

From the *Transactions* of the  
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

**Building-Excavations in Southgate Street and Quay Street,  
Gloucester, 1960**

by A.G. Hunter  
1985, Vol. 103, 55-72

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# Building-Excavations in Southgate Street and Quay Street, Gloucester, 1960

By A.G. HUNTER

## *Introduction*

In 1960 the building contractor, Howard Farrow Ltd., was engaged in sinking a series of deep circular shafts in Gloucester, each usually about 3.66 m (12 ft) in diameter, for the City's deep main drainage system. This report describes observations made at three of the shafts, one in Southgate Street opposite Parliament Street, and two in Quay Street (FIG. 1A). The writer, who was then archaeological museum assistant, watched the excavations for the City Museum, Gloucester, where the finds have been deposited.

In Shaft 1 the medieval city ditch was encountered. In Shafts 2 and 3 initial Roman occupation, probably associated with timber-framed walls, seems to have been of early Flavian date, and perhaps, therefore, contemporary with the earliest occupation of the legionary fortress on the *colonia* site. It is most likely that this phase lasted into the earlier second century. In Shaft 2, probably in Hadrianic or later times, masonry walls were built; while in Shaft 3 the highest observed floor was probably at earliest of early Antonine date, and perhaps part of a masonry structure. It was not possible to determine the nature of the occupation from the fragmentary plans obtained.

## *Methods*

The procedure of the building contractor in sinking Shaft 3, which may be taken as typical, was as follows. The circular shaft was dug through the road surface and made ground, and, when a depth of about 2.74 m (9 ft) had been reached, the shaft was lined with a ring of concrete. This ring consisted of a number of separate concrete roundels, each part of the circumference of a circle, and, when fitted together, they completely covered the earth interior of the shaft. As the roundels were about 0.61 m (2 ft) deep, this meant that the shaft was lined with concrete from *c.* 2.13 m (7 ft) below pavement level downwards. Next, a further 2 feet or more in depth was excavated and a second ring of concrete roundels placed in position below the first; and so on.

It will be seen that this method of working made archaeological observation and recording, in particular the drawing of sections, very difficult. In the detailed description of the structural finds I have drawn attention to cases where the difference between observation and final interpretation seems to me to be important. But the whole report needs to be read with the knowledge that the records made were hurried ones, and could only on rare occasions be checked; for example, the plans of Shafts 2 and 3 (FIG. 2) are sketch-plans only.

The datum levels for the two excavations in Quay Street were taken in July 1980, twenty years after the event. However, it appeared that the pavement level of Shaft 3 had remained virtually unchanged in the intervening years; at Shaft 2, although the area around was regraded in 1973, it seemed that the pavement level, from which reference was made in 1960, had remained unchanged.

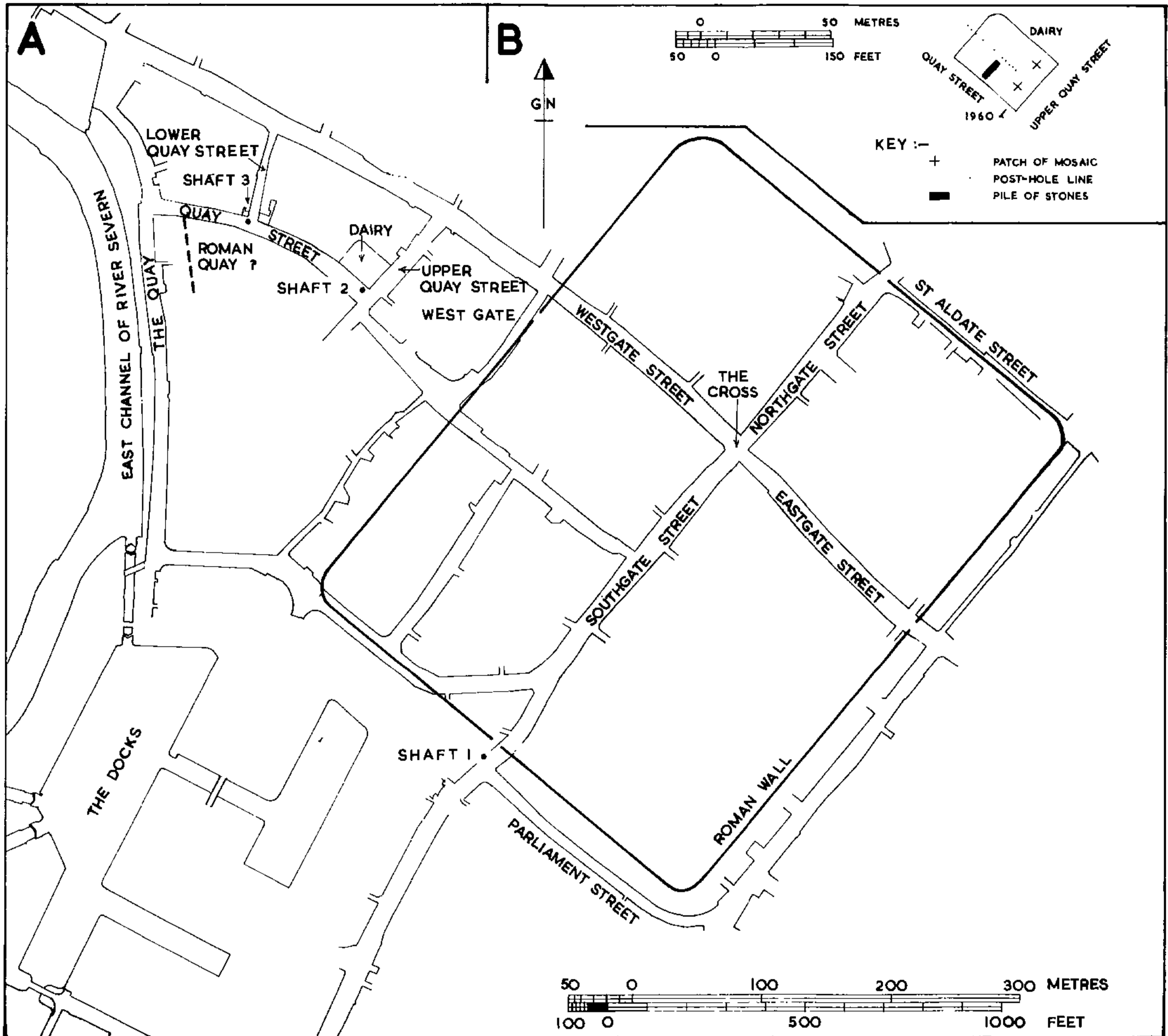


FIG. 1. A. Southgate Street and Quay Street, 1960: general site plan;  
B. Finds at the dairy in 1938-9: sketch location.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURAL FINDS

##### *Shaft 1* (FIG. 1A)

Black soil filling, presumably of the city ditch, was found between a depth of 2.33 m (7 ft 8 in) and 6.15 m (20 ft 2 in) below pavement level. Below it lay natural lower Lias clay. From the black soil, pottery of the second half of the 15th century AD was recovered at a depth of between 4.88-5.49 m (16-18 ft) below the pavement (catalogue numbers A.10078-80). It seemed that the shaft was located towards the southern edge of the ditch. The level of ground-water was not reached (June 1960).

##### *Shaft 2* (FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2).

In 1938-9 Roman remains were found on the site of the dairy at the junction of Quay Street and

Upper Quay Street (FIG. 1B).<sup>1</sup> Knowles' plan shows two small squares of mosaic (with a pattern suggesting a corridor rather than a room) at a depth of *c.* 9.19 m OD, a pile of stones, which was taken to be a demolished wall, and a continuous line of post-holes 102–127 mm (4–5 in) square, placed 1.83 m (6 ft) centre to centre, to carry a wall-plate on which a timber structure could be erected. Knowles thought that the timber structure would have been of light construction of the nature of a shed or store a single storey in height. Green on the other hand considered that these same excavations laid bare a curved foreshore, which he thought must represent a creek or bay lying outside the main tidal stream of the Severn, and that the stakes appeared to be the foundation of a timber-framed landing-stage. Associated with the creek, apparently, were Flavian samian and pre-Flavian and Flavian coarse wares. Since the line of post-holes may have continued riverwards under the adjoining property, it is to be hoped that future excavation will elucidate this problem.<sup>2</sup>

At the west end of Quay Street in 1846 was uncovered what was taken to be a Roman quay.<sup>3</sup> It consisted of a wall of large Forest of Dean stones, 3 or 4 ft square, over 1 ft thick, and laid on piles. The wall ran parallel with the modern quay and was 18 – 20 ft below the present surface. In 1973 a wall (and masonry platform) found in a contractor's trench north of Westgate Street was considered very probably to be part of a Roman quay, and quite probably to be the northward continuation of that found at the west end of Quay Street in 1846.<sup>4</sup>

The 1960 excavations in Shaft 2 revealed features which seem to be on the same alignment as those uncovered in 1938–9. Natural subsoil (orange sandy clay) was encountered at *c.* 7.44 m OD. The early hearth lay directly on top of the subsoil in the south-eastern part of the shaft, and consisted of red sandy clay overlain by burnt material; there was also burning underneath the red sandy clay. The top of the hearth was at *c.* 7.59 m OD. The samian (FIG. 4, A and no. 1) suggests an early Flavian date for initial occupation, which could thus be contemporary with the foundation of the legionary fortress on the site of the later *colonia* in *c.* AD 70. No wall of this early period was identified. However, between the timber piles for the later masonry wall 1 was a finely-levigated pebbly clay, brown to grey in colour, which suggested the presence of a wattle-and-daub wall here, possibly on the same line as wall 1.

Neither wall 1 nor wall 2 was seen in plan. I first inspected the shaft when it had been excavated to a depth of 7.66 m OD. The foundation-trench of wall 1, consisting of rubble, for example of lower Lias limestone, was seen in section at point 1 (FIG 2). It was 508 mm (20 in) wide, went down to *c.* 7.97 m OD, and had made ground beneath it. A gravel floor, whose surface was at *c.* 8.43 m OD, was seen in section at point 4; it came up against the north-west side of the foundation-trench, and lay against a block of lower Lias limestone, which had apparently been dressed. At the same level on the south-east side of the foundation-trench the stone block was not dressed. There was no sign of any floor between points 1 and 2.

At point 3 I recorded what appeared to be a lightly-founded wall running south-east/north-west. I had very little chance to examine this. I feel sure now, for the reason given below, that this was in fact the foundation-trench of wall 1 on the south-west side of the shaft, and, therefore, that wall 1 ran right across the shaft from north-east to south-west. It should, however, be recorded that Mr Duffy, the foreman, was of the opinion that wall 1 made a return south-east (to form wall 2) within the shaft, and did not also run from north-east to south-west across it.

Wall 1 must have run right across the shaft because the double line of timber posts, quite often with a central one forming a quincunx pattern, does cross the shaft, and must be interpreted as piles for a masonry wall.<sup>5</sup> The plan of the posts bears no resemblance to that of a wattle-and-daub wall with its single line of main timber uprights; there was no sign of smaller stakes or of horizontal timbers.<sup>6</sup> The piles were 102 mm (4 in) in diameter, and with centres 229 mm (9 in) or 152 mm (6 in) apart; they had sharpened points, which had been driven *c.* 152 mm into the

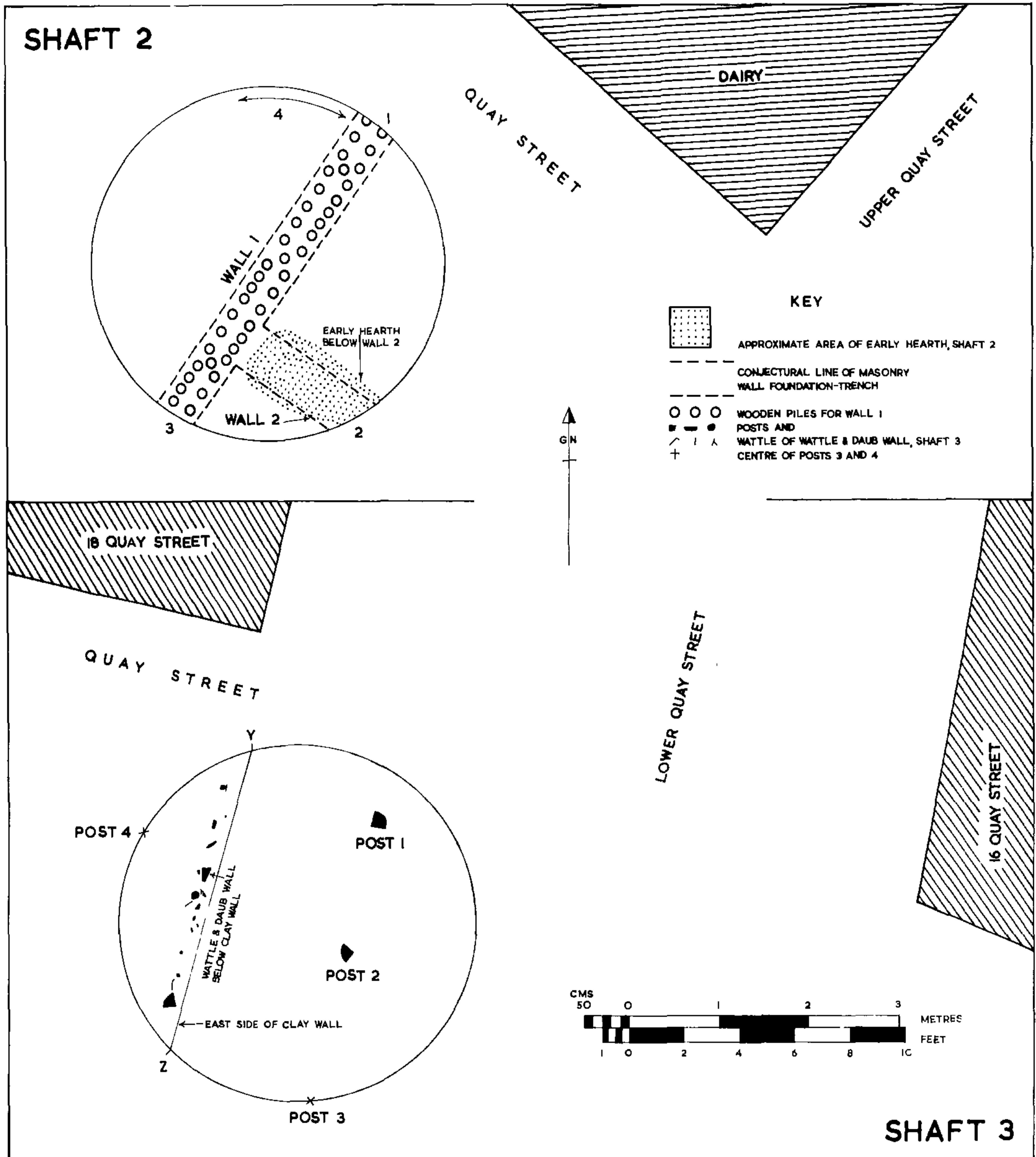


FIG. 2. Quay Street: Sketch-plans of Shafts 2 and 3.

subsoil. There was no evidence to suggest that post-holes had been dug for the piles. I recorded – from memory – that the tops of the piles were preserved to *c.* 7.82 m OD, but they must in fact have been preserved to *c.* 7.97 m, in order to have been in the foundation-trench of wall 1.

The rubble of the foundation-trench of wall 2 was seen in section at point 2, consisting, for instance, of lower Lias limestone. It was *c.* 0.61 m wide, and went down approximately to the level of the top of the early hearth, which the wall overlay.

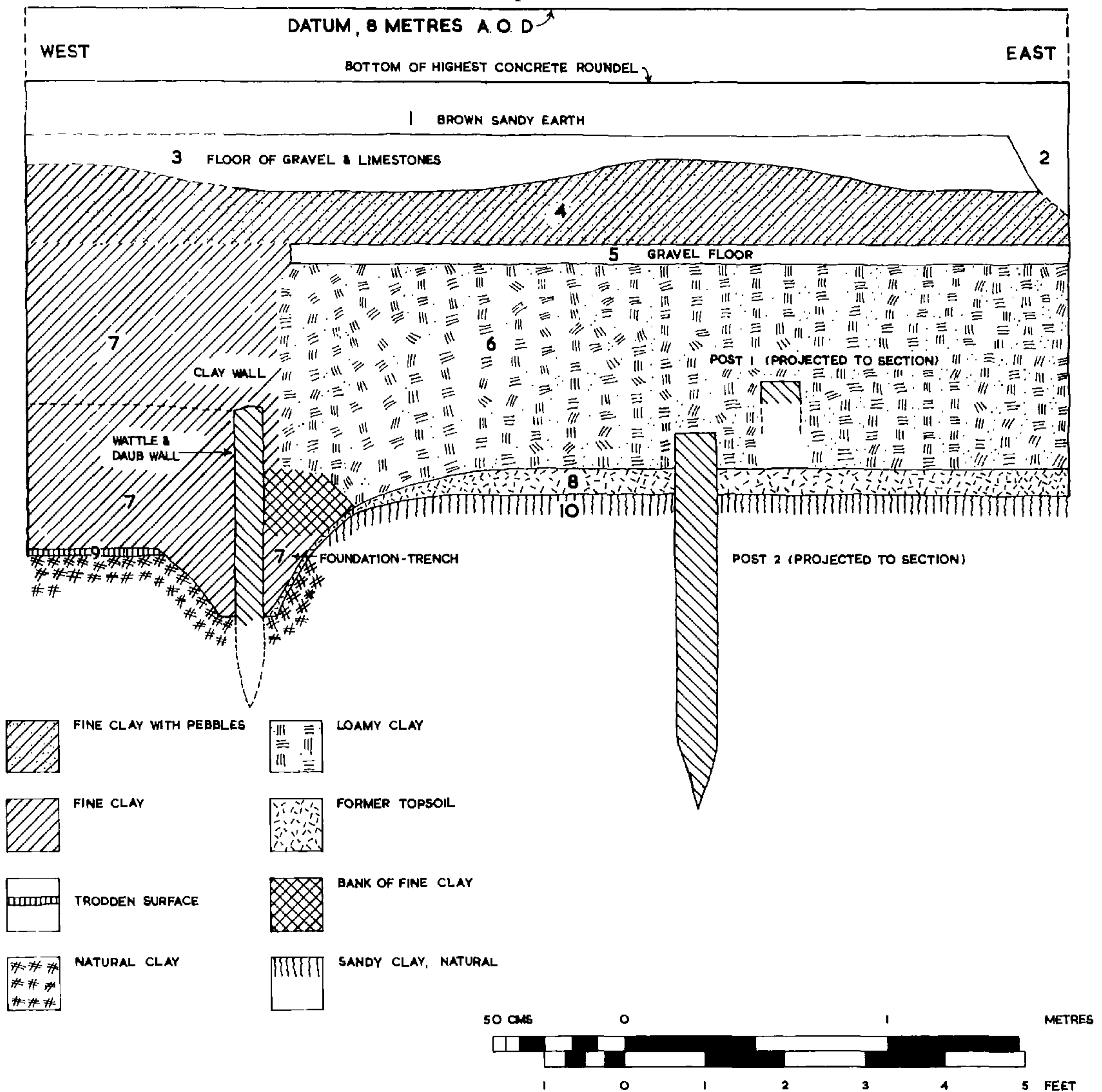


FIG. 3. Quay Street: diagrammatic section of Shaft 3.

The pottery evidence suggests that the pre-masonry phase on the site lasted into the earlier 2nd century (samian: FIG. 4, Nos. 2-3). One piece (A.6416) from a form 33 of Hadrianic or Antonine date probably gives a *terminus post quem* for the construction of walls 1 and 2.

*Shaft 3* (FIGS. 1A, 2, and 3)

A word should first be said about the diagrammatic section, FIG 3. It has been noted above that the drawing of sections was, in the circumstances, very difficult. The section is made up partly from features observed in plan, and partly from 'spot' sections taken at points on the

circumference of the shaft both east and west of the line Y–Z; this line was, for practical purposes, the dividing line between the successive walls and the floors to the east of them. The section must be used with the reservation that the ‘spot’ sections may not be representative of all the area east and west of Y–Z. The foundation-trench of the wattle-and-daub wall, or what was very probably such, was drawn in from memory.

Natural subsoil, a fine light-brown sandy clay (layer 10), was reached at 6.16 m OD. Above it in the eastern part of the shaft lay layer 8, about 100 mm thick, its surface being at 6.27 m OD. Layer 8 was first recorded as a floor (? of rushes), and I was doubtful whether the sandy clay on which it lay was natural. However, since I also noted that what was very probably the foundation-trench of the wattle-and-daub wall was cut down from the surface of layer 8, it must be taken as very probable that layer 8 was in fact former topsoil, and that the sandy clay below it was indeed natural. The foundation-trench was filled with finely-levigated clay, layer 7, while a small bank of fine clay apparently connected the wattle-and-daub wall to layer 8; thus the former ground surface seems also to have been used as a floor contemporary with the wattle-and-daub wall.

The width of the wattle-and-daub wall was not determined. Its main uprights were 1.45 m (4 ft 9 in) apart; that towards the south end of the wall was of quadrant shape with a radius of 152 mm (6 in). The posts had been sharpened, showing that they had been driven home into the subsoil at the bottom of the foundation-trench. The tops of the posts were preserved to a height varying between 6.47 m and 6.55 m OD, and they were sealed by layer 7, a fine light-brown clay interspersed with fine blue clay in patches and streaks.

About 1.60 m (5 ft 3 in) east of the wattle-and-daub wall was a line of three posts, numbered 1–3 on the plan, lying parallel with it. Their average separation was 1.60 m. Post 1 was preserved to 6.60 m OD, and could be seen to have been set in a post-hole. Post 2 was 1.42 m (4 ft 8 in) in length, with a sharpened point. Here there was no sign of the post-hole which must have existed. The top of post 2 was preserved to 6.40 m OD. The posts seem, therefore, to have been contemporary with the wattle-and-daub wall, and possibly formed an aisle within a building. The function of post 4 is not clear; like the posts of the wall, it was sealed by layer 7, and was preserved to a height of 6.47 m OD.

When the wall was built, the subsoil to the west of it appears for some reason to have been taken down to the natural lower Lias clay, on which a trodden surface (layer 9), perhaps consisting of rushes or straw, formed. This is possibly outside the building, and lay at 5.96 m OD.<sup>7</sup> Posts 1–4, and those in the wattle-and-daub wall, are all likely to have been broken off at or slightly above the level of the floors contemporary with them;<sup>8</sup> and this supports the probability that layer 8 was indeed a floor, since the posts were broken off above its level, notwithstanding its low situation in relation to the nearby River Severn.

Probably from layer 8 came part of a samian form 18, with a potter’s stamp, of *c.* AD 65–90 (FIG. 4, B). A piece from a form 29, for which a Neronian or early Flavian date seems probable, was recorded from layers 6 or 8 (FIG. 4, no. 5). From what was very probably the foundation-trench of the wattle-and-daub wall came the rim of a form 29 (A.10030), probably *c.* AD 70–85. Thus the building appears to be of early Flavian date.

This building seems to have been deliberately destroyed. All the posts associated with it were broken off, as has been seen, at levels varying between 6.40 m and 6.60 m OD. The wattle-and-daub wall appears to have fallen westwards onto layer 9. On top of the former floor/topsoil, layer 8, was laid a deep layer of make-up, layer 6, consisting of brown loamy clay with pebbles and charcoal and small white grits, about 0.76 m in thickness. On top of the destroyed wattle-and-daub wall, in contrast, more fine clay seems to have been added, indistinguishable from the fine clay of that wall (and hence also marked as layer 7 on section), to

create a wall consisting of clay alone, at least one metre wide, whose east side lay along the line Y–Z.<sup>9</sup> A floor of compact gravel 76 mm (3 in) thick, layer 5, its surface at 7.11 m OD, was laid against the east side of this wall. This floor was seen in section only in the north and north-east part of the shaft; although it did not exist in section in the southern part of the shaft, I recorded that the layer below it (layer 6) here was the same as that below the floor where it did exist in section, and that the probability was that the compact gravel floor had once been laid over all the shaft and had sealed layer 6.

The samian probably from layers 6 and 8, or from either layer 6 or layer 7, FIG. 4, nos. 7–8, 11, suggests in general a Trajanic *terminus post quem* for layer 5 and the construction of the clay wall (and this date is supported by the coarse pottery); but two samian sherds (FIG. 4, nos. 12–13) probably place the date after that, *c.* AD 130 or later being likely. I am inclined to discount the evidence of the coarse pottery, FIG. 6, nos. 20–1, which suggests an early Antonine *terminus post quem*, since the date of these two sherds is not certain. In this connection it should be remembered that on a building site even a large sherd may be added to a stratified group by a well-meaning workman, unbeknown to the archaeologist, and be intrusive.

Next, the clay wall collapsed – or was demolished – to form layer 4, blue fine clay with pebbles, and on top of this was laid the highest observed floor, layer 3. This highest floor was one of setting gravel and small limestones, varying between 76–203 mm (3–8 in) in thickness, its surface at 7.52 m OD. It appeared to cover the whole area of the shaft (although in the south-west and west it was in some places very thin or even non-existent), except for a small intrusion, layer 2, on the east side of the shaft. The change in the plan of the structure may indicate a change in the method of building-construction, from clay to masonry. The pottery probably sealed by this highest floor included a piece from a form 37 of early Antonine date (FIG. 4, no. 14). I first inspected the shaft at the level of this highest observed floor; higher Roman levels, if they existed, were hidden by the concrete roundels placed in position round the circumference of the shaft by the building contractor.

### *Acknowledgements*

I would like to thank especially Mr J. Neufville Taylor, formerly curator of Gloucester City Museum, and Mr John Rhodes, the present curator, for giving me the opportunity to work at home on finds from the excavations, and for helpfully answering all my enquiries concerning them. Grateful thanks for their specialist reports are due to Mrs Felicity Wild (samian ware), Mrs Katharine Hartley (mortaria), Dr Juliet Jewell (animal bones), and Mr Martyn Owen (stone); and, for her drawings of the samian pottery, to Miss Taryn Nixon. Mr Pat Garrod, field officer of the City Museum's Excavation Unit, kindly helped me to take the levels for the two Quay Street sites. The foremen and workmen of Howard Farrow Ltd. were most co-operative, and I am grateful to them.

### THE FINDS

The following abbreviations are used in this section:

*Camulodunum*: C.F.C. Hawkes and M.R. Hull, *Camulodunum*. Oxford, 1947.

Green 1943: C. Green, 'Glevum and the second legion', *J Roman Stud* 33, 15–28.

Hartley 1977: K.F. Hartley, 'Two major potteries producing mortaria in the first century A.D.' in J. Dore and K. Greene (eds), *Roman pottery studies in Britain and beyond*, 5–17. Oxford. (BAR Int Ser 30).

Karnitsch 1959: P. Karnitsch, *Die Reliefsigillata von Ovilava*.

Kenyon 1948: K.M. Kenyon, *Excavations at the Jewry Wall site, Leicester*. Oxford.

- Knorr 1919: R. Knorr, *Töpfer und Fabriken verzierter Terra-Sigillata des ersten Jahrhunderts*. Stuttgart.  
 Oswald 1936-7: F. Oswald, *Index of figure-types on Terra Sigillata*.  
 Oswald 1948a: F. Oswald, 'The work of the Trajanic potter G. Iulius Vibinus or Vibius of Lezoux', *Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* 28, 55-61.  
 Oswald 1948b: F. Oswald, *The Terra Sigillata (samian ware) of Margidunum*. Nottingham.  
 Rogers 1974: G.B. Rogers, *Poteries sigillées de la Gaule centrale I*, (*Gallia* Supplément 28). Paris.  
 S & S: J.A. Stanfield and G. Simpson, *Central Gaulish potters*. London, 1958.  
 Webster 1976: P.V. Webster, 'Severn Valley Ware: a preliminary study', *TBGAS* 94, 18-46.

*Note:* a number preceded by the letter A is the catalogue number of an object in the City Museum, Gloucester.

### THE SAMIAN WARE by Felicity Wild<sup>10</sup>

(Figure types and details have been cited from O. (Oswald 1936-7) and Rogers 1974.)

The samian ware from the excavation comprised 56 sherds, of which 41 are South Gaulish and fifteen Central Gaulish, seven of these being from Les Martres-de-Veyre. The earliest material suggests occupation starting in the late Neronian or, more probably, early Flavian period, which is consistent with the evidence from recent excavations within the area of the *colonia*. The latest sherds are likely to be no later than the decade *c.* AD 140-50.

A summary of the material is set out below according to its stratigraphic sequence. All stamps and a representative selection of the decorated ware, including all pieces of relevance to the dating of the structures, have been published in detail.

#### SHAFT 2 (FIG. 4)

*Probably associated with the early hearth:*

Two fragments of form 18 (A.6421, 6423) and one of form 37 base (A.6422), all South Gaulish and of Flavian date. The presence of form 37 indicates a date after *c.* AD 70. (Not illustrated.)

*Probably from a layer earlier than the masonry walls:*

- A. GERMAN[I]. Form 27, South Gaulish, showing die 28c of Germanus i<sup>11</sup> of La Graufesenque<sup>2</sup>. All the examples of this die have been noted on form 27. There is no dating evidence for it, but Germanus' work in general occurs on Flavian sites including some Domitianic foundations. His decorated ware, however, shows that he began work under Nero. *c.*AD 65-90 (A.5137).
- 1 Form 29, South Gaulish. Fragment of upper zone showing scroll decoration with small triangular leaf. Decoration of this type was common during the Neronian and Vespasianic periods. A parallel occurs on a bowl by Secundus (Knorr 1919, Taf. 74E). An early Flavian date is likely, *c.* AD 70-85 (A.6438).
  - 2 Form 37, South Gaulish, showing basal wreath and grass motif typical of the Flavian-Trajanic potters. Both features occur on a bowl signed by Mercato (Knorr 1919, Taf. 57F). *c.* AD 90-110 (A.6439).
  - 3 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Small fragment in the fabric of Les Martres-de-Veyre. Too little of the decoration survives to be certain of the potter, but the slashed bar occurs on work attributed by Stanfield and Simpson to the style of Ioenalis (S & S, pl. 41, 475). *c.* AD 100-25 (A.6440).

*Associated with the timber piles for wall 1* (A.6417) and *probably so associated* (A.6416). The later of the two sherds, A.6416, was of form 33, Central Gaulish, Hadrianic or Antonine. (Not illustrated.)

*Unstratified:*

I am grateful to Mr B.R. Hartley and Miss B.M. Dickinson for contributing the following note on a signed bowl of unusual interest.

- 4 Form 37, in Lezoux fabric, with a cursive signature below the decoration, Drus[ retrograde, from a mould inscribed before firing. Any unsigned bowl with this decoration could reasonably be assigned to Geminus iii, a potter whose signatures were taken by Oswald (Oswald 1948a) to belong to a G. Iulius Vibinus or Vibius and were published by Stanfield and Simpson (S & S, pls. 65-6) under G.I. Vibius and Gelenus. He is known to have used all but one of the details here on signed moulds, and the zig-zag borders and triple leaf (Rogers 1974, G112) are regular features of his

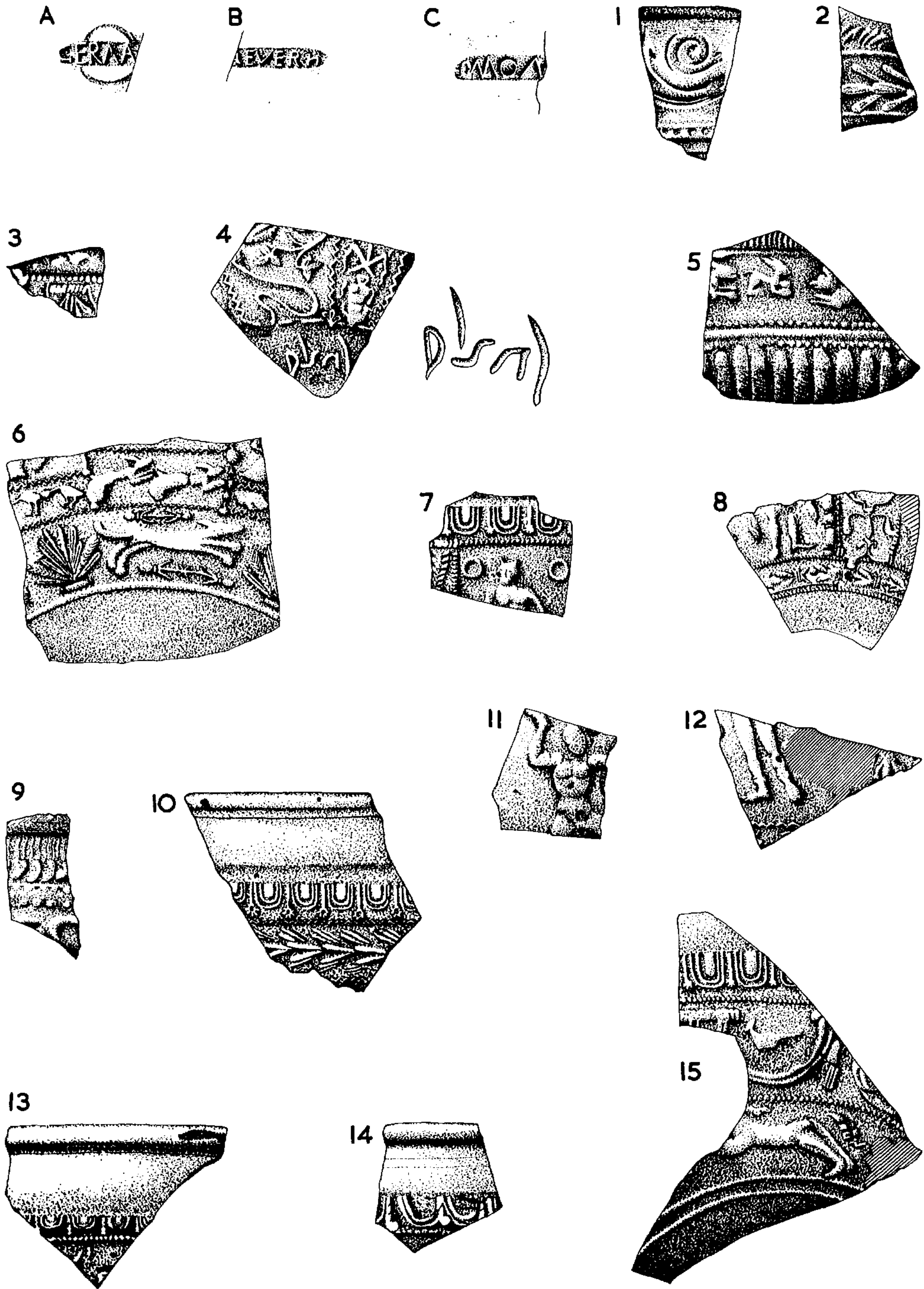


FIG. 4. Samian ware from Shafts 2 and 3. Drawn by Taryn Nixon. Scale 1:2 (potters' stamps 1:1).

early style. The vine-scroll (Rogers' M4) is on a signed howl in his later style (in which he changed to beaded borders) at Le Mans. The trophy (Rogers' Q39) is on a bowl from Wels, unsigned, but certainly by him (Karnitsch 1959, Taf. 36, 4).

The signature on the Gloucester howl presumably belongs to a Drusus. The name is known in signatures on decorated howls from both Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux, and the similarities between them suggest that they might all belong to the same man. It must be said, however, that a name like Drusus is not liable to much variation in conventional cursive script, though the signature in question is subtly different from the others previously recorded. The styles of decoration associated with the signatures, of Drusus i at Les Martres and Drusus ii at Lezoux, are quite different from each other and from that of Geminus.

Various explanations occur for the discrepancy between the decoration and the styles normally associated with signatures of Drusus:

- (i) That some of the unsigned bowls assigned to Geminus are really by Drusus ii. These include examples from Chesters (S & S, pl. 90, 3, attributed to either Geminus or Quintilianus i) and Salzburg (Oswald 1948a, pl. IV, 4).
- (ii) That Drusus of Lezoux (assuming him to be different from his homonym at Les Martres) started his career as a mould-maker for Geminus and ended it as an associate of the Sacer i group.
- (iii) That Drusus did not make howls, but was a specialist mould-maker who started work at Les Martres, when he is known as Drusus i, and moved to Lezoux where he worked for Geminus and, later, is conventionally labelled 'Drusus ii'.

Of these explanations, (iii) is perhaps the most likely, though the possibility cannot be ruled out that Drusus ii amused himself one day by making a bowl with a colleague's set of punches. The complete decoration might help to solve the problem, but a date of *c.* AD 125–40 is fairly certain in view of the connections with Geminus' early style. (A.6451)

#### SHAFT 3 (FIG 4)

*Probably from layer 8, former topsoil/earliest floor:*

- B. [OF]2EVERV. Form 18, South Gaulish, showing die 6a of Severus i of La Graufesenque<sup>2</sup>. The stamp was probably intended to read – ungrammatically – OF2EVERV2, though the final stroke is rather indeterminate. The stamp occurs at one of the pre-Flavian cemeteries at Nijmegen, but also at York. Severus began work under Nero, but his main activity was in the Flavian period. *c.* AD 65–90 (A.5138).

*From what was very probably the foundation-trench of the wattle-and-daub wall, being part of layer 7:*

Rim fragment of form 29, South Gaulish, and probably *c.* AD 70–85 (A.10030). (Not illustrated)

*From layers 6 and 8 at 6.37 m OD and below:*

- 5 Form 29, South Gaulish. The upper zone shows a frieze of animals with the hare (O.2042) and hounds (probably O.2033 and 1967). A similar zone of animals occurs on a form 30 from Aislingen in the style of the Neronian potters Bassus and Coelus. The straight gadroons in the lower zone were used by a number of potters in the pre- and early Flavian period. A Neronian or early Flavian date seems probable. (A.10031)
- 6 Form 37, South Gaulish. A howl showing panels with Nile geese (O.2286, 2244) and small hound (probably O.1965) over zone with large hound (O.1923) and bush motif. There is little to connect the piece with the work of any particular potter, but the general style is typical of the period *c.* AD 75–100. (A.10035)

*Unstratified, but probably from layers 6 and 8 at 6.37 m OD and below:*

- 7 Form 37, Central Gaulish, showing panels with festoon and Mercury (O.532). The fabric is that of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The ovolo, type and festoon occur on the work of a group of potters, based originally at Les Martres and later at Lezoux, whose work is published by Stanfield and Simpson under the styles of Donnaucus and Ioenalis (cf. S & S, pls. 43, 499 and 44, 506). *c.* AD 100–25 (A.10033).
- 8 Form 37, Central Gaulish, in the fabric of Les Martres-de-Veyre. The style is that of the 'Donnaucus-Ioenalis' group, probably the potter defined by Rogers as X.13, who used the pedestal (Rogers' Q6) and leaf hunch (his L20). The figure is the woman with scarf (S & S, pl. 48, 576) and the astragalus motif is illustrated (S & S, fig. 11, 29). The finely-beaded borders are also a feature of the work of this group. *c.* AD 100–25 (A.10034).

*From layer 6, which was probably sealed by layer 5, at 7.03 m–6.40 m OD:*

- C. OMO[M]. Form 27, South Gaulish, showing die 14a of Mommo of La Graufesenque.<sup>2</sup> The front of the stamp label is diagonal, instead of elliptical, as on some examples. The die must therefore have been in use for some time when this vessel was stamped. It is one of Mommo's latest dies, if indeed it belongs to him at all. Stamps from it occur at Flavian foundations, but there is one example from Aislingen. *c.* AD 65–90 (A.5139).

*From either layer 6 or layer 7, 7.11 m–6.40 m OD:*

- 9 Form 29, South Gaulish. Fragment of upper zone showing a horizontal wreath of chevron leaves. A similar wreath was used on bowls in the style of Mommo (Oswald 1948b, pl. XIII, 16). Neronian or early Flavian. (A.6477)
- 10 Form 37, South Gaulish. The ovolo is that with the large rosette terminal, used by potters such as Frontinus and Crucuro, and common in the Pompeii Hoard and on first-century sites in Scotland. The horizontal wreath was used by many potters, including Crucuro (Knorr 1919, Taf. 29, 12). *c.* AD 75–95 (A.6480).
- 11 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Small fragment showing part of the Hercules (O.785). This type was in use from the Trajanic period, when it was used by potters of the 'Donnaucus-Ioernalis' group (cf. S & S, pl. 36, 421), until the Antonine period. There are no other features from which to identify the potter, but, although the fabric is probably that of Lezoux rather than Les Martres-de-Veyre, a pre-Antonine date seems most likely. (A.6486)
- 12 Form 37, Central Gaulish, showing part of the Bacchus (O.566) above a basal wreath bordered by a wavy line. Although the sherd lacks any of the filling ornaments so common on the work of the Trajanic-Hadrianic potters, this is probably to be attributed to their style. This type occurs on bowls in 'Donnaucus-Ioernalis' style (S & S, pl. 40, 468, which also shows the Hercules on No. 11 above). Bowls in this style were also being made at Lezoux in the early Hadrianic period, and the fabric of this piece is probably that of Lezoux. *c.* AD 120–30 (A.6487).
- 13 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The distinctive ovolo is Rogers' ovolo B205, which has been noted on a bowl from Doncaster signed by Drusus ii of Lezoux, and in his later style, datable to *c.* AD 130–45. As the decoration on this sherd does not survive, it is impossible to attribute it to a particular potter, but a date of *c.* AD 130–45 is likely. (A.6481)

*From a layer probably sealed by floor-layer 3:*

- 14 Form 37, Central Gaulish. The ovolo is that of Cettus of Les Martres-de-Veyre (S & S, fig. 42, 2). *c.* AD 135–60 (A.6483).
- 15 Form 37, Central Gaulish. Two joining fragments of bowl with zonal decoration, containing festoons with bird (O.2298) over hunting scene with bear (O.1616). A bowl with almost identical decoration occurs in the Antonine occupation at Newstead, and is ascribed by Stanfield and Simpson to 'Donnaucus-Sacer' style (S & S, pl. 84, 3) on the grounds that the rock motif (O.2155 without snake) used in the lower zone as a filling ornament has not been recorded on bowls signed by Sacer. The other types and motifs were, however, all used by Sacer, and the ovolo is his ovolo 4 (S & S, fig. 22, 4). The fabric is that of Lezoux, and the date *c.* AD 125–50 (A.6489).

## THE COARSE POTTERY

*Note:* (1) An interrupted horizontal line in a drawing means that the angle of the sherd is not quite certain. An interrupted centre-line means that the diameter of the sherd is not quite certain. (2) For drawings of Severn Valley Ware vessels interrupted horizontal lines indicate burnishing.

### SHAFT 2 (FIG. 5)

*Associated with the early hearth (a), or probably so associated (b):*

- 1 Jug with pinched-out spout (a). Grey fabric with a little mica with darker grey surfaces inside and out (sometimes almost black or with a silvery lustre outside). Decoration: incised on neck and shoulder – two lines meet at an acute angle, point uppermost; two vertical lines within the angle so formed; below, two other lines diverge at an acute angle. (A.6424)
- 2 Everted-rim jar (a). Hard grey micaceous fabric, exterior burnished. (A.6426)
- 3 Jar (a). Drab reddish micaceous fabric, fired grey outside; burnished on the shoulder. Rustic decoration of oblique loops. (A.6427)
- 4 Jar with thickened rim (b). Grey micaceous clay with white grits, dark surfaces inside and out. (A.6428)
- 5 Wide-mouthed jar (a). Reddish micaceous fabric with occasional large white grits and smoothed surface. (A.6429)

- 6 Dish with plain rim (b). Grey micaceous clay with a few black grits and darker grey burnished surfaces inside and out; a horizontal band below rim outside not burnished. (A.6430)
- 7 Jar, base (a). Drab buff to grey micaceous clay fired to grey at the surfaces, the outer being a darker grey. (A.6433)  
Not illustrated: four large pieces from shoulder to near base from a large, probably narrow-mouthed jar in grey fabric (a). (A.6425)  
This group is probably after *c.* AD 55, and seems to be Flavian. No. 2, the everted-rim jar, may be as late as the early 2nd century.

*Probably from a layer earlier than the masonry walls:*

- 8 Pie-dish. Fabric: BB1; it seems that the surfaces (inside and out) have a black slip. Scribed lattice pattern. 2nd century (A.6441).
- 9 Base, perhaps from a shape as Green 1943, fig. 4, 66 (Severn Valley Ware bowl with pie-dish rim). Pink clay with some grits and orange smoothed surface; the inside seems to have a buff slip. (A.6442)

*Thought to be associated with the timber piles for wall 1 (thus probably giving a *terminus post quem* for the construction of the wall):*

- 10 Bowl with slightly reeded rim. Drab reddish-buff micaceous clay with black slip inside and out. (A.6419)
- 11 Lid. Reddish micaceous clay with grits. Light burnishing on part of the outside. 2nd century (A.6420).

*Unstratified:*

- 12 Flagon. Reddish clay with traces of white wash inside and out. Cf. *Camulodunum* form 140D and Green 1943, fig. 5, 4 (early harbour site) and 6 (near early harbour site). (A.6452)
- 13 Jar. Fabric: BB1. (A.6454)

SHAFT 3 (FIGS. 6 and 7)

*From layers 6 and 8, 6.37 m OD and below:*

- 1 Jar. Grey clay with black or grey surface, micaceous, burnished over the rim and outside. (A.10038)
- 2 Bowl with T-shaped grooved rim. Severn Valley Ware. (A.10040)
- 3 Wall sherd. Severn Valley Ware. Five close-set, oblique, stamped lines. (A.10047)
- 4 Flagon, two-ribbed handle. Reddish micaceous clay. (A.10048)
- 5 Flagon base. Reddish clay with a little mica, thick white coating inside, white coating outside including under base. (A.10051)  
Not illustrated: a wall sherd which looks like Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware, presumably intrusive. (A.10041)  
The *terminus post quem* of the group seems to be Flavian.

*From either layer 6 or layer 7 (layer 6 was probably sealed by floor-layer 5), 7.11 m–6.40 m OD:*

- 6 Beaker, Severn Valley Ware, fire-blackened. Cf. Green 1943, fig. 2, 16 (early harbour site); on this sherd there is the beginning of a sharp turn outwards below the carination. From layer 6. (A.10039)
- 7 Flagon. Red clay with brown wash externally and on interior; in places on interior dribbles of gritty cream slip over the brown wash. Could be pre-Flavian. (A.6490)
- 8 Jar. Fabric: BBI. Scribed intersecting lines. A composite drawing: the rim sherd seems to bear similar decoration, but it is not clear. (A.6499)
- 9 Jar with cavetto rim, two rim sherds and one wall sherd; one of the rim sherds is clearly a waster, distorted by firing. Grey clay with some mica, grey polished surface, which tends to have a silvery sheen. Scribed lattice pattern. (A.6498)
- 10 Jar. Severn Valley Ware, fire-blackened. (A.6497)
- 11 Jar. Severn Valley Ware. (A.10000)
- 12 Necked bowl. Severn Valley Ware. (A.10001)
- 13 Necked bowl. Severn Valley Ware. (A.10003)
- 14 Necked bowl. Fumed Severn Valley Ware. Combed wavy lines. Cf. Green 1943, 25. Could be pre-Flavian. (A.6494)
- 15 Bowl imitating Dr. form 37. Fumed Severn Valley Ware. Combed wavy lines. (A.10004)
- 16 Dish with plain rim. Severn Valley Ware. (A.10011)

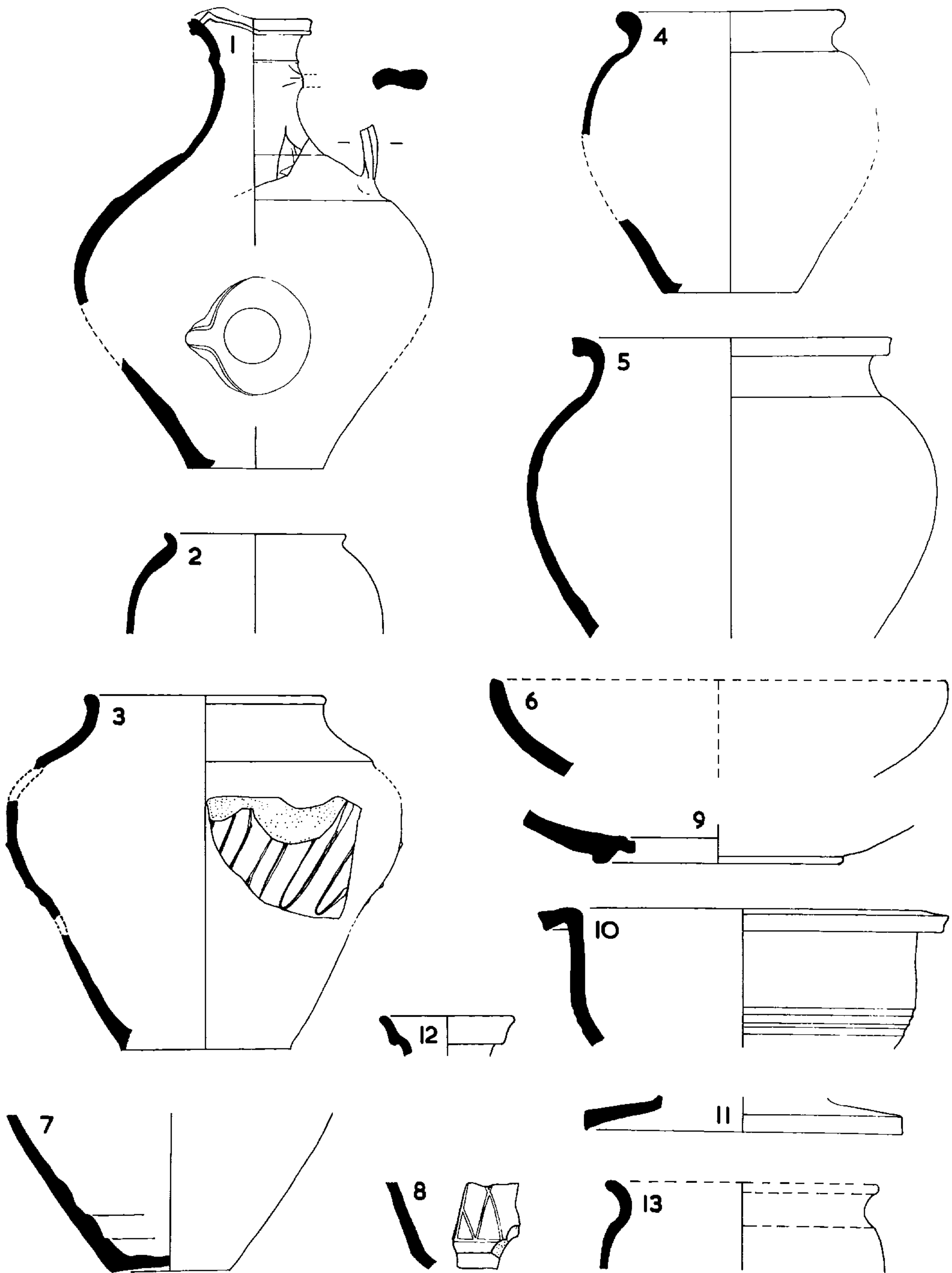


FIG. 5. Coarse pottery, Shaft 2. Scale 1:4.

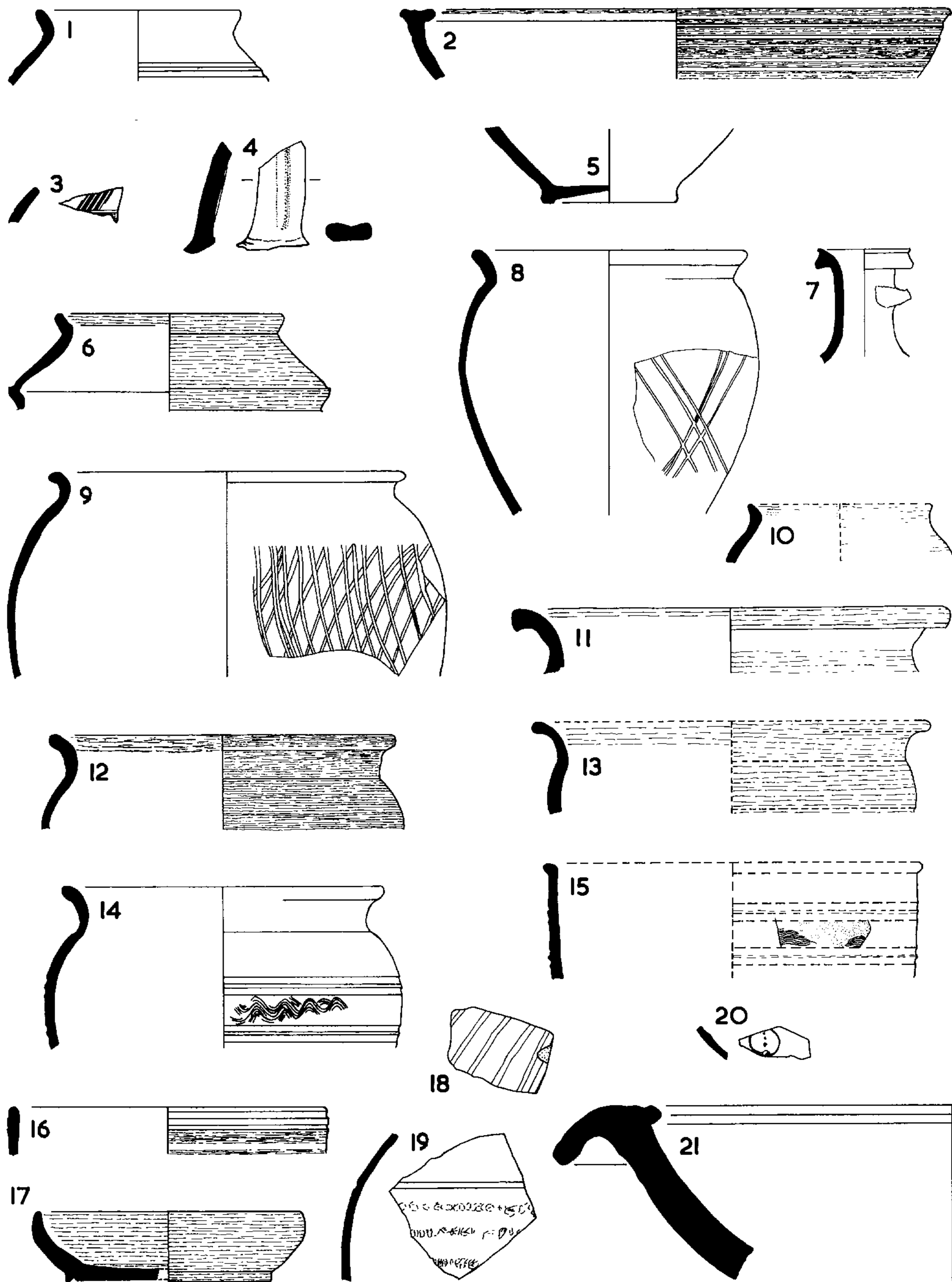


FIG. 6. Coarse pottery, Shaft 3. Scale 1:4.

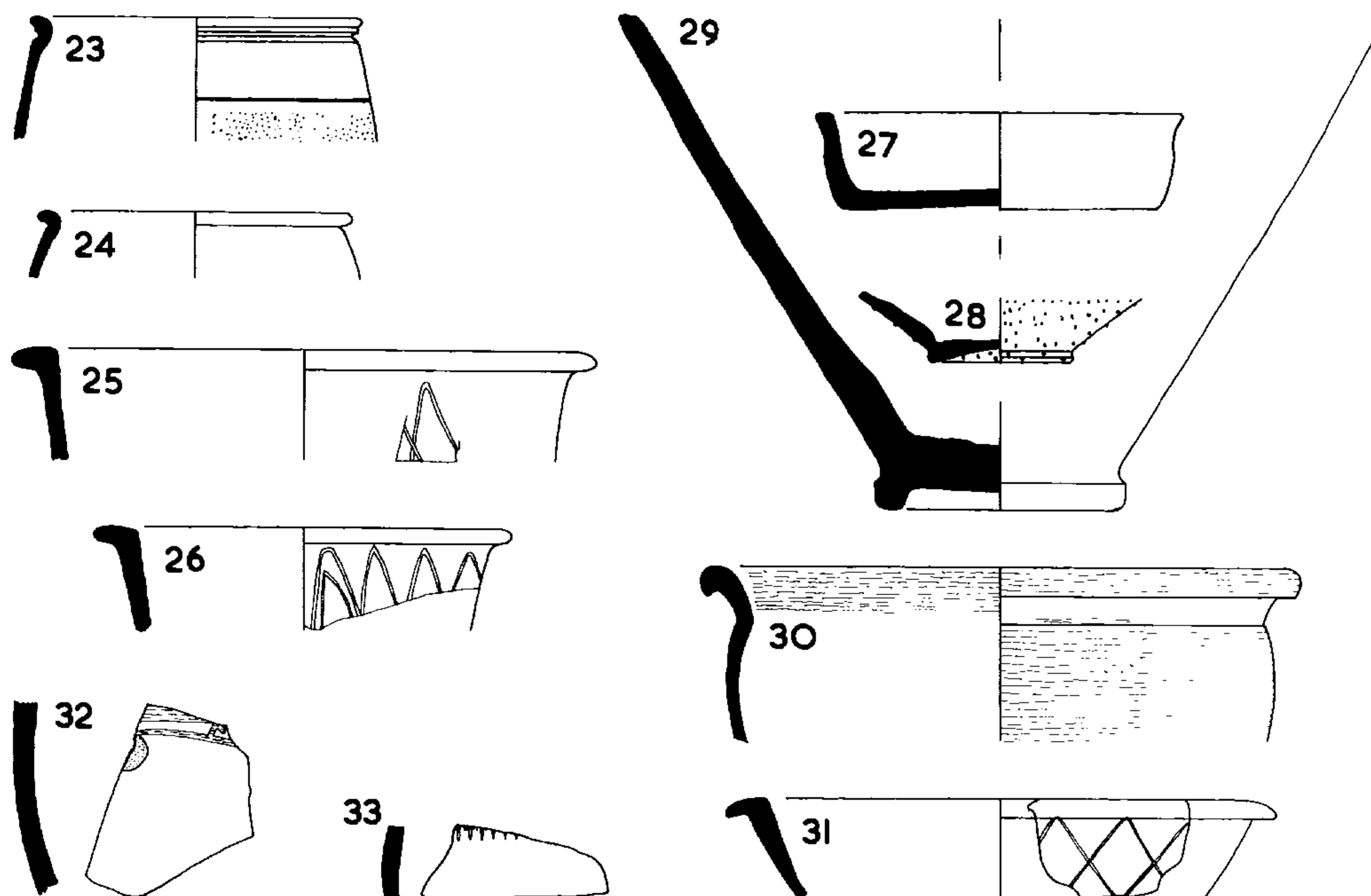


FIG. 7. Coarse pottery, Shaft 3. Scale 1:4.

- 17 Dish with plain rim. Severn Valley Ware. (A.10012)  
 18 Wall sherd from closed shape. Severn Valley Ware. Burnished oblique broad lines. (A.10016)  
 19 Jar. Grey clay, darker grey surfaces; from just below the groove the surface of the upper part is polished black. Three rows of rusticated decoration. (A.10019)  
 20 Beaker (?). Drab buff clay with grey core and matt grey-colour-coat. A circle in thin white paint with four colour-coated barbotine blobs down its diameter. The decoration is reminiscent of Rhenish ware; from c. AD 150 (?). (A.10017)

The Mortaria (nos. 21–2) by Mrs K.F. Hartley

- 21 Diam. 420–440 mm. A mortarium in dense, fine-textured, red, brick-like fabric with thick grey core and a grey surface, probably a mis-fired cream slip. There is fine, quartz, blackish and red-brown tempering in the clay and quartz trituration grit. This mortarium can be attributed to some workshop in the south-west. I cannot be certain of the date but c. AD 140–80 is likely. (A.10008)  
 22 A mortarium (not illustrated: for the stamp see FIG. 8, no. 1) in fine-textured, drab brownish-grey fabric with possible traces of a thick cream slip; there is a little very fine quartz, red-brown and black tempering and a few blackish and red-brown trituration grits. This mortarium has probably been subjected to abnormal conditions to produce the unusual colouring which ought to be a pale peachy brown or buff.

The potter's stamp, reading GRATVS.F, is one of a pair which together give the potter's full name, G. Atisius Gratus; the first two names would have been impressed at the other side of the spout. The surviving stamp is impressed over an earlier one from the same die, which is in a slightly different position. Gratus was one of three contemporary and probably related potters, with the same *nomen*, who worked together at Aoste (Isère) in France. The evidence known for these potters points to activity in the Neronian-Flavian period, perhaps c. AD 55–85 (Hartley 1977, 8–9; the rim-profile and spout are of the same type as fig. 2.1, no. 2). (A.10009)

Not illustrated: (a) a sherd from the neck of a flagon with mark of one handle root; red micaceous clay with matt reddish wash or slip inside and out. (A.6492); (b) side sherd from pie-dish. Fabric BB1. Scribed lattice pattern. (A.10007)

This group (nos. 6–22) probably dated floor-layer 5. The *terminus post quem* suggested by the pottery is Trajanic, except for two sherds, nos. 20 and 21, whose starting dates are 'c. AD 150 (?)', and 'uncertain but c. AD 140 is likely' respectively; these two sherds seem to be intrusive.

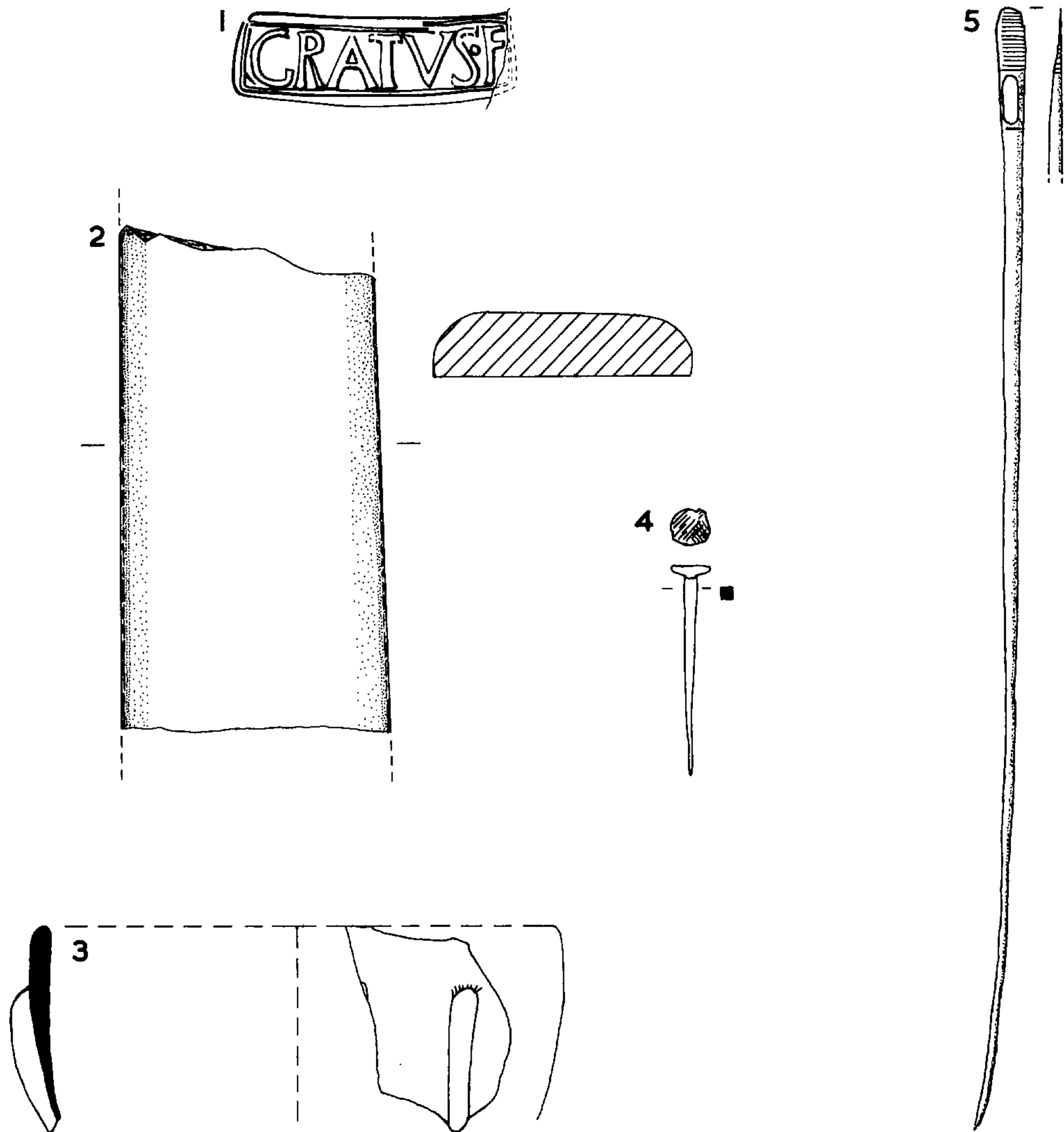


FIG. 8. Mortarium stamp and small finds of glass, metal, and stone from Shafts 2 and 3.  
Nos. 1, 3, and 4: scale 1:2; nos. 2 and 5: scale 1:1 (no. 1 drawn by Kay Hartley).

*Probably sealed by layer 3:*

- 23 Beaker with cornice rim. Reddish clay with lightly-polished brown colour-coat; the colour-coat extends from top of the rough-cast decoration, which consists of tiny pieces of clay, up over the rim; from just above the groove a white wash covers first the colour-coat and then the decoration below it. (A.6495)
- 24 Beaker. Reddish clay with brown colour-coat inside and out, polished over rim and outside; *c.* AD 155–60 onwards (?). (A.6496)
- 25 Pie-dish. Fabric: BB1 or allied fabric (the outer surface has a silvery-grey sheen). Scribed intersecting-arcs pattern. Food-debris obscures much of the decoration; there is also some red substance on the sherd. (A.10005)
- 26 Pie-dish. Fabric: BB1. Scribed intersecting-arcs pattern. (A.10006)
- 27 Dish with **plain** rim. Grey clay and darker grey slip, with a little mica, inside and out, burnished carelessly outside. (A.10010)

- 28 Beaker, base. White clay with brown colour-coat outside and grey-brown metallic colour-coat inside. Rough-cast decoration of particles of clay. Roughcast Ware. (A.10013)
- 29 Storage jar. Micaceous drab buff clay with buff slip inside. Marks of a black substance inside. (A.10020)  
This group probably dates floor-layer 3. The *terminus post quem* suggested by the pottery is, on the slender evidence of no. 24, *c.* AD 155–60 onwards (?).

*Unstratified:*

- 30 Wide-mouthed, necked bowl. Severn Valley Ware. Cf. Webster 1976, fig. 5, 27–8 (late 3rd–4th century). (A.10065)
- 31 Pie-dish. Hand-made. Reddish clay with thick grey core, burnished orange-red surfaces with a little mica on the outside. Shows the influence of both Severn Valley Ware and BB1. Scribed intersecting-arcs pattern. (A.10067)
- 32 Wall sherd of closed shape. Light grey fabric; the surfaces inside and out have 'goose pimples' (but this is not Derbyshire ware) of numerous darker grey grits. A scribed line below a burnished area; in between an inverted V, lop-sided and scribed. (A.10074)
- 33 Beaker. Grey clay fired reddish at the surfaces; semi-lustrous reddish-brown colour-coat outside. Two rows of rouletted decoration. (A.10069)  
Not illustrated: mortarium, wall sherd, of which Mrs Hartley writes 'a body fragment . . . made at one of the workshops active in the vicinity of Oxford, AD 100–400+'. Gritty cream fabric with buff slip outside. Multicoloured grits. (A.10075)

## SMALL FINDS OF BONE, STONE, GLASS, IRON AND BRONZE

## SHAFT 2

*From early hearth:*

(Nos. 1–2 identified by Dr Juliet Jewell, British Museum, Natural History)

- 1 Crown of red deer antler with three tines. L. *c.* 100 mm. The longest of the three tines, which are complete or nearly complete, is *c.* 60 mm. The lower end of the antler has been sawn through. (A.6458)
- 2 Rib fragment of sheep-sized animal, burnt. (A.6459)
- (No. 3 identified by Mr Martyn Owen, Institute of Geological Sciences.)
- 3 Whetstone (FIG. 8, no. 2). A thinly-bedded, fine-grained micaceous sandstone, almost certainly from the Upper Carboniferous or Coal Measures and very likely of Pennant Sandstone, which is common in the South Wales, Forest of Dean, and Bristol coal-fields. The sides and top are smooth, the bottom rough but flat, representing the cleavage-plane of the stone. (A.6457)

## SHAFT 3

*From layers 6 and 8, 6.37 m OD and below:*

- 1 Pillar-moulded bowl of green glass (FIG. 8, no. 3), 1st–early 2nd century. (A.10055)
- 2 Nail, iron (FIG. 8, no. 4); square section. L. 49 mm. (A. 10056)

*From foundation-trench of wattle-and-daub wall, layer 7:*

- 3 Needle, bronze, almost complete (FIG. 8, no. 5). Cf. Kenyon 1948, 262, no. 19 and fig. 89: type C with flattened head and long eye. The head of this example is not expanding and is presumably damaged. L. 133 mm. (A.10058)
- 4 Needle, bronze, fragmentary. Type apparently as No 3. (A.10057)

*Notes*

1. W.H. Knowles, 'Gloucester Roman Research Committee Report 1938–39', *TBGAS* 60 (1938) 165–8; C. Green, 'Glevum and the second legion', *J Roman Stud* 32 (1942) 47–51 and 33 (1943) 16–25, 27–8; L.E.W.O. Fullbrook-Leggatt, *Roman Gloucester (Glevum)*, Bristol (1968), 56–8.
2. For a general survey of this area, see C.M. Heighway and A.P. Garrod, 'Gloucester', in G. Milne and B. Hobley (eds), *Waterfront Archaeology in Britain and Northern Europe* 123–4. London, 1981, (CBA Res Rep 41).

3. Fullbrook-Leggatt, *op. cit.*, note 1, 56.
4. H. Hurst, 'Excavations at Gloucester, 1971-1973: second interim report', *Antiq J* 54 (1974) 42, 46, 48; cf. *Britannia* 11 (1980) 384-5.
5. Cf. the double line of piles under a later wall (wall 3) at the Bon Marché site *TBGAS* 82 (1963) 38.
6. Cf. for example *TBGAS* 82 (1963) 34 (wall 11).
7. Hurst, *op. cit.*, note 4, 46 and 48, cites evidence to suggest that this level (and that of the surface of layer 8) would have been below the level of the contemporary River Severn; in view of the evidence from shaft 3, such a suggestion seems unlikely.
8. *TBGAS* 82 (1963) 30, fig. 3, section A-B: wall 12, and presumably, therefore, its posts (see p. 32, fig. 4, section C-D), survived to a height slightly above its contemporary floors.
9. For walls built of clay alone, with no timber-framing included, see *Britannia* 2 (1971) 176; M.R. Hull, *Roman Colchester*, Oxford (1958), 148-9; H.J.M. Green, 'Roman Godmanchester' in W. Rodwell and T. Rowley (eds) *The 'small towns' of Roman Britain*, 201. Oxford 1975, (BAR Brit Ser 15).
10. I should like to record my thanks to Miss B.M. Dickinson of Leeds University for providing the details of the stamps and a parallel to the ovolo on no. 13; also to Miss Dickinson and Mr B.R. Hartley for providing the note on no. 4.
11. The potter and die numbers applied to the stamps are to appear in Mr Hartley's forthcoming *Index of potters' stamps on samian ware*. According to his notation, the figure 2 following the name of the kiln site indicates that the particular stamp has not been recorded there, although belonging to a potter known to have worked there.

*September 1982*