PROJECT: 2873
CA REPORT: 09154

JANUARY 2010


**COTSWOLD
ARCHAEOLOGY**



THE FORMER GLOSCAT CAMPUS
BRUNSWICK ROAD
GLOUCESTER

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF

CA PROJECT: 2873
CA REPORT: 09154

prepared by	Alistair Barber, Senior Project Officer
date	16 October 2009
checked by	Laurent Coleman, Project Manager
date	26 January 2010
approved by	Neil Holbrook, Chief Executive
signed	
date	27 Jan 2010
issue	03

This report is confidential to the client. Cotswold Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. RESULTS	10
3. DISCUSSION.....	25
4. CA PROJECT TEAM	30
5. REFERENCES	31
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	33
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	43
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	51
APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES	53
APPENDIX E: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS FROM GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	55
APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	57

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench, test-pit and borehole location plan (1:1250)
- Fig. 3 Trench 14: plan (1:100), sections (1:50 and 1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 4 Trench 15: plan (1:100), sections (1:50 and 1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 5 Trench 16: plan (1:50), section (1:50) and photographs
- Fig. 6 Trench 17: plan (1:50), sections (1:50) and photographs
- Fig. 7 Trench 18: plan (1:50), sections (1:20) and photographs
- Fig. 8 Trench 19: plan (1:50), sections (1:50) and photograph
- Fig. 9 Trench 20: plan (1:50), section (1:50) and photographs
- Fig. 10 Trench 21: plan (1:50), section (1:50) and photograph
- Fig. 11 Test-pit M: plan (1:50), section (1:50) and photograph
- Fig. 12 Test-pit N: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 13 Test-pit P: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 14 Test-pit Q: plan (1:50), section (1:50) and photograph
- Fig. 15 Test-pit S: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 16 Test-pit T: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 17 Test-pit U: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 18 Test-pit V: representative section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 19 Test-pit W: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph
- Fig. 20 Service Investigation Trench 5: plan (1:50), section (1:20) and photograph

SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Former Gloscat Campus
Location:	Brunswick Road, Gloucester
NGR:	SO 831 183 (Site A); SO 833 182 (Site B)
Type:	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Date:	27 July - 25 September 2009 and 11 - 13 January 2010
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	GCG 09

An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and September 2009 and during January 2010 on the Former Gloscat Campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester. Eight trial trenches and nine test-pits were excavated adjacent to the former Technical College (Site A) and Media Studies building (Site B) to provide information to supplement the results of preceding evaluation of the site. Geotechnical investigations, comprising a series of boreholes and the excavation of five investigative trenches to locate live services, were also monitored.

Trial trenching within Site A confirmed the location and orientation of part of the south-eastern defensive circuit of the Roman town, identifying rampart deposits surviving within 0.35m of present ground level (bpgl) and extant sections of masonry wall at 0.48m and 0.84m bpgl. Remains of well-appointed Roman buildings, including bedding layers, mortar floors and robbed-walls, were identified at 1.2m to 1.7m bpgl within the north-western part of Site A. Roman ditches were recorded within Site B, south-east of the town defences, together with a soil horizon containing disarticulated human bone.

Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits and medieval or later orchard/garden soils were noted within Site A, together with robber trenches and evidence of extensive medieval and/or later pitting. A tile floor partially exposed within the north-eastern part of Site A may relate to part of the medieval and later Greyfriars complex. Deep, thick and relatively uncompacted deposits encountered within the south-western part of Site A may reflect localised areas of possible medieval and/or later pitting or, conceivably, the infilling of a Civil War defensive ditch.

The latest fills of the Roman and later ditch located to the south-east of the Roman town wall, the remains of two post-medieval buildings and a number of deposits probably

associated with the demolition of these buildings and construction during the 1930s were identified within the south-eastern part of Site A.

The stone footings of a post-medieval building, Friars Orchard, were also revealed within the central part of Site A.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between July and September 2009 and during January 2010 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief during geotechnical works at The Former Gloucester College of Art and Technology (Gloscat) Campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester. The site consists of two areas, the main Gloscat Brunswick Road Campus (Site A, SO 831 182) and the Media Studies Annex (Site B, SO 833 182).
- 1.2 The existing Gloscat campus is to be redeveloped following relocation of the college, and the additional evaluation work was required to allow a fuller assessment of the archaeological potential of the site in advance of redevelopment. In particular the results of the evaluation, and watching brief, will be used to update an existing Archaeological Deposit Model (Atkins Heritage 2007a) and to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of an Environmental Statement. The requirement for additional trial trenching and watching brief followed discussions between Jonathan Smith, Historic Environment Manager, Gloucester City Council, Rob Iles, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, Jan Wills, County Archaeologist, Gloucestershire County Council and Linden Homes Western.
- 1.3 In letters (refs HSD 9/2/14142 dated 24 June 2009 and HSD 9/2/14143 dated 23 June 2009) from Mr John Tallantyre, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), and acting on the advice of Mr Rob Iles, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, granted Scheduled Monument Consent for the excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches and test-pits and test-pits for the geotechnical works (to be excavated under an archaeological watching brief) to provide information for taking decisions on development proposals. Evaluation trenches 14, 16, 17 and 21, and part of 18, were located within the Scheduled parts of the site. Geotechnical window sampling boreholes 11, 14, 16, 17 and 23 to 27 and shell and auger borehole 4 were located within the Scheduled parts of the site.
- 1.4 The evaluation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Rob Iles and Jonathan Smith. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate*

for *Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Section (1995), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers Guide* (English Heritage 2006). Fieldwork was monitored by Philip Greatorex, Historic Environment Record Officer, Gloucester City Council, and Jan Wills through at least weekly site visits.

The site

- 1.5 The site consists of two areas, the main Brunswick Road campus (Site A), which lies to the north-west of Brunswick Road, and the Media Studies Annex (Site B) to the south-east of Brunswick Road. Parts of Site A are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Fig. 1). The two sites, approximately 2.5ha in combined size, lie immediately to the south-west and south-east of Eastgate Shopping Centre and the remains of the medieval and later Greyfriars friary complex. Both sites contain former college buildings with adjacent car parking, hardstandings and grassed areas. Ground level varies from approximately 15m to 19m AOD, with the ground dropping away moderately steeply at the south-eastern edge of Site A towards Brunswick Road, and steeply south-eastward at the north-western edge of Site B.
- 1.6 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Lower Lias Clay of the Jurassic era (BGS 1972) although geotechnical investigations by Hydrock have revealed alluvial sands overlying Lias clays (Pack and Jackson 2009). Evaluation trenching identified orange sands or gravels within Site A, during augering in trench 17, and yellow clays in Site B within trench 20 and test-pits N and P.

Archaeological background

- 1.7 Detailed information regarding the archaeological background of the site, and previous investigations and knowledge gained, are contained within the desk-based assessment (Scott Wilson 2004) and Archaeological Deposit Model and Archaeological Mitigation documents (Atkins Heritage 2007a, 2007b) to which reference should be made.
- 1.8 In summary, the main campus (Site A) lies mostly within the walled area of the Roman town of *Glevum*. The line of the wall of the Roman town, which continued as the town defences into the medieval period, forms the south-western boundary of Site A, parallel to Parliament Street, returning at the corner of Brunswick Road to run through Site A parallel to the street. A small part of the walls adjacent to trench 18 is

Scheduled (SAM Gloucestershire 331A) Other areas of the Roman and medieval town within the walls in the north-western part of the main campus, are also Scheduled (SAM Gloucestershire 330A and B) and there is excavated evidence for wall footings, kilns and other remains close to the walls (O'Neil 1963). The main campus may also contain ancillary buildings from a medieval Franciscan friary, and evidence for medieval activity has been recorded previously on this site (Scott Wilson 2004). Within Site B there is evidence for pottery kilns and burials dating to the Roman period and extra-mural industrial activity dating to the medieval period (Rawes 1973). Both sites appear to have been open ground in the post-Dissolution period, with development of the northern part of Site A beginning in the 18th century, but further development of both sites only apparently occurred from the late 19th into the 20th century (Scott Wilson 2004).

- 1.9 Archaeological evaluation by CA in 2006 identified deposits associated with the defensive circuit of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval town, including *in situ* rampart deposits (identified at a minimum depth of 0.4m below present ground level (bpgl)) and the surrounding outer defensive ditch. Evidence of Roman occupation within the town, including *in situ* tessellated floors, was also recorded at depths of c. 1.2m bpgl. These deposits were overlain by demolition debris at c. 1.1m bpgl. Roman activity outside the town was represented by a number of ditches and pits identified in Site B.
- 1.10 Late medieval/early post-medieval activity, represented by a tiled floor surface and associated deposits, was identified at c. 0.3m bpgl (CA 2006).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.11 The objectives of the evaluation and watching brief were to provide data on the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the site. In particular the results of the evaluation and watching brief will be used to update the existing Archaeological Deposit Model (Atkins Heritage 2007b) and to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of an Environmental Statement. This information will assist DCMS, acting on the advice of English Heritage, and Gloucester City Council in making an informed judgement on the likely impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

Methodology

Archaeological evaluation

- 1.12 The initial phase of evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches (numbered 14 to 21, following the previous archaeological evaluation) and four test-pits (lettered M, N, P and Q, following the previous archaeological evaluation) within and outside the Scheduled parts of Sites A and B (Fig. 2). Trench 14 was 10m in length and 3m in width, trench 16 measured 11m by 3.5m, trench 17 measured 10.5m by between 1.1m and 4.5m in width and trench 19 measured 5.2m by 4.75m. Trenches 15 and 20 were L-shaped with a total length of approximately 20m and a width of between 1.6m and 3.3m and trench 18 measured 22m in length and between 1.4m and 1.85m in width. Test-pit M measured 2m in length and 2m in width, test-pit N measured 3.7m in length and 2.5m in width, test-pit P was 2m in length and 2m in width and test-pit Q measured 5m in length and 2.7m in width.
- 1.13 In consultation with Philip Greatorex, Historic Environment Officer, Gloucester City Council, minor revisions were made to the locations and sizes of most trenches and test-pits due to access constraints and the presence of live services. With the agreement of Philip Greatorex and Jan Wills trench 13 was not excavated, due to its proximity to an unstable wall and the presence of extensive below-ground services. In addition, excavation of proposed test-pits L and R within the main college building in Site A was started but immediately abandoned due to the presence of modern service ducts, containing live services, in these locations. Following on-site discussions between Philip Greatorex, Jan Wills and CA trenches 14 and 15 were extended to allow the further investigation of 'dark earth' deposits by hand excavation in 0.1m spits.
- 1.14 Following the completion of the initial phase of evaluation, test-pits S to W were excavated during January 2010 in an area of proposed tree planting adjacent to Brunswick Road in the south-eastern part of Site A (Fig. 2). These test-pits all measured c. 2m in length and 2m in width.
- 1.15 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological

deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).

Archaeological watching brief

- 1.16 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during all geotechnical works undertaken by Hydrock. These works comprised the drilling of seven shell and auger boreholes (to a depth of 12.5 to 15m) and 27 window sample boreholes (to a depth of 5m) across the site. Excavation of hand-dug test-pits (measuring up to 0.5m in length, 0.5m in width and up to 1.2m in depth) at each borehole location was undertaken under archaeological supervision at each borehole location. In addition two hand-dug test-pits were excavated at the front of the main building in Site A (Fig. 2). The geotechnical boreholes were located both within and outside the Scheduled parts of the site (Fig. 2). Further geotechnical works comprising the excavation of five trenches (Service Investigation Trenches 1 to 5) were undertaken (under archaeological supervision) to locate a series of live services along the north-eastern edge of Site A. Service Investigation Trench 1 was 2.6m in length and 2m in length, trench 2 was 2.6m in length and 1.4m wide, trench 3 was 2.4m in length and 1.4m in width, trench 4 was 1.4m in length and 0.8m wide and trench 5 was 4.3m in length and 4.2m in width.
- 1.17 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). A total of five samples, ranging from 1 to 10L in volume, were taken and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.18 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results, together with significant watching brief results; detailed summaries of the recorded evaluation contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental/palaeoeconomic evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. Levels of principal deposits and structures recorded during the evaluation and geotechnical works are presented in Appendices D and E respectively.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 3)

2.2 At the limit of excavation, within sondage A, a Roman mortar-rich silt-sand deposit 1414, containing a Roman vessel glass fragment, was overlain by a thin floor or possible make-up deposit 1433. A subsequent make-up deposit 1434 supported a mortar floor 1426 at 1.2m below present ground level (bpgl). A thin overlying silt accumulation, or trample layer, 1431 was sealed by sand and mortar make-up layers 1427 and 1428, at 17.52m bpgl, the latter producing a single Roman tile fragment. No associated floor surface survived above 1428. A south-westward trench extension revealed further make-up material 1435, identical to deposit 1433 in sondage A, but no overlying floor surface, despite the proximity of trench 14 to a mosaic floor at a similar depth, at approximately 1.35 bpgl, identified in trench 12 during previous evaluation trenching (CA 2006).

2.3 Within sondage B a series of Roman clay-silt make-up layers 1419, 1418, 1417 and 1416 supported a mortar floor 1415 at approximately 1.45m bpgl. An apparently equivalent sequence was partially revealed at the limit of excavation within the central part of the trench where a bedding layer 1413 was overlain by mortar floor 1412 and subsequent trample layer 1432 (not illustrated). Nine fragments of Roman ceramic building material (CBM), including imbrex roof tile, were recovered from floor 1415 which was overlain by a thin clay-silt accumulation or trample layer 1430. A subsequent mortar floor 1411, at approximately 1.4m bpgl, produced 15 fragments of painted wall plaster and seven CBM fragments, including Roman tile.

2.4 An overlying post-Roman clay-silt 'dark earth' deposit 1404, up to 0.5m in thickness, produced five sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery together with 35 residual Roman pottery sherds, fragments of Roman painted wall plaster and CBM and small quantities of undated animal bone, oyster shell, iron nails, and sandstone tile. A 'dark earth' deposit 1429 indistinguishable from pit fills 1422 and 1425 contained six

- 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery sherds, 15 CBM fragments, including tegula and imbrex, a nail and 15 animal bone fragments. A subsequent 'dark earth' deposit or orchard/garden soil 1403, up to 0.7m in thickness, contained 10 residual sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery together with Roman tesserae, CBM and wall plaster fragments, and undated animal bone fragments, sandstone tile fragments and iron nails.
- 2.5 A series of intercutting, generally sub-circular, post-Roman pits 1406, 1408, 1410, 1420, 1423 and 1436 was partially revealed. Their upper fills were indistinguishable from 'dark earth' deposits 1429, 1403 and 1404, such that the pit edges were only discernible at the level of the underlying Roman deposits.
- 2.6 Primary fill 1421 of pit 1420 contained a 16th to 18th-century pottery sherd together with small quantities of animal bone and residual Roman pottery, wall plaster and CBM fragments. Its secondary fill 1422 produced two residual sherds of 12th to 13th-century or later pottery, together with animal bone and residual Roman pottery and CBM fragments. It was cut by pits 1423 and 1408, the latter in turn cut by pit 1410. Fill 1409 of pit 1410 produced three sherds of 11th to 13th-century pottery together with animal bone, nails and residual Roman pottery and CBM fragments. Primary fill 1424 of pit 1423 produced 12 residual sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery together with a worked bone pin and small quantities of CBM and animal bone, whilst its secondary fill 1425 contained six sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery together with CBM, an iron nail and animal bone fragments. No relationship could be discerned between pit 1406, which yielded an undated nail, and the other intrusions.
- 2.7 An attempt was made to hand-excavate 'dark earth' deposit 1403 in 0.1m spits, to assess artefact distribution through this apparently homogenous deposit. This investigation was halted once it became apparent that the area had been disturbed by post-Roman pitting. Deposit 1403 was cut by trenches 1438, 1440 and 1442 for modern services and sealed by modern hardcore 1402 and 1401 for tarmac 1400.

Trench 15 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.8 At the limit of excavation, at 1.8m bpgl, within sondage A, a silt-clay possible make-up deposit 1554, only partially revealed, was overlain by a mortar-rich sand-gravel deposit 1540 which possibly represented post-Roman demolition debris or robbing waste material. Small quantities of clay and sandstone tile fragments and

fragmentary painted wall plaster were recovered from deposit 1540, together with two stone *tesserae* and a single Roman samian sherd.

- 2.9 Within sondage B two Roman stony sand-silt bedding layers 1537 and 1536, noted at the limit of excavation at 2m bpgl, supported a thin mortar floor or bedding layer 1535. This was cut by a steep-sided possible robber pit 1541, only partially revealed, which contained fills 1533, 1532, 1531, 1530, 1529, 1526 and 1512. These fills contained small quantities of Roman pottery, CBM, sandstone tile, *tesserae*, wall plaster and animal bone.
- 2.10 This infilled pit was subsequently cut by a pit 1511, also only partially revealed, containing fills 1508, 1509, 1510 and 1527 (not illustrated). These fills contained small quantities of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, *tesserae*, wall plaster, animal bone, mortar, sandstone, CBM and indeterminate pieces of ironworking slag including two pieces with furnace lining attached. Subsequent pitting 1513/1544, was identified across an extensive area of the trench. Fill 1534 contained two residual sherds of Roman pottery, an iron ?nail and small quantities of CBM fragments and animal bone.
- 2.11 Probable post-Roman demolition debris or robbing waste 1540 was directly overlain at the north-western end (sondage A) of the trench by 1553, the first of a series of sand-silt layers (including deposits 1552, 1551, 1521 and 1550) containing discernible metallurgical residues. Microscopic industrial residues, in the form of slags/hammerscale, were recovered from processed samples taken from 1551 <3>, 1552 <4> and 1553 <5> together with charred seeds, fish scales and bones and small quantities of Roman CBM, pottery and mortar. The large amount of flake hammerscale recovered as magnetic material is indicative of secondary smithing. Deposit 1521 produced 14 pieces of indeterminate ironworking slag, including one piece with a tuyère hole, a fragment of Roman vessel glass and small quantities of animal bone and CBM. An adjacent deposit 1538, within a probable circular pit 1539, also produced pieces of coal, slag, and magnetic material as well as animal bone and CBM fragments. Although these metallurgical residue-rich deposits conceivably indicate Late Roman or immediately Post-Roman smithing activity, their dating remains problematic given the possibility that the finds are residual. It remains conceivable that layers 1521 and 1550-1553 might be of medieval or later date. An undated dump deposit of fragmentary limestone 1524 was noted overlying layer 1521.

- 2.12 Deposit 1550 was overlain by a stone dump deposit 1518 which contained a single Roman pottery sherd together with a piece of hearth bottom slag, and small quantities of stone, animal bone and Roman CBM fragments. It was cut by a near vertical-sided pit 1520, only partially exposed, containing fills 1549 and 1548. Fill 1548 produced two probably residual Roman pot sherds, CBM fragments, two iron nail fragments, 38 animal bones, oyster and mussel shells, land snails and a fish bone.
- 2.13 Pits 1542 and 1544 were partially revealed cutting deposit 1540. Pit 1542 contained four sherds of Roman pottery, an undiagnostic piece of ironworking slag, a piece of vitrified furnace lining and small quantities of coal, sandstone tile and CBM fragments. Fill 1545 of adjacent pit 1544 yielded four large, unabraded, 4th-century AD pottery sherds, a piece of slag with furnace lining attached, 28 pieces of undiagnostic ironworking slag, coal and small quantities of CBM fragments and animal bone.
- 2.14 'Dark earth' deposits 1507 and 1506, the latter containing six indeterminate pieces of ironworking slag as well as animal bone and residual Roman pottery and CBM, overlay rubble spread 1518 and a dump deposit 1567. Remnant 'dark earth' deposits 1563 and 1564, were seen in the north-west facing trench section and were cut by a series of pits 1557, 1559 and 1561.
- 2.15 An area of 'dark earth' considered least affected by identified post-Roman pitting, deposit 1506 within the north-west corner of the trench, was carefully hand-excavated in 0.1m spits to seek to identify any chronological differentiation in artefact distribution through this apparently homogenous deposit. It was soon apparent however that this area had also been disturbed by a post-Roman pit 1520. A thin layer of 'dark earth' deposit 1506, directly above rubble deposit 1518 and possibly unaffected by later pitting, was hand-excavated in 0.1m spits. Residual Roman pottery sherds were recovered from all hand-excavated spits.
- 2.16 Further intercutting pits 1542 and 1568 (the latter noted in the north-east facing section; not illustrated) were noted. Their upper fills were indistinguishable from 'dark earth' deposits 1506, 1563 and 1564.

- 2.17 A modern brick-built probable drain structure 1503 and a concrete foundation 1516 were also noted, overlain by modern hardcore 1501 for a tarmac surface 1500.

Trench 16 (Figs 2 & 5)

- 2.18 A mortar floor 1615 recorded at the limit of excavation, was undated artefactually but, at 1.65m bpgl, was identified at a depth broadly consistent with anticipated Roman levels. Floor 1615 was cut by an undated north-east/south-west-aligned probable robber trench 1616, only partially exposed, and was sealed by a post-Roman 'dark earth' deposit 1607/1621 from which a sherd of 12th to 13th-century or later pottery was recovered together with a sandstone tile fragment, residual Roman pottery and three CBM fragments.

- 2.19 'Dark earth' deposits 1607/1621 were cut through by a north-west/south-east-aligned construction trench 1612 for a wall footing 1610 constructed from mortared limestone blocks typically 0.16m in length, 0.2m in width and 0.08m in depth. Remnant north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east-aligned wall footings 1603 identified at the north-eastern end of the trench were of similar construction to wall footing 1610 and represented a probable basement. Walling 1603 was constructed from large, faced, limestone blocks including several reused pieces of worked stone. North-west/south-east and north-east/south-west-aligned robber trenches 1614 contained residual Roman pot and CBM fragments, and 1625 probably represented subsequent robbing of stone from this post-medieval building

- 2.20 An overlying soil horizon 1606 contained a post-medieval tile fragment, together with a single ridge tile fragment of 14th-century or later date and an iron nail. Similar worked blocks, of indeterminate date, to those within structure 1603 were recovered from a later service trench 1605. Modern services 1605 and 1623, cutting wall 1603 and soil 1606 respectively, were sealed by modern make-up 1601 and tarmac 1600.

Trench 17 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 2.21 Hand-augering beyond the limit of excavation (3m bpgl) identified yellow-orange probable natural gravels 1720 at a depth of 4m bpgl. A series of clay-silt soils 1705, 1704 and 1703 were noted across the majority of the trench from a depth of 1m bpgl to the limit of augering. Deposit 1705 contained eight sherds of Roman pottery together with CBM fragments, sandstone tile, animal bone, shell, an iron strip and *tesserae*, whilst 1704 produced two lumps of corroded iron. Deposit 1703 contained

seven sherds of medieval pottery together with 15 residual sherds of Roman pottery and small quantities of CBM, stone and animal bone.

- 2.22 At the western end of the trench a succession of clay-silt and sand-silt soils 1708 - 1715 were noted. Deposit 1715 contained one sherd of 12th to 14th-century pottery together with iron fragments, animal bone and residual Roman pottery. Residual Roman artefacts were also recovered from overlying layers 1711, 1712 and 1714 whilst uppermost soil 1708 contained a sherd of 12th to 13th-century pottery. A north-west/south-east-aligned service trench 1706 had removed the stratigraphic relationship between these medieval or later deposits and the Roman or later deposits 1703 to 1705 encountered across the remainder of the trench. The nature of both sequences of deposits is uncertain, from the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching, although the depth of deposits, their relatively uncompacted nature and the presence of medieval sherds in 1708 and 1715 possibly identifies an area of deep medieval or later pitting or, conceivably, an infilled ditch of possible Civil War origin. It remains uncertain whether deposits 1703, 1704 and 1705 perhaps date to the Roman period or represent fills of further post-Roman pitting/intrusions.
- 2.23 Modern service trench 1706, cut through modern make-up 1702 and which contained a concrete capped pipe 1719 and backfill deposits 1719, 1718, 1717 and 1707, was sealed by modern tarmac 1700.

Trench 18 (Figs 2 & 7)

- 2.24 Roman sand-clay rampart deposits 1810, 1809, 1808 (which contained one sherd of late 1st to 2nd-century AD pottery) and uppermost deposit 1807 (which contained two animal bone fragments), were identified at the north-western end of the trench. These survived at a depth of approximately 0.35m bpgl. A vertical construction cut 1815 into the rampart was associated with insertion of a masonry wall 1814, of which two block courses, both worn and damaged in places, were exposed. The underlying courses were not exposed during the evaluation but probably continued to a depth of c. 2m bpgl (Philip Grotorex, pers. comm.). Wall core deposits 1811 and 1812 were recorded behind the masonry face. The uppermost wall course, which survived at 0.33m of bpgl, had been largely removed during the construction of a modern brick and concrete footing 1813 set upon Roman wall 1814. The Roman rampart and modern footings were overlain by modern make-up 1801 for tarmac surface 1800.

2.25 Post-medieval/modern dump deposits 1803 and 1804 were encountered to the south-east of the wall 1814 at the limit of excavation throughout the remainder of the trench, excavation having been halted at approximately 1m bpgl on health and safety grounds due to the depth and instability of these dump deposits. No Roman outer berm, defensive ditch or ground surface, beyond the identified line of the walled defences, was encountered as the trench did not go down deep enough.

Trench 19 (Figs 2 & 8)

2.26 At the limit of excavation, at 1.65m bpgl, a series of sand-clay Roman rampart deposits 1910, 1915, 1916 (n.i. (not illustrated)), 1920, 1921, 1922, 1932, 1938 and 1939 (n.i.) were identified. The earliest identifiable rampart deposit 1915 was noted within the central part of the trench at approximately 1.65m bpgl, and the uppermost identifiable rampart deposit 1938 was recorded at 1.05m bpgl, overlain by a soil or possible further rampart deposit 1920.

2.27 Roman rampart deposits were sealed by undated soils 1925 (n.i.) and 1933. These were cut by a north-east/south-west-aligned robber trench 1912/1924, only partially exposed but at least 1.6m in width and in excess of 1.6m in depth. It contained fills 1928, 1931, 1936 and 1937, all of which contained residual Roman artefacts. The location, depth and orientation of the robber trench suggested that it was associated with the robbing of the Roman wall.

2.28 Infilled robber trench 1912/1924 was subsequently cut by a north-east/south-west-aligned probable robber trench 1930 filled by 1929, containing a fragment of post-medieval clay-pipe stem together with residual Roman artefacts. The location, depth and orientation of the robber trench suggested that it was associated with the further robbing of the Roman wall.

2.29 Robber trench 1930 was subsequently cut through by a small pit 1935, only partially exposed, filled by 1934 which contained a small quantity of Roman finds. A sub-circular pit 1904 within the western part of the trench contained multiple fills 1909, 1919, 1918, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1917 and 1903. Fills 1903, 1926 and 1927 each contained residual Roman artefacts.

- 2.30 The fill 1903 of pit 1904 and subsequent Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits 1926 and 1927 were cut by a north-west/south-east-aligned trench 1906 whose fill 1905 yielded residual Roman artefacts. A north-west/south-east-aligned possible robber trench 1914 subsequently cut through infilled trench 1906 and robber trenches 1912/1924 and 1930. It contained abundant residual Roman artefacts. A north-east/south-west-aligned modern service trench 1908 was sealed by modern make-up 1901 and tarmac 1900.

Trench 20 (Figs 2 & 9)

- 2.31 The natural sand-clay geological substrate 20006 was encountered at the limit of excavation, 1.74m bpgl. The natural substrate was overlain by silt-clay soil horizon 20005, which contained three sherds of 2nd-century AD pottery and was cut by an east/west-aligned u-shaped ditch 20007 whose silt-clay fill 20008 produced five Roman pottery sherds, three CBM fragments and eight animal bone fragments. A second east/west-aligned, u-shaped, ditch 20009 contained a primary silt-clay fill 20010 containing four sherds of 2nd to 3rd-century AD pottery, two CBM fragments and three animal bone fragments. This was overlain by a secondary silt-clay fill 20011. A pit 20012, partially exposed cutting through soil 20005, contained five butchered sheep bones.
- 2.32 Pit 20017 was cut through 20005 and contained a fill 20016 which produced a 12th to 13th-century pottery sherd together with a medieval glazed tile and a residual Roman pot sherd. A processed sample <1> from 20016 contained charcoal, charred seeds including ?bread wheat, animal and fish bones, oyster and land snail shells and small fragments of iron, magnetic material, glass and CBM.
- 2.33 All features were sealed by a silt-clay soil 20004, 0.19m in thickness, overlain by a silt-clay soil 20003, 0.42m thick, both possibly representing 'dark earth' deposits. The latter was sealed by modern deposit 20002, sealed by make-up 20001 for a concrete surface 20000.

Trench 21 (Figs 2 & 10)

- 2.34 A probable Roman floor surface 21005, comprising orange gravels and crushed limestone, was partially exposed at the limit of excavation at approximately 2.2m bpgl. It was cut by a broadly north/south-aligned probable robber trench 21006 containing a clay-silt 21005 indistinguishable from soil accumulation/'dark earth' 2104, 1.5m in thickness, which produced a sherd of 15th-century or later pottery, a

12th to 13th-century pottery sherd and residual Roman finds including two stone *tesserae*. This was sealed by modern hardcore 21003 and 21001 and tarmac 21000.

Test-pit M (Figs 2 & 11)

- 2.35 A stony-silt deposit M003 was noted at the limit of excavation, 1.4m bpgl. Five sherds of 2nd to 3rd-century AD pottery were recovered from M003 together with 29 fragments of disarticulated adult human bone and animal bone. The human skeletal elements present, all adult, include skull, pelvis, femur, scapula, humerus, radius, metapodial, vertebra and rib and represent at least one individual. Due to the depth of the test-pit and instability of its sides it was not possible to examine deposit M003 further, and it is uncertain whether it represents a Roman graveyard soil or later dump deposit. It was overlain by a 1.1m thick sand-silt soil horizon, M002, and by modern topsoil M001.

Test-pit N (Figs 2 & 12)

- 2.36 The natural geological substrate N005/N008, comprising yellow-grey clay, was noted at the limit of excavation at 1.3m bpgl. It was cut by a north-east/south-west-aligned, u-shaped, ditch N006 containing a clay-silt fill N007 which contained one sherd of 16th to 17th-century pottery, five sherds of Romano-British pottery, six fragments of CBM including *tegula* and tile, and small quantities of animal bone and oyster shell. It was sealed by a 0.16m thick sand-clay soil N004 in turn overlain by a silt-clay N003, 0.28m in thickness, possibly representing 'dark earth' deposits. A silt-clay deposit N002, containing modern concrete and brick fragments (not retained), supported a gravel foundation N001 for a modern concrete surface N001.

Test-pit P (Figs 2 & 13)

- 2.37 A natural yellow-grey clay P012 at the limit of excavation, at approximately 1.4m bpgl, was overlain by a silt-clay soil P007, 0.3m in thickness, which contained one sherd of 16th to 17th-century pottery and six residual Roman sherds. This was sealed by a 0.42m thick silt-clay soil P006 and thin overlying silt-clay soil P005, possibly truncated, possibly representing 'dark earth' deposits. Soil P005 was sealed by modern hardcore layers P004 and P003 which were cut through by the construction of a brick-built probable drain structure P009. The latter was sealed by modern make-up P001 for an extant concrete surface P000.

Test-pit Q (Figs 2 & 14)

- 2.38 A stony, sandy, clay-silt deposit Q007, at least 1.2m in thickness, was noted at the limit of excavation at 3.12m bpgl. It contained a single sherd of Romano-British pottery together with six CBM fragments, including Roman tile, a sandstone tile fragment, 20 animal bone fragments including butchered sub-adult cattle, and an oyster shell. Deposit Q007 was sealed by a 0.65m thick clay-silt soil Q006, from which three tile fragments, including *tegula*, and two animal bone fragments were recovered. This was in turn overlain by a 0.5m thick clay-silt soil Q005, and a 0.38m thick clay-silt soil Q004. Modern hardcore and concrete bedding layers Q003 and Q002 supported the existing floor.

Test-pit S (Figs 2 & 15)

- 2.39 Silty sand deposit S4004 which was at least 0.48m in thickness, contained abundant modern brick and mortar fragments (not retained) and was identified at the limit of excavation at 1.62m bpgl. This was sealed in turn by a re-deposited topsoil layer S4003, topsoil S4002 and clay bedding layer S4001 for the existing turf.

Test-pit T (Figs 2 & 16)

- 2.40 A probable buried topsoil T305, measuring at least 0.34m in thickness was recorded at the limit of excavation (1.72m bpgl). This was sealed by a sandy clay deposit T304 which was truncated by the construction cut T310 for a brick wall footing T306. This wall footing measured at least 1.5m in depth and was poorly faced on the side exposed in the test-pit. Deposit T304 was also truncated by the construction cut T308 for a stone wall footing T307 which comprised large angular pitched stones. No relationship could be established between the two wall footings. Both wall footings were sealed by layer T302, which comprised re-deposited topsoil containing brick and stone fragments, and the existing topsoil T301.

Test-pit U (Figs 2 & 17)

- 2.41 Clay silt deposit U104 contained frequent mortar and brick fragments and was recorded at the limit of excavation (1.48m bpgl) and was at least 0.44m in thickness. This was sealed by two further dumped deposits U103 and U102, both of which contained mortar fragments, and the existing topsoil U101. Sherds of residual Roman pottery were recovered from deposits U103 and U104.

Test-pit V (Figs 2 & 18)

- 2.42 Deposit V502, comprising silty clay with frequent tile, slate and concrete inclusions was observed at the limit of excavation (1.66m bpgl) and measured at least 0.9m in thickness. This was sealed by topsoil V501, which contained fragments of brick and stone, and existing topsoil V500.

Test-pit W (Figs 2 & 19)

- 2.43 Probable buried topsoil W208 was recorded at the limit of excavation (1.62m bpgl), measured at least 0.43m in thickness and contained a single sherd of residual Roman pottery. It was truncated by the construction cut W207 for a brick wall W205. This measured at least 1.1m in depth, was well faced on the side exposed in the test-pit and was abutted by mortar surface W204. This surface was sealed by three successive dumped deposits, W203, W202 and W201 all of which contained stone and brick fragments. Deposit W201 was sealed by the existing topsoil W200.

Archaeological watching brief (Fig. 2)

- 2.44 Grey-brown clay-silts, probably representing the upper horizons of post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits, orchard/garden soils or pit fills were noted within the hand-dug upper parts of Window Sample boreholes 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26 and 27 and Service Investigation Trenches 1 and 3, at depths of between 0.3m and 0.5m bpgl. No artefactual material was encountered.

Window Sample borehole 19 (not illustrated)

- 2.45 At the limit of hand-digging, at 0.5m bpgl, an undated limestone structure WS1902, possibly a wall, was partially revealed. It was overlain by modern hardcore WS1901 and tarmac WS1900.

Window Sample borehole 28 (not illustrated)

- 2.46 At the limit of hand-digging, at 1m bpgl, a grey-black ?medieval or post-medieval tile floor surface WS2803 was exposed, identical to a small section of flooring revealed within preceding evaluation trench 9 (CA 2006). It was overlain by modern make-up WS2801 and tarmac WS2800.

Service Investigation Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 20)

- 2.47 A clay-sand Roman rampart deposit S521, identified at approximately 0.9m bpgl, was cut by a construction trench S525 for insertion of masonry blocks S523, surviving at approximately 1.2m bpgl, for the Roman town wall. These were

overlain by a remnant course of small stones S522 in a sand matrix, possibly representing core material, at 0.84m bpgl. No dating evidence was recoverable from the small area of construction cut infill 526 exposed. Modern electric, gas and sewer trenches S502, S505, S508, S511, S514, S517 and S520 had partially removed Roman wall courses, and wholly removed any post-Roman soil accumulations. The modern service trenches were sealed by modern hardcore S527 and tarmac S501.

The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 2.48 Artefactual material comprising quantities of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone, metallurgical residues and metal objects was recovered from 87 separate deposits (Appendix B; Table 1). Pottery type codes used in parenthesis below are those of the Gloucester City pottery type series (Heighway 1983). A concordance between codes used for recording (Table 1) and the Gloucester City type series is provided in Appendix B (Table 2).

Pottery

- 2.49 Pottery of Roman date amounts to 552 sherds, weighing 8158g. This material spans the mid 1st to the 4th centuries AD, although the greatest emphasis is with the later Roman period (late 3rd to 4th centuries AD). Identifiable pottery types comprise a mix of local wares, primarily Severn Valley ware (TF11b) and greywares (TF26) and regional imports, including Dorset Black-Burnished ware (TF4), Oxfordshire wares (TF12A) and New Forest wares (TF12C). Continental imports occur relatively infrequently and include Gaulish samian from each of the major production areas (TF8), central Gaulish Black-slipped ware (TF12), 'Moselkeramik' from the area of Trier (TF12) and southern Gaulish and Baetican (southern Spanish) amphorae (TFTF10). This assemblage is in an average state of preservation but sufficient to recognise some typical Roman vessel forms. The average sherd weight is moderately high for a Roman group at 14.4 g.
- 2.50 Pottery of Roman date was recovered from 58 deposits. Additional small quantities were recovered as unstratified finds. Single sherds of Roman pottery were present as residual finds from Test-pits U and W (deposits W208 and U103) and a fragment of Roman brick, also demonstrably residual, was recovered from deposit U104. The largest context group, from deposit 1913 consists of 152 sherds. Identifiable types from this deposit include Dorset Black-Burnished ware (TF4), Severn Valley ware (TF11b), greywares (TF26) and colour-coated wares (TF12). Continental wares are present as Gaulish samian and amphora and two sherds of moselkeramik

black-slipped ware. Pottery dating after the mid 3rd century AD, recovered from robber trench fill 1913, was identified by the presence of late forms of Black-Burnished ware which include conical flanged bowls and jar sherds decorated with obtuse-angled lattice. The absence of Oxford red-slipped ware and other typically 4th-century types suggests dating in the second half of the 3rd century AD.

- 2.51 Earlier Roman (mid 1st to 2nd/early 3rd century AD) pottery occurs as Gaulish samian (TF8), white-slipped flagon fabrics (TF7), a mica-dusted ware (TF3) and certain forms among the reduced fabrics. Earlier Roman pottery was recovered from 'dark earth' deposits 1621 and 1705, rampart deposit 1808 and probable robber trench fill 1911. Later Roman (mid 3rd to 4th centuries AD) material occurs as sherds of Oxfordshire red-slipped ware (TF12A) and Parchment wares (TF1A), late jar and dish/bowl forms in Dorset Black-Burnished ware and small quantities of New Forest colour-coated ware (TF12C). A beaker in the latter fabric from deposit 1702, probably dates from the late 3rd century to the mid 4th-century AD.
- 2.52 The full range of vessel forms to be expected in a Roman assemblage from this area was recognized; including jars, bowls, dishes, flagons, tankards and beakers. Mortaria were also noted as local Gloucester types (TF 9Bi) from 'dark earth' deposit 1927 and Oxfordshire types (type 9A/9X) from robber trench fill 1913 and 'dark earth' deposit 1506.
- 2.53 Medieval or later pottery was noted from 17 contexts with material amounting to 38 sherds (591g). Medieval material makes up the bulk of this material and among which oolitic limestone-tempered coarsewares (Gloucester type TF41), a type dating to the 10th to 13th centuries, are most common. A second coarseware type occurs as Malvern Chase unglazed cooking pot (type TF40), which is present as handmade forms of probable 12th to earlier 14th-century date. Identifiable forms for the Cotswolds and Malvernian coarseware types are restricted to everted-rim jars (deposits 1404, 1607 and 2104). Glazed jug fabrics occur sparsely as sherds in possible Worcester type fabric (TF90) and Bristol Ham Green glazed ware (TF53), each probably of later 12th to 13th-century date. A sherd of glazed Minety ware (TF44) from soil 1703 might derive from a jug or jar and probably dates to the 13th or 14th centuries. Late medieval/earlier post-medieval glazed wares are present as single sherds of Malvern chase redwares (TF 52), and 'Tudor Green' type (TF 65). Of similar date is a bowl sherd in Iberian micaceous redware type (TF107). Post-

medieval and later material is poorly represented, mainly comprising refined whitewares of late 18th or 19th century date.

Building material

- 2.54 Quantities of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from a large number of deposits (Appendix B). Much of this material is identifiable as Roman roofing tile comprising *tegula* (flat, flanged-sided tiles) and *imbrex* (curving tiles). This material, together with the quantities of painted wall plaster and stone tile can be interpreted as being representative of building collapse. A fragment of combed box-flue tile, likely to have been associated with a hypocaust system, was recovered from deposit 1545. Of note is a fragment of *imbrex* tile from robber trench fill 1911 which bears part of a makers stamp, identifiable as the base of a letter G. The full stamp is likely to have been 'RPG' (Res Publica Glevensium), which was used on tiles from the municipal tiler in Gloucester between the early 2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Collingwood and Wright 1993. RIB 2486.2).
- 2.55 Quantities of *tesserae* were recovered from 15 deposits. The majority of *tesserae* are large cubes of either blue lias or cut down from tile or brick. There are, in addition, two small examples from oolitic limestone. The apparent clustering of the *tesserae* by material type, particularly in trench 15, suggests localised disturbance of the original mosaic or tessellated floor.
- 2.56 A total of 102 fragments of wall plaster, all probably of Roman date, were recovered. A range of pigments was identified, of which red was the most commonly occurring. No decorative patterns were identifiable apart from a yellow/gold band visible on fragments from pit fills 1404 and 1546.
- 2.57 Ceramic building material of medieval date is present in the form of glazed ridge tile and unglazed flat tile from soil 1606 and pit fill 20016 and an unstratified fragment from trench 20. A post-medieval, brick fragment was recovered from 'dark earth' 1926.
- 2.58 Quantities of worked stone were recovered, the majority of which was identifiable as sandstone tile (Old Red series, from the Forest of Dean area) of Roman type and probably associated with building collapse. In addition to the Roman material six fragments of architectural stonework were recovered from service trench fill 1604. The tooling, application of whitewash and the association with hard, pale beige, lime

mortar with many lime flecks and a little cinder, suggest a post-medieval date or reuse in the post-medieval period (Peter Davenport, pers comm.). Fragments of Cotswolds limestone roofing tile, most with round nail/peg holes (test-pit deposits W204; W208), may date to the medieval period, but are probably later.

Metallurgical residues

- 2.59 Quantities of ironworking residues were recovered from 14 separate deposits, a proportion deriving from bulk soil samples (Appendix C, Table 1). Most of the macroscopic residues resemble material produced either from smithing or smelting and are therefore classified as indeterminate iron-working slags. Certain material of visibly similar composition is thought likely associated with smithing on the basis of morphology: a possible smithing hearth bottom, with characteristic plano-convex form was identified from deposit 1518; more unusual is a slag mass with curving profile and with a circular hole, which is interpreted as the accumulation of hearth slag which forms around the tuyère (bellows hole).
- 2.60 Micro-residues including flake and spheroidal hammerscale were identified in three bulk samples (Appendix C). Flake hammerscale was noted in much larger quantities and is more suggestive of secondary smithing, than bloom smithing. The concentrations of micro-residues and the hand collected macroscopic material are good indicators that iron smithing was taking place at this site and in close proximity to the deposits described. The presence of coal in association (Appendix B) suggests the use of this material as fuel.

Animal bone

- 2.61 Animal bone was recovered from 55 deposits and totalled 910 fragments weighing c. 12kg. The bone was well-preserved although gnawing by dogs was noted in some material and surface damage (weathering) was noted in a few specimens. The species identified were horse, cattle, sheep, sheep/goat, pig, dog and rabbit/hare. Fragmented material was identified to the following size categories: cow-sized sheep-sized, cat-sized chicken-sized small mammal. A small number of identified fish bones were present. Two items of worked bone were identified: a bone needle from trench 1929 and a fragment of a bone pin from pit fill 1424. The deposits which produced animal bone were largely of Roman date although medieval material is also present.

- 2.62 The domestic stock present include younger individuals, and taken with the frequent butchery evidence in the form of cut and chop marks is consistent with butchery waste. The dog remains include a young puppy. Infant pig and sheep are also present suggesting these species were reared in the proximity of the site. Rabbit/hare bone fragments were noted in robber trench fill 1913.

Human bone

- 2.63 No *in situ* burials were identified during the evaluation but human bone, together with animal bone, was recovered from soil M003 and was identified during finds processing. The material comprises 29 fragments weighing 189g. The elements present include, skull, pelvis, femur, scapula, humerus, radius, metapodial, vertebra and rib. All of the material is adult, and represents the remains of at least one individual.

3. DISCUSSION

Introduction

- 3.1 The programme of supplementary evaluation trenching has identified further deposits associated with the defensive circuit of the Roman and later town, including *in situ* rampart deposits and masonry walling, as well further evidence, including floor levels and robbed walls, of occupation inside the town. Further evidence of Roman activity beyond the town defences has also been recorded, represented by several ditches within site B.
- 3.2 Further medieval and post-medieval activity has also been identified within site A including part of a tile floor in Window Sample Borehole 28. This is likely to represent a continuation of adjacent tile flooring noted in previous evaluation trench 9 (CA 2006) which may be associated with the medieval and later Greyfriars complex. The probable remains of a building referred to as Friars Orchard in the 18th century have also been identified in trench 16.

Roman

The rampart and town wall

- 3.3 Deposits associated with the Roman town defences have been identified along the south-eastern edge of Site A, within trenches 18, 19 and Service Investigation

Trench 5. Although the defensive circuit of the Roman town is relatively well understood, having been subject to numerous investigations (Hurst 1986), the evaluation has confirmed the precise line of the defensive circuit within the south-eastern part of Site A. It is noteworthy that the line of the defensive circuit is clearly still reflected in a discernible break of slope at the top of both vehicular entrance/exits into Site A, and that the line of the Roman town wall is overlain and perpetuated by a low modern wall immediately south-east of the main Technical College building in Site A.

- 3.4 Clay-sand rampart deposits were noted surviving at 0.35m bpgl within trench 18, at 1.05m bpgl within trench 19 where disturbed by robber trenches and pitting, and at 0.9m bpgl in Service Investigation Trench 5 where impacted upon by extensive modern services. Compact sandy-clay rampart deposits noted at the limit of excavation within trench 18 are likely to be the first, legionary, rampart, whilst more topsoil-rich overlying layers conceivably represent part of the second rampart previously noted on the north, east and west sides of the defensive circuit (Hurst 1986, 108) The evaluation and watching brief have successfully identified surviving masonry courses of the Roman wall within trench 18 and Service Investigation Trench 5 at depths of 0.48m and 1.21m bpgl respectively. A remnant course of small limestone blocks, associated with a soft orange-brown sandy-mortar, noted overlying large cut Roman blocks in Service Investigation Trench 5 appears to identify an undated rebuilt section of wall surviving at 0.84m bpgl. Four similar courses of walling were recorded in an adjacent service trench in 1972, where they were thought to represent a narrower medieval or later rebuild upon Roman blocks (Hurst 1986, 94, Fig. 38). Evidence of post-medieval robbing of Roman wall stone was noted in trench 19, where no wall courses survived at the limit of excavation and where two phases of robbing appear to have been identified.
- 3.5 No evidence of an associated outer berm and ditch was encountered at the limit of excavation in trench 18, although excavation was halted above the anticipated external Roman ground level on health and safety grounds. The line of the outer ditch and berm were, however, identified within preceding evaluation trench 7 (CA 2006, Fig. 8). Post-medieval dump deposits noted throughout the south-eastern part of the trench conceivably represent infilling of the external Roman and later ditch.

Roman buildings

- 3.6 Evidence for high status Roman buildings was encountered within trenches 14, 15, 16 and 21 in the form of mortar surfaces and bedding layers, the latter possibly having supported tessellated floors (as suggested by concentrations of identical *tesserae* recovered from robbing-related deposits in trench 15). These floors and bedding layers, typically noted at depths of between 1.2m and 1.7m bpgl, correlate well with the results of the earlier evaluation which recorded tessellated floors in trenches 11 and 12 and in test-pit D at between 1.2 and 1.35m bpgl (CA 2006, 10-11, Figs 7 and 8). Extensive medieval or later pitting had punctured Roman levels in trenches 14 and 15 within the north-western part of Site A, whilst robber trenches identifying former Roman wall lines appear to have been identified in trenches 16 and 21. These results also correlate well with those from previous trenching which indicated extensive medieval or later pitting within adjacent trenches 11 and 12.
- 3.7 It is likely that these buildings lay close to street frontages. A Roman street underlay modern Southgate Street to the west of the site and it is likely that another north-east/south-west orientated street traversed the site to define *insulae*. No trace of such a street has been found during the evaluation, but on its extrapolated line, it is possible that the street lay largely under the tower block, in which case those buildings found in trenches 16 and 21 might have lain close to the frontage. A north-west/south-east aligned street may have lain close to the *via sacra* (Wacher 1995, 162, Fig. 72) but no evidence was recovered for it in the evaluation.

Extra-mural Roman activity

- 3.8 Two north-east/south-west aligned ditches recorded in trench 20 within site B suggest plots or fields set out on a parallel alignment to the south-eastern defensive circuit, whilst pitting within trench 20 and a soil horizon containing disarticulated human bone in test-pit M identify further activity outside of the Roman town defences.

'Dark earth' deposits

- 3.9 Late Roman deposits were directly overlain by clay-silt 'dark earth' accumulations in all trenches across Site A, except those along the western and southern peripheries (trench 17, test-pit Q and trench 18). Hand-excavation, in 0.1m spits, of sample areas of 'dark earth' in trenches 14 and 15 identified no distinctions within these homogenous deposits, which appear to have been extensively reworked through medieval and/or later pitting and orchard/garden use. Post-Roman intrusions

contained fills indiscernible from the post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits such that relationships between them could not be easily identified. Clay-silt soils identified within trench 20 and test-pits N and P in Site B may also represent accumulations of 'dark earth' deposits.

Anglo-Saxon

- 3.10 No features or artefacts of demonstrably Anglo-Saxon date have been encountered. It remains uncertain whether deposits in trench 15 containing smithing-related metallurgical residues, directly overlying Roman demolition or post-Roman robbing-related material, date to the immediate post-Roman period or, given the frequency of residual Roman finds within later contexts, represents activity of medieval or later date. Hand-excavation, in 0.1m spits, of areas of post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits within trenches 14 and 15 identified no Anglo-Saxon artefacts or features, revealing only Roman pottery.

Medieval

- 3.11 Small quantities of medieval pottery and roof tile recovered from 'dark earth' deposits and pit fills within trenches 14, 15, 17, 19 and test-pit Q appear to identify medieval and/or later pitting. The relative paucity of medieval artefacts, and of medieval structures, encountered during trenching appears to correlate with the known history of Site A as lying away from the main medieval street system and, from c. 1230, within the ownership of the Grey Friars (Baker and Holt 2004, 65-76). Evidence of medieval pitting was also encountered in trench 20 within Site B, an area then still open fields beyond the city walls (Scott Wilson 2004).
- 3.12 A tile surface recorded in Window Sample Borehole 28 correlates with the form and recorded depth of a small section of tile flooring encountered during the previous evaluation in trench 9 (CA 2006, 9, Fig. 5). The flooring identified is conceivably associated with the friar's lodgings or other auxiliary buildings south of the Greyfriars church. It is conceivable, but uncertain, that reused architectural stone used in the construction of the post-medieval building encountered in trench 16 may originate from demolished parts of the medieval and later Greyfriars complex. An earlier dwelling, Bowling Green House, recorded in the same area in 1747 reportedly incorporated some remains of domestic friary buildings. Bowling Green House is likely to correspond to a small T-shaped building depicted on Hall and Pinell's map of 1780 and Hough's 1796 Map of Gloucester.

Post-medieval and modern

- 3.13 Post-medieval probable waste pits have been identified cutting post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits within Site A. The documented history of parts of the main campus site as orchard and garden plots in the post-medieval/early modern periods (Scott Wilson 2004) suggests that extensive reworking of post-Roman soils may have occurred. The nature of a series of deep soils identified in test-pit Q remains uncertain from the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching, but possibly represent post-Roman soils, perhaps overlain by deposits associated with enhancement of town defences during the Civil War as possibly previously identified in evaluation Test-pit F (CA 2006). The deep, thick, relatively uncompacted soils noted in Trench 17, also located towards the south-western edge of Site A, conceivably reflect medieval or later pitting or, perhaps, the infilling of a large ditch associated with construction of Civil War defences (Philip Greatorex, pers.comm.).
- 3.14 Post-medieval robbing of parts of the Roman town wall have been recorded on the south-eastern periphery of Site A, whilst post-medieval dump deposits noted within the south-eastern part of trench 18 may represent infilling of the Roman and later outer ditch beyond the town wall. Some erosion or damage was noted to the exposed face of the Roman wall, within trench 18, conceivably incurred as a result of artillery fire during the Civil War siege (Greatorex, pers. comm.)
- 3.15 Within the south-eastern part of Site A, the buried topsoil deposits identified in Test-pits T and W appeared to represent the latest phases of the infilling of the Roman and later ditch outside the town wall. These deposits pre-dated the remains of two buildings depicted on Hough's 1796 Map of Gloucester (Scott Wilson 2004, fig. 5) and were subsequently overlain by deposits probably derived from the demolition of these buildings and the landscaping of this part of the site during the 1930s.
- 3.16 In addition, the robbed remains of a post-medieval building have been identified in trench 16. These wall footings correlate with the location of a probable basemented building, Friars Orchard, thought from cartographic and documentary sources to have been constructed shortly after 1790 in the style of a classical mansion (Atkins Heritage 2007b). The building, depicted on the 1851 Board of Public Health map and 1883 First Edition OS map, may lie on the site of an earlier dwelling, Bowling Green House, known to have existed in 1747 on the west side of the bowling green laid out in the early 18th century. A north-east/south-west aligned ditch was noted within test-pit N in Site B.

- 3.17 Modern services were identified in several locations but appear to be concentrated along the north-eastern side of Site A. These appear to have mainly impacted upon post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits although extensive cable and pipe trenches seen in Service Investigation Trench 5 have resulted in identifiable disturbance to the Roman rampart and town wall at this location.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, Tim Havard and Philippa Mitcheson, assisted by Jonathan Bennett, Caroline Butler, Andy Donald, Jon Hart, Heather Griggs, Robin Latour, Tegan Cole and Timothy Cornah. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The finds and palaeoenvironmental remains were reported on by Angela Aggajaro, Ed McSloy, Victoria Taylor and Sylvia Warman. The illustrations were prepared by Rachel Kershaw, Peter Moore and Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

5. REFERENCES

- Atkins Heritage 2007a *Gloscat / Greyfriars, Gloucester: Archaeological Deposit Model*
- Atkins Heritage 2007b *Gloscat / Greyfriars, Gloucester: Archaeological Mitigation*
- Baker, N. and Holt, R. 2004 *Urban Growth and the Medieval Church: Gloucester and Worcester*, Aldershot. Ashgate Publishing Ltd
- British Geological Survey (BGS) 1972 *Gloucester: solid and drift. Sheet 234. 1:50000*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2004 *Gloscat Brunswick Campus Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Programme of Archaeological Recording*. CA typescript report **04048**
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2006 *Gloscat, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report **06022**
- Collingwood, R.G. and Wright, R.P. 1993 *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain: Volume II, Instrumentum Domesticum. Fascicule 5: Tile stamps of the Classis Britannica; Imperial, Procuratorial and Civic Tile stamps' Stamps of Private Tilers; Inscriptions on Relief-patterned tiles and graffiti on tiles (RIB 2481-2491)* Stroud. Alan Sutton Ltd.
- Heighway, C. 1983 *The East and North Gates of Gloucester, Western Archaeological Trust Excavation Monog. 4*
- Hurst, H.R., 1986 *Gloucester. The Roman And Later Defences*. Gloucester Archaeological Publications Ltd.
- Pack, S, & Jackson, A, 2009 *Desk Study and Ground Investigation at Former Gloscat, Gloucester. Final Report*.
- O'Neil, H.E, 1963 *Friars' Orchard, Technical College, Gloucester, 1961, Trans Bristol Glos Archaeol Soc, 80-1, 10-40*

Rawes, B, 1973 Roman Pottery Kilns at Gloucester, *Trans Bristol Glos Archaeol Soc* **90**, 18
–59

Scott Wilson 2003 *Gloscat Brunswick Campus, Gloucester. Archaeological Test-pits.*

Scott Wilson 2004 *Gloscat Brunswick Campus, Gloucester. Archaeological Assessment & Mitigation Strategy.*

Wacher, J. 1995 *The Towns of Roman Britain.* Batsford

Cartographic sources

Hough, 1796, Map of Gloucester

Board of Public Health 1851 Map of Gloucester, 10 feet to 1 mile

OS 1883 First Edition map, 25" to 1 mile

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 13: Not excavated due to health and safety considerations

Trench 14

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1400	Layer	Modern tarmacadam car park surface			0.08	
1401	Layer	Modern hardcore			0.25	
1402	Layer	Modern hardcore and grey clay-silt			0.27	
1403	Layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay: 'Dark earth'			0.65	C3-C4
1404	Layer	Light yellow grey-brown clay-silt: 'Dark earth'			0.4	C13-C14
1405	Fill	F/O 1406: dark grey-brown silt	2	>0.7		
1406	Cut	Pit: sub-circular, not excavated	2	>0.7		
1407	Fill	F/O 1408: dark grey-brown clay-silt	1.7	>0.9	>0.45	
1408	Cut	Pit: sub-circular, not excavated	1.7	>0.9	>0.45	
1409	Fill	F/O 1410: dark grey-brown clay-silt	2.5	1.4	>0.5	C11-C13
1410	Cut	Sub-square pit: ?robber cut	2.5	0.5	>0.3	
1411	Layer	Mortar floor surface	2.5	0.15	0.03	
1412	Layer	Mortar floor surface	>0.4	>0.3	>0.01	
1413	Layer	Bedding layer for 1412: grey sandy-clay	0.4	0.25	>0.01	
1414	Layer	Bedding layer: grey-yellow silt-sand	>1.4	>1.5	>0.3	
1415	Layer	Mortar floor surface	1	0.1	0.03	
1416	Layer	Grey-yellow silt-clay bedding layer for 1415	1		0.05	
1417	Layer	Yellow-brown secondary bedding layer for 1415	1		0.05	
1418	Layer	Grey-yellow silt-clay primary bedding layer for 1415	1		0.25	
1419	Layer	Yellow-brown clay-silt make-up for 1415	1		0.3	
1420	Cut	NW/SE-aligned linear trench: robber cut?	>1.1	0.55	>0.5	
1421	Fill	Primary F/O 1420: yellow-grey silt-sand	>1.1	0.55	0.25	C16-C18
1422	Fill	Secondary F/O 1420: dark brown silt-sand	>1.1	0.55	0.3	C12-C13+
1423	Cut	Pit: poorly discernible, intercutting, post Roman pitting	>0.55	>0.45	>0.4	
1424	Fill	Primary F/O 1423: brown silt-sand containing mortar fragments	>0.55	>0.45	0.15	C3-C4
1425	Fill	Secondary F/O 1423: dark brown silt-sand	>0.55	>0.45	0.23	C3-C4
1426	Layer	Mortar floor surface	>0.32	0.24	0.04	
1427	Layer	Bedding for mosaic bedding layer? 1428: white-yellow sand	>2.5	>0.3	>0.05	
1428	Layer	Mosaic bedding layer?: pink-orange mortar, containing crushed CBM and mortar	2.5	0.4	0.07	
1429	Layer	Soil above 1407 and 1425: brown-grey sand-silt	>0.85	>1.5	0.14	LC3-C4
1430	Layer	Accumulation/?trample layer over surface 1415: dark brown clay-silt	1.1		0.02	
1431	Layer	Accumulation/?trample layer over surface 1426: dark brown clay-silt	>0.41	>0.2	0.02	
1432	Layer	Accumulation/?trample layer over surface 1412: dark brown clay-silt	>0.4	>0.3	0.01	
1433	Layer	?floor: mid-yellow silt-sand and mortar	>0.6		0.07	
1434	Layer	Bedding layer for 1426: grey-yellow silt-sand	>1.05	0.3	0.1	

1435	Layer	Bedding layer: mid-yellow silt-sand	>1.7	>0.6		
1436	Cut	Linear cut, N/S-aligned: robber cut?	>1	0.4		
1437	Fill	F/O 1436: dark brown silt-clay	>1	0.4		
1438	Cut	Cut for modern service		0.5	0.6	
1439	Fill	Backfill of 1438		0.5	0.6	
1440	Cut	Cut for modern service		0.4	0.55	
1441	Fill	Backfill of 1440		0.4	0.55	
1442	Cut	Cut for modern service		0.6	>0.4	
1443	Fill	Backfill of 1442		0.6	>0.4	

Trench 15

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1500	Layer	Modern tarmacadam car park surface				
1501	Layer	Modern hardcore bedding layer				
1502	Cut	Modern wall construction cut		0.4	1	
1503	Structure	Modern wall		0.35	1	
1504	Fill	Modern wall backfill		0.4	1	
1505	Fill	As 1504				
1506	Layer	Dark brown-black silt-sand: 'Dark earth'			0.7	C2-C4
1507	Layer	Dark brown-black silt-sand: 'Dark earth'			0.2	
1508	Fill	F/O 1511: fourth clay-silt pit fill	>1.1	>0.43	0.2	
1509	Fill	F/O 1511: tertiary silt-sand pit fill			0.09	
1510	Fill	F/O 1511: secondary sand-silt pit fill			0.23	LC3-C4
1511	Cut	Pit: sub-circular, not fully excavated	>1.2	>0.45	>0.9	
1512	Fill	F/O robber trench 1541: silt-sand and mortar	>0.5	>0.2	0.18	RB
1513	Cut	Pit: irregular shape, steep-sided.	>1	>0.25	0.62	
1514		UNUSED				
1515		UNUSED				
1516	wall	Modern brick wall supporting a concrete plinth	>2		0.52	
1517	Cut	Construction cut for modern wall footing	>2	0.05	0.52	
1518	Layer	?Robbing-derived dump deposit: grey limestone and sandstone fragments			0.3	RB
1519	Fill	F/O 1520: brown-grey sand-silt	>0.9	>0.4	0.43	
1520	Cut	Pit: irregular, steep near vertical sides.	>0.9	0.48	0.74	
1521	Layer	?dump deposit or pit fill: grey-brown sand-silt			0.2	
1522		UNUSED				
1523		UNUSED				
1524	Layer	?dump deposit: brown-grey silt with limestone fragments		0.92	0.22	
1525	Fill	Modern grey-brown silt backfill of construction cut 1517	>2	0.05		
1526	Fill	F/O 1541: yellow-grey sand-silt	>0.55	>0.28	0.2	RB
1527	Fill	F/O pit 1511: yellow-grey silt-sand	>0.25	>0.36	>0.35	RB
1528	Fill	F/O 1541: yellow-grey sand-silt and mortar	>0.6	>0.42	>0.36	
1529	Fill	F/O 1541: yellow-grey sand and mortar	0.4	>0.1	0.08	
1530	Fill	F/O 1541: yellow-grey sand	0.62	>0.3	0.08	
1531	Fill	F/O 1541: yellow-red silt-sand	0.26	0.15	0.07	
1532	Fill	F/O 1541: yellow-red silt-sand and mortar	>0.55	>0.1	0.32	
1533	Fill	F/O 1541: orange-yellow silt-sand and mortar	.0.33	>0.4	0.56	
1534	fill	F/O pit 1513: brown-black sand-silt	>1	>0.25	0.62	RB
1535	Layer	Bedding layer or floor: grey-black sand-silt	>0.4	>0.25	0.03	

1536	Layer	Bedding layer or floor: orange-red sand-silt	>0.25	>0.4	0.3	
1537	Layer	Bedding layer or floor: grey sand-silt	>0.75	>0.55	>0.3	
1538	Layer	Brown-black silt with abundant charcoal	0.3	0.35	0.03	
1539		UNUSED				
1540	Layer	Bedding layer or demolition debris: orange-yellow grits and gravels	>2.4	>2.1	0.45	RB
1541	Cut	Robber cut: irregular shape and sides	>0.8	>0.45	>0.3	
1542	Cut	Pit: linear shape, steeply-sloping sides	2	.05	0.3	
1543	Fill	F/O pit 1543: grey-black clay-silt	2	>0.5	0.3	LC3-C4
1544	Cut	Pit: poorly distinguishable				
1545	Fill	F/O pit 1544			>0.4	LC3-C4
1546	Layer	Dump deposit/demolition debris: yellow sand-grit and clay	0.7	0.7	0.03	RB
1547	Fill	Backfill against wall 1503: brown-grey clay-silt				
1548	Fill	F/O pit 1520: dark grey-brown sand-silt	>0.9	>0.45	0.25	RB
1549	Fill	F/O pit 1520: dark red-greys and-silt	>0.1	>0.12	0.08	
1550	Layer	Accumulation: grey-brown sand-silt			0.1	
1551	Layer	Accumulation: grey-brown and orange sand-silt with metallurgical residues			0.1	
1552	Layer	Accumulation: grey-brown sand-silt with metallurgical residues			0.15-0.2	
1553	Layer	Accumulation: grey-brown to black gritty-sand t with metallurgical residues	>2	>1	0.05-0.1	
1554	Layer	Grey-brown silt-clay	>0.4	>0.25	>0.15	
1555	Cut	?Pit: only discernible in section		>1.3	>0.4	
1556	Fill	F/O pit 1555: grey-brown stony sandy-clay		>1.3	>0.4	
1557	Cut	Pit: irregular, steeply-sloping sides	1		>0.6	
1558	Fill	F/O pit 1557: brown-black silt-sand	1		>0.6	
1559	Cut	?Pit: only discernible in section	2.4		>0.6	
1560	fill	F/O pit 1559: brown-black silt-sand	2.4		>0.6	
1561	Cut	?Pit: only discernible in section	>3.5		>0.4	
1562	Fill	F/O pit 1561: brown-black silt-sand	>3.5		>0.4	
1563	Layer	Brown-black silt-sand: dark earth			0.35	
1564	Layer	Brown-black silt-sand: dark earth			0.2	
1565	Cut	Modern drain		0.3		
1566	Fill	Fill of 1565: grey clay-silt		0.3		
1567	Layer	Dump deposit: black-brown silt and limestone rubble			0.3	RB

Trench 16

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1600	Layer	Modern tarmacadam surface			0.1	
1601	Layer	Modern hardcore			0.2	
1602	Layer	Modern concrete kerbstones			0.3	
1603	Structure	Limestone block wall		0.5		
1604	Layer	Modern make-up deposit		0.3		
1605	Cut	Modern intrusion	3.8	0.8	0.7	
1606	Layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay: dark earth	>6.6	>2.2	0.76	C14+
1607	Layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay: dark earth	>3		0.66	C12-C13+
1608	Fill	Backfill against wall 1610: grey-brown clay-silt			0.46	
1609	Fill	Backfill against wall 1610: grey-brown clay-silt			0.38	
1610	Structure	Post-medieval wall foundation	0.96	0.65	0.24	

1611	Layer	Bedding layer; grey-brown clay-sand	0.94		0.08	
1612	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1610	2.2		0.56	
1613	Layer	Fill of robber trench: grey-brown clay-sand			0.6	RB
1614	Cut	Construction cut for wall 1613	1.08	0.8	0.62	
1615	Layer	Roman mortar floor surface	>5.8	>1		
1616	Cut	Robber trench		>0.1		
1617	Layer	F/O robber trench 1617: orange-brown clay		>0.1		
1618	Layer	F/O robber trench 1617: dark brown clay	4	>0.1		
1619	Layer	Backfill against wall 1619: grey-brown silt-clay			>0.68	
1620	Layer	F/O robber trench : dark brown-orange clay-silt with mortar			0.68	
1621	Layer	Grey-brown silt-clay: dark earth deposit			0.7	MC1-C2
1622	Fill	F/O modern service: orange sands				
1623	Cut	Cut for modern services				
1624	Fill	Robber trench fill: brown-orange clay-silt with mortar				
1625	Cut	Robber trench cut				
1626	Layer	Grey-brown silt-clay: dark earth deposit.				

Trench 17

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1700	Layer	Modern black tarmacadam surface			0.1	
1701	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.17	C3-C4
1702	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.2	
1703	Layer	?pit or ditch fill: grey-brown clay-silt			1.2	MED
1704	Layer	Yellow-brown clay-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.3	
1705	Layer	Grey-brown clay-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			>1.2	LC1-C2
1706	Cut	Modern service trench		2.6	>2.32	
1707	Fill	Fill of 1707: concrete-capped ?sewer pipe and modern infill		2.6	>2.32	
1708	Layer	Dark brown clay-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.75	C12-C13
1709	Layer	Grey-brown clay-silt; ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.12	
1710	Layer	Dark brown silt-clay: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.2	C3-C4
1711	Layer	Yellow-brown sand-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.2	RB
1712	Layer	Dark brown clay-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.21	RB
1713	Layer	Yellow-grey-brown sand-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.1	
1714	Layer	Dark brown clay-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.1	RB
1715	Layer	Mid brown clay-silt: ?infill of Civil War ditch fill, intercutting pits or garden soil			0.2	C12-14
1716	Cut	Modern service trench: - aligned.		0.8		
1717	Layer	Modern infill of service pipe			0.15	
1718	Layer	Modern infill of sewer trench: mixed fragmentary brick and fragmentary limestone.			0.45	
1719	Layer	Concrete capping of ?sewer trench			0.2	
1720	Layer	?natural geological substrate: orange gravels noted at limit of augering (3.7m bpgl)				

Trench 18

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1800	Layer	Modern black tarmacadam surface			0.15	
1801	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.7	
1802	Layer	Modern grey silt deposit			0.4	
1803	Layer	Modern made ground/? External ditch infill: orange-grey sand-silt with fragmentary brick and limestone			0.5	C19
1804	Layer	Modern made ground/? External ditch infill: red-brown silt-clay with fragmentary limestone			0.2	
1805		UNUSED				
1806		UNUSED				
1807	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.25	LC1-C2
1808	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: yellow-brown sand and fragmentary limestone	>1.5	>1.5	0.1	
1809	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: green-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>0.4	0.08	
1810	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: green clay	>1.5	>0.5		
1811	Fill	F/O construction cut 1815: grey-brown sand-clay		0.32	>0.45	
1812	Structure	Limestone pieces forming inner core of Roman town wall, typically 0.3m x 0.2m x 0.2m in size.	>1.5	>0.4		
1813	Structure	Modern wall footing set on Roman town wall: limestone fragments and modern brick courses with hard pink-grey mortar.	>1.5	0.75	0.5	
1814	Layer	Limestone blocks forming outer face of Roman town wall, up to 0.7m x 0.45m in size.	>1.5	1.25	>0.95	
1815	Cut	Roman wall construction cut	>1.5	1.25		

Trench 19

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
1900	Layer	Modern black tarmacadam surface			0.1	
1901	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.3	
1902	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.2	
1903	Fill	F/O pit 1904: grey-brown sand-silt	0.58	0.32	0.22	C2+
1904	Cut	Pit: possible robber cut.	2.1	0.2		
1905	Fill	F/O linear cut 1906: green-brown sand-silt	1.55	1.2	0.6	RB
1906	Cut	Linear cut: E/W-aligned.	1.55	1.2	0.6	
1907	Fill	F/O ?modern drain cut 1908: grey-brown sand-silt		0.8	>1.2	C2-C4
1908	Cut	Modern ?drain cut		0.8	>1.2	
1909	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1904: green-brown sand	>1.55	1.24	0.12	LC1-EMC2
1910	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: grey-pink clay-silt			0.26	
1911	Fill	f/O ?robber cut 1912: grey-green sand-silt		>0.5	0.7	
1912	Cut	?robber cut		>0.5	0.7	
1913	Layer	F/O robber cut 1914: grey-brown stony clay-silt	>3	>1.1	0.76	C3-C4
1914	Cut	NW/SE-aligned linear cut: ?robber trench	>3	>1.1	0.76	
1915	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: orange-brown silt-sand	>2	>1	0.3	
1916	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: grey-green to orange-brown silt-sand	>0.4		0.5	
1917	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1904: yellow-grey stony sand	0.78		0.24	
1918	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1904: yellow-grey stony sand	1.46	0.7	0.18	RB
1919	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1904: yellow-grey stony sand	1.46	0.6	0.24	
1920	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: orange sand	0.65	1.2	0.4	

1921	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: grey-brown silt	0.92		0.2	
1922	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: pink-grey silt	0.5	0.1	0.06	
1923	Fill	F/O robber trench 1924: grey-brown clay-silt	2.5		1.1	C3-C4
1924	Cut	Robber trench	2.5		1.1	
1925	Layer	F/O robber trench 1904: grey-brown clay-silt	0.8		0.16	
1926	Layer	Green-brown silt: possible garden soil/dark earth accumulation or upper fill of robber trench 1904	1.8	1.7	0.76	MLC2
1927	Layer	Green-brown silt: possible garden soil/dark earth accumulation or upper fill of robber trench 1904	1.9	1.55	0.86	MLC2+
1928	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1912: mid-brown silt-sand	>1.4	1.1	>0.4	C2-C£
1929	Fill	F/O robber trench 1930: brown silt-sand	>1.4	>0.22	>0.75	C3
1930	Cut	NE/SW-aligned robber trench	>1.4	>0.22	>0.75	
1931	Layer	f/O ?robber cut 1912: white mortar and fragmentary limestone	>1.4	>1.2	>0.3	
1932	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: green-brown silt-sand	>1.2	>1.3	>0.3	
1933	Layer	Grey-green sand-silt: possible garden soil/dark earth accumulation		>0.5	0.5	
1934	Fill	F/O pit 1935: grey-brown clay-silt with abundant fragmentary limestone	1.4	>0.5	>0.5	RB
1935	Cut	Pit: circular with steep sides.	1.4	>0.5	>0.5	
1936	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1912: mid-brown silt-sand	1.66	0.4	0.5	MLC3
1937	Layer	F/O ?robber cut 1912: yellow-brown silt-sand	0.8	1.08	0.18	
1938	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: grey-green sand- silt		0.7	0.4	C3-C4?
1939	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: orange-yellow sand- silt		0.18	0.16	
1940	Layer	Dump deposit: yellow crushed limestone	>0.5	>0.3	0.2	

Trench 20

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
20000	Layer	Modern tarmacadam surface			0.1	
20001	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.25	
20002	Layer	Modern made ground: black-brown clay-silt			0.2	
20003	Layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay: ?dark earth or garden soil				
20004	Layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay: ?dark earth or garden soil				
20005	Layer	?former land surface: light grey-brown silt-clay			0.15	C2
20006	Layer	Natural geological substrate:				
20007	Cut	Ditch: E/W-aligned with u-shaped profile	>2	0.64	0.3	
20008	Fill	F/O ditch 20007: brown-grey silt-clay	>2	0.64	0.3	RB
20009	Cut	Ditch: E/W-aligned with u-shaped profile	>2	0.52	>0.4	
20010	Fill	F/O ditch 20007: brown-grey silt-clay	>2	0.52	>0.4	C2-C3
20011	Fill	F/O ditch 20007: brown-grey silt-clay	>2	0.52	0.2	
20012	Cut	Pit: irregular.	>1.7	>1.5	0.52	
20013	Fill	F/O pit 20012:	>1.7	>1.5	0.52	
20014	Fill	F/O pit 20014: grey-brown silt-clay			0.2	
20015	Fill	F/O pit 20014: green grey-brown silt-clay			0.2	RB
20016	Fill	F/O pit 20017: dark blue-grey clay	6.6	1.2	>1.06	C12-C13
20017	Cut	Pit: linear	6.6	1.2	>1.06	
20018	Wall	N/S-aligned modern wall		0.6		

Trench 21

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
21000	Layer	Modern black tarmacadam surface			0.1	

21001	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.2	
21002	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit			0.2	
21003	Layer	Modern hardcore deposit: grey clay-silt with fragmentary limestone and brick			0.15	C15+
21004	Layer	Dark grey-black clay-silt: dark earth.			1.5	C12-C13
21005	Layer	Roman floor surface: dark orange gravels and crushed limestone			>0.2	
21006	Cut	Robber trench : N/S-aligned, not excavated.			>0.2	
21007	Fill	F/O robber trench 21006: black clay-silt			>0.2	
21008	Cut	Modern service trench		>0.65		
21009	Fill	F/O service trench 21008 containing plastic ?cable duct		>0.65		

Test-pit M

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
M001	Layer	Turf and topsoil: brown silty sand			0.3	
M002	Layer	Soil horizon: dark grey sandy-silt			1.1	
M003	Layer	Graveyard soil?: dark grey brown sandy silt containing fragments of human bone			>0.1	C2-C3

Test-pit N

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
N000	Layer	Concrete surface			0.08	
N001	Layer	Levelling layer: sandy gravel			0.27	
N002	Layer	Soil horizon: dark brown silty-clay			0.3	
N003	Layer	'Dark earth': dark brown silty-clay			1.56	
N004	Layer	'Dark earth': mid grey brown silty-clay			0.16	
N005	Layer	Natural substrate: dark yellow sandy-clay			>0.14	
N006	Cut	Ditch? Aligned NE/SW		1.17	0.3	
N007	Fill	F/O N006: light grey clay silt		1.17	0.3	C16-C17
N008	Layer	Natural substrate: light grey-yellow clay sand			>0.04	

Test-pit P

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
P000	Layer	Concrete paving slabs			0.06	
P001	Layer	Bedding layer: type 1 stone			0.24	
P002	Layer	Original ground level: pink white concrete			0.06	
P003	Layer	Bedding layer for P002: type 1 stone			0.08	
P004	Layer	Hardcore: crushed red brick, gravel and stone			0.28	
P005	Layer	Levelling: dark brown silty clay			0.07	
P006	Layer	'Dark earth'?: dark brown silty clay			0.42	
P007	Layer	'Dark earth'?: mid brown silty clay			0.3	
P008	Cut	Construction cut for modern brick structure			0.3	
P009	Masonry	Red brick structure: drain?			0.26	
P010	Fill	Backfill of P008: type 1 stone			0.3	
P011	Fill	Concrete bedding for P009			0.06	
P012	Layer	Natural substrate: light grey-yellow clay			0.12	

Test-pit Q

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
Q001	Layer	Parquet flooring			0.02	
Q002	Layer	Concrete bedding for Q001			0.17	
Q003	Layer	Hardcore levelling for Q001			0.02	
Q004	Layer	Make-up: dark brown clay silt			0.38	
Q005	Layer	Make-up: light brown clay silt with red brick fragments			0.5	
Q006	Layer	Make-up: dark brown clay silt with red brick fragments			0.65	
Q007	Layer	'Dark earth': light brown clay silt			>1.2	RB

Test-pit S

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
S4001	Layer	Clay sand bedding for existing turf			0.12	
S4002	Layer	Topsoil			0.2	
S4003	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: re-deposited topsoil mixed with abundant modern cbm			0.86	
S4004	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: mixed yellow brown silty sand with abundant cbm and mortar fragments			>0.48	

Test-pit T

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
T301	Layer	Existing topsoil			0.18	
T302	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: re-deposited topsoil mixed with abundant stone and brick rubble			0.64	
T303	Fill	Mixed clay backfill of construction cut T310				
T304	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: mid grey sandy clay with frequent stone and mortar fragments			0.5	
T305	Layer	Buried topsoil: dark brown grey silty clay			>0.34	
T306	Wall	Brick wall: irregular stretcher bond	>2	>0.22	>1.5	
T307	Wall	Stone wall footing	>0.8	>0.4	0.5	
T308	Cut	Construction cut for wall T307	>0.8	0.5	0.55	
T309	Fill	Clay backfill of T308				
T310	Cut	Construction cut for wall T306	>2	1.2	>0.9	

Test-pit U

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
U101	Layer	Existing topsoil			0.32	C19+
U102	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: mid grey brown clay silt with occasional mortar inclusions			0.16	
U103	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: blue grey clay with sparse mortar inclusions			0.54	C18-19
U104	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent CBM fragments			>0.44	C18+

Test-pit V

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
V500	Layer	Existing topsoil			0.35	
V501	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: mixed topsoil and stone and brick rubble			c0.4	
V502	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: mid brown grey sand with 40% brick, tile, slate and concrete			>0.9	

Test-pit W

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
W200	Layer	Existing topsoil			0.14	
W201	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: brown grey sandy silt with frequent modern CBM			0.24	
W202	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: yellow brown silty sand with frequent modern CBM			0.42	
W203	Layer	Levelling layer/dumped deposit: re-deposited topsoil mixed with frequent CBM and stone rubble			0.24	LC18-C19+
W204	Layer	Orange yellow mortar surface butting wall W205			0.15	Med / pmed
W205	Wall	Brick wall	>1	>0.3	1.1	
W206	Fill	Backfill of construction cut W207				
W207	Cut	Construction cut for wall W205	>1	0.38	1.1	
W208	Layer	Buried topsoil: mid grey brown clay silt			>0.43	C18-C19

Service Investigation Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
S101	Layer	Tarmac car park surface			0.05	
S102	Cut	Service trench			1.5	
S103	Fill	F/O 102: modern backfill			1.5	
S104	Layer	Make-up for car park surface: yellow gravel			0.15	
S105	Layer	'dark earth'/ garden soil			>1.1	

Service Investigation Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
S201	Layer	Tarmac car park surface			0.1	
S202	Cut	Service trench			0.6	
S203	Fill	F/O 202: modern backfill			0.6	
S204	Layer	Make-up for car park surface: yellow gravel			0.6	

Service Investigation Trench 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
S301	Layer	Tarmac car park surface			0.1	
S302	Layer	Make-up: grey brown clay and gravel			0.35	
S303	Layer	'dark earth'			>0.45	
S304	Cut	Service trench			>0.8	
S305	Fill	F/O 304: modern backfill. Cables at 0.8m			>0.8	

Service Investigation Trench 4

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
S401	Layer	Modern tarmacadam			0.1	
S402	Fill	Fill of modern service trench, containing 4 electric cables			0.9	

Service Investigation Trench 5

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
S500	Layer	Modern concrete surface			0.12	
S501	Layer	Modern tarmacadam surface			0.27	
S502	Cut	Modern service trench		>0.8	>0.68	
S503	Fill	Fill of 502: electricity cable		>0.8	>0.68	
S504	Layer	Electricity cable capping-tiles and cable		0.25		
S505	Cut	Modern service trench		0.6		
S506	Fill	Fill of 505: electricity cable		0.6		
S507	Fill	Fill of 505: modern infill deposit		0.6		
S508	Cut	Modern service trench		1.8	0.95	
S509	Fill	Fill of 505: electricity cables within ceramic ducts		0.5		
S510	Fill	Fill of 508: modern infill deposit		1.7	0.95	
S511	Cut	Modern service trench		>0.8	0.45	
S512	Fill	Fill of 511: ?gas pipe		0.2	0.45	
S513	Fill	Fill of 511: modern infill deposit		>0.8	0.45	
S514	Cut	Modern service trench		0.25		
S515	Fill	Fill of 514: pipe		0.1		
S516	Fill	Fill of 514: modern infill deposit		0.25		
S517	Cut	Modern service trench		>1		
S518	Fill	Fill of 517: Modern concrete ?sewer capping		>1	>0.6	
S519	Fill	Fill of 517: modern infill deposit		>1	1.29	
S520		UNUSED				
S521	Layer	Roman rampart deposit: orange-brown gritty sand-clay			>0.3	
S522	Layer	Roman wall core: two courses NW/SE-aligned limestone pieces (0.3m x 0.3m x 0.2m) within orange sand-clay matrix	>0.4	>0.4	>0.4	
S523	Structure	Roman limestone block wall courses: ashlar blocks typically 0.7-0.9m long x 0.4m high.		1.45		
S524	layer	Modern bedding layer for pipes 509				
S525	Cut	Roman wall construction cut:		1		
S526	Fill	Fill of 525: grey-orange gritty sand-clay		1		
S527	Deposit	Modern infill: mixed rubble and clay soil with brick and tarmac inclusions				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
003	Rom. pottery	SVW	5	37	C2-C3
007	Rom. pottery	SVW, GWf, DOR BB	6	233	C16-C17
	Post-med pottery	MERIDA	1	83	
1403	CBM	brick/tile, imbrex, tile, brick, misc	20	1861	C3-C4
	Fe	nail	1	8	
	Animal bone	cattle; sheep/goat, sheep-sized; sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	15	180	
	Stone	5 x sandstone tiles, 1 x limestone poss unworked	6	1012	
	Tessera	blue lias	1	28	
	Wall plaster	cream with red patches	1	46	
	Rom. pottery	GW, DOR BB	10	188	
	Fe	nail	1	16	
1404	CBM	misc	20	556	C13-C14
	Stone	sandstone tile	1	21	
	Med. pottery	MALV, HAM GR, COTS	5	140	
	Rom. pottery	GW, DOR BB1, MICA, LOC CC, GAL AM	35	103	
	Animal bone	dog (complete femur), pig, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered, weathered	11	116	
	Shell	Oyster	5	100	
	Fe	nails	4	70	
1404	Wall plaster	dark red with yellow/gold band	1	32	RB
1406	Fe	nail	1	14	-
1409	Wall plaster	dark red, pink	2	136	C11-C13
	Med. pottery		3	18	
	CBM	imbrex, misc	32	915	
	Charcoal		2	2	
	Shell	Oyster	6	86	
	Coal		6	17	
	Stone	poss tile frag	1	8	
	Rom. pottery	MAL REA, DOR BB1, GW, OXF RS, LOC CC, OXID, SVW	26	421	
	Slag	undiag. ironworking slag	4	173	
	Animal bone	cattle, sheep/goat, chicken, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered, subadult cattle, juvenile sheep	35	333	
Fish Bone	unidentified	1	2		
1411	Wall plaster	pink, pink with dark red	15	145	RB
	CBM	tegula, misc	7	401	
1414	Glass	vessel glass, clear	1	4	RB
1415	CBM	imbrex, misc	9	143	RB
1421	Wall plaster	red	2	38	C16-C18
	Animal bone	sheep-sized	1	6	
	CBM	misc	1	2	
	Wall plaster	green and dark red	1	12	
	Post-med pottery	AK GRE	1	24	
	Rom. pottery	DOR BB, MIC GW	4	85	
1422	Animal bone	cow-sized	1	10	C12-C13+
	Rom. pottery	GW, SAM SG	2	21	
	Med. pottery	MALV	2	12	
	CBM	tile, misc, imbrex	3	307	
1424	bone	worked bone pin	1	1	C3-C4
	Animal bone	cattle, cow-sized; butchered; sheep-sized; butchered sheep/goat, pig	21	182	
	CBM	imbrex, misc	12	1054	
	Rom. pottery	DOR BB, DPL, BR.CC	12	225	
1425	CBM	tegula, imbrex, misc	15	908	

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
	Roman pot	DOR BB1, MIC GW, WH	6	75	C3-C4
	Fe	bent nail	1	20	
	Animal bone	cattle, chicken; cow-sized, butchered and gnawed	15	183	
1428	CBM	misc	1	3	RB
1429	CBM	imbrex, tile	10	1082	LC3-C4
	Roman pot	OXF RS	1	14	
	Animal bone	cattle; butchered	1	24	
1501	Animal bone	sheep-sized	1	3	RB
	Wall Plaster	red	7	93	
	Tessera	cbm, small limestone	75	1308	
1506	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag	6	1463	C2-C4
	Animal bone	cattle, sheep, cow-sized; butchered	42	525	
	CBM	tegula, misc, tile with comb marks	18	715	
	Roman pot	SVW, OXF RSm, DOR BB1, WHf, GWf	9	100	
	fired clay	misc	1	4	
1508	Animal bone	cattle, sheep-sized; cattle bone with pathology	8	36	RB
	CBM	misc, imbrex, combed brick/tile	6	905	
	Stone	sandstone tile	1	56	
	Mortar		1	154	
	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag	17	1296	
1510	Wall Plaster	pink and white	3	63	
	Roman pot	SVW, DOR BB1, BBim	7	94	LC3-C4
	Animal bone	pig, cow-sized, sheep-sized	8	68	
	CBM	tile, misc	4	97	
	Mortar		1	61	
	Tessera	cbm, blue lias	8	120	
	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag, two pieces with furnace lining attached	9	424	
	Stone	sandstone tile	3	229	
1512	Stone	sandstone tile	2	325	RB
	Roman pot	GW	2	4	
	Wall Plaster	pink, red, dark red and white	34	500	
	CBM	tile	1	179	
1518	Rom. pottery	GW	1	6	RB
	Slag	hearth bottom	1	606	
	Animal bone	horse, cattle; cattle bone with pathology	3	297	
	CBM	brick, tegula, tile, misc	11	1222	
	CBM	tegula with comb marks	1	178	
	Stone	fire cracked/weathered stone?	1	115	
	Animal bone	cattle, pig, cow-sized, butchered, sub-adult cattle	36	930	
1519	Animal bone	cattle, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered, gnawed by dog	5	62	RB
	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag, slag with furnace lining attached	4	30	
	Animal bone	cattle, shep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	11	153	
	CBM	tegula	1	141	
1521	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag	3	417	RB
	Glass	Vessel, pale green	1	1	
	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag, one piece with tuyère hole	11	2051	
	CBM	misc, tile with fe staining	3	475	
	Animal bone	cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	4	46	
1526	CBM	misc	3	34	RB
	Roman pot	GW	1	11	
	Wall plaster	red	2	11	
1527	Tessera	cbm	4	76	RB
	Roman pot	GW	3	26	
1528	Tessera	cbm	17	290	RB
1533	CBM	imbrex, misc	3	107	RB
	Animal bone	chicken	1	1	
	Tessera	cbm	2	46	
	Wall plaster	green with dark orange	1	28	
1534	Fe	obj or nail shaft?	1	14	RB
	Animal bone	pig, cow-sized; sub-adult pig	6	69	
	Roman pot	DOR BB, MICA	2	16	

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
	CBM	misc	1	27	
1538 <2>	Animal bone Coal slag Magnetic material Rom. pottery CBM	Unid. indeterminate ironworking slag CG BS	- - - - 1	1 10.8 26.8 63 1 0.6	RB
1540	Wall Plaster Stone Rom. pottery CBM Tessera Shell	red, dark red sandstone tile, misc Sam misc, tile, brick, tegula blue Lias Oyster	3 3 1 16 12 1	73 85 1 701 252 21	RB
1543	Wall plaster	dark red	1	15	
1543	Stone Roman pot CBM Slag Coal Animal bone	sandstone tile SVW, DOR BB1, GW, BBim, OXF RS misc vitrified furnace lining, indeterminate ironworking slag cattle, sheep/goat, pig, cow-sized, sheep-sized	6 4 5 2 4 28	690 37 141 20 9 346	LC3-C4
1545	Fe Animal bone Coal Stone Slag Rom. pottery CBM	nail x 4, strip with nail cow-sized, sheep-sized sandstone tile indeterminate ironworking slag; slag with hearth/furnace lining attached OXF PA misc, box flue; imbrex	5 6 6 2 30 4 4	115 21 3 360 1117 66 226	LC3-C4
1546	Stone CBM Wall Plaster Rom. pottery	sandstone tile misc red, red with yellow/gold band GW	4 10 11 1	200 176 67 7	RB
1548	Shell CBM Fe Fish bone Animal bone Rom. pottery	Oyster; mussel; Land snail imbrex, misc, brick nail shaft; prob nail shaft unid sheep/goat, pig, chicken, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered, infant pig; cattle, weathered GWf	 2 1 38 2	 14 1 328 1	RB
1551 <3>	Animal bone Fish scale slag Magnetic CBM Fe slag Rom. pottery	Unid Includes smithing slag SVW (abr.)	- present - - - - 1	1.2 - 405 137 1 1.6 340 2	RB+
1552 <4>	Charred seeds Animal bone slag CBM mortar Magnetic slag	 Includes smithing slag 	- - - - - -	0.5 1.4 201 7 4 386 273	
1553 <5>	Animal bone Fish scale Char. seeds slag Magnetic CBM	 	- - - - -	2 0.5 1 324 212 4.6	

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
	Fe slag		-	222	
1567	CBM	tegula	2	236	RB
	Rom. pottery	SVW	1	90	
	Animal bone	cow-sized	1	20	
1606	Fe	nail shaft	1	9	C14+
	Animal bone	sheep-sized; sub-adult	1	31	
	CBM	Med ridge tile, misc, pmed flat tile	4	387	
1607	Animal bone	sheep/goat, cow-sized	2	16	C12-C13+
	Med. pottery	MALV	1	32	
	Stone	sandstone tile	1	32	
	CBM	misc	3	52	
1613	Rom. pottery	SAM	0	0	RB
	CBM	misc	3	27	
1621	Rom. pottery	OXws	1	9	MC1-C2
	CBM	tile	2	80	
	Animal bone	cow-sized; butchered, weathered	2	64	
1702	Roman pot	NF CC, OXID	2	38	C3-C4
1703	Med. pottery	COTS, MINETY, WORCS GLAZ	7	83	MED
	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, GW, RB SH, LOC CC, OX WHm	15	174	
	Stone	sandstone tile	2	24	
	CBM	imbrex, brick, misc	13	449	
	Animal bone	cattle, pig, cow-sized, chicken-sized; butchered	14	111	
1704	Fe	lumps	2	111	
1705	Rom. pottery	GW, DOR BB1, SAM	8	127	LC1-C2
	Tessera	blue lias	1	23	
	CBM	brick, scored tile, tegula, imbrex, misc	16	925	
	Fe	lump	1	60	
	Animal bone	horse cattle, sheep/goat, cow-sized; butchered	6	430	
	Shell	Land snail, Oyster, Poss periwinkle	4	11	
	Stone	sandstone tile	1	84	
	Fe	strip	1	7	
	1708	CBM	tegula, misc	2	
Rom. pottery		DOR BB1	1	5	
Med. pottery		MALV ?	1	16	
1710	Rom. Pottery	DOR BB1	1	13	C3-C4
1711	Rom. pottery	SVW	1	8	RB
	CBM	tile with comb marks	1	139	
1712	Rom. pottery	OXID; DOR BB1	8	91	RB
	CBM	tegula	1	192	
	Animal bone	sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized	9	38	
	Shell	Oyster	2	6	
1714	Rom. pottery	SAM	1	3	RB
	Fe	nail	1	7	
	CBM	imbrex	1	94	
1715	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1	5	35	C12-C14
	Med. pottery	MALV	1	5	
	Fe	nail, 2 x obj	3	72	
	Animal bone	cattle, cow-sized; butchery gnawed by dog	14	242	
1803	CBM	misc	2	6	C19
	Modern pot	REF WH, BL GLZ, REF WHtp	6	56	
	Shell	Oyster	1	13	
	Glass	window glass	1	2	
	Stone	slate	1	10	
1807	Animal bone	cattle	2	18	
1808	Rom. pottery	MICA	1	17	LC1-C2
1902	CBM	misc, imbrex, brick	6	675	RB
1903	Rom. Pottery	GW, SVW, BB1, WS	21	141	C2+
	CBM	brick, misc	7	217	
	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag	16	169	
	Clinker		1	4	
	Animal bone	cattle, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	13	87	
	Charcoal		1	1	
1905	Rom. pottery	GW, SAM	2	18	RB

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
	CBM	tile	1	81	
	Slag	indeterminate ironworking slag	4	93	
	Animal bone	cow-sized	1	36	
1907	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, OXID, LOC CC, SVW	5	51	C2-C4
	Animal bone	cow-sized	2	18	
1909	Animal bone	cow-sized	1	4	RB
	Rom. pottery	SAM, OXws, DOR BB1, SAM SG, WH, BAT AM	42	718	EMC2
1911	Tessera	blue lias	2	50	RB
	Glass	vessel, natural green	1	4	
	mortar		1	6	
	Wall plaster	white, dark red, red	5	52	
	Fe	nail shaft	1	17	
	CBM	tegula, tile, misc, one fragment with part of stamp	33	789	
	Animal bone	sheep, sheep/goat, chicken, cow-sized, sheep-sized, fish; butchered, infant sheep/goat	30	137	
	Shell	Oyster, mussel, Land snail	9	185	
	Charcoal		2	2	
1913	Rom. pottery	BB IM, LOC CC, SVW, SAM, FWW, OX WHm, GAL AM, MOS KER	152	1863	C3-C4
	Tessera	blue lias	3	3605	
	CBM	tegula, imbrex, brick, misc, tile, combed tile	91	41	
	Wall plaster	red, pale red, cream, yellow/brown	5	32	
	fired clay		1	2	
	Stone	limestone roof tile with peg hole, sandstone tile sandstone, poss tile frag, possible whetstone	4	1598	
	Slag	tap slag	1	3	
	Fe	nail x 2, joined hobnails, 3 pieces of obj (bent strip form), nails, unident obj	13	200	
	Glass	Vessel, natural green	1	1	
	Coal		3	8	
	Animal bone	horse, cattle, sheep/goat, pig, dog, rabbit/hare, goose, chicken, cow-sized, sheep-sized, small mammal, chicken-sized; butchered, weathered, sub-adult pig, juvenile pig, juvenile sheep, juv dog	353	3624	
	Shell	Oyster, mussel, Scallop (?), Land snail	65	1314	
	Charcoal		2	1	
1916	Animal bone	horse, cattle, pig, cow-sized, sheep-sized; juvenile cattle	15	373	
1918	Rom. pottery	GW	1	113	RB
1923	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, SVW	4	104	C3-C4
	CBM	misc	3	68	
	Animal bone	cattle, sheep/goat	4	39	
	Charcoal		2	1	
1926	Rom. pottery	BB1, SVW	39	561	MLC2
	Tessera	cbm	1	30	
	CBM	tile, vitrified brick (pmed?), misc	3	1436	
	CuA Obj	strip attached to stone	2	18	
	Animal bone	sheep, pig	2	10	
	Shell	Oyster	1	71	
1927	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, GL M	12	170	C2+
	CBM	imbrex, tegula, brick, late med tile, misc	10	1602	
	mortar		1	21	
	Coal		15	65	
	Animal bone	cattle, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	5	139	
	Shell	Oyster	1	31	
1928	Rom. pottery	SVW, DOR BB1	8	162	C2-C3
	Tessera	cbm	1	28	
	CBM	imbrex, tile, misc	3	98	
	Animal bone	pig, cow-sized; sub-adult and juvenile pig	15	98	
1929	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, SVW, SAM	16	287	C3
	Tessera	blue lias	1	17	
	Wall plaster	pale orange with dark red, pale red, red with white flecks	6	54	
	Fe	nail, v large nail?	3	80	
	CBM	imbrex, tegula, misc	17	1691	

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
	Clay Pipe		1	3	
	Worked bone	needle	1	2	
	Animal bone	cattle, sheep/goat, pig, goose, duck, cow-sized, sheep-sized, chicken-sized; butchered, gnawed juvenile pig	40	261	
	Shell	Oyster	11	111	
1934	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1	1	4	RB
	Stone	poss tile frag?	1	108	
	Fe	unident obj	1	12	
	Shell	Land snail	1	1	
1936	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, SAM	6	170	MLC3
	Animal bone	cow-sized, sheep-sized	2	38	
1938	Rom. pottery	MAL LS, SVW, GW, BB IM	6	58	C3-C4?
	Animal bone	cattle	1	8	
2103	Med. pottery	TUD GR	1	12	C15+
2104	Roman pot	DOR BB1	1	68	C12-C13
	Med. pottery	COTS	1	19	
	Tessera	blue lias	2	25	
2107	CBM	imbrex, tegula, misc	8	1082	RB
	Stone	sandstone tile, fire cracked/weathered stone?	10	1938	
	Animal bone	cow-sized; butchered, weathered	1	31	
20005	Rom. pottery	SVW, red slipped	3	39	C2
20008	Rom. pottery	GW	5	78	RB
	CBM	tegula, misc	3	247	
	Animal bone	cattle, pig, cow-sized, sheep-sized; butchered	8	313	
20010	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1, SAM, BAT AM	4	48	C2-C3
	CBM	misc	2	15	
	Animal bone	sheep, sheep-sized	3	26	
20013	Animal bone	sheep, cow-sized; butchered, gnawed by dog	5	107	-
20015	Rom. pottery	GW, SVW	3	31	RB
	Stone	burnt stone	1	64	
	Animal bone	sheep/goat	1	12	
20016	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1	1	1	C12-C13
	med. pottery	MALV	1	9	
	CBM	med glazed tile, tile, misc	7	508	
	Wood	dried out	2	1	
20016 <1>	charcoal	Includes some large fragments	-	1.9	Med?
	Charred seeds	Bread wheat?	-	0.7	
	Animal bone	Unid; Some burnt	-	19.2	
	Fish bone	unid	-	0.4	
	Shell	Oyster, land snail	-	26.1	
	Coal		-	1.2	
	Magnetic material				
	Med. pottery	MALV?	1	1	
	Rom. pottery	SVW, GW; LNV CC; DOR BB1; SAM	14	56	
	CBM		-	4.7	
	fe		-	10	
M003	Rom. pottery	SVW	5	37	C2-C3
	Shell	Oyster	1	1	
	Human bone	Disarticulated, adult	29	189	
	Animal bone	Cow-sized	1	20	
N07	Rom. pottery	SVW, GWf	5	221	C16-C17
	Post-med pot	Merida	1	83	
	CBM	tegula, tile, misc, brick	6	718	
	Glass	Vessel, natural green	1	15	
	Animal bone	cattle, sheep/goat, pig, cow-sized; gnawed by dog	9	434	
	Shell	Oyster	1	1	
Q006	CBM	tegula, misc	3	184	RB
	Animal bone	pig, cow-sized	2	57	
Q007	Rom. pottery	DOR BB1	1	12	RB
	Stone	sandstone tile	1	224	
	CBM	misc, tile,	6	405	

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight	Spot date
	Shell	Oyster	1	26	
	Animal bone	cattle, cow-sized; butchered, weathered, sub-adult cattle	20	909	
Tr 16 u/s	Rom. pottery	GW, SAM	3	24	RB
	Stone	sandstone tile	1	50	
	CBM	tile	1	5	
	Clay Pipe	stem	1	7	
Tr 19 u/s	Rom. pottery	SVW	1	67	RB
u/s tr 20	Glass	Green, bottle (C19+)	2	268	Modern
	Animal bone	sheep/goat, cow-sized, sheep-sized; weathered	5	36	
	Modern pot	CHN	2	27	
	CBM	imbrex, misc, brick (pmed?), glazed tile misc	6	822	
	Coal		15	3	
	Clay Pipe	stem	1	11	
u/s	Rom. pottery	MAL REA, WH, DOR BB1, SAM, LOC CC, SVW	23	914	RB
	Wall plaster	pink with red, orange/red	2	28	
	CBM	brick	1	424	
	Tessera	small blue lias	1	6	
	Animal bone	dog, cattle, pig, chicken, cow-sized	7	65	
	Shell	Oyster	1	26	
U101	Modern pot	CHN	2	17	C19+
		Ceramic building material: misc fragment	1	38	
U103	CBM	brick fragment (C18-C19); misc fragment	2	74	C18-C19
	Roman pot	SVW (grogged variant); abraded	1	54	
U104	CBM	Roman brick; pantile	1	557	C18+
W203	CBM	misc. tile	2	120	LC18-C19+
	Pmed/modern pot	misc. glazed earthenware; CHN	2	19	
	Animal bone	sheep-sized	1	38	
W204	Stone	limestone roofing tile	4	799	Med/Pmed
W208	Pmed/modern pot	BL GLZ	1	19	C18-C19
	Roman pot	SVW	1	13	
	Animal bone	cow-sized; sheep-sized	6	335	
	Stone	limestone roofing tile	1	163	
	Coal		1	2	

Table 2: Concordance of pottery types

Period	Type	Description	Gloucester TF	Date
Roman	SVW	Severn Valley ware	TF11b	MC1-C4
	MICA	Mica-dusted wares	TF3	LC1-C2
	MAL REA	Malvernian hand made (rock-temp.)	TF18	C1-C2
	MAL REB	Malvernian hand made (ls temp.)	TF18	C1
	MIC GW	Micaceous greyware	TF5	C3-C4
	GW/GWf	Grey wares (coarse and finer)	TF26	MC1-C4
	OX ws	White-slipped flagon fabric	TF7	MC1-C2
	OXID	Oxidised ware	TF20	MC1-C4
	BBim	Late Black-Burnished imitation	TF11c	LC3-C4
	GL M	Gloucester mortaria	TF9Bi	C2
	LOC CC	Local or North-Wilts colour-coated ware	TF12	C2-C4
	DOR BB1	Dorset Black-Burnished ware	TF4	C2-C4
	WH/WHf	Whiteware	TF20	MC1-C4
	OXF RS	Oxford red-slipped	TF12A	LC3-C4
	OXF RSm	Oxford red-slipped mortaria	TF9X	LC3-C4
	OXF PA	Oxford parchment ware	TF1A	LC3-C4
	OX WHm	Oxford white mortaria	TF9W	C2-C4
	RB SH	Roman (Midlands) shell-tempered	TF22	C4
	CG BS	Central Gaulish black-slipped	TF12	MC2-EC3
	MOS KER	'Moselkeramik' black-slipped	TF12	MC2-EC3
	NF CC	New Forest colour-coated	TF12C	MC3-C4
	LVN CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated	TF12	MC2-C4
	SAM	Samian (South/Central/East) Gaulish	TF8	MC1-MC3
	BAT AM	Baetican (south Spanish, Ds20) amph	TF10	MC1-MC3
	GAL AM	Gaulish flat-based amphorae	TF10	MC1-MC3
	Medieval	COTS	Oolitic-limestone tempered	TF41
WORCS		Worcester glazed sandy	TF90	C13-C14
MALV		Malvern Chase unglazed	TF40	C12-C14
Minety		Minety type ware	TF44	C12-C15
HAM GR		Ham Green glazed ware	TF53	MC12-LC13
TUD GR	Tudor Green	TF65	C15	
Post-med/ modern	MALV RE	Malvern Chase redware	TF52	C15-C17
	AK GRE	Ashton Keynes earthenware	TF80	C16-C18
	MERIDA	Iberian red micaceous	TF107	C15-C17
	BL GLZ	Black-glazed (Staffordshire?)	TF75	C18+
	REF WH	Refined whitewares	TF69	LC18-C19+
REF WHtp	Refined whitewares (transfer-printed)	TF69	LC18-C19+	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Samples were taken from five deposits with the aim of ascertaining the use of three industrial deposits (1551, 1552 and 1553) thought to have been associated with iron working and two pits 1539 and 20015 of unknown function (Table 1).

Samples were taken using 10 litre sealable plastic tubs and transported to the CA offices for processing. All of the samples were processed for the purpose of this assessment. The processing was by means of a recycled water flotation system utilising sieves of 500 and 200µm for the flot and a 0.5mm mesh for the residue. These sieve fractions were chosen in order to make sure all microscopic metallurgical residues were retained. Residues and flots were dried in a low temperature drying cabinet. Flots were scanned, weighed and bagged up.

The dried residues from samples 1 and 2 were sorted on 10mm, 2mm, 1mm and 0.5mm sieves for any ecofacts or artefacts present in the residues. Only 50% of the material from sample 1 was sorted with the unsorted material being retained for future study. The method for industrial samples 3, 4 and 5 varied in that the 2mm sieve fraction had only the biological or geological material removed and remaining industrial residues bagged together. The method was adapted to efficiently deal with the large amount of industrial material present.

Sample 1 (from pit fill 20016) produced a wide variety of artefactual and ecofactual material including animal bone, charcoal, coal, seeds, pottery, CBM, glass and magnetic material. Sample 2 (from pit fill 1538) produced a narrower range of material including animal bone, coal, slag, magnetic material and CBM.

Samples 3, 4 and 5 (from industrial deposits 1551, 1552 and 1553 respectively) all produced microscopic industrial residues indicative of iron working. The large amount of flake hammerscale recovered as magnetic material is indicative of secondary smithing as discussed in the finds report (Appendix B) Animal bone and CBM were also present in all three samples.

Table C.1. Sample Concordance

Sample No	Context No	Vol (litres)	Flot weight (g)	Charcoal	Seed	Burnt Mammal	Large Mammal	Small Mammal	Fish Bone	Shell	Coal	Slag	Magnetic Material	Pottery	Fish Scale
1	20016	10	20	D	D	E	D	D	E	B	D		B	D	
2	1538	1	3				E				C	C	A	E	
3	1551	3	26		D	E	D					D	A	E	E
4	1552	3	12		E		D					D	A		
5	1553	3	36		D	E	D					D	A	E	E

Quantities A (<200), B (100-200), C (50-100), D (10-50), E (1-10)

Table 1. continued

Sample No	Context No	CBM	Mortar	Glass	Fe	2mm Industrial residue
1	20016	D		E	E	n/a
2	1538	E				n/a
3	1551	D			E	A
4	1552	D	D			B
5	1553	D			E	A

APPENDIX D: 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 site temporary benchmark relative to a site survey (ref. Hydrock plan CO9193-G005 dated 10/09/09) with a value of 18.035m AOD.

	Trench 14	Trench 15	Trench 16	Trench 17	Trench 18	Trench 19	Trench 20	Trench 21	SI Trench 5
Current ground level	0.00m (18.60m)	0.00m (18.6m)	0.00m (18.54m)	0.00m (18.65m)	0.00m (16.78-18)	0.00m (18.25m)	0.00m (15.84m)	0.00m (18.53m)	0.00m (18.05m)
Top of 'dark earth' deposits	0.45m (18.15m)	0.3m (18.29m)	1.0m (17.54m)	0.25m (18.4m)	-		0.48m (15.36m)	0.54m (17.99m)	-
Top of post-medieval walls	-	-	0.35m (18.19m)	-	0.46m (17.54m)	0.35m (17.90m)	-		-
Top of medieval and/or post-medieval pits	0.72m (17.63m)	0.87m (17.82m)	-			0.95m (17.3m)			-
Top of Roman deposits	1.2m (17.4m)	1.2m (17.4m)	1.7m (16.84m)			1.05m (17.2m)	1.18m (14.66m)	2.1m (16.43m)	0.9m (17.15m)
Top of Roman rampart	-	-	-	-	0.35 (17.65m)	1.05m (17.2m)	-		0.9m (17.15m)
Top of Roman town wall	-	-	-	-	0.48 (17.52m)		-		1.2m (16.85m) (blocks) 0.84m (17.21m) (core)
Base of medieval and/or post-medieval pits	1.0m (17.08m)	-	-	-					-
Top of natural	-	-	-	4.0m (14.65m)		-	1.38m (14.46m)		-
Limit of excavation	1.52m (17.08m)	2.05m (16.6m)	1.7m (16.84m)	3.0m (15.65m)	1.6m (15.90m)	2.1m (16.2m)	1.74m (14.1m)	2.2m (16.33m)	1.61m (16.44m)

	Test-pit L	Test-pit M	Test-pit N	Test-pit P	Trench Q	Trench R
Current ground level	Not excavated	0.00m (17.4m)	0.00m (15.97m)	0.00m (15.86m)	0.00m (18.8m)	Not excavated
Top of 'dark earth' deposits	-		0.62m (15.35m)	0.65m (15.21m)	0.39m (18.41m)	-
Top of Roman deposits	-	1.4m (16.0m)	1.0m (14.97m)	-	-	-
Top of natural	-		1.0m (14.97m)	1.4m (14.46m)	-	-
Limit of excavation	-	1.4m (16.0m)	1.3m (14.67m)	1.5m (14.36m)	3.12m (15.68m)	-

	Test-pit S	Test-pit T	Test-pit U	Test-pit V	Test-pit W
Current ground level	0.00m (16.75m)	0.00m (17.71m)	0.00m (17.35m)	0.00m (17.70m)	0.00m (16.58m)
Top of buried topsoil	n/a	1.36m (16.35m)	n/a	n/a	1.18m (15.40m)
Top of 'dark earth' deposits	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Top of post-medieval walls	n/a	0.18m (17.53m)	n/a	n/a	0.58m (16.00m)
Limit of excavation	1.62m (15.13m)	1.72m (15.99m)	1.48m (15.87m)	1.66m (16.04m)	1.62m (14.96m)

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

APPENDIX E: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS FROM GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS

GEOTECH INVESTIGATION REF.	MODERN DEPOSITS (m AOD)	UNDATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS ('MADE GROUND') (m AOD)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES (m AOD)	NATURAL GEOLOGICAL SUBSTRATE (m AOD)	LIMIT OF INVESTIGATION (m AOD/m below present ground level)
WS01	17.4-17.2	17.2-15.18		15.18-12.4	12.4 (5m bpgl)
WS01A	17.4-17.2	17.2-14.1		14.1-12.4	12.4 (5m bpgl)
WS02	15.8-15.2	15.2-14.6		14.6-10.8	10.8 (5m bpgl)
WS03	15.7-15.0	15.0-13.9		13.9-10.7	10.7 (5m bpgl)
WS04	15.3-15.23	15.23-14.1		14.1-11.3	11.3 (4m bpgl)
WS05	N/A				
WS06	15.5-15.0	15.0-13.1		13.1-10.5	10.5 (5m bpgl)
WS07	15.2-14.88	14.88-14		14-11.2	11.2 (4m bpgl)
WS08	15.3-14.9	14.9-13.3		13.3-10.3	10.3 (5m bpgl)
WS09	15.2-14.7	14.7-13.4		13.4-10.2	10.2 (5m bpgl)
WS10	15-14.7	14.7-12		12-10	10 (5m bpgl)
WS11	18.5-18.1	18.1-16.6		16.6-13.5	13.5 (5m bpgl)
WS12	18.8-18.45	18.45-16.1		16.1-13.8	13.8 (5m bpgl)
WS13	18.6-18.4	18.4-14.6		14.6-13.6	13.6 5m bpgl
WS14	18.5-18.03	18.03-16.5		16.5-13.5	13.5 (5m bpgl)
WS15	18.6-18.25	18.25-15.75		15.75-13.6	13.6 (5m bpgl)
WS16	18.7-18.55	18.55-16		16-13.7	13.7 (5m bpgl)
WS17	18.6-18.5	18.5-15.3		15.3-13.6	13.6 (5m bpgl)
WS18	18.5-18.25	18.25-15.9		15.9-13.5	13.5 (5m bpgl)
WS19	17.0-16.9	16.9-15.2	16.5m (limestone ?wall at 0.5m bpgl)		15.2 (1.8m bpgl)
WS20	17.7-17.3	17.3-13.8		13.8-12.7	12.7 (5m bpgl)
WS21	18.6-18.4	18.4-14.6		14.6-13.6	13.6 (5m bpgl)
WS22	18.7-18.58	18.58-16.9		16.9-13.7	13.7 (5m bpgl)
WS23	18.7-18.55	18.55-17			17 (1.7m bpgl)
WS24	18.5-18.25	18.25-15.1		15.1-13.5	13.5 (5m bpgl)
WS25	18.5-18.35	18.35-15.75		15.75-13.5	13.5 (5m bpgl)
WS26	18.5-18.4	18.4-15.5		15.5-13.5	13.5 (5m bpgl)
WS27	18.6-18	18-16.85		16.85-13.6	13.6 (5m bpgl)
WS28	18.5-18.1	18.1-16.2	17.5	16.2-13.5	13.5

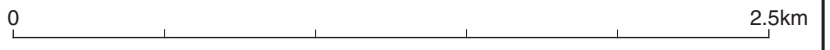
			(tile floor at 1m bpgl)		(5m bpgl)
BH01	N/A				
BH02	15.5-15.2	15.2-14.5		14.5-5.3	5.3 (10.2m bpgl)
BH03	15.2-14.8	14.8-13.2		13.2-5.2	5.2 (10m bpgl)
BH04	18.5-18.1	18.1-15.6		15.6-8.5	8.5 (10m bpgl)
BH05	18.6-18.5	18.5-15.7		15.7-6.4	6.4 (12.2m bpgl)
BH06	18.5-18.3	18.3-15.9		15.9-6.5	6.5 (12.2m bpgl)
BH07	18.6-18.3	18.3-15.6		15.6-9.6	9.6 (9m bpgl)
BH08	18.5-18.4	18.4-15.3		15.3-6.3	6.3 (12.2m bpgl)
Service Investigation Trench 1	18.5-17			-	17 (1.5m bpgl)
Service Investigation Trench 2	18.6-17.1			-	17.1 (1.5m bpgl)
Service Investigation Trench 3	18.55- 17.35	18.1-17.65		-	17.35 (1.2m bpgl)
Service Investigation Trench 4	17.85- 16.85			-	16.85 (1m bpgl)
Service Investigation Trench 5	18.05- 17.15	17.15		-	16.44 (1.61m bpgl)

APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	The Former Gloscat Campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between July and September 2009 and during January 2010 on the Former Gloscat Campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester. Eight trial trenches and nine test-pits were excavated adjacent to the former Technical College (Site A) and Media Studies building (Site B) to provide information to supplement the results of preceding evaluation of the site. Geotechnical investigations, comprising a series of boreholes and the excavation of five investigative trenches to locate live services, were also monitored.</p> <p>Trial trenching within Site A confirmed the location and orientation of part of the south-eastern defensive circuit of the Roman town, identifying rampart deposits surviving within 0.35m of present ground level (bpgl) and extant sections of masonry wall at 0.48m and 0.84m bpgl. Remains of well-appointed Roman buildings, including bedding layers, mortar floors and robbed-walls, were identified at 1.2m to 1.7m bpgl within the north-western part of Site A. Roman ditches were recorded within Site B, south-east of the town defences, together with a soil horizon containing disarticulated human bone.</p> <p>Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposits and medieval or later orchard/garden soils were noted within Site A, together with robber trenches and evidence of extensive medieval and/or later pitting. A tile floor partially exposed within the north-eastern part of Site A may relate to part of the medieval and later Greyfriars complex. Deep, thick and relatively uncompacted deposits encountered within the south-western part of Site A may reflect localised areas of possible medieval and/or later pitting or, conceivably, the infilling of a Civil War defensive ditch.</p> <p>The latest fills of the Roman and later ditch to the south-east of the Roman town wall, the remains of two post-medieval buildings and a number of deposits associated with the demolition of these buildings and construction during the 1930s were identified within the south-eastern part of Site A.</p> <p>The stone footings of a post-medieval building, Friars Orchard, were also revealed within the central part of Site A.</p>
Project dates	27 July - 25 September 2009 and 11 - 13 January 2010
Project type	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Previous work	Evaluation (Scott Wilson 2003) Assessment (Scott Wilson 2004) Watching Brief (Cotswold Archaeology 2004) Evaluation (Cotswold Archaeology 2006)
Future work	Unknown

PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Former Gloscat Campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 831 183	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, CBM, worked stone, worked bone, glass, iron, tesserae, animal bone, shell, coal, slag
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Pro-forma registers, black and white negatives, WSI
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos, surveying data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2009 <i>The Former Gloscat Campus, Brunswick Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</i> . CA Typescript Report 09154		

Reproduced from the 1998 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
 © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeological Trust 100002109

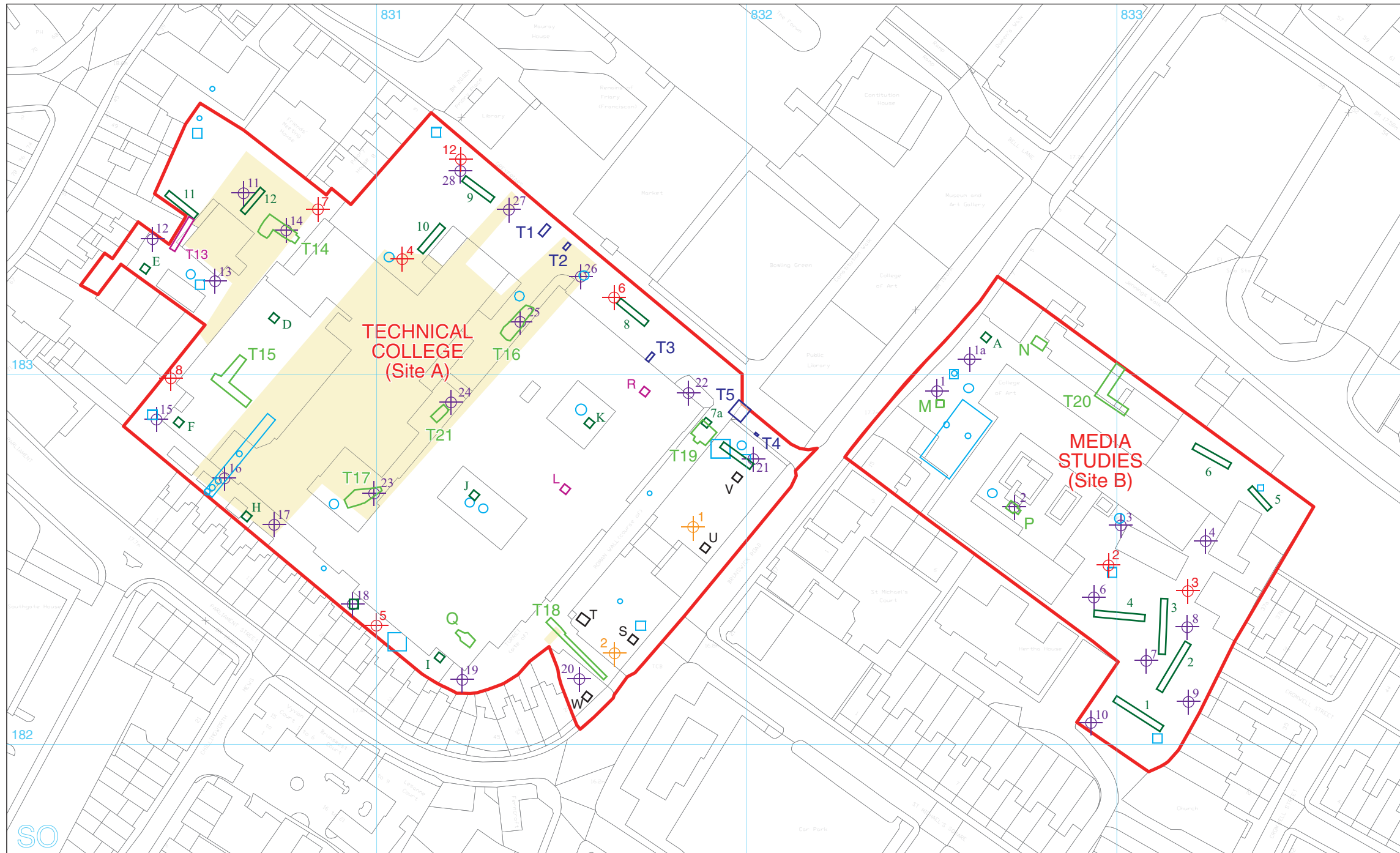


 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

PROJECT TITLE
 The Former Gloscat Campus
 Brunswick Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:25,000@A4	2873	1



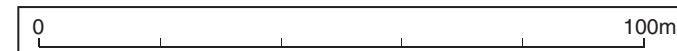
- site
- Scheduled Ancient Monument
- evaluation test-pit (CA 2010)
- evaluation trench/test-pit (CA 2009)
- evaluation trench/test-pit (unexcavated)
- Service Investigation Trench
- evaluation trench/test-pit (CA 2006)
- previous intervention locations
- ⊕ shell and auger boreholes
- ⊕ window sampling borehole
- ⊕ hand-dug test pit



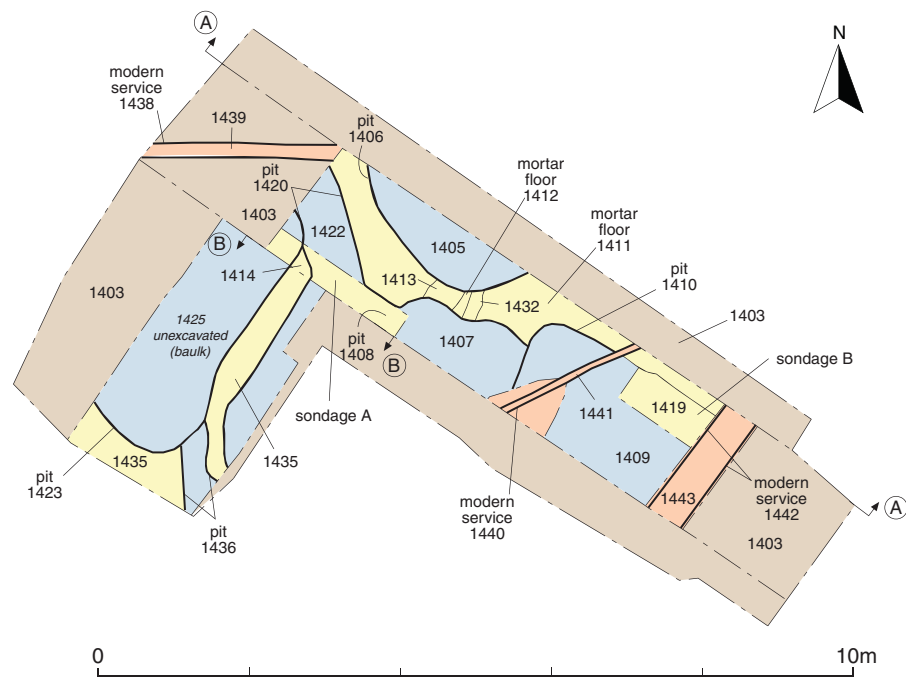
PROJECT TITLE
**The Former Gloscat Campus
 Brunswick Road, Gloucester**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench, test-pit and borehole
 location plan**

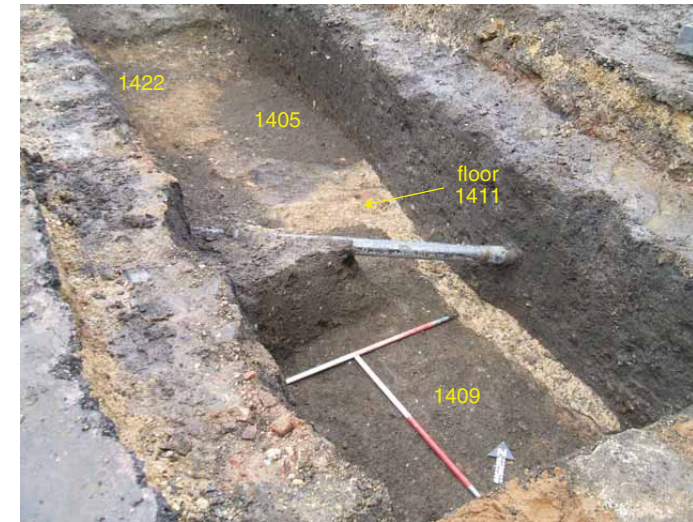
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
RK	1:1250@A3	2873	2



Plan

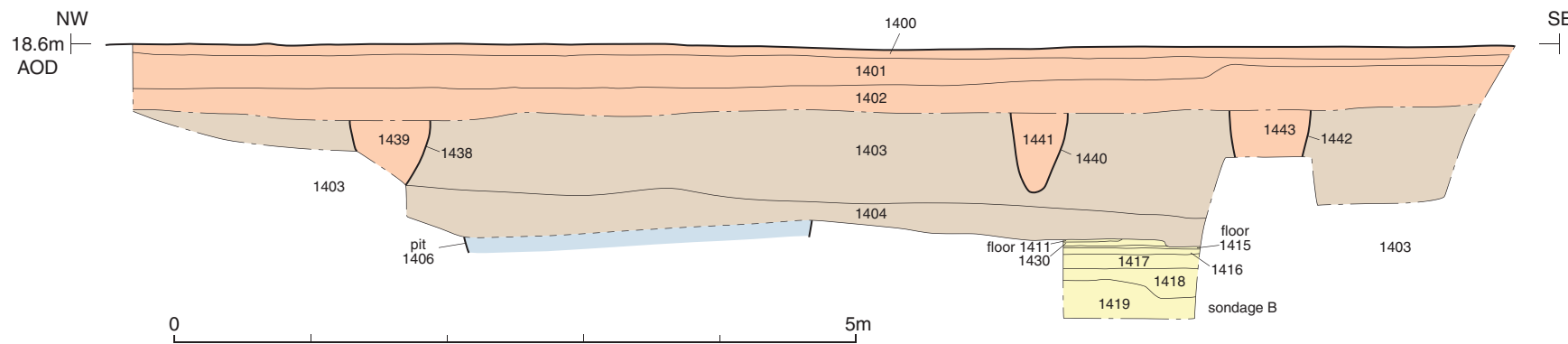


View, looking north, showing in-situ Roman deposits

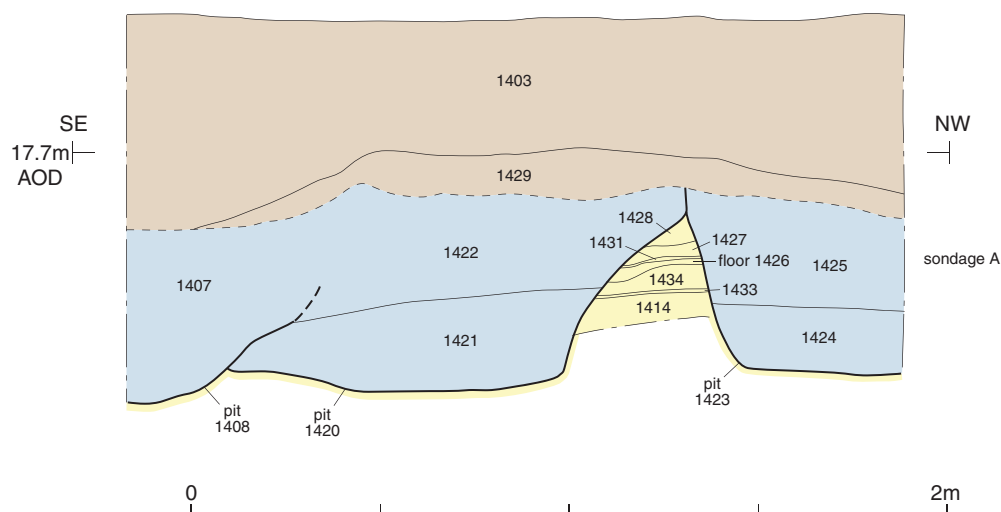


- Roman deposit
- Post-Roman pitting/intrusions
- Post-Roman 'dark-earth' deposit
- modern

Section AA



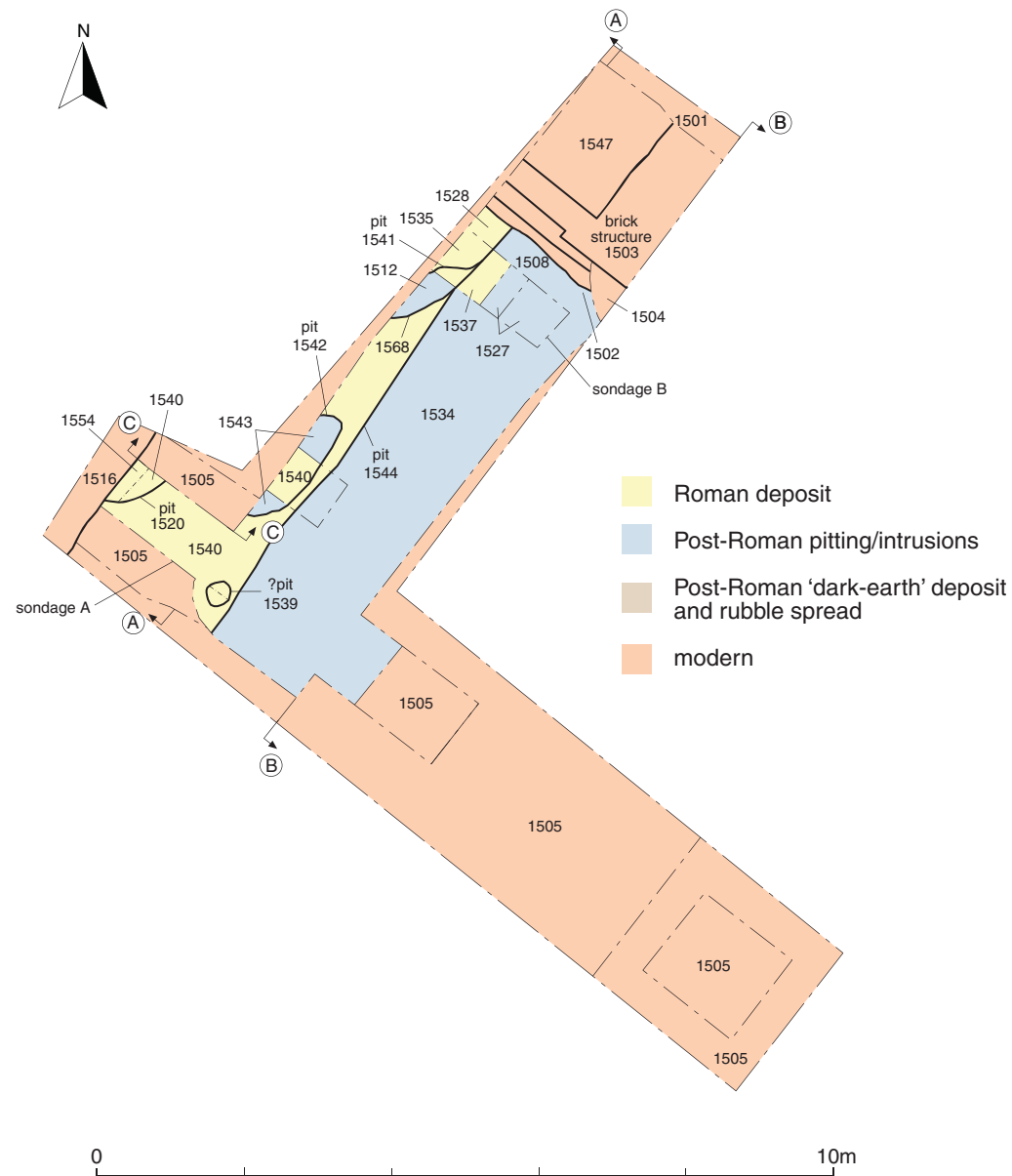
Section BB



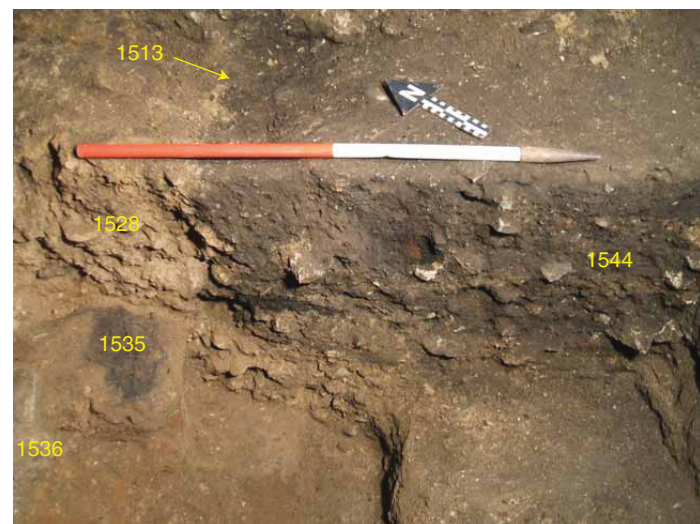
View, looking north east, of floor surface 1411



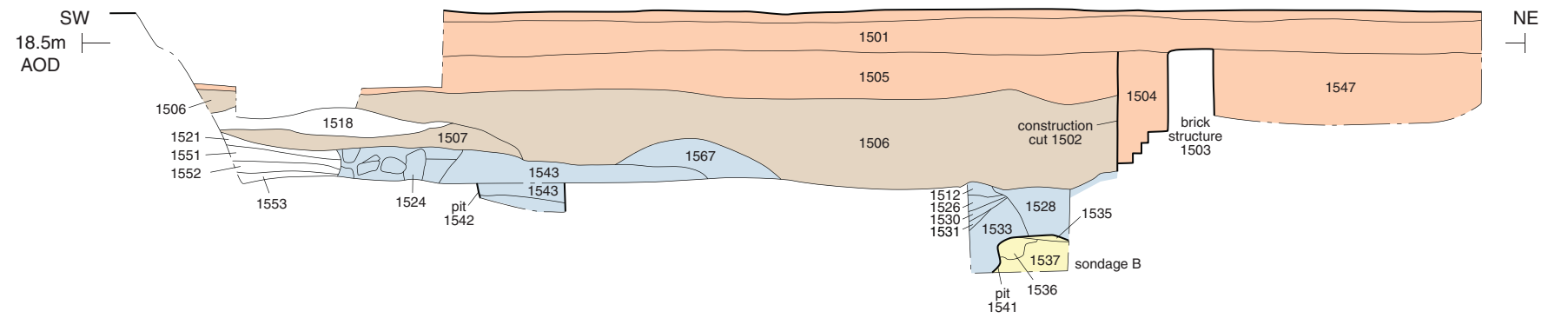
Plan



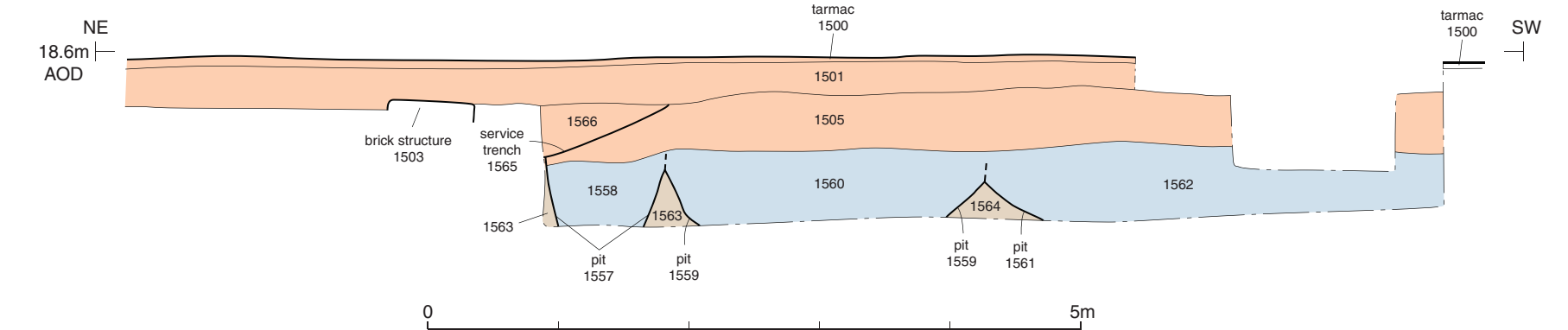
View, looking north-east, of Roman deposits 1535 and 1536



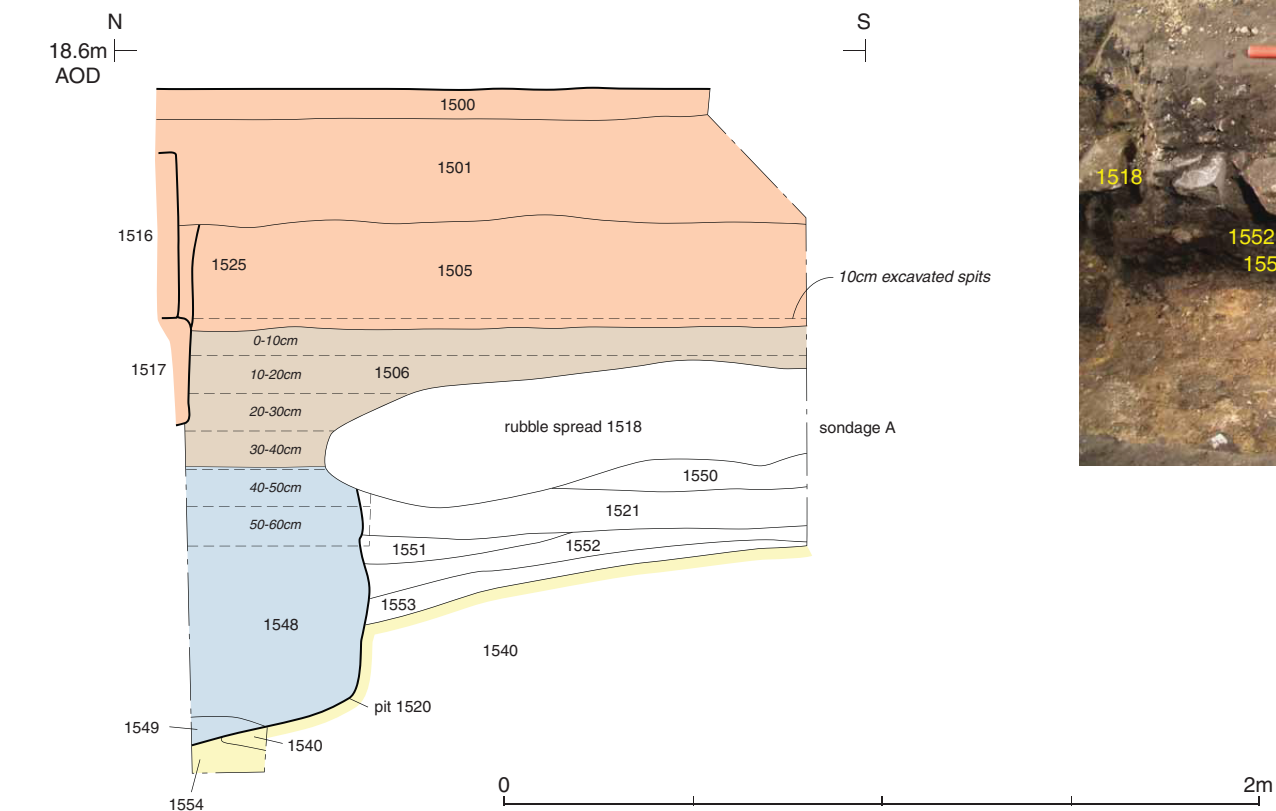
Section AA



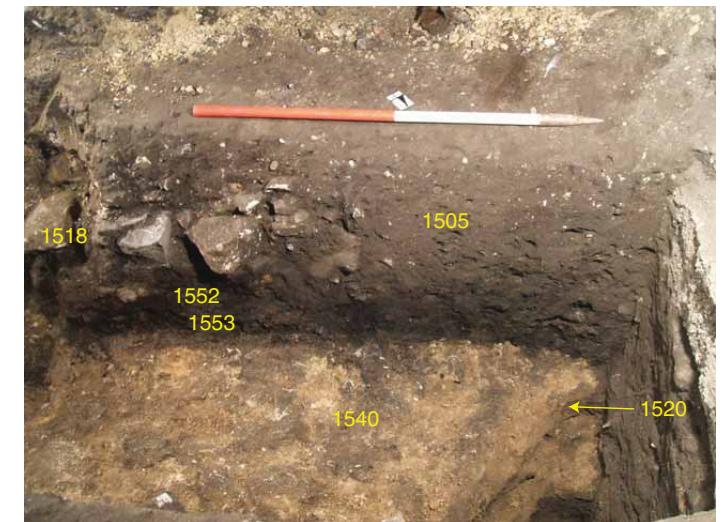
Section BB



Section CC

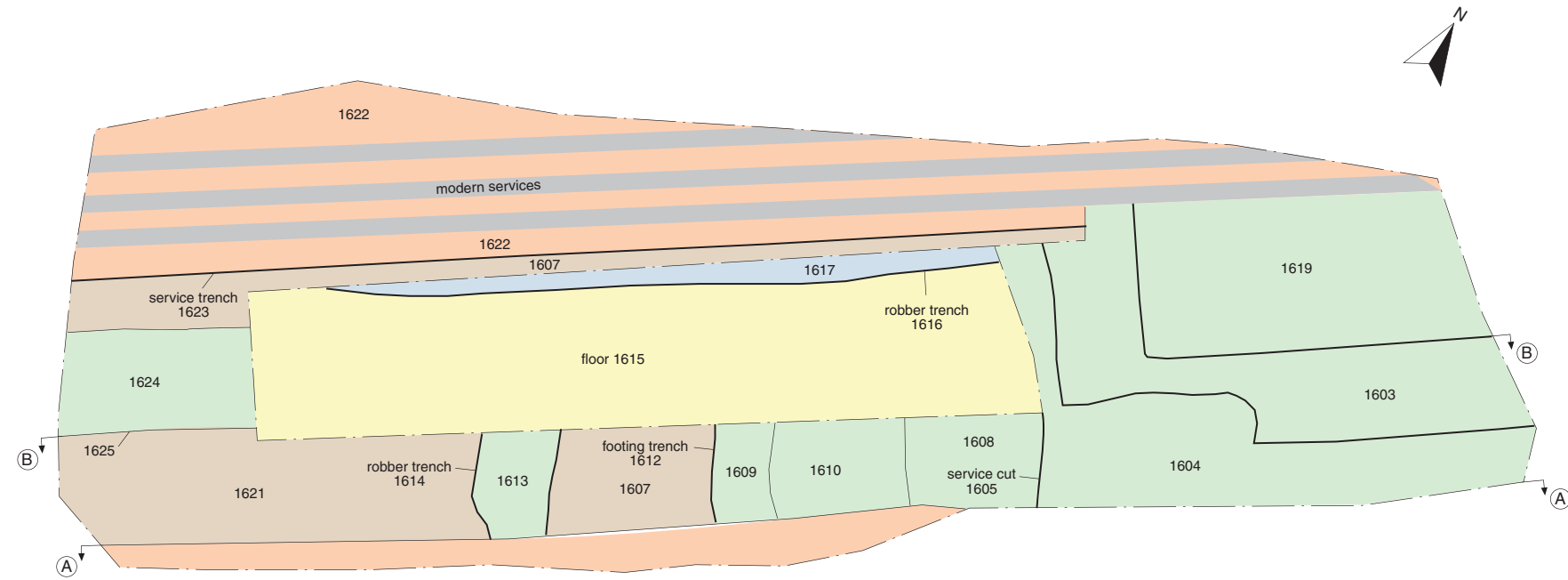


View, looking south-west, of in-situ ?Roman deposits (sondage A)



PROJECT TITLE The Former Gloscat Campus Brunswick Road, Gloucester (Site A)			
FIGURE TITLE Trench 15: plan, sections and photographs			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:100/1:50/1:20 @A3	2873	4

Plan



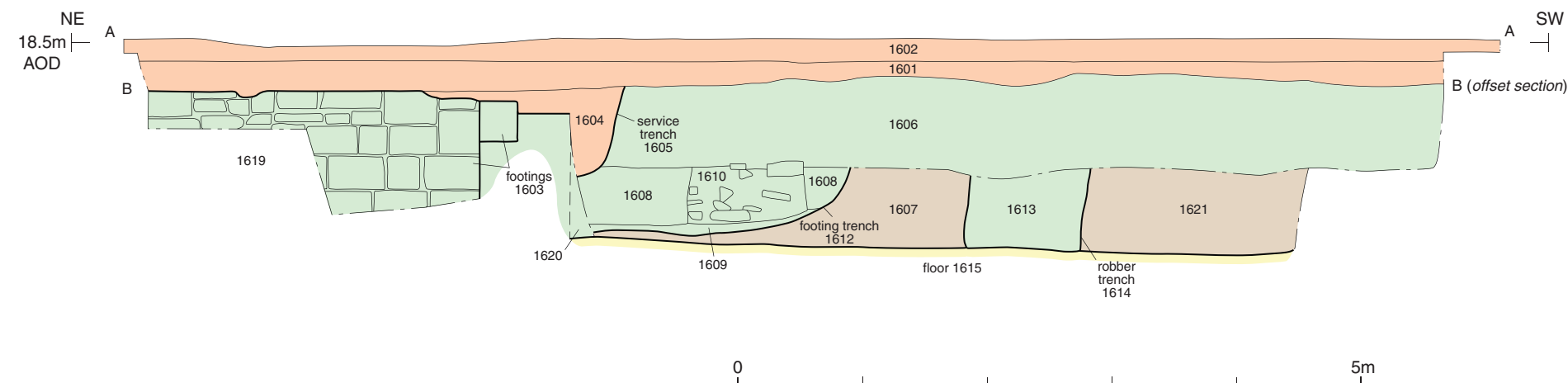
View, looking north-east, of Roman and later deposits




View, looking south-east, showing post-medieval building remains



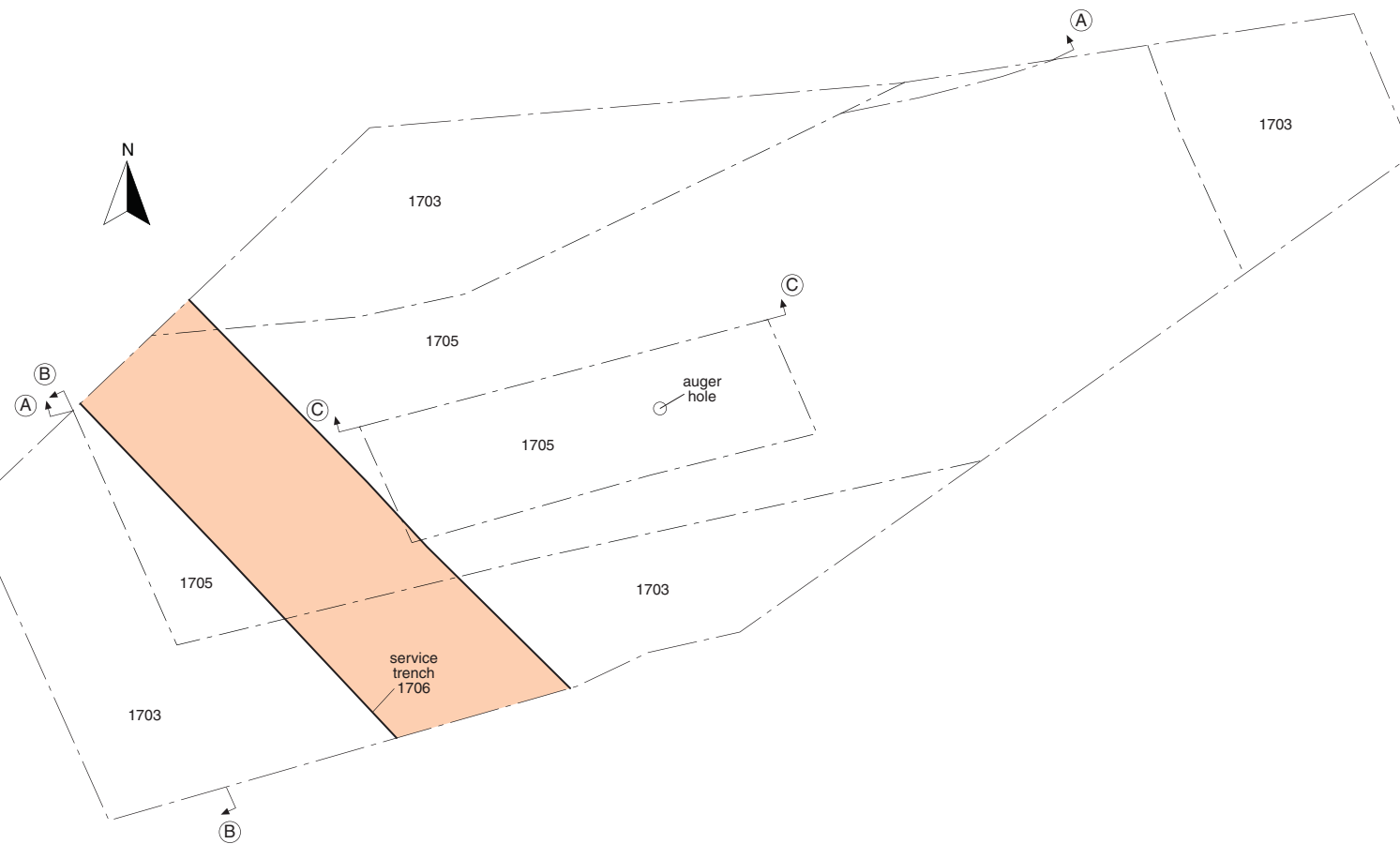
Section AA



- Roman deposit
- Post-Roman robber trench
- Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposit
- Post-medieval
- modern

 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
<small>PROJECT TITLE</small> The Former Gloscat Campus Brunswick Road, Gloucester (Site A)			
<small>FIGURE TITLE</small> Trench 16: plan, section and photographs			
<small>DRAWN BY</small> PJM	<small>SCALE</small> 1:50@A3	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 2873	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 5

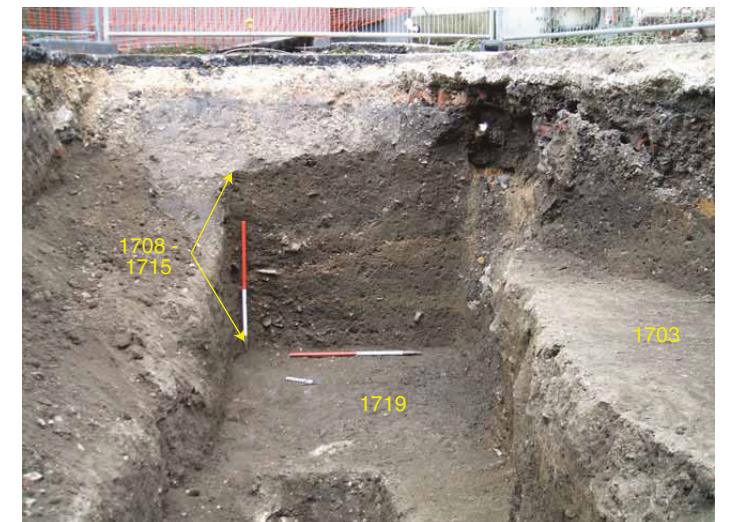
Plan



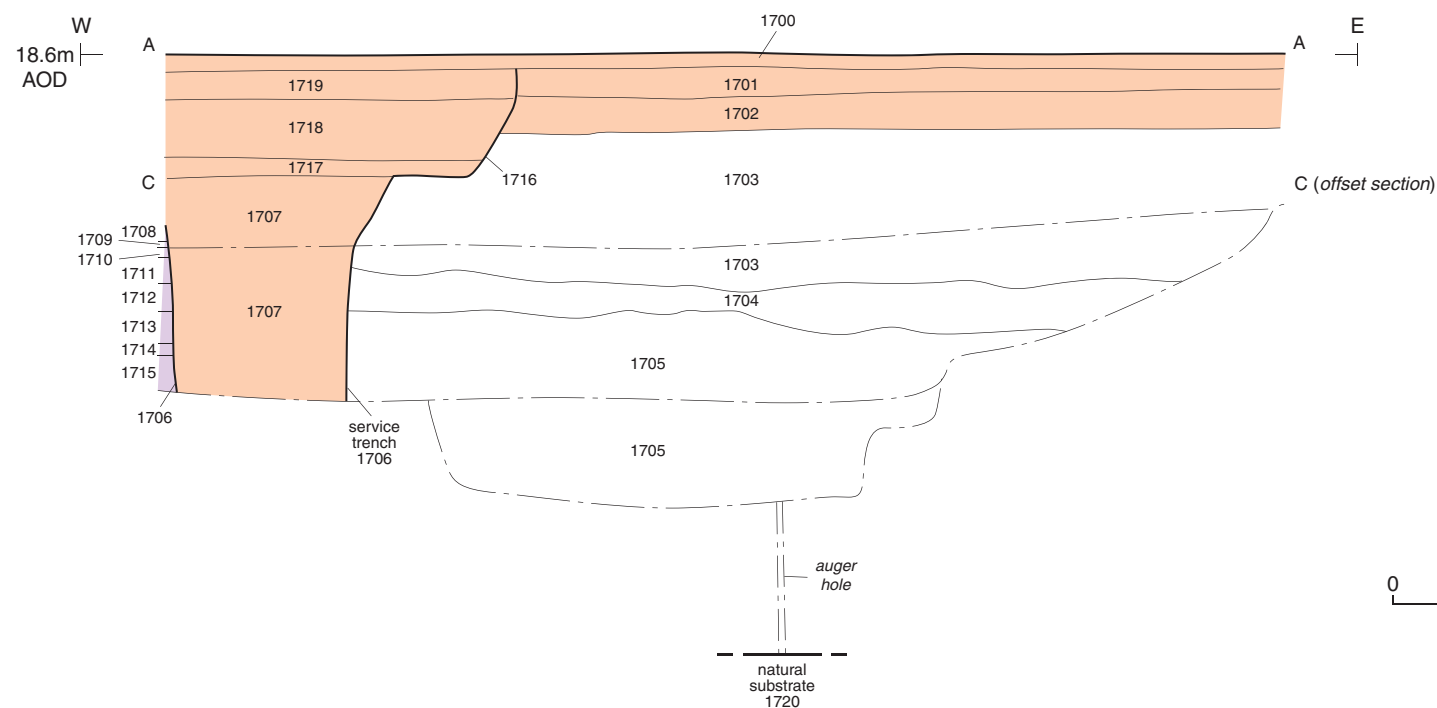
View, looking north, showing deposits 1703 to 1705



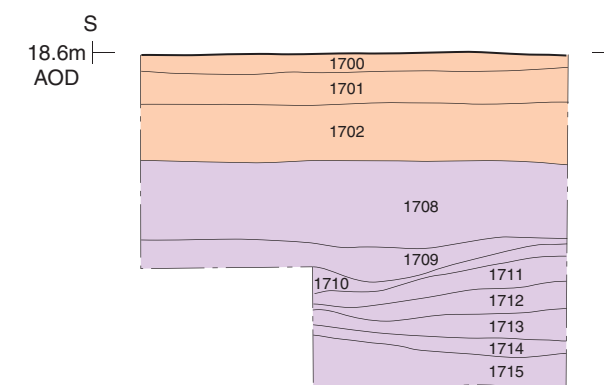
View, looking west, showing deposits 1708 to 1715



Section AA + CC



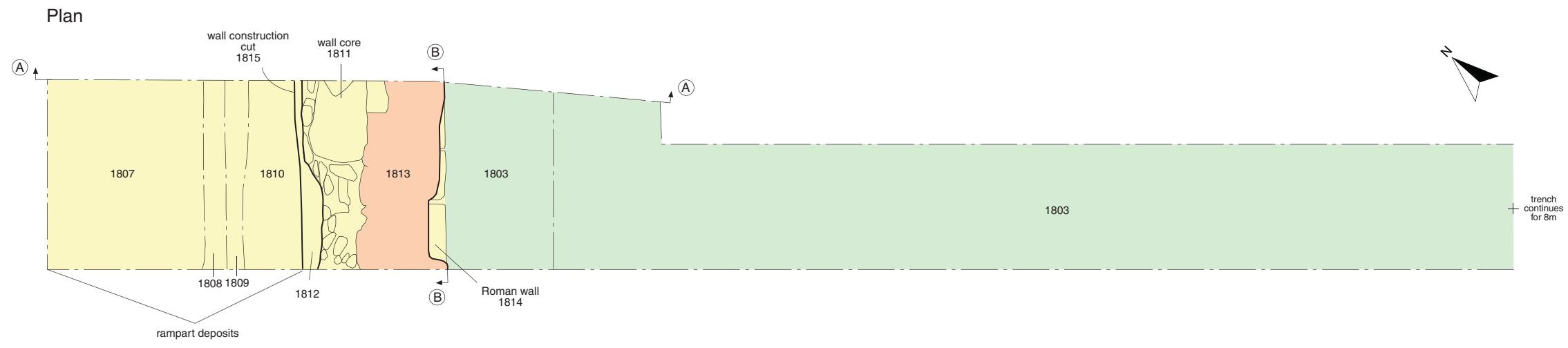
Section BB



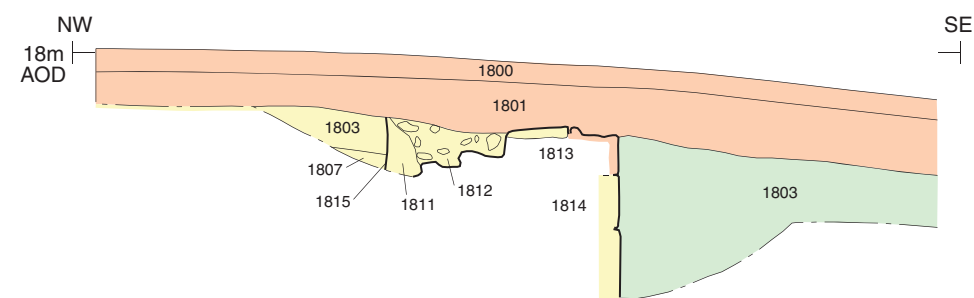
?medieval deposits
modern



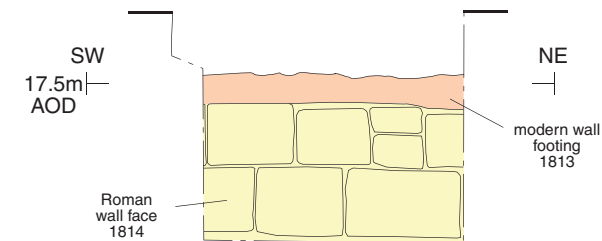
PROJECT TITLE The Former Gloscat Campus Brunswick Road, Gloucester (Site A)			
FIGURE TITLE Trench 17: plan, sections and photographs			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:50@A3	2873	6



Section AA



Section BB



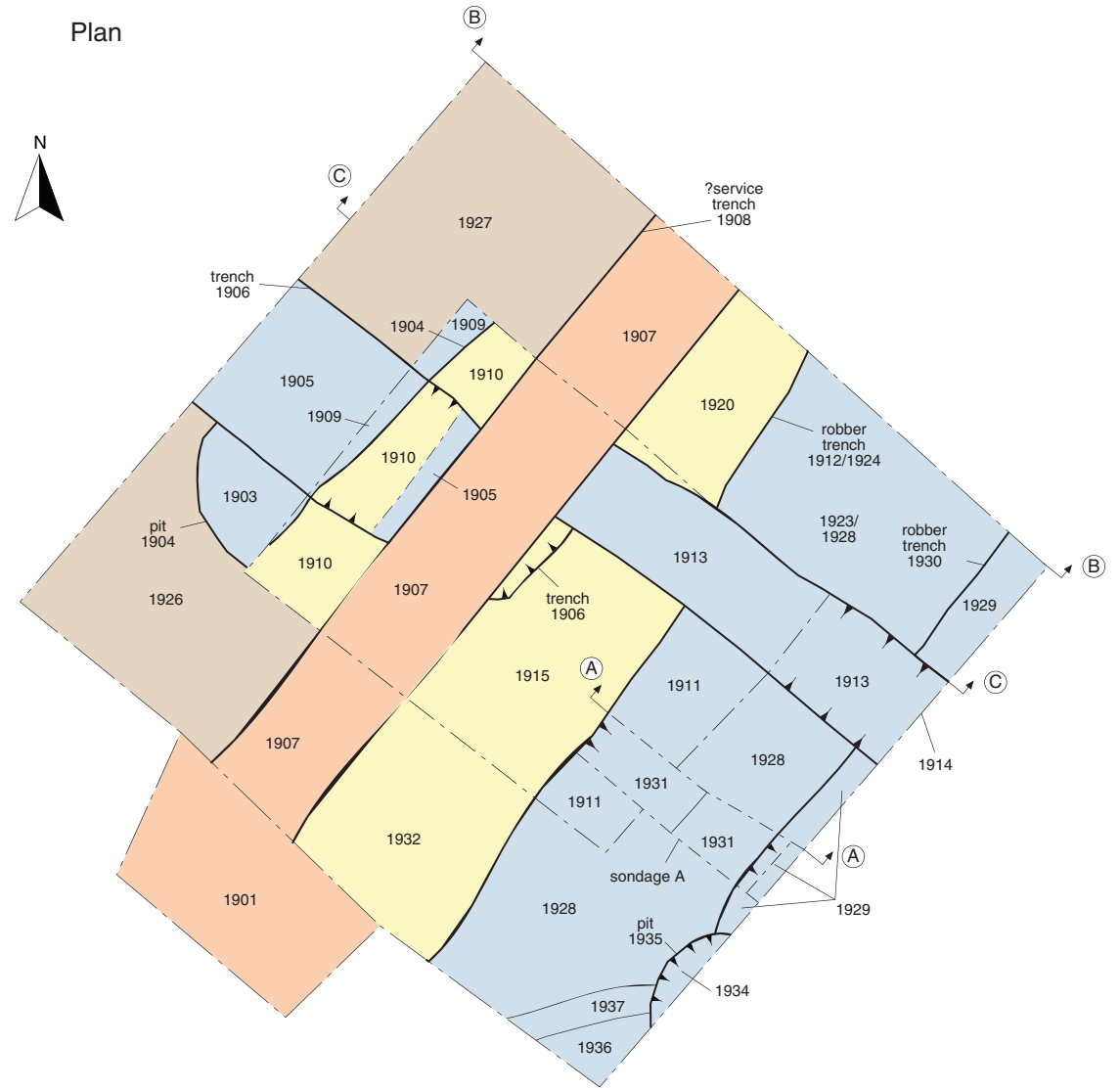
- Roman deposit
- Post-medieval
- modern

View, looking south-east, of Roman rampart deposits

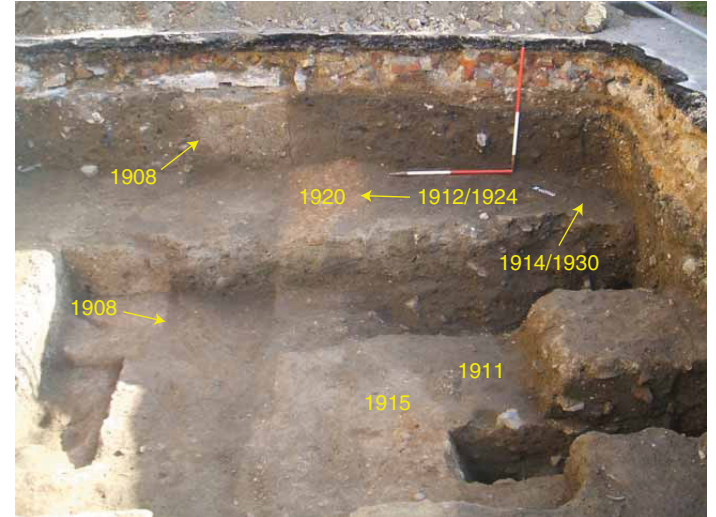


View, looking north-west, of Roman wall

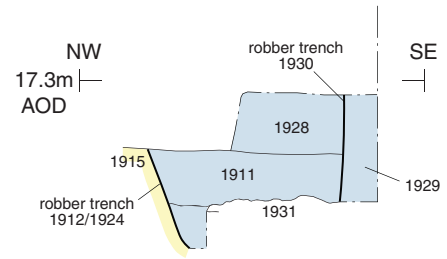




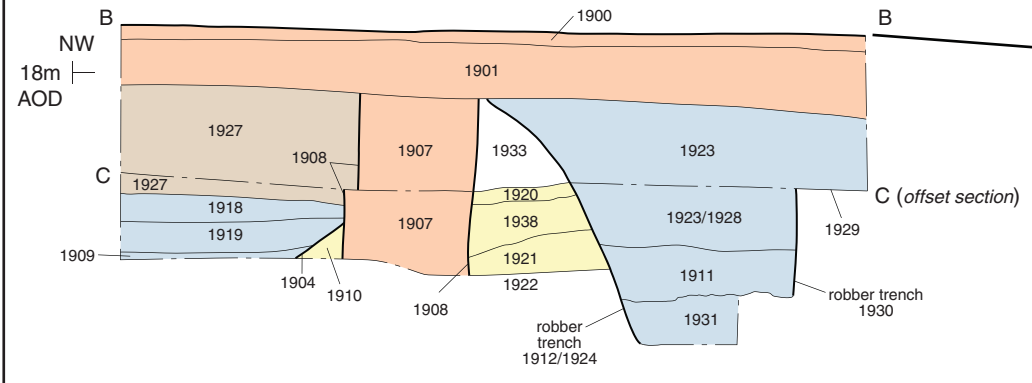
View, looking north-east, showing Roman rampart deposits and Post-Roman robber trench



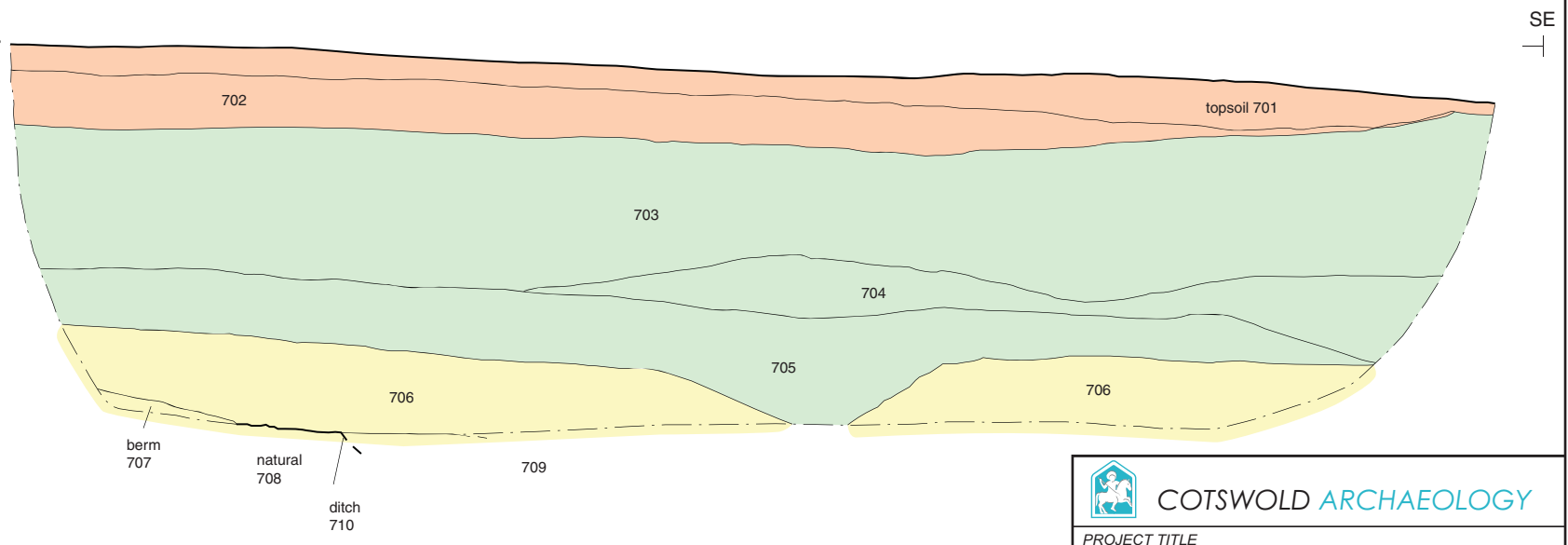
Section AA



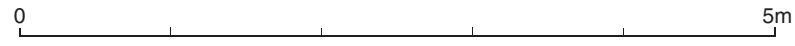
Section BB/CC



Section from Trench 7 (CA 2006)



- Roman rampart deposit
- Post-Roman pitting/robber trenches
- Post-Roman 'dark-earth' deposit
- post-medieval/modern
- modern



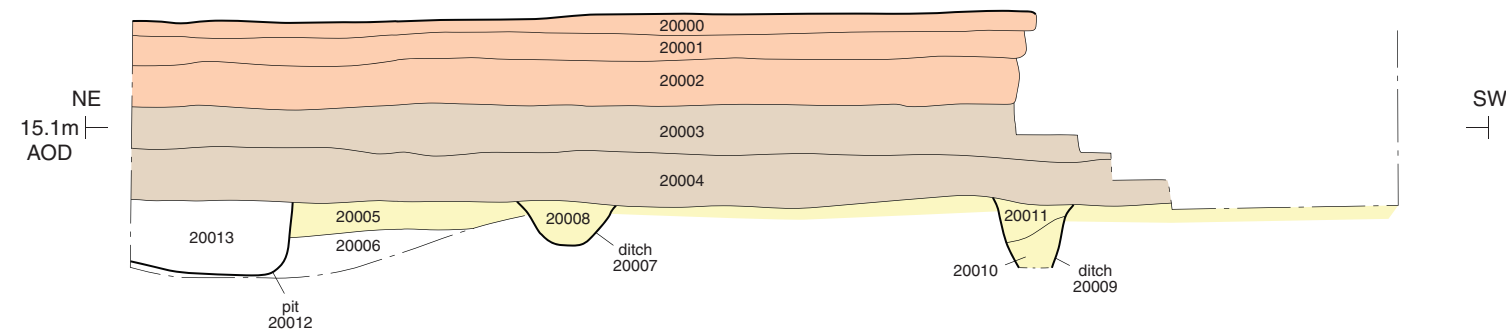
PROJECT TITLE The Former Gloscat Campus Brunswick Road, Gloucester (Site A)			
FIGURE TITLE Trench 19: plan, sections and photograph			
DRAWN BY PJM	SCALE 1:50@A3	PROJECT NO. 2873	FIGURE NO. 8

Plan



- Roman deposit
- Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposit
- medieval or later pitting
- modern

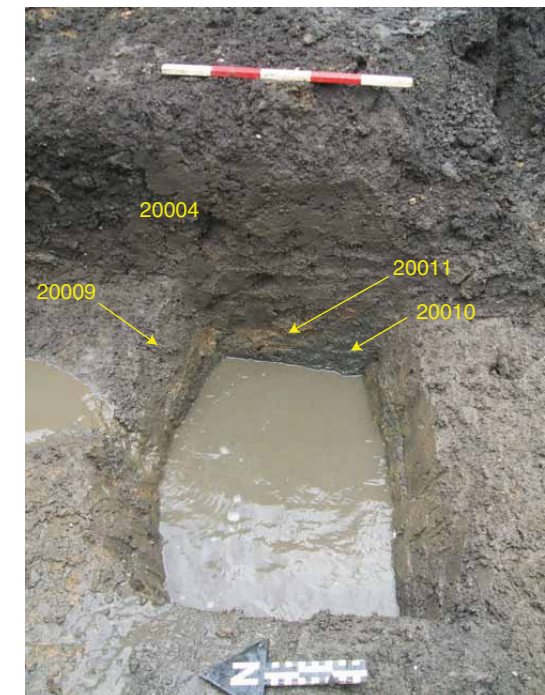
Section AA




View, looking east, of ditch 20007

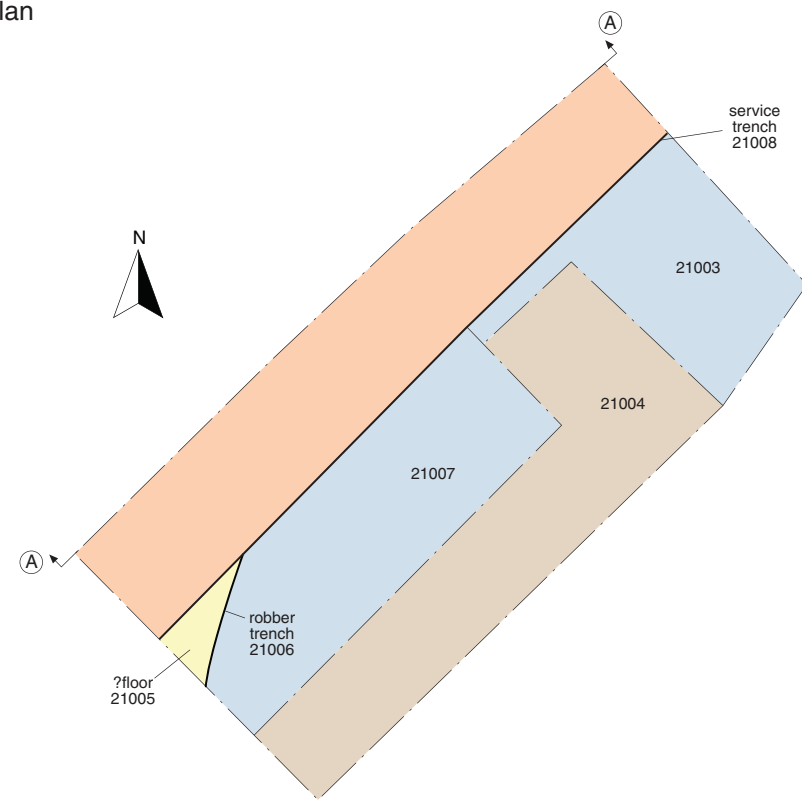


View, looking east, of ditch 20009

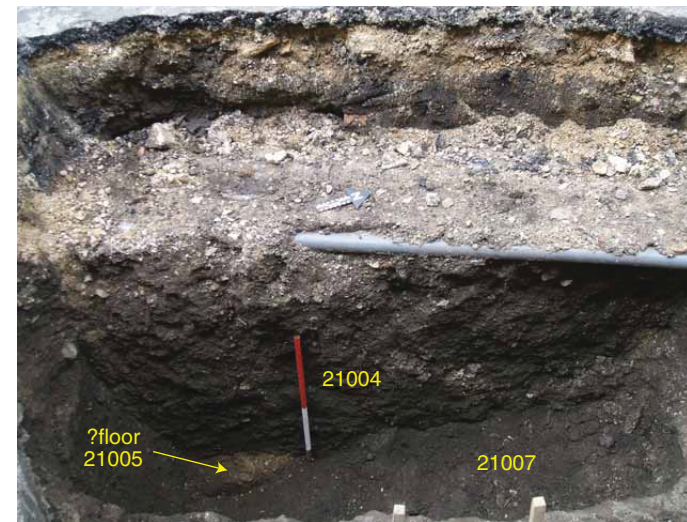


 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE The Former Gloscat Campus Brunswick Road, Gloucester (Site B)			
FIGURE TITLE Trench 20: plan, section and photographs			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
PJM	1:50@A3	2873	9

Plan

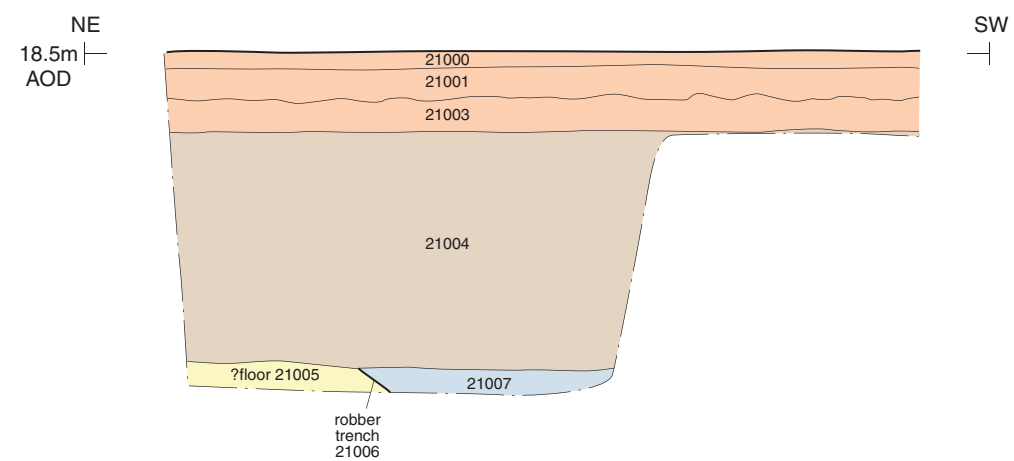


View, looking west, of Roman deposit 21005 and robber trench 21006

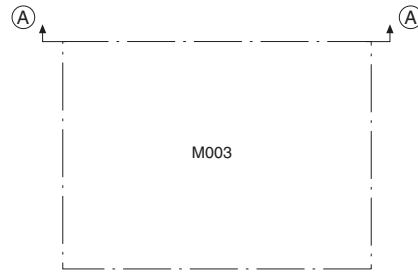


- Roman deposit
- Post-Roman robber trench
- Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposit
- modern

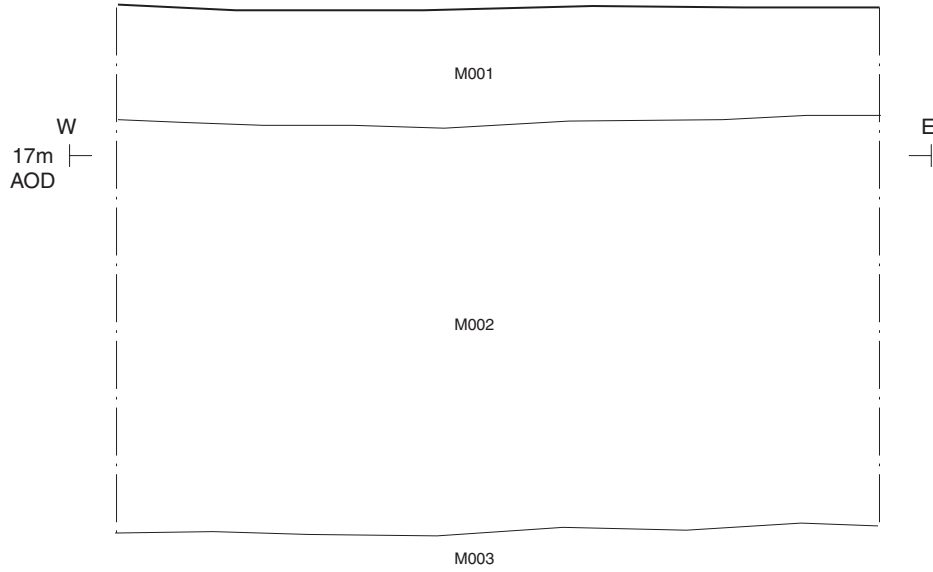
Section AA



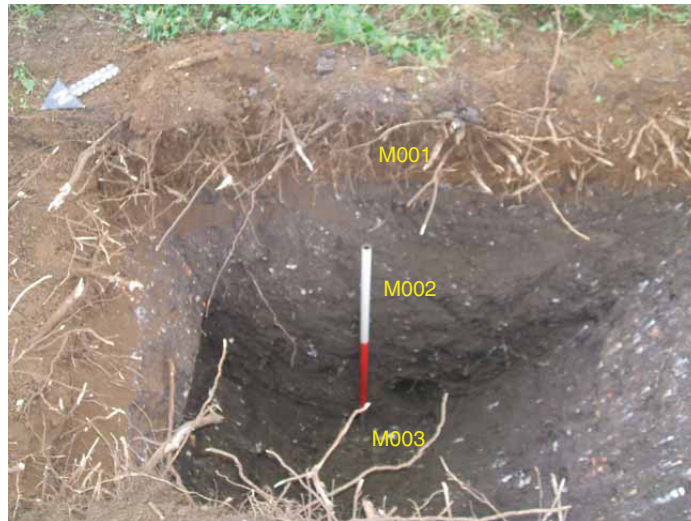
Plan



Section AA



View, looking south-east, showing soil horizon M003



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

The Former Gloscat Campus
Brunswick Road, Gloucester (Site B)

FIGURE TITLE

**Test pit M: plan, section and
photograph**

DRAWN BY

PJM

SCALE

1:50/1:20 @ A4

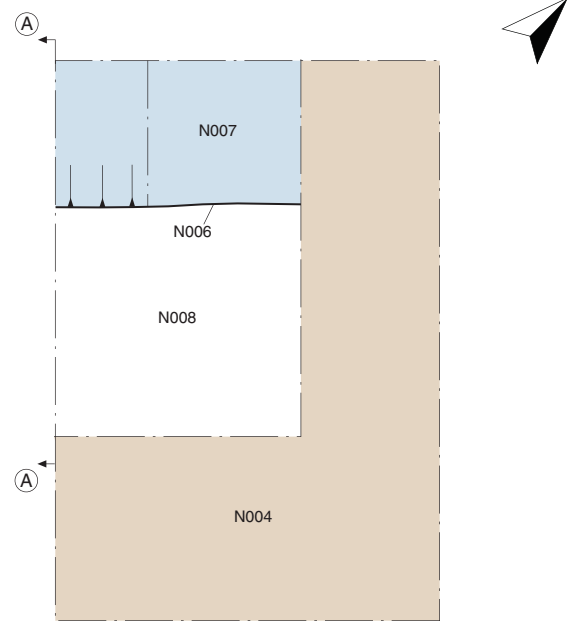
PROJECT NO.

2873

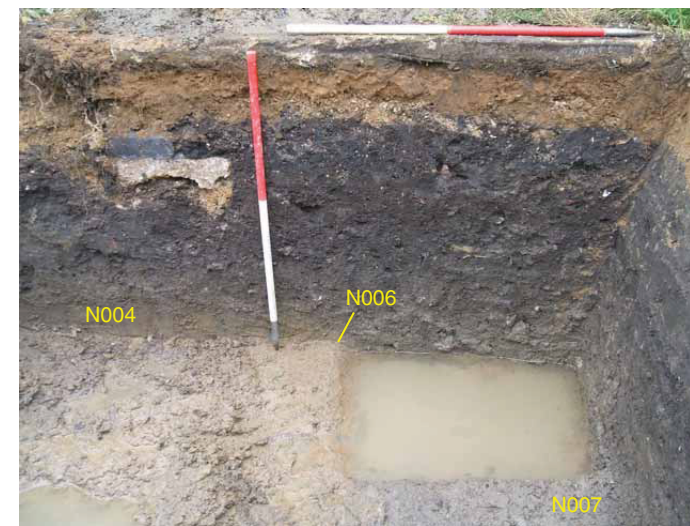
FIGURE NO.

11

Plan

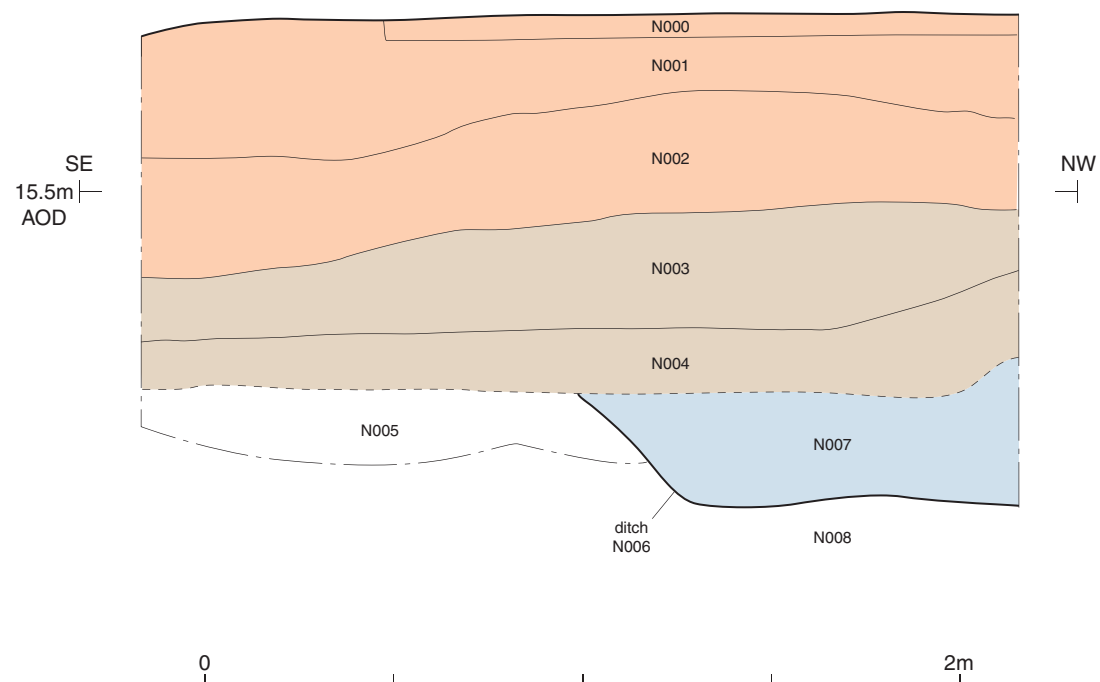


View, looking south-west, showing ditch N006



- Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposit
- Post-medieval ditch and soil horizons
- modern

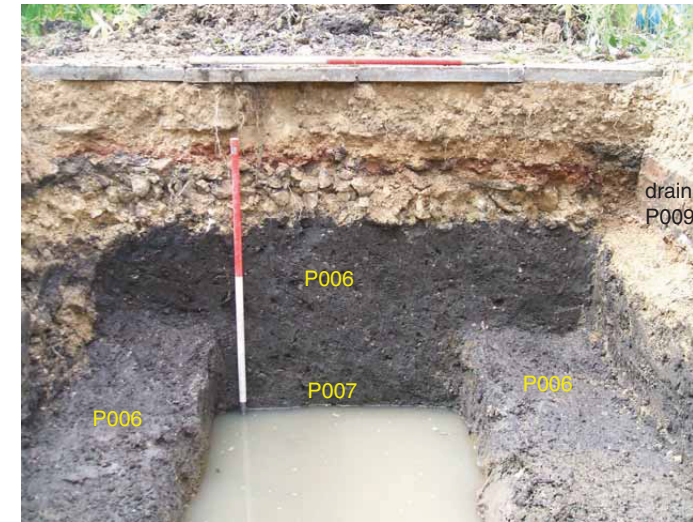
Section AA



Plan

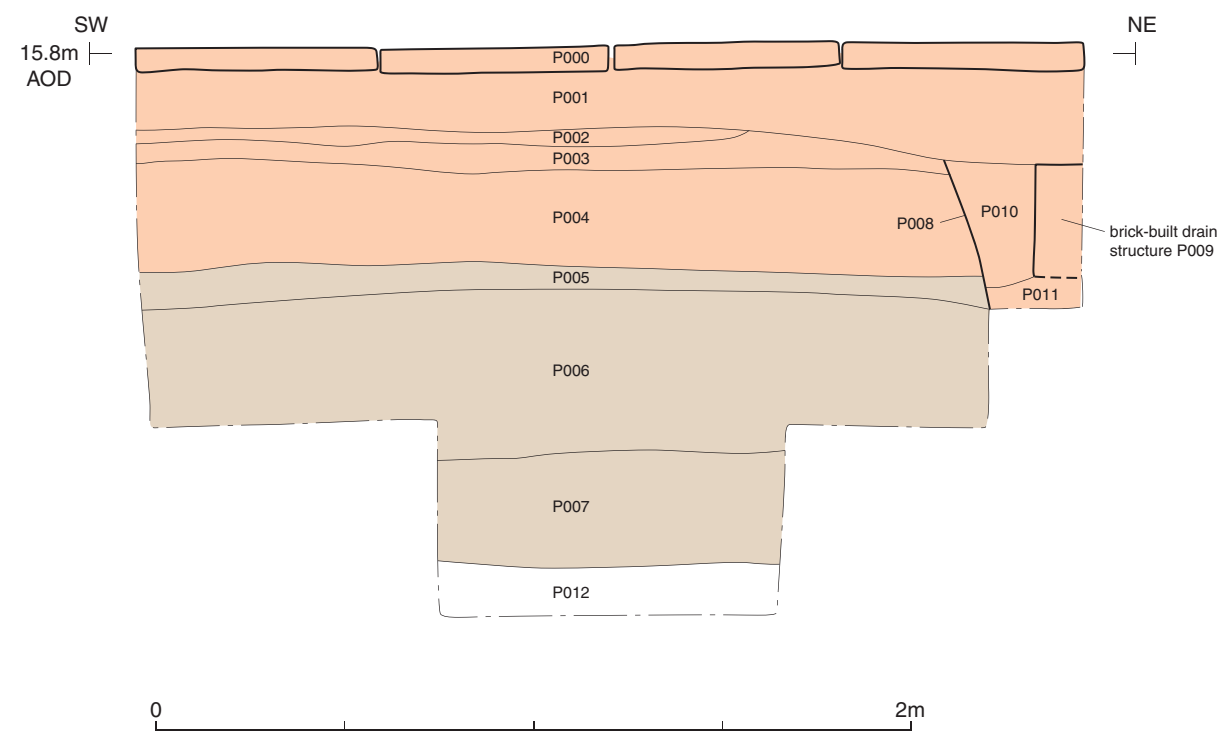


View, looking north-west, showing soil horizons

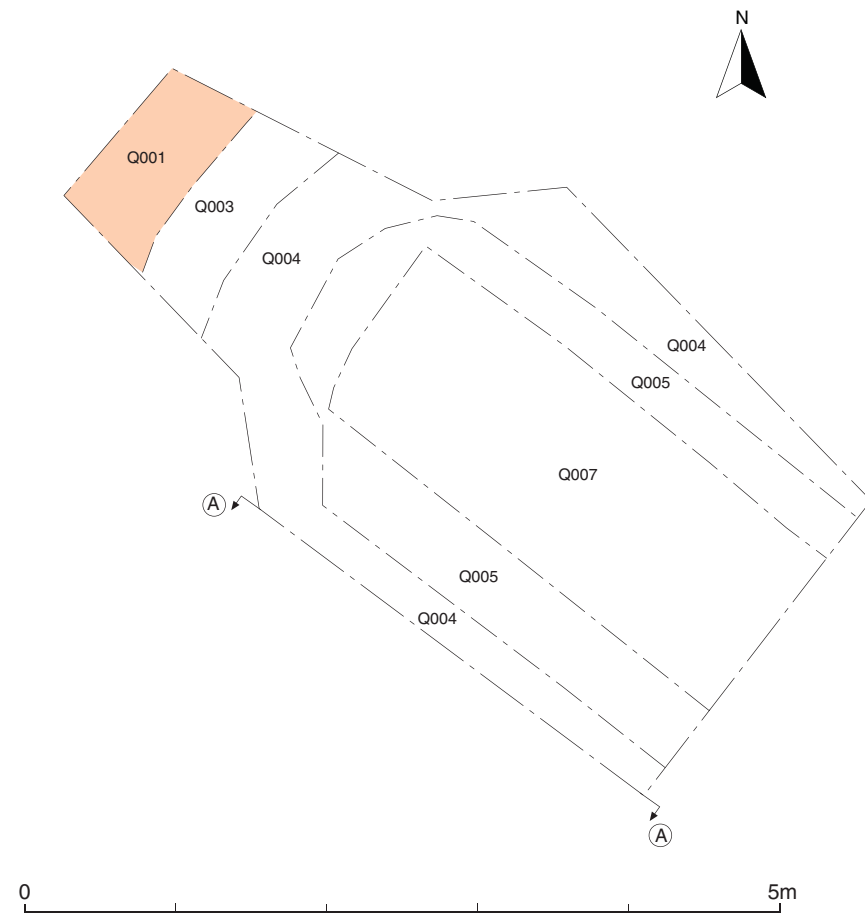


- Post-Roman 'dark earth' deposit
- modern

Section AA



Plan

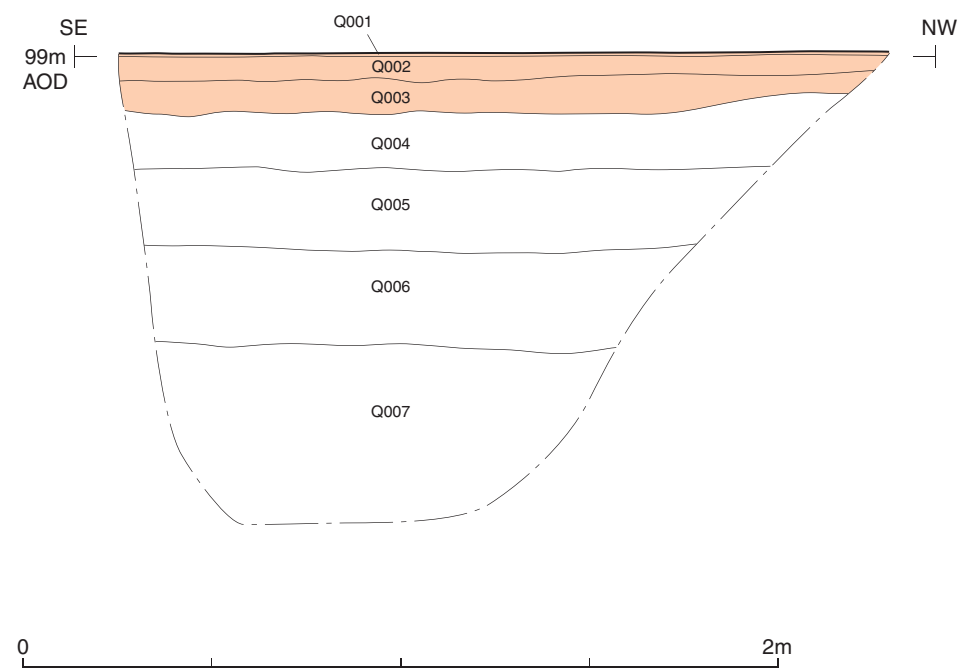


View, looking south-west, showing deposits Q004 and Q007

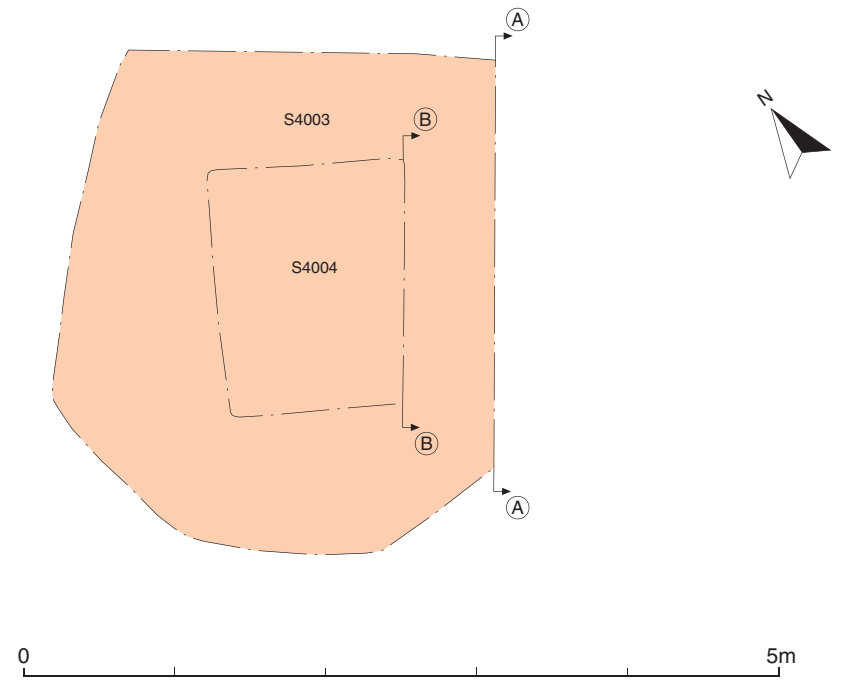


modern

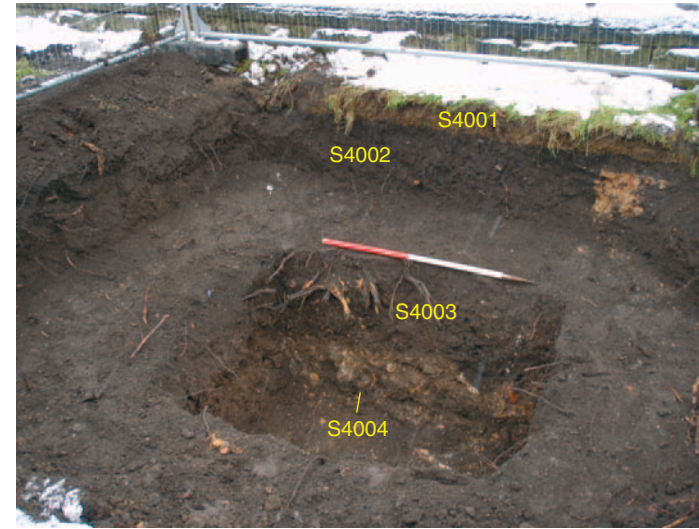
Section AA



Plan

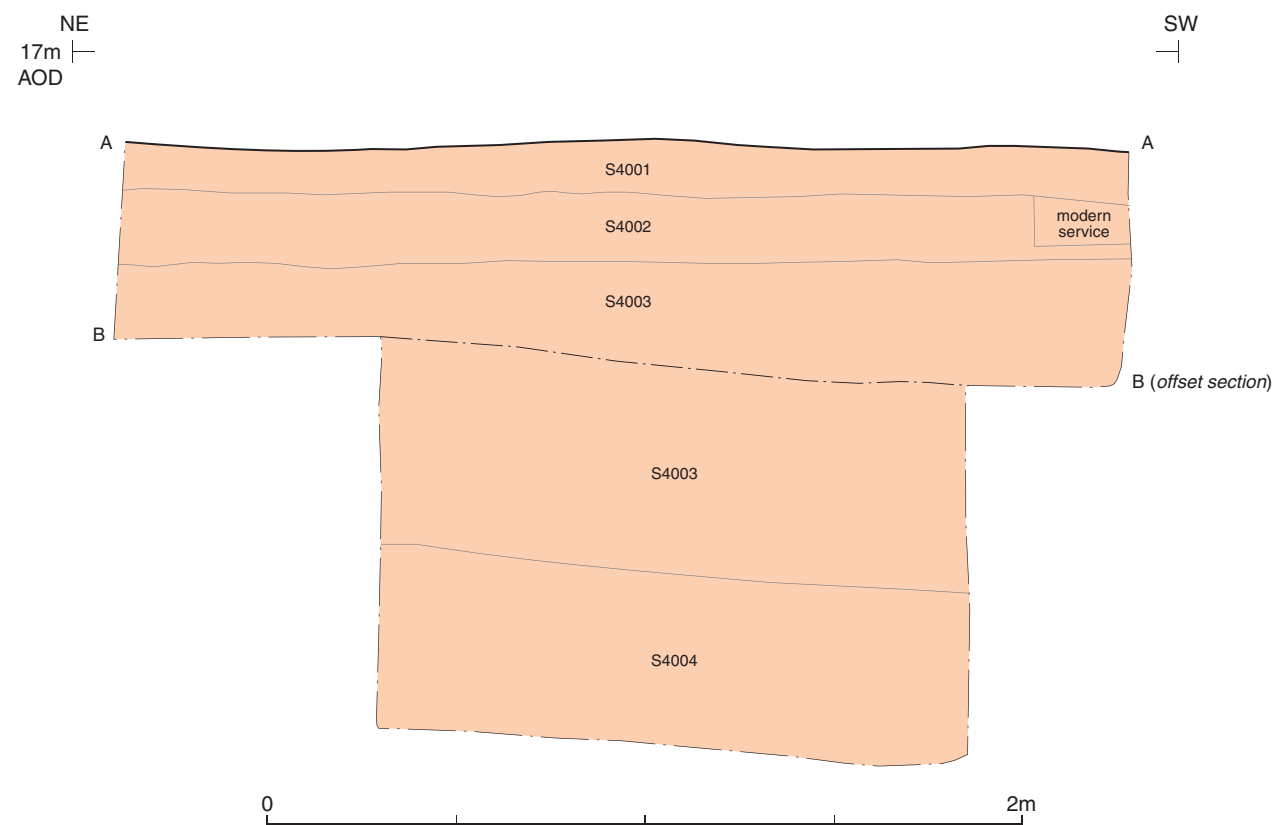


View, looking south-east, of modern dumped deposits

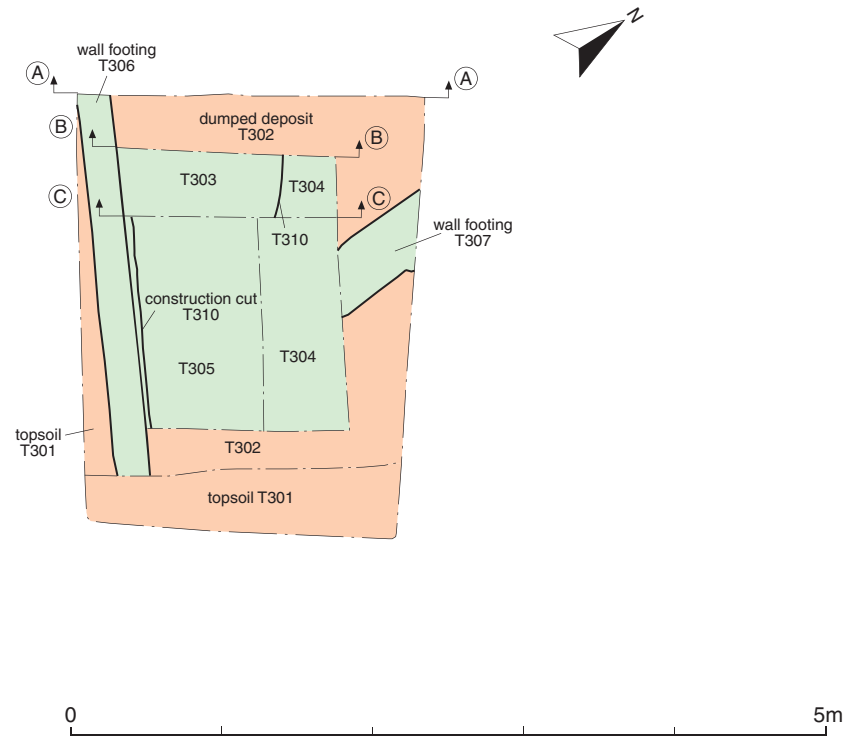


modern

Section AA



Plan

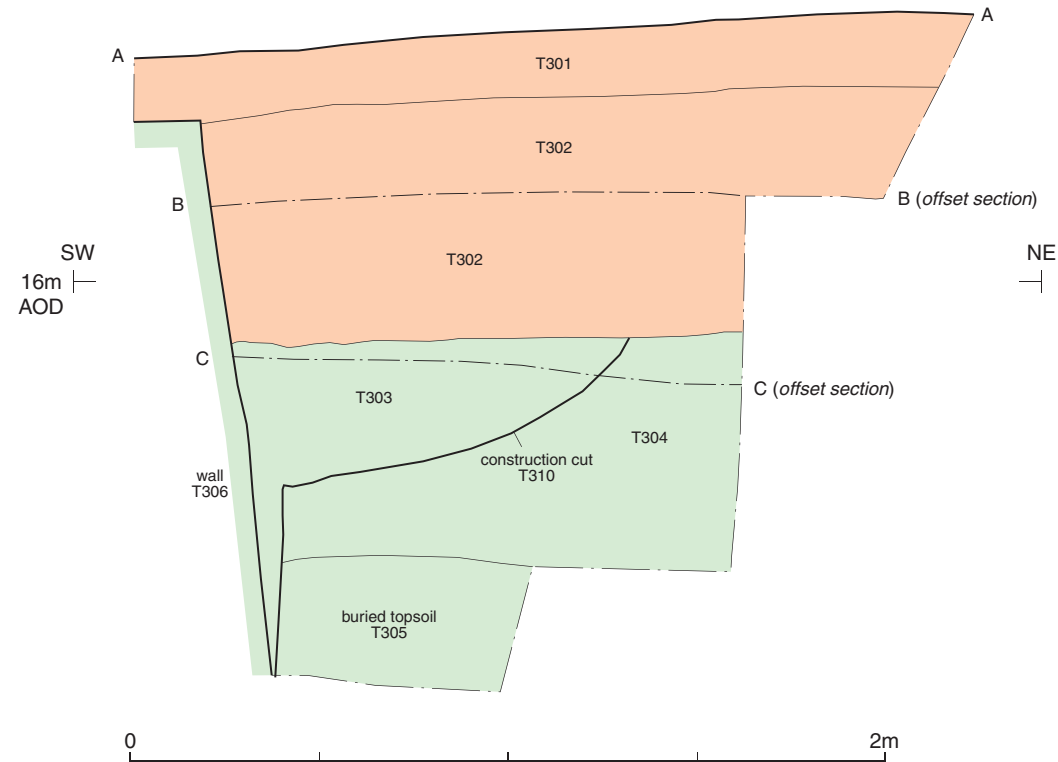


View, looking north-west, of post-medieval buried topsoil and wall

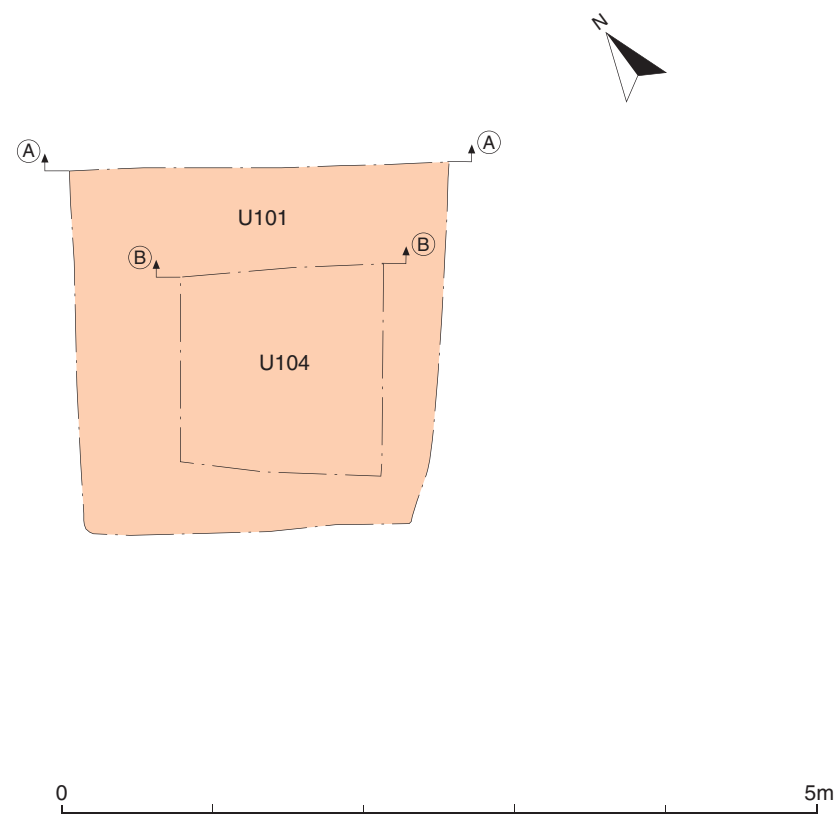


- post-medieval
- modern

Section AA



Plan

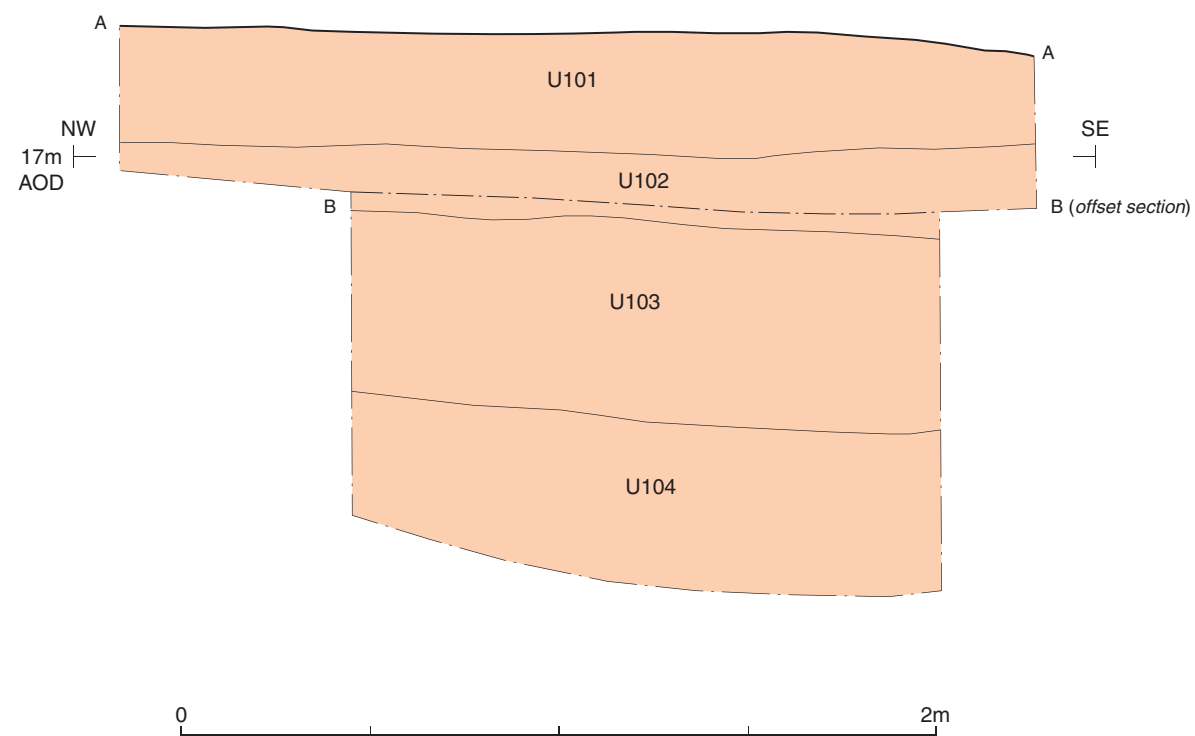


View, looking north-east, of modern dumped deposits

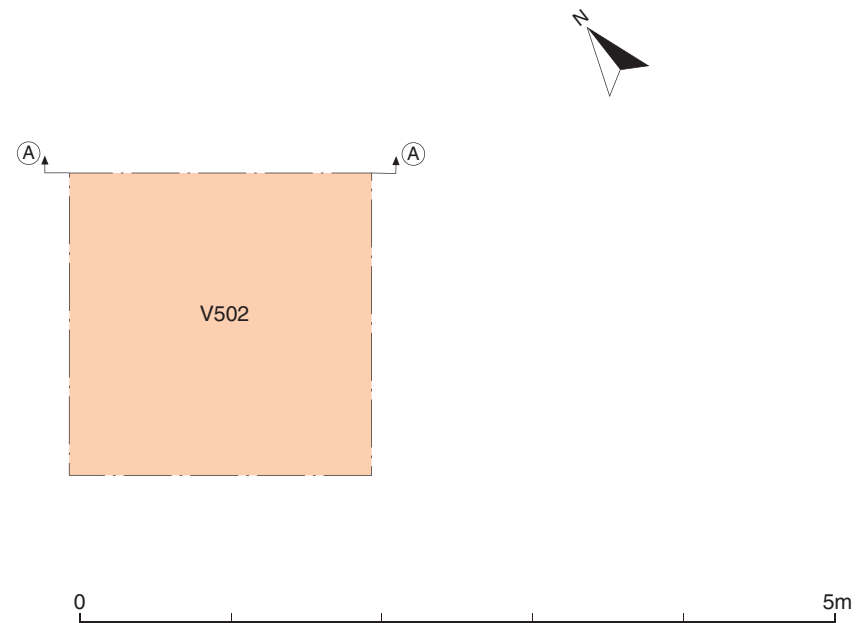


modern

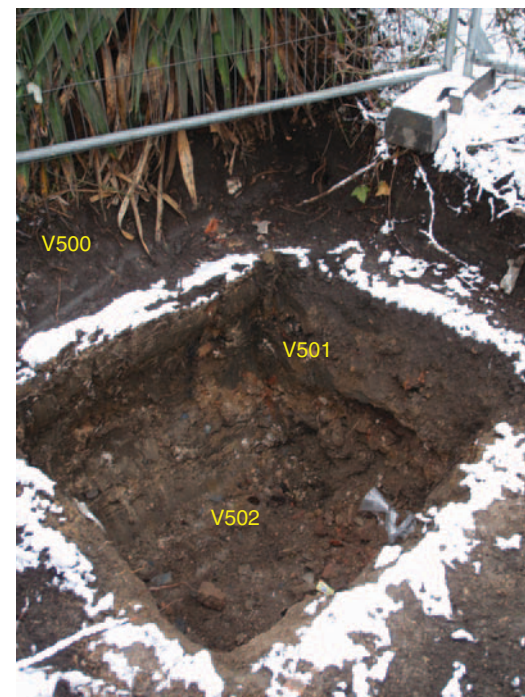
Section AA



Plan

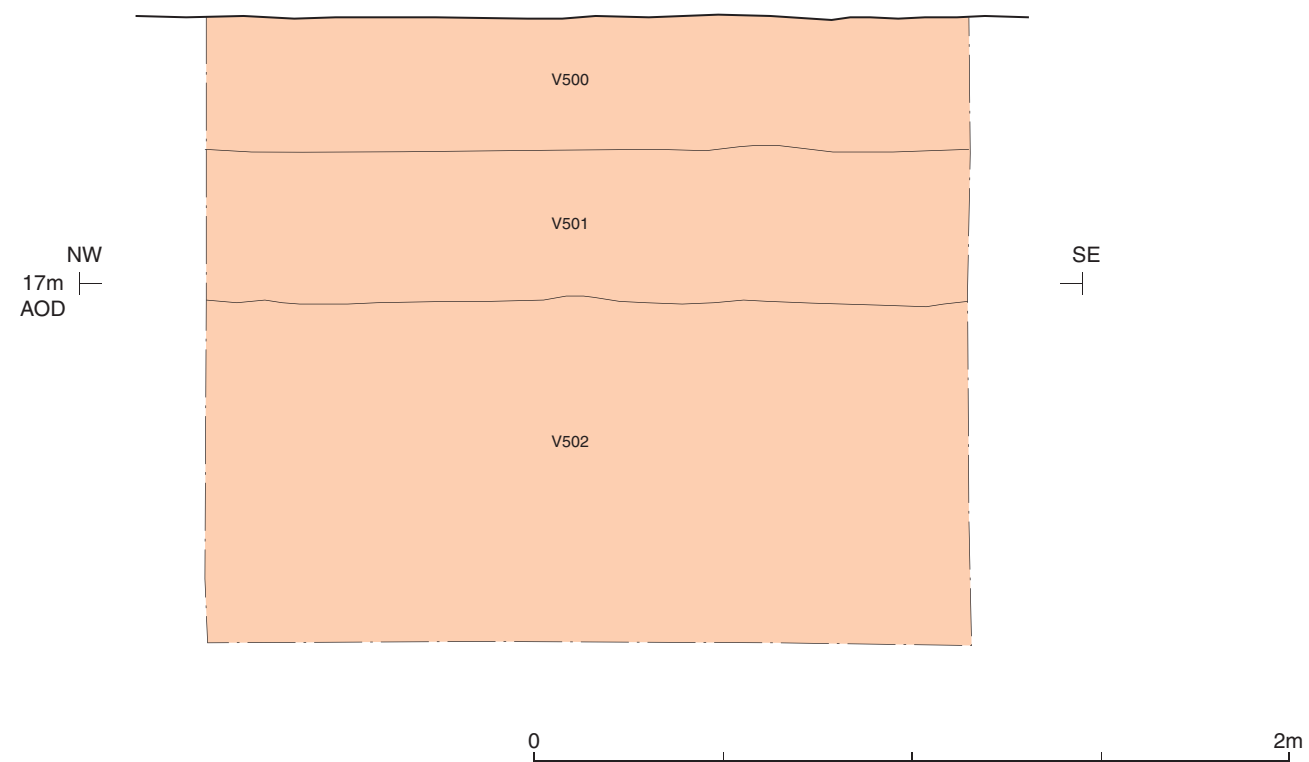


View, looking south, of modern dumped deposits

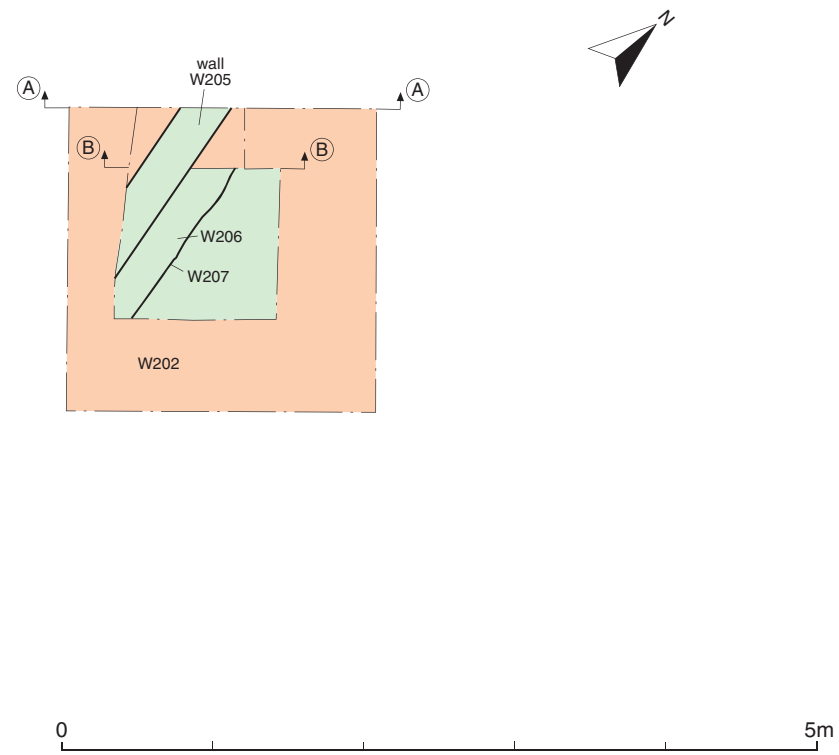


modern

Section AA



Plan

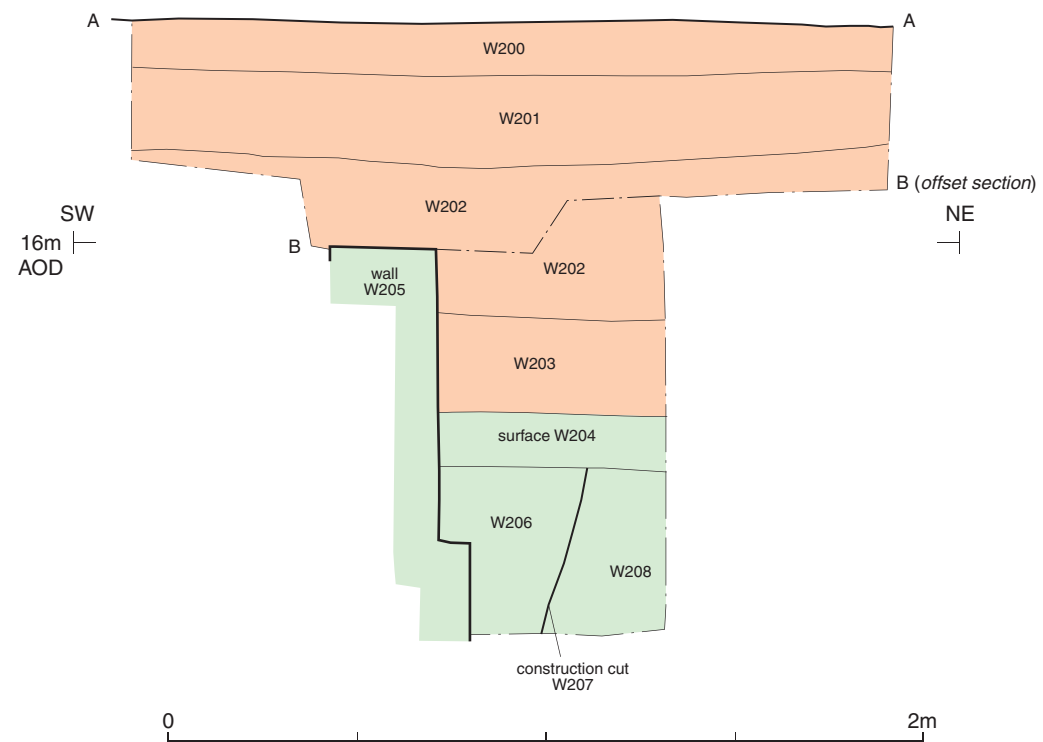


View, looking north-west, of post-medieval buried topsoil and wall

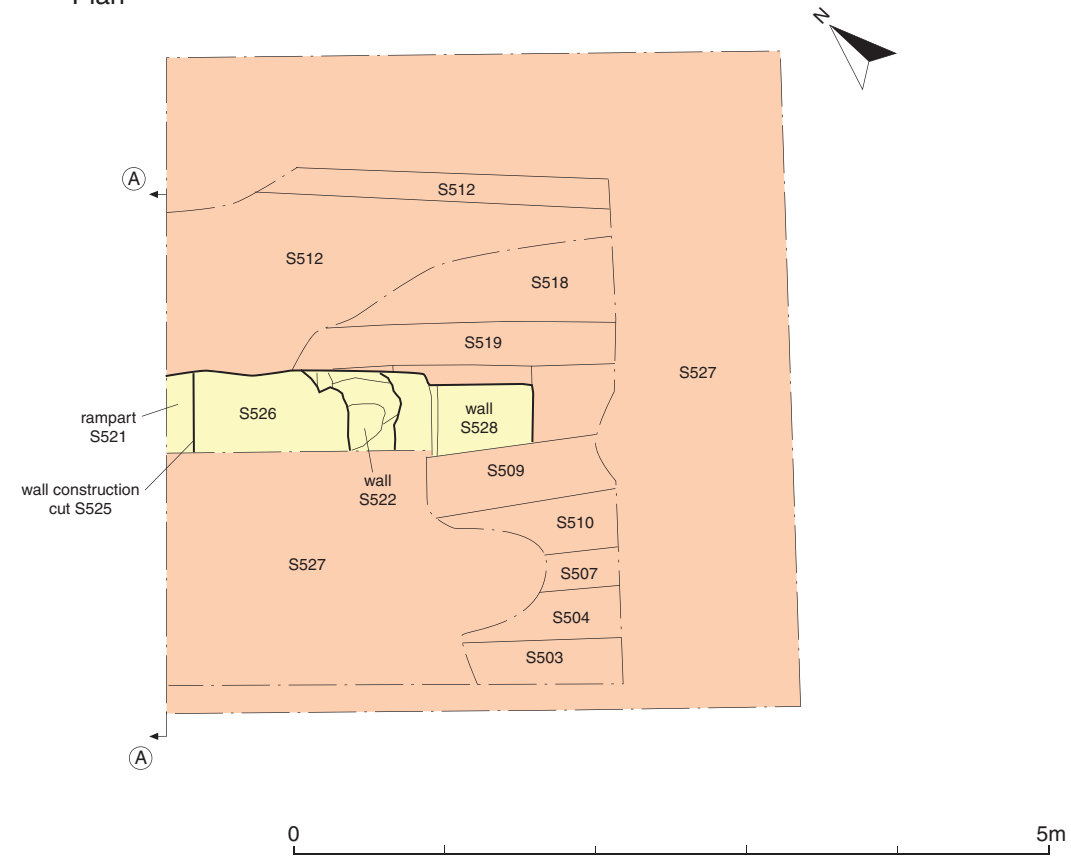


- post-medieval
- modern

Section AA



Plan



View, looking north-west, showing Roman wall S528 and ?Roman wall S522



- Roman rampart deposit and wall
- modern

Section AA

