

Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House) Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Gloucester City Council

CA Project: 5915
CA Report: 16374

August 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House)
Location:	Gloucester
NGR:	SO 83525 18514
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	27 June– 6 July 2016
Planning Reference:	15/01142/FUL
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum of Gloucester
Accession Number:	GLRCM: 2016.25
Site Code:	GKQ 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June and July 2016 at Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester. Three trenches were excavated.

A stone layer, most probably dating to the Roman period, was identified in all three trenches. It was overlain by a consistent sequence of medieval, post-medieval and modern buried soils and alluvial deposits.

Eleven gullies dating to the post-medieval period were excavated, although the narrow scope of the evaluation meant that their function remained unclear. Two pits and three postholes of similar date were also identified.

In the upper levels of all three trenches a tarmac surface pertaining to the mid 19th-century cattle market was recorded.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In June and July 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucester City Council at Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 83525 18514; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with conditions 3 and 4 of planning permission granted by Gloucester City Council (GCC) for the redevelopment of the existing bus station (planning reference: 15/01142/FUL).
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief for archaeological evaluation* (GCC 2015) prepared by Andrew Armstrong (City Archaeologist, GCC), the archaeological advisor to GCC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) that was approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including site visits on 28th–29th June and 4th–5th July.

The site

- 1.3 The site is located on the north-eastern edge of the centre of the City of Gloucester. To the north, south and west the local area is characterised by the commercial areas of Gloucester, while to the east lies the railway station and associated infrastructure, beyond which are further built up areas. The proposed site for the new bus station is being created by the partial demolition of Grosvenor House and Bentinck House, with an associated realignment of the Bruton Way access to Station Road: the existing access to the multi-storey car-park will also be relocated.
- 1.4 The current evaluation of the proposed development site covers an area of approximately 0.2ha. The trenches were located within the footprint of the demolished Grosvenor House at the south-eastern extent of the wider site (see Fig. 2).
- 1.5 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel deposits immediately to the east (BGS 2016). The natural substrate was identified in all trenches and comprised yellow sandy clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A detailed account of the archaeological context of the wider development site has been produced in a *Desk-Based Assessment* (CA 2013). The following account comprises a summary of that document where it pertains to the current development area, along with the results of a preceding phase of archaeological evaluation (CA 2014).
- 2.2 The baseline evidence from the assessment indicated that there was potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive throughout the proposed development area, particularly of Roman and medieval date. Roman occupation at Gloucester (*Glevum*) began with a fort built at Kingsholm in the late 40s AD. The fortress was abandoned during the 60s AD and a new legionary fortress was established close to the present city centre. The later fortress subsequently became a *colonia* (settlement for retired soldiers), most probably during the late 1st century AD. Remains of the Roman Colonia have been Scheduled (*Glevum Roman Colonia*; National Heritage List No 1002101) and lie to the west and south-west of the current site (CA 2013).
- 2.3 The site lies to the north-east of the main area of the Roman defences and occupation, beyond the area of the walled Roman *colonia*. Northgate Street marks the line of a former Roman road and excavations have shown that it was fronted with extramural ribbon settlement which also extended along London Road. The remains of a Roman structure with *opus signinum* has also been identified extending beneath Market Parade, suggesting the expansion of settlement in the extramural area southward from Northgate Street (*ibid.*).
- 2.4 During the Roman period the course of the River Twyver may have run through the bus station, close to the current development area. Remains of a possible aqueduct have also been identified to the south of the site, between Station Road and Russell Street, and other features including ditches have also been identified within the area (*ibid.*).
- 2.5 During the medieval period the course of the River Twyver is thought to have been diverted to run along the line of Market Parade and Station Road. The area to the south of Market Parade is thought from the 13th century to have been the location of the precinct of Whitefriars. Remains including walls, medieval glazed tiles and a

burial, all thought to represent the chapel, have been recorded in the area of Market Parade, and it is possible that further deposits associated with the monastic complex survive in the area of Grosvenor House (ibid.).

- 2.6 Following the dissolution of the monasteries in 1538, the majority of the Whitefriars complex was demolished in 1567, with the possible exception of the chapel and/or tithe barn, which is thought to have been finally demolished in 1657 (ibid.).
- 2.7 Historic mapping dated to the 18th century indicates that, notwithstanding the structures lining Northgate Street, there was little settlement in the immediate area. The current site was characterised by open space during this period. By the mid 19th century the current site formed part of a large cattle market, which remained in use until the middle of the 20th century. Grosvenor House was constructed in the early 1970s.
- 2.8 A preceding archaeological evaluation that included two trenches immediately to the north of Grosvenor House was undertaken in 2014 (CA 2014; see Fig. 2 for locations). The two trenches (Trenches D and E) identified a stone layer, interpreted as a demolition deposit, dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. This layer was overlain by a reworked cultivation soil, probably of medieval date, which was in turn overlain by alluvial deposits. A surface associated with the cattle market was also identified.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable GCC 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).

3.2 The key requirements of the evaluation were to:

- provide further information on the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains present within the site.
- determine the relationship of any above ground structures to the surviving archaeological deposits below ground.
- seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusion (such as basements, fuel tanks, services etc) and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Due to the nature of the foundations of the demolished Grosvenor House it was determined on site that it was not practicable to excavate the two linear trenches as detailed in the WSI. Following consultation with Andrew Armstrong it was agreed that three rectangular trenches would instead be excavated in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2; Trenches 1–3). Trench 1 measured 7m by 5.5m at the top of the trench and 5m by 2m at its base. Trench 2 measured 8m by 5m (4.8m by 1.8m at the base) and Trench 3 was 12m by 5m (7.5m by 1.8m at the base). The 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*.
- 4.2 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. Bulk horizontal deposits were subsequently hand tested and then, where appropriate and with the approval of Andrew Armstrong, were machine excavated. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 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* but no deposits were identified that required

sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with The Museum of Gloucester, under accession number GLRCM: 2016.25, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3–6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 & 4)

- 5.2 Natural geological substrate 618, comprising yellow sandy clay, was identified at a depth of 3.01m below present ground level (bpgl). It was overlain by deposit 617, a 0.15m thick layer of large mixed sandstone and limestone fragments within a dark grey-brown sandy silt matrix. Sherds of Roman pottery, ceramic building material (CBM) and slag were recovered from the deposit.
- 5.3 Stone layer 617 was overlain by successive dark grey silty layers 619 and 616, which contained large amounts of fine grit and gravel and were probably alluvial in origin. These layers were in turn overlain by yellow silt layer 611, measuring 0.28m thick, which contained red mottling throughout. The southern terminals of two gullies (612 and 614; Fig. 4, section BB) were identified cutting layer 611 near the south-eastern extent of the trench. Gully 612 was 0.4m wide and 0.31m deep whilst gully 614 was 0.56m wide and 0.25m deep. Both gullies had steep sides and concave bases and contained grey clay silt fills. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and animal bone were recovered from fill 615 of gully 614, alongside presumably residual medieval ceramics.

- 5.4 The gullies were sealed by blue-grey buried soil layer 610, which was in turn covered by mottled yellow grey alluvium 609 and darker alluvial layer 605. Construction trench 606, for arched brick-built culvert 607, cut into layer 605. The culvert was 0.8m in diameter and constructed from unfrogged red bricks that appeared to be early 19th-century in date.
- 5.5 The culvert was covered by two made ground layers, yellow clay 604 and compacted rubble 603, which were probably deposited in the mid 19th century to level the ground prior to construction of the cattle market surface, 602, which overlay them. Indeed, given that the use of the cattle market spanned over a century, it is possible that these three layers were actually successive floor layers of the cattle market. Surface 602 was overlain by rubble demolition layer 601 and concrete surface 600, which formed the floor and associated ring beams for the demolished structure of Grosvenor House.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 & 5)

- 5.6 In Trench 2 the natural sandy clay, 715, was encountered at a depth of 3.21m bpgl and was overlain by buried soil layers 713 and 712. Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from both layers. The buried soils were overlain by stone deposit 711, which was a continuation of that excavated in Trench 1 as layer 617, and contained similarly dated Roman ceramics.
- 5.7 Stone deposit 711 was overlain by a thin layer of dark alluvial material, 710, which was probably a continuation of layer 616, but was much thinner in this trench. This was overlain by alluvial layers 709 and 705, which were continuations of 611 and 610 respectively. Construction trench 706 containing brick culvert 707 cut through layer 705. The culvert was identical in construction to culvert 607 in Trench 6, and although not on the same alignment, they were clearly part of the same drainage system.
- 5.8 As in Trench 6, the culvert was overlain by yellow clay 704, compacted rubble 703, tarmac surface 702, demolition layer 701 and modern concrete 700.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 & 6)

- 5.9 The natural clay, 841, was identified at a depth of 3.2m bpgl. It was directly overlain by stone deposit 840 (Fig. 6, section HH), which was a continuation of similar deposits 617 and 711 identified in Trenches 1 and 2 respectively. In this trench

some of the larger stones had been dressed, suggesting that they may have been used as building material at some time; however none of the stones had any traces of adherent mortar and it is unlikely that they derived directly from a nearby demolished structure. Roman pottery, CBM and a red tessera were recovered from among the stones. The stone layer was overlain by successive alluvial deposits 839, from which Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered, and 838, which were continuations of deposits 619 and 616 and 710 respectively. These were overlain by deposit 809, which corresponded to layer 611. Deposit 809 was cut by a series of gullies, postholes and a pit.

- 5.10 Curvilinear gully 810 (Fig. 6, section FF) was identified at the north-east end of the trench. It was 0.37m wide and 0.07m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by single grey silt fill 811 from which sherds of post-medieval pottery and CBM were recovered. To the south-west a further eight north/south aligned linear gullies were identified. Four of the gullies (814, 816 (Fig. 6, section GG), 818 and 824) had their northern terminals within the trench and extended beyond the trench to the south. A further three gullies had their southern terminals in the trench. These gullies were typically 0.3m–0.4m wide and 0.2m–0.25m deep with steep sides and concave bases. The southernmost gully, 826, had its entire length within the trench, but at 0.9m long, was much shorter than the exposed sections of the other gullies and may have had a different function. The gullies were all filled by dark grey silts, many of which contained post-medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone. A copper alloy strap end was recovered from fill 815 of gully 814.
- 5.11 In the centre of the trench pit 834 was cut into backfilled gullies 816 and 832. The pit was oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat, if slightly undulating, base. It contained a single grey silt fill, 835, from which residual Roman and medieval pottery was recovered. Three shallow circular postholes (822, 828 and 830) were identified at the south-western extent of the trench, but contained no dating evidence.
- 5.12 Layer 809 and the features cut into it were sealed by buried soils 808 and 807, which were in turn overlain by alluvial layers 806 and 805. These were covered by yellow clay 804, compacted rubble 803, cattle market surface 802, demolition layer 801 and modern concrete surface 800, as in the other trenches.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 49 sherds of pottery (374g) was recorded from 12 deposits (Appendix B). The majority of the pottery (29 sherds, 232g) dates from the medieval to early post-medieval period, although quantities of Roman (17 sherds, 129g) and a small quantity of later post-medieval (3 sherds, 13g) dated pottery was also recorded. Where possible, Gloucester type series codes have been applied to Roman (Timby 1986) and medieval and post-medieval fabrics (Vince 1983).
- 6.3 Approximately one third of the Roman assemblage (5 sherds) was derived from deposits also containing medieval or later material. High levels of residuality are further hinted at by the high fragmentation, with an average sherd weight of 7.5g.

Roman

- 6.4 One sherd (17g) from a South Gaulish samian form 18 platter, dated to the later 1st century AD, was recovered from deposit 712 (Webster 1996). The rest of the assemblage comprises locally-produced coarsewares, mostly oxidised fabrics (OXID), Severn Valley Ware (**TF 11B**) and white-slipped flagon fabrics (**TF 15**). A single sherd (2g) of a white ware fabric (WH) and three sherds (25g) of reduced sandy greyware (**TF 39**) make up the remainder of the assemblage.

Medieval to post-medieval

- 6.5 Pottery dating from the medieval to early post-medieval period displays a relatively wide fabric range, although most originate locally or from neighbouring regions. The largest group (10 sherds, 110g) is of North Wiltshire Minety ware (oolitic limestone-tempered, **TF 44**), recorded from five deposits. This pottery was traded to Gloucester between the 12th and 15th centuries (Vince 1983a). In addition, an oolitic limestone-tempered fabric (**TF 41B**; 1 sherd, 14g) is recorded from gully 812 (fill 813). This pottery is dated to the 11th to 13th/early 14th centuries and was produced in the Cotswold region (Dalwood and Edwards 2004).
- 6.6 A total of eight sherds (64g) of Worcester type glazed ware (**TF 90**) and four sherds (23g) of unglazed Worcester type 'cooking pot' fabric (**TF 91**) were each recorded

from two deposits (607/615 and 817). These pottery types were produced throughout Worcestershire during the 12th to 14th centuries (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 281-297). Pottery from the Malverns was recorded from deposits 615 and 835 and amounts to two sherds (13g) of unglazed, 'cooking pot' fabric (**TF 40**). This type was produced between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 300-304) across the 12th to 14th centuries.

- 6.7 A single sherd (4g) of Ham Green coarseware from pit 834 (fill 835), dating to between the mid-12th and 13th centuries, was produced in the Bristol area. A single sherd of an unclassified, glazed medieval fabric was recorded from gully (816 (fill 817)).
- 6.8 Two sherds (2g) of 'Tudor Green ware', or Surrey whiteware, dateable to the 15th and 16th centuries were recorded from two deposits, 607 and 817.

Post-medieval

- 6.9 A single sherd (7g) of Cistercian type ware (cf. **TF 90**) was recorded from culvert 607. Vessels in this type of fabric are first found in Gloucester in the early 16th century (Vince 1983). Two sherds (6g) of glazed earthenwares, typical of the period from the mid-16th to 18th centuries, were recorded from seven deposits.

Other finds

- 6.10 A total of 33 fragments (1397g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recorded from eight deposits. The fragments are unfeatured but dating from the medieval to post-medieval periods is based on the coarse sandy fabric and thickness.
- 6.11 A total of four metal objects, three of iron and one of copper alloy, were recorded from three deposits. One iron nail and one probable nail were recorded from gullies 810 (fill 811) and 816 (fill 817) respectively. Both are of a forged, square-sectioned shank form for which only broad dating is possible. An iron object of uncertain form and function was recorded from alluvium 839. One copper alloy buckle plate, broadly dating to the medieval period, was recorded from gully 816 (fill 817).



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 A small assemblage of animal bone totalling 32 fragments (706g) was recovered from ten deposits in association with artefacts dating from the Roman (13 fragments, 526g) and post-medieval periods (19 fragments, 180g). The material was fragmented and only moderately well preserved, resulting in 56% of the bone being unidentifiable. The Roman activity produced two cattle bones from layer 711 and one sheep/goat bone from layer 713. A further cattle bone fragment was recovered from alluvial deposit 839, which sealed the Roman stone deposit. Sheep/goat was again found in post-medieval gully fills with four fragments each from gully fills 613 and 615 in Trench 1 and a single fragment each from gully fills 813 and 817 in Trench 3. A further three fragments were recovered from culvert 607 (Table 1, Appendix C).
- 7.2 The small amount of identifiable material recovered in each period severely limits the amount of interpretative inference that can be drawn. The species present are represented by meat-poor skeletal elements, such as bones of the skull and lower limbs. No cut and/or chop marks were observed to suggest an origin in butchery waste. However both cattle and sheep/goat were commonly exploited domestic animals in each period and as such are to be expected (Baker and Worley, 2014).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified evidence for activity dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The stratigraphy of the current site correlated closely with that recorded during the excavation of Trenches D and E in the previous phase of evaluation (CA 2014). The broadly analogous stratigraphic sequence identified throughout both sites comprised alluvial and buried soil deposits overlying a stone layer dating to the Roman period. It is interesting to note that the typical height AOD of the natural substrate identified during the current phase of trenching was approximately 0.6m–0.7m higher than that previously identified in Trenches D and E. This suggests that the original land surface may have been declining toward the River Twyver to the north.

Roman

- 8.2 The stone deposit identified in all three trenches (617, 711 and 840) appears to be dated to the Roman period. A similar deposit identified in Trenches D and E during

the previous phase of evaluation was dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The previous trenches were located approximately 30m to the north of the current works and demonstrate that the stone spread covered a considerable area and involved the deposition of a large amount of stones. Three of the larger stones in Trench 3 appeared to have been deliberately dressed and may therefore have been used as construction material before their deposition. A substantial amount of CBM within the make-up of the stones was also recovered.

- 8.3 In the absence of evidence indicative of *in-situ* buildings, or indeed for a demolition event, on the site perhaps the most likely explanation for the stone deposit is that it represents deliberate deposition/dumping. Given the site's location close to the River Twyver, which is thought to have run just to the north of the site during the Roman period, the deposit most probably represents a consolidation layer of localised waterlogged ground. However, even if such an interpretation is accepted the requirement for such reclamation remains undetermined.

Medieval

- 8.4 The site lay outside the medieval town of Gloucester and appears not to have been extensively settled during this period. Medieval activity on the site is characterised by the accumulation of silt deposits, presumably derived from inundation events from the nearby River Twyver and the Fullbrook. No structural evidence associated with the Whitefriars precinct was identified.

Post-medieval

- 8.5 Eleven gullies, two pits and three postholes were identified in Trenches 1 and 3, all of which are dated to the post-medieval period on the basis of pottery recovered from their fills. A large amount of medieval pottery was also present within the fills of these features, but this was likely to have been residual from the medieval alluvium into which the features were cut. Given the narrow scope of the evaluation it was not possible to gain a clear perspective on the form of these features, or indeed their relationship with each other, and consequently any interpretation remains at best tentative, but they may represent horticultural or agricultural activity.

Modern

- 8.6 Successive layers of compacted yellow clay, rubble hardstanding and a tarmac surface may represent sequential surfaces for the cattle market which occupied the site from the mid 19th century until the 1960s. Two brick culverts identified in

Trenches 1 and 2 were sealed by the yellow clay layer, but may have been drainage associated with the cattle market, such as that noted during excavations on site in the early 1960s and which were recorded as extending down as far as natural deposits (CA 2013, 27).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Christopher Leonard, assisted by Michael Joyce, Peter Searle and Chris Watts. The report was written by Christopher Leonard. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden and the biological evidence report was written by Andrew Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	600	Layer		Surface	Floor surface of demolished building and associated concrete ring beams			0.5	
1	601	Layer		Made ground	Rubble layer			0.6	
1	602	Layer		Surface	Tarmac surface for cattle market			0.09	
1	603	Layer		Made ground	Rubble layer			0.35	
1	604	Layer		Made ground	Mixed yellow and grey clay. Occasional charcoal flecks			0.18	
1	605	Layer		Alluvium	Dark grey silty clay. Occasional gravel			0.09	
1	606	Cut		Construction	NE/SW aligned. Vertical sides and flat base	>1.75	1.45	0.95	
1	607	Structure		Culvert	Brick-built culvert	>1.75	0.8	0.8	C15-16
1	608	Fill	606	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay	>1.75	1.45	0.95	
1	609	Layer		Alluvium	Mid yellow grey silty clay with red mottling			0.09	
1	610	Layer		Buried soil	Mid blue grey silty clay with red mottling			0.45	
1	611	Layer		Buried soil	Mid grey yellow silty clay with red mottling			0.28	
1	612	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>0.67	0.4	0.31	
1	613	Fill	612	Gully fill	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	>0.67	0.4	0.31	
1	614	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>0.94	0.56	0.25	
1	615	Fill	614	Gully fill	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	>0.94	0.56	0.25	MC16-18
1	616	Layer		Alluvium	Dark grey silty clay. Occasional gravel			0.15	
1	617	Deposit		Made ground	Layer of large stones within dark grey brown sandy silt matrix			0.15	RB
1	618	Layer		Natural	Yellow sandy clay				
1	619	Layer		Alluvium	Dark brown grey silty clay. Frequent small gravel			0.1	
2	700	Layer		Surface	Same as 600			0.5	
2	701	Layer		Made ground	Same as 601			0.6	
2	702	Layer		Surface	Same as 602			0.1	
2	703	Layer		Made ground	Same as 603			0.35	
2	704	Layer		Made ground	Same as 604			0.15	
2	705	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 610			0.5	
2	706	Cut		Construction	N/S aligned. Vertical sides and flat base	>2.16	1.15	>0.57	
2	707	Structure		Culvert	Brick-built culvert	>2.16	1	>0.57	
2	708	Fill	706	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay	>2.16	1.15	>0.57	
2	709	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 611			0.18	
2	710	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 616			0.07	
2	711	Deposit		Made ground	Same as 617			0.18	LC1-C2
2	712	Layer		Buried soil	Light grey orange silty sand			0.12	LC1
2	713	Layer		Buried soil	Mid brown grey sandy clay			0.16	RB
2	714	Deposit			Lense of charcoal-rich material within 713			0.04	
2	715	Layer		Natural	Same as 618				
3	800	Layer		Surface	Same as 600			0.5	
3	801	Layer		Made ground	Same as 601			0.6	
3	802	Layer		Surface	Same as 602			0.06	
3	803	Layer		Made ground	Same as 603			0.41	
3	804	Layer		Made ground	Same as 604			0.26	
3	805	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 605			0.09	
3	806	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 609			0.15	
3	807	Layer		Buried soil	Same as 610			0.41	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
3	808	Layer		Buried soil	Dark blue grey silty clay with orange mottling. Common gravel and occasional charcoal flecks			0.18	
3	809	Layer		Buried soil	Same as 611			0.26	
3	810	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear in plan. Gently sloping sides, concave base	>2.4	0.37	0.07	
3	811	Fill	810	Gully fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt. Common small stones	>2.4	0.37	0.07	C16-C18
3	812	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>1.4	0.4	0.2	
3	813	Fill	812	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>1.4	0.4	0.2	C12-C15
3	814	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>0.87	0.37	0.22	
3	815	Fill	814	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>0.87	0.37	0.22	
3	816	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>1.1	0.38	0.23	
3	817	Fill	816	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>1.1	0.38	0.23	C15-C16
3	818	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>0.7	0.36	0.2	
3	819	Fill	818	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>0.7	0.36	0.2	
3	820	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>1.1	0.25	0.2	
3	821	Fill	820	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>1.1	0.25	0.2	C12-C13
3	822	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	0.26	0.26	0.05	
3	823	Fill	822	Posthole fill	Dark brown grey silty clay	0.26	0.26	0.05	
3	824	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>0.96	0.27	0.1	
3	825	Fill	824	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>0.96	0.27	0.1	
3	826	Cut		Gully	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	0.9	0.26	0.13	
3	827	Fill	826	Gully fill	Similar to 811	0.9	0.26	0.13	
3	828	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	0.2	0.2	0.05	
3	829	Fill	828	Posthole fill	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	0.2	0.2	0.05	
3	830	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan. Shallow sides and flat base	0.2	0.2	0.05	
3	831	Fill	830	Posthole fill	Mid brown grey clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks	0.2	0.2	0.05	
3	832	Cut		Gully terminus	N/S aligned. Steep sides and concave base	>0.65	0.33	0.15	
3	833	Fill	832	Gully fill	Similar to 811	>0.65	0.33	0.15	
3	834	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan. Steep sides and flat base	0.94	0.61	0.23	
3	835	Fill	834	Pit fill	Dark brown grey clay silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	0.94	0.61	0.23	C13-C15
3	836	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.6	>0.15		
3	837	Fill	836	Pit fill	Dark brown grey clay silt	0.6	>0.15		
3	838	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 616			0.15	
3	839	Layer		Alluvium	Same as 619			0.18	
3	840	Deposit		Made ground	Same as 617			0.2	RB
3	841	Layer		Natural	Same as 618				

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
607	post-medieval pottery	cf. TF 60	1	7	C15-C16
	med-post-med pottery	TF 65	1	1	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	3	42	
	medieval pottery	TF 90	4	41	
	CBM		9	247	
615	post-medieval pottery	GEW	1	2	MC16-C18
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	5	
	medieval pottery	TF 91	3	22	
	CBM		1	7	
617	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	35	RB
	Slag		2	144	
	CBM		9	423	
711	Roman pottery	TF 15	5	19	LC1-C2
	Roman pottery	TF 39	2	9	
712	Roman pottery	TF 39	1	16	LC1
	Roman pottery	TF 8	1	17	
	CBM		2	308	
713	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	6	RB
811	post-medieval pottery	GEW	1	4	C16-C18
	Iron	Nail	1	12	
813	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	5	C12-C15
	medieval pottery	TF 41B	1	14	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	3	19	
815	Mortar		1	1	
	CBM		1	3	
817	Roman pottery	OXID	1	5	C15-C16
	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	7	
	Roman pottery	WH	1	2	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	2	32	
	medieval pottery	TF 90	4	23	
	medieval pottery	TF 91	1	1	
	medieval pottery	unclass.	1	2	
	med-post-med pottery	TF 65	1	1	
	CBM		2	5	
	Iron	possible nail	1	2	
	Copper alloy	buckle plate	1	2	
821	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	10	C12-C13
835	Roman pottery	TF 11B	1	1	C13-C15
	medieval pottery	TF 40	1	8	
	medieval pottery	TF 44	1	7	
	medieval pottery	Tf 53	1	4	
839	CBM		3	178	
	Iron	Object	1	126	
840	Roman pottery	OXID	1	7	RB
	CBM		6	226	

Table 2: Fabric code table

Period	Description	Code
Roman	Le Graufesenque (Southern Gaulish) samian Severn Valley Ware Local white slipped flagon fabric Sandy greyware Sandy, oxidised fabric White ware	TF 8 TF 11B TF 15 TF 39 OXID WH
Medieval	Malvernian unglazed cooking pot Local limestone-tempered ware Minety ware Ham Green ware Worcester type glazed ware Worcester type unglazed ware Unclassified medieval glazed ware	TF 40 TF 41B TF 44 TF 53 TF 90 TF 91 unclass.
medieval to post-medieval	Tudor Green ware	TF 65
post-medieval	Glazed earthenwares (Ashton Keynes?) Cistercian-type wares	GEW cf. TF 60

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Roman								
	617			2		1	3	48
	711	2		5			7	438
	713		1				1	25
	839	1				1	2	25
Subtotal		3	1	7	0	2	13	526
Post-medieval								
	607		3			1	4	42
612	613		1			1	2	23
615	615		4	1			5	65
810	811					1	2	14
812	813		1				1	11
816	817		1				1	15
820	821					1	1	1
834	835					1	1	9
Subtotal		0	10	1	1	7	19	180
Total		3	11	8	1	9	32	
Weight		350	137	173	11	35	706	

Bos = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind - indeterminate

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

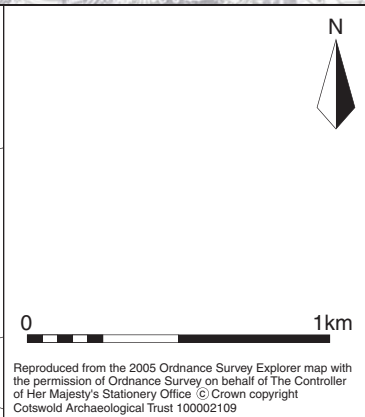
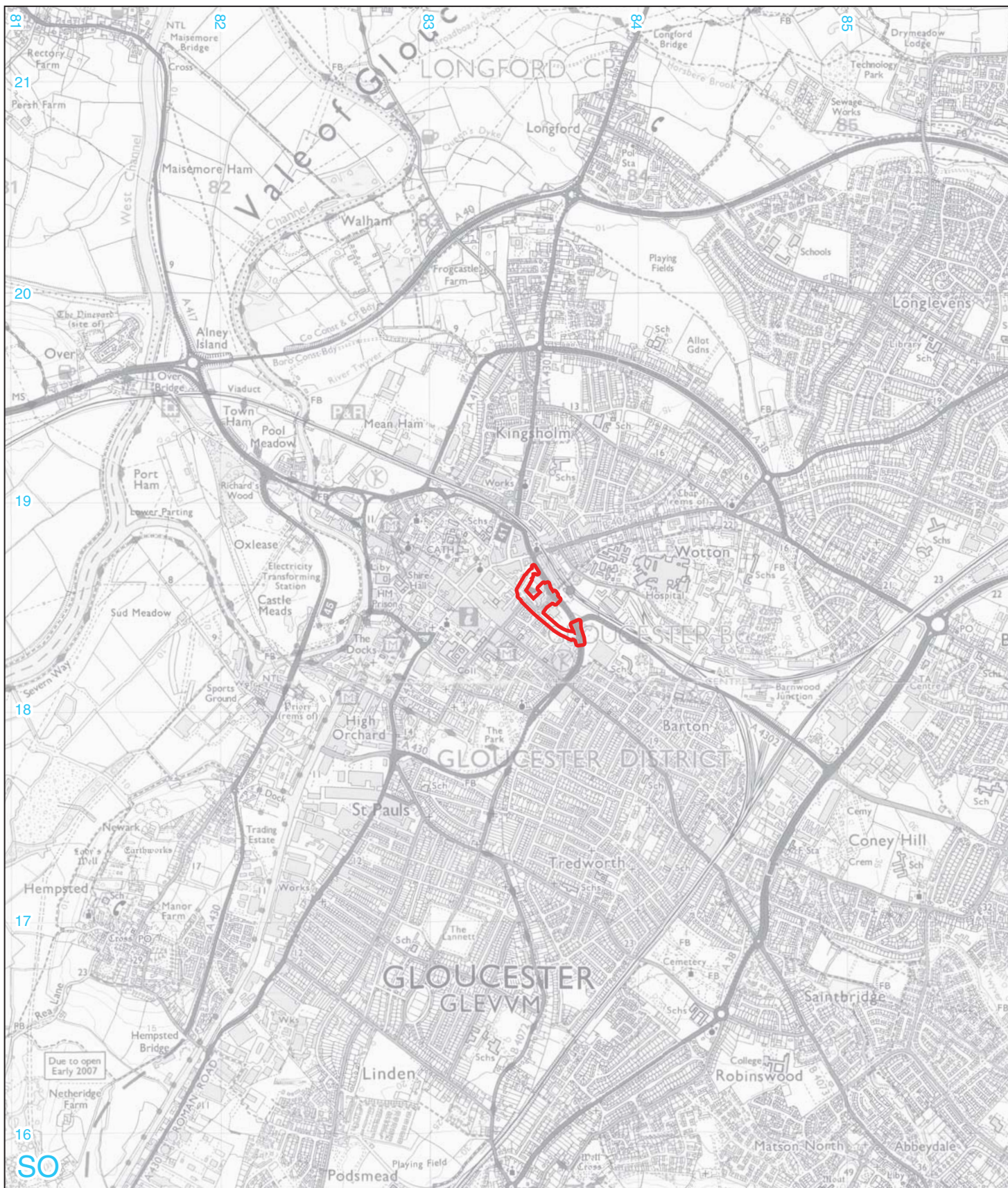
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).


	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3
Current ground level	0.00m (15.73m)	0.00m (15.81m)	0.00m (15.73m)
Cattle market surface	0.88m (14.85m)	0.96m (14.85m)	0.88m (14.85m)
Top of medieval deposits (Deposit 611/709/809)	2.24m (13.49m)	2.45m (13.36m)	2.32m (13.41m)
Top of Roman deposits (stone layer)	2.66m (13.07m)	2.87m (12.94m)	2.7m (13.03m)
Natural substrate	3.01m (12.72m)	3.21m (12.60m)	3.2m (12.53m)

Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Gloucester Bus Station Phase II, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June and July 2016 at Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester. Three trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A stone layer, most probably dating to the Roman period, was identified during the evaluation in all three trenches. This was overlain by a consistent sequence of medieval, post-medieval and modern buried soils and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Eleven gullies dating to the post-medieval period were excavated, although the narrow scope of the evaluation meant that their function remained unclear. Two pits and three postholes of similar date were also identified.</p> <p>In the upper levels of all three trenches a tarmac surface pertaining to the mid 19th-century cattle market was recorded.</p>	
Project dates	27 June– 6 July 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2013) Evaluation (CA 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Gloucester Bus Station, Gloucester	
Study area	c. 0.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 83525 18514	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Christopher Leonard	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum of Gloucester (Accession no. GLRCM: 2016.25)	Ceramics, CBM, animal bone
Paper	Museum of Gloucester (Accession no. GLRCM: 2016.25)	Trench recording forms, context sheets
Digital	Museum of Gloucester (Accession no. GLRCM: 2016.25)	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 16374		



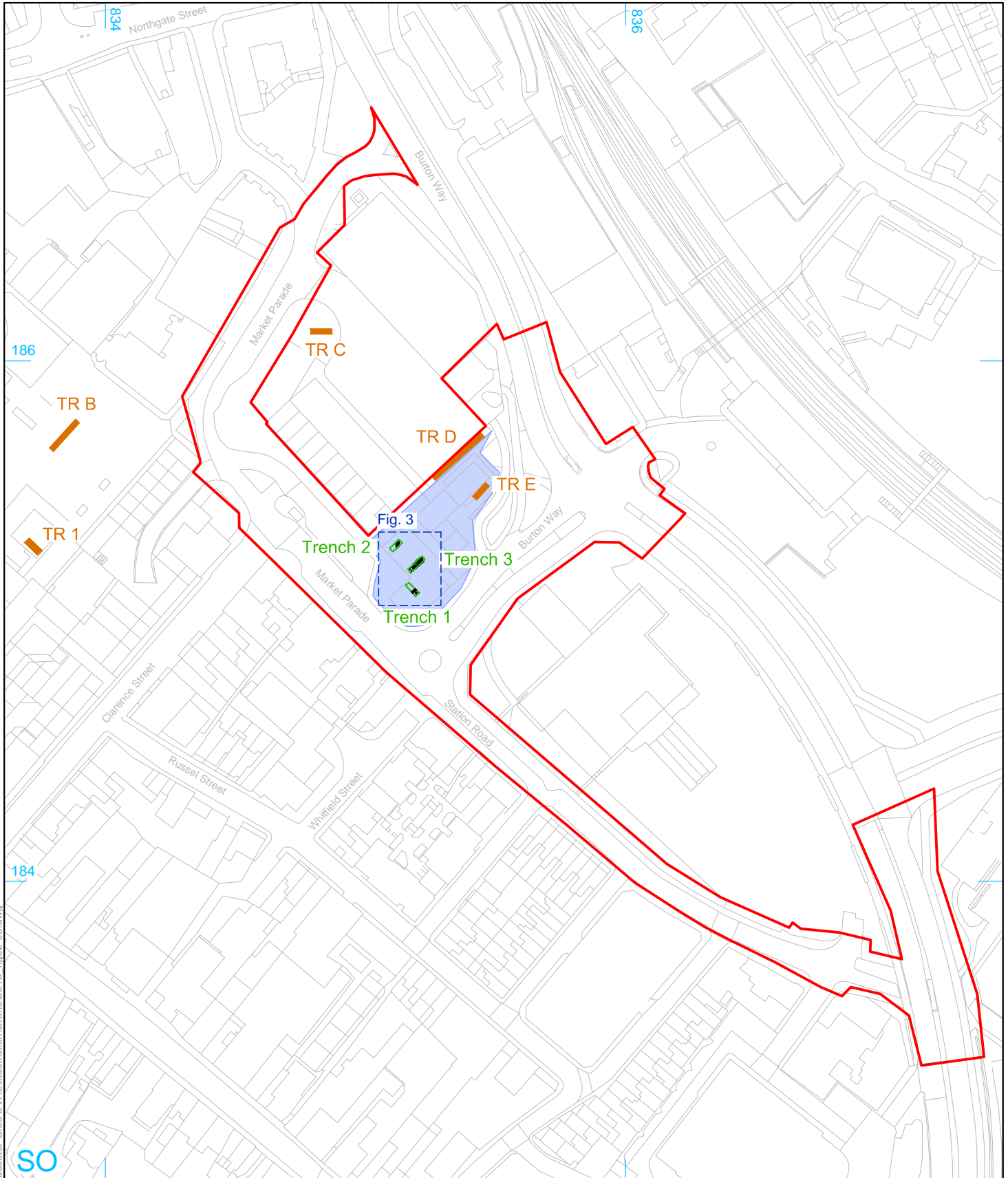

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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5915	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	21/07/2016	
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1

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-  Development area
-  Grosvenor House area
-  current evaluation trench
-  previous evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature



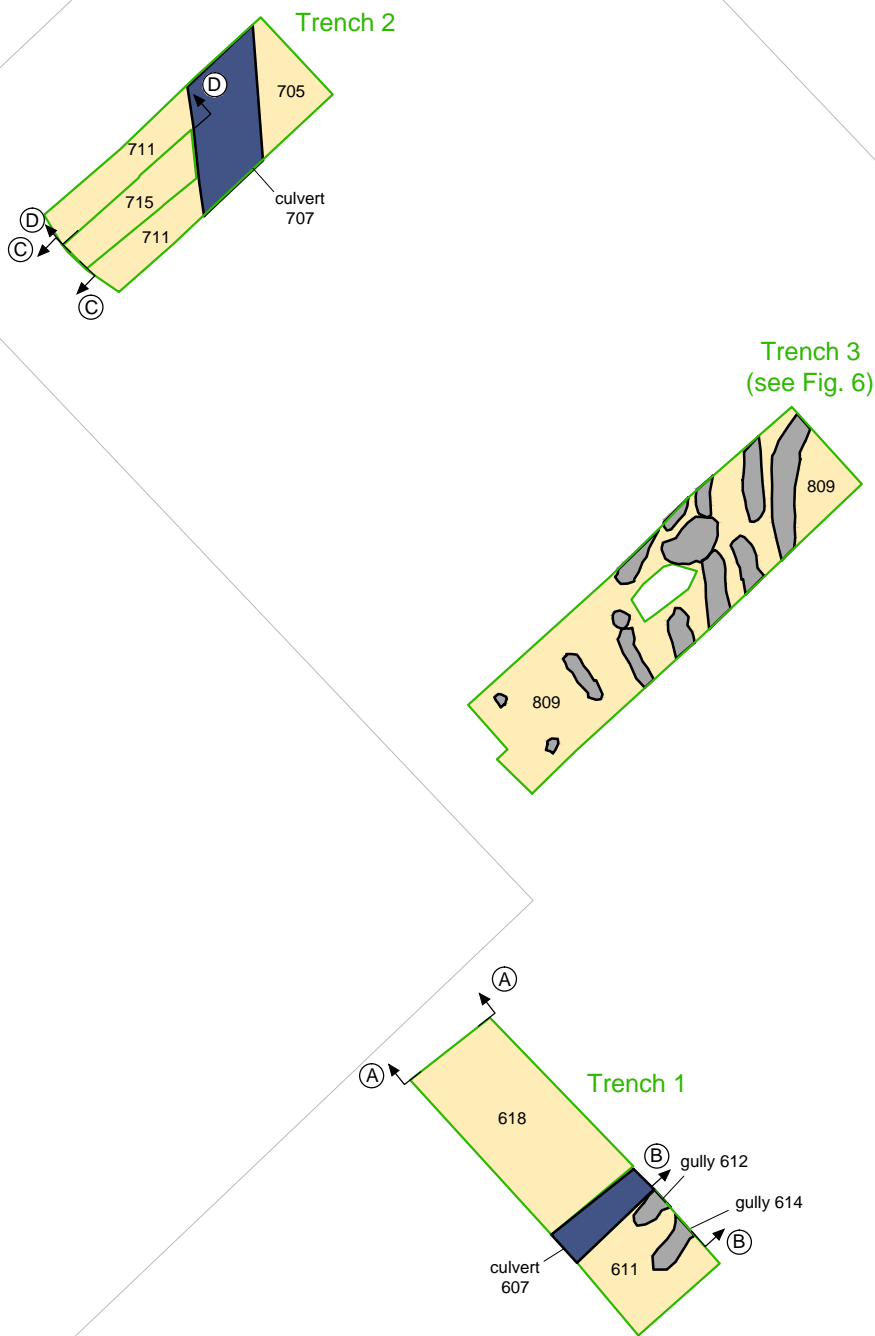
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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, also showing previous evaluation trenches

DRAWN BY	AO	PROJECT NO.	5915	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	21/07/2016	2
APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE@A4	1:2000	





- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- structural feature



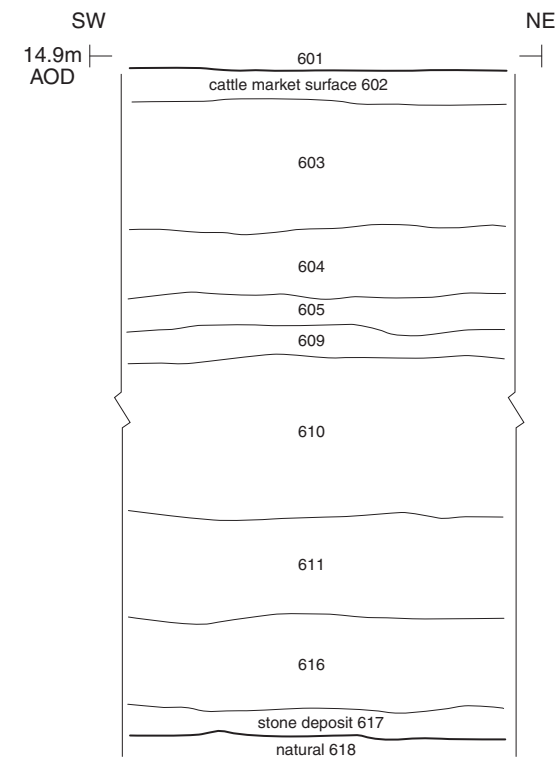
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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing identified archaeological features

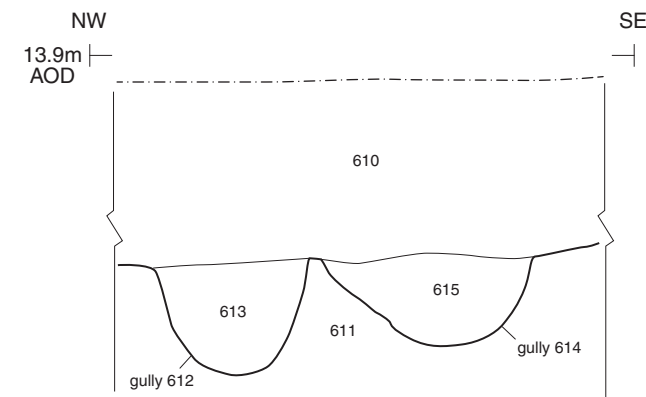
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Section AA



Cattle market surface 602, looking east (2m scales)

Section BB



Gullies 612 and 614, looking north-east (0.2m scale)



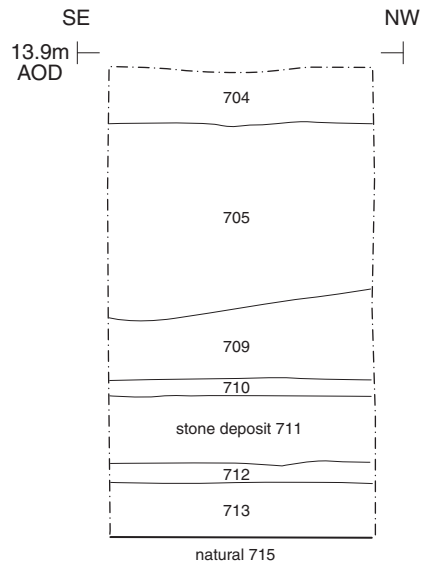

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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 1: sections and photographs

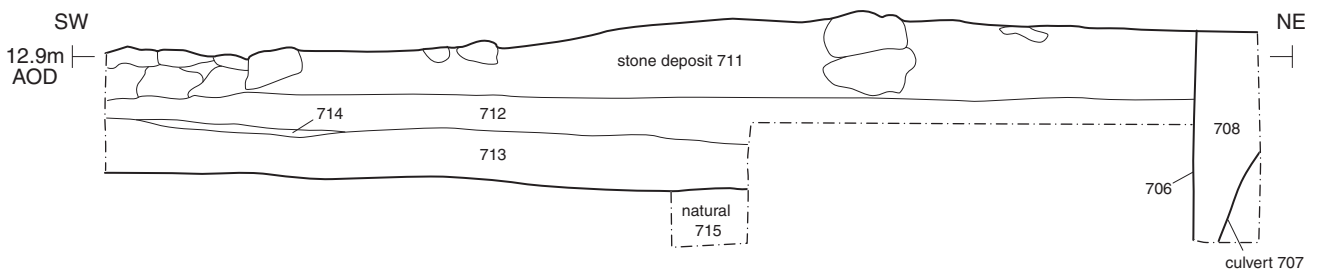
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APPROVED BY	CMB	SCALE	@A3 1:20	

Section CC



Deposits 704, 705, 709, 710, 711, 712 and 713, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section DD



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PROJECT TITLE

Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

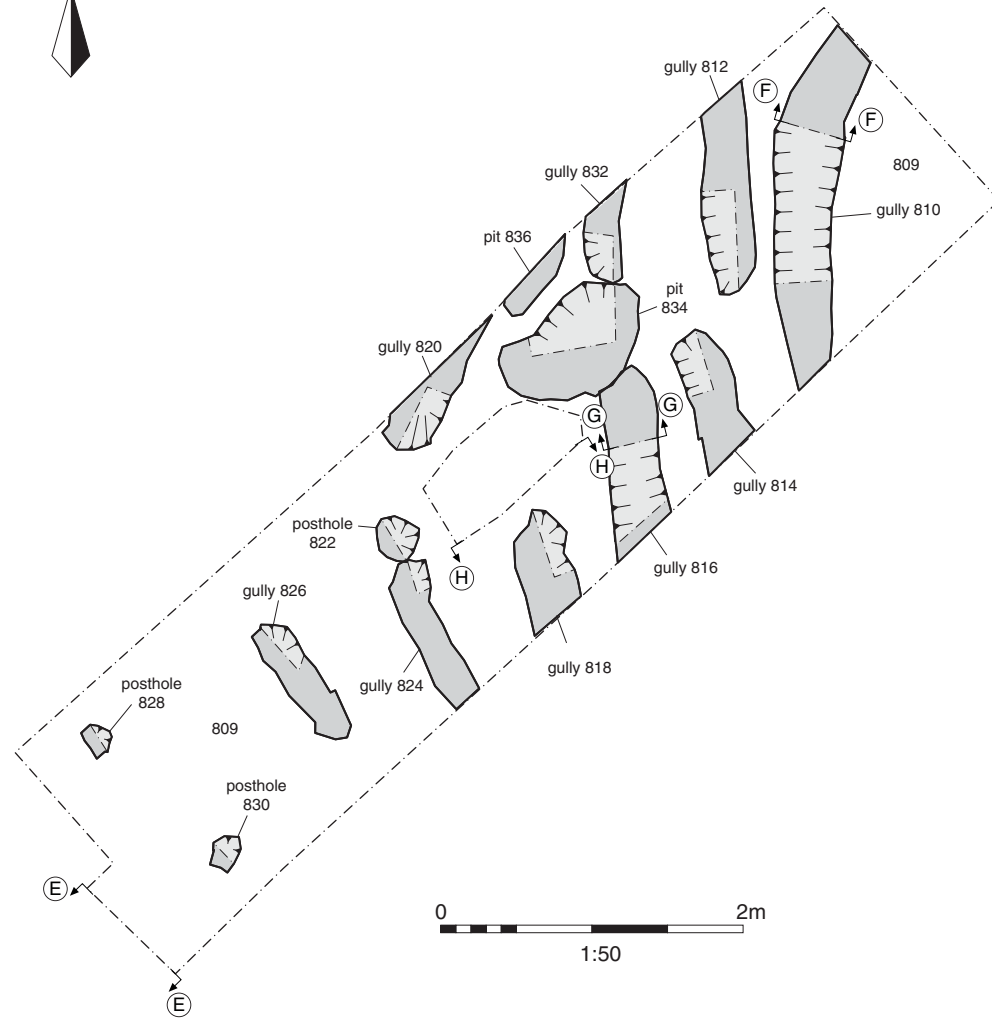
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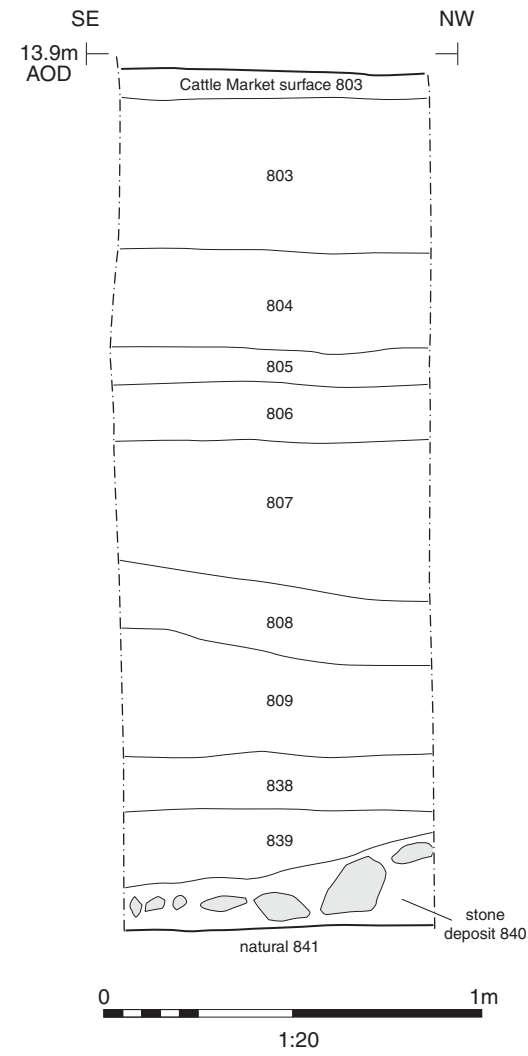
FIGURE NO.

5

N
Trench 3, plan

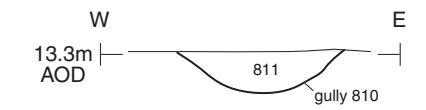


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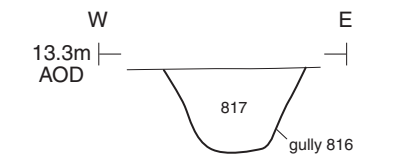


Deposits 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 838, 839 and 840, looking south-west (1m scale)

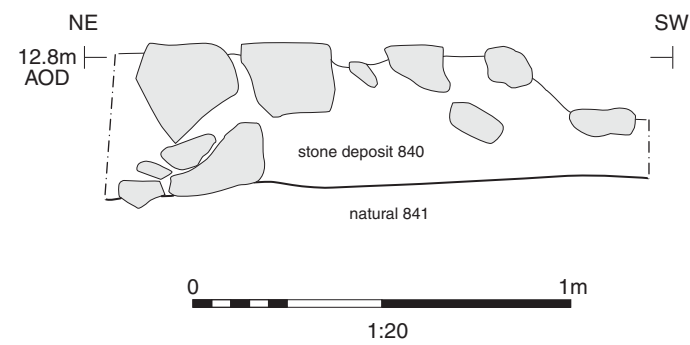
Section FF



Section GG



Section HH



Stone layer 840, looking south-west (1m scales)



Post-medieval features cut into layer 809, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Gloucester Bus Station (Grosvenor House), Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 3: plan, sections and photographs

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