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Excavations in the King's School Gardens, Gloucester, 1964

by H. E. O'Neil
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Excavations in the King's School Gardens, Gloucester, 1964

By HELEN E. O'NEIL, F.S.A.

THE long-awaited excavation in the King's School Gardens became possible in the Spring of 1964 by the permission of the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester Cathedral and Mr T. W. Brown, Headmaster of the King's School. The site, almost the last remaining open space left in Gloucester on the northern circuit of the known Roman town offered the sole practicable opportunity to test for the possible existence of legionary fortress defences, such as appeared to have been found from the excavations carried out in Friars' Orchard, Technical College in 1961, which revealed a typical military rampart and ovens below the bank of the *colonia* Wall.

It was due to Professor Sir Ian Richmond's untiring interest in Glevum that permission for the excavation was obtained from the Dean and the Headmaster, to whom deep gratitude is expressed for their kindly co-operation, to which must be added the name of Mrs Cunningham, of King's School House, for so nobly allowing her garden to be dug up.

The excavation was sponsored by the Gloucester Roman Research Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr L. E. W. O. Fullbrook-Leggatt, in conjunction with the City Museum and Mr J. N. Taylor. The work was financed by grants from the City Corporation, the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Craven Committee, the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Mr I. D. Margary and the Gloucester Roman Research Committee. The City Engineer and Surveyor, Mr R. H. Pullan, and his Highways Manager, Mr B. R. Lister, arranged and provided the material and tools and we were greatly indebted to them for most efficient co-operation.

I wish also to express my thanks to Mr J. F. Rhodes, Archaeological Assistant at the City Museum, who was of great help on the site, to Mr and Mrs Brian Hartley for identifying some of the pottery finds, to Mr and Mrs Brian Frith for generous hospitality during my stay in Gloucester, and lastly I am greatly indebted to Professor Sir Ian Richmond for so kindly providing an Introduction to this Report, as well as for his enthusiastic encouragement during the excavation.

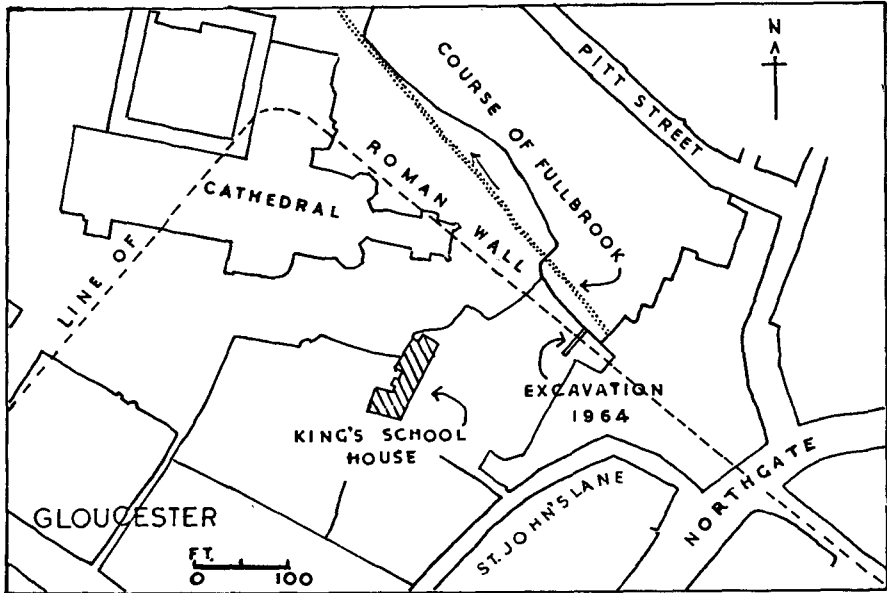


Fig. 1. Map of north-west area of Roman Gloucester showing site of 1964 excavation in King's School Garden.

INTRODUCTION

By I. A. RICHMOND

In 1961, excavations conducted in Friars' Orchard¹ by Mrs H. E. O'Neil, F.S.A., revealed in the bank of the southern defences of the *colonia*, close to its south-east angle, a rampart of military type, at least 24 feet wide including part of its front cheek and the whole of its rearward cheek, each made of turfwork or clods of clay. The connection with military work suggested by the construction was corroborated by the fact that no less than five successive military ovens had been embodied in the rearward cheek and were associated with Claudio-Neronian relics. While, however, it was reasonable to associate the newly discovered rampart with a military occupation and while also the state of affairs revealed in the section was strikingly reminiscent of Lincoln,² where the *colonia* rampart had been proved to embody, on all four sides of the circuit, the rampart of a pre-existent legionary fortress, the single section so far in evidence at Gloucester could not

¹ *JRS*, LII (1962), p. 180: *There Trans.*

² *JRS*, XLIX (1959), p. 110, fig. 8.

by itself demonstrate the extent of the military work there. Further work was accordingly required, in order to determine whether similar conditions obtained throughout the circuit of the *colonia*.

It was not easy to secure in Gloucester a site for a new trench. The site of the *colonia* wall is almost everywhere occupied by modern buildings and unavailable for examination except during the special operation of alteration or demolition. Open space exists at the Cathedral, on the site of the north angle of the *colonia*, but this had obviously been subject in medieval times to much levelling for building and to penetration by interments. The sole unencumbered area where the ground appeared to stand high enough to offer a chance of recovering the rampart was the Headmaster's Garden of the King's School, not far south-east of the north angle of the *colonia*. No surface indication remained, but an approach had already been made to the Headmaster, before the unexpected opportunity of work at Friars' Orchard, with a view to cutting a complete section across the line of the defences. This had been kindly received, but conditions in the garden had not then suited immediate excavation and no work had been undertaken. Now, however, the complete section obtained at Friars' Orchard made it possible to restrict the objective to determining whether the bank of the *colonia* rampart existed here, and, if so, whether it contained an early military rampart similar to that at Friars' Orchard. For this purpose a trench 28 feet long would be adequate, instead of the 70-foot section originally proposed. Permission was readily and generously accorded, and the work was supervised by Mrs H. E. O'Neil, F.S.A., with the aid of grants from the Ministry of Public Building and Works, the Corporation of Gloucester and the Craven Committee of the University of Oxford. The results are described by Mrs O'Neil in detail below.

In brief, the new section proved to be highly informative. It demonstrates beyond all doubt that a military rampart of Claudian date is here once again embodied in the *colonia* bank, and that it is not only similar in size and date to the rampart discovered in 1961 but of strikingly similar construction. The sole difference is that here, in wetter ground, the front of the rampart was laid upon a timber corduroy to prevent the mass from slipping or sliding. But the fact that similar conditions are proved to exist, not merely on the opposite south-east and north-west sides of the *colonia*, but in almost diagonally opposite positions on the sides in question, proves that the work occupied an area not less large than the *colonia*. A rampart of this size and solidity, enclosing so large an area, when viewed in terms of

Roman military fortification, can mean only a legionary fortress. It must accordingly be supposed that exactly as at Lincoln in the later years of Domitian,¹ so at Gloucester under Nerva,² in A.D. 96-8, the *colonia* for veterans was planted within the fortifications of an abandoned legionary fortress, and that in each community these were in due course embodied in the bank of the town-wall.

The newly-discovered evidence may explain why, when a trial trench was cut across the south-east portion of the area formerly allocated to a legionary fortress at Kingsholm, no trace of either defences or buildings appeared. But it does not dispose of the fact that, as Mr Charles Green has emphasized,³ Claudian military remains certainly occur specifically at Kingsholm in considerable abundance, and that, as he further acutely stressed, the Roman road from Cirencester to Gloucester aims directly for Kingsholm,⁴ while the *colonia* and, as may now be said, the legionary fortress which preceded it, are reached only by a diversion from this line at Wotton. These facts, which are not invalidated by the new discovery, call now for reconsideration. The narrative of Tacitus⁵ makes it plain that the moving up of a legion against the Silures was intimately associated with the foundation of the *colonia* at Colchester—*Camulodunum*: that, in other words, the foundation of the *colonia* released the legion hitherto in garrison at Colchester for service on the new western front. On the other hand, Tacitus also indicates⁶ that the front in question was already occupied. It is therefore possible to suppose that, as at many legionary fortresses, the site had already been occupied by an auxiliary unit and that at Gloucester the position chosen for this purpose had been Kingsholm. An early fort would in that event have been the goal of whatever kind of road occupied the site of Ermine Street in its final form. But it will also be realized that when the legion arrived to build the new fortress it will have encamped on an adjacent area while the work was in progress, erecting a temporary camp for this purpose on a scale suited not to a stay lasting a mere night or two but to residence for an entire season. Again, the rubbish pits or tips of both the postulated auxiliary unit and the newly-arrived legionaries will have covered a sizeable area surrounding their respective occupied sites. These

¹ *Arch. Journ.*, ciii (1964), p. 64.

² *Ibid.*, p. 70.

³ *JRS*, xxxii (1942), p. 37.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 41, fig. 5.

⁵ *Tac. Ann.*, xii, 32 *Silurum gens non atrocitate non clementia mutabatur quin bellum exerceret castrisque legionum premenda foret. id quo promptius veniret, colonia Camulodunum valida veteranorum manu deducitur.*

⁶ *Tac. Ann.*, xii, 31 *cunctaque cis Trisantonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat.*

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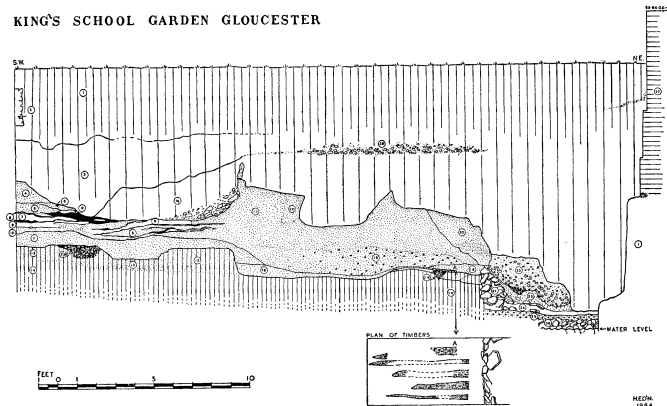


Fig. 2. Section of west side of trench, showing construction of Legionary fortress rampart, including Plan of timber corduroy foundation below outer cheek of rampart.

KEY TO LAYERS IN SECTION

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Garden soil. Soft black loam. | (16) Dark loam with lias stone rubble. |
| (2) Foundation of red brick wall. | (17) Turves of brown, fawn and grey clays, showing in alternate levels. |
| (3) Brown loam, some rubble of lias. | (18) Light grey clay with fawn and green patches, occasional bunter pebbles and spots of iron staining. |
| (4) Sandy orange-coloured gravel. Later capping to clay rampart. | (19) Pinky-fawn clay, this level overlies the timber corduroy. |
| (5) Compressed levels of turves in mixed yellow clays with thin lines of black carbonized grass and flecks of charcoal. | (20) Compressed orange and grey clays of turves, this area suggests a forward movement. |
| (6) Light brown soft loam. | (21) Oolitic stone foundations of inner side of Roman town-wall. |
| (7) Pale orange sandy gravel. | (22) Oolitic stone rubble and white mortar in brown earthy clay. |
| (8) Thin black levels of carbonized grass of turves. | (23) Dark loam with fallen masonry. |
| (9) Bright orange gravel. | (24) Foundation layer of blue clay with rubble of lias stone. |
| (10) Redeposited grey clay. | (25) Platform of white mortar sealing down no. 26. |
| (11) Redeposited sandy grey clay. | (26) Oolitic stone footings resting in water. |
| (12) Pale yellow natural sand on blue lias clay, c. 6-12 inches thick. | (27) Red brick boundary wall between Palace and School gardens. |
| (13) Orange sand with pocket of orange-brown gravel, both natural. | (28) Line of debris from air-raid shelter. |
| (14) Blue lias clay, natural. | (29) Pockets of natural gravel. |
| (15) Pocket of orange-brown gravel, natural. | |

contingencies between them are certainly adequate to account for the relics and other evidence of occupation at Kingsholm. The point of outstanding importance which Mr Green stressed, namely, that the planning of Ermine Street implies an early site at Kingsholm, loses meanwhile nothing in significance, since it can now be regarded as tending to pin-point occupation of the Severn bridge-head before the legionaries arrived, as Tacitus in general terms implies.¹ It is uncertain whether the unit of auxiliaries was the equitate Sixth Cohort of Thracians, whose trooper was buried at Wotton,² for this unit might have moved in with the legion. The legion, on the other hand, is certainly identifiable with the Twentieth, on two grounds: first, that the sole legionary inscription³ from Gloucester, though fragmentary, certainly belongs to *Legio XX*; secondly, that the legion moved from Colchester to make way for the *colonia* whose foundation freed it for service against the Silures was certainly the Twentieth, as the tombstone⁴ of the centurion M. Favonius Facilis shows. Incidentally, the occurrence at Bath of the early tombstone⁴ set up to the workshop-artisan (*fabriciensis*) of the Twentieth Legion and of the tribe of the Belgae will be that much easier to understand, even if it belongs to after A.D. 61 (when the legion acquired⁵ the title *Victrix*), if this artisan was drafted when the legion was at Gloucester.

EXCAVATION

(FIG. 2, Section. The numerals in brackets correspond with the numbered layers of the Section.)

The excavation took place in April 1964 and consisted of a single trench 33 feet long, 5 feet wide and 14 feet at greatest depth. The upper 8 feet of disturbed soil was removed by mechanical excavator and thereafter the undisturbed levels dug by hand. The trench, 35 yards north of the north angle in St John's Lane and orientated north-east-south-west, was sited in the vegetable portion of the School garden (FIG. 1). Its north-east end abutted the boundary wall of the garden of Palace House in Pitt Lane, standing 3 feet 9 inches above the level of the Palace garden. The original Roman ground level, on lias clays of varying shades of blue and grey, with occasional small pockets of orange-coloured bunter gravel and sand, stood at 54.84 O.D.

¹ See f.n. 6. p. 18.

² *CIL*, vii, p. 67; for the findspot, see *JRS*, xxxii (1942), p. 43.

³ *CIL*, vii, p. 1339.

⁴ *CIL*, vii, p. 49: the early date is attested by the formula H.S.E. Perhaps the *emeritus* of *CIL*, vii, p. 51 should also be added, which is dated by the same formula.

⁵ Ritterling, *PW*, xii (1780): or in A.D. 6.

The work entailed removing a great amount of top soil [1] 4 feet at the south-west end to 13 feet at the north-east, the upper 3 feet being garden loam. Several encumbrances were met with, the outer face of a brick building at south-west end [2], a disused iron drain pipe and the concrete floor of a 1939 air-raid shelter [28]. The loam was a soft black filling and had accumulated over a fairly long period as the brick boundary wall [27] at the north-east end had been erected into its lower levels. A sheet of rusted corrugated iron, a crushed tin bucket, bricks, slates, animal bones, Victorian white china and other modern rubbish indicated the period of the deposit, which had served as levelling material for the School garden. Below the loose filling an uneven profile, caused by various disturbances from above marked the top of the remains of a rampart. The rampart constructed of clay, gravel and turf measured 24 feet in width and stood at one point 6 feet and elsewhere at 3 and 4 feet high [4, 5-11, 17-20]. The original ground-level sloped slightly north-east, but had been dug into and refilled to form a platform of re-deposited clay [10, 18], in preparation for the site of the rampart.

The rampart was built up of blocks of clay of varying shades, and in shapes and sizes suggestive of turves, while at some points there were distinct lines of carbonized grass [5, 8]. At the south-west end the turf levels were interspersed with layers of orange-coloured gravel [7, 9], while the central mass of the rampart [17] was of clay only, which had become much compressed. Under the outer face of the rampart, at the north-east end, a timber corduroy had been laid down directly on the natural clay, with a turf built cheek above [20]. The timber corduroy consisted of five horizontally laid half-timbers, from 5½ to 3 feet in length, 5 to 3 inches wide and 4 to 5 inches apart. They were pointed at their inner ends, but their outer ends had been cut away when the erection of the later town-wall took place (FIG. 2, plan with section). The fibres of the timber still remained and in some portions of the logs a darker reddish edge represented the bark. The wood has been identified as oak. The timbers as found were about 1 inch thick as the weight of the clay bank covering them had compressed them very severely. The dating of the rampart was possible from the finds of sherds in the turf levels [5] at the south-west end of the trench. Nine sherds were recovered, five of which belonged to flagons of the Claudian period (FIG. 3, nos. 11, 12, 13). Two sherds which came from the clay with the timber corduroy foundation were of indefinable form but their fabric appeared to be pre-Flavian.

It was not possible to extend the trench to expose the full extent of the inner cheek of the legionary rampart, but that the start of its

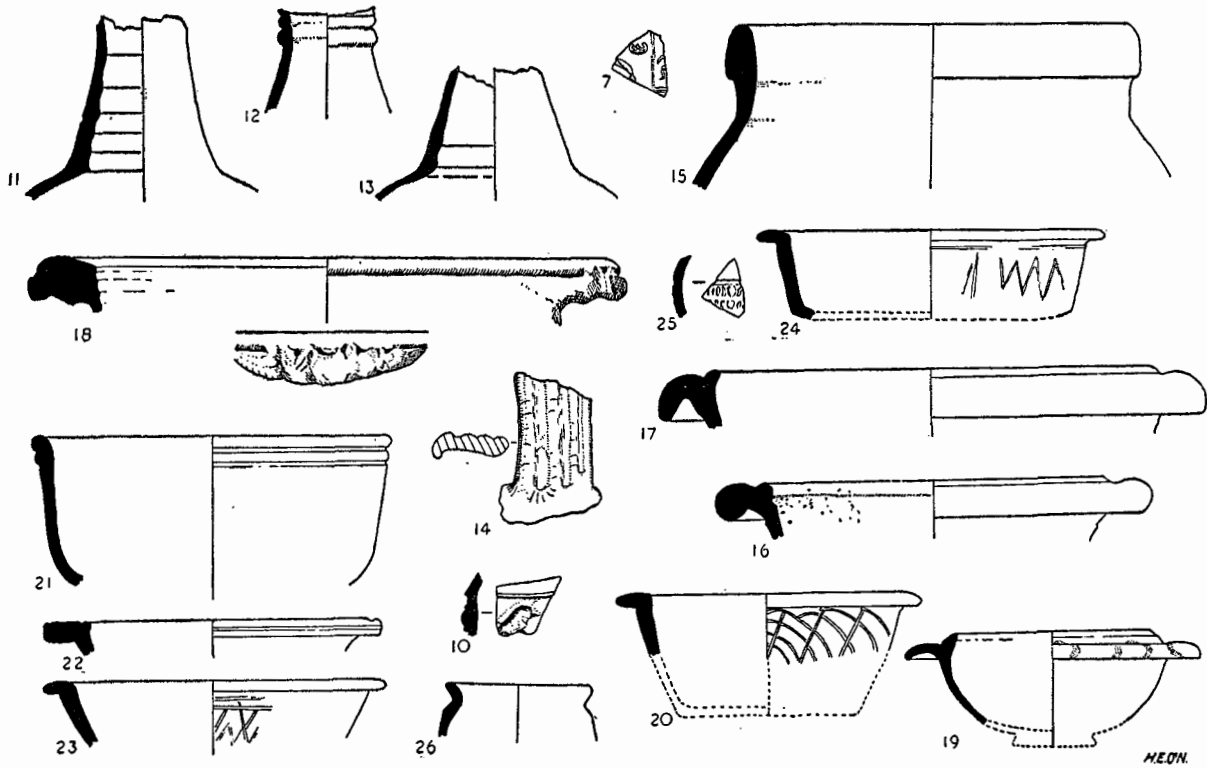


Fig. 3. Pottery, nos. 10-26. Nos. 1-9 of Samian are not illustrated except no. 7. Scale ($\frac{1}{2}$).

inner slope had been reached was shown by the deposit of a 12-inch thickness of a sandy orange-coloured gravelly loam [4], forming a capping, and which in the end section across the trench, could be traced sloping downwards. Ten sherds were recovered from the gravelly loam and all were of late Flavian date (FIG. 3, nos. 14, 16, 17, 20).

In the lowest levels of the brown loam filling [3], resting on the rampart where a deeper disturbance had taken place at the south-east end, six Roman sherds were recovered. Three of them are of interest, two of Samian (Form 37, dated later than A.D. 70 and Form 27, probably Flavian) and one fragment of a bowl in Glevum ware with lugs attached just under the rim (FIG. 3, no. 18). Though a Victorian clay tobacco pipe was also recovered in the same filling it was not with the Roman sherds, the latter therefore are likely to have come from the sandy orange-coloured gravelly capping [4] on the rampart, where as shown above, the sherds are of late Flavian date.

At the north-east end the outer face of the rampart had been cut back for the erection of the Roman town-wall and though the present excavation revealed only slight remains of the wall itself, the evidence was clear as to the insertion of the stone foundations for it. The timbers of the corduroy foundations were cut back as well as some of the natural clay, and the oolitic stone rubble [21], 1½ feet deep was set on a bedding of blue clay [24]. Below this again another bedding of hard white mortar formed a platform [25] sealing down further stone footings. Water level was reached at 13 feet 10 inches, when it became impossible to excavate with safety. Only two or three small fragments of ashlar-faced masonry were found on the inner face of the wall at the level of the timber corduroy foundations, but these were not in position, otherwise all trace of wall construction had been removed, but it did point to the type of masonry used, at least for the inner face of the wall. The remains of the foundations suggested that the wall was about 6 feet wide. Two layers of destruction remained [22, 23]. One of stone rubble and earthy clay containing large lumps of white mortar with a layer of mortary rubble at the bottom and from which 24 sherds were recovered, all of which were Roman (FIG. 3, nos. 19, 21, 24, 25, 26). The layer below [23] was a dark loam with fallen masonry but contained no sherds. The soft dark filling [1] reached to these levels.

It is known that the line of the Fullbrook now runs in a covered culvert some 15 feet outside the present boundary wall between the Palace and School gardens. But this was an artificial course for the brook, which at a much later date followed the ditch of the Roman town to reach the mill of St Peter's Abbey. The Roman ditch would

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have penetrated the original water table in any case, since the present excavation showed the foundations of the town-wall set in the natural water level. This line would have allowed for a berm of at least 12 feet between wall and ditch.

SUMMARY

The excavation was successful in proving the existence of a military type of clay and turf rampart of early date, confirmed also, by the find of Claudian pottery amongst the turf and gravel layers forming the inner side of the rampart. The rampart as uncovered by the excavations was 24 feet wide, the foundations of its outer edge being consolidated by a timber corduroy laid directly onto the original ground level of lias clay. The outer face of the rampart was cut away for the erection of the later town-wall, which, from the evidence obtained during the Friars' Orchard, Technical College excavations in 1961, was dated at the end of the 2nd century A.D.

Little remained of the masonry of the present find of town-wall but its stone foundations. Much had been robbed, probably well up to the last century as the modern loose black filling reached to the lowest levels of the Roman foundations. On reaching water level at 13 feet 10 inches work was stopped for safety reasons but further stone rubble of the foundations continued into the water.

As Professor Sir Ian Richmond has already said in his Introduction, the discovery of a military rampart here corresponding with the similar rampart found at Friars' Orchard does indicate by its position that a fortress was situated here, later to be superseded by the *colonia* of Nerva in A.D. 96-8.

In addition there is the evidence produced from the excavation on the eastern circuit of the *colonia* in King's Square in 1958¹ that showed a similar clay rampart. Thus, with three sides of the site of the fortress located, the estimated extent of c.48 acres postulated by the late Mr John Bellows in 1873² can still stand.

POTTERY

A total of 116 sherds were recovered from the excavation of the trench, fifty of which were in stratified positions. From the whole assemblage of these sherds the types of vessels represented were nine of Samian ware, these comprised two sherds of Neronian or early Flavian

¹ *Trans. BGAS*, vol. 77 (1958), pp. 5-22.

² J. Bellows, *Trans. BGAS*, 1 (1876), p. 153.

date, forms 27 and one uncertain; two of Trajanic or early Hadrianic date, forms 18/13 and 37; four of Antonine date, Central Gaul, forms 31, 33 and 37; one of late Antonine date, Central or East Gaul, mortarium, probably form 45. None of the sherds came from stratified positions.

Fragments of flagon necks and one handle in a brick-red ware with cream coloured slip were found and, among twenty-three other sherds of the same ware, showed a preponderance of this type on the site. The flagon necks came from the alternating layers of turf and gravel forming the inner cheek of the fortress bank; they were of an imported Claudian type and give a date for the construction of the bank. Sherds representing seven vessels were also recovered from the make-up of the bank, and in addition to the flagon necks mentioned above, there came one sherd of rusticated ware (FIG. 3, no. 10), two of Glevum ware, and two minute sherds from the lowest levels of the bank which had a pre-Flavian appearance. Amongst other finds of pottery from the trench, were seven sherds of Glevum ware, one of which is of unusual interest, a wide rimmed bowl with applied ornamental lug below the rim (FIG. 3, no. 18). A similar bowl, also found in Gloucester, was dated to the Flavian period (*JRS*, xxxiii, fig. 4, p. 66). The present find, however, came from a gravel layer [4], a later addition to the fortress bank and from this layer, sherds representing five other vessels were recovered. Sherds of twenty-three vessels came from the mortar and rubble debris [22] lying on the ruined remains of the Roman town wall, and though this fact should not be considered with too much significance for dating purposes, it is of interest to note that the sherds as a group belong to the 2nd century A.D. Of these two were of Samian, Hadrian-Antonine (Samian list, nos. 7 and 8); a flanged bowl of Glevum ware (FIG. 3, no. 19); a bead-rim bowl in smooth grey fabric (FIG. 3, no. 21); an early type of shallow pie-dish (FIG. 3, no. 24); the shoulder of a flagon in buff ware; the base of a small flagon in red ware with cream coloured slip; and a small fragment of another type of Glevum vessel with band of coarse rouletting. (FIG. 3, no. 25); and a miniature jar in black burnished ware with everted rim and sharp angle on shoulder (FIG. 3, no. 26). The recovery of this group of sherds in the debris, may be tentatively explained, by their belonging to a deposit of rubbish discarded on the outer slope of the town bank (on the line of the earlier fortress bank) previous to the erection of the town wall in the late 2nd century, when the builders of the wall used the rubbish for levelling purposes. Then on the destruction and robbing of the town wall, many centuries later, the levelling material had slipped forward to become mixed in the mortar and rubble left by the robbers

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after the removal of the masonry. This forward movement of the bank can also be seen in layer [20] (FIG. 2, Section), where part of the compressed turf mound of the original bank has slipped out of position. This pottery evidence is useful in augmenting the dating, already obtained at the Friars' Orchard excavation in 1961, for the erection of the town wall towards the end of the 2nd century A.D.

Samian Ware. Not illustrated except no. 7

(Numerals in brackets are sherd identification)

1. [3/1] Form 31, Central Gaulish, Antonine.
2. [3/2] Form uncertain, but the South Gaulish fabric and high glaze are characteristic of the Neronian and early Flavian periods.
3. [11] Form 31, Central Gaulish, Antonine.
4. [27/1] Form 37, overfired. It is difficult to estimate the fabric, because of the overfiring, but the ovolo, although fragmentary, suggests a Central Gaulish origin and early 2nd-century date. In any event, the piece must be later than about A.D. 70.
5. [27/2] Form 27, South Gaulish. Probably Flavian, though it could just possibly be Neronian.
6. [28] Form 18/31 (R?) in fabric characteristic of Les Martres de Veyre near Clermont Ferrand. Trajanic or early Hadrianic.
7. [32/1] Form 37, Central Gaulish, probably from Les Martres. The style is usually associated with the bowl-finishers IOENALIS and DON-NAVCVS (Stanfield and Simpson, *Central Gaulish Potters*, pls. 35-49), though the names of the mould-maker or makers involved remain unknown. Fortunately, the site evidence is unambiguous and the piece may be dated firmly to about A.D. 100-125. (FIG. 3, no. 7).
8. [32/2] Form 33, Central Gaulish, Antonine.
9. [34] Footring of a samian mortarium, probably form 45, in Central or East Gaulish fabric. All the evidence suggests that gritted samian mortaria were introduced in the late Antonine period, probably around A.D. 170-180.

Other Wares, illustrated (FIG. 3)

10. [29] Layer (5) from remaining surface of rampart, 3 feet from south end of trench. Fragment of shoulder of vessel, decorated with high relief of linear rustication below horizontal groove of polished shoulder zone. Mica particles on paste on both surfaces. Fawn-grey exterior, red-brown interior. Fragment too small to obtain from but dated *c.* A.D. 50-80 (F. H. Thompson, *Antiquaries Journal*, xxxviii (1958), p. 15).
11. [31] Layer (5) in turf level of rampart, 7 feet from south end and at 8 feet 9 inches depth. Lower part of flagon neck brick-red ware with cream coloured wash, smooth exterior, heavily ridged interior with pronounced join of neck to shoulder. Claudian date. (*Hofheim*, pl. 34, no. 50a or 50b).
12. [34] Recovered from dump. Fragment of ring-mouthed flagon, brick-red ware with cream coloured wash. Typical of form and ware of no. 11 above.

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13. [23] Layer (5) in lower level of turf rampart on east side of trench. Fragment of lower part of flagon neck, brick-red ware with cream coloured wash, join of neck and shoulder smooth Claudian date, as no. 11 above.
14. [24] Layer (4) in orange coloured gravel level deposited on turf rampart at south end of trench. Fragment of lower part of four-ribbed handle of flagon, brick-red ware with cream coloured wash. Of type of no. 11 above but with other sherds dating to the Flavian period indicating that Layer (4) was an addition to the original rampart.
15. [3/3] Layer (1) disturbed area at north-east end of trench. At 10 feet depth and below. Rim of large jar, Glevum ware, polished brown-orange colour, mica particles. Diameter 8 inches.
16. [13]. Layer (4) on east side of trench (see no 14), rim of mortarium. Mrs K. F. Hartley writes, 'Hard, fine-textured buff fabric with flint and transparent grit, which is also scattered on the top of the flange. This fabric was commonly used for Bushe-Fox's forms 26 and 38 (*Wroxeter*, 1, fig. 19), and the form, though not identical with either, is certainly closely related, suggesting a Flavian or Trajanic date of manufacture. The source is likely to have been in Kent, but the kilns have yet to be located'.
17. [26] Layer (4) as no. 14 above. Rim of mortarium, brick-red paste with cream coloured wash. Mrs Hartley writes, 'This is almost precisely the same in form and fabric as a mortarium from the Friars' Orchard, Technical College Section (*Trans. BGAS*, vol. 81, p. 36, no. 8), and the comments made on that apply'. From the reference Mrs Hartley quotes, she says 'hard reddish orange fabric with traces of cream slip. Mortaria of this form and fabric are comparatively rare, and are normally unstamped, though A.TERENTIVS RIPANVS is known to have made them. His work occurs at one site founded under Agricola (Castleford), though the type could have been introduced rather earlier. A date within the range A.D. 60-85 would seem likely. (RIPANVS is represented at Gloucester (*Trans. BGAS*, LXVII, p. 376, no. 3)'.
 18. [25] Layer (3) the lowest level of Layer (3) rested directly on the turf rampart. Six sherds were recovered from the layer. This level of Layer (3) appeared to represent disturbed material from Layer (4). The latter is dated to a Flavian period addition to the rampart (see no. 14 above). Rim fragment of wide rimmed bowl, Glevum ware, orange-buff colour. A large shell-shaped lug is attached to the underside of the rim. Rim diameter 11½ inches. A similar type of bowl in Glevum ware was found in Gloucester (C. Green, *Journal of Roman Studies*, xxxiii (1943), fig. 4, no. 66) and was dated to the Flavian period.
19. [33] Recovered from dump but connected with Layer (22), the latter, mortar and rubble debris lying on ruined town wall. Flanged bowl, of Samian form Curle II, in Glevum ware. Rim diameter 4 inches. Decorated with pattern of horse shoe on upper part of flange in cream coloured wash. Light orange in colour.
20. [8] Layer (4) as no. 14 above. Rim of flanged pie-dish, in black burnished ware, small rounded rim, diameter 5½ inches. Decoration on exterior in curved trellis pattern. Associated with sherds of the Flavian period.
21. [14] Layer (22) mortar and rubble debris lying on ruined town wall. Rim and body sherd of bead rim bowl, dark grey smooth ware, double groove just below rim. Rim diameter 7½ inches.

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22. [6/1]. Recovered from dump but connected with Layer (1), rim of flanged bowl with horizontal reeded rim, hard red-brown ware, mica particles, perhaps Glevum ware. Rim diameter 7 inches.
23. [6/2] Layer (1) as no. 22 above, rim and side of flanged pie-dish small rounded rim in black burnished ware, slight acute trellis pattern on exterior.
24. [21] Layer (22) as no. 21, shallow flanged pie-dish, small rounded rim, black burnished ware, faint trellis pattern on exterior.
25. [32/3] Layer (22) as no. 21, fragment of shoulder of vessel, Glevum ware, polished orange colour, pattern of coarse rouletting below a groove.
26. [32/4] Layer (22) as no. 21, rim and upper part of miniature jar, black burnished ware, rim diameter 3 inches.