

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT THE
FORMER BRITISH ENERGY SITE,
BARNWOOD ROAD,
HUCCLECOTE,
GLOUCESTER

Tom Vaughan and Elizabeth A Curran

With contributions by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams

Illustrations by Carolyn Hunt

4 June 2008
revised 26 June 2009

© Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council

Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
Worcestershire County Council,
Woodbury,
University of Worcester,
Henwick Grove,
Worcester WR2 6AJ



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Project 3183
Report 1623

Contents

Part 1 Project summary

1

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background.....	3
1.1 Reasons for the project.....	3
1.2 Project parameters.....	3
1.3 Aims.....	3
2. Methods.....	3
2.1 Documentary search.....	3
2.2 Fieldwork methodology.....	3
2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy.....	3
2.2.2 Structural analysis.....	4
2.3 Artefact methodology, by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams.....	4
2.3.1 Artefact recovery policy.....	4
2.3.2 Method of analysis.....	4
2.4 Environmental archaeology.....	4
2.4.1 Sampling policy.....	4
2.5 Methods in retrospect.....	4
3. Topographical and archaeological context.....	5
4. Results.....	6
4.1 Structural analysis.....	6
4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits.....	6
4.1.2 Phase 2 Roman deposits.....	6
4.1.3 Phase 3 Post-medieval and modern deposits.....	6
4.1.4 Phase 4 Undated deposits.....	7
4.2 Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams.....	7
4.2.1 Discussion of the pottery.....	8
4.2.2 Roman pottery.....	8
4.2.3 Post-medieval and modern pottery.....	8
4.2.4 Other finds.....	9
5. Synthesis.....	9
5.1 Roman.....	9
5.2 Post-medieval and Modern.....	9
5.3 Undated.....	9
5.4 Artefacts, by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams.....	9
6. Publication summary.....	10
7. Acknowledgements.....	11
8. Personnel.....	11
9. Bibliography.....	11

Archaeological watching brief at the former British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester

Tom Vaughan and Elizabeth A Curran

With contributions by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams

Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester (NGR SO 8639 1808; Fig 1), on behalf of Persimmon Homes. The client intends to redevelop the site for residential use for which a planning application has been submitted. The project aimed to record any archaeological remains exposed during the development and to determine their date, nature and location.

The initial soil strip was generally not taken below the depth of the subsoil, such that only small patches of the natural undisturbed sand and gravel were identified. This strip, within the southern area, amounted to just over 40% of the site. In addition 32 trenches, amounting to approximately 1059.5m² and the reduced level strip at the site of a new road, amounting to just over 480m², were excavated to varied depths (both within and outside the stripped area).

Two disturbed partial inhumation burials were recorded, along with an adjacent scatter of human bone, on the eastern side of the site. Although intrinsically undated, they are interpreted to represent the continuation of a Roman cemetery previously identified to the south-east (GCM 52, 98, 102 and 1248).

Located to the north-west of the Roman burials and conjectured to be dated by association was the partial remains of deliberately buried cow skeleton.

A pit containing finds of post-medieval date was recorded, however it is not possible to determine its function. Features located in Area 2 were only viewed in section and due to the limited recording and lack of finds retrieved, it was not possible to ascertain their date or function. No trace of the quarry or infectious diseases hospital was identified, and no other deposits, features, layers or structures of archaeological significance were identified.

Deposits of modern made ground within the southern portion of Area 1 reflect the findings of the previous evaluation, which identified similar deposits within that area. Deliberate make-up and dump deposits relating to the landscaping of the site associated with a small golf course was observed to the north of Area 2, similar to those identified within the previous evaluation.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the former British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester (NGR SO 8639 1808; Fig 1), on behalf of Persimmon Homes. The client intends to redevelop the site for residential use and has submitted a planning application to Gloucester City Council (ref. 06/00682/FUL), who considers that remains of archaeological interest may be affected (HER ref. GCM 1615).

1.2 Project parameters

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

The project also conforms to a brief prepared by Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Team (GCC 2007) and for which a project proposal (including detailed specification) was produced (HEAS 2008).

1.3 Aims

The aims of the watching brief were to record any archaeological remains exposed during the development and to determine their date, nature and location.

More specifically the following aims have been identified.

- To determine if the late prehistoric cremation activity (GCM 49 and 50) and Roman inhumation cemetery previously recorded adjacent (GCM 52, 98, 102 and 1248) extends within the present site.

2. Methods

2.1 Documentary search

The site has been the subject of a desk-based assessment (Hughes 2005) and archaeological evaluation (Hughes 2006). The documentary search is presented within the former, a summary of which is provided in Section 3 below.

2.2 Fieldwork methodology

2.2.1 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed specification has been prepared by the Service (HEAS 2008a).

Fieldwork was undertaken between 19 February and 14 March 2008, and between 19 January and 20 May 2009.

The soil strip within the southern area amounted to 9,576.5m², just over 40% of the site. In addition 32 trenches, amounting to approximately 1,059.5m², were excavated to varied depths, the maximum being 3m below the current ground surface. The reduced level strip at the site of a new road amounted to just over 480m².

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) following the progress of the construction team.

Access to the deep trenches was not made for safety reasons and observations were restricted to those made from the top of the trench. The exposed sections were sufficiently clean to observe well-differentiated deposits, although any less clear may have not been identified.

Due to the depth of Trenches 1 and 8 all excavating was carried out using pre-assembled box-shuttering sections. This restricted the visibility and identification of the deposits and only allowed for limited observations.

2.2.2 **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. The locations of the trenches and the site strip are indicated in Figure 2 and 3.

2.3 **Artefact methodology, by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams**

2.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

All artefacts from the area of salvage recording were retrieved by hand and retained in accordance with the service manual (CAS 1995 as amended).

2.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record was made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. Artefacts were identified, quantified and dated and a terminus post quem date produced for each stratified context where applicable.

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; Hurst 1992).

2.4 **Environmental archaeology**

2.4.1 **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, so no samples were taken.

2.5 **Methods in retrospect**

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

3. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The following is a summary from Hughes (2005; 2006):

The former parish of Barnwood (now incorporated into Hucclecote) lies approximately 3km south-east of Gloucester, and is dissected by the course of the Roman road Ermin Street, which was constructed to link the settlements of Gloucester and Cirencester. The south-eastern perimeter of the site fronts onto this Roman route, present day Barnwood Road.

The geology of the north side of Barnwood Road is characterised by gravel beds, a good proportion of which have been quarried, exposing flint implements of the Pleistocene period, and later prehistoric artefacts.

The Barnwood Road district was largely rural until the urban expansion of the city of Gloucester in the 20th century. It lies on generally flat terrain, rising to a maximum of 54.00m AOD in the south-east. The land is drained by the River Twyver, to the south, and Wotton Brook, which crosses the middle of the former parish.

As implied by the name, the parish was heavily wooded until the mid 17th century, when it was cultivated as open-field and grassland. By the time of the Enclosure Act of 1799, commercial market gardening formed a significant livelihood for the local population.

Most recently the site provided sporting amenities for British Energy staff. This included a small golf course, the construction of which involved much landscaping, presumably making use of material from the construction of the adjacent office building. Initial field inspection indicated that ground levels had generally been raised.

A burial of an adult male was discovered off Langton Close to the south-east in 1927 (GCM 49). The inhumation contained a complete Beaker pot and single flint blade, dateable to the Bronze Age. In the previous year the skeleton of a female was uncovered from a plot of land fronting onto the south-east corner of the study area (GCM 50). The burial contained a La Tene II urn (late Iron Age).

Adjacent to the south-east corner of the study area, and fronting onto Barnwood Road / Ermin Street, three silver coins minted during the reign of the Emperor Constantine were also unearthed (GCM 12), along with two inhumation burials (GCM 98 and 102).

In close proximity two groups of cremation urns containing four and five pots respectively were recovered in 1917 (GCM 52). The formal layout of these features points to a 2nd century cemetery, conjectured to be associated to an agricultural settlement. Evidence for such early Roman occupation north of Ermin Street, is well attested at the nearby parishes of Wotton and Hucclecote.

Three identified historic features within the site are also noteworthy: Firstly, a hospital specialising in the treatment of infectious diseases; secondly, a demolished cottage, and lastly a gravel pit. The location of the gravel pit is still visible as a slight earthwork.

The subsequent evaluation (Hughes 2006; GCM 1615) determined that the site area has been subject to quarrying in the 19th century, and landscaping during construction of the building facilities for British Energy in the 1960s. On lower ground to the south (where the site meets the line of the Roman Road from Gloucester to Cirencester) there was disturbance to the subsoil and natural deposits in the form of modern made up ground surfaces and a number of rubble pits. Toward the centre of the site the natural ground levels seemed to be less disturbed, but little archaeological activity was detected beyond confirmation of the site of a later 19th century isolation hospital for infectious diseases. On the higher ground to the north (the area of the small golf course) there had been considerable landscaping with the

deposition of substantial modern rubble deposits. No evidence for late prehistoric or early Roman activity (beyond a very small quantity of stray Roman pottery sherds) was recorded.

4. Results

4.1 Structural analysis

The areas and features recorded are shown in Figs 2-6 and Plates 1-23. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

4.1.1 Phase 1 Natural deposits

The initial site strip was generally not taken below the depth of the subsoil, such that only small patches of the natural undisturbed sand and gravel were identified within Area 1. Otherwise the site strip did not impinge upon the natural.

Deposits recorded within the far south of the road strip were characterised by layers of subsoil (50001), which did not contain any archaeological features or deposits, overlying the natural matrix (50002). At this point the natural lay at a depth of approximately 0.40m below the ground surface.

During the excavation of the trenches a full soil sequence was revealed. In certain areas the topsoil had not been fully removed by the aforementioned strip. The topsoils comprised a sandy silt or silty loam, their depth varied between 0.15m and 0.50m below the ground surface. The topsoil was frequently disturbed and contained modern debris. Below the topsoil the subsoil overlay and sealed the natural matrix. The natural deposit was comprised of yellow and orangey brown sands and gravels and lay at variable depth of between 0.80m and 1.10m below the ground surface.

4.1.2 Phase 2 Roman deposits

An articulated inhumation burial, 1004, was recorded toward the eastern side of the site (Plates 2 and 3). It was supine, aligned north-west to south-east and was found to have been heavily disturbed and incomplete (Figure 4). No grave cut was discernable, although Roman pottery was recovered from the surrounding soil, 1003. The individual appears to have been an adolescent or young adult. It was recorded and left *in situ*. An iron bowl or boss, 1005, was noted, resting under the lower leg bones of 1004 (Plate 5). This was also retained on site. An articulated partial femur and tibia, 1006, from another individual, were recorded approximately 2m to the west (Plate 4), indicating the presence of multiple burials.

Approximately 20m to the north, a scatter of disarticulated human bone, 1009, was identified within the subsoil 1001 (Figure 5; Plate 14). Again there was no defined grave cut and the bone was recorded but left *in situ*. It is conjectured to be dated by association with 1004.

4.1.3 Phase 3 Post-medieval and modern deposits

Area 1

During the soil strip the topsoil and subsoil were found to have been heavily disturbed, with occasional modern building debris and china. A modern linear feature, 1007, was noted running across the northern end of Area 1. It was determined to be a service trench.

Deposits recorded within the eastern portion of the road strip were characterised by layers of modern subsoil (50001), which overlay a made ground deposit (50003), which in turn overlay the natural matrix (50002). A similar soil sequence was revealed in the west facing

section of Trench 5 (Plate 7), and also in Trench 4 and 6. The road strip continued north-east beyond Trench 6, but was generally not excavated below the depth of the subsoil.

Observed within Trenches 25 and 26, in the south-west corner of Area 1 was modern made ground that disturbed the subsoil and natural deposits, between a depth of 1.70m and 2m below the ground surface. However due to the depth of excavation only partial recording was possible.

Trench 3 was located south of Evaluation Trench 2 (Hughes 2006) and below the existing pavement alongside Barnwood Road (Plate 9). This area had been subject to previous excavation to lay service cables. The undisturbed natural matrix was only partly observed in the north-east of the trench. The brown-grey silty sand subsoil contained rare fragments of glass and ceramic building material.

The reduced level dig to the north of Trench 3 revealed a semi-circular pit (1011) that had been truncated by Evaluation Trench 2 (Plate 8). Only 1m of the feature remained visible, cutting through natural (1002). Its fill (1010) contained small fragments of ceramic building material and post-medieval pottery.

Area 2

To the north of Area 2, Trenches 13, 20 and 24 identified deliberate make-up deposits (1304, 20001, 24001 and 24002) 0.30-0.40m below the ground surface. The deposits were observed to contain variable quantities of brick fragments, animal bone, charcoal and ceramic building material, and sealed the natural matrix between 0.90-1.90m below the ground surface.

4.1.4 **Phase 4 Undated deposits**

Area 1

During the excavation of Trench 29 on the east side of Area 1 the articulated remains of a partial cow skeleton (29004) were discovered 1.90m below the ground surface. It appeared to be within a pit, which contained an upper (29001) and lower fill (29002), and no finds were retrieved. The cut (29003) was not clearly defined, but appeared to be at least 4m wide and cut into the natural (29005). Only limited recording of the pit was possible for safety reasons. The skeleton was found incomplete, and the bones were in a poor state of preservation (Fig 6; Plate 11).

Area 2

Within the southwest section of Trench 21 a posthole (21003) and a pit (21005) were observed, with a further posthole (21006) observed in the northwest section. These features contained a similar reddish silty sand fill with no obvious inclusions. Only limited recording of these features was possible due to the depth of the trench.

4.2 **Artefact analysis, by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams**

The pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavated area consisted of 31 sherds of pottery weighing 455g. In addition, fragments of brick, bottles and bottle shards were recovered. The group came from three stratified contexts and could be dated from the Roman period onwards (see Table 1). Level of preservation was generally good with the majority of sherds displaying only low levels of abrasion. Bone finds comprised part of a cow jaw, and two limb bones from small animals, but none were subjected to detailed examination.

Context	Material	Type	Total	Weight (g)
1000	Brick	Post-medieval	1	7
1000	Pottery	Post-medieval	2	6
1000	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	4	39
1000	Pottery	Roman	1	4
1003	Pottery	Roman	1	9
1008	Glass	Bottle	3	468
1008	Glass	Bottles	8	271
1008	Pottery	Post-medieval	3	60
1008	Pottery	Post-medieval to modern	18	264
1010	Pottery	Post-medieval	11	28
1012	Pottery	Roman	1	45
1012	Brick/tile	Post-medieval	1	25
29004	Bone	Undated	3	400

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

4.2.1 Discussion of the pottery

All sherds have been grouped and quantified according to fabric type (see Table 2) with the majority of sherds datable by fabric type to their general period or production span.

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, *terminus post quem* dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

Context	Fabric number	Fabric common name	Total	Weight (g)
1000	12	Oxidized Severn Valley ware	1	4
1000	84	Creamware	2	6
1000	85	Modern china	4	39
1003	98	Miscellaneous Roman wares	1	9
1008	84	Creamware	3	60
1008	85	Modern china	18	264
1010	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval	1	28
1012	12	Oxidized Severn Valley ware	1	45

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery by fabric

4.2.2 Roman pottery

Only three sherds of Roman pottery were identified within the assemblage. All were abraded body sherds, and consisted of two sherds of Oxidized Severn Valley ware (fabric 12) and an unidentified oxidized sherd, classified as general miscellaneous Roman wares (fabric 98). All sherds could only be dated to a general production period of mid 1st to 4th century AD.

4.2.3 Post-medieval and modern pottery

The remaining pottery assemblage consisted of 28 sherds identified as originating from general domestic products such as tableware services. Of these, five were identified as sherds of creamware, which was at its most popular production during the period of 1760-90. There was one orange coarseware sherd, with a yellowish-brown glaze on the inner surface. The remaining sherds consisted of general modern china (fabric 85), again originating from general domestic services. However, 14 sherds appeared to belong to a single service with one sherd exhibiting a personalised unidentified monogram with the entwined initials B and M. All of the modern china sherds appeared to date from the late 19th to early 20th century.

4.2.4 **Other finds**

The remainder of the assemblage consisted of a number of glass bottle shards and three complete bottles. While the glass bottle shards were generally of 19th to early 20th century date the three bottles were more typical of those produced during the late 19th and earlier 20th century for the storage of pharmaceutical drugs and those possibly for general table condiments. One of these was produced using a three-piece mould (hence dating it from c.1820 onwards), for 'W T Maddock of Pulborough', a pharmacist who went bankrupt in 1887 (Corden Pharmacy 2009).

5. **Synthesis**

5.1 **Roman**

The two inhumation burials (1004 and 1006), and human bone scatter (1009), along the eastern side of the site are considered to form part of the Roman cemetery identified previously to the southeast (GCM 52, 98 and 102). The burials lie between the gravel pit and the infectious diseases hospital, identified on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps of 1884 and 1902 (Hughes 2005, Fig 3).

The partially articulated remains of a cow skeleton (29004) were discovered along the south-eastern side of the site. Its location adjacent to the Roman inhumation burials gives a possible date by association.

5.2 **Post-medieval and Modern**

The semi-circular pit (1011) contained finds of post-medieval date, however with only 1m of the feature visible, it is not possible to determine its function.

The deposits of modern made ground (1015 and 50003) within the southern portion of Area 1 reflect the findings of the previous evaluation, which identified similar deposits within that area.

To the north of Area 2, Trenches 13, 20 and 24 identified deliberate make-up and dump deposits probably intended to level the site. Similar deposits were also recorded within the previous evaluation and were considered to relate to the landscaping of the site associated with a small golf course.

No trace of the isolation hospital was revealed, although this is probably because only limited ground breaking occurred at the site of the hospital, coupled with the substantial landscaping, known to have been undertaken across large areas of the site in the 1960s (Hughes 2006, 1).

5.3 **Undated**

The features located in Area 2 were only viewed within the section of Trench 21. Due to the limited recording and lack of finds retrieved, it is not possible to ascertain their date or function.

5.4 **Artefacts, by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams**

The assemblage was of limited archaeological significance. The three sherds of Roman pottery were the most significant finds within the assemblage. However, these provided limited dating evidence with none being able to be identified beyond their general period date. Further, the sherds of Severn Valley ware were identified as residual within contexts (1000 and 1012) and the remaining Roman pottery sherd (from context 1003) was the only find recovered from that context, and also potentially either residual or intrusive material.

The remainder of the assemblage was indicative of general debris discarded during the post-medieval and modern periods.

The *terminus post quem* dates deduced for this site's contexts are shown in Table 3. Owing to the lack of distinctive pottery forms (in combination with fabric types that have been in production for a considerable length of time), several of the *terminus post quem* dates have been determined primarily from brick sizes.

Context	Material	Object type/ Fabric ref	Count	Weight (g)	Date range	TPQ
1000	Pottery	12	1	4	43-400	c.1800-1950
	Brick	-	1	7	1700-1900	
	Pottery	84	2	6	1760-1790	
	Pottery	85	4	39	1800-1950	
1003	Pottery	98	1	9	43-400	43-400
1008	Glass	Bottle	8	271	1850-1925	1850-1925
	Glass	Bottle	1	95	c.1820-1887	
	Glass	Bottle	1	213	1850-1925	
	Glass	Bottle	1	160	1850-1925	
	Pottery	85	14	247	1850-1925	
	Pottery	85	4	17	1850-1925	
	Pottery	84	3	60	1760-1790	
1010	Pottery	100	1	28	1700-1800	1700-1800
1012	Pottery	12	1	45	43-400	1700-1900
	Brick/tile	-	1	25	1700-1900	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

6. 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 at the former British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester (NGR SO 8639 1808; Fig 1), on behalf of Persimmon Homes. The project aimed to record any archaeological remains exposed during the development and to determine their date, nature and location.

The initial soil strip was generally not taken below the depth of the subsoil, such that only small patches of the natural undisturbed sand and gravel were identified. The site strip within the southern area amounted to just over 40% of the development. In addition 32 trenches, amounting to approximately 1059.5m² and the reduced level strip at the site of a new road, amounting to just over 480m², were excavated to varied depths (both within and outside the stripped area).

During the excavation of the trenches a full soil sequence was revealed. In certain areas the topsoil had not been fully removed by the aforementioned strip. The natural deposit comprised of yellow and orangey brown sands and gravels and lay at variable depth of between 0.80m and 1.10m below the ground surface.

Two disturbed partial inhumation burials were recorded, along with an adjacent scatter of human bone, on the eastern side of the site. Although intrinsically undated, they are interpreted to represent the continuation of a Roman cemetery previously identified to the southeast (GCM 52, 98, 102 and 1248).

Located to the north west of the inhumation burials and conjectured to be dated by association was the partial remains of a cow skeleton.

The site was the subject of extensive disturbance during construction of the British Energy amenities in the 1960s. Deposits of modern made ground within the southern portion of Area 1 reflect the findings of the previous evaluation, which identified similar deposits within that area. Deliberate make-up and dump deposits relating to the landscaping of the site associated with a small golf course was observed to the north of Area 2, similar to those identified within the previous evaluation.

A pit containing finds of post-medieval date was recorded, however it is not possible to determine its function. Features located in Area 2 were only viewed in section and due to the limited recording and lack of finds retrieved, it is not possible to ascertain their date or function. No other deposits, features, layers or structures of archaeological significance were identified

No trace of the quarry or infectious diseases hospital was identified. The site was the subject of extensive disturbance during construction of the British Energy amenities in the 1960s, although most of this is understood to have involved levelling up rather than excavation and reduction.

7. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Steve Prigg and Peter Shambrook (Persimmon Homes), Steve Jelf, Jason Coopey and Dave Farmer (Bell Homes) and Jonathan Smith (Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Manager).

8. **Personnel**

The fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Lee, Elizabeth A Curran, Matt Simmonds, Tim Cornah, Justin Hughes and Sarah Phear. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Finds analysis was by Angus Crawford and Dennis Williams, and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

9. **Bibliography**

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

Corden Pharmacy 2009 *Corden Pharmacy* [online], available from: <http://www.cordenpharmacy.com> [Accessed 15.6.09].

GCC, 2008 *Brief for a controlled archaeological watching brief: land off Barnwood Road, Gloucester*, Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Team, unpublished document dated 27 December 2007

HEAS, 2008 *Provisional proposal for an archaeological watching brief at the British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 4 January 2008, **P3183**

Hughes, J, 2005 *Desk-Based Assessment at British Energy, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1391**, dated 15 December 2005, P2647

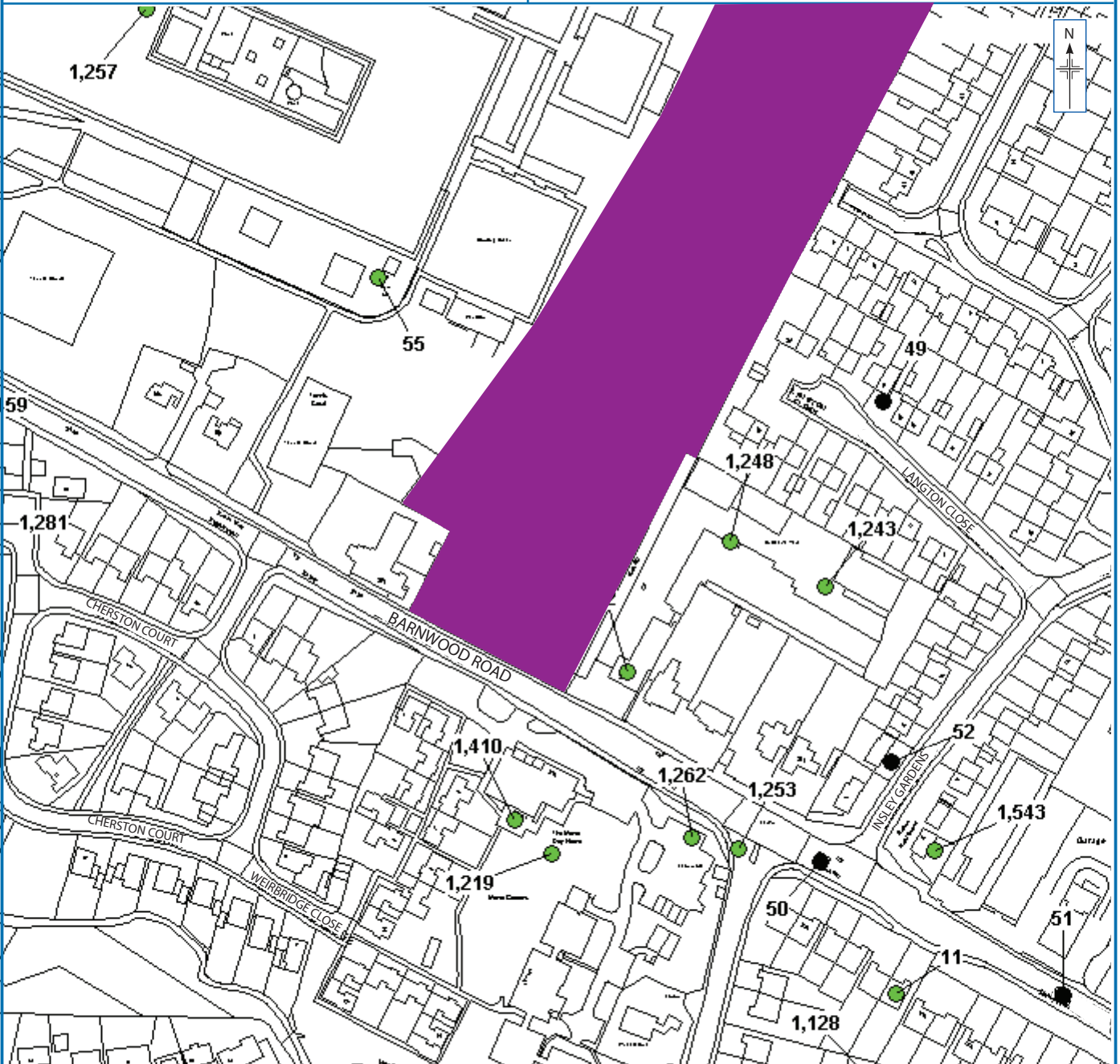
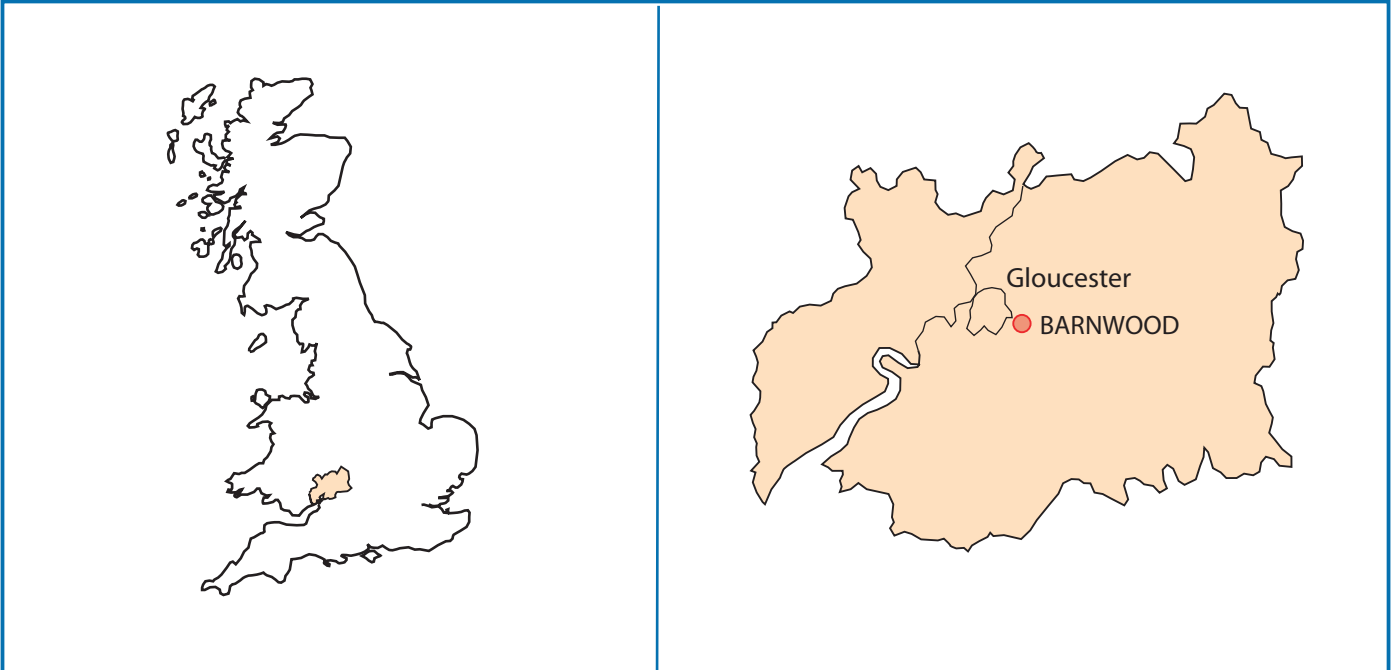
Hughes, J, 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation at British Energy, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1413**, dated 16 March 2006, P2647

Hurst, J D, 1992. Ceramic building material, in S Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*. CBA Res Rep **81**, 155-157.

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the county of Hereford and Worcester, in S Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep **81**, 200-209.

IfA, 2008 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute for Archaeologists

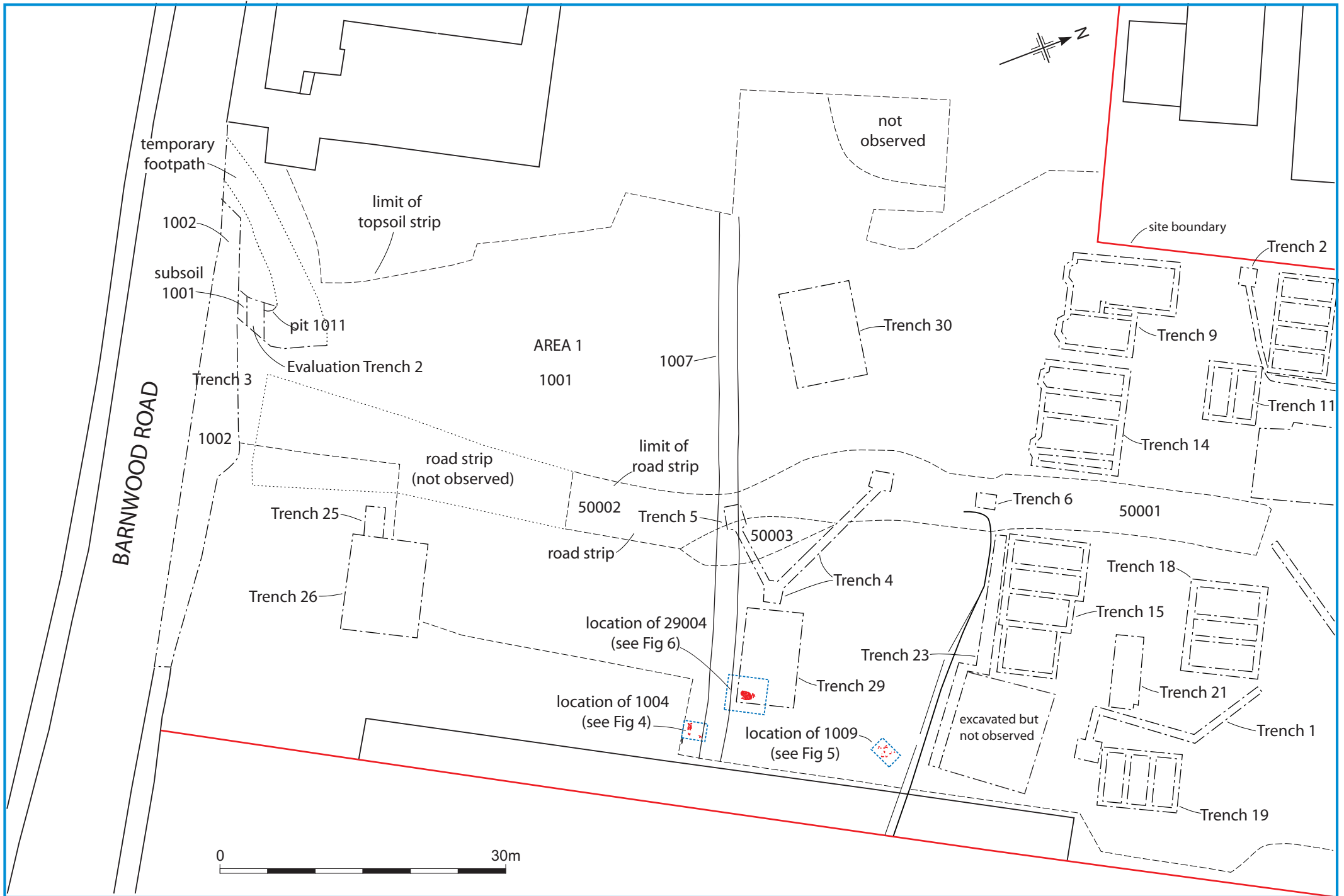
Figures



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Worcestershire County Council 100015914. For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

Location of the site.

Figure 1



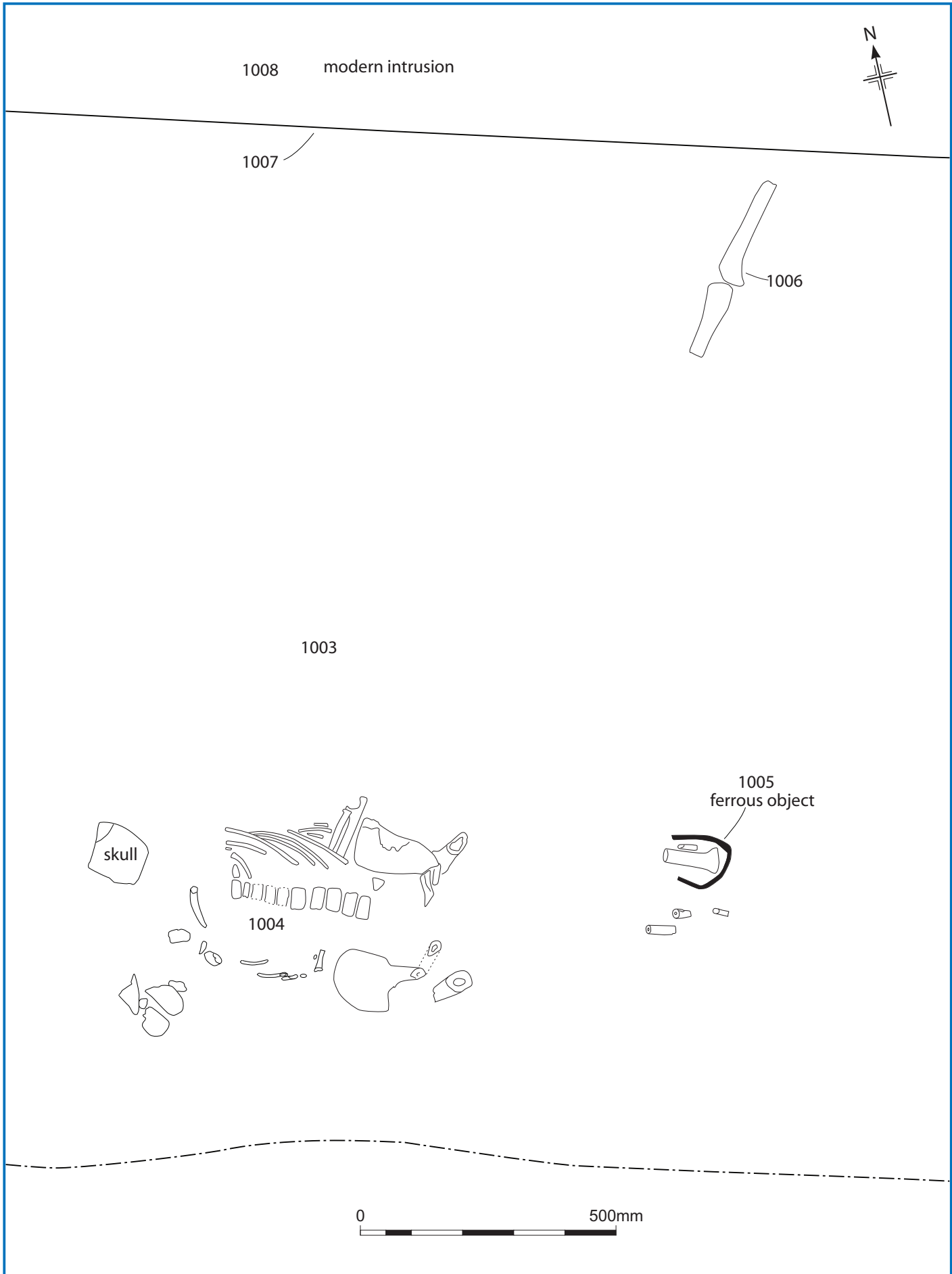
Location of Trenches: Area 1

Figure 2



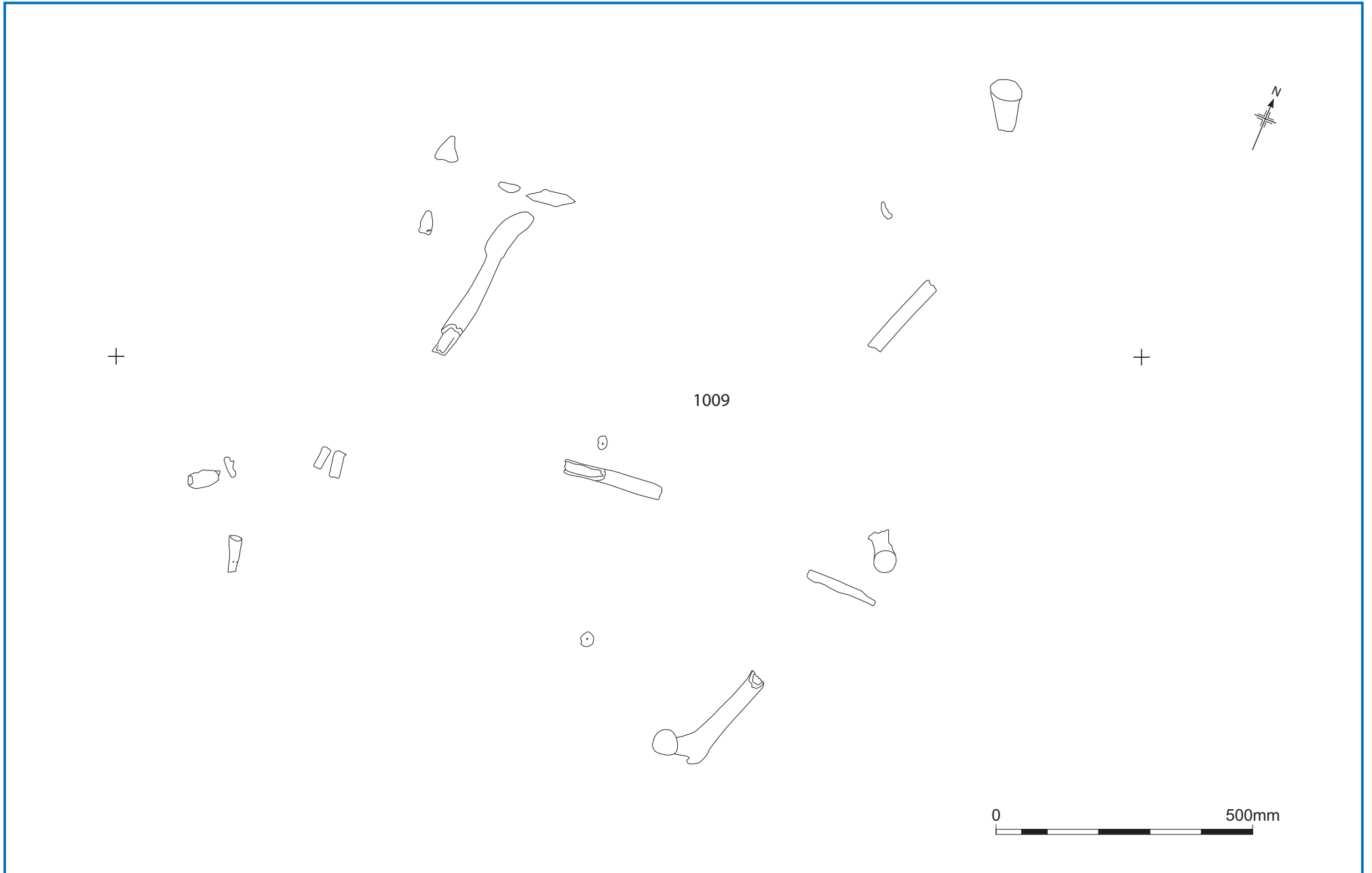
Location of Trenches: Area 2

Figure 3



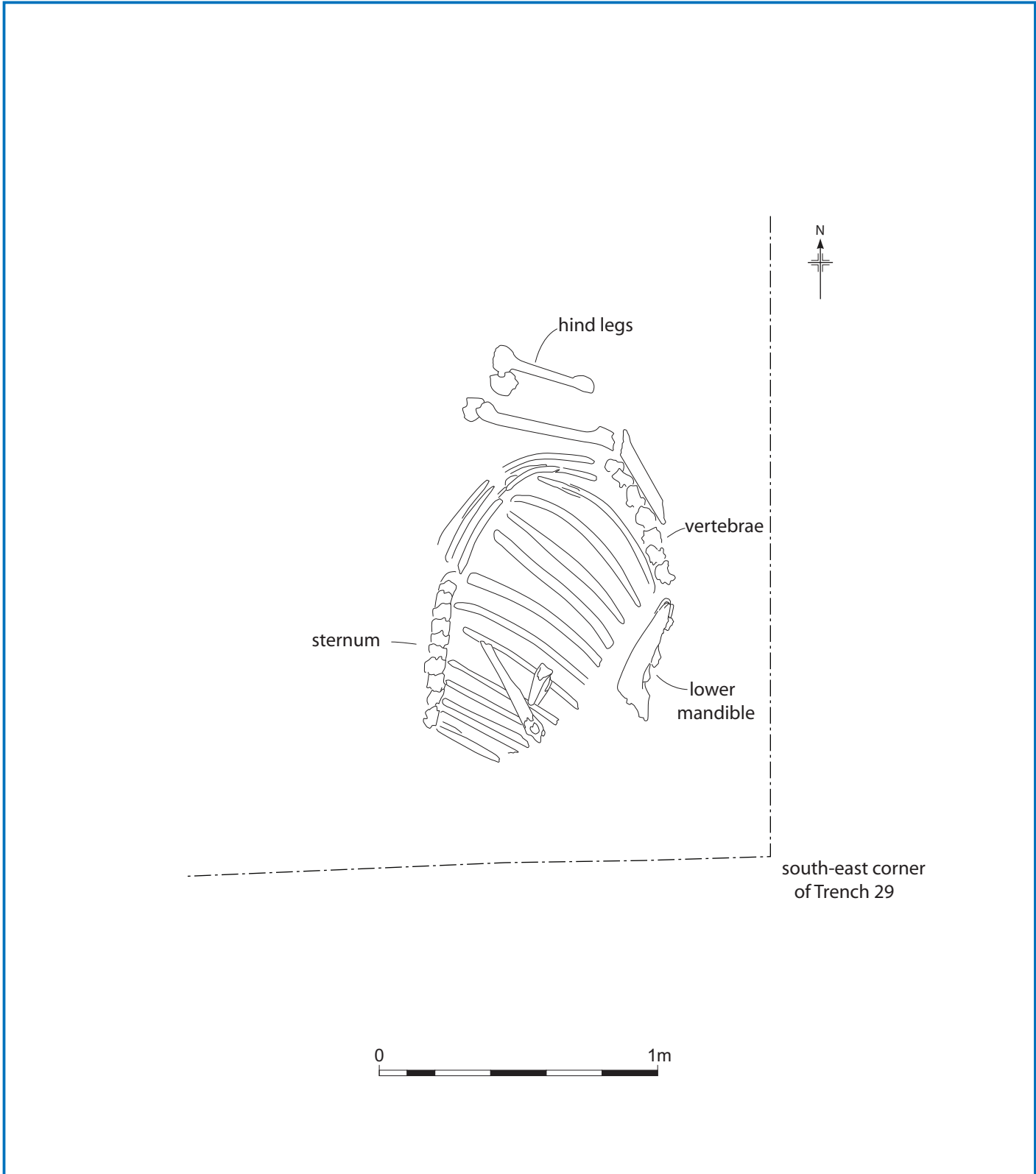
Articulated skeleton 1004 and articulated bones 1006

Figure 4



Scatter of disarticulated bone 1009

Figure 5



Remains of cow skeleton (29004)

Figure 6

Plates



Plate 1, Area 1, general view of site strip, view north-east



Plate 2, Area 1, burial 1004 within subsoil 1001, view south-west



Plate 3, Area 1, burial 1004 within subsoil 1001, view north-east



Plate 4, Area 1, articulated femur and tibia 1006, adjacent to burial 1004, view south-west



Plate 5, Area 1, iron object 1005, associated with lower leg of burial 1004, view south-west



Plate 6, Area 1, road strip, view north



Plate 7, Area 1, west and south facing section of Trench 5



Plate 8, Area 1, Evaluation Trench 2 and pit 1011 within site strip, view north-west



Plate 9, Area 1, general shot of Trench 3, view south-east



Plate 10, Area 1, Trench 25, view south-west



Plate 11, Area 1, remains of cow 29004, view east



Plate 1, Area 2, general view of strip, view east



Plate 13, Area 2, general view of strip, view south-east



Plate 14, Area 2, bone scatter 2002 within subsoil 2001, view west-south-west



Plate 15, Area 2, north-east facing section of Trench 1



Plate 16, Area 2, Trench 1 during excavation, view south-west



Plate 17, Area 2, east facing section of Trench 2



Plate 18, Area 2, east facing section of Trench 27



Plate 19, Area 2, north-west facing section of Trench 11



Plate 20, Area 2, south facing section of Trench 21 including posthole 21003

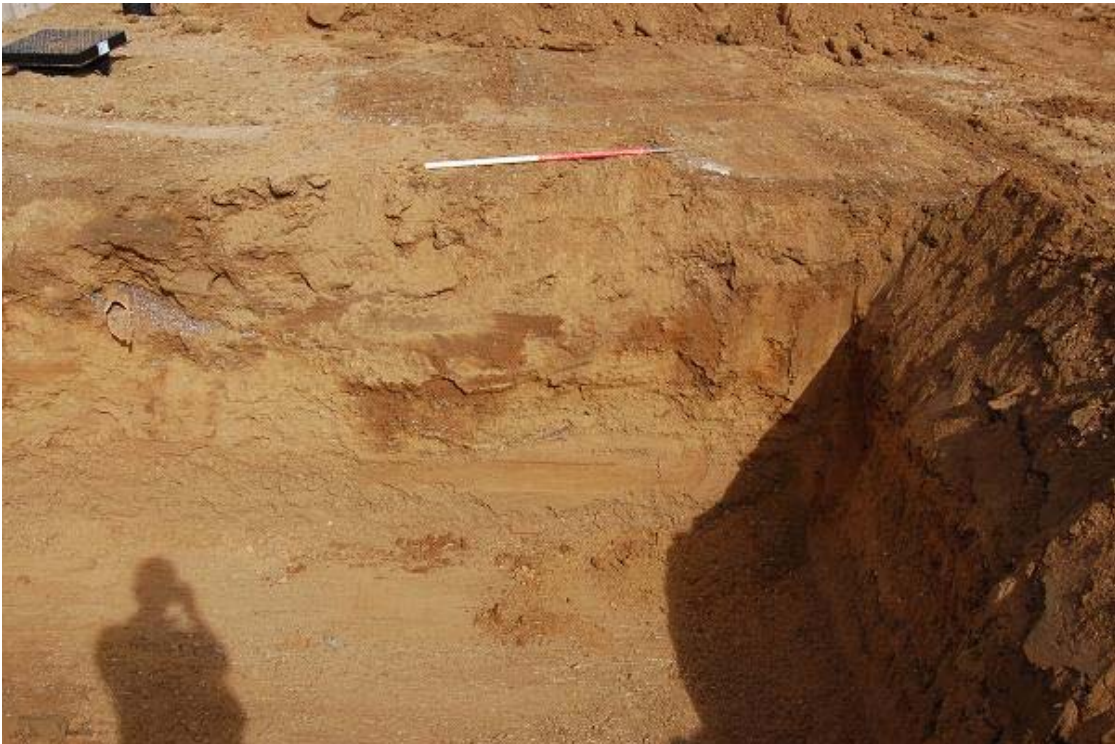


Plate 21, Area 2, south facing section of Trench 21 including pit 21005



Plate 22, Area 2, north-west facing section of Trench 13



Plate 23, Area 2, south-east facing section of Trench 24

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Area 1

Site area Off Barnwood Road frontage

Maximum dimensions: Length: 80m Width: 57m Depth: 0.35-0.60m

Orientation: north north east to south south west

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Occasional large modern brick and CBM frags, china and tarmac.	0.00-0.50m
1001	Subsoil	Compact mid orangey brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional CBM, brick, slate and mortar. Occasional modern glass, china and charcoal flecks.	0.25-0.50m
1002	Natural	Mid-light yellowish brown and orangey brown sand and gravel. Uncompact. Possibly redeposited/disturbed in some areas?	0.50m +
1003	Subsoil	Compact mid orange brown sandy silt. Frequent small-medium sub-angular stones and root disturbance. Surrounding skeleton 1004. No defined cut. One Roman pottery sherd.	c 0.40-0.50m
1004	Burial	Articulated but partial skeleton of an adolescent or young adult. Orientated north west to south east. Missing arms and leg bones. Sealed by 1003. No defined cut. Not lifted – left in situ.	c 0.40-0.50m
1005	Iron object	Iron bowl or boss below left ankle of skeleton 1004. Not retrieved.	c 0.45m
1006	Burial	Articulated leg bones – part of 1004 adjacent to west?	c 0.40-0.50m
1007	Modern cut	Linear. Aligned west northwest to east southeast. Filled by 1008.	Unexcavated
1008	Fill of 1007	Black ash and clinker with dark brown sandy silt. Uncompact.	Unexcavated
1009	Burial	Disarticulated scatter of human bones, long bones and ribs, within 2001. Spread over area of 1.30m by 1.80m. Approx 20m to north northeast of 1004. Similar date? Not retrieved.	c 0.40-0.50m
1010	Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt, moderately compact. Frequent small CBM flecks, occasional charcoal flecks, occasional sub angular pebbles occasional pottery sherds. Below 1001.	Unexcavated
1011	Cut	Semi-circular in plan not excavated. Cuts 1002.	Unexcavated
1012		Unstratified finds	
1015	Made ground	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.00–0.60m

Area 2

Site area north of Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: *c* 79m Width: 63.50m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: north north east to south south west

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Occasional large modern brick and CBM frags, china and tarmac.	0.00-0.40m
2001	Subsoil	Compact mid orangey brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional CBM, brick, slate and mortar. Occasional modern glass, china and charcoal flecks.	0.25–0.80m
2003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.40+
2004	Made ground	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand. Frequent small CBM, white mortar fragments, charcoal and some animal bone fragments.	0.30-1.00m

Road Strip

Site area Area 1 and 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 73m Width: 5m Depth: 0.20-0.50m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
50001	Subsoil	Compact mid orangey brown sandy silt. As 1001 and 2001	0.00-0.28m
50002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels. As 1002 and 2003	0.45+
50003	Made ground	Mid dark greyish brown compact silty sand. Frequent small CBM, white mortar fragments, charcoal fragments.	0..00–0.30m+

Trench 1

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44.50m Width: 0.75-3m Depth: 2m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2001	Subsoil	Compact mid orangey brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional CBM, brick, slate and mortar. Occasional modern glass, china and charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.40m
2003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.40+

Trench 2

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 2.80m Width: 3m Depth: 0.40m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Occasional large modern brick and CBM frags, china and tarmac.	0.00-0.40m
2001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Occasional CBM fragments small to large. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.40–0.80m
2002	Levelling deposit	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand. Frequent small CBM, white mortar fragments, charcoal fragments.	0.80-1.40m
2003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	1.40+

Trench 3

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 55m Width: 3.50m max Depth: 0.80m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Topsoil	Compact mid orangey brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional CBM, brick, slate and mortar. Occasional modern glass, china and charcoal flecks.	0.00-0.20m
1001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.20–0.60m
1002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.60m+
1013	Pavement	Tarmac Pavement	0.00-0.10m
1014	Scalping	Below 1013. Mid light grey sub angular stones and gravels.	0.10-0.30m

Trench 4

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 17m Width: 0.50-1m Depth: 1.50-2m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
4000	Subsoil	Compact mid orangey brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional CBM, brick, slate and mortar. Occasional modern glass, china and charcoal flecks. As 1015	0.00-0.60m
4001	Made ground	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.00-0.60m
4002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.20m+

Trench 5

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 8m Width: 0.80-3m Depth: 1.50m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
5000	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments. As 4000	0.00-0.30m
5001	Made ground	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand. Frequent small CBM, white mortar fragments, charcoal fragments. As 4001 and 1015	0.00–0.60m
5002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels. As 4002	0.60+

Trench 6

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 1.20m Width: 2.10m Depth: 1m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
6001	Made ground	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand. Occasional small CBM fragments, charcoal fragments. Remains after site strip?	0.00-0.20
6002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels. As 5002	0.20+

Trench 7

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 17m Width: 1.20-1.50m Depth: 1.55m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
7000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. As 2000	0.00-0.23m
7001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.23–0.41m
7003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels. As 2003	0.41+

Trench 8

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 22m Width: 0.80m Depth: 2m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
8000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. As 2000. Remnant topsoil, in places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.40m
8001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.50–0.90m
8003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels. As 2003	0.90+

Trench 9

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 56m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
2000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Remnant topsoil, in places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.40m
2001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small brick fragments and charcoal fragments.	0.40–0.60m
2003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.60+

Trench 10

Site area north of Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
10001	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones.	0.00-0.30m
10002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.30–0.65m
10003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.65+

Trench 11

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
11001	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones.	0.00-0.33m
11002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.33–0.75m
11003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.75+

Trench 12

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 39m Width: 0.80-1m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
12001	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones.	0.00-0.40m
12002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.40–0.75m
12003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.75m+

Trench 13

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 44m Width: 1.20-1.50m Depth: 1.55m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
13000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Above 13000. Remnant topsoil, in places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.23m
13001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments. Above 13002	0.23–0.61m
13002	Natural	Moderately compact reddish orange sand, maybe redeposit. Above 13003	0.61-0.79m
13003	Natural	Compact yellowish gravels and sands. Below 13002	0.79m+
13004	Made ground	Mid greyish brown compact silty sand. Frequent small CBM, white mortar fragments, charcoal fragments, occasional animal bone fragments.	0.30-0.80m

Trench 14

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 67m Width: 0.80m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
14000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy loam. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones.	0.00-0.30m
14001	Subsoil	Moderately light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.30–0.80m
14002	Natural	Compact orange brown sands and gravels	0.80m+

Trench 15

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 71m Width: 0.60m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
15001	Topsoil	Compact dark brown silty loam. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. In places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.46m
15002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.27–0.59m
15003	Natural	Compact orange brown sands and gravels	0.59+

Trench 16

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 5.40m Width: 0.60-1.20m Depth: 0.80m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
16000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown silty loam. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Occasional large modern brick frags.	0.00-0.23m
16001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.23–0.60m
16003	Natural	Compact orange brown sands and gravels	0.60m+

Trench 17

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4.60m Width: 0.60-1.60m Depth: 0.80m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
17001	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Occasional modern brick frags.	0.00-0.50m
17002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.25–0.60m
17003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.60m+

Trench 18

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 52m Width: 0.60-1.20m Depth: 1.75m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
17000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Rare modern brick frags. In places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.20m
17001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.16–0.52m
17003	Natural	Compact orangey brown sands and gravels	0.52m+

Trench 19

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 42m Width: 0.60-.120m Depth: 1-2m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
19001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments. Remaining subsoil after previous reduced level dig.	0.00–0.50m
19002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.50m+

Trench 20

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28m Width: 1.20-1.60m Depth: 2m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
20001	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. In places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.35m
20002	Subsoil	Light brown-grey silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.35–0.80m
20003	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.80m+

Trench 21

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 8m Width: 3m Depth: 1.80m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
21000	Subsoil?	Topsoil has been stripped in this area. Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones.	0.00-0.60m
21001	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.60-1.80m+
21002	Fill	Reddish silty sand. Loose gravel inclusions. No finds.	Unexcavated
21003	Cut	Possible posthole	Unexcavated
21004	Fill	Reddish silty sand. Loose gravel inclusions. No finds.	Unexcavated
21005	Cut	Possible Pit	Unexcavated
21006	Fill	Reddish silty sand. Loose gravel inclusions No find.	Unexcavated
21007	Cut	Possible post hole	Unexcavated

Trench 22

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 11m Width: 1m Depth: 0.90m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
22000	Topsoil	Fairly compact dark blackish brown sandy silt. Frequent small-medium rounded stones.	0.00-0.60m
22001	Subsoil	Light red brown silty sand, compact. Frequent small rounded and angular stones.	0.60–0.75m
22002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.75m+

Trench 23

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 14m Width: 1m Depth: 0.70m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
23000	Makeup	Red brown sandy silt, soft. some small rounded stones.	0.00-0.20m
23001	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.20m+

Trench 24

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 15m Width: 1.10m Depth: 2.20m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
24000	Modern makeup	Red white stone and gravel compact. Assoc with makeup of road	0.00-0.40m
24001	Makeup layer	Brown sandy silt, fairly compact. Occasional CBM. Possible build-up assoc with levelling of site adjacent to new road.	0.40–0.70m
24002	Makeup layer	Black brown silt, fairly soft with some CBM and charcoal, occasional animal bone fragments. Possible assoc with 20001.	1.10-1.70m
24003	Relict soil	Brown sandy silt with some small rounded stones medium compaction.	1.10-1.70m
24004	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	1.70m

Trench 25

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 3m Width: 2m Depth: 1.70m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
25000	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional CBM rubble. Tree root disturbance.	0.00-0.40m
25001	Makeup layer	Fine light grey orange sandy silt. Moderate gravel and occasional CBM.	0.40–0.70m
25002	Redeposited subsoil	Loose orange brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	0.70-1.30m
25003	Made ground	Dump layer of CBM, stone within clayey silt	1.30-1.70+ Observed continuing beyond depth of excavation

Trench 26

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 8m Width: 10m Depth: 3m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
26000	Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional CBM rubble. Root disturbance	0.00-0.40m
26001	Makeup layer	Fine light grey orange sandy silt. Moderate gravel and occasional CBM.	0.40–0.70m
26002	Redeposited subsoil	Loose orange brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles	0.70-1.30m
26003	Made ground	Dump layer of CBM, stone within clayey silt. Possibly above natural however no undisturbed soil horizons therefore natural disturbed?	1.30-2m+ Observed continuing beyond depth of excavation

Trench 27

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 63m Width: 0.60-0.80m Depth: 1.15m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
27000	Topsoil	Compact mid dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. Occasional charcoal. In places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.40m
27001	Subsoil	Light brown-orange silty sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.40–0.80m
27002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown beige sands and gravels	0.80m+

Trench 28

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 46m Width: 0.60-0.80m Depth: 3m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
28000	Topsoil	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. In places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.15m
28001	Subsoil	Light brown-grey clayey sand, compact. Moderate small-medium rounded and angular stones. Occasional small charcoal fragments.	0.15–0.40m
28002	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels	0.60m+
28003	Made ground	Visible in east edge of section within soak away. Possible result of site levelling during construction in early 2009.	0.40m+

Trench 29

Site area Area 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 8m Depth: 3m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
29000	Disturbed/Made Ground	Disturbed ground overlay 29001. Dark brown silty sand, charcoal roots and turf. Area had been previously stripped prior to recording. No subsoil remained. Trench sections are stepped so not possible to give accurate deposit depths, also access to the remains was not possible for safety reasons.	0.00-0.40m (approximate)
29001	Fill	The upper fill of pit mid greyish brown sandy silt fill was approximately 0.85m deep and contained loose animal bone. Only limited recording was possible for safety reasons	Not recorded
29002	Fill	Lower fill comprised of light brown sandy silt, approximately 0.40m deep. Only limited recording was possible for safety reasons.	Not recorded
29003	Pit	The cut was not clearly defined, but appeared to be at least 4m wide. Only limited recording was possible for safety reasons.	Not recorded
29004	Skeleton	Remains of animal. Association with pit unclear, due to limited recording when sides became unsafe after 24 hours. Within 29003	1.90m
29005	Natural	Compact yellowish brown sands and gravels.	Not recorded

Trench 30

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 10m Width: 6m Depth: 3m+

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
30000	Makeup layer	Compact dark brown sandy silt. Moderate small-medium angular and rounded stones. In places already previously machined off.	0.00-0.45m
30001	Subsoil	Mid to dark brown silty sand, compact. Frequent pea gravel and flecks of charcoal.	0.45–0.80m
30002	Natural	Compact light brown sands and pea gravels	0.80m+

Trench 31

Site area Area 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 46m Width: 0.60-0.80m Depth: 1.25m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
31000	Made ground?	Mid brown-grey compact sandy silt. Frequent pea gravel and small charcoal fragments. Occasional mud brick.	0.00-0.40m
31001	Subsoil	Light – mid brown silty sand, compact, with occasional pea gravels.	0.40-0.60m
31002	Natural	Compact beige brown sands and pockets of pea gravel	0.60-1.25m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

44	Fieldwork progress records AS2
3	Photographic records AS3
214	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
2	Skeleton record sheet AS6
30	Trench record sheets AS41
2	Abbreviated context records AS40
14	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Brunswick Road
Gloucester
GL1 1HP

Appendix 3 Gloucester HER Archaeological Report Form

1. Type of Recording Watching Brief

 2. Address: The former British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote,
 Gloucester

Site Name: Archaeological watching brief at the former British Energy site,
 Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester

Site Code: unassigned

National Grid Refs: centre of site: SO 8639 1808

 limits of site (a) SO 8636 1791 (b) SO 8632 1793
 (c) SO 8652 1720 (d) SO 8644 1724

 3. Supervised by: Adam Lee, Elizabeth A Curran, Matt Simmonds, Tim Cornah,
 Justin Hughes and Sarah Phear

Address: Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,
 Worcestershire County Council,
 Woodbury,
 University of Worcester,
 Henwick Grove,
 Worcester, WR2 6AJ

For (organisation): Worcestershire Historic Environment and Archaeology Service,

Funded by: Persimmon Homes

 4. Date fieldwork started: 19 February 2008 Date finished 20 May 2009

Fieldwork previously notified: Yes

Fieldwork will continue: No

 5. Periods represented:

 Roman
 Post-medieval
 Unknown
-

6. Period Summaries

Roman Two disturbed partial inhumations, with an adjacent disarticulated scatter, on the eastern side of the site. Although intrinsically undated, they are interpreted to represent the continuation of the Roman cemetery previously identified to the south-east (GCM 52, 98, 102 and 1248). Located to the north-west and conjectured to be dated by association was the partial remains of a cow.

Post-medieval A pit with post-medieval finds, of indeterminate function, along the road frontage. Deposits of modern made ground within the southern portion of Area 1 reflect the findings of the previous evaluation. Deliberate make-up and dump deposits relating to the landscaping of the site associated with a small golf course was observed to the north of Area 2, also similar to those identified within the previous evaluation.

Unknown A number of features observed in section were partially recorded. Their full extent, date and function were indeterminate.

7. Natural type: yellow/brown sands and (pea) gravel

Height above Ordnance Datum: c 28.60m AOD (south) - 29.20m AOD (north)

8. Location of Archive

- (a) All of the records will be deposited in the following museum:

Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Brunswick Road
Gloucester
GL1 1HP

- (b) Approx. year of transfer: 2009
(c) Location of any copies: WHEAS
(d) Has a security copy of the archive been made ? Yes (as tiffs)

9. Location of finds:

- (a) All finds have been/will be deposited with the following museum:

Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Brunswick Road
Gloucester
GL1 1HP

- (b) Approx. year of transfer: 2009

10. Bibliography

CAS, 1995 (as amended) *Manual of Service practice: fieldwork recording manual*, County Archaeological Service, Hereford and Worcester County Council, report, **399**

Corden Pharmacy 2009 *Corden Pharmacy* [online], available from: <http://www.cordenpharmacy.com> [Accessed 15.6.09].

GCC, 2008 *Brief for a controlled archaeological watching brief: land off Barnwood Road, Gloucester*, Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Team, unpublished document dated 27 December 2007

HEAS, 2008 *Provisional proposal for an archaeological watching brief at the British Energy site, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished document dated 4 January 2008, **P3183**

Hughes, J, 2005 *Desk-Based Assessment at British Energy, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1391**, dated 15 December 2005, P2647

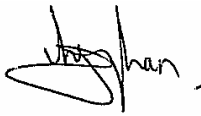
Hughes, J, 2006 *Archaeological Evaluation at British Energy, Barnwood Road, Hucclecote, Gloucester*, Historic Environment and Archaeology Service, Worcestershire County Council, unpublished report **1413**, dated 16 March 2006, P2647

Hurst, J D, 1992. Ceramic building material, in S Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*. CBA Res Rep **81**, 155-157.

Hurst, J D, and Rees, H 1992 Pottery fabrics; a multi-period series for the county of Hereford and Worcester, in S Woodiwiss (ed), *Iron Age and Roman salt production and the medieval town of Droitwich*, CBA Res Rep **81**, 200-209.

IfA, 2008 *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, Institute for Archaeologists

Signature.....



.....

Dated...27 June 2009.....
