



**India House
227 Barton Street
Gloucester**

Programme of Archaeological Work

for
County to County Ltd

CA Project: 4144
CA Report: 13023

May 2013

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CA Project: 4144
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	India House
Location:	227 Barton Street, Gloucester
NGR:	SO 84081 17768
Type:	Programme of Archaeological Work
Date:	21-23 January 2013, 12-13 February and 8 March 2013
Planning Reference:	12/00459/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	IDH 13

During the course of January to March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological work comprising an evaluation and watching brief at India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester. During the evaluation three trenches were excavated. The watching brief monitored groundworks associated with the erection of a convenience store and associated car park.

Archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were encountered as well as modern walls, services and garden features associated with the former India House.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During the course of January to March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological work comprising an evaluation and watching brief for County to County Ltd at India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 84081 17768; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was undertaken to fulfil part of a condition (no. 21) for a programme of archaeological works attached to a planning consent (12/00459/FUL) for the demolition of the existing building and erection of a convenience store (Class A1) and associated car park. The other work required was historic building recording prior to the demolition of India House (CA 2013).
- 1.2 The evaluation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with a *brief* (GCC 2012) prepared by Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Gloucester City Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2013) and approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (Gloucestershire County Council 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including site visits on 21, 22 and 23 January.

The site

- 1.3 The site covers an area of approximately 0.07ha, and comprises the former site of India House, a two-storey public house, with a single-storey extension to the rear. It lies to the south-east of the junction of India Road with Barton Street. The site lies at approximately 20m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Rhaetian Age to the Pliensbachian Age (BGS 2013). This is mapped as being overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel of the Quaternary Period. The geology encountered on site comprised orange sand and gravel.

Archaeological background

- 1.6 An *Assessment of Heritage Significance* was prepared by Woodhall Planning and Conservation and submitted with the planning application (Woodhall 2012). Reference should be made to that document for the detailed background but the following summary has been extracted from it:
- 1.7 Sporadic settlement along Barton Street is noted as early as the 13th century and the site of India House fell within the hamlet of Barton St Mary. An “India House” is recorded in Barton Street in the 1780s.
- 1.8 The first series Ordnance Survey map published in 1828 shows a small settlement centred around the junction of Barton Street and India Road. Pigot’s Directory of Gloucestershire (published in 1830) lists a Thomas Miles as resident, presumably landlord, at India House, Barton Street, which was recorded as a tavern/public house. These records therefore support activity within the site from an early point. This is explored within the completed building recording report (CA 2012).
- 1.9 Maps of the Lower Barton Estate published around 1885 show India House on a different footprint to that now remaining, suggesting an earlier building. The Ordnance Survey map, published in 1884-1886 indicates two buildings on the site, possibly in separate occupation.
- 1.10 A building to the north, facing India House Lane (now India Road), is annotated as a public house with a courtyard area to the rear and reflects that shown on the Estate map. To the south an adjoining building, with ancillary structures to the rear, is shown and this abuts a second public house the Red Lion: this was demolished in around 1990, its site now occupied by a modern apartment building.
- 1.11 The 1902 OS map, corresponding with Period 3 within the building recording report (CA 2013), shows some significant changes from the earlier mapping which appear to have been prompted by the widening of India Road. The widening takes in the footprint of the northern building on the site shown on the 1884-1886 OS map illustrating that this building had been removed. The footprint of the building to the south is unaffected and the public house is illustrated as having taken in this building, likely combined with a new construction to the north. This arrangement is consistent with the contemporary footprint of the main building range.

- 1.12 The 1923 OS map, corresponding with Period 4 within the building recording report (CA 2013), more clearly illustrates the footprint of the building and shows a single occupancy as a public house. A separate building on an L-shaped plan is shown to the south-east of the public house taking access from India Road; this structure is no longer present on site.
- 1.13 The 1936 OS map shows further reconfiguration of the building to the rear with a large extension shown fronting onto India Road replacing an earlier structure. This encloses an enlarged yard area to the rear. This configuration is retained on the 1955-1956 map and largely reflects the footprint of structures seen on site today.
- 1.14 The historic building recording suggested that the building was the complex result of changes over at least the 19th and 20th centuries and contained a core of probable 18th-century date in the western part of the southern range (CA 2012). Most of the structure dated to the end of the 19th century and the last major change took place between 1923 and 1936 when the skittle alley was added. Internal changes were relatively slight after 1936, although the bar area had been superficially modernised, and the rear extensions containing the WCs were extensively altered and rebuilt. The opening out of the ground floor bar in to one large area is probably post-war.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.15 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Gloucester City Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 1.16 The objectives of the watching brief were to monitor selected groundworks as previously agreed with Mr Armstrong, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks.

Methodology

- 1.17 The evaluation comprised the excavation of three trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). All trenches were 2m wide; trenches 1 and 2 were 15m long while trench 3 was reduced to 13m long with the remaining 2m extending in to the backfilled cellar of India House. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.18 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.19 During the watching brief an archaeologist was present during intrusive groundworks comprising the excavation of foundation and service trenches (Fig. 2).
- 1.20 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 1.21 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003) and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.22 The archive and artefacts from the programme of archaeological works are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the fieldwork results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 2.2 Natural sands and gravels were encountered in all trenches. In trenches 1 and 3 the natural substrate was revealed at a typical depth of 0.7m below present ground level (bpgl). The natural sand was at a shallower depth of 0.35m in Trench 2; this trench did not contain subsoil suggesting it may have been truncated during the construction of India House. In Trench 3 the features were overlain by 0.34m of subsoil. Archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were encountered as well as walls and services associated with India House (Fig. 3), which had truncated some of the earlier archaeological features. The results have been presented in trench order below.

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3 & 5)

- 2.3 Ditch 102 was orientated north-west/south-east, parallel to India Road, and terminated within Trench 1 at the north-western end (Fig. 5); the ditch contained a single, silty grey fill, 103. A fragment of fine mortar (post-medieval or modern in date) was retrieved from the surface of fill 103 during cleaning, however it is likely to have been intrusive and it is probable that the ditch is of an earlier date. The ditch had been truncated by footing trenches and services for India House with impressed demolition material visible in its surface. Pit 107 was situated to the north-east of ditch 102. Its fills, 108 and 113, were silty and sterile and appear to be reworked natural deposits suggesting root disturbance. Pit 109 cut the fills of pit 107; lower fill 112 was a friable mid grey silty sand which contained sherds of limestone tempered ware dating to the 11th to 13th-centuries. The pit settlement process is observed through the deposition of both 111 and 110; fill 111 being a dump of heat-affected red sand used to backfill the pit and fill 110 being a mid grey silty sand. There was no evidence of *in situ* burning within the pit. Pit 104 was situated in the north-east corner of the trench and was backfilled with 106 and 105. Small quantities of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from upper fill 105.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

- 2.4 The cut of post-medieval feature 204 was revealed in the north-west corner of Trench 2 (Fig. 6). Only the south-eastern limit of the feature was contained within the trench. The feature was cut through a reworked natural sand, probably the result

of trampling during the original excavation of the feature, and was 0.4m deep. Lower fills 205 and 206 contained abundant fragments of charcoal and coal alongside lenses of ash. Sherds of glazed earthenware, slipware and post-medieval red ware were retrieved from both these deposits, providing an 18th-century date. These fills were overlain by fills 207, 217, 208, 209, 218 which formed tip-lines of dumped waste material within the feature. Upper fills 208, 209 and 218 were sealed by grey ash and mortar deposit 210 containing modern brick fragments. This deposit formed within a settlement depression of the feature, and was covered by later made-ground deposit 211. Both 210 and 211 had been cut by later modern pits which had been sealed by services and demolition material associated with India House. The corner of a red brick wall, relating to India House, was observed in the south-eastern end of the trench. Modern features associated with services to the pub and demolition of the buildings were also identified.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 3 & 6)

- 2.5 The earliest feature identified within Trench 3 was curvilinear ditch 317. This had been in-filled with interspersed silty sand and clay layers 316, 315, 314, 313 and 312. A large, abraded sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware was retrieved from fill 314, providing a mid 1st to 4th-century date. The ditch had been truncated by root activity 318 to the west and cellar wall 303 of India House to the west. At the eastern end of the trench well 309 was lined with re-used bricks showing traces of a white lime wash. The well was uncovered but only limited observations could be made for health and safety reasons (Fig. 6). It had been partially filled with friable grey soil 308 which contained glass and blue and white modern china (not retained). This backfill had been cut by the footing trench for the skittle alley adjoining India House dating to the 1920s-1930s. Structure 306, identified in the centre of the trench, probably also related to India House but was not depicted on any plans of the buildings.

Trench 1000 (Fig. 4)

- 2.6 Natural substrate 1001 was observed at 0.56m bpgl and was cut by construction cut 1002 for well 1003, previously recorded in Trench 3 as 309. The construction cut had been backfilled with dark brownish grey sandy silt 1005; this is distinct from fill 308 as it was deposited when the evaluation trench was backfilled. Construction cut 1006 for well 1009 also cut the natural; the construction cut was backfilled with fill 1007 (similar to 1004) and the well had been backfilled with 1008. Both structures were overlain by 0.56m of made-ground or demolition material 1000.

Trench 2000 (Fig. 4)

- 2.7 Natural substrate 2002 was encountered at 0.75m bpgl. It was overlain by 0.39m of buried topsoil 2001 which was covered by 0.34m of made ground or demolition material 2000. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 3000 (Fig. 4)

- 2.8 Natural substrate 3004 was encountered at 0.58m bpgl. Pit 3009 cut the natural substrate and had been backfilled with 3008 and 3007. Fill 3007 had been cut by later pits 3006 (filled by 3005) and 3012 (filled by 3010 and 3011 respectively). The upper fills of all three pits comprised dark grey silty sands with common gravel and stone inclusions containing modern material (none retained). The upper fills were overlain by 0.22m of buried topsoil 3002 which was covered by 0.3m of bedding 3001 for tarmac 3000. In the SW edge of the trench 0.2m of mixed brick rubble and reddish friable silty sand deposit 3003 was observed overlying natural substrate 3004 below buried topsoil 3002.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 2.9 The finds recovered from the evaluation are summarised in Appendix B. The pottery assemblage consisted of 18 sherds weighing 617g. In addition ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, nails, vessel glass and animal bone were recovered. The assemblage was retrieved from seven stratified contexts and could be dated to the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The level of preservation was good with only the Roman and medieval pottery exhibiting abrasion.

Pottery**Roman**

- 2.10 A single sherd of oxidised Severn Valley ware was recorded from fill 314 of ditch 317. The sherd was unfeatured but was probably from a storage jar of broad mid 1st to 4th century date.

Medieval

- 2.11 Sherds of oolitic limestone-tempered ware were recovered from fill 112 of pit 109. Where present, rims were of thickened, everted types, typical of cooking pot forms in the Cotswold tradition produced during the 11th to 13th century.

Post-medieval

- 2.12 The post-medieval pottery assemblage consisted of 13 sherds of pottery dating to the 1st half of the 18th century. These were predominantly glazed earthenwares, including North Devon fine and gravel-tempered wares and trailed slip wares with buff fabrics. Two sherds of German stone ware were also recorded from fill 105 of pit 104 and fill 205 of feature 204, with the former appearing to be of Westerwald type.

Other finds

Clay tobacco pipe

- 2.13 Fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recorded from fills 105 and 205. A piece from a bowl, from fill 105, could only be broadly dated to the late 17th to 18th century. The remaining stem fragments could not be securely dated, though a similar dating would be likely.

Glass

- 2.14 Fragments of vessel glass, either from an 'onion' or 'mallet' type bottle, were recorded from fill 205 and dated from the 18th century. Two further pieces of fine vessel glass were recorded from fill 208 and could only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period.

Building material

- 2.15 A small fragment of ceramic roof tile was recorded from fill 105. While it could not be securely dated a post-medieval date is likely, based on the general appearance of the fragment. Pieces of iron nails were also recorded from fill 105 and were also of similar date. A piece of fine grey mortar, recovered from the surface of ditch fill 103 during cleaning, was of late-post-medieval or modern date.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation trenches and observations conducted during the watching brief did not identify high quantities of archaeological features. The earliest remains identified, restricted to Trench 3, are consistent with a Roman drainage ditch though limited associated evidence has been identified to further this interpretation aside from it being consistent with hinterland activity.
- 3.2 Recorded medieval and post medieval activity are consistent with both desk based evidence (from cartographic sources) and recent building recording assessment

which place the site on the route of a medieval road, with India House (and its antecedents) having been present from the late 18th century; the pit within Trench 1 (pit 104) and Trench 2 (204) support the activities expected within a public house (kitchen waste being recovered).

- 3.3 Not unexpectedly, modern activity (both in terms of expansion to India House and services) has caused impacts to earlier contexts and features, though survival of earlier deposits has not been appreciably harmed.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Riley and Sian Reynish, assisted by Roy Poulter. The report was written by Rebecca Riley. The illustrations were prepared by Ian Atkins and the finds report was compiled by Angus Crawford. The archive has been compiled by Rebecca Riley, and prepared for deposition by James Johnson. The project was managed for CA by Ian Barnes.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 25 January 2013

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2012 *India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester. Historic Building Recording*. CA report **12382**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester. Historic Building Recording*. CA report **12382**

GCC (Gloucester City Council) 2012 *12/00459/FUL – India House 227 Barton Street - Erection of convenience store (Class A1) and associated car park (demolition of existing building). Brief for an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching)*. Dated 8 November 2012.



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		demolition layer	mixed dark brown garden soil and demolition debris			≤0.55	modern
1	101	Layer		natural substrate	orange and yellow sand with lenses of rounded gravel				geological
1	102	Cut		ditch	U-shaped ditch, north-west/south-east orientated		0.95	0.25	
1	103	Fill	102	fill of ditch	greenish grey sandy clay		0.95	0.25	post-medieval/modern
1	104	Cut		pit	probable garden feature		0.5	0.25	
1	105	Fill	104	upper fill of pit	mid grey silty sand containing dumped domestic waste		0.5	0.15	LC17-MC18
1	106	Fill	104	lower fill of pit	mid orangey grey redeposited natural		0.5	0.1	
1	107	Cut		natural feature	probable tree-bowl/natural feature		0.8	0.35	
1	108	Fill	107	lower fill	yellowish grey silty sand		0.8	0.2	
1	109	Cut		pit	cut of roadside pit		1.35	0.55	
1	110	Fill	109	upper fill of pit	mid grey silty sand		1.35	0.08	
1	111	Fill	109	fill of pit	mid orangey red sand; heat-affected, deliberate backfill		0.98	0.05	
1	112	Fill	109	lower fill of pit	mid grey silty sand		1.35	0.4	C12-C13
1	113	Fill	107	upper fill of pit	yellowish grey silty sand		≥0.55	0.15	
1	114	Deposit		lens within 100	mid orange sand lens within 100		0.78	0.06	
1	115	Fill	116	bedding for modern wall	crushed brick and sandy mortar		0.6	-	
1	116	Cut		footing trench	cut of footing trench for brick wall associated with India House, cuts ditch 102; orientated NE/SW		0.6	-	
1	117	Fill	118	bedding for modern wall	crushed brick and sandy mortar		0.8	-	
1	118	Cut		footing trench	cut of footing trench for brick wall associated with India House, cuts ditch 102; orientated NE/SW		0.8	-	
1	119	Fill	120	bedding for modern wall	crushed brick and sandy mortar		0.8	-	
1	120	Cut		footing trench	cut of footing trench for brick wall associated with India House, cuts ditch 102; orientated NE/SW		0.8	-	
2	200	Layer		demolition debris/rubble	friable light grey sand with brick and glass inclusions			0.1	
2	201	Layer		buried topsoil	mid grey silty sand, friable			0.26	
2	203	Layer		natural substrate	mid yellowish orange compact sand				
2	204	Cut		'feature'	cut of large refuse 'feature'; only SE extent revealed in trench		≥5.93	0.4	
2	205	Fill	204	lower fill	mid grey with ash and charcoal lenses		0.43	0.24	C18
2	206	Fill	204	lower fill	mid grey with ash and charcoal lenses		0.95	≤0.1	C18
2	207	Fill	204	backfill of feature	light yellowish brown silty clayey sand, charcoal flecks		4.28	≤0.23	
2	208	Fill	204	backfill of feature	mid grey silty sandy clay with charcoal flecks		1.98	≤0.18	post-medieval
2	209	Fill	204	backfill of feature	mixed: mid orange and light brown silty clayey sand		0.56	≤0.14	
2	210	Layer		make-up deposit	dark grey ash and charcoal layer with abundant lime mortar inclusions		4.49	≤0.14	
2	211	Layer		modern make-up/levelling	lime and gravel concrete mixed with a mid orangey brown sandy silty clay		3.05	≤0.2	
2	212	Fill	213	fill of pit	mid grey friable ash and charcoal		≤0.3	0.32	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
2	213	Cut		rubbish pit	cut of steep-sided modern ash pit		0.3	≤0.32	
2	214	Fill	215	lower fill of pit	dark grey ash and coal		0.27	≤0.22	
2	215	Cut		modern pit	cut of steep-sided modern pit deliberately backfilled with ash and rubble		0.36	≤0.29	
2	216	Fill	215	upper fill of pit	modern rubble containing abundant brick fragments and gravel		0.36	0.14	
2	217	Fill	204	backfill of feature	mixed: mid orangey brown and greyish brown silty sand		2.28	≤0.12	
2	218	Fill	204	backfill of feature	mixed: mid orangey brown clayey sand		2.68	≤0.18	
2	219	Masonry		wall	red brick cellar wall of India House; return in trench				
2	220	Fill	221	fill of pit	dark grey with coal and charcoal inclusions				
2	221	Cut		pit	cut of modern pit; not excavated				
2	222	Fill	223	fill of pit	fill of modern service pit; dark grey with modern brick and tile inclusions				
2	223	Cut		pit	cut of modern service pit; not excavated				
2	224	Fill	225	fill of pit	mid grey sandy clayey silt with CBM and reddish clay inclusions				
2	225	Cut		pit	cut of modern pit; not excavated				
2	226	Layer		re-worked natural	mid greyish orange silty sand associated with excavation of pit 204				
3	300	Layer		re-worked garden soil	dark grey sandy silt (garden soil) with abundant charcoal flecks and brick fragments			0.25	
3	301	Layer		buried subsoil	mid brown silty sand			0.34-0.4	
3	302	Layer		natural substrate	mid orange compact silty sand with ironstone and manganese flecks				
3	303	Masonry		wall	cellar wall of India House	≥3	0.23	≥0.2	
3	304	Fill	305	backfill of construction cut	crushed mortar				
3	305	Cut		construction cut	construction cut for wall 303				
3	306	Masonry		wall	corner of building between India House and skittle alley	≥2.5	2.2	0.07	
3	307	Fill	306	modern backfill of building	rubble backfill of building 306	≤1.75	1.35		
3	308	Fill	309	backfill	dark grey friable topsoil and glass; cap for well				
3	309	Cut		cut of well	cut of brick-lined well				
3	310	Fill	311	backfill of trench	modern backfill of footing trench for skittle alley				
3	311	Cut		footing trench	cut of footing trench for skittle alley				
3	312	Fill	317	upper fill	mid orangey grey clayey sand		0.64	0.16	
3	313	Fill	317	fill of ditch	light yellowish grey fine sandy clay		1.02	≤0.17	
3	314	Fill	317	fill of ditch	mid greyish orange silty sand		≥0.94	0.13	MC1-C4
3	315	Fill	317	fill of ditch	light yellowish grey sandy silty clay		1.0	≤0.2	
3	316	Fill	317	primary fill of ditch	mid orange coarse sand		1.12	≤0.06	
3	317	Cut		curvilinear ditch	cut of drainage ditch; NNW/SSE		1.35	0.51	
3	318	Cut		rooting	'cut' of rooting/disturbance	≥3	≥0.7	≥0.3	
3	319	Fill	318	fill of rooting	light grey clayey sand	≥3	≥0.7	≥0.3	
3	320	Cut		modern pit	cut of modern pit seen in trench section; filled with 300		0.3	0.23	
1000	1000	Layer		made ground/demolition	dark greyish brown silty sand containing crushed brick and concrete	-	0.7	0.56	modern

1000	1001	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish yellow sand and gravel	-	0.7	≥0.28	geological
1000	1002	Cut		construction cut	construction cut for well 1003	>1.15	>0.7	>0.28	
1000	1003	Masonry		brick well	brick wall of well	>1.15	>0.7	>0.28	
1000	1004	Fill	1002	backfill of construction cut	dark brownish grey sandy silt				
1000	1005	Fill	1003	backfill of well	mixed: clay and sand with fragments of brick and concrete		0.62	>0.28	modern
1000	1006	Cut		construction cut	construction cut for well 1003	1.15	>0.7		
1000	1007	Fill	1006	backfill of construction cut	dark brownish grey sandy silt				
1000	1008	Fill	1009	backfill of well	mixed: clay and sand with fragments of ash, brick and concrete		0.65	>0.3	
1000	1009	Masonry		brick well	brick wall of well	1.15	>0.7		
2000	2000	Layer		made ground/ demolition	dark greyish brown silty sand containing crushed brick and concrete		0.7	0.34	modern
2000	2001	Layer		buried subsoil	mid brownish yellow silty sand		0.7	0.41	
2000	2002	Layer		natural substrate	light brownish yellow sandy gravel				geological
3000	3000	Layer		tarmac	tarmac	5	3.5	0.06	modern
3000	3001	Layer		made ground	made ground/ bedding for 3000; mixed crushed brick and gravel	5	3.5	0.3	modern
3000	3002	Layer		buried topsoil	mid grey clayey silty sand with common small fragments of charcoal	5	3.5	0.22	
3000	3003	Layer		demolition material	In SW edge of trench below 3002 and above 3004; mixed brick rubble and reddish silty sand			0.2	modern
3000	3004	Layer		natural substrate	dark orangey yellow coarse sands and gravels	5	3.5		geological
3000	3005	Fill	3006	backfill	dark grey clayey silty sand with common gravel and small stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks		0.55	0.27	
3000	3006	Cut		cut of pit	Cut of circular pit; probable garden feature; cuts fill 3007 of pit 3009		0.55	0.27	
3000	3007	Fill	3009	upper fill	dark grey clayey silty sand with common gravel and small stone inclusions; cut by 3006 and 3012		≤0.57	0.31	
3000	3008	Fill	3009	lower fill	light yellowish grey silty sand with yellow patches		0.6	≤0.09	
3000	3009	Cut		cut of pit	Cut of circular pit; probable garden feature		0.6	0.35	
3000	3010	Fill	3012	upper fill	dark grey clayey silty sand with common gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks		0.46	0.21	
3000	3011	Fill	3012	lower fill	light yellowish grey silty sand with yellow patches		0.25	0.27	
3000	3012	Cut		cut of pit	cut of a square modern pit; cuts upper 3007 of pit 3009		0.56	0.23	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Ct.	Wt.	Date
103	Mortar Bone: animal	1 1	10 2	Post- medieval/modern
105	Pot-medieval pottery: Westerwald stoneware; North Devon gravel-tempered ware; glazed earthenware Clay tobacco pipe: bowl and stems Ceramic building material: tile fragment Iron: nails Lime: mortar? Bone: animal	4 7 1 3 2 3	84 28 25 82 7 7	E-MC18
112	Medieval pottery: oolitic limestone-tempered ware	4	49	C11-C13
205	Post-medieval pottery: glazed earthenware; stoneware Clay tobacco pipe: stems Glass: vessel	4 7 2	156 28 53	C18
206	Post-medieval pottery: North Devon ware; glazed earthenwares Bone: animal	5 2	297 176	E-MC18
208	Glass: vessel	2	3	Post-medieval
314	Roman pottery: oxidised Severn Valley ware	1	31	C1-C4

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	India House	
Short description (250 words maximum)	In January-March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology undertook a Programme of Archaeological Work comprising an evaluation followed by a watching brief at India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester. During the evaluation three trenches were excavated. In February and March 2013 Cotswold Archaeology returned to the site to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the erection of a convenience store (Class A1) and associated car park. Archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were encountered as well as modern walls services and garden features associated with India House.	
Project dates	21-23 January 2013; 12-13 February and 8 March 2013	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Archaeological evaluation Archaeological watching brief	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Historic Building Recording (CA 2012)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	227 Barton Street, Gloucester	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.07ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 84081 17768	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ian Barnes	
Project Supervisor	Rebecca Riley	
MONUMENT TYPE		
None		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
None		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	ceramics, clay pipe pottery, animal bone
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Trench Recording Forms, Context sheets, Photographic Registers, Contact Prints, Site drawings,
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	digital photos, CAD plan
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>India House, 227 Barton Street, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 13023		



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 Milton Keynes 01908 218320
 Andover 01264 326549
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

India House, 227 Barton Street
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

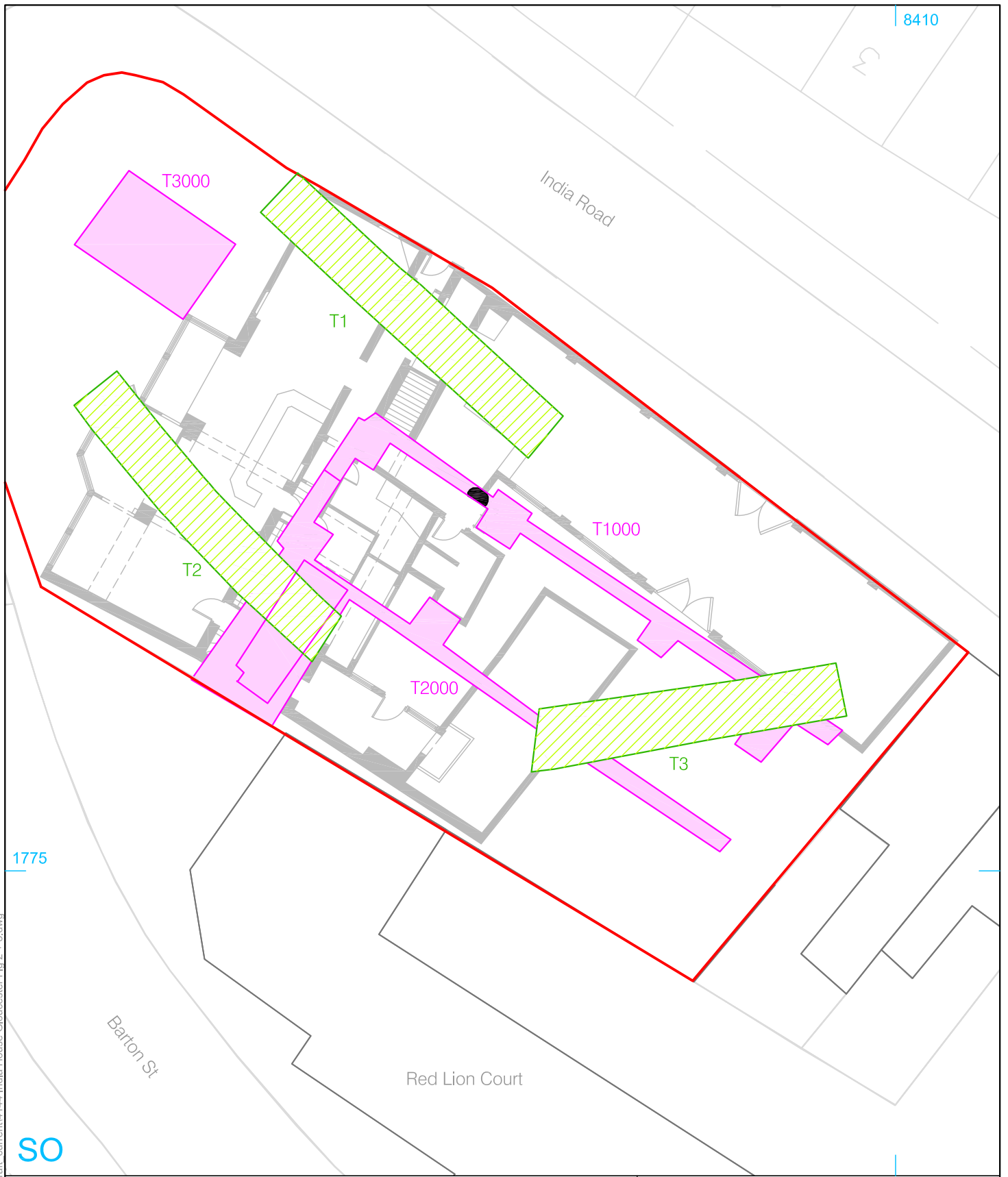
Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 4144 DATE 31-01-2013
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1

Reproduced from the 2005 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109



- site
- evaluation trench
- watching brief area
- former India House



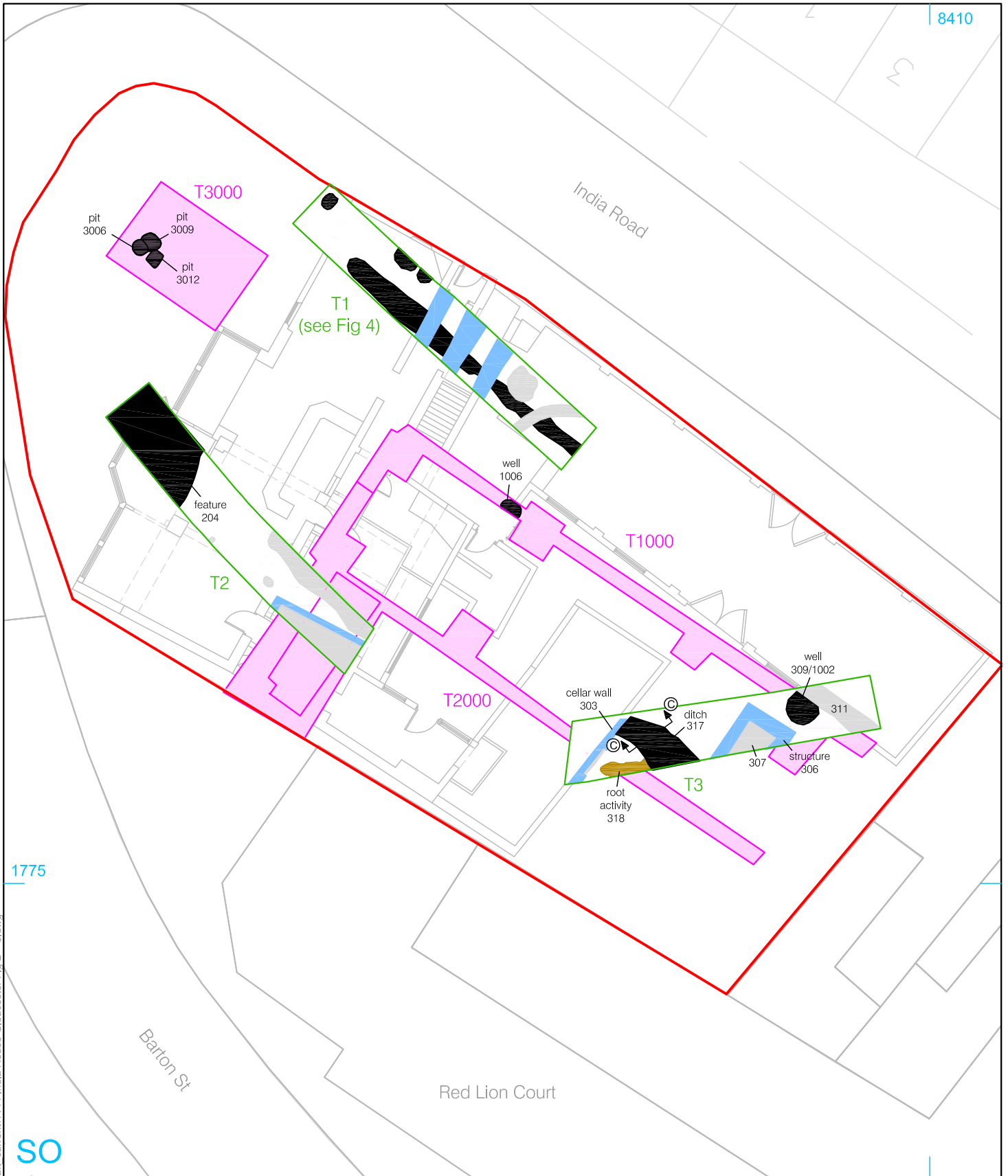
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PROJECT TITLE
 India House, 227 Barton Street,
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan with floor plan of
 India House (demolished)

PROJECT NO.	4144	DATE	29-05-2013	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	PJM	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:200	

P:\4144 india house gloucester eval\Illustration\Drawings\2nd draft - current\4144 India House Gloucester Fig 2 + 3.dwg



1775

SO

- site
- evaluation trench
- area of observed groundworks
- archaeological feature
- wall
- treethrow
- modern



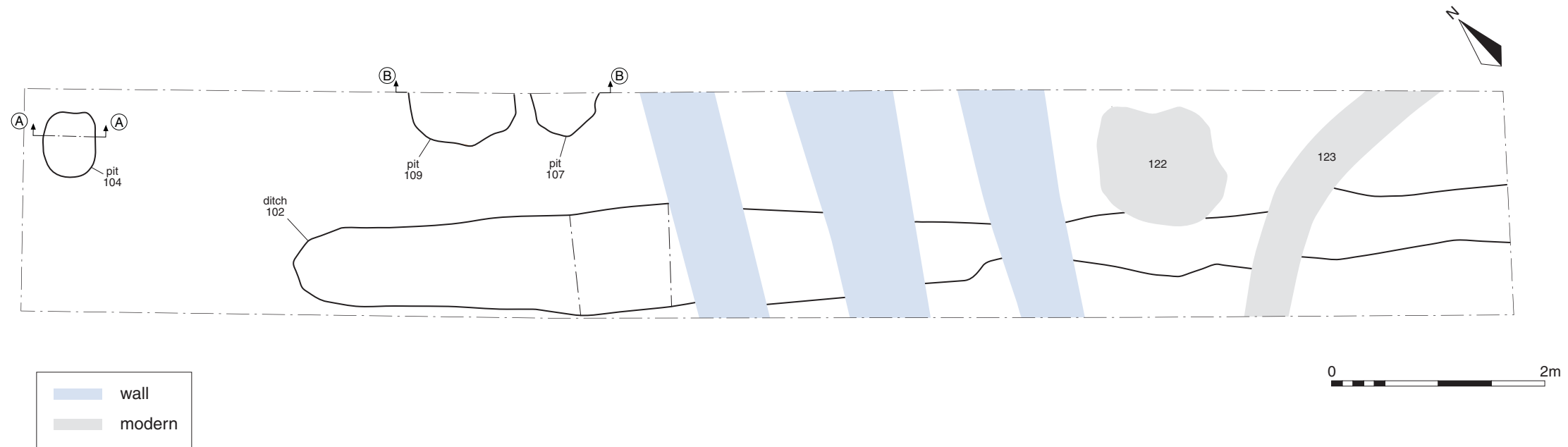
Cirencester 01285 771022
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PROJECT TITLE
 India House, 227 Barton Street,
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire

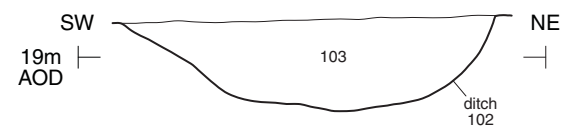
FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features areas of
 observed groundworks

PROJECT NO. 4144 DATE 31-01-2013
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A4 1:200

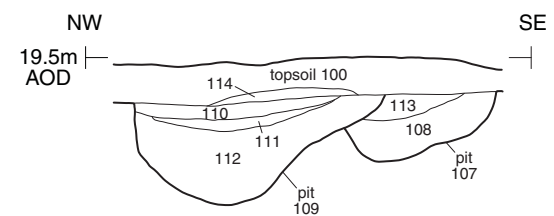
FIGURE NO.



Section AA



Section BB



Trench 1 showing ditch 102 and pit 109, looking south-east (scales 1m)

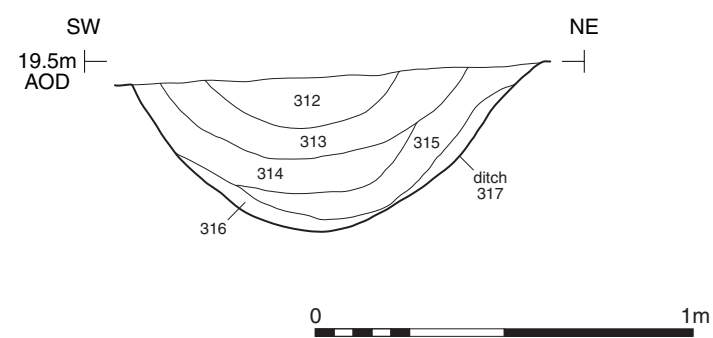


Trench 2 showing feature 204, looking south (scales 1m)



Trench 3 showing well 309, looking north (scales 1m)

Section CC



Trench 3 showing ditch 317 and root disturbance 319, looking east (scales 1m)