

Archaeological Evaluation at Quedgeley Framework Plan 5, Gloucester



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Archaeological Evaluation at Quedgeley Framework Plan 5, Gloucester

Andrew Walsh and Elspeth Iliff

With contributions by Laura Griffin

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Quedgeley Framework Plan 5, Gloucester (NGR SO 81342 13306). It was undertaken on behalf of AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK Ltd, acting on behalf of their client Quedgeley Urban Village Ltd, who intends to develop the site for mixed use, for which outline planning permission has been granted.

Twenty two trenches were excavated across the site in order to provide the best sample of the area within the constraints of the existing and demolished buildings, services, roads and trees. Archaeological or potential archaeological features relating to two distinct phases of activity were identified in eleven of the trenches. The first phase of activity was represented by a number of possible enclosure type features in the western part of the site. These features yielded a moderate quantity of Roman pottery typical of rural sites in the area.

The second phase of activity was represented by a series of sterile ditches in the eastern and central part of the site. These ditches appear to correlate with field boundaries visible on historic Ordnance Survey maps, and are therefore interpreted as post-medieval in date.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at a site known as Quedgeley Framework Plan 5, Gloucester (Figure 1; NGR SO 81342 13306). It was commissioned by AMEC Foster Wheeler, acting on behalf of their client Quedgeley Urban Village Ltd, who intends to develop the site for mixed residential and commercial use, for which outline planning permission has been granted.

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to a written scheme of investigation produced by AMEC Foster Wheeler (AMEC Foster Wheeler 2016) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (WA 2016). The project also conforms to the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a).

2 Aims

The aim of this evaluation, as outlined in the WSI, is to determine as far as reasonably possible the extent, character and significance of any deposits of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental potential within the site

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The project was led by Andrew Walsh (BSc; MSc; ACIfA; FSA Scot); who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004, assisted by Jamie Wilkins (BA) and Elspeth Iliff (BA; MSc). The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Rogers (BA; MSc). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc; PG Cert; MCIfA) and Laura Griffin (BA; PG Cert; ACIfA) contributed the finds report.

3.2 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed written scheme of investigation was prepared by AMEC Foster Wheeler (WA 2016). Twenty five trenches, amounting to just over 1380m² in area, were proposed for excavation across the Framework Plan 5 area. The location of the trenches was determined in consultation with the City of Gloucester planning archaeologist in order to provide the best sample of the area within the constraints of the existing and demolished buildings, services, roads and trees. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2. However, Trenches 2, 12 and 16 were not excavated with agreement from the city planning archaeologist due to various constraints including the presence of public footpaths, services, and reinforced concrete.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a wheeled JCB-type excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples, as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). Where necessary the trenches were left open for inspection by the city planning archaeologist and on completion of excavation, were reinstated by replacing the excavated material. Fieldwork was undertaken between 13th June and 1st July 2016. The site reference number and site code is P4848.

3.3 Structural analysis

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

3.4 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.4.1 Artefact recovery policy

The finds work reported here conforms with the relevant sections of *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), with archive creation informed by *Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2011; and museum deposition by *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections* (SMA 1993). The artefact recovery policy also conformed to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.4.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. Pottery sherds were identified, quantified and dated to period. A spot date was produced for each stratified context. All information was recorded on a pro forma Microsoft Access 2007 database.

For the purposes of this report, sherds have not been quantified by specific fabric or form type but general composition of the group has been noted and is discussed below. Where specific fabrics have been referred to, they are referenced to the Gloucestershire pottery type series (Ireland 1983) and prefixed with 'TF' (type fabric).

3.5 Environmental archaeology methodology

3.5.1 Sampling policy

Sampling was undertaken according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). Samples were taken of deposits considered to have potential for the recovery of environmental remains. A total of five samples (three of 20 litres and two of 40 litres) were taken from the site.

3.6 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 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The Framework Plan 5 site is located within the former HQ site of RAF Quedgeley, and lies approximately 4km south of Gloucester and east of the historic settlement of Quedgeley. Much of the HQ site around the Framework Plan 5 area has been redeveloped in recent years. The site is broadly level. The geology of the site is mapped as undifferentiated Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel in the southern part of the Framework Plan 5 area (BGS 2016).

The most significant archaeological feature within the RAF site is Manor Farm, a group of listed farm buildings and moat, which is a scheduled monument. Manor Farm is located approximately 300m to the north of the Framework Plan 5 area and dates to the medieval period. There is further evidence of a medieval agricultural landscape within the site in the form of both ploughed out and extant ridge and furrow, along with drainage and boundary ditches.

Geophysical survey has been undertaken within the wider RAF site although none has been undertaken in the Framework Plan 5 area. The geophysical survey identified a number of features believed to be part of the former munitions base that occupied the area during WW1, and areas of potential recent activity, most likely from military activity in the 20th century. The only earlier features identified from the survey were medieval ridge and furrow.

Previous phases of trial trenching within the former RAF site has been undertaken in three stages. Only four trenches were excavated within the Framework Plan 5 area, and no archaeological features were identified within these trenches. Within the wider site, a total of 74 trenches were

excavated, and 30 contained archaeological features. To the west of Manor Farm evidence of a 1st century settlement, including a number of substantial ditches and smaller gullies was identified. While the trial trenching did find fragments of tegula, suggesting a building in the area, no clear evidence for structural remains were found. Further evidence of Roman activity has been identified outside of the site area, including the remains of a villa excavated at Olympus Park to the north.

A second area of features was identified containing ditches, pits and gullies relating to eleventh century field boundary and land drainage, although the purpose of the pits was less clear. This area was excavated further in advance of development of Framework Plan 1. The final group of archaeological features identified by the trial trenching were three possible Iron Age and/or Bronze Age enclosures.

Historic maps indicate the Framework Plan 5 area was in agricultural use during the post-medieval period. The site was used as a munitions factory during WW1, and then as an RAF supply depot until 1995. It was sold to Quedgeley Urban Village Ltd and has been used as a commercial and light industrial estate.

4.2 Current land-use

The site has most recently been used for commercial and light industrial use as part of the Quedgeley Enterprise Park. A number of structures and buildings have been demolished. The site is now open with grassed areas, a couple of smaller, derelict standing buildings, and a new public road (Rudloe Drive) has recently been built crossing the site on an east-west direction.

5 Results

5.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are illustrated in Figs 2 to 5. Sections are illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7. A table showing depths of trenches, overburden, topsoil and subsoil is presented below. Full context descriptions and depths are presented in Appendix 1.

5.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The underlying natural geology across the site was a combination of a grey blue mudstone, and an orange sand and gravel, consistent with the mapped geology. A number of trenches contained just one or the other, while the rest had combinations of the two, usually clay overlain with sand and gravel patches.

5.1.2 Phase 2: Roman deposits

A large ditch (1307; Plate 1) considered to be of Roman date, was identified in Trench 13 (Fig. 3). This ditch contained four fills, (1303), (1304), (1305) and (1306), three of which contained domestic waste. The upper fill (1303) contained the most material including Roman pottery and animal bone. The profile of the ditch suggests multiphase use, possibly with recuts, although the nature of the clay and the working conditions at the time meant that any potential recuts were not identified. This feature appears to be an enclosure ditch, indicating some level of settlement in the Roman period.

A gully (1309) was identified running parallel to ditch 1307. The gully only contained a few animal bone fragments and no other finds, but a Roman date is suggested from the proximity with and same alignment as the ditch. If these features are related, this gully would potentially be part of a Roman enclosure.

These features appeared to continue in Trench 1 (Fig 4). Ditch 103 (Plate 2) was truncated on its southern side and contained five small pieces of Roman CBM. This ditch may have had a relationship with a nearby gully 105, which yielded no finds. This ditch is also suggested to be possibly the same as ditch 1307 in Trench 13.

A further feature considered which may be of a possible Roman date is ditch 2304 found to the north in Trench 23 (Plate 3). This feature contained some very small sherds of heavily abraded pot of Roman date. However it is possible that these sherds were redeposited in a later feature.

5.1.3 Phase 3: Post-medieval/modern deposits

Trenches 5, 17 and 18 (Fig 5; Plates 4 and 5) all contained large ditches ((504), (1704) and (1805) respectively) which are considered to be the same ditch as they are of similar sizes, contained similar fills, and are on the same east to west alignment. Although this ditch contained relatively sterile fills with finds limited to a small amount of animal bone, a ceramic field drain was noted on the southern edge of the feature in all three trenches. In Trench 18, a recut (1810) was identified containing a possible piece of worked stone. The feature correlates with a field boundary visible on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (e.g. OS 1884a and OS 1884b) and it is therefore interpreted as post-medieval in date.

A second post-medieval ditch was identified in Trenches 19 and 20 (ditches 1904 and 2003). It was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment, and although no finds were recovered from the fills it correlates well with a field boundary visible on historic OS mapping (eg OS 1884a and OS 1884b).

The majority of the trenches contained some level of truncation by modern features, including a number of services, modern pits and land drains.

5.1.4 Undated deposits

A number of undated features were also excavated and recorded.

Trench 5 contained a small ditch (506) orientated north to south. A partial slot was excavated across this feature to establish its depth and nature. The fill of this feature was sterile and its date and function are unknown.

A small ditch (904) was also identified in Trench 9. No finds were recovered from this feature.

A small linear feature was also excavated in Trench 14 and recorded as a possible small ditch or gully (1404; Plate 6). This feature contained no finds and maybe related to agricultural activity due to its size, although it's location near to the Roman features identified in Trenches 1 and 13 should be noted.

Trench 15 (Fig 3) contained a small, shallow pit (1504) containing a sterile fill with no finds, and of an unknown function. Also found in trench 15 was a further small, shallow linear feature (1508; Plate 7). This feature also contained no finds, but maybe a continuation of feature 1404 identified in Trench 14. It is also potentially related to (1510), a probable linear terminus or pit that also provided no finds or obvious dating.

5.1.5 Summary of trench deposits and depths

Trench	Overburden/ modern deposits	Topsoil	Subsoil	Potential archaeology*	Natural/archaeological levels truncated?	Depth of natural/ archaeological deposits
1	0.43m	Not present	Not present	Yes	?	0.43m+
2	Trench not excavated					
3	Not present	0.42m	0.39m	No	No	0.81m+
4	Not present	0.35m	0.45m	No	No	0.80m+
5	1.35m	Not present	0.58m	Yes	No	1.93m+
6	1.55m	Not present	Not present	No	?	1.55m+
7	Not present	0.25m	0.65m	No	No	0.9m+
8	Not present	0.26m	0.50m	No	No	0.76m+
9	Not present	0.25m	0.50m	Yes	No	0.75m+

Trench	Overburden/ modern deposits	Topsoil	Subsoil	Potential archaeology*	Natural/archaeological levels truncated?	Depth of natural/ archaeological deposits
10	0.3m	0.20m	0.25m	No	No	0.75m+
11	0.9m	0.1m	0.3m	No	No	1.3m+
12	Trench not excavated					
13	Not present	0.30m	0.6m	Yes	No	0.9m+
14	Not present	0.38m	0.40m	Yes	No	0.78m+
15	Not present	0.31m	0.41m	Yes	No	0.72m+
16	Trench not excavated					
17	0.95m	Not present	0.30m	Yes	No	1.25m+
18	0.21m	0.43m	0.41m	Yes	No	1.05m+
19	0.5m	Not present	0-0.30m	Yes	No	0.50m-0.80m+
20	0.75m	Not present	Not present	Yes	?	0.75m+
21	No present	0.22m	0.16m	No	No	0.38m+
22	Not present	0.28m	0.47m	No	No	0.75m+
23	0.41m	Not present	0.26m	Yes	No	0.67m+
24	0.41m	Not present	Not present	No	?	0.41m+
25	0.48m	Not present	0.37m	No	No	0.85m+

*Includes post-medieval agricultural features

Table 1: Summary of trench depths and levels of truncation

5.2 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

The site assemblage totalled 45 finds (weighing 2814g) from five contexts (Tables 2–3). Level of preservation was poor with pottery sherds displaying moderate-high levels of surface abrasion and a well below average sherd weight of 4.5g. All datable contexts were Roman.

Period	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/Early Roman	ceramic	pot	1	5
Roman	ceramic	pot	36	160
Roman	ceramic	undiagnostic CBM	5	10
Roman	ceramic	tile	1	76
Roman	stone	?whetstone	1	91
undated	stone	worked	1	2472

Table 2: Quantification of the assemblage

5.2.1 Summary artefactual evidence by period

All material has been spot-dated and quantified. For the finds from individual features, see Table 2.

Roman

Five contexts (102, 2303, 1303, 1304 and 1305) could be dated to the Roman period on the basis of the finds.

Pottery

A total of 36 sherds of pottery were recovered but there was little in the way of diagnostic material and, therefore, much of this material could only be dated to the Roman period generally. Locally produced oxidised Severn Valley ware (TF11B) dominated the group, totalling 29 sherds. Although the majority could only be dated mid 1st–4th century, the group included a small number of organically tempered variants (TF17) of mid 1st-2nd century production.

Other identifiable wares were represented by individual sherds. These included Black-burnished ware 1 (TF4; context 1303) dated AD 120 onwards and a highly abraded sherd of Central Gaulish samian ware (TF8A; context 1303) of 2nd century date. In addition there were four sherds of reduced ware, all thought to be of local production. This group included the only diagnostic sherd of the assemblage: a fine sand and shell tempered sherd from a flanged bowl form reminiscent of those seen in Black-burnished ware 1 and dated 2nd century (context 1303). A second of these sherds was also distinctive for being sand and oolitic limestone tempered. Although undiagnostic, this was thought to be from a 'native ware' vessel of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date (context 1303). The remaining reduced two sherds were both sandy but too small to be identifiable (contexts 1303 and 1304).

Ceramic building material

Ceramic building material included a fragment of tile (17mm thick; context 1303). Although highly abraded, faint lines could be identified on one surface, which might indicate it to be a piece of box-flue tile. A further five very small fragments of possible tile were also present (context 102).

Whetstone

A whetstone made of a fine-grained medium grey rock was recovered from context 1304. The object was nicely shaped with a rectangular profile but one end has been broken off.

Undated

A piece of Blue Lias (from Trench 18) appeared to have been deliberately shaped but was of no obvious function. Due to a lack of any associated finds, it was not possible to date this object.

5.2.2 Assessment of potential

The size and preservation limits interpretation of the assemblage. However, the narrow range of pottery fabrics and general composition of the group is typical of Roman rural assemblages, where the majority of finds are retrieved from the fills of enclosure ditches.

Due to a lack of diagnostic pottery, it has not been possible to refine the dating of individual contexts. However, it should be noted that the single rim sherd and the fragment of samian from ditch fill (1303) were both identified as broadly 2nd century and that contexts (1304) and (1305) also had sherds of the earlier organically tempered oxidised Severn Valley ware.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)	start date	end date	Spot date
102	ceramic	CBM (?tile)	5	10	Roman	Roman	Roman
1303	ceramic	pot	13	45	M1C	4C	?2nd century
1303	ceramic	pot	1	3	AD120+		
1303	ceramic	pot	1	6		2C	
1303	ceramic	pot	1	1			
1303	ceramic	pot	1	5			
1303	ceramic	pot	1	2	M1C	2C	
1303	ceramic	pot	1	5		2C	
1303	ceramic	tile	1	76			
1304	ceramic	pot	11	69	M1C	4C	
1304	ceramic	pot	1	1	M1C	2C	
1304	stone	whetstone	1	91			
1305	ceramic	pot	2	23	M1C	2C	?2nd century
1807	stone	object	1	2472			undated
2303	ceramic	pot	4	5	M1C	4C	Roman

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

5.3 Environmental assessment

The five samples recovered (contexts 1304, 1306, 1703, 1807 and 1809) were processed and a visual inspection was undertaken. This confirmed that they did not include charcoal or carbonised plant macrofossils and no further assessment was undertaken. Some small molluscs were observed, most notably in deposit 1703 (fill of undated ditch 1704).

Small quantities of animal bone were also recovered from contexts 1303, 1308 and 1703.

6 Synthesis

Roman activity has been clearly identified in a group of associated features (1307/1309) in Trench 13 which probably represent the remains of part of an enclosure ditch system running approximately east to west, and which appears to extend into Trench 1 (103/105). Other potential archaeological features were also identified in nearby Trenches 14, 15 and 23 which suggests a possible concentration of activity in this area, although dating evidence from these features was limited to four very small sherds of pottery from ditch 2304 (Trench 23) which may be redeposited.

The pottery from these features is typical of Roman rural assemblages and although the size and preservation limits interpretation the most datable sherds appear to be broadly 2nd century AD. The area in which Trenches 1 and 23 were located appeared to be heavily truncated although features were identified cutting natural deposits suggesting the truncation was limited to the removal of topsoil and subsoil, presumably during the construction and/or demolition of the building which occupied this part of the site.

Potential archaeological features were also identified in Trenches 5, 17, 18, 19, and 20 although no datable finds were recovered they appear to relate to post-medieval agricultural activity. Features 504, 1703, 1805, 1904 and 2003 all appear to correlate with post-medieval field boundaries illustrated on early Ordnance Survey maps (e.g. OS 1884a and 1884b). Although topsoil had often been truncated in these trenches these features appeared to survive sealed below subsoil type

deposits and often overlain with modern overburden which measured up to 1.35m in depth. An undated shallow ditch was also recorded in Trench 9.

7 Significance

7.1 Nature and relative importance of the archaeological interest in the site

The features identified at Quedgeley Framework Plan 5 appear to relate to the Roman and post-medieval periods. The Roman features and finds in Trenches 1 and 13 appear typical of a Roman rural enclosure, which usually relate to settlement and/or agricultural activity. The activity may extend to the north (Trench 23) and the south (Trenches 14 and 15) although there is less certainty about the origin of the features in these trenches.

The post-medieval features at the site appear to be of agricultural origin.

7.2 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the site

Due to the limited nature of the archaeological trial trenching it is difficult to establish the full physical extent of archaeological interest in the site. However Roman activity has been clearly identified in Trench 1 and 13 and archaeological and/or potential archaeological features were also identified in nearby Trenches 14, 15 and 23, suggesting a concentration of activity in this area.

Potential archaeological features were also identified in Trenches 5, 17, 18, 19 and 20 although these appear to relate to post-medieval agricultural activity. An undated shallow ditch was also recorded in Trench 9.

Despite the truncation noted above Roman and post-medieval features were identified in eleven trenches indicating that, where present, archaeological feature could survive across the Framework Plan 5 area.

8 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology 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 evaluation was undertaken at Quedgeley Framework Plan 5, Gloucester (NGR SO 81342 13306). It was undertaken on behalf of AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment and Infrastructure UK, acting on behalf of their client Quedgeley Urban Village Ltd.

Twenty two trenches were excavated across the site in order to provide the best sample of the area within the constraints of the existing buildings, services, roads and trees. Archaeological or potential archaeological features relating to two distinct phases of activity were identified in eleven of the trenches. The first phase of activity was represented by a number a number of possible enclosure type features in the western part of the site. These features yielded a moderate quantity of Roman pottery typical of rural sites in the area.

The second phase of activity was represented by a series of sterile ditches in the eastern and central part of the site. These ditches appear to correlate with field boundaries visible on historic Ordnance Survey maps, and are therefore interpreted as post-medieval in date.

9 Acknowledgements

Worcestershire Archaeology would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project; Mike Glyde (AMEC Foster Wheeler) for commissioning the archaeological works and his help and support, and Andrew Smith (Gardiner & Theobald) for providing logistical support. The project was monitored by Andrew Armstrong (City Archaeologist, Gloucester City Council) and thanks also due for his help and support on site.

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OS 1884a *Gloucestershire, Sheet XXXIII.10* (scale 1:2500)

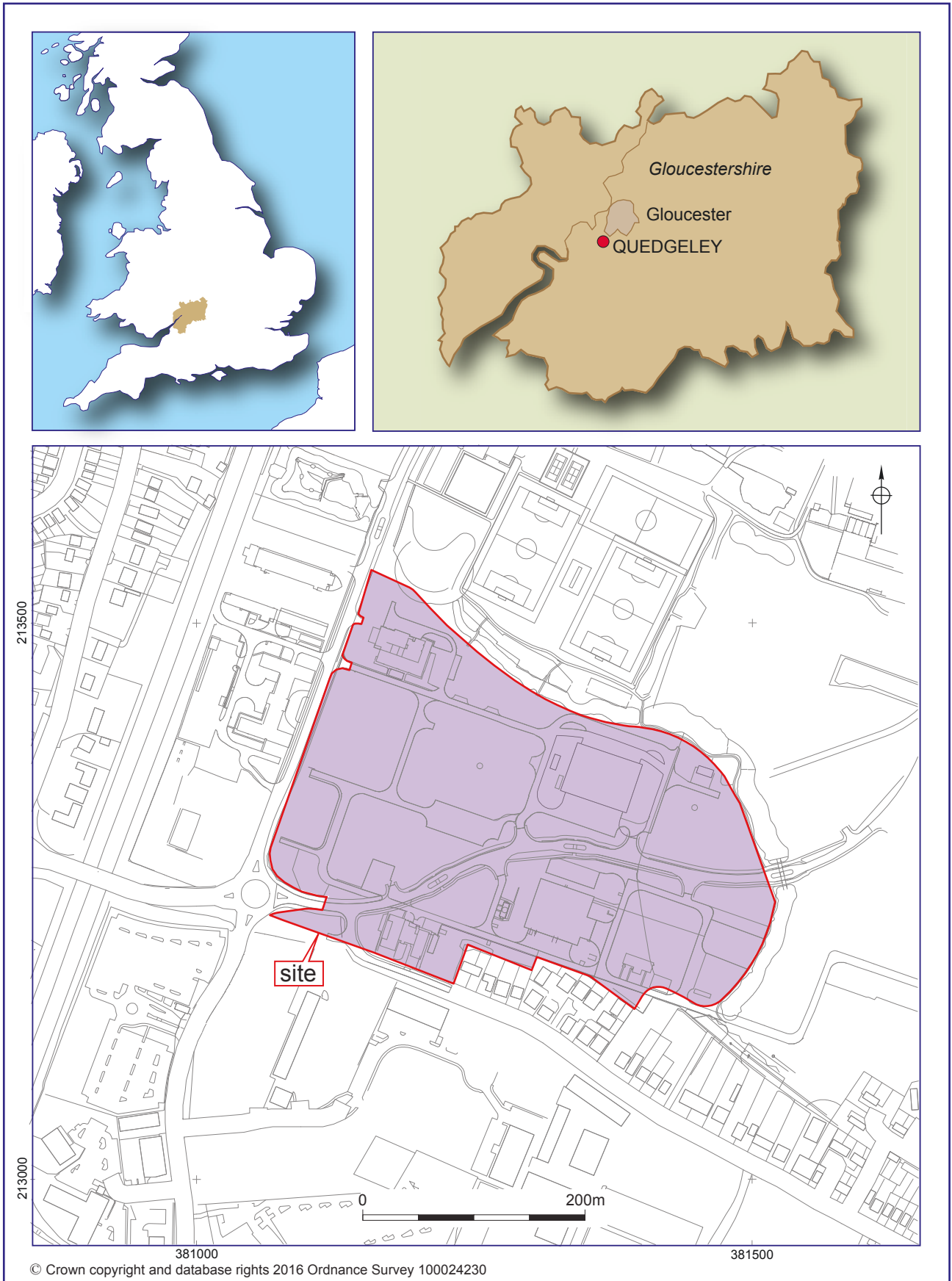
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WA 2016 *Proposal for an archaeological evaluation at Quedgeley Framework Plan 5, Gloucestershire*, Worcestershire Archaeology, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 24th May 2016, **P4848**

Figures



Location of the site (based upon Amec Foster Wheeler Fig 1)

Figure 1

Trench location plan (based upon Arrec Foster Wheeler Fig 1)

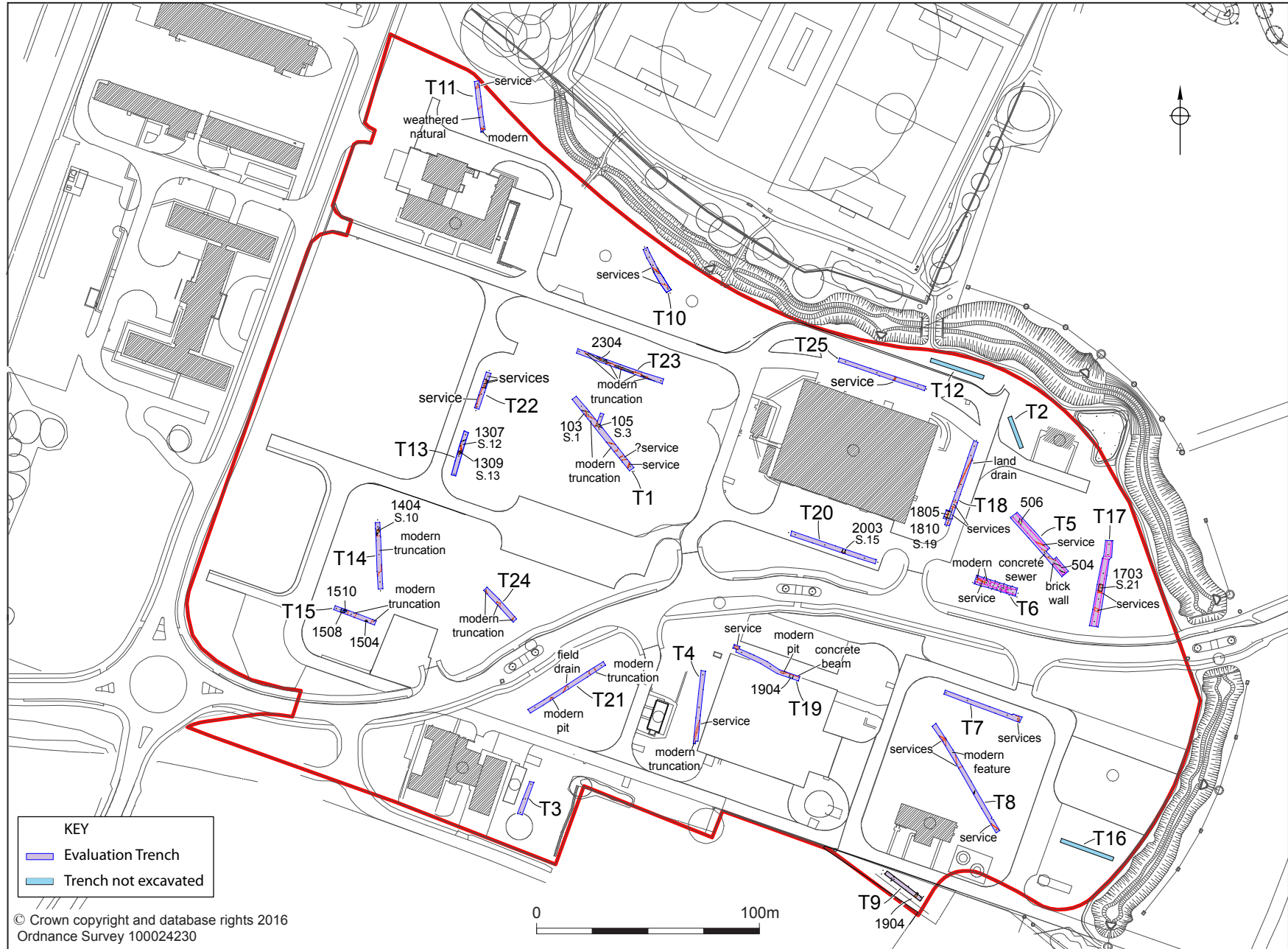
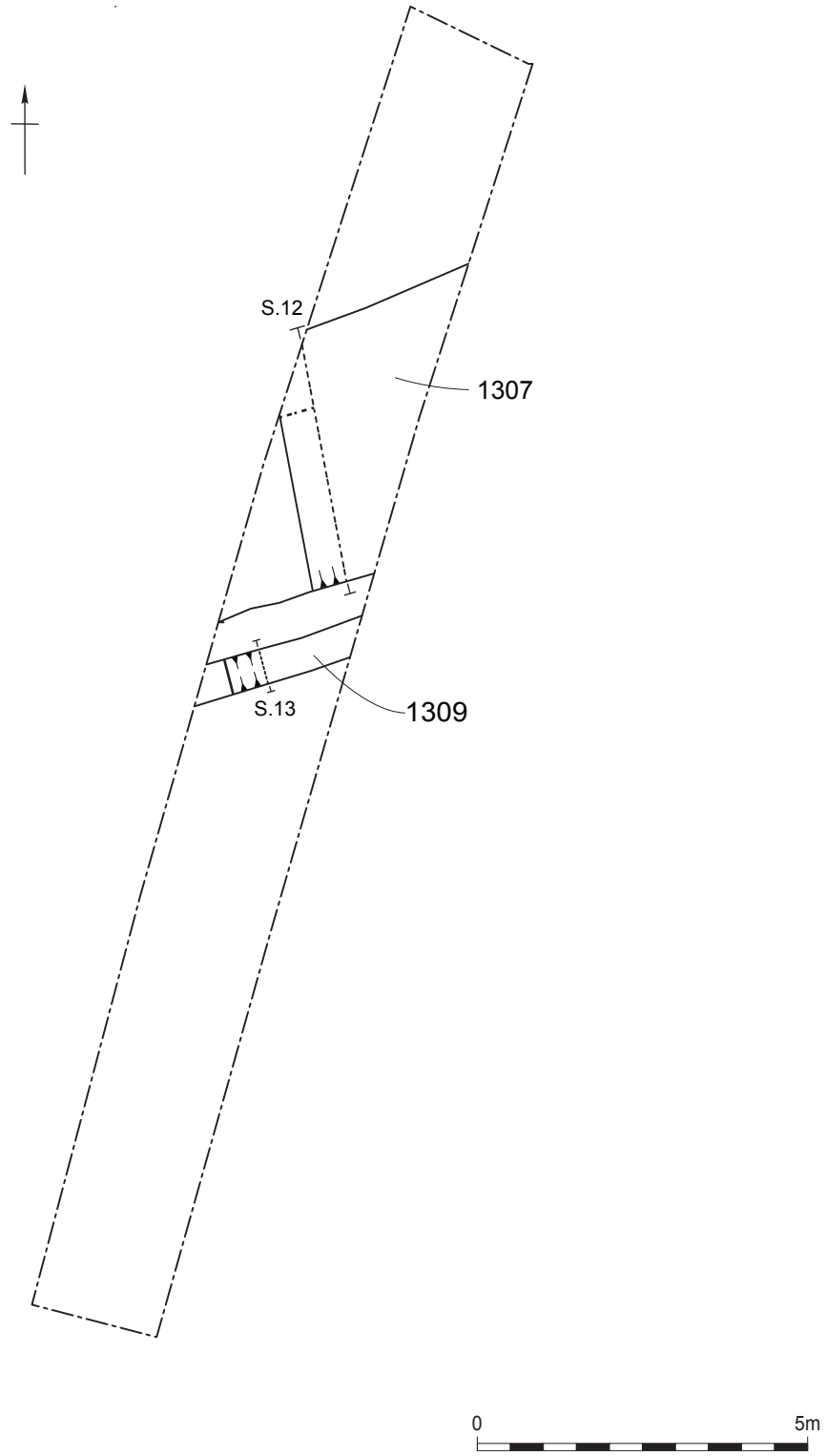


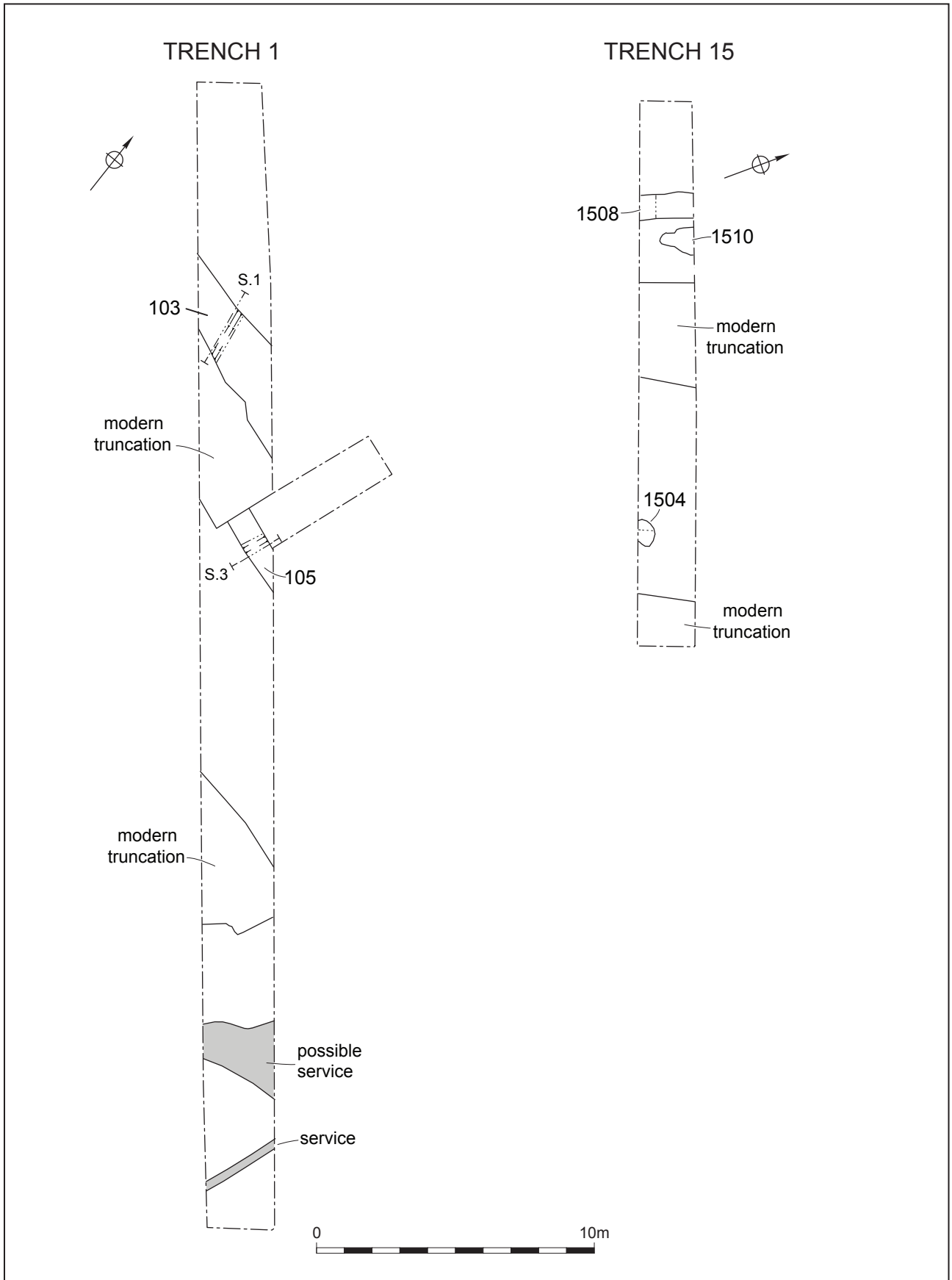
Figure 2

TRENCH 13



Plan of Trench 13

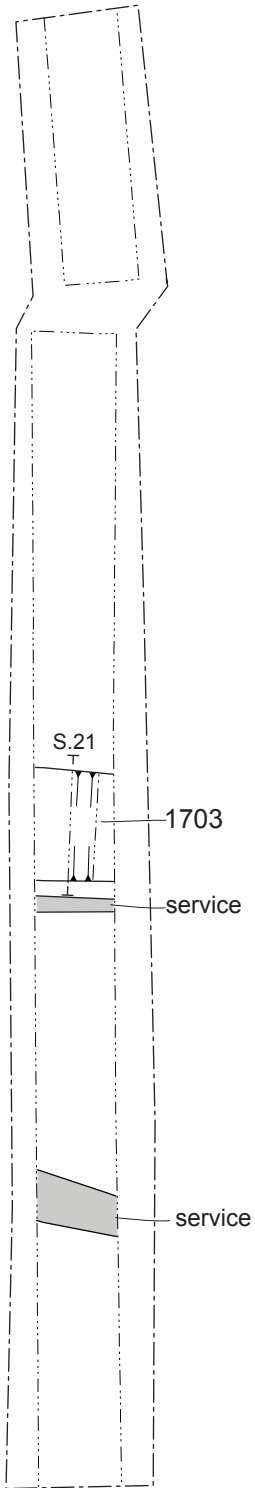
Figure 3



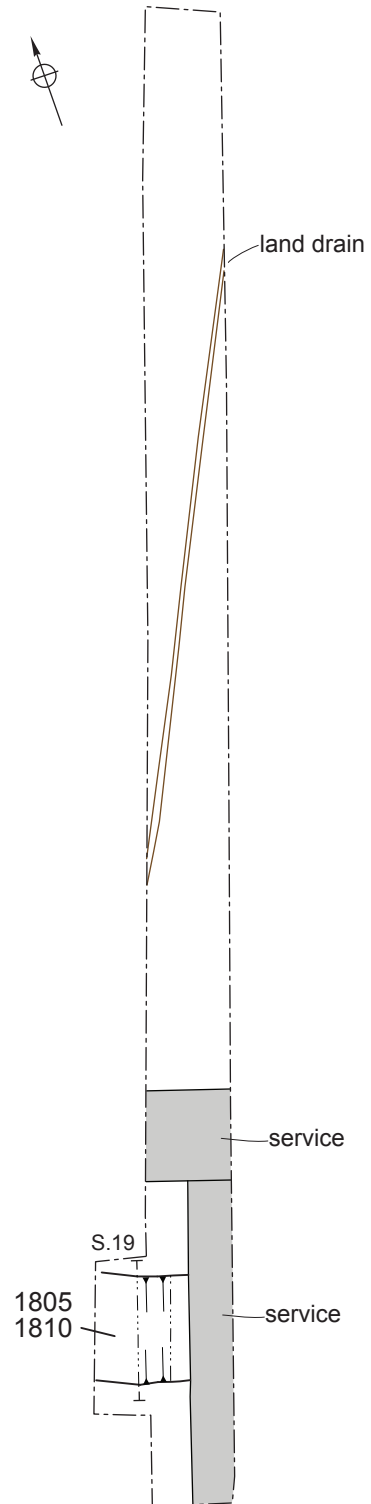
Plan of Trenches 1 and 15

Figure 4

TRENCH 17

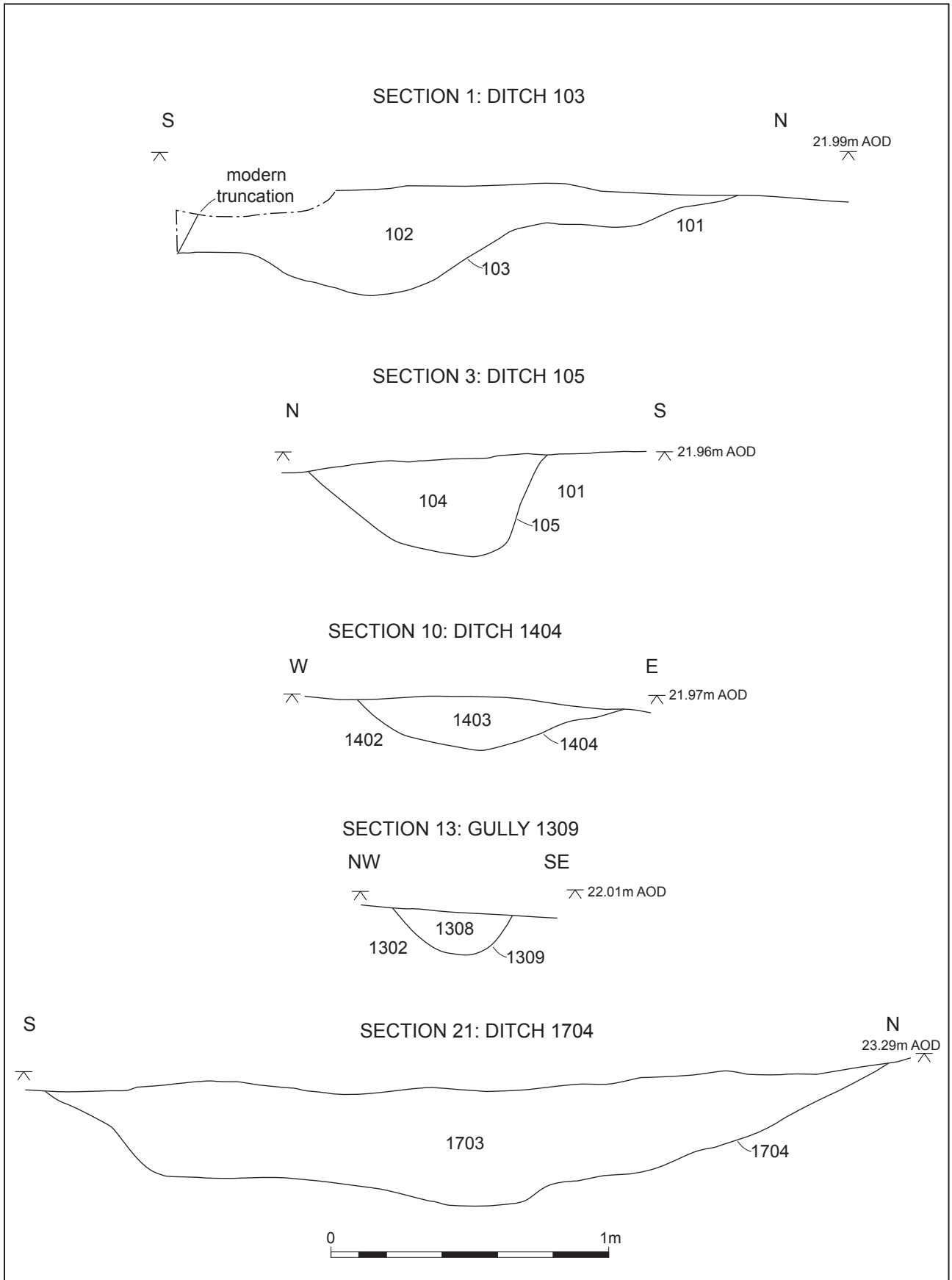


TRENCH 18



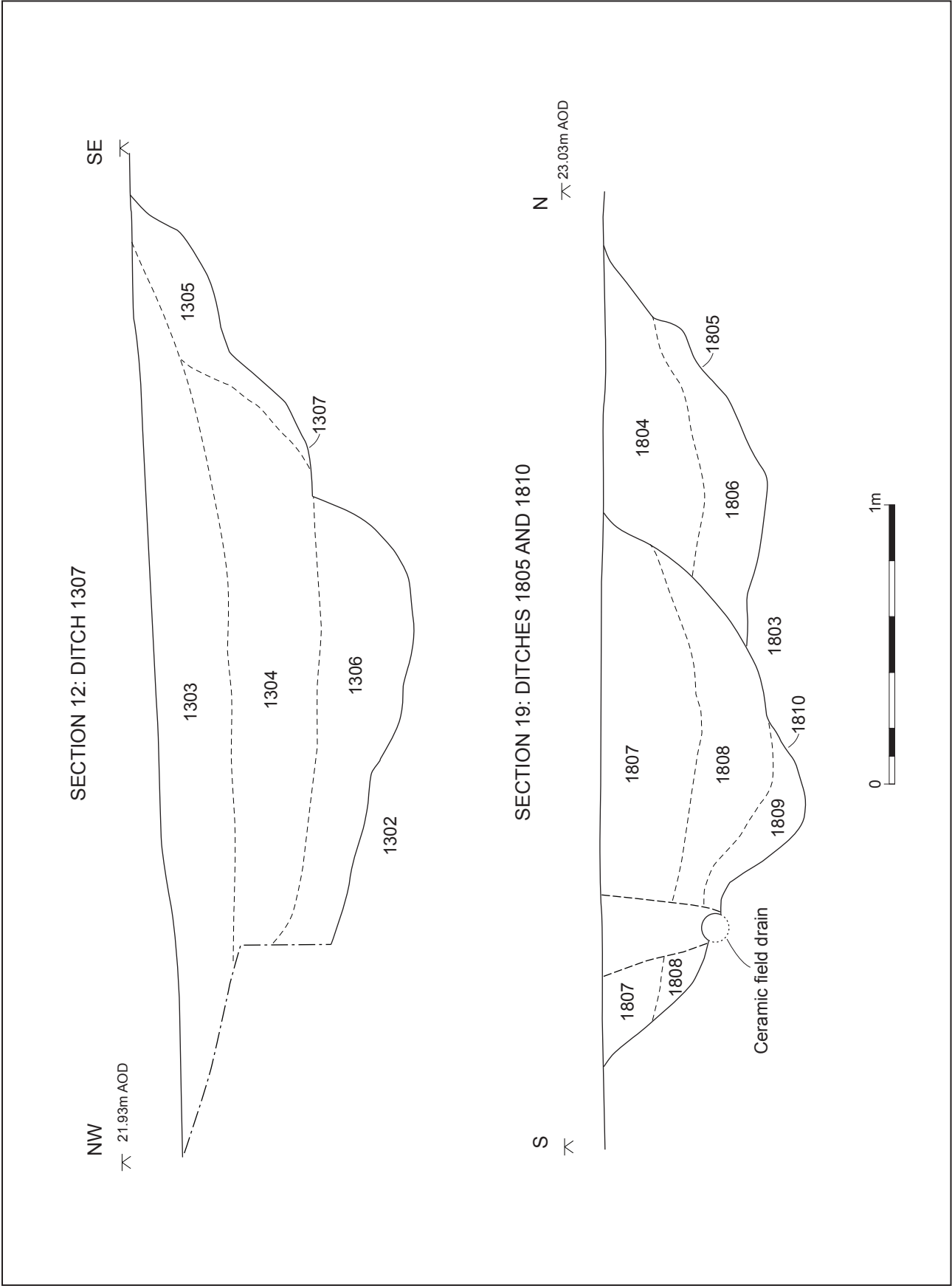
Plan of Trenches 17 and 18

Figure 5



Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 13 and 21

Figure 6



Sections 12 and 19

Figure 7

Plates



Plate 1: Oblique photo of ditch 1307. Photo looking north-west



Plate 2: Ditch 103. Photo looking west



Plate 3: Ditch 2304. Photo looking west

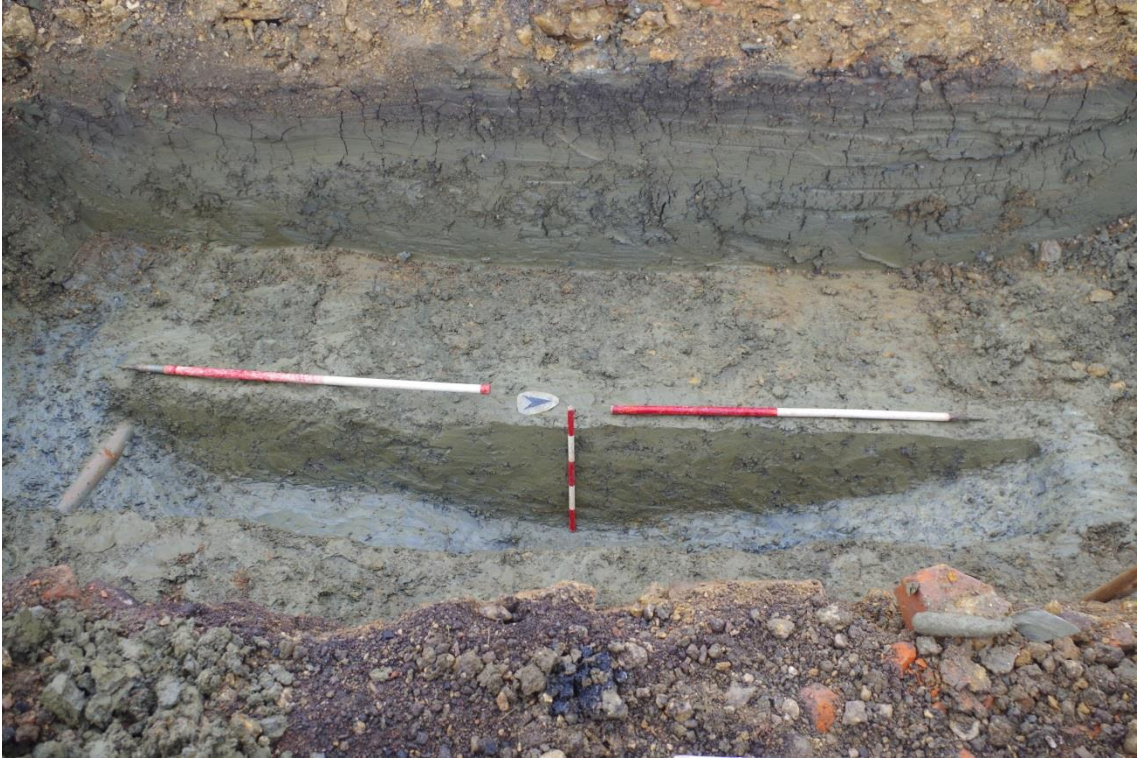


Plate 4: Ditch 1703. Photo looking west



Plate 5: Ditch 1805/1810. Photo looking west



Plate 6: Ditch 1404. Photo looking north-west



Plate 7: Ditch 1508. Photo looking south

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Trench 1

Length: 41m Width: 2.3m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
100	Modern Layer	Layer	Compact mid brownish grey rubble	0.43	Rubble in silty clay matrix
101	Natural	Layer	Compact dark greyish blue clay	0.23	Natural blue clay mudstone
102	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark orangey brown silty clay	0.39	Fill of probable ditch [103].
103	Ditch	Cut		0.39	Cut of truncated ditch
104	Ditch	Fill	Firm dark orangey brown silty clay	0.35	Fill of potential gully or ditch [105]
105	Ditch	Cut		0.35	Cut of small gully or ditch

Trench 2

Not excavated

Trench 3

Length: 15m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
300	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark blackish brown silty clay	0.42	Topsoil
301	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy clay	0.39	Subsoil
302	Natural	Layer	Loose mid yellowish orange sand	>0.13	Sand and gravel natural

Trench 4

Length: 33m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
400	Topsoil	Layer	Loose dark black silty sand	0.35	Topsoil
401	Subsoil	Layer	Loose mid orangey brown silty sand	0.45	Subsoil
402	Natural	Layer	Soft light brown sand	>0.2	Natural gravel and orangey brown sand

Trench 5

Length: 35m Width: 3.8m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
500	Modern Layer	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown clay silt	1.35	Modern overburden.
501	Subsoil	Layer	Compact mid greenish grey silty clay	0.58	Subsoil
502	Natural	Layer	Compact mid greyish blue silty clay	>0.07	Natural clay with patches of orange sand and gravel.
503	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid greyish green silty clay		Fill of ditch [504].
504	Ditch	Cut			Cut of ditch. Presumed same as [1704].
505	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid greenish grey silty clay		Fill of ditch [506]. No finds, sterile looking fill. Not fully excavated
506	Ditch	Cut			Cut of ditch

Trench 6

Length: 19m Width: 3.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
600	Modern Layer	Layer	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay	0.84	Silty clay and silty sand. Frequent rubble
601	Modern Layer	Layer	Compact dark blackish blue silty clay	0.71	Dump of modern clay and rubble
602	Natural	Layer	Compact greyish blue clay	>0.11	Patches of yellowy orange sand and gravel - natural geology

Trench 7

Length: 36m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
700	Topsoil	Layer	Mid brownish grey sandy	0.25	Topsoil
701	Subsoil	Layer	Light orangey brown clay silt	0.4	Subsoil
702	Layer	Layer	Soft light blueish grey clay	0.25	Weathered/disturbed natural.
703	Natural	Layer	Blueish grey clay		Natural mudstone

Trench 8

Length: 56m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
800	Topsoil	Layer	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt	0.26	Topsoil
801	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown clay silt	0.12	Subsoil
802	Layer	Layer	Moderately compact mid orangey brown sandy clay	0.38	Weathered natural
803	Natural	Layer	Compact light greyish blue silty clay		Natural

Trench 9

Length: 21m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
900	Topsoil	Layer	Loose dark black silty sand	0.25	Topsoil
901	Subsoil	Layer	Loose mid orangey brown silty sand	0.5	Subsoil
902	Natural	Layer	Soft light brown sand	>0.2	Natural
903	Ditch	Fill	Loose mid orangey brown silty sand	0.4	Fill of small ditch [904]. Very sterile
904	Ditch	Cut		0.4	Cut of small ditch

Trench 10

Length: 22m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1000	Modern Layer	Layer	Greyish brown silt	0.3	Modern overburden/demolition rubble
1001	Topsoil	Layer	Dark brown clay silt	0.2	Topsoil
1002	Subsoil	Layer	Mid brown silty clay	0.25	Subsoil
1003	Natural	Layer	Blue clay		Natural blue clay with flecks of limestone. Same as in trench 1.

Trench 11

Length: 23m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1100	Modern Layer	Layer	Firm mid brownish grey clay silt	0.9	Modern overburden with turf layer.
1101	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown clay silt	0.1	Topsoil
1102	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact mid greenish grey silty clay	0.3	Subsoil
1103	Natural	Layer	Compact mid orangey grey silty clay		Natural

Trench 12

Length: Width: Orientation: Not excavated

Trench 13

Length: 20m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1300	Topsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown sandy	0.3	Topsoil
1301	Subsoil	Layer	Mid brownish orange silty sand	0.6	Subsoil
1302	Natural	Layer			Natural
1303	Ditch	Fill	Soft dark yellowish brown silty clay	0.27	Upper fill of ditch [1307]
1304	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay	0.35	Middle fill of ditch [1307]
1305	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact light brownish yellow clayey sand	0.22	A slump of clayey sand down SE side of ditch [1307]
1306	Ditch	Fill	Compact dark blueish Grey sandy clay	0.33	Basal fill of ditch [1307]
1307	Ditch	Cut		0.94	Cut of large ditch
1308	Gully	Fill	Moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.16	Fill of gully [1309]
1309	Gully	Cut		0.16	Cut of gully

Trench 14

Length: 30m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1400	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark greyish brown clay silt	0.38	Topsoil
1401	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark orangey brown sandy clay	0.4	Subsoil
1402	Natural	Layer	Loose yellowish orange sand		Natural
1403	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact dark orangey brown silty clay	0.18	Fill of [1404]
1404	Ditch	Cut		0.18	Cut of small, shallow linear

Trench 15

Length: 20m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1500	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark blackish brown Clay silt	0.31	Topsoil
1501	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark yellowish brown silty clay	0.41	Subsoil
1502	Natural	Layer	Loose yellowish orange sand		Natural
1503	Pit	Fill	Moderately compact mid blueish grey sandy clay	0.48	Fill of pit [1504]
1504	Pit	Cut		0.14	Cut of small shallow pit
1505	Linear	Fill			Fill of [1506]
1506	Linear	Cut			Cut of modern feature
1507	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown clayey sand	0.22	Fill of ditch 1508
1508	Ditch	Cut		0.22	Cut of small, shallow ditch
1509	Layer	Fill	Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay	0.33	Clay fill of [1510]
1510	Linear	Cut		0.32	Cut of potential linear Terminus or pit

Trench 16

Not excavated

Trench 17

Length: 39m Width: 3.5m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1700	Modern Layer	Layer	Moderately compact mid greyish brown sandy silt	0.95	Modern overburden with abundant rubble inclusions
1701	Subsoil	Layer	Compact blueish grey silty clay	0.3	Subsoil
1702	Natural	Layer	Compact dark greyish blue silty clay		Natural
1703	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid greyish green silty clay	0.42	Sterile fill of ditch [1704].
1704	Ditch	Cut		0.42	Cut of ditch containing fill (1703)

Trench 18

Length: 40m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North to south

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1800	Modern Layer	Layer	Compact mid greyish purple rubble	0.21	Overburden and tarmac
1801	Topsoil	Layer	Moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay	0.43	Topsoil
1802	Subsoil	Layer	Compact mid brownish yellow silty clay	0.41	Subsoil
1803	Natural	Layer			Natural
1804	Ditch	Fill	Compact dark orangey Brown silty clay	0.35	Upper brown clay fill of earlier ditch [1805]
1805	Ditch	Cut		0.58	Cut of earlier ditch recut by [1810]
1806	Ditch	Fill	Compact dark blueish brown silty clay	0.24	Lower fill of ditch [1805]
1807	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay	0.3	Upper brown clay fill of ditch [1810]
1808	Ditch	Fill	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown clayey sand	0.28	Middle sandy sterile fill of ditch [1810]
1809	Ditch	Fill	Compact dark blueish brown silty clay	0.19	Basal fill of ditch [1810]
1810	Ditch	Cut		0.73	Recut of ditch [1805]

Trench 19

Length: 33m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
1900	Modern Layer	Layer		0.5M	Rubble.modern deposits/concrete beams
1901	Subsoil	Layer	Loose mid orangey Brown silty sand	0.3M	Patchy subsoil. Does not survive at eastern end of trench
1902	Natural	Layer	Soft orangey Brown sand		Large patch of grey blue clay in centre of trench.
1904	Ditch	Cut			Cut of post-med field boundary ditch

Trench 20

Length: 40m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
2000	Modern Layer	Layer	Tarmac	0.75	Tarmac, reinforced concrete
2001	Natural	Layer	Blueish grey clay		Natural
2002	Ditch	Fill	Compact dark blackish grey silty clay	0.58	Fill of ditch [2003]
2003	Ditch	Cut		0.58	Cut of ditch

Trench 21

Length: 40m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
2100	Topsoil	Layer	Firm mid brownish grey clay silt	0.22	Topsoil
2101	Modern Layer	Layer	Firm mid greyish orange sandy silt	0.16	Modern overburden
2102	Natural	Layer	Soft mid yellowish orange silty sand		Natural. Truncated by modern features

Trench 22

Length: 17m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-east to south-west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
2200	Topsoil	Layer	Friable dark blackish Brown silty clay	0.28	Topsoil
2201	Subsoil	Layer	Moderately Compact dark orangey Brown sandy clay	0.47	Subsoil
2202	Natural	Layer	Compact blue sandy clay		Natural

Trench 23

Length: 41m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
2300	Modern Layer	Layer	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand	0.41	Overburden
2301	Subsoil	Layer	Compact dark yellowish Brown silty clay	0.26	Subsoil
2302	Natural	Layer	Compact blue clay		Natural
2303	Ditch	Fill	Compact mid orangey Brown silty clay	0.23	Fill of small ditch or gully [2304]
2304	Ditch	Cut		0.23	Cut of shallow linear ditch or gully

Trench 24

Length: 19m Width: 1.8m Orientation: North-west to south-east

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
2400	Modern Layer	Layer	Friable mid greyish Brown silty sand	0.41	Modern overburden.
2401	Natural	Layer			Natural

Trench 25

Length: 41m Width: 1.8m Orientation: East to west

Context summary:

Context	Feature	Context	Description	Height/ depth	Interpretation
2500	Modern Layer	Layer		0.48	Tarmac/overburden
2501	Subsoil	Layer	Compact dark yellowish blue silty clay	0.37	Subsoil
2502	Natural	Layer	Compact mid blueish grey clay		Natural

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: P4848)

The archive consists of:

34	Context records AS1
4	Photographic records AS3
1	Black and white photographic films
256	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
1	Sample number catalogues AS18
12	Permatrace sheets of scale drawings AS34
22	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

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