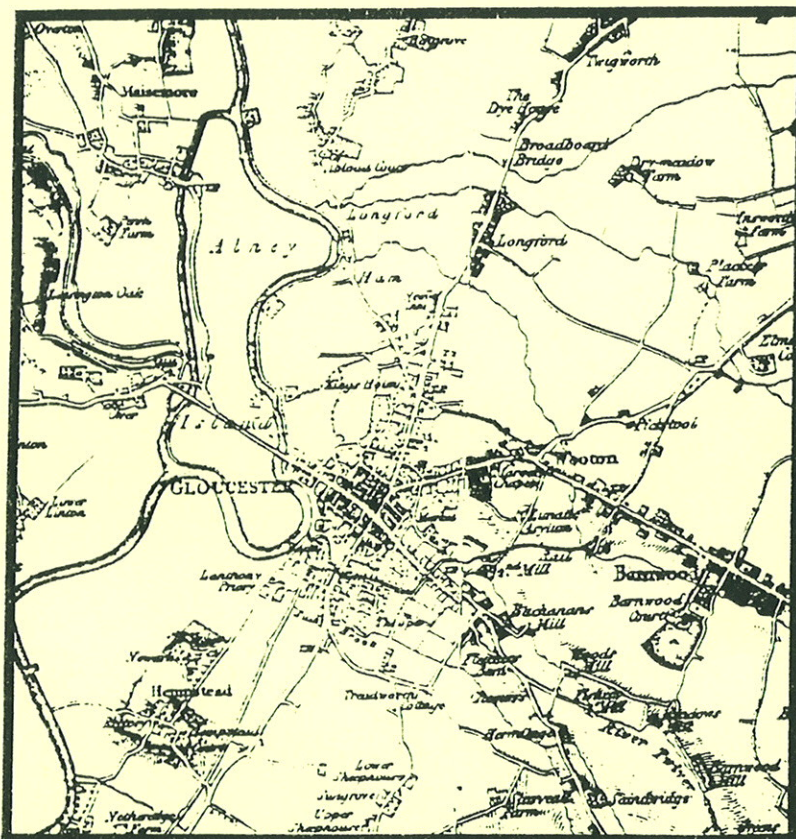


ROBERT HITCHINS GROUP

ELMBRIDGE ROAD, GLOUCESTER: AREA B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SO 8530 9860



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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|---------------------------------|
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OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

September 1998

ELMBRIDGE ROAD , GLOUCESTER: AREA B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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SUMMARY

In August 1998, the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at Elmbridge Road, Gloucester (Area B), on behalf of Robert Hitchins Group. Twelve trenches were excavated in an area of c 3.3 hectares (Fig. 2). A number of ditches and gullies were identified, distributed thinly over most of the site. Although these features are largely undated, a very small assemblage of finds was recovered, which suggests that some may be field boundaries of Romano-British date. Traces of ridge and furrow were visible in most trenches, which suggests that the site has a long history of arable cultivation. Some of the boundaries identified probably relate to divisions of the site into small fields and closes in the medieval and post-medieval periods. While most of the features were very shallow gullies, and some may be no more than plough furrows, a single large boundary ditch was identified (3.5 m wide). This produced three fragments of brick or tile, but the fragments were too small and abraded to allow positive identification. There is no evidence for settlement occupation of any period on the site.

ELMBRIDGE ROAD, GLOUCESTER: AREA B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at Elmbridge Road, Gloucester (Fig. 1) on behalf of Robert Hitchins Group, between 3/8/98 and 8/8/98. The evaluation was carried out in support of a planning application for residential development of the site. The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by the OAU (OAU 1998, A), and a brief issued by the Gloucester City Archaeologist (GCC 1998).

The proposed development will include two adjacent areas (A and B), which are the subject of separate planning applications. The archaeological evaluation of both areas was carried out consecutively. A separate report for Area A has already been submitted to the Gloucester City Archaeologist, in order to inform the planning enquiry for that area. No significant archaeological deposits were identified in Area A (OAU 1998, B).

1.2 Geology and topography

The development site lies on the east side of Gloucester, immediately to the north of Ermin Way (Burnham Road), the Roman road from Gloucester to Cirencester and London (Fig. 2). The site is bounded to the east by the Midland and Great Western Railway and to the west by Elmbridge Road. This report considers Area B, a level field currently under scrub and rough grassland. The site lies at c 22 m OD., and is c 3.3 hectares in extent. Area A adjoins Area B to the west. The geology consists of sand and gravel of the Barnwood Terrace, which is present in patches on top of the Lower Lias.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

A desk-top assessment of the site has been carried out, covering both Areas A and B, the results of which are presented below. The study comprised consultation of primary and secondary sources relating to the development area including tithe maps, Ordnance Survey maps and the Victoria County History for Gloucestershire (VCH, 1974). A search of Gloucester City and County Sites and Monuments Record, covering a 1 km radius from the site, was also carried out (Fig. 1).

'Lying outside the borough were the hamlets of Twigworth, Longford, Kingsholm, Wotton, Barton Street and Tuffley, and a number of extraparochial places, all of them having boundaries of great complexity' (VCH, 1974, iv, 1). The complex Parish and municipal boundaries to the east of Gloucester were rationalised during the 19th- and 20th- centuries, and it is difficult to be sure in which historic parish or estate the development site lay before this period. It seems most likely that the site originally fell within the estate of Barnwood, which was held by Gloucester Abbey at the time of Domesday as part of the manor of

Barton (Abbots Barton), but later in the medieval period became a separate manor. According to the VCH, the northern boundary of Barnwood was Elmbridge Road. However, on the tithe map of 1796, the majority of the site is shown in that part of the hamlet of Wotton St Mary included within the parish of St Mary de Lode.

In the area to the east of Gloucester, many parishes had shared rights in common fields. These developed into small enclosed fields which remained detached parts of the parishes. The pattern of small enclosed fields shown in the development area on the 1796 tithe map, suggests that it is likely to be one such area. At this time the development area was agricultural land.

The Midland and Great Western Railway was built across the area in the 1840s, dividing some of the fields in the development area. In the 19th and 20th century most of the area was used as orchards, allotments and small fields. Gravel was also quarried from pits on the site. These are marked as ponds on the 1st edition OS map.

The placename 'Barnwood', and other names in the vicinity, such as Wotton and Twigworth indicate that the area was once heavily wooded. By the mid- 17th century however, the land was used for open-field cultivation or pasture. Inclosure was completed in 1799 and market gardening became important in the 19th century.

The site lies on the north side of Ermin Way, the Roman road from Gloucester to Cirencester and London. The road remained an important thoroughfare through the medieval and post-medieval periods. In the mid- 13th century, Barnwood and Wotton shared responsibility for the upkeep of a bridge over the Wotton Brook, located c. 600 m west of the development area (VCH, 1974).

OAU numbers quoted below refer to Figure 1 and the Gazetteer of Sites and Monuments (Appendix 1).

No archaeological sites are known to exist within the development area. However, significant remains are recorded in the immediate vicinity.

Pleistocene: Pleistocene faunal remains have been recovered from the Barnwood terrace, 200 m to the south-east of the site (OAU 10) and 1 km to the north (OAU 12).

Early prehistoric: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefacts have been recovered during gravel quarrying in the area (OAU 9, 12).

Later prehistoric: The few prehistoric sites recorded in the vicinity include a beaker burial, located c. 1.1 km to the south-east of the site (OAU 34), and a bronze spearhead, found c. 1.1 km to the south (OAU 24).

Romano-British: Evidence for Roman settlement includes a site c. 1 km to the north-east of the development area. The evidence includes two boundary ditches associated with 1st-4th century Samian, three coins, bone pins, roof, floor and hypocaust tiles, coarse tesserae and wall plaster (OAU 31). This is probably the site of a substantial building. Evidence from a second probable settlement, c. 800 m to the south-east of the site (OAU 25), comprised a 20 yard long sleeper trench, containing a bronze 'spilla', a skull, a quantity of 'ordinary' pottery and a late Roman bronze coin. Romano-British burials are recorded at

two locations close to Ermin Way (OAU 5, 19). A number of stray finds of Roman coins are recorded within a 1 km radius of the site (OAU 1, 2, 4, 5, 14-18, 20, 26, 32). The closest finds are from beside Ermin Way, less than 100 m from the south end of the site (OAU 1, 39).

Medieval and post-medieval: The historic core of Barnwood village, centred around the Norman church of St Lawrence (OAU 35), lies c. 1 km to the south of the site. A possible medieval moated site has been identified nearby (OAU 36) and a medieval lead weight has also been recorded in the vicinity (OAU 37). The Old Rectory, which dates from the 17th century or earlier, lies c. 200 m south-west of the site (OAU 11). An arrowhead and associated medieval finds have also been found nearby (OAU 8). Occasional medieval pottery and metal finds have been recorded from a field to the east of the railway (OAU 7), but excavations have produced no further evidence for medieval activity.

1.4 Geophysical Survey

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was carried out by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy immediately prior to the field evaluation, covering a 40% sample of the total development area (Areas A and B). The overgrown and disturbed nature of the ground in Area A was unfavourable for survey, and the sample was therefore reduced in this area.

The results of the survey indicate the presence of much modern disturbance and debris in the topsoil, consistent with use of the site as orchards and allotment gardens. No archaeological features were detected in either area. A separate report on the geophysical survey is in preparation (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, in prep.).

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1 The aims of the investigation were as follows:
- 2.2 To determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed redevelopment. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeologically remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).
- 2.3 To clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 2.4 To identify any evidence for surviving Pleistocene faunal remains or palaeolithic artefacts surviving in the Barnwood terrace gravel, within the development area.
- 2.5 To establish the presence/absence of Romano-British settlement or burial activity along the line of Ermin Way.
- 2.6 To determine the local, regional and national significance of such archaeological deposits as are revealed, and the potential for further archaeological fieldwork to fulfil local, regional and national research objectives.
- 2.7 To make the results of the investigation available.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample size and scope of fieldwork

The evaluation of Area B comprised 12 trenches representing a 2% sample of the site. All trenches apart from Trench 7 were 30 m long and 1.8 m wide. Trench 7 was a double sized cruciform trench situated adjacent to Ermin Way. The overburden was removed by a mechanical excavator (JCB) under close archaeological supervision.

3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve artefacts. All archaeological features were planned at 1:50 and where excavated their sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

Spoil heaps were scanned for pottery relating to the machined layers. All finds apart from modern material were retained and submitted for specialist examination.

5.1.6 Trench 12 (Figs 3, 4, section 21)

Trench 12 contained a single large, north-south aligned ditch (1204), which was cut at the level of the natural gravel. Due to the angle at which the ditch was aligned across the trench it was not possible to excavate the complete lateral profile. A partial section was excavated to recover dating evidence. The ditch was up to 3.50 m wide and 0.60 m deep, with a gradually sloping eastern edge. The primary fill (1206) consisted of an orange-brown sandy silt, up to 0.14 m thick. This was overlain by fill 1205, a greyish-brown silty clay. A possible re-cut was identified (1208), which was filled by 1207, a greyish-brown clayey silt with gravel inclusions. Only one side of the re-cut was exposed and this was steeply sloping.

Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were observed on a north-east to south-west alignment.

5.1.7 Trench 15 (Figs. 3, 4, section 24)

Trench 15 contained a linear ditch (1503) on a north-east to south-west alignment, which was cut into the gravel. The ditch was 1.70 m wide and 0.64 m deep, with moderately steep sides. It contained two fill deposits: The primary fill (1504), a brown clay silt was 0.40 m thick. The upper fill (1505), which was a greyish-brown clay silt, was 0.32 m thick and contained one sherd of Roman pottery. Sealing the ditch was the layer of post-medieval plough soil (1502) (0.35 m thick) which was in turn overlain by the modern top soil (0.20 m thick).

5.1.8 Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

Two linear gullies were cut into the surface of the natural gravel. Gully 1603 was aligned from east to west. The ditch was 1.20 m wide and 0.30 m deep with moderately shallow sides. The single fill (1604) consisted of a brown sandy silt.

A similar gully (1605), which was aligned from north-east to south-west, was 0.78 m wide and 0.24 m deep with fairly steep sloping sides. The single fill (1606) was an orange-brown clayey silt. Traces of ridge and furrow cultivation were observed on a north-east to south-west alignment.

5.1.9 Trenches 13, 14, 17 and 18 (Fig. 2)

These trenches produced no archaeological deposits. The stratigraphic sequence consisted of the Lower Lias, overlain by natural gravel (1302 and 1402), overlain by a layer of post-medieval plough soil varying in depth from 0.34 m in Trench 13 (1301) to 0.48 m in Trench 14 (1401). Overlying this was the modern topsoil. Trenches 17 and 18 contained traces of ridge and furrow on a north-east to south-west alignment.

5.1.10 Test Pits (Fig. 2)

Test pits were dug by machine at three locations (Fig. 2), through the Barnwood Terrace gravel, where present, and into the Lower Lias. The test pits were excavated to a depth of 1.2 m. 100 litre samples were dry sieved on site to recover palaeolithic/ mesolithic artefacts and pleistocene faunal remains. None were recovered.

5.2 Finds

Very few finds were retrieved from the evaluation, and these were heavily abraded.

5.2.1 Romano-British

Six sherds of probable Roman pottery were recovered, four of which are uncertainly identified. Of these, only four sherds were from stratified contexts (1106, 1505, 1604). The sherds were abraded and are likely to be redeposited.

A late Roman copper alloy coin was found in context 1704, the fill of a plough furrow (1704). A sherd of post-medieval pottery was found in the same context however, indicating that the coin is redeposited.

5.2.2 Medieval/post-medieval pottery

One sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from a plough furrow (1704).

5.2.3 Fired clay

Twenty-two fragments of fired clay were recovered from various contexts. All were too abraded to allow positive identification. Three pieces of brick or tile were the only finds recovered from the fill of a large boundary ditch (1204).

5.2.4 Slag

One piece of iron-working slag was recovered from the fill of a plough furrow (1604)

5.2.5 Occurrence of artefacts and animal bone (fragment count per context)

| Context | Cu alloy | Prehistoric pottery | Roman Pottery | Med/Post-med pottery | Fired Clay | Fe slag | Bone |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|---------|------|
| 1102 | | | 1 (C1-C2?) | | | | |
| 1106 | | 1 (M/LIA) | 1? | | 3 | | 18 |
| 1205 | | | | | 2 | | |
| 1206 | | | | | 2 | | |
| 1207 | | | | | 12 | | |
| 1505 | | | 1 (late C1-2+) | | | | |
| 1604 | | 1 (?LIA) | 2? | | 3 | 1 | |
| 1704 | Coin: Late C3-C4 (probably C4) | | 1? | 1 (PM) | | | |

5.2 Environmental data

5.2.1 Environmental samples

No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified.

5.2.2 Animal bone

Eighteen small fragments of animal bone were recovered from context 1205, the fill of a large, undated boundary ditch (1204).

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of field investigation

The only features observed during the evaluation were linear gullies and ditches cut into the natural gravel. Most were severely plough-truncated and very few dateable finds were recovered from the features. The limited dating evidence is further undermined by the abraded state of the finds, which suggests that most of the fragments are likely to be redeposited.

The survival of ditches and gullies shows that the degree of post-medieval/modern plough damage and other disturbance is not exceptional. The absence of significant archaeological remains is therefore likely to reflect a real absence of early settlement on the site.

6.2 Overall interpretation

6.2.1 Summary of Results

The samples of hand-sieved gravel produced no evidence for early prehistoric artefacts or Pleistocene faunal remains.

A small number of ditches and gullies, probably marking relict field boundaries were identified, distributed thinly over most of the site. Although these features are largely undated, a very small assemblage of finds was recovered, which suggests that some may be of late Iron Age or Romano-British date. Other boundaries probably relate to the medieval and post-medieval division of the site into small fields and closes, as recorded on the 1796 Tithe map. The widely differing alignments suggest that the boundaries do not form part of a coherent single-period field system.

The only feature of potential significance was a single large boundary ditch. This produced three fragments of brick or tile, but the fragments were too small and abraded to allow positive identification.

There is no evidence for settlement occupation of any period on the site.

6.2.2 Significance

Recording the field boundaries would have some local value if they were well-dated and formed a coherent system. However, given the absence of dating evidence and the likelihood that the boundaries are of various dates, the site has no potential for further study.

6.2.3 Impact of development

The small number of archaeological features identified have no potential for further study. The development is therefore unlikely to have any significant archaeological impact.

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OAU 1998 A *Elmbridge Road, Gloucester. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological evaluation*

OAU 1998 B, *Elmbridge Road, Gloucester. Archaeological Elmbridge Road, Gloucester: Area A. Archaeological Evaluation Report. Planning Application 98/000283/Ful*

GCC 1998, *Gloucester City Council, City planning and Technical Services Department. Brief for an archaeological field evaluation. Land off Elmbridge Road, Gloucester* (Planning reference 98/00283/FUL).

VCH, 1974, *Victoria County History, Gloucestershire. Volume iv*

Wilkinson, D (ed) 1992, *Oxford Archaeological Unit Field Manual*, (First edition, August 1992)

Maps consulted:

Old Series Ordnance Survey

1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1889

Ordnance Survey Map, surveyed 1901, revised to 1921

Tithe apportionment map of Wotton St Mary's Without, 1796-9

Tithe apportionment map of Barnwood, 1838

Map of Gloucester and environs, 1624

Appendix 1: Gazetteer Of Sites And Monuments

| <i>OAU no.</i> | <i>SMR no.</i> | <i>Description.</i> |
|----------------|----------------|---|
| 1 | 9 | Antonianus of Tetricus I AD 270-273 and Antonianus of Tetricus II AD 270-273. |
| 2 | 10 | Sestertius of Vespasian 69-79 AD. Also R-B |
| 3 | 11 | R-B cordoned Jar (rim missing) red clay. Collingwood type 71, ?Claudian. Also an R-B rim sherd from a large cordoned jar of soft buff clay. |
| 4 | 103 | Dupondius of Nero AD 54-67 |
| 5 | 13 | Skeleton facing east and wearing an iron bangle. Found under 3ft of soil aged 25-30. Also found was a sestertius of Domitian. |
| 6 | 3631 | Metalled surface, section extending 2m. Sherds of medieval pottery - site number 26/1976 |
| 7 | 3615 | Negative evidence from field which has produced occasional 12th + 13th century pottery., a rough bronze heraldic badge (horse trapping), a belt buckle and WWII AA shrapnel. |
| 8 | 7 | Medieval arrowhead made of Iron, socketed and barbed. Length 0.076m. Found in association with other medieval material. |
| 9 | 12 | Mesolithic tranche axe found in a load of gravel probably brought from a pit behind the old fire station. |
| 10 | 107 | Palaeontology. Pleistocene Fauna from the Barnwood Terrace. |
| 11 | 6 | Old rectory. Early 17th century and earlier. Remodelled in 1890. It had been the home of at least two mayors. Appears on a map of 1624. |
| 12 | 305 + 306 | 305 - Palaeontology. Palaeolithic material. 306 - Hand axe, Acheulian. |
| 13 | 218 | Palaeontology. Fauna from the Ipswichian interglacial period. |
| 14 | 301 | Roman coin. Ceriarus of Vespasian. AD 78-79 |
| 15 | 300 | Roman coin. AC3 OF Constantine I AD 330-335 |
| 16 | 298 | Roman coin. Dupondius of Antoninus Pius AD 138-161 |
| 17 | 302 | Roman coin. Follis of Constantine I AD 308-24 |
| 18 | 303 | Roman coin. AC3 of Constantine I AD 306-24 |
| 19 | 198 | Roman burial(s). Miniature flanged bowl of red ware 4th century. Found with a skeleton in 1929-32 when a new road was put through. "many" other 3rd/4th century inhumations were also said to have been uncovered on the Cheltenham road end of the Estcourt road. |
| 20 | 149 | Roman coin. Dupondius of Domitian cos xiii AD 87. |
| 21 | 3630 | Roman pottery at Fleece Hotel site. Site no. 82/1976. |
| 22 | 299 | Medieval? bridge. Stone mortared single arch bridge and associated old road surface, possibly 14th century. |
| 23 | 391 | Harness pendant made of copper. Bearing the heraldic device of the Bishop of Hereford in 1344-60. |
| 24 | 99 | Burial with Beaker. Bronze Age. "Undoubtedly had a mound originally." |
| 25 | 105 | R-B site. A sleeper trench 20 yds long, containing a bronze 'spilla', a skull, a quantity of ordinary pottery and a late bronze coin. |
| 26 | 16 | Roman coins. Dep. & AC. Nero 54-59 AD. |
| 27 | 3 | Negative result. No finds prior to the post medieval. |
| 28 | 3576 | Section of fluted column 18th or 19th century. |
| 29 | 3579 | Rotary quernstone. Post medieval. |
| 30 | 106 | Cropmark. Circular enclosure. Area walked when stripped for building. Nothing noted. Unknown date. |
| 31 | 140 | Roman site. Line of two ditches established. Probably boundary ditches of a substantial building. 1st - 4th century Samian pottery, 3 coins, bone pins, Forest of Dean roof and floor tiles. Coarse tesserae. Brick tegulas and imbrices, Hypercaust tiles, wall plaster, including a 1/4 moulding. |
| 32 | 141 | Roman coin. Antonianus of Claudius II AD 268-70. |
| 33 | 304 | Tewkesbury farthing. Token bearing the legend Nicholas Mearson / of Tewkesbury 1659. |
| 34 | 21 | Bronze spearhead. Looped socket and ogee leaf shaped blade. Greenwell and Brewis's type iv |
| 35 | 20 | Norman church. St. Lawrences church. Early tombstones used as pathway. |
| 36 | 1508 | ?Medieval moated site. |
| 37 | 1 | Lead weight. Medieval. Shield shaped with perforation for suspension. Features a lion rampant in relief. |
| 38 | 1473 | Windmill. Possibly medieval. Evidence from field name. |
| 39 | 8 | AS Demetian cos.xiii AD 87. |

Appendix 2 Archaeological Context Inventory

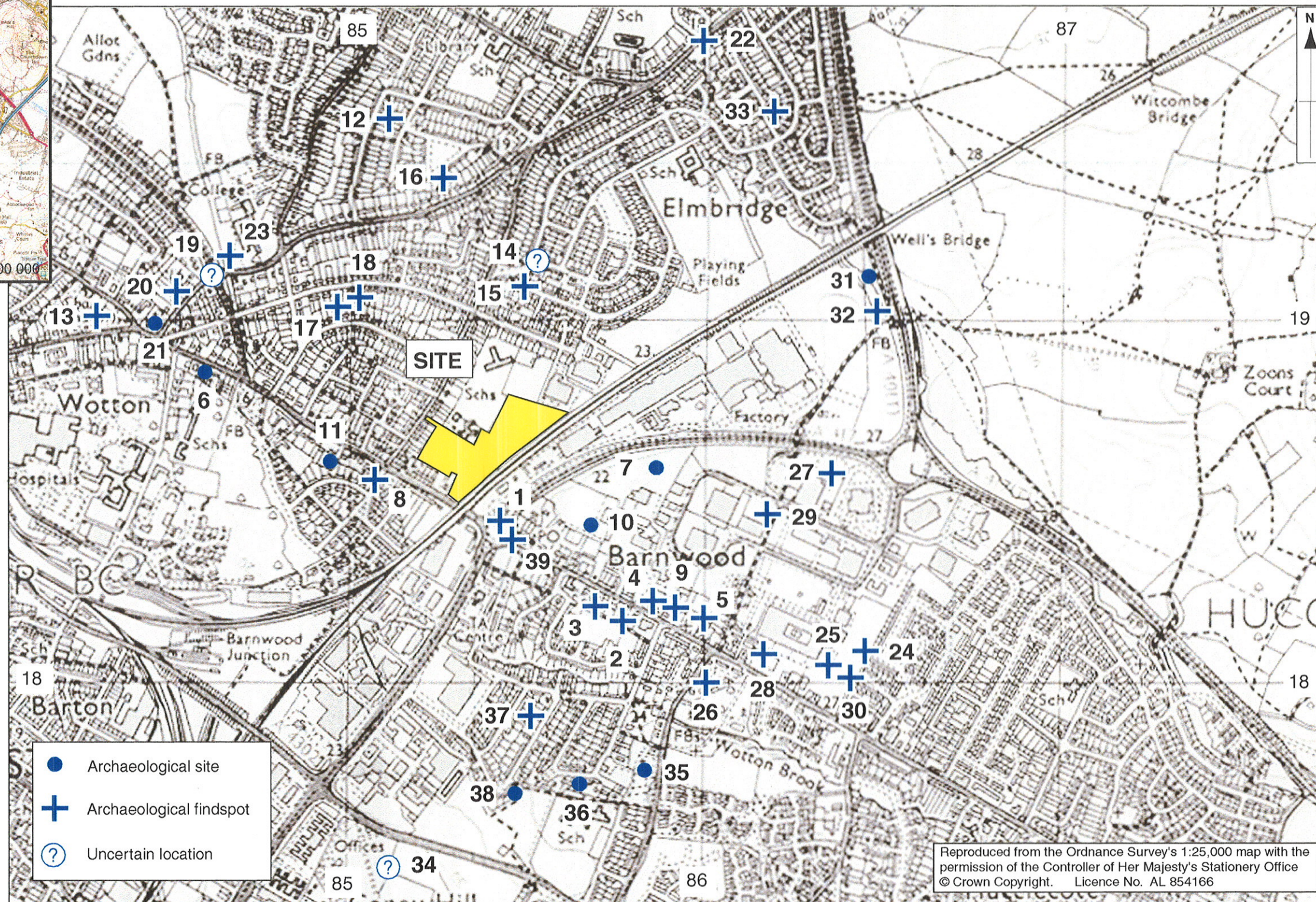
| Trench | Ctxt | Type | Width (m) | Thick. (m) | Comment | Finds | No. | Date |
|--------|------|-------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-------|-----|----------|
| 007 | | | | | | | | |
| | 700 | Layer | | 0.17 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 701 | Layer | | 0.30 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 702 | | | | Same as 701 | | | |
| | 703 | | | | Same as 701 | | | |
| | 704 | Cut | | | Pit ? | | | Modern |
| | 705 | Layer | | 0.42 | The natural gravel | | | |
| | 706 | Layer | | | Natural clay | | | |
| | 707 | Fill | 0.70 | 0.15 | F/o 708 | | | |
| | 708 | Cut | 0.70 | 0.15 | Gully | | | |
| 008 | | | | | | | | |
| | 800 | Layer | | 0.30 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 801 | Layer | | 0.20 | Re-deposited natural | | | Modern |
| | 802 | Layer | | 0.25 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 803 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 804 | Layer | | | Natural clay | | | |
| | 805 | Cut | | 0.70 | Pit | | | Modern |
| | 806 | Fill | | 0.70 | F/o 805 | | | Modern |
| | 807 | Cut | 0.18 | 0.52 | Gully | | | |
| | 808 | Fill | 0.18 | 0.52 | F/o 807 | | | |
| 009 | | | | | | | | |
| | 900 | Layer | | 0.55 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 901 | Layer | | 0.20 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 902 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 903 | Layer | | | Natural clay | | | |
| 010 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1000 | Layer | | 0.30 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1001 | Layer | | 0.44 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 1002 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1003 | Layer | | | Natural clay | | | |
| | 1004 | Cut | 0.28 | 1.24 | Gully | | | |
| | 1005 | Fill | 0.28 | 1.24 | F/o 1004 | | | |

| Trench | Ctxt | Type | Width (m) | Thick. (m) | Comment | Finds | No. | Date |
|--------|------|-------|-----------|------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | 1006 | Cut | 0.60 | 0.25 | Gully | | | |
| | 1007 | Fill | 0.60 | 0.25 | F/o 1006 | | | |
| | 1008 | Cut | 0.50 | 0.06 | Gully | | | |
| | 1009 | Fill | 0.50 | 0.06 | F/o 1008 | | | |
| 011 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1101 | Layer | | 0.30 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1102 | Layer | | 0.19 | Plough soil | Pot (Roman) | 1 | Post-med |
| | 1103 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1104 | Cut | 1.50 | 0.30 | Ditch | | | |
| | 1105 | Fill | 1.04 | 0.12 | F/o 1104 | | | |
| | 1106 | Fill | 1.40 | 0.17 | F/o 1104 | Pot Fired clay | 2 3 | Iron Age/ Roman? |
| | 1107 | | | | Natural clay | | | |
| | 1108 | Cut | 0.61 | 0.22 | Gully/ditch | | | Roman ? |
| | 1109 | Fill | 0.61 | 0.22 | F/o 1108 | | | |
| 012 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1200 | Layer | | 0.46 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1201 | Layer | | 0.28 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 1202 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1203 | Layer | | | Natural clay | | | |
| | 1204 | Cut | 3.50 | 0.54 | Ditch | | | |
| | 1205 | Fill | | 0.48 | F/o 1204 | Brick/ tile | 2 | |
| | 1206 | Fill | | 0.16 | F/o 1204 | Brick/ tile | 2 | |
| | 1207 | Fill | | | F/o 1208 | Brick/ tile | 12 | Undated |
| | 1208 | Cut | | 0.50 | Ditch re-cut ? | | | |
| 013 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1300 | Layer | | 0.40 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1301 | Layer | | 0.34 | Earlier plough soil | | | |
| | 1302 | Layer | | 0.90 | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1303 | Layer | | | Natural clay | | | |
| 014 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1400 | Layer | | 0.54 | Topsoil | | | Modern |

| Trench | Ctxt | Type | Width (m) | Thick. (m) | Comment | Finds | No. | Date |
|--------|------|-------|-----------|------------|---------------------|---|-------------|----------------|
| | 1401 | Layer | | 0.50 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 1402 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| 015 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1500 | Layer | | 0.41 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1501 | Layer | | 0.22 | Earlier plough soil | | | Post-med |
| | 1502 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1503 | Cut | 1.68 | 0.62 | Ditch | | | |
| | 1504 | Fill | | 0.36 | F/o 1503 | | | |
| | 1505 | Fill | | 0.24 | F/o 1503 | Roman Pot | 1 | Roman |
| 016 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1600 | Layer | | 0.50 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1601 | Layer | | 0.48 | Earlier plough soil | | | |
| | 1602 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1603 | Cut | 0.60 | 0.11 | Plough furrow | | | Med. ? |
| | 1604 | Fill | 0.60 | 0.11 | F/o 1603 | LLA? Pot Fired Clay Slag | 2 3 1 | Late Iron Age? |
| | 1605 | Cut | 0.80 | 0.22 | Gully | | | |
| | 1606 | Fill | 0.80 | 0.22 | F/o 1605 | | | Roman ? |
| 017 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1700 | Layer | | 0.25 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1701 | Layer | | 0.16 | Earlier plough soil | | | |
| | 1702 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |
| | 1703 | Cut | 0.58 | 0.12 | Plough furrow | | | |
| | 1704 | Fill | 0.58 | 0.12 | Furrow fill | Pmed pot Roman Pot Roman coin (C3-C4) | 1 1 1 | Pmed |
| 018 | | | | | | | | |
| | 1800 | Layer | | 0.40 | Topsoil | | | Modern |
| | 1801 | Layer | | 0.40 | Earlier plough soil | | | |
| | 1802 | Layer | | | Natural gravel | | | |



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scale 1:12,500

Location of sites and findspots recorded in the Gloucester SMR

Figure 1

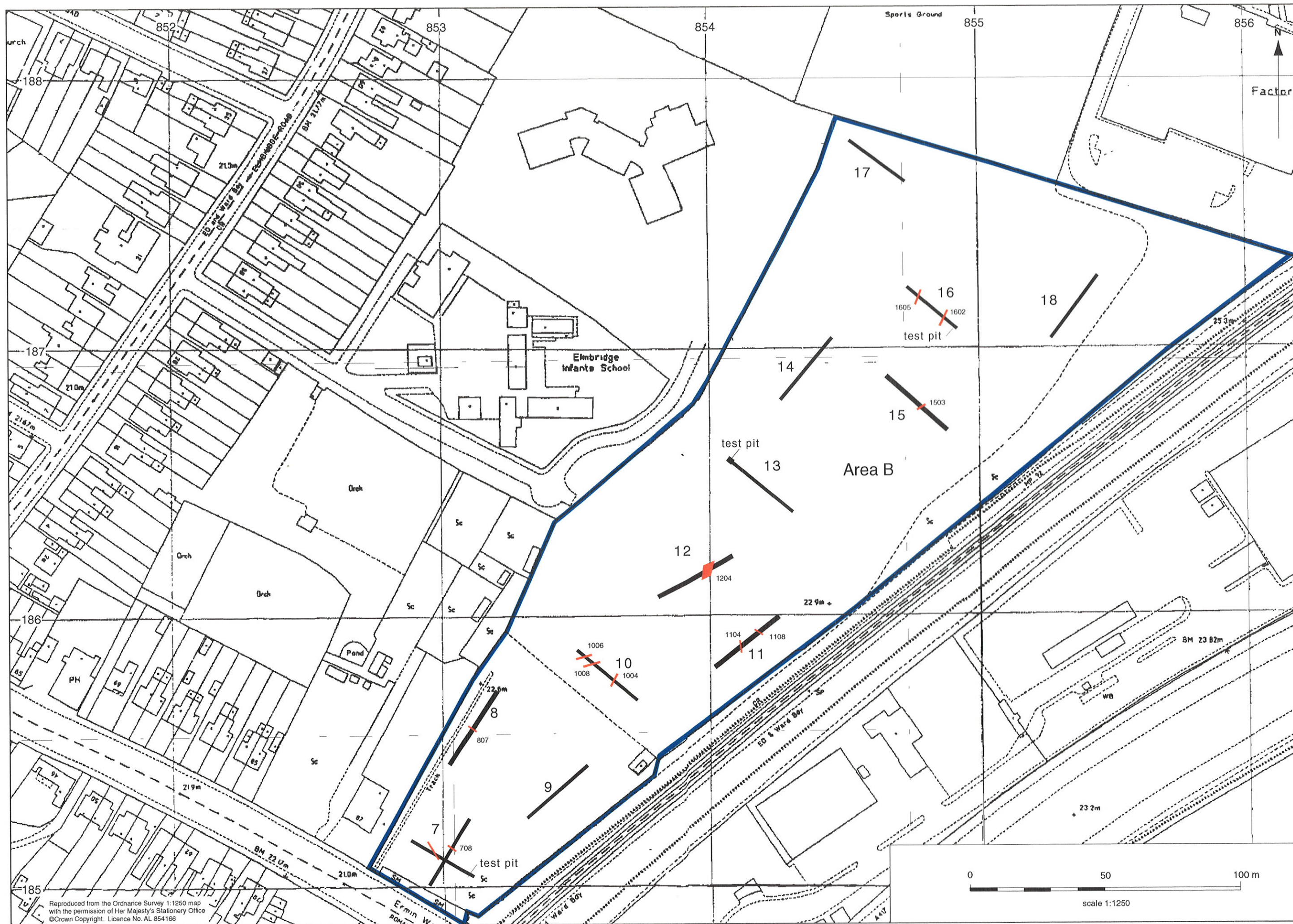


Figure 2

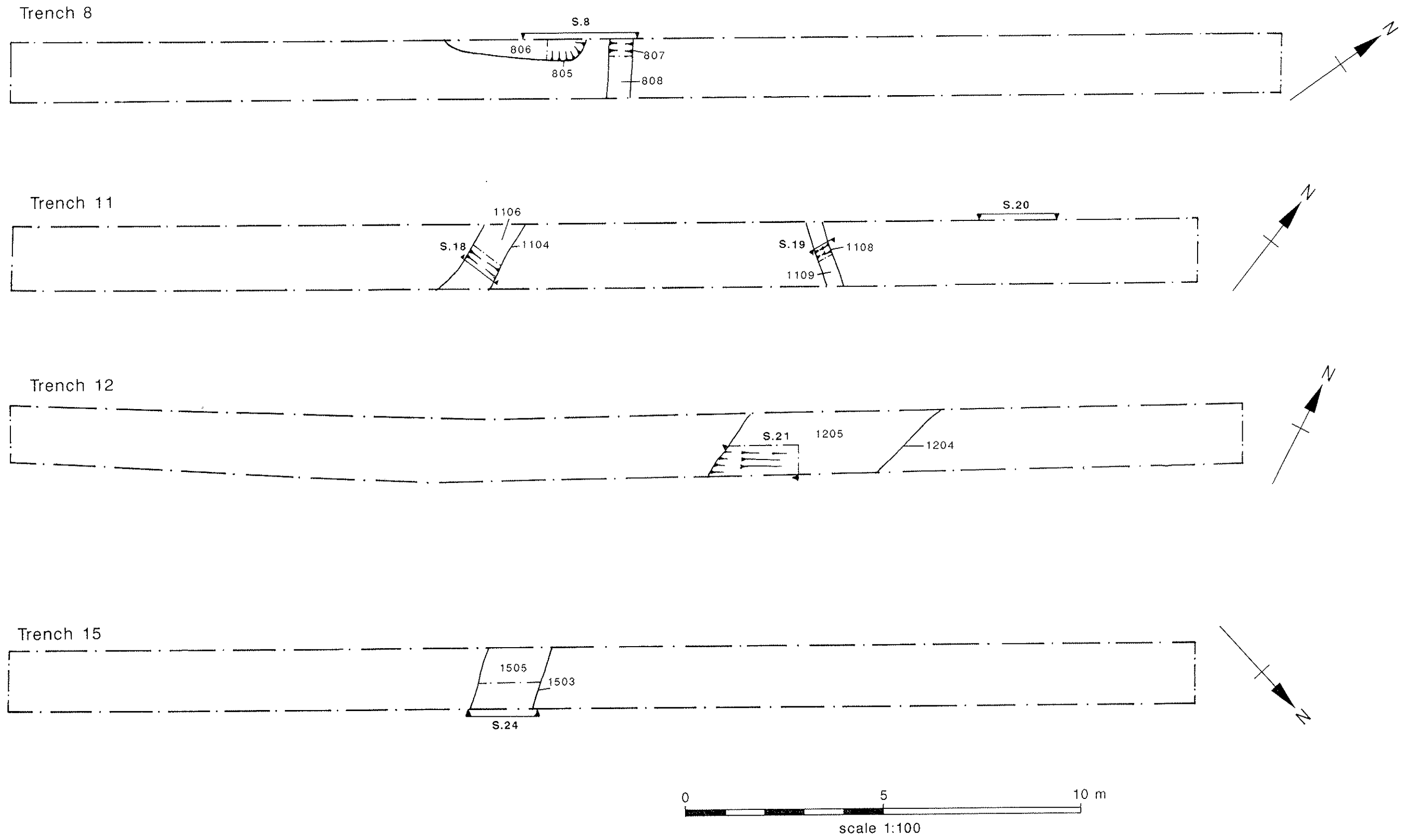


Figure 3

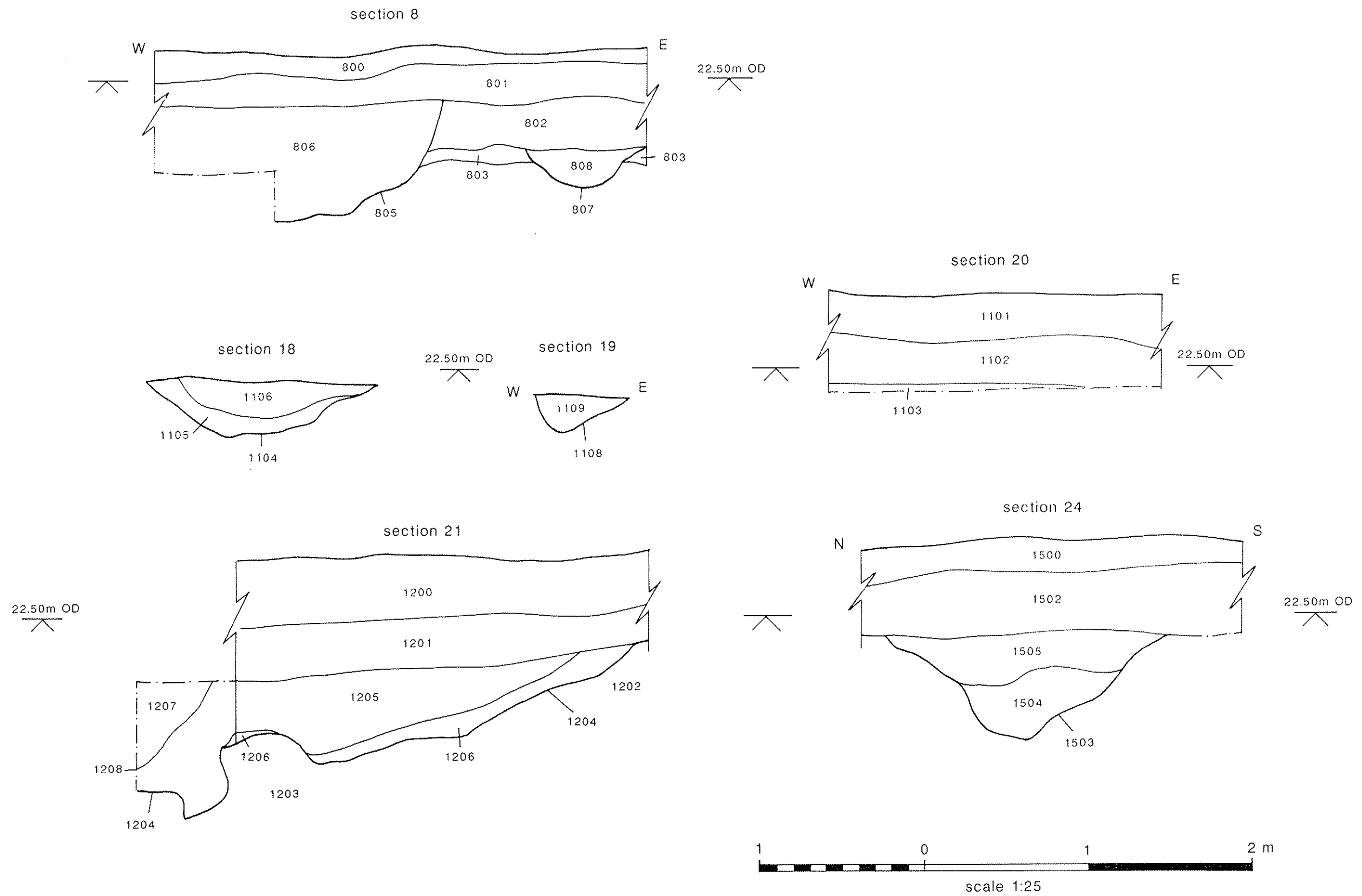


Figure 4



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