

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF
AT
GLOUCESTER FOLK MUSEUM
GLOUCESTER

Christopher B Gibbs

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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Project 3711
Report 1889

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Archaeological Watching Brief at Gloucester Folk Museum, Gloucester

Christopher B Gibbs

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Field Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (the Service) on behalf of John Slaney of Gloucester City Council (the Client) at Gloucester Folk Museum, Gloucester (NGR SO 8284518714).

Gloucester City Council were granted planning permission to construct an education wing in the rear courtyard of the museum, a two storey extension linked to the existing Cider House, subject to conditions including a requirement for an archaeological watching brief.

Two major trenches within an area of approximately 136 square metres were excavated in the car park to the rear of the museum to accommodate the footings for the new building (Trench 2). A number of smaller trenches were excavated within an area of approximately 25 square metres inside the Cider House Cottage to accommodate the service pipes for washroom facilities (Trench 3).

Trench 2 revealed an earlier (2008) evaluation trial trench 1, the north-west facing exterior wall of the Cider House and adjoining Cider House Cottage. It also revealed a reinstated floor surface (204) and a cut for a modern salt glazed soil pipe [207] in the northern side which cut through layers of made ground and into a thick soil deposit similar to dark earth. The base of this deposit was not reached as the impact layer had been reached. Additionally, a short length of a north-east facing wall of an exterior structure (223) interpreted as a wash house was also revealed.

Trench 3 revealed multiple post-Medieval floor surfaces, including flagged, tiled and concreted deposits and two interior walls on either side a staircase leading to the second floor. A large grinding stone was recovered from a deep mixed made ground deposit (307). This was left on site to become part of the museum's display.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. **Planning background**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Field Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (the Service) on behalf of John Slaney of Gloucester City Council (the Client) at Gloucester Folk Museum, Gloucester (NGR SO 8284518714), (Fig 1).

Gloucester City Council have been granted planning permission to construct an Education Wing in the rear courtyard of the museum, a two storey extension linked to the existing Cider House, subject to conditions including a requirement for an archaeological watching brief.

The development site was considered, by the curator, Jonathan Smith, Heritage Services Manager, Gloucester City Council, to include a heritage asset with archaeological interest and may have the potential to affect an archaeological site.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008).

The project also conforms to a project proposal prepared by Worcestershire County Council which included a detailed specification (HEAS 2011).

2. **Aims**

The aims of the archaeological watching brief was, within the resources available, to locate and record archaeological deposits and determine, if present, their extent, state of preservation, date, type, vulnerability and documentation. Significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of post medieval remains relating to domestic and industrial remains.

3. **Methods**

3.1 **Documentary search**

The site has been the subject of an archaeological evaluation (Phear 2008). The documentary search is presented within the report, a summary of which is provided in Section 3 below.

3.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

3.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2011).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 9 June 2011 and 10 October 2011.

One trench, amounting to approximately 26.5m² in area, was excavated for the footings of the education wing. A further trench was excavated within the existing Cider House, amounting to approximately 8 m² in area. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figs 2 & 3.

Observation and recording of archaeological deposits was undertaken during and after machine excavation and restricted to those areas of ground disturbance associated with construction (ground breaking and preparation, foundations, services etc). Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

3.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.3 **Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

3.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

A large grinding stone was recovered from a fill inside the Cider House Cottage (307), due to its weight it was left on site and it is understood it will be incorporated within the museum garden area.

3.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on *pro forma* sheets.

Eight small pieces of animal bone were examined, but were not worthy of comment, and so they are not included in the Table 1 quantification.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and recorded by fabric type and form according to the fabric reference series maintained by the service (Hurst and Rees 1992 and www.worcestershireceramics.org).

3.4 **Environmental archaeology**

3.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). In the event, no deposits or horizons were identified which were considered suitable for environmental analysis and no samples were taken.

3.5 **Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

4. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The following is a summary from Phear (2011).

The geology of the site is characterised by Lower Lias clay of the Jurassic period. Quaternary deposits including recent alluvium, fluvio-glacial and glacial clays and gravels also occur along section of the River Severn, which the site is closely located to.

Gloucester Folk Museum is located at 99-103 Westgate Street with the site located to the rear of the museum and formerly occupied by the car park. The northern range of the building is a Grade II listed timber framed building dating from the 16th century. Behind this is a building also dating to the 16th century but was remodelled into a pin factory in the 18th century. Quay Street forms the south west boundary to the site.

An archaeological evaluation on Upper Quay Street revealed a possible 1st century river foreshore with wattle revetment, indicating a history of land reclamation. It has been suggested the site of the wharf later moved c100m to the west with evidence of building activity in the 3rd/4th centuries. Other finds in the area include a mosaic floor with a large skelton beneath, a row of postholes, Roman coins and Samian and other Roman pottery sherds.

Further evidence of Roman occupation close to the site was recovered beneath Quay Street where Roman pottery was recovered. Additional evidence of land reclamation from the 2nd century onwards was found to the west of 105 Westgate Street, with two sites further west displaying evidence of a quay wall. And archaeological watching brief at 1-3 Lower Quay street recovered Roman pottery sherds, tiles and stone.

Evidence of 10th/11th occupation deposits along with 12th century metal working deposits overlain by medieval and post medieval masonry buildings has been recorded on Lower Quay Street. An archaeological watching brief on Upper Quay Street found an 11th century sheet metal surface along with evidence for a robbed medieval building.

An evaluation to the east of the Folk Museum recorded successive 15th to 16th century floor levels. Medieval and post-medieval house remains were also recorded to the west of the site. On the corner of Upper Quay Street and Westgate Street evidence of medieval rubbish dumping has been recorded.

Westgate Street has a number of Grade I and II listed buildings which indicates that the street continued to be built on in the 15th to 17th centuries. John Speed's 1610 map of Gloucester depicts the houses on the street with back plots stretching to Quay Street. Dwellings and shops continue to be built in the 18th to 19th centuries and the Hall and Pinnell map of 1780 shows part of the site as gardens. On a map from c 1770 the site is shown in more detail with the majority a carpenter's yard, bounded to the east by stables and a yard.

The Board of Health Map 1852 illustrates the site is occupied to the east by a soap manufactory with a pin manufactory to the west. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a row of cottages were built in the yard area and a small square building is attached to the Cider House.

5. Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figs 2, 3 & 4. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

Excavation of the footings (trench 2) reached 1.20 metres in places and no natural deposits were encountered during the excavation.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Roman deposits

No Roman deposits were observed during the excavation of the footings.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Medieval/Post Medieval deposits

Trench 2 (outside the Cider House, plate 1) was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.20 metres and partially revealed, in section, a thick deposit (216) of homogenous mid grey brown silt. This is thought to be deposit (107) recorded in the earlier evaluation.

Several different layers lie above this deposit (216) including two dumping layers (214), (215) and an isolated layer (220) interpreted as a possible dump.

An occupation layer (212) was also recorded lying over the grey brown silt, consisting of black ash and clinker, recorded as (105) in the evaluation. This appears to cover the whole site and although no dateable evidence was recovered from the deposit, its depth and nature suggest a post-medieval date.

Trench 3 (inside the Cider House Cottage, plate 2) was excavated to various depths from 0.30 to 0.80m revealing a layer of mixed made ground (307), (plate 3) including building demolition debris, stone ware, buffware and some 19th or early 20th Century mass produced china pot sherds. Additionally, residual late 17th early 18th Century clay pipe and fragments of badly corroded and undateable metalwork were also recovered.

Notably, a large sub-rounded regular shaped smooth stone was recovered from (307), interpreted, on site, as a grinding stone of industrial use and unknown date, (plate 5).

5.1.4 Phase 3: Modern deposits (19th-20th Centuries)

The modern layers excavated consisted of tarmac and made ground of an existing car park outside and to the north-west of the Cider House buildings. Further modern deposits of a reinstated red brick floor [204] were visible in section of Trench 2. Additionally a short length of the north-east facing wall of an exterior structure (223) was revealed.

Modern layers within the Cider House and adjoining cottage consisted of original, repaired and additional cobbled, flagged and tiled floors surfaces (plates 2 & 3). Trench 3 (inside the Cider House Cottage) uncovered the remains, a single course of two brick width, of two interior walls (303), located either side of floor surface (300) and under the stairs).

The flagged floor surface (300) was not excavated and left in situ, and was thought to be the earliest of the interior floors. It comprised of Yorkshire stone and was probably laid during construction of the building. Floor structure (301) comprising of red sandstone was also thought to be original whereas floor structures (302) red tiled and (306) diamond patterned red and black was thought to be a modern 1850-1950 replacement and (306) a modern concrete repair.

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

The artefactual assemblage is summarised in Table 1. The finds were recovered from three stratified contexts, and could be dated from the medieval period onwards. The level of preservation was generally good, with the majority of ceramic sherds displaying only moderate levels of abrasion.

period	material class	material subtype	object specific type	count	weight(g)
medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile	3	78
medieval	ceramic	earthenware	Pot	17	221
post-medieval	ceramic	-	clay pipe	2	10
post-medieval	ceramic	-	roof tile	2	58
post-medieval	ceramic	earthenware	Pot	2	68
post-medieval	ceramic	stoneware	Pot	1	186
post-medieval	metal	copper alloy	Buckle	1	12
post-medieval	slag	-	-	1	18
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	Brick	2	7094
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	floor tile	3	6428
post-medieval/ modern	ceramic	-	Pot	4	12
undated	metal	iron	Pot	4	18
undated	bone	animal bone	-	8	69
undated	glass	-	-	1	1
undated	metal	iron	-	2	32
undated	shell	-	-	4	88
Totals:				57	14393

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

Pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (Table 2). The sherds were not sufficiently diagnostic, in terms of form, to allow precise dating, but they were datable by fabric type to general period or production span.

period	fabric code	Fabric common name	count	weight(g)
medieval	64.1	Worcester-type sandy glazed ware	4	48
medieval	65	Glazed oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety-type)	1	50
medieval	69	Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware	9	86
medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval wares	1	12
medieval	143.2	Ham Green type B	1	1
post-medieval	81	Stonewares	1	186
post-medieval/ modern	85	Modern china	4	12
post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	2	68
post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-med. wares	1	24
Totals:			24	487

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type

Medieval pottery was recovered from context 216, with a range of glazed fabrics. The earliest of these was Minety-type ware (fabric 65), in the form of a pitcher rim, possibly of 12th century date. Later medieval products were represented by body sherds of Worcester-type sandy glazed (fabric 64.1), Ham Green Type B (fabric 143.2) and Malvernian (fabric 69) wares. Although the dates for these fabrics extend over a wide late 11th- early 17th century date range, it is possible, nevertheless, that all the examples in this assemblage may have been produced in the 13th century.

Post-medieval pottery, including brown-glazed buff ware (fabric 91), of 18th century date, was recovered from context 200. Also from this context, a rim sherd of oxidised pottery with traces of lead glaze was undiagnostic in terms of form and fabric, but probably residual medieval material.

Context 307 yielded stoneware (fabric 81), buff ware (fabric 91) and mass-produced china (fabric 85), indicating a 19th or early 20th century date for this context.

Clay pipe

Fragments of clay pipe, including part of a bowl, recovered from context 307 were most likely late 17th - early 18th century in date.

Metal

A copper alloy belt buckle found in context 200 was probably of post-medieval manufacture. Other metal finds were confined to fragments of corroded and undateable iron from contexts 200, 216 and 307.

Glass

A small shard of undated glass, possibly from a vessel, was found in context 216.

Slag

A single piece of slag from context 216 was low in density and probably post-medieval or modern smelting waste.

Shell

Oyster shells were recovered from context 216, and may have been of post-medieval origin, though a much earlier, e.g. Roman, date cannot be ruled out for these.

Brick

A brick recovered from context 302 was of 3 inch thickness, typical of the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Two bricks of similar thickness, from unstratified deposits, were stamped 'Symons & Heal, Gloster', within the frog.

Roof tile

A fragment of glazed Malvernian roof tile, recovered from context 216, could have been 13th-15th century in date, but a pantile fragment, also from this context, was 16th-18th century.

Floor tile

Unglazed, square floor tiles recovered from contexts 302 and 306 were late 19th or early 20th century in date.

Overview of artefactual evidence

Evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of this site is provided by the pottery finds in context 216, with wares having been traded from Worcestershire, Wiltshire and the Bristol area, but as might be expected in an urban location, this pottery appears to be residual. Pottery, tile and clay pipes are indicative of later occupation and use of the site, certainly in the post-medieval period for contexts 216 and 307, and up to the 19th or early 20th centuries for context 200.

Terminus post quem date ranges have been determined for the various contexts, and are shown in Table 3.

context	material class	object specific type	fabric code	count	weight(g)	start date	end date	<i>terminus post quem</i> date range
200	ceramic	pot	91	1	40	1700	1900	1700-1900
	ceramic	pot	99	1	12	1066	1600	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	6	1700	1850	
	ceramic	pot	100	1	24	1600	1900	
	metal	buckle	-	1	12	1600	1900	
216	shell	-	-	2	34	-	-	1700-1900
	ceramic	pot	69	9	86	1200	1620	
	ceramic	pot	65	1	50	1066	1200	
	ceramic	pot	64.1	4	48	1200	1400	
	ceramic	pot	143.2	1	1	1200	1400	
	bone	-	-	5	61	-	-	
	slag	-	-	1	18	1700	1900	
	glass	-	-	1	1	-	-	
	metal	-	-	1	4	-	-	
	metal	-	-	1	28	-	-	
	ceramic	roof tile	-	1	52	1500	1800	

	ceramic	roof tile	-	3	78	1200	1500	
302	ceramic	brick	-	1	4026	1850	1950	1850-1950
	ceramic	floor tile	-	1	4080	1850	1950	
306	ceramic	floor tile	-	2	2348	1850	1950	1850-1950
307	ceramic	pot	81	1	186	1800	1900	1800-1950
	ceramic	pot	91	1	28	1800	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	3	8	1800	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	4	1800	1950	
	bone	-	-	3	8	-	-	
	shell		0	2	54	0	0	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	6	1600	1900	
	ceramic	clay pipe	0	1	4	1650	1750	
	metal	pot	0	4	18	0	0	

Table 3. Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6. Synthesis

6.1 Medieval

The earliest deposit encountered, a dark earth layer of mid greyish brown clayey silt (216), appears to have been built up over a long time period, possibly through addition of organic materials over the medieval to post-medieval period. Glazed ceramic pot sherds recovered from this layer have been dated over a wide period, late 11th – early 17th century, though all the examples in this assemblage may have been produced in the 13th Century. Occasional oyster shell fragments were also recovered, likely to be post-medieval in date. It is possible that the layer was initially formed in the medieval period and subsequent reworking of the soil created a mix of deposited material. Phear (2011) mentions a post-medieval ditch [127] within this layer but this was not revealed during the footings excavation. Phear interprets this layer as a possible garden layer and this theorem is supported by John Speed's 1610 map which shows this area of the site as a back plot in the 17th Century. Again, as per the evaluation, the base of this layer was not reached, it is unknown if surviving *in situ* medieval features exist at a greater depth than 9.20m OD.

6.2 17th-18th Century

Deposition of the dark earth layer (216) continued into the 17th and 18th Century, with 17th Century glazed pot sherds and a single piece of low density slag probably post-medieval or modern smelting waste recovered. The Hall and Pinnell 1780 map shows this area as still a backplot.

6.3 19th-20th Century

The Causton 1843 map shows a Pin Factory on the site which may have been the first building on the site. The first edition Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1881 shows a different building, part of the City Brewery occupying the site and it is suggested that this is the building now known as The Cider House. This building would therefore date between 1843 and 1881. Following the original construction a later extension to the Cider House, a small two storey end of terrace structure was constructed on the Southwest facing wall of the Cider House overlooking and fronting Quay Street, though the entrance is in the north-west wall fronting a probable yard area, the museum staff car park. This is referred to in this report as 'The Cider House Cottage' (plate 1) and will become the new building washroom facilities. Dating for this extension is post 1881 and the author suggests early Victorian date, supported

by the dates 1850-1950 from the artefactual evidence of the tile (306) (plates 2 & 3) recovered from trench 3.

A short length (1.70m) of a north-east facing wall of an exterior structure (223) and a reinstated red brick floor (204) was revealed during the excavation of trench 2 and the evaluation trench 1. This was a small annex attached to the Northwest facing wall of the Cider House, of which the roofline is still visible on the west wall of the building. According to Phear (2011), it is also shown on the 1881 1st edition Ordnance Survey map as 'a small square building that is known as 'Mrs Potter's washhouse'' (Nigel Cox pers. Comm.) and is illustrated on the east attached to the Cider House.

Trench 3, inside The Cider House Cottage, was only excavated to a depth of 0.80m at its deepest, with the base of layer (307), (plate 4), not reached. It is described as a mixed made ground layer and contained ceramic pot with a terminus post quem date range of 1800-1950, earlier and later than the building construction (post 1881). This suggests that the made ground, probably for foundation levelling prior to construction, has been disturbed by later interior repairs. This is supported by the different floor surfaces found within the structure, (300, 301, 302, 304 and 306), (plates 2 & 3).

7. Publication summary

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the Field Section of the Historic Environment and Archaeology Service (the Service) on behalf of John Slaney of Gloucester City Council (the Client) at Gloucester Folk Museum, Gloucester (NGR SO 8284518714).

Gloucester City Council were granted planning permission to construct an education wing in the rear courtyard of the museum, a two storey extension linked to the existing Cider House, subject to conditions including a requirement for an archaeological watching brief.

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Trench 2 revealed the earlier (2008) evaluation trial trench 1, the Northwest facing exterior wall of the Cider House and adjoining Cider House Cottage. It also revealed a reinstated floor surface (204) and a cut for a modern salt glazed soil pipe [207] in the northern side, cutting through layers of made ground and into a thick soil deposit similar to dark earth, the base of which was not reached. Additionally a short length of a north-east facing exterior wall (223) was interpreted as part of a wash house.

Trench 3 revealed multiple post-medieval floor surfaces, including flagged, tiled and concreted deposits and two interior walls on either side a staircase leading to the second floor. A large grinding stone was recovered, and left on site, from a deep mixed made ground deposit (307).

8. Acknowledgements

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Jonathan Smith (Gloucester City Council), Chris Morris (Gloucester Folk Museum), Nigel Cox (Curator, Gloucester Folk Museum).

9. Personnel

The fieldwork and report preparation was led by Chris Gibbs. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers. Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Gibbs and Adam Lee, finds analysis by Dennis Williams and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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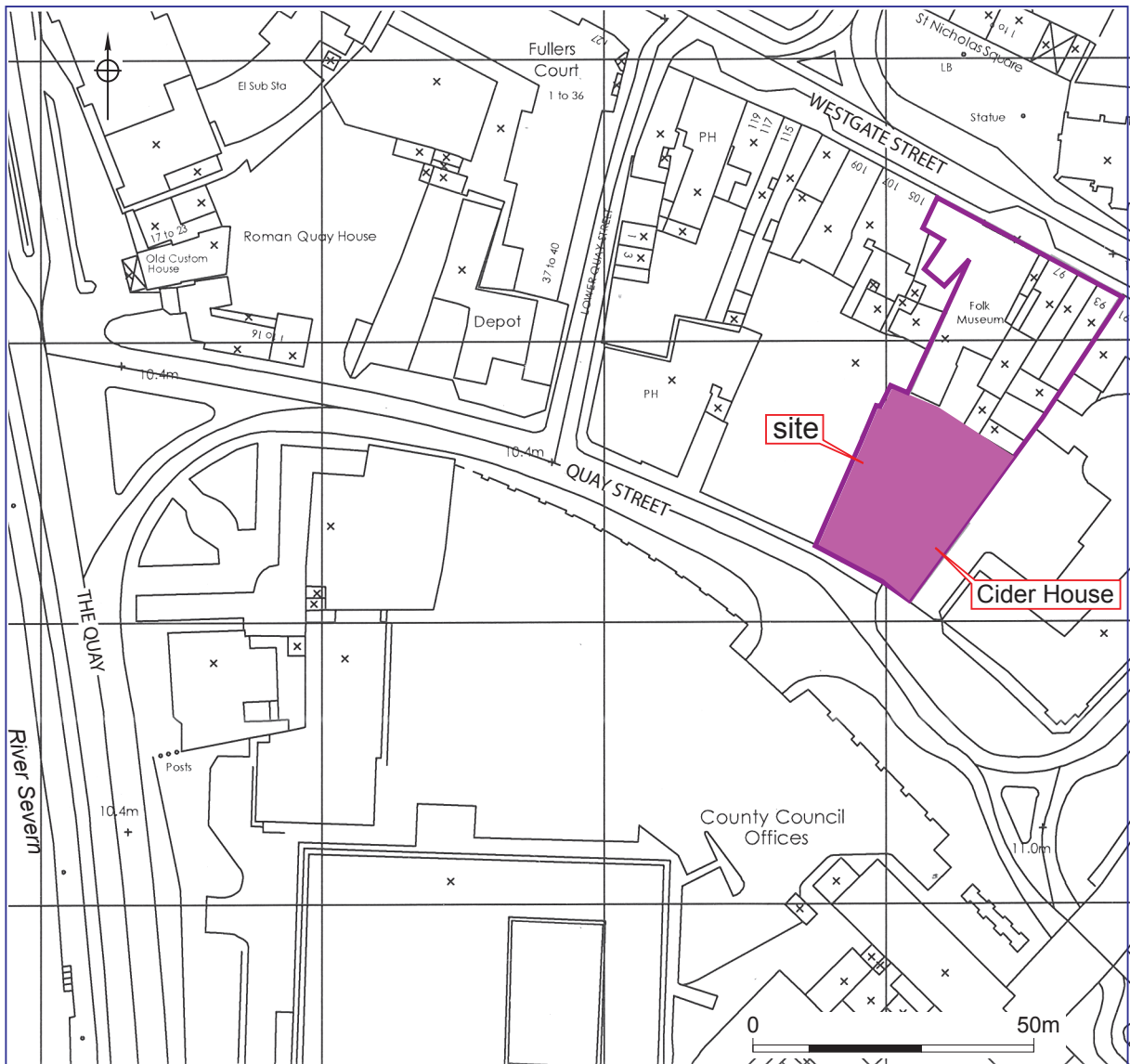
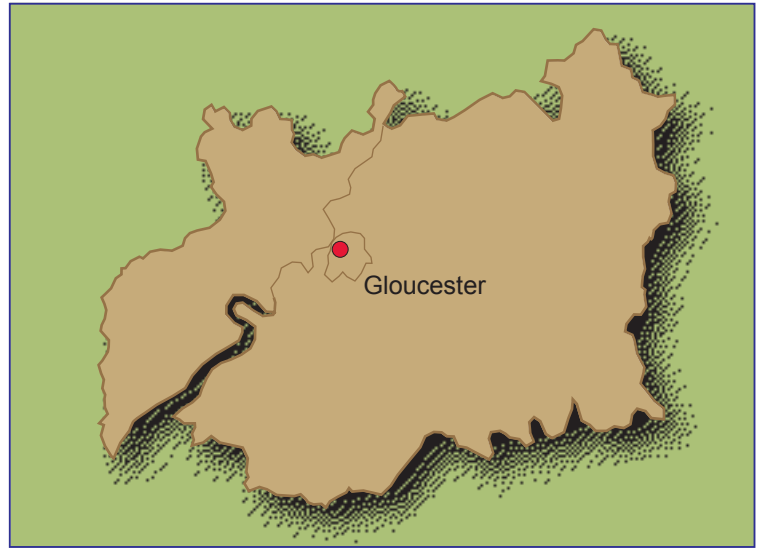
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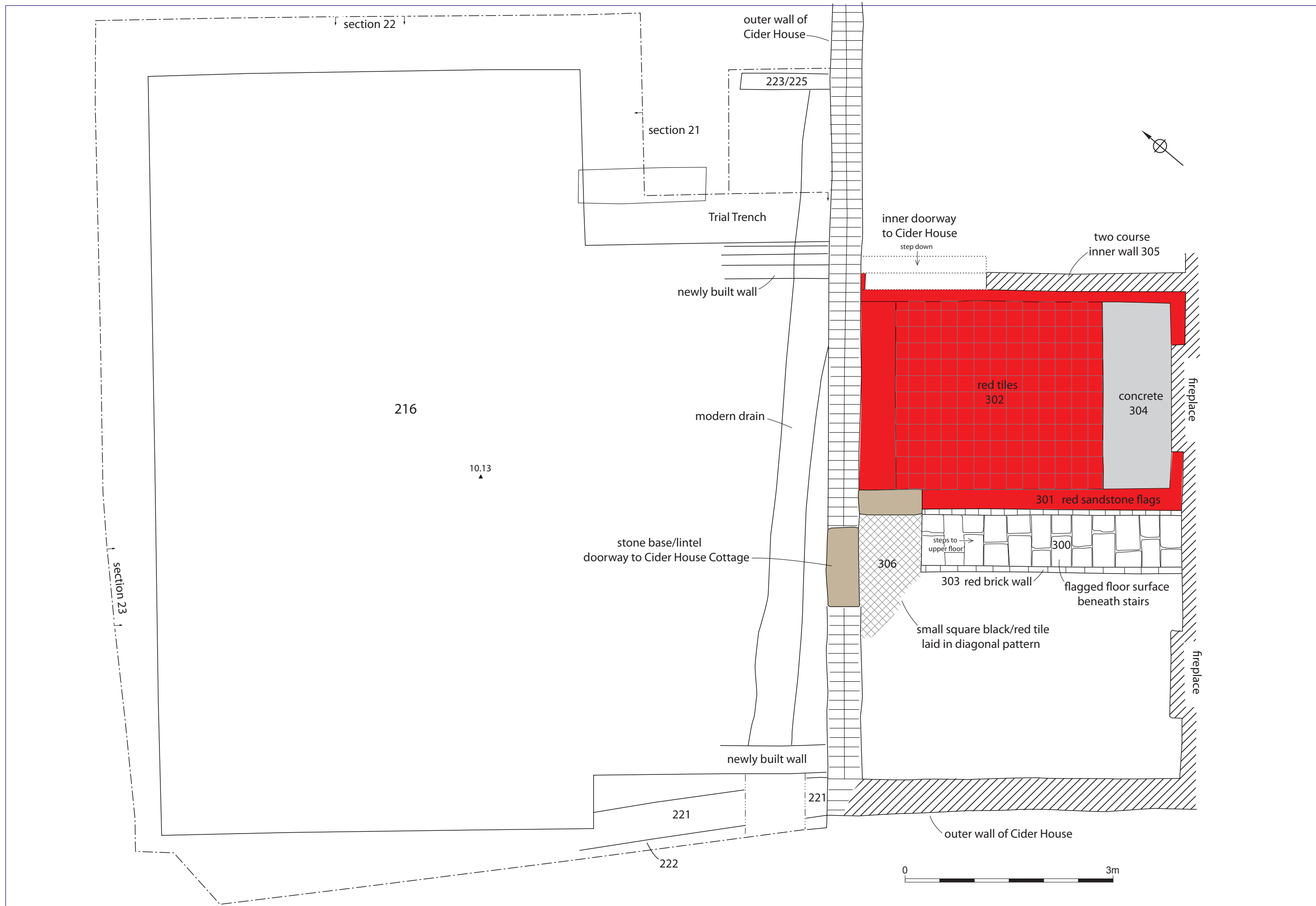
Figures



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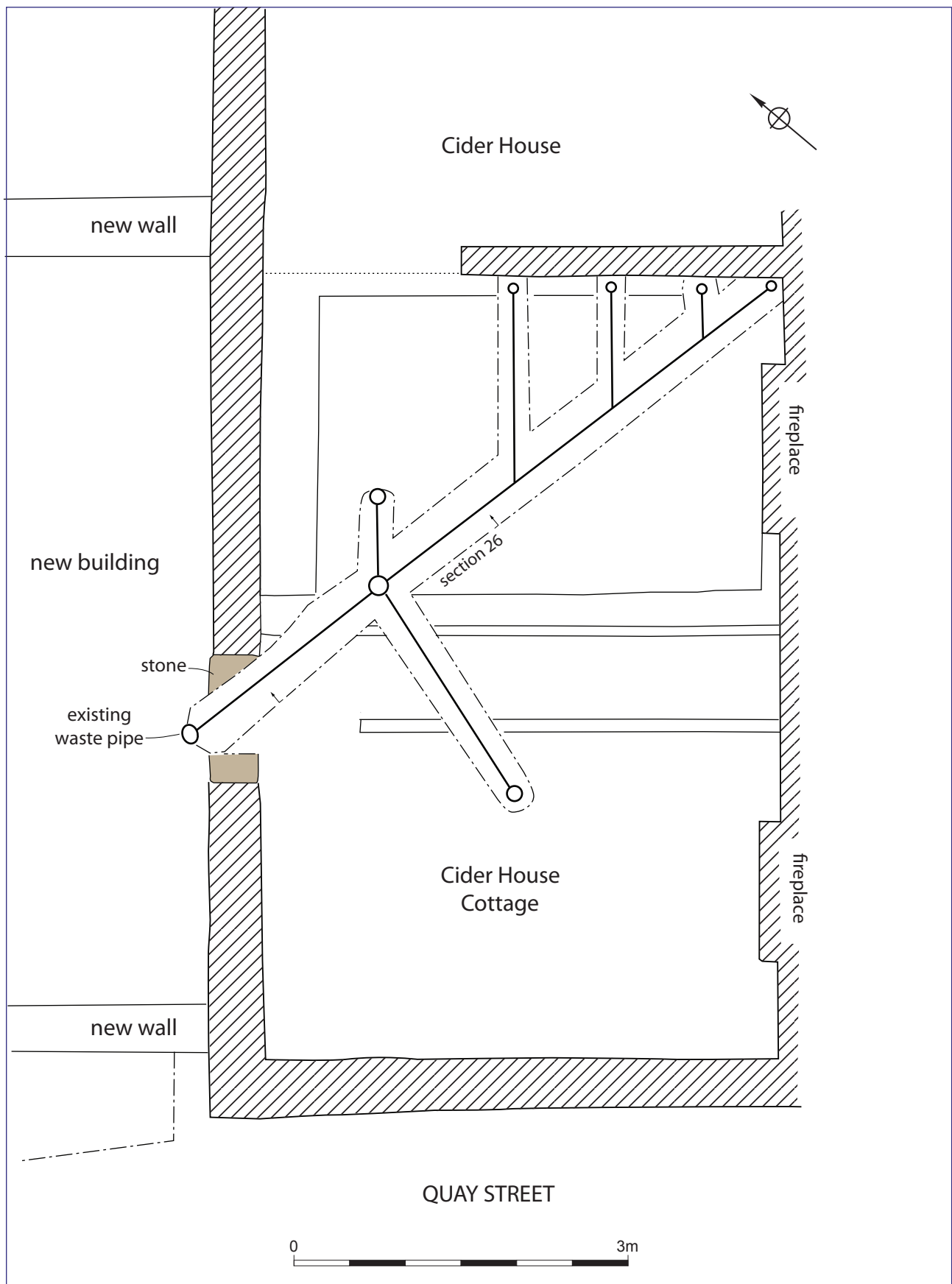
Location of the site

Figure 1



Plan of site

Figure 2

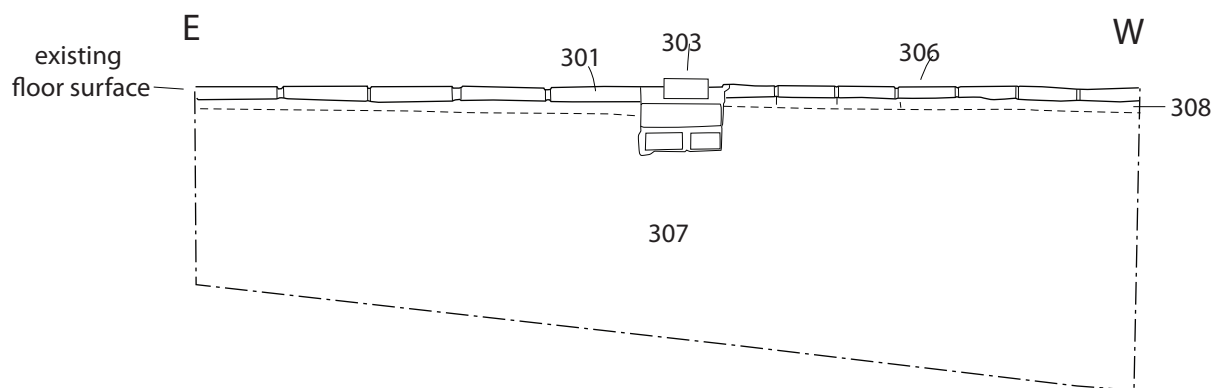


Post excavation plan of Cider House Cottage interior

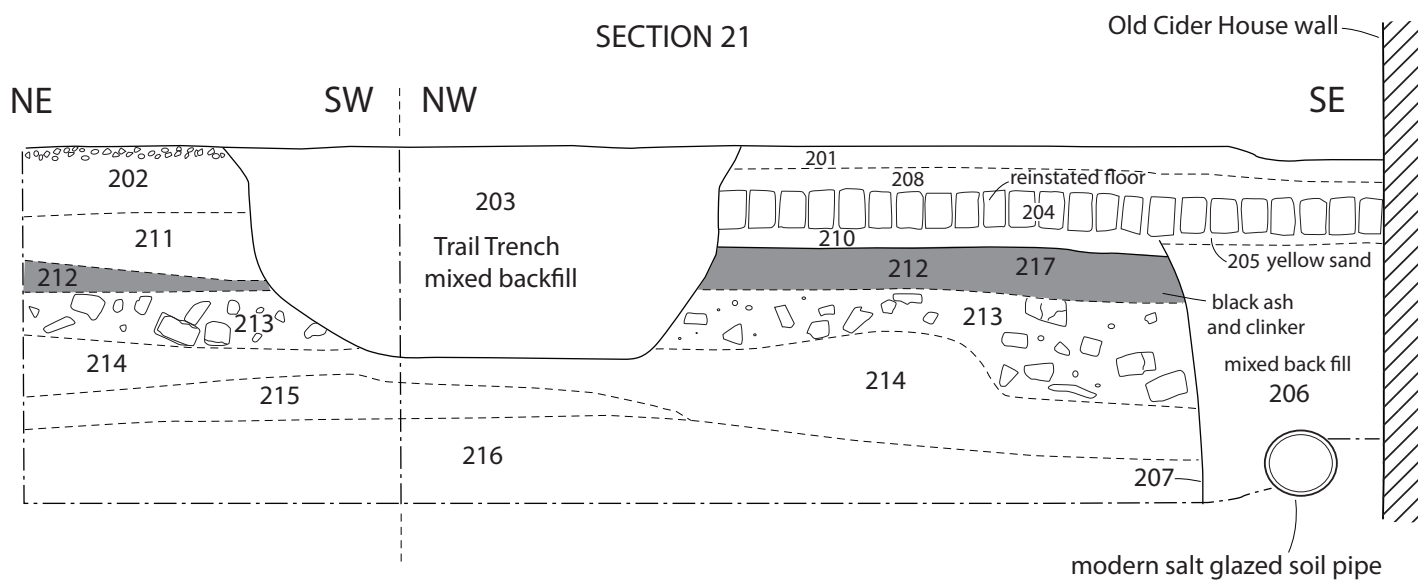
Figure 3

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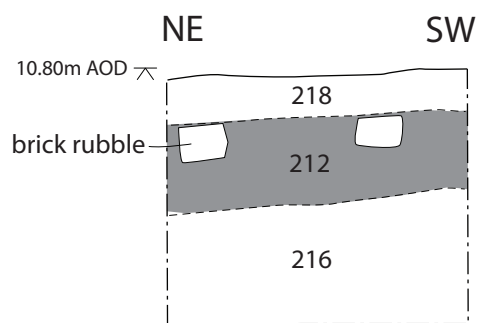
Section showing floor surfaces and interior wall of Cider House Cottage



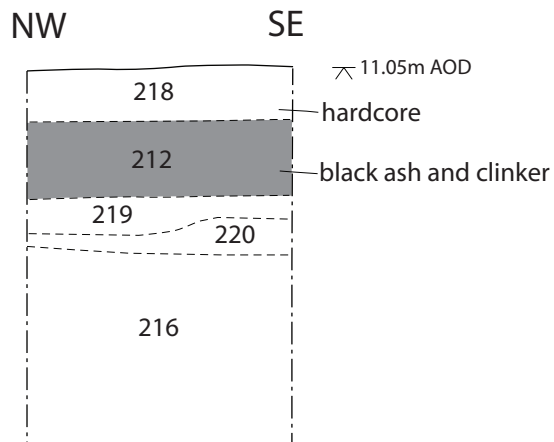
SECTION 21



SECTION 23



SECTION 22



Sections

Figure 4

Plates



Plate 1- View of Cider House Cottage facing South (Sarah Phear, 2008)



Plate 2- General shot of Cider House Cottage interior



Plate 3- Oblique plan shot inside Cider House Cottage showing various features



Plate 4- North facing section service trench 3 inside Cider House Cottage



Plate 5 – Grinding stone recovered from (307) and left on site

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 2 Cider House car park

Maximum dimensions: Area length: 13.00 x area width: 10.50m

Trench width: 0.30-1.00m

Trench depth: 0.50-1.20m

Orientation: NW - SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200		Assigned to unstratified finds.	
201	Tarmac and Gravel	Existing car park surface.	0-0.06m
202	Made ground layer	Moderately compact mid dark black brown. Mixed with bands of yellow hardcore, 25% brick rubble. Frequent fragments of red roof tile. Frequent small to large rounded and angular stones. Mortar fragments and modern pottery.	0-0.17m
203	Evaluation trench backfill	Evaluation (Phear 2011) trial trench backfill. Mid brown sandy silt with brick, tile, coal, mortar and stone.	0-0.56m
204	Brick structure	Reinstated red brick floor over modern service 206	0.10-0.20m
205	Bedding sand	Loose yellow sand. Bedding sand for 204.	0.20-0.23m
206	Backfill	Backfill over drainage. Compact mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks of fuel ash and charcoal. Patches of yellow sand, occasional brick fragments modern pottery.	0.23-0.94+
207	Cut	Drainage cut. Near vertical sides. 0.62m wide. 0.70m deep	0.23-0.94+
208	Levelling Layer	Moderately compact light grey yellow silty sand. Moderate angular small to medium stones. Moderate small to medium fragments of CBM. Occasional charcoal and fuel ash flecks. Similar to Evaluation layer 101	0.06-0.12m
209	Brick floor surface	Bricks 220mm x 100mm x 70mm. As recorded within Evaluation Trench, surface 102.	0.12-0.19m
210	Bedding layer	Moderately compact light sand and mortar layer. Occasional angular small to medium fragments of CBM. Occasional small to large angular stones. As recorded within Evaluation Trench layer 103.	0.22-0.27m
211	Dumping layer	Moderate compact light to mid mixed deposit. Mix of light yellow sand gravel and mid grey brown sandy silt. Moderate charcoal, fuel ash, occasional small-large CBM	0.17-0.30m
212	Occupation layer	Black ash and clinker layer as recorded within Evaluation Trench- 105	0.30-0.38m
213	Levelling layer	Compact light white yellow sand and mortar. Frequent small to very large CBM, slate fragments. Occasional fuel ash and charcoal fragments. As recorded within Evaluation Trench 106	0.38-0.50m
214	Dumping layer	Compact mid grey brown sandy clay silt. Occasional small to large angular and rounded stones. Moderate charcoal and fuel ash flecks. Occasional mortar flecks. Moderate fragments of oyster shell, occasional small CBM fragments.	0.50-0.66m
215	Dumping layer	Light orange yellow silty sand, occasional small to large rounded and angular stones. Occasional mortar lumps. Moderate flecks and small lumps of fuel ash and charcoal.	0.66-0.74m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
216	Dark earth layer	Mid grey brown clay silt with some sand. moderately compact. Frequent small charcoal fragments and small flecks. Occasional oyster shell fragments, pot sherds, small CBM and sandstone fragments. As recorded within Evaluation Trench- 107	0.74-0.94+
217	Cut	Cut for red brick surface 209, unclear dimensions	0.22-0.27m
218	Hardcore layer	Hardcore. Above layer 212.	0-0.15m
219	Layer	Mid brown grey compact sandy clay silt. Occasional small to medium angular rounded stone. Occasional mortar lumps. Moderate flecks and small lumps of fuel ash and charcoal.	0.34-0.44m
220	Layer	Moderate compact yellow brown silty sand with patches of silty sand. Occasional ash flecks and charcoal flecks.	0.44-0.48m
221	Backfill	Robbed out wall, backfilled with bricks, loose mortar and occasional stone blocks.	0-1.20m
222	Cut	Cut for robbed out wall running parallel to Quay Street extending from NW corner of "Cider House Cottage" in excess of 3.00m.	0-1.20m
223	Structure	Red brick wall of the Wash House extending from NW side of Cider House wall by 1.70m. Length 1.70m Width 0.24m Depth 0.40m.	0.08-0.48m

Trench 3

Site area: Cider House Cottage interior

Maximum dimensions: Area length: 5.30 x area width:4.80m

Trench width: 0.30-0.50m

Trench depth: 0.30-0.80m

Orientation: NE - SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Structure	Flagged Yorkshire stone floor surface in the interior of Cider House Cottage, located beneath stairs. Flags of varying sizes up to 0.45m in length, all 0.30m wide, unknown thickness (not excavated). Both rough (down) and smooth (up) finish, regular coursing but staggered forming an uneven floor and bonded with a brownish black homogenous sandy silt. Not sampled, left in situ.	unknown
301	Structure	Uneven red sandstone flagged surface. Mainly 485x325x35mms, smooth and flat but worn, regular coursing and bonded with a dirty brown sandy mortar mix forming a narrow floor surface around edge of room interior.	0-0.035m
302	Structure	Modern looking shiny red tiled floor surface (interior) with uniform square red tiles, 230x230x32mms, smooth (up) corrugated (down), smooth sides with a dirty brownish cream mortar bonding. Flat and level, laid uniformly throughout, forming a regularly patterned floor surface. Notably butting and later than 301 and contemporary with 304.	0-0.032m
303	Structure	Inner red brick walls (x2) located either side of 300. Constructed of smooth red brick, 225x110x87mms regular coursing but unclear as only 1 course single brick in height above floor surface remaining, as rest previously removed. 2 brick width (230mms) single course height (87mms) foundation below surface. Not sampled and only partially excavated for a service trench.	0-0.087m
304	Fill	Dark creamy white concrete interior floor surface with a smooth (up) rough (down) finish, bedded on a dark sandy silt made ground (not recorded) and only partially excavated to accommodate a service pipe trench.	0-0.035m
305	Structure	Inner red brick wall the same as 303 but double brick width (0.045m) Height >2.36m, length 2.90m. Remains in situ. Not sampled.	unknown
306	Structure	Red and black square tiles (156x156x23mms) laid uniformly in a diamond pattern. Smooth and shiny on surface forming a floor surface at the entrance (North West facing) of the Cider House Cottage and appears to continue into the front room (Facing Southwest to Quay street). Bonded and bedded with a dirty creamy brown mortar same as 308. Only partially excavated to accommodate a service pipe trench.	0-0.023m
307	Layer	Mixed made ground beneath mortar and floor surfaces. A loose fill of black sandy silt with patches of ashy, mortary concentrated CBM and inclusions of small-large rounded pebbles and stones, only partially excavated to accommodate a service pipe trench. Note: a large sub-rounded regular shaped smooth stone was excavated with a diameter of 0.40m and thickness 0.10-0.13m, (left on site due to weight but photographed- see plate 5)	0.06-0.80m
308	Layer	Bedding layer for 302 & 306 consisting of moderately compact dark brownish cream sandy lime mortar with no inclusions, only partially excavated to accommodate a service pipe trench.	0.023-0.06m

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

- 19 Context records AS1
- 13 Field progress reports AS2
- 1 Photographic records AS3
- 34 Digital photographs
- 1 Drawing number catalogues AS4
- 5 Scale drawings
- 1 Context number catalogues AS5
- 2 Trench record sheets AS41
- 1 Box of finds
- 1 Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at: Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery

Brunswick Road

Gloucester

GL1 1HP

Accession number: GLRCM:
