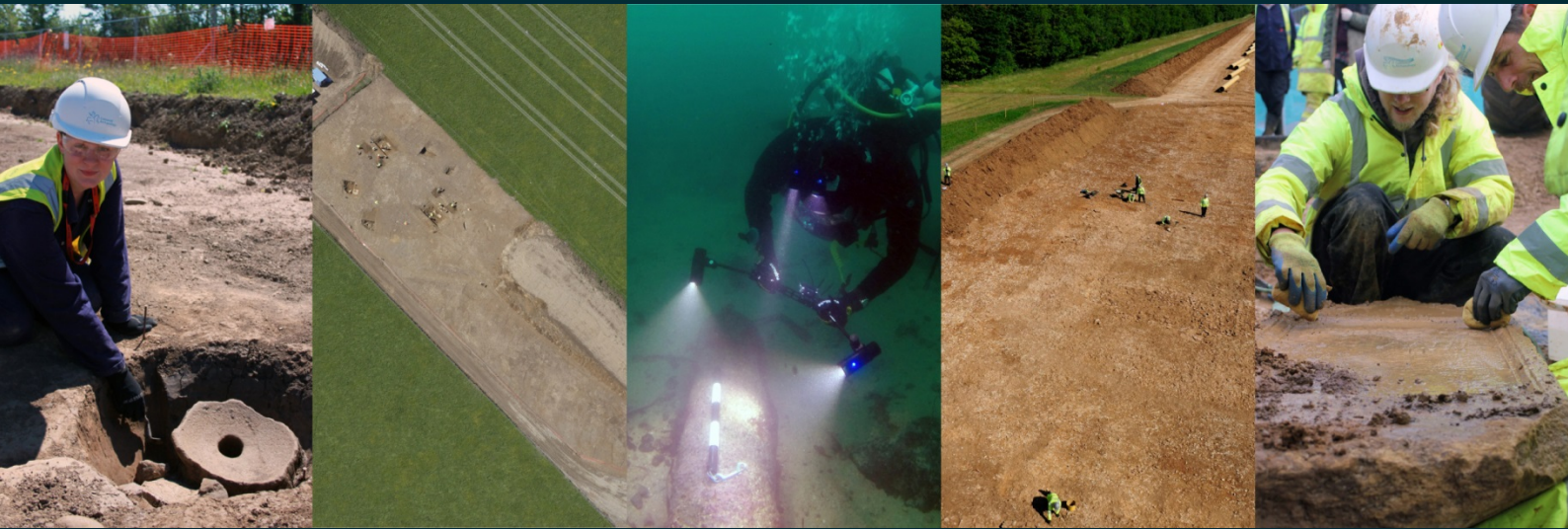


Gloucester Bus Station Station Road Gloucester, Gloucestershire

Programme of Archaeological Recording



for
Gloucester City Council

CA Project: 6407
CA Report: 17691

July 2018



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Station Road
Gloucester, Gloucestershire

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Sewer Diversion, Gloucester Bus Station
Location:	Station Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR:	383466 218540
Type:	Programme of Archaeological Recording
Date:	October 2017 to March 2018
Planning Reference:	Gloucester City Council ref: 17/00622/FUL; conditions 3 and 4
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum of Gloucester
Site Code:	SWG 17

A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between October 2017 and March 2018 during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road, Gloucester.

Extra-mural activities associated with both the Roman and medieval town were identified. However, no activities that could be directly attributed to Whitefriars or the postulated Civil War defences were identified during the current works.

A possible early alignment of the River Twyver was stratigraphically the earliest feature recorded. Subsequent to this, walls, associated footings, and contemporary surfacing representing early to mid Roman suburban occupation was revealed. Evidence for their demolition was also identified, as was the subsequent creation of hardstanding in the southern extent of the site.

A medieval ditch and a number of pits, the latter containing 15th-century leather cobbling waste, were revealed in the southern part of the site. These were sealed by a later medieval/Early post-medieval cultivation soil. Within the central and northern extent of the development area silty clays containing 14th to 16th-century ceramics were cut by a series of gullies and postholes suggestive of horticultural or agricultural activity that most probably post-dates the dissolution of Whitefriars.

Evidence for walls, culverts (brick and stone) and surfacing associated with the former cattle market was identified in all of the observed trenches. This activity was superseded by evidence for the construction of Grosvenor House and the former bus station.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between October 2017 and March 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological recording for Gloucester City Council (GCC) at Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road, Gloucester (centred at NGR: 383466 218540; Fig. 1). The archaeological recording was undertaken to fulfil conditions attached to planning consent granted by GCC for part of the redevelopment of Gloucester Bus Station (GCC ref: 17/00622/FUL; conditions 3 and 4). The archaeological work was recommended by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist and archaeological advisor to GCC.

1.2 The programme of archaeological recording was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (GCC 2017) and a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was produced by CA (2017) and approved by GCC acting on the advice of Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014) and *Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief* (CIfA 2014). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong including a number of site visits during the various phases of observed groundworks.

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.

1.4 The site for the new bus station is to be 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. The associated construction works comprised excavations for the purpose of general site reduction, for an attenuation and an interceptor tank, new foul and storm drainage, a sewer diversion, structural pilings and framing, electric and telecommunication services, and additional linear drainage.

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 2017). The natural clays were identified typically at a depth of 3m below the present ground level (12.7m AOD) during preceding archaeological trenching within the site (CA 2016). Sand overlying clay was identified during the current observations.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A detailed account of the archaeological context of the site and wider study area was provided in a Desk-Based Assessment that should be referred to as required (CA 2013). The following account comprises a summary of key pertinent elements of the assessment and also the results of two preceding evaluations within the site and its immediate vicinity (CA 2014 and 2016).
- 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. The assessment identified no archaeological remains of prehistoric origin within, or in close proximity to, the site and also noted that there is little evidence for prehistoric activity more widely in Gloucester (CA 2013).
- 2.3 Evidence for Roman activity within Gloucester, including within the immediate site environs, is abundant. Roman occupation at Gloucester (*Glevum*) began with a fort constructed at Kingsholm in the late 40s AD. The fortress was abandoned during the 60s AD and a new legionary fortress established close to the present city centre. The later fortress subsequently became a *colonia* (settlement for retired soldiers), 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 site (ibid.).
- 2.4 The current site lies to the north-east of the main area of the Roman occupation and defences, outwith the area of the walled Roman *colonia*. Northgate Street marks the line of a former Roman road and archaeological excavations have shown that it was fronted with extra-mural ribbon settlement that also extended along London Road. The remains of a Roman structure with *opus signinum* flooring has also been identified extending beneath Market Parade, suggesting the expansion of settlement in the extra-mural area southeastwards from Northgate Street (ibid.).

- 2.5 During the Roman period the course of the River Twyver may have run through the area of the current bus station. 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.).
- 2.6 During the medieval period the course of the River Twyver is believed to have run along the line of Market Parade and Station Road and consequently evidence of it may survive within the current site. From the third quarter of the 13th century the area to the south of Market Parade is, believed to have been the location of Whitefriars Priory. Indeed, walls, medieval glazed tiles and a burial, all thought to represent the associated chapel, have been recorded in the area of Market Parade, and it is possible that further deposits associated with the religious institution survive in the area of Grosvenor House, Bentinck House, and the current bus station (ibid.). The full extent of the Whitefriars Precinct has not yet been determined.
- 2.7 Following its dissolution in 1538, the majority of the Whitefriars complex was demolished in 1567, with the possible exception of the chapel and/or tithe barn. In 1643, during the Civil War, Gloucester was besieged and its defences strengthened by the reconsolidation of the Roman and medieval defences. New bastion lines were also constructed, with internal trenches and outworks. Historic mapping suggests these defences ran through, or adjacent to, the current site and previous archaeological investigations have recorded evidence for a ditch thought to be associated with these defences to the north of the site. Whitefriars barn may also have been incorporated into the defences prior to its demolition in 1657 (ibid.).
- 2.8 Historic mapping dated to the 18th century indicates that, notwithstanding the buildings fronting Northgate Street, there was little settlement in the area with the current site being characterised by open space. However, it must be noted that during the period of the Civil War that large areas of Gloucester's suburbs were deliberately razed in an attempt to prevent the attacking force using these buildings as cover (ibid.).
- 2.9 Archaeological evaluations were undertaken within the site and the immediate vicinity in 2014 and 2016, the latter also included the monitoring of three Site Investigation (SI) boreholes (CA 2014 and CA 2016 respectively).

2014 evaluation

- 2.10 A preceding archaeological evaluation that included two trenches immediately to the north of Grosvenor House was undertaken in 2014 (CA 2014). The two trenches (Trenches D and E; see Fig. 2 of this report) identified a stone layer, interpreted as a demolition deposit, dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. It was overlain by a reworked cultivation soil, probably of medieval date, which was in turn overlain by alluvial deposits. A surface associated with the post-medieval/modern cattle market was also identified (*ibid.*).

2016 evaluation and watching brief

- 2.11 Three evaluation trenches and a subsequent watching brief maintained during SI boreholes were undertaken within the current site in compliance with conditions **3** and **4** of the preceding planning permission (GCC reference 15/01142/FUL; see CA 2016). Further evidence for the Roman demolition layer that had previously been identified in 2014 was identified in all three trenches and within one of the boreholes (BH 1: see Fig. 2 for locations and extent). It was overlain by a consistent sequence of medieval, post-medieval and modern buried soils and alluvial deposits. Eleven gullies dating to the Early post-medieval period were identified, 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 surfacing associated with the mid 19th-century cattle market was recorded (*ibid.*).
- 2.12 Extrapolation between the three trenches and the boreholes indicated that the top of identified medieval deposits was recorded between 13.36m and 13.49m AOD. In addition, the top of the Roman deposits (notably the stone demolition layer), was recorded between 12.94m and 13.07m AOD, with the natural substrate between 12.41m and 12.72m AOD (*ibid.*).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological works were:
- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks;

- at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 In line with the Brief (GCC 2017) and the approved WSI (CA 2017) all groundworks likely to impact archaeological remains were monitored (see Fig. 2 for locations and extent). An archaeologist was present during the following intrusive groundworks:

- Trench 1: the excavation of a new sewer trench adjacent to Station Road measuring 35m in length and 1.8m in width
- Trench 2: the excavation for an interceptor tank measuring 11m by 4m
- Trench 3: ground reduction for attenuation tanks measuring 43m by 12m
- Trench 4: the excavation of foul drainage within the western limits of the site measuring 28m in length and 1.8m in width

4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.3 The archive and artefacts from the archaeological recording 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 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix G, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-11)

5.1 The natural substrate was identified solely in Trenches 1 and 2, with the groundworks for Trenches 3 and 4 being founded much shallower. Throughout Trench 3 the groundworks for the attenuation tanks were restricted to a depth of 13.64m AOD (1.83m below the existing ground level (bpgl)) solely revealing post-medieval and modern deposits throughout (see Fig. 11 photograph). Consequently this trench is not discussed further.

Trench 1: sewer diversion

- 5.2 Natural geological substrate 1026, consisting of loose orange-yellow sand overlying blue clays, was identified at approximately 2.6m below present ground level (bpgl) at 12.6m AOD. It was sealed by relic subsoils 1025 and 1049. The subsoils had no physical relationship with each other within the current works but are likely to be broadly contemporary through association. An environmental sample recovered from subsoil 1049 revealed a small charred assemblage of indeterminate grain fragments and seeds of docks (*Rumex* sp.) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) suggestive of dispersed settlement waste material. Subsoil 1025 was cut by palaeochannel 1028 whilst subsoil 1049 was cut by pit 1048 and foundation trenches 1062 and 1064.

Pre-Roman/Early Roman

- 5.3 Palaeochannel 1028, revealed at 12.7m AOD within the northern limit of the trench, was aligned broadly north-west/south-east with moderate sides and measured at least 2.5m in length, 4m in width and 0.8m in depth (the full width and depth was not revealed during the current works). It contained at least two silty fills, 1014 and 1027, which remained artefactually undated and was sealed by metallated surface 1013.

Roman

- 5.4 Metallated surface 1013 (12.55m AOD), from which a fragment of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) and an iron fragment were retrieved, measured approximately 0.11m thick. It was cut by construction trenches 1015 and 1072 for wall footings 1016 and 1032 respectively. Wall footing 1016 was aligned north-west/south-east, measured at least 1.45m in length, 0.96m in width, survived to a depth of 0.7m and was constructed of irregularly packed limestone rubble (see Fig. 8, photograph). Its associated construction trench 1015 was backfilled by fills 1020 and 1021 from which no artefactual material was retrieved. Wall footing 1032 was only partially exposed in plan, being sited largely beyond the eastern limit of the trench. It was aligned broadly north-west/south-east, measured at least 2m in length, 0.15m in width, survived to a depth of 0.4m and was similarly constructed of irregularly packed limestone rubble. Footings 1016 and 1032 were both sealed by undated, but presumed Roman, gravel surface 1019.
- 5.5 Close to the south-eastern limit of Trench 1 construction cut 1062 for wall footing 1063 was aligned north-west/south-east with steep sides and an irregular base. It

measured at least 3m in length, 0.81m in width, and 0.65m in depth. Footing 1063 was constructed of irregularly packed limestone rubble (see Fig. 8, photograph). Construction cut 1064 measured at least 1m in length, 0.88m in width, 0.62m in length and contained wall footing 1065 that was aligned perpendicular to, and abutted the north-west face of, wall footing 1063. It was similarly constructed of irregularly packed limestone rubble. Both walls were sealed by surface 1044, comprising mortar and limestone rubble (see section 5.7 below).

- 5.6 Pit 1048 was partially exposed in the centre of the trench. It measured at least 0.9m in diameter, 0.35m in depth and contained silty fills 1045, 1046 and 1047, with animal bone being recovered from primary fill 1047. It too was sealed by mortar and limestone rubble surface 1044

Late Roman/ post-Roman

- 5.7 Mortar and limestone rubble surface 1044 (12.75m AOD) was identified throughout the central and southern extent of the trench (Figs 3 and 8 photograph). It measured approximately 0.14m in thickness, contained two sherds of 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery, and being principally derived from demolition material is comparable with deposits 617, 711 and 840 observed during the preceding evaluation (CA 2016). No stratigraphic relationship was observed between deposit 1011 and surface 1044 but both were subsequently cut by medieval pit 1039.
- 5.8 Compacted gravel surface 1019 (12.9m AOD) was identified within the northern extent of the trench and measured 0.16m thick (Figs 3 and 4). It was overlain by silt deposit 1011, measuring approximately 0.3m thick, from which Roman pottery and post-medieval ceramic tile was recovered (the latter may be intrusive). Deposit 1011 was cut by medieval ditch 1018.

Medieval

- 5.9 Ditch 1018 was aligned north-east/south-west with moderate sides and a concave base. It measured at least 2.5m in length, 0.8m in width, 0.55m in depth and contained artefactually undated silty clay fill 1017.
- 5.10 Pit 1039, partially exposed in plan within the central area of the trench, had moderate sides and a concave base. It measured at least 1.6m in diameter, 0.6m in depth and contained sandy clay-silt fill 1038. Later medieval pottery and CBM, as well as residual Roman finds, were recovered (Fig. 6; section FF and photograph). It

was cut by pit 1034 that was also only partially exposed in plan with moderate upper sides and undercut lower sides leading to a concave base. It measured at least 1.8m in diameter, 0.95 in depth and contained three fills; primary sandy silt fill, 1040, that was overlain by 'cess-like' fill 1037, that was in turn sealed by domestic waste dump 1033, all of which contained 14th to 16th-century pottery (Fig. 6; sections EE and FF and photographs). Environmental samples recovered from fills 1033 and 1037 contained evidence of waterlogging and small to moderate quantities of charred material. The charred remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain and rachis fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). The charred assemblages may be reflective of dispersed settlement waste material.

- 5.11 Pit 1036 was partially exposed in plan with vertical upper sides, undercut lower sides and a flat base. It measured at least 1.65m in diameter, 0.92m in depth and contained dark silty fills 1035 and 1041. Mid 12th to 15th-century pottery and animal bone was recovered from lower fill 1041, with 14th to 16th-century ceramics, animal bone, knife blade (Ra. 3), worked wood (Ra. 4) and leather (Ra. 5) being recovered from upper fill 1035. The leather, suggestive of cobbling waste, is reported upon in sections 7.8 to 7.11 inclusive below and Appendix D of this report. An environmental sample recovered from fill 1041 further identified fragments of animal skin/leather. In addition, the recovered ecofacts appear to be indicative of an area of damp rough grassland around the pits.
- 5.12 Pit/ditch 1043 cut earlier Roman pit 1048 and had moderate upper sides and steep lower sides, although its base was not observed as it lay below the formation level for the new sewer. It measured at least 2.4m in length, 0.3m in width, 0.38m in depth and contained silty clay 1042 from which solely animal bone was recovered. It was in turn cut by pit 1051 that was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It measured approximately 0.9m in length, 0.45m in width, 0.35m in depth and contained sandy silt 1050 from which a sherd of medieval pottery, medieval/Early post-medieval CBM and animal bone were recovered.
- 5.13 Pit 1056 was exposed close to the south-eastern limit of Trench 1 cutting Roman walls 1063 and 1065. It had steep upper sides, moderate lower sides, a concave base and measured at least 2.5m in diameter and 0.58m in depth (Fig. 7; section GG and photograph). It contained five fills (1057 to 1061 inclusive) with mid 12th to 15th-century pottery and animal bone being recovered from fill 1058.

Post-medieval

- 5.14 The foregoing medieval features were all sealed by cultivation soil 1024 which measured approximately 1m in thickness but remained artefactually sterile. Pit 1023 cut through deposit 1024 measured at least 2.3m in diameter, 1.3m in depth and contained clay silt 1022 which remained undated.
- 5.15 Construction cut 1055, revealed cutting cultivation soil 1024, was aligned north-east/south-west with steep sides and flat base. It measured at least 1.3m in length, 0.7m in width, 0.42m in depth and contained culvert 1054 formed of limestone blocks with associated capping stones (see Fig. 4; section CC). Construction cut 1055 was backfilled by silty clay 1053 from which a fragment of residual Roman CBM was retrieved.
- 5.16 Pit 1023 and construction cut 1055 was sealed by alluvial deposit 1009 from which residual Roman and medieval pottery and CBM were recovered. This was in turn cut by large ditch/palaeochannel 1010, brick culvert 1068, wall 1029 and a modern service trench.
- 5.17 Ditch/palaeochannel 1010, revealed at the northern limit of the trench, was aligned broadly east/west with moderate sides. Its base was not observed, laying beyond the limit of excavation. It measured at least 6.5m in width, 2.1m in depth and contained at least three fills (1004 to 1006 inclusive) with a, presumably residual, sherd of medieval/post-medieval CBM being recovered from fill 1005. It was sealed by layer 1003 which, in turn, was cut by construction cut 1031.

Late post-medieval/Early modern

- 5.18 Construction cut 1031 was aligned north-west/south-east, with a perpendicular alignment extending from its south-western face. It contained concrete foundation 1072 onto which red-brick wall 1029 bonded with a concrete mortar was founded.
- 5.19 Construction cut 1067 was broadly aligned north-west/south east with vertical sides and flat base. It measured at least 1.4m in length, 1.0m in width, 1.4m in depth and contained brick built culvert 1068. It was backfilled by 1069.
- 5.20 The foregoing deposits were sealed by modern consolidation layer 1002 overlain by tarmac surface 1001.

Trench 2: interceptor tank (Figs 2 and 9 to 11)

- 5.21 Natural geological substrate 2013, consisting of loose orange-yellow sand overlying blue clay, was identified at approximately 3m bpgl (12.5m AOD). It was overlain by deposit 2046, consisting of dark grey-brown silt-clay containing large unworked stones, a large quantity of 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery and animal bone. It was sealed by silting deposits 2011/2041/2042/2043 that comprised blue/orange-grey silt-clay and although typically sterile, deposit 2042 contained three sherds of 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery as well as CBM.
- 5.22 A corner of a probable stone building, defined by north-west/south-east aligned wall 2007 and perpendicular return 2008, was identified cutting deposit 2011/2041/2042/2043. The total length of the wall measured in excess of 13m, was typically 0.6m in width and survived to a height of 0.4m, with two courses of roughly dressed limestone present founded upon pitched rubble footing 2047 (see Figs 9 and 10). The associated foundation trench, 2014, was vertically sided with a flat base. A small quantity of yellow mortar was observed bonding the rubble core of the wall but was not present between the coursed facing stones. No artefactual material was recovered from within the wall or its rubble core, but two sherds of broadly dated Roman pottery and CBM were recovered from rubble footing 2015/2040.
- 5.23 Abutting, and perpendicular to, the south-eastern elevation of the wall was rectangular structure 2028 (see Fig. 9 for location and extent and Fig. 10). It was founded in shallow, flat cut 2044, measuring at least 1.22m in length (before extending beyond the south-eastern baulk), 1.2m in width and 0.3m in depth. Fragments of limestone were revealed lining the base and along the north-eastern and south-western side that were in turn sealed by deposit 2045 comprising lime mortar and heat affect clays from which five fragments of Roman CBM were recovered. The function of this structure remains undetermined although it may represent a hearth or other internal structural element within the building.
- 5.24 Subsequent to the building's construction, levelling or surfacing 2010/2035 was established to the presumed exterior with surface 2037 within the interior. These deposits were up to 0.4m in thickness, comprised compacted clay-silt, mortar with late 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM being recovered from deposit 2035. These possible surfaces were cut by three separate features.

- 5.25 To the north-west, and presumed exterior of the wall, sub-circular pit, 2032 was partially exposed. It was at least 1.3m in diameter, 0.3m in depth and contained silt-clay fill 2033. To the north-east of this pit was north-east/south-west aligned gully 2038. It was at least 2m in length, 0.3m in width, 0.25m in depth and contained silt-clay fill 2039 from which 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM were recovered.
- 5.26 To the east of the wall, and presumably within the building footprint, large ovoid pit 2030 was exposed. It was over 1.2m in diameter, 0.4m in depth and contained silty-clay fill 2031. The latter contained a large quantity of mid 3rd to 4th-century pottery, but was notable for the recovery of 88 fragments (2326g) of cattle bone, almost all of which were identified as lower limb bone shafts suggestive of primary butchery waste (see Section 7 & Appendix C below). The pit was sealed by limestone fragments within silty clay matrix 2036, up to 0.25m in thickness, from which pottery and CBM broadly dated to the Roman period was recovered. This layer had partially sunk into pit 2030 and is interpreted as either a stabilisation layer or possibly a remnant later surface.
- 5.27 The building and subsequent pits and gully were sealed by demolition layer 2006, consisting of building rubble within a silty clay matrix up to 0.2m in thickness. Roman pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th-century was recovered from this deposit as was Roman CBM and a residual sherd of later prehistoric pottery. It was in turn sealed by an accumulation of silty-clay, 2009, that also contained 2nd to 4th-century Roman pottery, CBM and a fragment of stone roof tile (see Fig. 10; photograph).

Medieval and late medieval/Early post-medieval

- 5.28 The foregoing Roman deposits were subsequently overlain by yellow-brown silty clay 2005 from which 14th to 16th-century pottery was recovered (Fig. 10 photographs). Deposit 2005 is analogous with deposits 611/709/809 identified during the preceding evaluation and is similarly interpreted as representing accumulations of silt deposits derived from inundation events from the nearby River Twyver and the Fullbrook (CA 2016).
- 5.29 Six late medieval/Early post-medieval features were identified cutting deposit 2005. Four gullies, 2016, 2018, 2020 and 2026 comparable to those previously revealed during the preceding evaluation, were partially exposed. They ranged between 0.7m and 1.75m in length and between 0.2m and 0.35m in depth. All had U-shaped sides,

a flat base and were aligned northeast-southwest. Later medieval/Early post-medieval pottery, as well as residual Roman finds, was recovered from fills 2019 and 2021 within gullies 2018 and 2020 respectively.

- 5.30 To the west of gully 2020 an oval pit, 2022, was identified. It was north/south aligned, 1m in length, 0.47m in width, and 0.26m in depth. It contained silty-clay fill 2023 from which two sherds of pottery dating to the 14th to 16th century, as well as animal bone, were recovered. Pit 2024 was partially exposed on the western edge of the groundworks. It appeared circular in plan with a shallow U-shaped profile, measured at least 1m in diameter, 0.12m in depth and contained undated silty-clay fill 2025.

Late post-medieval/Early modern

- 5.31 Successive layers of compacted yellow clay, rubble hardstanding, a brick culvert as well as tarmac and concrete surfacing, all associated with the former cattle market that occupied the site from the mid 19th century until the 1950s, sealed deposit 2005 and the Early post-medieval features.

Trench 4: Foul drainage (Figs 2 and 11)

- 5.32 The earliest deposits encountered were small 'islands' of yellow-brown silty clay 4009 identified in the central and northern extent of the drainage run. Deposit 4009 is analogous with deposit 2005 in Trench 2 and deposits 611/709/809 identified during the preceding evaluation (CA 2016). Throughout the remainder of the observed drainage run extensive evidence for modern truncation associated with modern services and foundations for the former cattle market and Bentinck House/Grosvenor House penetrated below the depth of the observed groundworks.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand recovered from 32 deposits (pit, culvert, gully, and palaeochannel fills, surfaces, layers, alluvium) and also from the bulk soil sampling of six deposits. The recovered material dates to the Late prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included form/rim morphology and a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the online Gloucester pottery type

series where possible (<http://glospot.potsherd.net/docs/intro>). Where applicable, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 6.2 A residual, abraded, unfeatured bodysherd (3g) in a handmade quartz-tempered fabric (QZ) was recorded from Roman demolition layer 2006 in Trench 2. In the absence of form and/or decoration, it is broadly dated to the Late prehistoric period (Late Bronze Age to Iron Age) on the basis of fabric and firing characteristics.

Roman

- 6.3 The Roman assemblage totals 146 sherds (4844g). Thirteen sherds (9% by sherd count) are from Trench 1, where they were predominantly residual in deposits dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods. The remainder, all from from Trench 2, is mostly in a moderate or good condition and the average sherd weight is high (35g), suggesting that much of this material was recovered stratified. Carbonised (burnt food) residues were noted on two sherds, internal 'limey' residues on seven sherds and 'sooting' on two.
- 6.4 The greater part of the assemblage comprises coarsewares of relatively local manufacture that can only be broadly attributed throughout the Roman period, including Severn Valley ware (TF11b), greyware and oxidised fabrics (both TF20). Included amongst the Severn Valley ware, from dump deposit 2046, is a tankard with slightly flaring sides of 2nd to 3rd century date (Webster 1976, 30–1). Other more narrowly dateable coarsewares include a local, micaceous oxidised fabric (TF11a, late 1st to mid 2nd centuries) and micaceous greyware (TF5, late 2nd to 4th centuries). The most common regional import (25 sherds) is Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware (TF4) which dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside the manufacturing zone (Davies *et al.* 1994). Dump deposit 2046 also produced rimsherds from a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 20 plain rim dish, of late 2nd to 4th century date, and a jar with an everted rim (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 232–3).
- 6.5 The Oxford potteries were represented by a base sherd from a mortarium in Oxford Whiteware (TF9a) and a rimsherd from a (Young) Type C47 bowl in Oxford Red-slipped ware (TF12a), both from fill 2031 of pit 2030. The latter ware type was produced from the mid 3rd to 4th centuries (Young 1977, 123–4). A relatively high

proportion (21% by sherd count) of the Roman assemblage consists of continental imports – Baetican amphora (TF10a) from southern Spain and samian from each of the three Gaulish production centres (TF8a, b and c). Samian representation is high, but within the expected range for larger urban assemblages. Central Gaulish samian (TF8b), which was imported during the 2nd century AD (Webster 1996, 2–3) is most common and includes Drag. 33 cups from an unstratified context and residually within fill 2019 of gully 2018. Almost half of a Drag. 31 bowl, recovered from possible surface 2035, features the maker's stamp "MATETUNI". This is thought to represent the potter Matetunus, who was manufacturing in Lezoux c. AD 155-190 (<https://www1.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm>). A bodysherd from dump deposit 2046 features a mould maker's mark reading "CIS". A rimsherd from a Drag. 36 dish in east Gaulish samian (TF8c) was recorded from layer 2009.

Medieval

- 6.6 Medieval pottery totals 21 sherds (371g), all but three of which were retrieved from Trench 1. Condition, in terms of surface preservation and edge abrasion, was recorded as good in most cases. The average sherd weight of 18g is on the high side and indicates that the medieval group is not well broken up. Two sherds retain a carbonised (burnt food) residue and two are externally 'sooted'. Of local manufacture, during the 11th to 13th centuries, are three sherds of Oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41). Most of the represented ware types, however, are from neighbouring counties, including two sherds of Worcester glazed jug fabric (TF90) dating to the 12th to 13th centuries, one sherd of Malvern Chase unglazed ware (TF40) of 12th to 14th century date and seven sherds of Minety ware (TF44), from north Wiltshire (mid 12th to 15th centuries). A Minety ware handle from a skillet, featuring stabbed decoration, was recorded from fill 1035 of pit 1036. From further south are three sherds of Ham Green coarse ware (TF42) from the Bristol area, of mid 12th to mid 13th century date, and two sherds of Lacock/Nash Hill ware (TF50), which was produced in Wiltshire from the late 13th to 16th centuries. One continental import was present: a sherd in a North French white ware fabric (TF50), of mid 12th to late 13th century date.

Late medieval/post-medieval

- 6.7 Two ware types dating to the 14th to 16th centuries were represented by 17 sherds (362g). Tudor Green (TF65b), from the Hampshire/Surrey border, includes a rimsherd from a lobed cup from fill 1035 of pit 1036. Identifiable in Malvern Chase glazed ware (TF52) are jugs from fills 1037 and 1040 of pit 1034. Also from pit fill

1040 is a foot, possibly from a skillet or a bunghole jar. This pottery is in moderate to good condition.

Ceramic building material

- 6.8 Roman ceramic building material totals 157 fragments (12938g). The most commonly identifiable type is tegula (flanged roof tile) and the residual example from fill 1038 of pit 1039 features a cutaway. Fragments of imbrices (curved roof tile) and brick were also noted. A total of 25 fragments (1658g) is of medieval/post-medieval date, including brick (measuring 2¼" in height) from fill 1005 of ditch/palaeochannel 1010 and ridge tile (glazed roof tile) from pits 1034 (fill 1037) and 1036 (fill 1035). Much of the Roman ceramic building material has suffered substantial abrasion and most of the medieval/post-medieval material is in a moderately abraded condition.

Other finds

- 6.9 Worked stone totals six items/fragments (4289g), all but one of which represent roofing material. A tessera was retrieved from fill 2031 of pit 2030.
- 6.10 A total of 35 iron objects (682g), 31 of which are nails, was recovered from ten deposits. Three fragmentary knife blades were recovered – two (including Ra. 3) from later medieval/Early post-medieval dated fill 1035 of pit 1036 and one from Roman dated make-up layer 2041. A fragmentary object from surface 1013 has a rectangular cross-section and a 90° bend close to its lower, tapering end. It may represent a large, bent nail but this is uncertain.
- 6.11 A bent, fragmentary strip of lead (Ra. 1, 10g), from late Roman fill 2031 within pit 2030 is of uncertain date and function.
- 6.12 Fill 1037 of pit 1034 produced a worked bone object (44g) made from the proximal portion of a cow metatarsal (A. Clarke, pers. comm.). It had been removed by sawing, a hole was drilled through the centre and eight facets had been carved around the outer surface. It is not certain if the item is complete or what function it was intended for.
- 6.13 Three fragments of glass (16g) were retrieved – all of Roman date. These comprise a green coloured vessel fragment from possible surface 2035 and blue/green window fragments from possible surface 2035 and dump deposit 2046.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone totalling 392 fragments (6823g) was recovered from 23 deposits dating from the Roman to the medieval period. The material was fragmentary, displaying both modern and historical damage however it was well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*) and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*).

Roman

- 7.2 A total of 201 fragments (4375g) were recovered from 11 deposits. The remains of cattle dominate with 107 (3548g) fragments identified, the majority of which were from fill within pit 2030 in Trench 2. This feature revealed 88 fragments (2326g) of cattle bone, almost all of which were identified as lower limb bone shafts i.e. the radius, ulna, tibia and the metapodials. The bones displayed rough chop marks and impact damage. They were highly fragmented and most of the long bone shafts had been split open lengthways, suggesting an origin in primary butchery where a carcass is prepared following slaughter. The waste from this process, the meat-poor lower limb bones, are then processed further and split open to gain access to the protein-rich marrow. It was not possible to estimate a slaughter age due to the lack of the relevant skeletal elements, i.e. the mandible or the epiphyseal ends of the long bones. However those fragments that were recovered, clearly originated from mature animals. The combination of these factors is indicative of the intensive, cleaver-based butchery practices employed in this period, especially in an urban setting.
- 7.3 A limited amount of sheep/goat and pig remains were also recovered, but with only five and three fragments respectively, no inference can be gained beyond species identification.

Medieval

- 7.4 The medieval activity on site produced 189 fragments (2430g) recovered from 10 deposits. Thirty fragments (1400g) of cattle were identified. The bones originated mainly from those meat-poor skeletal areas such as the skull and bones of the lower limbs. Only the occasional meat-rich bone was present such as a partial pelvis from deposit 1041, a fill of pit 1036. In addition the unidentifiable, but cattle size fragments recovered were meat-rich ribs. Heavy chop marks were common, as were fracture



patterns commonly seen in the waste from primary and secondary butchery, i.e. the dressing of a carcass after slaughter and its subsequent separation into separate cuts of meat.

- 7.5 Sheep/goat was the most common species with 80 bones (1499g) recovered from the fill of pits 1034, 1036 and 1056. As with the cattle bone, occasional meat-rich fragments were present but by far the most common skeletal elements recovered were fragments of the skull, mandible and metapodial bones, such as the 16 partial mandibles and eight metatarsals recovered from fill 1033 within 1034. Chop marks and impact damage are common throughout the sheep/goat assemblage which, when combined with the presence of meat-rich and meat-poor bone, could suggest the waste from primary and secondary butchery. However, the frequency of skulls, mandibles and metapodials within the assemblage makes an origin in the waste from slaughter, skinning and hide preparation much more likely.
- 7.6 Pig was the least abundant of the three major domestic species with only four fragments, a partial pelvis and second phalange from pit 1034, a scapula fragment from pit 1036 and a molar from gully 2018. No evidence of butchery practice in the form of cut or chop marks was present, but this species was commonly exploited in this period so its presence is to be expected.
- 7.7 A limited amount of bird bone was also recovered. Six fragments of domestic fowl wing and leg bones came from fills 1035 and 1058 of pits 1036 and 1056 respectively. As with the pig remains, the presence of this species is to be expected in this period but it was recovered in numbers too low to provide any interpretative information. Of note among the bird bone are 17 (31g) bones from fill 1037 within pit 1034. Comprising the skull, sternum, coracoid and several leg and wing bones, they have been identified as a large corvid species, possibly a raven (*Corvus corax*) and its inclusion points to the deliberate disposal of a whole bird.

Plant Macrofossils

- 7.8 A series of four environmental samples (26 litres of soil) were processed from a possible Roman buried soil 1049 and also medieval pits 1034 and 1036 with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site as well as an indication of the local environment. One of these samples was processed by standard flotation procedures (250 micron flot, 500 micron residue) and three by wet sieving (250 micron mesh size) (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.9 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix C (Table 2 for charred material and Table 3 for waterlogged material) following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

7.10 The flots were of varying size with differing levels of waterlogged and charred material.

Later prehistoric/Early Roman

7.11 A small charred assemblage was recovered from possible buried soil 1049. This included indeterminate grain fragments and seeds of docks (*Rumex* sp.) and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.). This is likely to be dispersed settlement waste material.

Medieval

7.12 Fills 1033 (sample 2) and 1037 (sample 4) of pit 1034 and fill 1041 (sample 5) within pit 1036 contained evidence of waterlogging and small to moderate quantities of charred material. The charred remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain and rachis fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stone fragments and charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. The charred assemblages may be reflective of dispersed settlement waste material.

7.13 The waterlogged remains included seeds of species indicative of a number of different environments in the wider area such as wet grassland/marshy edge as favoured by species such as sedge (*Carex* sp.), club-rush (*Isolepis* sp.) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.), of waste/rough ground indicated by species such as dead nettles (*Lamium* sp.), common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), docks (*Rumex* sp.) and thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), of heathland type areas such as heather type (*Erica/Calluna* sp.), and of scrub/hedgerow/woodland edge shown by the presence of species such as crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

7.14 There were also fragments of mussel and egg shell noted within pit 1034 together with possible fragments of animal skin/leather within pit 1036.

7.15 These assemblages appear to be indicative of an area of damp rough grassland around the pits. There is no indication of any large scale crop processing activities



taking place in this area of the site, rather it may have been used for activities such as processing material for leather working. This was a process which often took place on the outskirts of the settlement during this period.

The Leather by Quita Mould

- 7.16 The remains of at least five shoes of turnshoe construction of medieval date were recovered from three fills (1033, 1037, 1040) within pit 1034, with most coming from fill 1033. Two near complete shoes were present (1 and 2) in fill 1033, the rest comprised broken shoe parts including sole repair patches, known as clumps (see Appendix D for the full report of the identified leather and Appendix E that details the conservation of the leather artefacts and includes pre- and post-conservation photographs).
- 7.17 Most of the shoe parts were of adult sizes but a turnshoe sole to fit a small child (3) was also present. The nature of the recovered shoe parts, and the occurrence of secondary cutting on some (1, 6, 7.2), suggests that the leather is not the result of domestic rubbish disposal but is cobbling waste, thrown away by a shoe repairer possibly working nearby. All the shoes had oval toes. One shoe (1) had a concave throat and probably fastened over the instep with a strap and small buckle, the other (2) was a side-lacing ankle boot, both were of calfskin. The sole of the shoe (1) was not heavily worn, yet clumps (repair patches) had been added to the tread and seat area suggesting that they had been part of the original manufacture and not a later repair. The ankle boot (2) had an additional piece of leather inserted inside the shoe above the tread area of the sole, presumably to act as a repair to cover a hole, rather than the more usual external patch.
- 7.18 The two well-preserved shoes (1 and 2) date to the later medieval period, but are difficult to date closely. Side-lacing ankle boots were popular from the 13th through to the middle of the 15th century (Goubitz 2001, 175). This example (2) appears to be of Sedgeford-Jn style, which is dated to the 14th century (Volken 2014, 105 figure 206, 350 cat no 21.10). Shoe (1) appears to be of a strap and buckle fastening style common in the 14th through to the middle 16th centuries (Goubitz 2001, 173); the oval toe and use of additional layers to the turnshoe sole may suggest it dates to the later 15th century, possibly a Troyes-DD style (Volken 2014, 171 figure 239, 295 cat n. 12.28).

- 7.19 A fragment of worn bovine leather (10), probably broken from a shoe upper, and a repair patch (9) of cattle hide were found in fill (1035) of pit 1036; neither could be independently dated. The repair patch (9) has the appearance of a clump used to repair the seat of a shoe sole, however, the nature of the wear present was inconsistent with a sole repair and it may be that the patch had been used to repair a different item.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring of the sewer diversion (Trench 1) and the subsequent works during the initial bus station construction (Trenches 2 to 4 inclusive) has provided evidence for extra-mural activities for both the Roman and medieval town. However, no activities that can be directly attributed to Whitefriars or the postulated Civil War defences were identified during the current works.

Pre-Roman/Early Roman

- 8.2 Palaeochannel 1028 was the earliest feature identified, cutting relict subsoil deposit 1025. Although no datable material was recovered from its associated fills, the palaeochannel can broadly be dated to the later prehistoric/Early Roman period through its stratigraphic relationship with the identified Roman deposits. It possibly represents an early alignment of the River Twyver or an associated watercourse.

Roman

- 8.3 Metalled surface 1013 pre-dated the construction of wall footings 1016 and 1032 at the north-western extent of Trench 1. Two further wall footings, 1063 and 1065, were revealed cutting subsoil 1049 at the south-eastern limit of that trench. It is noteworthy that wall 2007/2008 identified in Trench 2 continues the alignment of wall 1065 for a further 30m to the northeast, although it remains undetermined whether they represent the same wall or merely share a common axis. Certainly all of the identified walls were revealed on broadly similar or perpendicular, north-west/south-east alignments suggesting a degree of suburban planning.
- 8.4 The surfaces and walls within Trench 1 remained artefactually undated but are likely to be broadly contemporary through association. No evidence for associated superstructures was identified in this trench, rather the wall footings were immediately sealed by surfaces 1019 and 1044 from which 2nd to 4th-century

pottery was recovered. Such evidence suggests that the walls in Trench 1 were deliberately robbed to their foundation level and then superseded by the formation of hardstanding. By contrast, walls 2007/2008 in Trench 2 survived to at least two courses and no evidence for their subsequent replacement by hardstanding was noted (or survived). The small quantity of pottery recovered from the footings for walls 2007/2008 can only be broadly dated to the Roman period, although that recovered from the associated surfacing, both within and exterior to the building, contained 2nd to 4th-century artefacts. However, the broad date range for this recovered pottery, or indeed for the subsequent hardstanding in Trench 1, does not preclude the structures identified in Trenches 1 and 2 being at least broadly contemporary. Indeed, the demolition debris immediately sealing the walls in Trench 2 was also broadly dated to the 2nd to 4th century.

- 8.5 It is noteworthy that comparable sequences to those identified in Trench 1 (and Trench 2 if it is accepted that all of the identified structures are broadly contemporary) have been previously identified during archaeological works at the site of the former Prince Albert Public House, Station Road (approximately 20m to the south-east), where a north-west/south-east aligned limestone wall was identified sealed by successive metalling, the latter containing 3rd-century pottery (Garrod & Heighway 1984, 45). In addition, Roman buildings and subsequent levelling were also identified at the former Norris' Garage, Market Parade (approximately 60m to the north-west), where the demolition of a Roman building was interpreted as possibly being associated with the clearance of an area around the town defences in the early 2nd century (Garrod & Heighway 1984, 19). Excavations at 16-18 Clarence Street (approximately 100m to the south-west of the current site) identified a spread of crushed limestone interpreted as a metalled surface or the make up for one. A building was also identified with no definitive floors but a coin of Didius Julians (A.D. 193) was recovered associated with the structure (Hurst 1974, 28).
- 8.6 The similarities between all of these sites, if they are assumed to be broadly contemporary, suggests a significant area of the north-eastern of the suburbs of Roman Gloucester was razed in the 2nd or 3rd century and possibly remained undeveloped, apart from the creation of areas of hardstanding, until the post-Roman period. It remains undetermined whether such activity reflects the suspected contraction of the suburb in the mid/late Roman period, or whether it is representative of deliberate, civic remodelling possibly associated with the redesign and rebuilding of the nearby Roman town defences.

8.7 In addition to the Roman walls and surfacing, little other activity was noted during the current works excepting a small number of pits. Pit 1048 in Trench 1 was sealed by the subsequent hardstanding, with pits 2024, 2030, 2013 and gully 2038 all being sealed by the subsequent demolition debris in Trench 2. Little can be extrapolated from these features beyond noting their presence. The one exception is perhaps pit 2030 located within the footprint of the building in Trench 2, although it remains undetermined whether it is contemporary with or later than the building's use. A total of 88 fragments of cattle bone, almost all of which were lower limb bone shafts, were recovered from the pit suggesting the area was, most probably due to its extra-mural location, being utilised for butchery.

Medieval

8.8 Medieval activity, principally evidence for pitting but also for a possible ditch, was identified throughout Trench 1. From the current evidence it remains undetermined whether this activity is associated with the Whitefriars religious institution or with suburban activity immediately outwith the medieval town.

8.9 Environmental samples recovered from the pit fills suggests their function was primarily for domestic waste and cess and that the area surrounding the pits was one of damp, rough grassland. Both the recovered waste and the implied local habitat are equally applicable to secular extra-mural activity and to activity within the religious precinct. The recovery of the cobbling waste from pit 1034 is noteworthy, particularly given the survival of at least five shoes, two of which were almost complete. The shoes appear to be later medieval in style, most probably 14th to 16th-century in origin. It is tempting to extrapolate that the comparatively large number of juvenile sheep/goat metapodials, suggestive of leather/vellum production, that were recovered from pit fill 1041 in association with 12th to 15th-century pottery, is contemporary with the cobbling activity. The medieval activity in Trench 1 was sealed by a thick cultivation soil, 1024, suggesting this area reverted to agriculture/horticulture in the later medieval/Early post-medieval period.

8.10 Within Trench 2, no medieval activity was identified, rather the Roman deposits were immediately sealed by an accumulation of yellow-brown silty-clay 2005/4009 from which 14th to 16th-century pottery was recovered. The composition and dating for deposits 2005/4009 is analogous with deposits 611/709/809 identified during the preceding evaluation when they were interpreted as being derived from inundation events from the nearby River Twyver and the Fullbrook.

- 8.11 During both the current works and the earlier evaluation the silty clays were cut by a series of gullies and postholes from which 16th to 18th-century artefacts, in addition to residual medieval ceramics, were recovered. Such activity is suggestive of horticultural or agricultural activity that most probably post-dates the dissolution of Whitefriars. It is also noteworthy that this activity contrasts with the broadly contemporary creation of approximately 1m of cultivation soils in Trench 1 perhaps reflecting different activities within (Trench 2) and outwith (Trench 1) the former Whitefriars precinct.

Post-medieval

- 8.12 Ditch/palaeochannel 1010 is stratigraphically assigned to the post-medieval period and, as with the later prehistoric/Early Roman palaeochannel 1018, is interpreted as a possible course of the River Twyver or an associated watercourse.
- 8.13 Evidence for walls, culverts (brick and stone) and surfacing associated with the former cattle market, first depicted on Causton's 1843 Map of Gloucester and demolished in the late 1950's, was identified in all of the observed trenches. This activity was superseded by evidence for the construction of Grosvenor House and the former bus station for which concrete piled foundations as well as service/drainage runs were observed.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniel Sausins, Paolo Guarino, Alistair Barber and Peter Busby, Luke Brannlund, Chris Leonard assisted by Alison Roberts, Nathan Chinchin, Jack Harrison and Sam Bateman. The report was written by Daniel Sausins and Luke Brannlund. The finds reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and the biological evidence by Andy Clarke, Quita Mould and Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero and Aleks Osinska. The archive has been compiled by Daniel Sausins, 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)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		Surface	Concrete			0.15	
1	1001	Layer		Surface	Tarmac			0.1	
1	1002	Layer		Consolidation	Orange-yellow gravels			0.55	
1	1003	Layer		Made-ground	Modern dump with tarmac			0.7	
1	1004	Fill	1010	Palaeo-channel fill	Grey brown silt clay with orange grey mottling			0.25	
1	1005	Fill	1010	Palaeo-channel fill	Orange brown sandy silt clay			0.45	Medieval/post-med
1	1006	Fill	1010	Palaeo-channel fill	Blue grey clay			>1.3	
1	1007	Cut		Service trench	Aligned NW/SE, vertical sides, flat base	>3.0	1.5	>2.0	
1	1008	Fill	1007	Service trench fill	Mixed blue and grey clay with abundant modern brick, concrete and steel	>3.0	1.5	>2.0	
1	1009	Layer		Alluvium	Grey brown silty clay with blue mottling	>4.5	>1.3	0.3	C14-C16
1	1010	Cut		Palaeo-channel	Aligned E/W, moderate sides, not bottomed	>1.3	>6.5	>2.1	
1	1011	Layer		Alluvium?	Dark grey brown silt clay	>8.3	>1.3	0.2	Post-med
1	1012	Layer		Consolidation	Dark grey brown clay silt with abundant stone			0.1	Medieval/post-med
1	1013	Layer		Surface	Light brown yellow sandy gravel	>2.4	1.3	0.11	Roman
1	1014	Fill	1028	Palaeo-channel fill	Yellow sand clay				
1	1015	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NW/SE, vertical sides, flat base	>1.45	0.96	0.7	
1	1016	Structure	1015	Wall footing	Unhewn limestone rubble	>1.45	0.7	0.7	
1	1017	Fill	1018	Ditch fill	Dark grey with blue mottling	>2.5	0.8	0.55	
1	1018	Cut		Ditch	Aligned NE/SW, moderate sides, concave base	>2.5	0.8	0.55	
1	1019	Layer		Surface	Dark brown clay gravel	>1.8	1.4	0.16	
1	1020	Fill	1015	Backfill	Grey blue silt clay	>1.5	0.18	0.7	
1	1021	Fill	1015	Backfill	Olive brown silt clay	>1.5	0.1	0.31	
1	1022	Fill	1023	Pit fill	Dark brown black clay silt	>1.08		1.3	
1	1023	Cut		Pit	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	>1.08		1.3	
1	1024	Layer		Cultivation soil	Dark olive brown silty clay			0.48	
1	1025	Layer		Subsoil	Mid olive-green brown clay silt			0.22	
1	1026	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow-brown sandy gravel overlying blue clay				
1	1027	Fill	1028	Palaeo-channel fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	>1.7	>4.0	>0.8	
1	1028	Cut		Palaeo-channel	Aligned NW/SE, moderate sides, unexcavated base	>1.7	>4.0	>0.8	
1	1029	Structure	1031	Wall	Red brick wall	>5.0	0.8	0.27	
1	1030	Fill	1031	Backfill	Dark brown silt clay	>5.0	0.2	0.27	
1	1031	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>5.0	0.8	0.27	
1	1032	Structure	1072	Wall footing	Irregular limestone rubble	>2.2	>0.15	>0.4	
1	1033	Fill	1034	Pit fill	Dark blue grey clay silt	1.45	>0.7	0.5	C14-C16
1	1034	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steep and undercutting sides, concave base	1.45	>0.75	0.95	
1	1035	Fill	1036	Pit fill	Dark grey clay silt	1.45	0.6	0.45	C14-C16
1	1036	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical and	1.45	0.6	0.92	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					undercut sides, flat base				
1	1037	Fill	1034	Pit fill	Dark brown with dark grey mottling silty loam	1.1	0.7	0.2	C14-C16
1	1038	Fill	1039	Pit fill	Mid blue grey sandy clay silt	2.6	>0.6	0.6	Medieval/post-med
1	1039	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, concave base	2.6	>0.6	0.6	
1	1040	Fill	1034	Pit fill	Mid grey blue sandy silt	1.2	>0.7	0.25	C14-C16
1	1041	Fill	1036	Pit fill	Mid grey clay silt	>0.8	>0.7	0.55	MC12-C15
1	1042	Fill	1043	Pit fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay	>2.4	>0.3	>0.38	
1	1043	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, base not exposed	>2.4	>0.3	>0.38	
1	1044	Layer		Surface	Light to mid orange yellow and pale yellow white crushed limestone, sandstone and mortar			0.35	C2-C4
1	1045	Fill	1048	Upper pit fill	Mid brown-grey with orange and brown mottling silty clay	>0.9	>0.55	0.05	
1	1046	Fill	1048	Secondary pit fill	Mid brown sandy silt clay	>0.54	>0.45	0.12	
1	1047	Fill	1048	Primary pit fill	Light grey yellow silty sand	>0.54	>0.45	0.25	
1	1048	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	>0.9	0.55	0.35	
1	1049	Layer		Subsoil	Mid blue grey silty clay			0.3	
1	1050	Fill	1051	Pit fill	Dark brown sandy silt	0.7	0.45	0.35	Medieval/post-med
1	1051	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.7	0.45	0.35	
1	1052	Fill	1054	Drain fill	Grey silt	>1.4	0.18	0.09	C14-C16
1	1053	Fill	1055	Backfill	Brown silt clay	>1.4	0.68	0.42	Roman
1	1054	Structure	1055	Stone drain	Limestone sides and capping stone	>1.4	0.5	0.14	
1	1055	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NE/SW, vertical sides, flat base	>1.4	0.68	0.42	
1	1056	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steep, concave base		>2.55	0.58	
1	1057	Fill	1056	Upper pit fill	Mid grey silt clay		>1.32	0.19	
1	1058	Fill	1056	Pit fill	Mixed grey black and grey brown clay silt		>1.32	0.34	MC12-C15
1	1059	Fill	1056	Pit fill	Pale grey sandy silt		>0.88	0.14	
1	1060	Fill	1056	Secondary pit fill	Black organic silt		0.71	0.02	
1	1061	Fill	1056	Primary silt	Pale green-grey silt		0.78	0.09	
1	1062	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, irregular base	>3.0	0.81	0.65	
1	1063	Structure	1062	Wall footing	Irregular pieces of unhewn limestone	>3.0	0.81	0.65	
1	1064	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NE/SW, vertical sides, flat base	>1.0	0.88	0.62	
1	1065	Structure	1064	Wall footing	Irregular pieces of unhewn limestone	>1.0	0.88	0.62	
1	1066	Layer		Alluvial deposit	Mid red yellow-brown silt clay			0.19	
1	1067	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, flat base	>1.4	1.01	1.44	
1	1068	Structure	1067	Culvert	Brick built, flat base, arched top	>1.4	0.7	0.65	
1	1069	Fill	1067	Construction cut backfill	Mid brown silt clay	>1.34	1.01	1.44	
1	1070	Layer		Surface	Concrete tiles			0.19	
1	1071	Layer		Bedding for 1070	Yellow sand			0.04	

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	1072	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NW/SE, steep sides, base unknown	>2.2	>0.15	>0.4	
1	1073	Fill	1031	footing	Concrete footing		0.84	0.14	
2	2000	Surface		Modern surface	Concrete			0.28	
2	2001	Layer		Bedding for 2000	Grey stone aggregate			0.3	
2	2002	Layer		Make up layer	Silt and modern building rubble			0.25	
2	2003	Layer		Floor	Cattle market floor			0.28	
2	2004	Layer		Make up layer	Brown silt			0.55	
2	2005	Layer		Post RB accumulation	Light orange-brown clay-silt			0.29	C14-C16
2	2006	Layer		Demolition layer	Dark blue-grey silt-clay with building rubble			0.21	C2-C4
2	2007	Structure		Wall	NE/SW aligned. Roughly faced/ coursed stone blocks with a stone rubble core	3.6	0.6	0.3	
2	2008	Structure		Wall	NE/SW aligned. Roughly faced/ coursed stone blocks with a stone rubble core	6.4	0.6	0.4	
2	2009	Layer		Make-up layer	Dark grey-blue silt-clay	4.1	3.1	0.15	MC2-C4
2	2010	Layer		Possible surface	Mid brown-yellow silt-clay-gravel. Very compact	2.4	0.65	0.1	
2	2011	Layer		Make up layer	Yellow-grey silt			0.29	
2	2012			VOID					
2	2013	Layer		Natural	Blue-grey clay				
2	2014	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW aligned linear and plan with straight sides and rounded base in profile	6.4	0.6	0.4	
2	2015	Fill	2014	Construction cut backfill	Mid grey-brown silt-clay	6.4	0.6	0.4	MC1-C2
2	2016	Cut		Linear cut of gully	NE/SW aligned, linear in plan with straight sides and flat base	0.7	0.35	0.2	
2	2017	Fill	2016	Fill of gully	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	0.7	0.35	0.2	
2	2018	Cut		Gully terminus	NE/SW aligned linear in plan with square end	1.4	0.4	0.23	
2	2019	Fill	2018	Fill of gully	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	1.4	0.4	0.23	C14-C16
2	2020	Cut		Linear cut of gully	NE/SW aligned, linear in plan with straight sides and flat base	1.75	0.35	0.2	
2	2021	Fill	2020	Fill of gully	Dark brown-grey clay-silt	1.75	0.35	0.2	MC12-C15
2	2022	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with shallow U-shaped profile	1	0.45	0.25	
2	2023	Fill	2023	Fill of pit	Dark grey-brown silt clay	1	0.45	0.25	C14-C16
2	2024	Cut		Pit	Sub circular in plan with shallow U-shaped profile	1		0.1	
2	2025	Fill	2024	Fill of pit	Dark grey-brown silt clay	1		0.1	
2	2026	Cut		Gully	NE/SW linear in plan with shallow U-shaped profile	1	0.2	0.05	
2	2027	Fill	2026	Fill of gully	Dark grey-brown silt clay	1	0.2	0.05	
2	2028				VOID				
2	2029				VOID				
2	2030	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan with steep sides and flat base		1.2	0.4	
2	2031	Fill	2031	Fill of pit	Mid grey-brown silt-clay		0.6	0.4	MC3-C4
2	2032	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan with shallow flat based profile		1.3+	0.3	
2	2033	Fill	2032	Fill of pit	Dark brown/ blue-grey silt-clay		1.3+	0.3	
2	2034				VOID				
2	2035	Deposit		Surface	Compacted mid yellow-brown silt-			0.3	LC2-C4

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
					clay with stones and mortar				
2	2036	Deposit		Wall rubble deposit	Dark grey-brown silt-clay with large roughly faced stones			0.25	RB
2	2037	Layer		Make up layer	Mid orange grey silt clay with gravel			0.33	
2	2038	Cut		Gully	NE/SW aligned linear in plan with shallow U-shaped profile	2.4	0.3	0.25	
2	2039	Fill	2038	Fill of gully	Mid grey-brown silt-clay	2.4	0.3	0.25	LC2-C4
2	2040	Fill	2038	Rubble fill of construction cut	Mid grey-brown clay with mudstone rubble			0.4	RB
2	2041	Layer		Make up layer	Mid orange grey silt clay with gravel			0.28	RB
2	2042	Layer		Make up layer	Mid blue-grey silt-clay			0.3	C2-C4
2	2043	Layer		Make up layer	Mid blue-grey silt-clay			0.3	
2	2044	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE aligned linear in plan with shallow flat based profile	1.2	1.2	0.2	
2	2045	Structure	2044	Possible base or foundation	Light orange-brown gravel with clay and large un-shaped stones	1.2	1.2	0.2	RB
2	2046	Deposit		Dump	Light grey-brown silt-clay with large stones	1.4	0.75	0.15	MC2-C4
2	2047	Structure	2014	Footing for wall 2008	NE/SW aligned. Roughly pitched limestone footing for wall 2008	6.4	0.6	0.2	
3	3000	Layer		Modern surface	Concrete			0.28	
3	3001	Layer		Bedding for 3000	Stone aggregate			0.35	
3	3002	Layer		Make up layer	Silt and building rubble			0.45	
3	3003	Layer		Floor	Cattle market floor			0.29	
3	3004	Layer		Make up layer	Brown silt			0.4	
3	3005	Cut		Construction cut	Aligned NE/SW-NW/SE steep sides		0.6	0.95	
3	3006	Fill	3005	Fill of construction cut	Mid brown silt-clay		0.6	0.95	
3	3007	Structure	3005	Culvert	Brick built, flat base, arched top		0.6	0.86	
3	3008	Fill	3007	Silting within culvert	Black-brown silt		0.6	0.14	
4	4000	Surface		Modern surface	Concrete			0.28	
4	4001	Layer		Bedding for 4000	Grey stone			0.2	
4	4002	Layer		Make up layer	Crushed stone and building material			0.1	
4	4003	Layer		Make up layer	Silt and building rubble			0.5	
4	4004	Layer		Make up layer	Mid grey brown silty clay			0.4	
4	4005	Layer		Make up layer	Brown silt			1.1	
4	4006	Layer		Make up layer	Mid orange grey silt clay			0.5	
4	4007	Cut		Modern pit cut	Circular shaped pit with near vertical side. Base not reached	>2.5	>4	2.5	
4	4008	Fill	4007	Fill of modern pit	mid grey brown silty clay with modern bricks, pipes and slate within	>2.5	>4	2.5	
4	4009	Layer		Post RB accumulation	Light orange-brown clay-silt			0.25	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
1005	Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Brick		1	682	Medieval/ post-med
1009	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery Roman ceramic building material Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Worked stone	Severn Valley ware Minety ware Ham Green coarseware Malvern Chase glazed ware Tegula, fragment Flat roof tile, fragments Roofing/flooring	TF11b/SVW OX2 TF44 TF42 TF52	1 1 2 1 2 4 1	14 34 39 8 251 330 246	C14-C16
1011	Roman pottery Roman pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material Worked stone	Severn Valley ware Greyware Fragment Roofing	TF11b/SVW OX2 TF20	1 2 1 1	31 24 36 3547	Post-med
1012	Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Fragment		3	97	Medieval/ post-med
1013	Roman ceramic building material Iron	Fragment Object		13 1	145 33	Roman
1033 <2>	Roman pottery Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery Roman ceramic building material Iron Worked stone	Severn Valley ware Greyware Minety ware Lacock/Nash Hill ware Malvern Chase glazed ware Tudor Green Tile, fragments Nail Roofing	TF11b/SVW OX2 TF20 TF44 TF50 TF52 TF65b	1 1 1 1 4 1 6 2 1	10 19 13 5 85 2 310 13 134	C14-C16
1035 <3>	Roman pottery Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery Roman ceramic building material Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Iron Worked wood	Central Gaulish samian Severn Valley ware Minety ware Lacock/Nash Hill ware Malvern Chase unglazed ware Tudor Green Fragment Ridge tile, flat roof tile, fragments Knife blades (including Ra. 3) Object, Ra. 4	TF8b/LEZ SA TF11b/SVW OX2 TF44 TF50 TF40 TF65b	1 4 2 1 1 2 1 6 2 1	1 28 115 3 17 10 199 201 35 46	C14-C16
1037 <4>	Medieval/post-medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Worked stone Worked bone	Malvern Chase glazed ware Ridge tile, fragment Roofing Object	TF52	1 2 1 1	49 70 283 44	C14-C16
1038 <6>	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Roman ceramic	Severn Valley ware Oolitic limestone-tempered ware Tegula, fragments	TF11b/SVW OX2 TF41	5 1 10	50 7 310	Medieval/ post-med

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
	building material Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Industrial waste	Flat roof tile, fragments		4	181	
				1	97	
1040	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery Roman ceramic building material Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Severn Valley ware Ham Green coarseware Unsourced unglazed ware Malvern Chase glazed ware Tegulae, fragment Flat roof tile	TF11b/SVW OX2 TF42 TF42 TF52	1 1 1 3 3 1	23 6 7 183 42 43	C14-C16
1041 <5>	Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval ceramic building material	Minety ware Worcester glazed jug fabric Ridge tile	TF44 TF90	1 1 1	4 17 31	MC12-C15
1044 <7>	Roman pottery Roman pottery	Greyware Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF20 TF4	1 1	0.7 2	C2-C4
1050	Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Oolitic limestone-tempered ware Fragment	TF41	1 3	10 23	Medieval/ post-med
1052	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Malvern Chase glazed ware	TF52	1	<1	C14-C16
1053	Roman ceramic building material	Tile		1	286	Roman
1058	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery	Severn Valley ware Minety ware Worcester glazed jug fabric North French ware	TF11b/SVW OX2 TF44 TF90 TF50	1 1 1 1	9 29 21 3	MC12-C15
2005	Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Quartz-tempered fabric Malvern Chase glazed ware	MQZ TF52	1 1	19 8	C14-C16
2006	Late prehistoric pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman ceramic building material Iron	Quartz-tempered fabric Central Gaulish samian Severn Valley ware Brick, fragments Nail	QZ TF8b/LEZ SA2 TF11b/SVW OX2	1 1 5 17 2	3 8 29 169 5	C2-C4
2009	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman ceramic building material Iron Worked stone	Central Gaulish samian East Gaulish samian Baetican amphora Severn Valley ware Tegula, imbrex, fragments Nail Roofing	TF8b/LEZ SA2 TF8c TF10a/BAT AM TF11b/SVW OX2	1 1 5 4 16 8 1	3 24 822 83 2016 344 76	MC2-C4
2015	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware (charcoal-tempered variant)	TF17	1	15	MC1-C2
2019	Roman pottery Roman ceramic building material Medieval/post-medieval pottery Ceramic building material	Central Gaulish samian Fragment Malvern Chase glazed ware Fragment	TF8b/LEZ SA2 TF52	1 1 2 2	13 160 9 5	C14-C16
2021	Medieval pottery	Minety ware	TF44	1	8	MC12-C15

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	3	
2023	Medieval pottery	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	TF41	1	14	C14-C16
	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Malvern Chase glazed ware	TF52	1	8	
	Shell	Barnacle		1	3	
2031	Roman pottery	South Gaulish samian	TF8a/LGF SA	1	7	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8b/LEZ SA2	2	22	
	Roman pottery	Oxford White ware	TF9a/OXF WH	2	37	
	Roman pottery	Oxford Red slipped ware	TF12a/OXF RS	1	11	
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	3	28	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	13	299	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware (grog-tempered variant)	TF17	2	25	
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	2	20	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegulae, imbrices, fragments		36	3280	
	Worked stone	Tessera		1	3	
	Stone	Whetstone/rubber?		1	120	
	Iron	Nail		2	27	
	Lead	Strip, Ra. 1		1	10	
	Industrial waste			8	941	
	Shell	2 x left; 3 x right		5	98	
2035	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8b/LEZ SA2	5	584	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10a/BAT AM	2	740	
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	7	202	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	2	109	
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	2	17	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	TF5	5	113	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, imbrex, fragments		22	2978	
	Roman glass	Window, vessel		3	13	
	Iron	Nail		4	97	
	Stone	Flat, round pebble		1	254	
	Shell	2 x left		2	55	
2036	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10a/BAT AM	1	56	RB
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	1	35	
	Roman pottery	Flagon fabric	TF20	1	21	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	118	
2039	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	1	9	LC2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	5	90	
	Roman pottery	Micaceous greyware	TF5	1	10	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		5	177	
	Iron	Nail		11	62	
	Shell	1 x left		1	2	
2040	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b	1	69	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula		1	455	
2041	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	13	RB
	Iron	Nail, blade		2	61	
2042	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8b/LEZ SA2	1	2	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	2	10	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		4	281	
2045	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, fragments		5	493	RB
2046	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8b/LEZ SA2	6	90	MC2-C4
	Roman pottery	East Gaulish samian	TF8c	1	9	
	Roman pottery	Baetican amphora	TF10a/BAT AM	2	429	
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-	TF4/DOR BB1	11	265	

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
	Roman pottery	burnished ware		12	187	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware	TF11b/SVW OX2	1	3	
	Roman pottery	Greyware	TF20	4	64	
	Roman pottery	Gloucester fine, micaceous, oxidised fabric	TF11a	1	9	
	Roman pottery	Flagon fabric	TF20	2	31	
	Roman pottery	Oxidised fabric	TF20	7	596	
	Roman ceramic building material	Tegula, fragments		1	3	
	Roman glass	Window		1	5	
	Iron	Nail		2	93	
	Shell	2 x right				
2100 (unstratified)	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	TF8b/LEZ SA2	1	21	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black- burnished ware	TF4/DOR BB1	2	7	
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley ware (reduced)	TF11b/SVW OX2	1	4	
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		3	588	
	Shell	1 x right		1	31	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	Bird sp.	Fish sp.	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
Roman										
	1013	1					1		2	58
	2009	3					2		5	180
	2012							3	3	17
2030	2031	88	2				72		162	2772
	2035	6		3					9	795
2028	2036							1	1	9
2039	2039	3	1				1	3	8	212
	2041	1							1	39
	2042	1							1	46
	2045	1							1	79
2047	2046	3	2				2	1	8	168
Subtotal		107	5	3			78	8	201	4375
Medieval										
	1009		2					3	5	48
1034	1033	10	34	2			7	8	61	1109
1034	1037	3	5		17		2	5	32	264
1034	1040	4	7						11	194
1036	1035		15	1	5	1	3	21	46	457
1036	1041	12	7						19	212
1056	1058	1	1		1				3	50
2018	2019		4	1					5	56
2020	2021		2					2	4	33
2022	2023		3						3	7
Subtotal		30	80	4	23	1	12	39	189	2430
Undated										
1043	1042	1							1	17
1048	1047							1	1	1
Subtotal		1						1	2	18
Total		138	85	7	23	1	90	48	392	
Weight		4173	1558	250	53	1	633	155	6823	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, Bird sp = bird species; Fish sp = unidentifiable fish bone; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal;

Table 2 Assessment table of the charred remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
?Roman Buried soil													
	1049	8	20	20	15	20	*	-	Indet. grain frags	*	<i>Rumex, Avena/Bromus</i> , stem/root frags	*/**	
Medieval Pits													
1034	1033	2	2	38	n/a	n/a	*	*	Barley + f-t wheat grains + barley + f-t wheat rachis frags	-	-	**/**	fish bone (*)
	1037	4	2	38	n/a	n/a	*	-	F-t wheat grain	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	*/**	
1036	1041	5	2	5	n/a	n/a	**	-	Barley + f-t wheat grains	*	<i>Crataegus</i> stone frag	**/**	

Key: * = 1-4 items; ** = 4-20 items; *** = 21-49 items**** = 50-99 items; ***** = >100 items:

Table 3 Assessment table of the waterlogged remains

Phase		Medieval		
Feature Type		Pits		
Feature		1034	1034	1036
Context		1033	1037	1041
Sample		2	4	5
Vol (L)		2	2	2
Waterlogged material				
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercup	+	+	-
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	common nettle	-	-	+
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoot	+	-	+
<i>Rumex</i> sp. L.	docks	+	+	+
<i>Erica/Calluna</i> type stems/leaves	heather/heath	-	-	+
<i>Malus sylvestris</i> type pip	apple	-	-	+
<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. L.	vetch/wild pea	+	-	-
<i>Euphorbia</i> L.	spurge	-	-	+
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	fool's parsley	+	-	+
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	dead-nettle	-	-	+
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	elder	+	-	+
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	thistle	-	+	+
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	cornflower	-	-	+
<i>Crepis</i> sp. L.	hawk's-beard	-	-	+
<i>Isolepis</i> sp.	club-rush	-	+	-
<i>Carex</i> sp. L. trigonous	sedge trigonous seed	+	-	+
<i>Sparganium</i> sp. L.	bur-reed	-	+	-
Stems/twigs frags > 4mm		+	+++	++
Stems/twigs frags > 4mm		+	+++	++
Other remains				
Insect remains		+	++	+
Leather/animal skin frags		-	-	+
Egg shell frags		-	+	-
Small animal/fish bone		+	-	-
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>		-	+	-

Key: + = 1–49 items; ++ = 50–100 items; +++ = >100 items

APPENDIX D: THE LEATHER by Quita Mould

Leather species were identified by hair follicle pattern and thickness using a low-powered magnification. Where the grain surface of the leather was heavily worn identification was not always possible. The term bovine has been used when uncertainly arose between mature cattle hide and immature calfskin. Shoe bottom components and repairs are assumed to be of cattle hide unless stated otherwise.

All measurements are those of the wet (unconserved) leather and are given in millimetres (mm). "+" indicates a measurement of an incomplete dimension. No allowance has been made for shrinkage, unless stated otherwise. Any shoe sizing has been calculated according to the modern English Shoe-Size scale, continental sizing is given in brackets. Sizing has been calculated from measurement of the turnshoe sole. The shoe terms employed are those in common use in the archaeological literature. The shoe styles given are those in the classification and dating scheme of the primary cutting patterns for European archaeological footwear devised by Volken (2014) cross referenced with any earlier nomenclature where relevant.

The numbering (1) given in the text refers to the unique identifying number used in the catalogue.

Condition

The leather was wet and had been washed when examined, although some additional washing was necessary. While some of the leather was robust and in good condition, the two near complete shoes (1 and 2) were fragile and liable to break and tear. The leather was stored wet in double self-sealing polythene bags prior to conservation.

Catalogue of leather in context order

Context 1033, fill of pit 1034

1 Leather turnshoe, strap fastening, left foot, adult size 5(38), Ra. 1

Turnshoe sole with blunt oval toe, natural tread, medium waist and straight, medium seat, the edge of the seat worn away along the lateral (outer) edge. Edge/flesh seam, stitch length 6-9mm. **Forepart and seat clumps**. The forepart clump has a hole worn through at the toe and the great toe joint and the edge of the seat clump is worn away although the turnshoe sole is not worn, suggesting that the clump repairs were an original feature and not added later. Turnshoe sole length 254mm, tread width 93mm, waist width 37mm, seat width 42mm. **Rand** max 12mm wide with tunnel stitching. Oval-toed **vamp**, the left side in poor condition, the right side better preserved, with a relatively high-cut concave throat with short vamp wings c. 48mm high with the lower part of the butted edge/flesh side seams remaining. A long vertical slit has been made at the centre of the throat running down toward the toe; this is a secondary feature. One side of the **quarters** are present, it is broken so whether one or two-part quarters is uncertain and the one edge is broken and the opposite is cut off but it is not certain whether the lasting margin or the top edge has been deliberately removed (probably the latter, see heel stiffener). The quarters survive to a height of 39+mm. The right side of a heel stiffener is present with the lasting margin intact and the top edge cut off, now surviving to a height of c. 18+mm. A separate fastening **strap** 80mm long and a max width 18mm has whip stitching at the wider end. Vamp length toe to throat c. 130mm, toe to side seam c. 192mm. Upper leather black calfskin 2mm thick. Almost complete. Condition: wet, washed, upper leather very fragile, vamp now broken into several pieces.

2 Leather turnshoe, side-lacing ankle boot, right foot, no smaller than adult size 4(37), Ra. 2

Turnshoe sole with oval toe, petal-shaped tread, medium waist and straight seat, the end of the seat is worn and broken. A hole is worn through the tread at the great toe joint. No stitching from repair. Edge/flesh seam stitch length 4-6mm. Turnshoe sole length 242+mm, tread width 90mm, waist width 40mm, seat width 48mm. Five pieces of **rand** 6-12mm wide without tunnel stitching from a repair. A **separate tread piece** with an oval-shaped toe, cut from another sole with faint stitching surviving along the edges, has been placed above the tread area of the sole apparently as a repair (the wear pattern is consistent). Length 147mm, width 81mm. **One-piece upper** with oval toe, the medial (left) side is now broken but the upper is near complete. Single opening on the medial side with 8 lace holes spaced c. 12mm apart with a **lace hole lining** 20mm wide. The obliquely sloping impressions of the lace are visible. The tall back part is c. 120mm high with a plain cut top edge. A small **heel stiffener** is visible *in situ*. 8+ fragments broken from the upper. Upper leather black calfskin c. 2.5mm thick. Almost complete. Condition: wet, washed, delicate and fragile, upper now broken into two principal pieces.

3 Leather turnshoe sole, small child size

Turnshoe sole with oval toe and natural shaped tread broken obliquely across the lower tread area, waist and seat now missing. Edge/flesh seam stitch length 5-6mm. Slightly worn, no repair. Surviving length 95+, tread width 54mm, min width 30mm. Incomplete. Condition: wet, washed, robust. Found associated directly with 1 above.

4 Leather shoe strap

Slightly tapering **strap**, the narrower end is straight cut, torn across the other. Likely to be a shoe fastening strap. Leather delaminated bovine (calfskin) 2mm thick. Almost complete. Length 125+mm, max width 13mm, min width 9mm. Condition: wet, washed, robust.

5 Leather turnshoe sole fragments

Five fragments broken from a **turnshoe sole/s** including the tip of an oval-shaped toe and part of a lower tread area. Incomplete. Condition: wet, washed.

6 Leather shoe repair, adult size

Forepart clump repair with a broken upper edge and a cut lower edge, the original sides have tunnel stitching on the flesh side. The cut edge is a secondary feature. Incomplete. Condition: wet, washed, robust. Surviving length 52+mm, max width 101mm. Found with a small branch/twig c. 20mm in diameter with bark present, probably silver birch.

7 Leather turnshoe parts

7.1: A fragment of **rand** 7mm wide. 7.2: The edge cut from a **clump repair** with tunnel stitching on the flesh side, length 95+mm, width 20mm. 7.3: Four further **fragments** with no distinguishing features. Incomplete. Condition: wet, washed.

8 Leather upper insert, lacing

Rectangular **upper insert** with a plain cut top edge, the lower edge is broken and a vertical butted edge/flesh seam. The opposite the seam is an edge with 2 lace holes spaced c. 9mm apart, with oblique impressions from the lace visible on the grain side. Stitching to attach a lace hole facing present on the flesh side. Height 40+mm, width 60mm. Leather black calfskin max 2.5-3mm thick. Incomplete. Condition: wet, washed. Could belong to 2 above.

Context 1035, fill of pit 1036

9 Leather repair patch, Ra. 5

Clump seat repair or **repair patch** with a single straight edge the others are curved, and tunnel stitching around the edges on the flesh side. Wear visible along the edge of the right side. Slightly worn, the wear present is not consistent with that usually exhibited by a clump sole repair so it is possible it was not used on the sole of a shoe but a different item. Leather bovine c. 3mm thick. Complete. Length 92mm, max width 82mm, min width 59mm. Condition: wet, washed.

10 Leather fragment.

Fragment with a single cut edge, other edges broken. Now in three pieces including two very small pieces broken from the larger. Some slight wear visible. Likely to be broken from a shoe upper. Leather bovine 3mm thick. Incomplete. Surviving length 57+mm, width 53+mm. Condition: wet, washed.

Context 1037, fill of pit 1034

11 Leather turnshoe sole fragment, right foot, adult size

Oval toe area broken from a **turnshoe sole**, lateral (right) side present, broken down the left side and across the upper tread area. Edge/flesh seam stitch length 7mm. Incomplete. Leather delaminated and a small fragment now broken from it. Surviving length c. 94+mm, max width c. 85+mm. Condition: wet, washed.

Context 1040, fill of pit 1034

12 Turnshoe sole, left foot, adult size

Turnshoe sole lower tread and narrow waist only, the toe, upper tread and much of the seat are broken off and now missing. Edge/flesh seam. No stitching from repair present. Incomplete. Surviving length 145+mm, max width (lower tread) 96+mm, waist width 28mm, seat width c. 33mm. Condition: wet, washed.

13 Leather shoe repair, right foot, adult size

Forepart clump repair with oval toe. The edges are heavily worn and a large hole is worn through on the right hand side in the area of the toe joints. Tunnel stitching around the perimeter on the flesh side. Complete, broken into three pieces. Length 162mm, width 102mm. Condition: wet, washed.

APPENDIX E: REPORT ON THE CONSERVATION OF EIGHT LEATHER SMALL FINDS by York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratories

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the conservation of a collection of eight leather small finds excavated by Cotswold Archaeology on the site of Gloucester Bus Station Sewer Diversion. The work carried out has been the stabilisation of the objects by bringing them to the appropriate dry storage. Once treated, the artefacts have been packed appropriately for return to the client and for archive storage.

DESCRIPTION

The following eight pieces of leather were submitted for conservation (please see the below list). The leather arrived at the YAT Conservation laboratory wet packed inside sealed finds bags. All the small finds were found to be in overall fair condition although cracked and fragile in places.

List of Objects Submitted for Conservation:

1. SWG17 BOX 4 SF1 (1033) leather (shoe sole?)
2. SWG17 SF2 (1033) leather BOX 5
3. SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 3
4. SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 4 leather
5. SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 5 leather
6. SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 6 leather and wood
7. SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 7 leather
8. SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 8 with lace holes

METHODOLOGY

The wet leather was washed under gentle running water and soil and silt removed with a soft brush. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water for 5 days after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying (using the 7.5 Litre Birchover Freeze Drier, run number 61 from 26/06/2018 to 9/07/2018).

Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was removed mechanically from the surface with a brush and wooden tools.


Further individual treatment notes and before and after photographs can be found in the Treatment Record Table below.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All finds have been packaged inside finds bags with Jiffy® foam inserts for supports. Smaller more fragmented pieces have been placed inside acid free tissue envelopes.

The objects are now stable but should be stored in an environment of 50-55% Relative Humidity and a stable temperature. Light levels should not exceed 50 lux. Please handle the objects with care due to the fragile nature of exposed surfaces. If possible handle the smaller more fragile fragments inside the acid free tissue envelopes.

Treatment Record Table:

Photograph Before Conservation	Photograph After Conservation	Identification, Condition and Treatment
		<p>SWG17 BOX 4 SF1 (1033) leather (shoe sole?)</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Numerous fragments of leather in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragments which are cracked and fragile in places.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush.</p>
		<p>SWG17 SF2 (1033) leather BOX 5</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Numerous fragments of leather in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragments which are cracked and fragile in places.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush.</p>
		<p>SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 3</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Fragment of leather in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragment which is fragile and cracked in places.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush.</p>

		<p>SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 4 leather</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Fragment of leather and two sections of wood in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragment which is fragile in places.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush</p>
		<p>SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 5 leather</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Fragments of leather in overall poor condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragments which are cracked and fragile in particular towards the edges.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush.</p>
		<p>SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 6 leather and wood</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Fragment of leather and two sections of wood in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragment.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush. The sections of wood were washed and separately wet packed.</p>

		<p>SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 7 leather</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Numerous leather fragments in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragments which are thin and fragile in places.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush</p>
		<p>SWG17 (1033) CAT No. 8 with lace holes</p> <p><i>Condition:</i> Fragment of leather in overall fair condition. Arrived at the laboratory wet packaged in a finds bag. A thin layer of damp sand and silt covers the surface of the fragment which is cracked and fragile in places.</p> <p><i>Treatment:</i> Soil was removed from the surface of the fragment using a soft brush under gentle running water. The leather was pre-treated by immersion in a solution of 25% glycerol v/v in water after which it was frozen followed by freeze-drying. Once dry any remaining encrusted sand and silt was gently removed from the surface with wooden tools and a brush.</p>

APPENDIX F: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

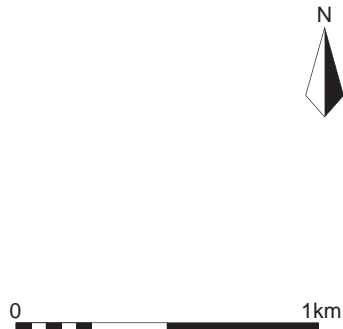
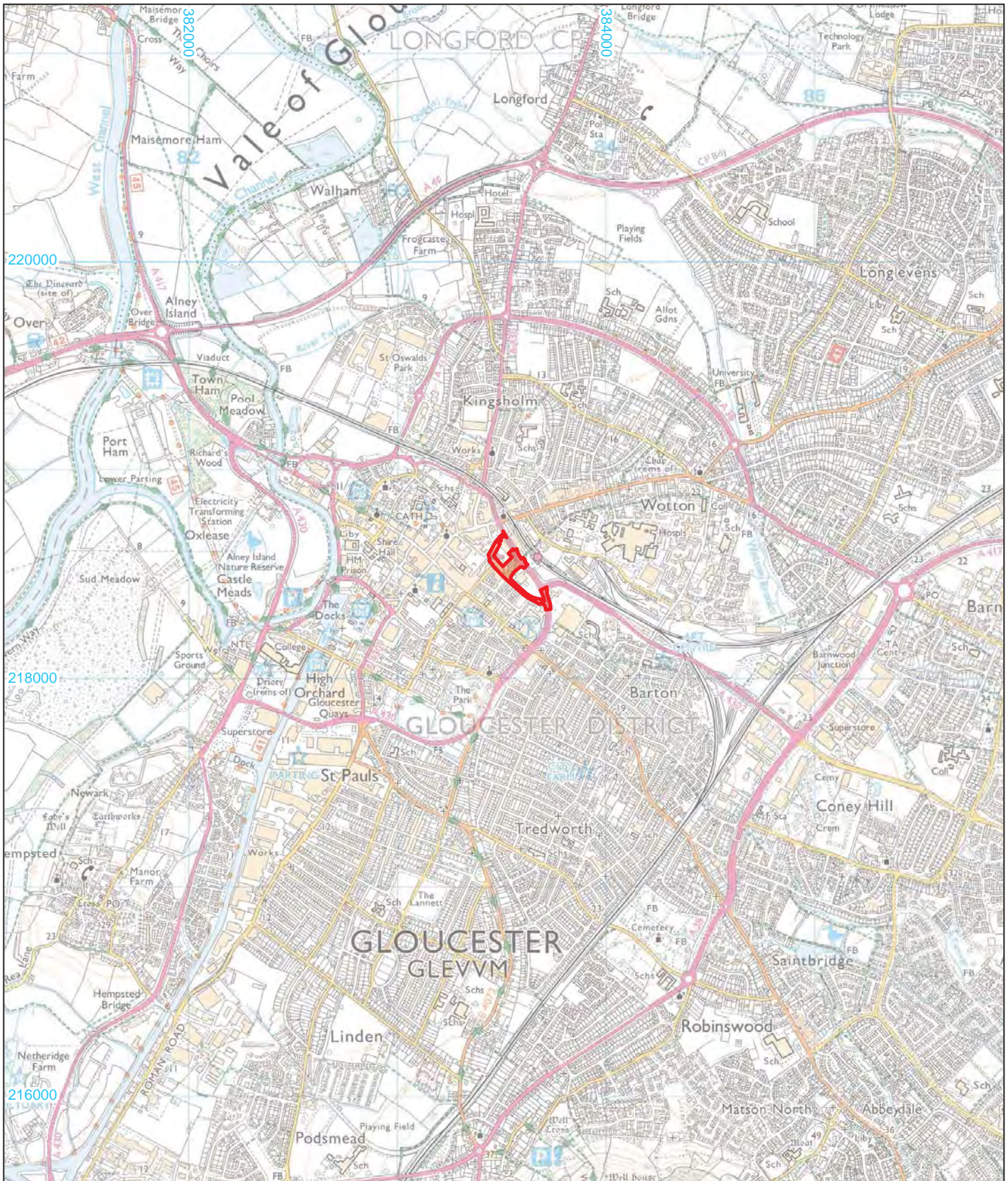
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

	Trench 1 (sewer diversion)	Trench 2 (interceptor)	Trench 3 (attenuation)	Trench 4 (foul drain)
Current ground level	0.00m (15.2m)	0.00m (15.47m)	0.00m (15.47m)	0.00m (15.51m)
Top of cattle market	0.25m (14.95m)	0.62m (14.85m)	0.62m (14.85m)	0.66m (14.85m)
Top of medieval	2.4m (12.8m)	1.98m (13.49m)	N/A	2.10m (13.41m)
Top of Roman	2.45m (12.75m)	2.27m (13.20m)	N/A	N/A
Top of natural substrate	2.6m (12.6m)	2.97m (12.5m)	N/A	N/A

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

APPENDIX G: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>Between October 2017 and March 2018 during groundworks associated with the redevelopment of Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road, Gloucester.</p> <p>Extra-mural activities associated with both the Roman and medieval town were identified. However, no activities that could be directly attributed to Whitefriars or the postulated Civil War defences were identified during the current works.</p> <p>A possible early alignment of the River Twyver was stratigraphically the earliest feature recorded. Subsequent to this, walls, associated footings, and contemporary surfacing representing early to mid Roman suburban occupation was revealed. Evidence for their demolition was also identified, as was the subsequent creation of hardstanding in the southern extent of the site.</p> <p>A medieval ditch and a number of pits, the latter containing 15th-century leather cobbling waste, were revealed in the southern part of the site. These were sealed by a later medieval/Early post-medieval cultivation soil. Within the central and northern extent of the development area silty clays containing 14th to 16th-century ceramics were cut by a series of gullies and postholes suggestive of horticultural or agricultural activity that most probably post-dates the dissolution of Whitefriars.</p> <p>Evidence for walls, culverts (brick and stone) and surfacing associated with the former cattle market was identified in all of the observed trenches. This activity was superseded by evidence for the construction of Grosvenor House and the former bus station.</p>	
Project dates	October-17 to March 2018	
Project type	Programme of Archaeological Recording	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment (CA 2013) Evaluation (2014) Evaluation and Watching Brief (CA 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road, Gloucester	
Study area (M ² /ha)	<0.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	383466 218540	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	n/a	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber, Luke Brannlund, Peter Busby, Paolo Guarino ,Chris Leonard and Daniel Sausins	
MONUMENT TYPE		
Roman Buildings		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
Medieval leather shoes		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum of Gloucester	Pottery, animal bone, glass, leather
Paper	Museum of Gloucester	Plans, section drawings, trench sheets, context sheets, photo registers
Digital	Museum of Gloucester	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Sewer Diversion, Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Programme of Archaeological Recording</i> . CA typescript report 17691		



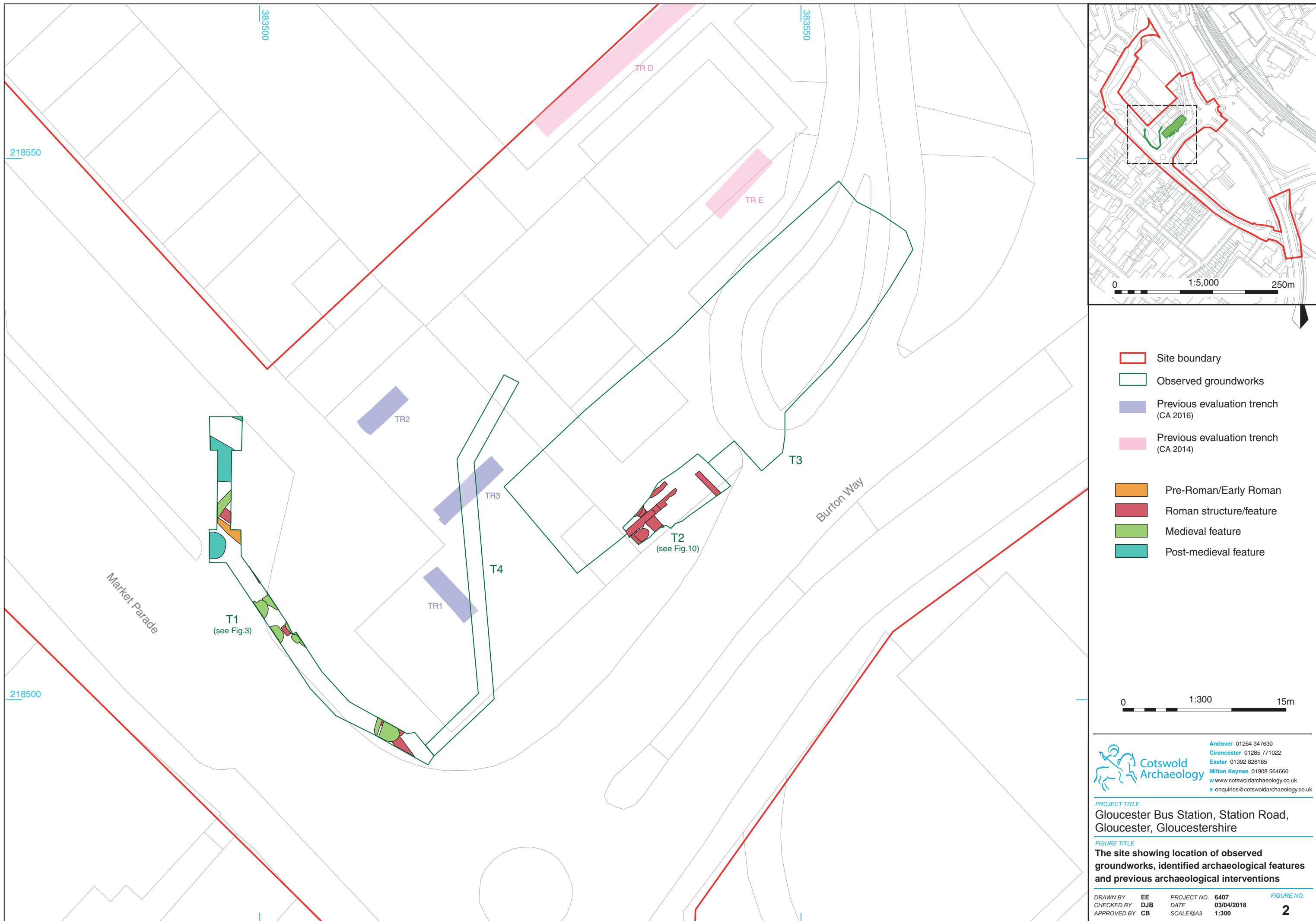
Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 Sewer Diversion, Gloucester Bus Station,
 Station Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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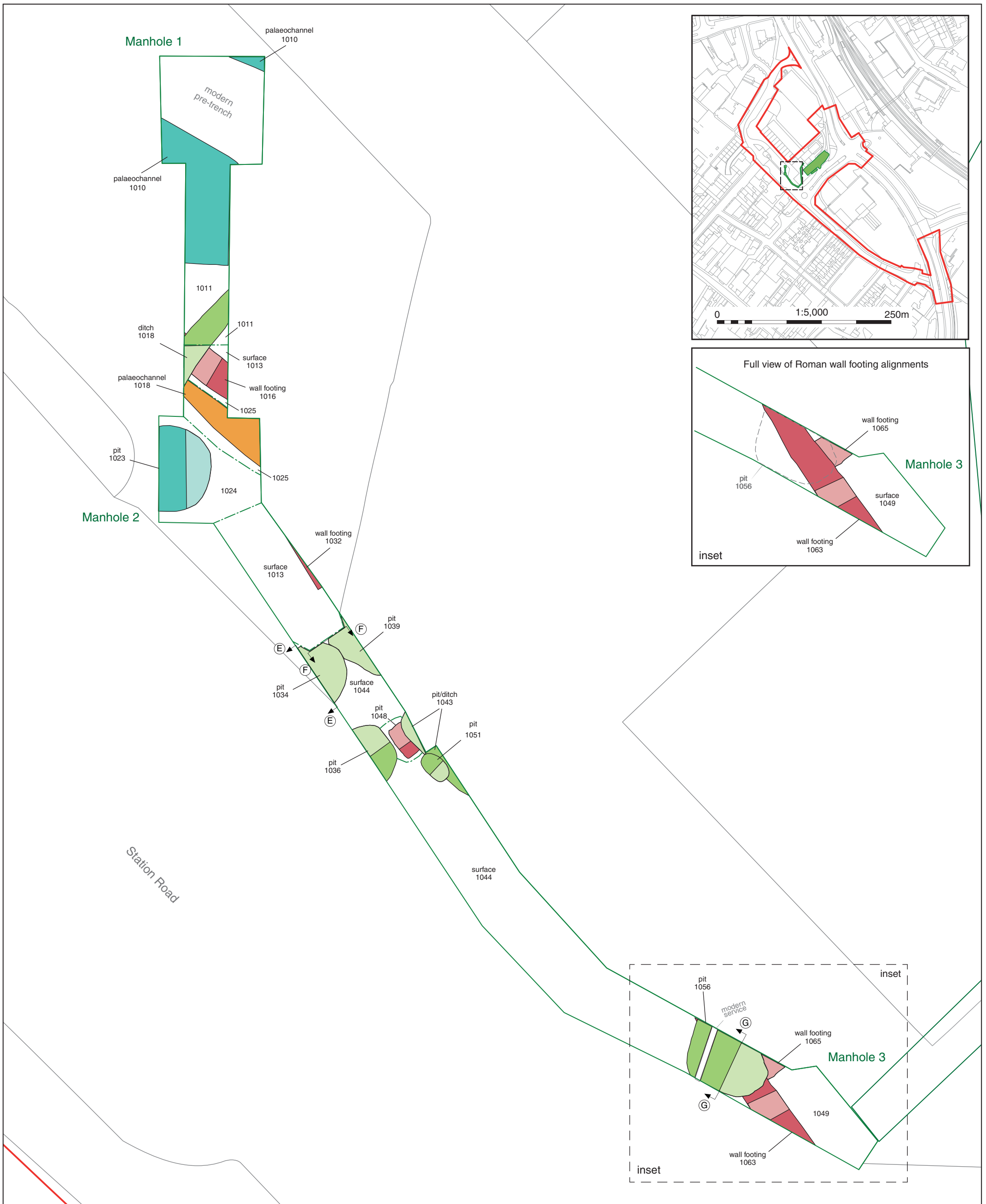


Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 The site showing location of observed
 groundworks, identified archaeological features
 and previous archaeological interventions

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APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE @A3	1:300	






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 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 1 location showing identified
 archaeological features**

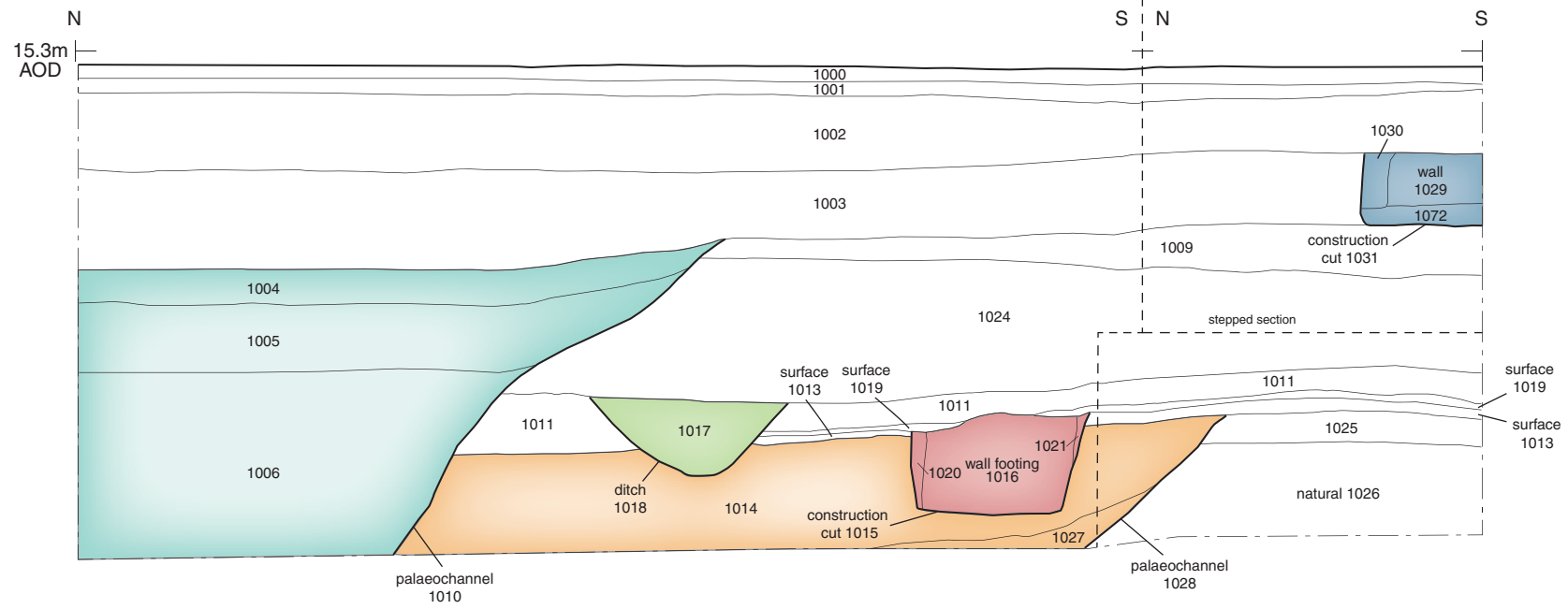
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 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **27/11/2017**
 APPROVED BY **CB** SCALE@A3 **1:150**

- Site boundary
- Sewer trench
- (excavated/unexcavated) Pre-Roman/Early Roman
- Roman structure/feature
- Medieval feature
- Post-medieval feature
- Section location

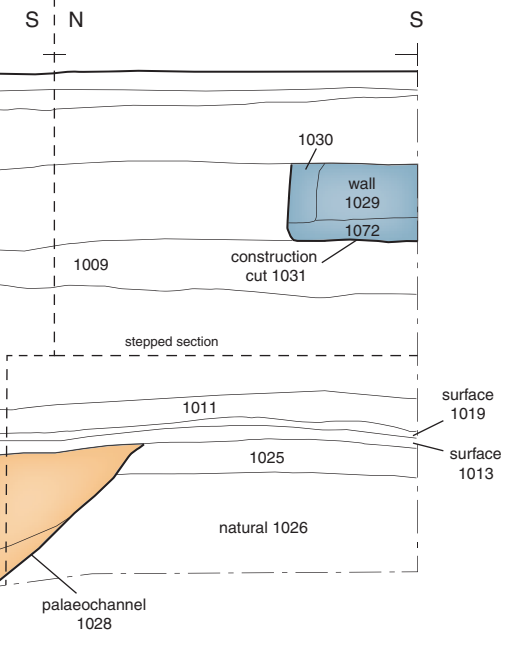

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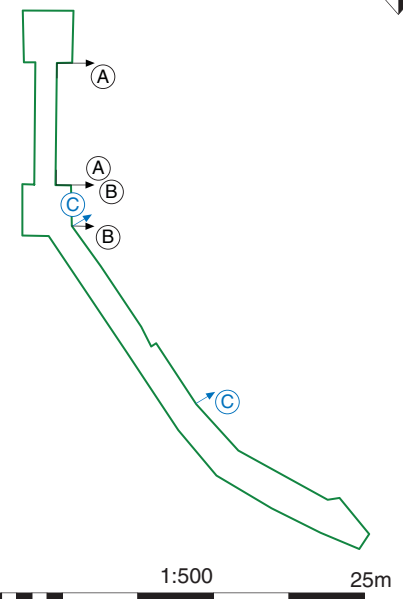
Section AA



Section BB

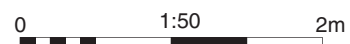
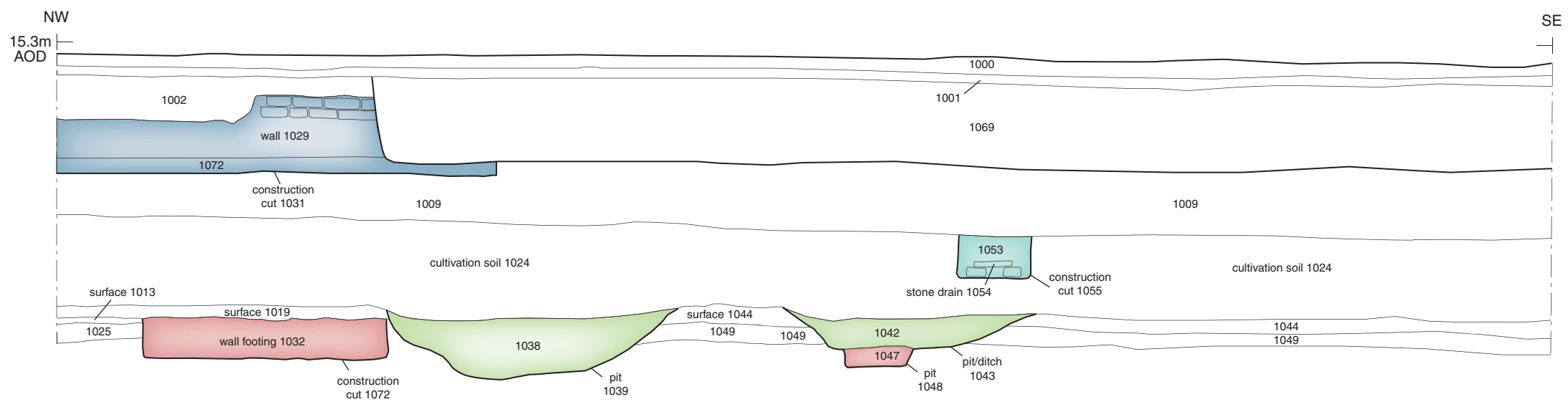


Trench plan



- Sewer trench
- Pre-Roman/Early Roman
- Roman structure/feature
- Medieval feature
- Post-medieval feature
- Late post-medieval/Early Modern feature

Section CC



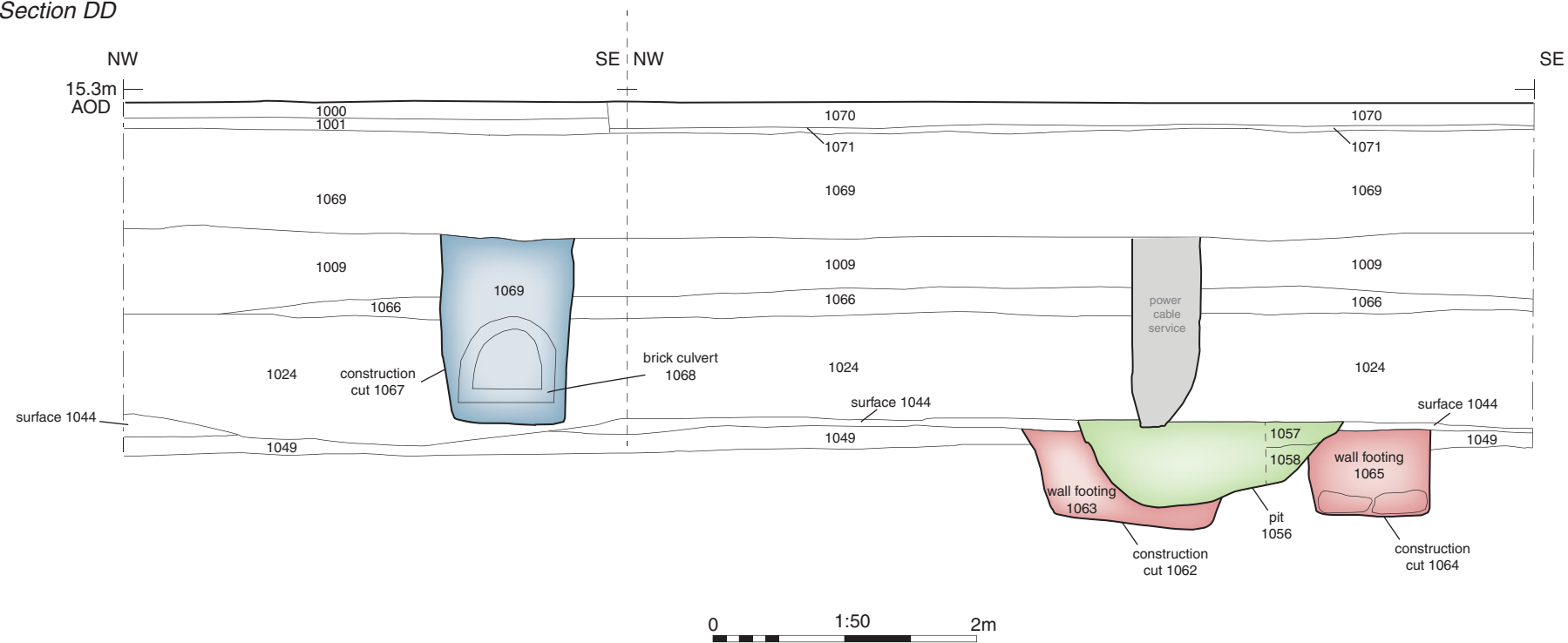
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 Cirencester 01285 771022
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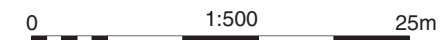
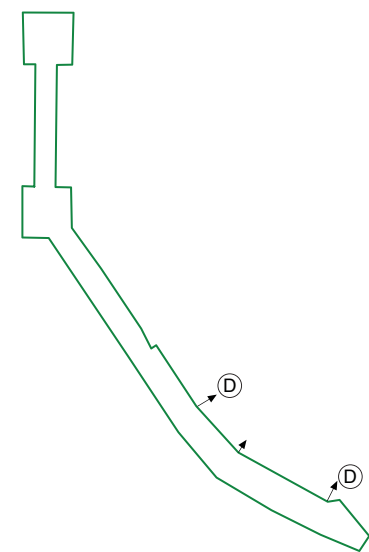
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1 sections A to C

DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 6407 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 27/11/2017
 APPROVED BY CB SCALE @A3 1:50 / 1:500 **4**

Section DD



Trench plan



- Sewer trench
- Roman structure/feature
- Medieval feature
- Late post-medieval/Early Modern feature
- Modern feature

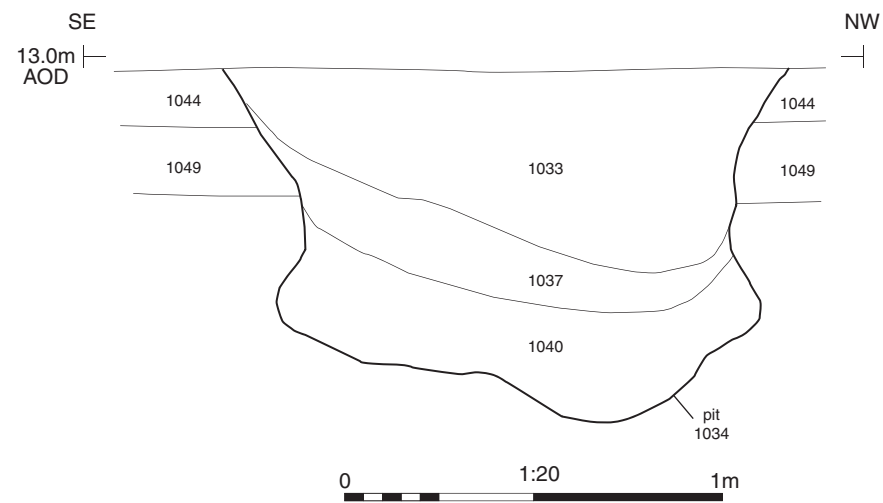
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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
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 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road,
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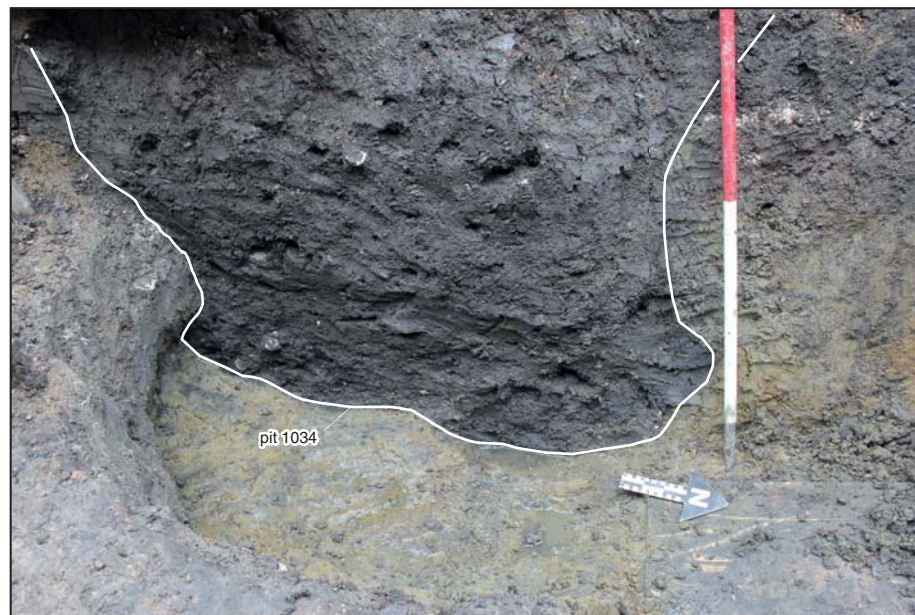
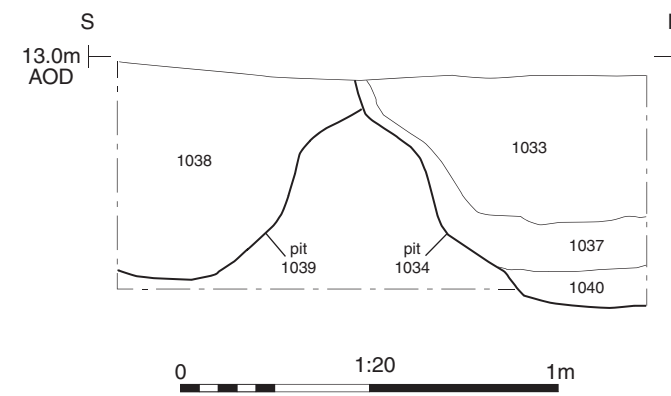
FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1 section D

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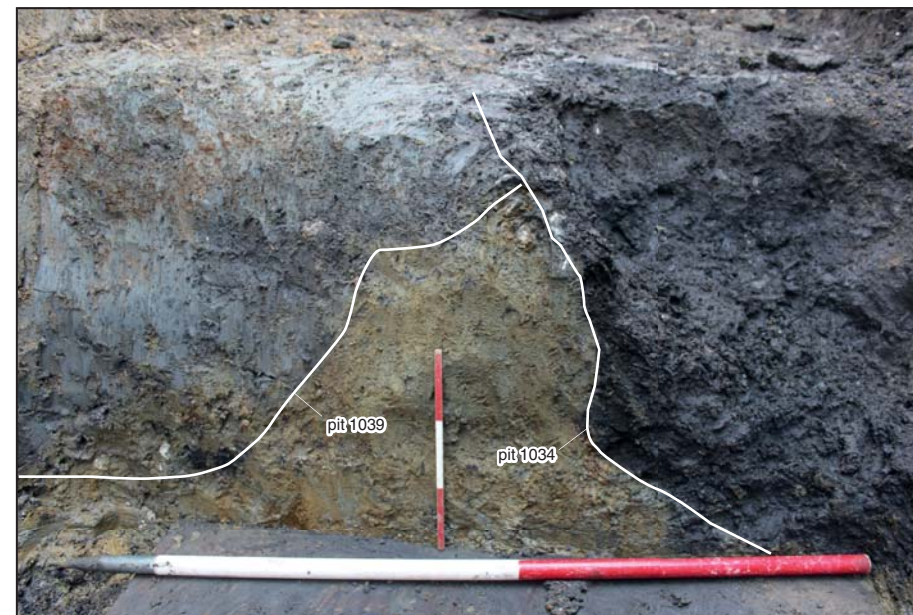
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Section FF

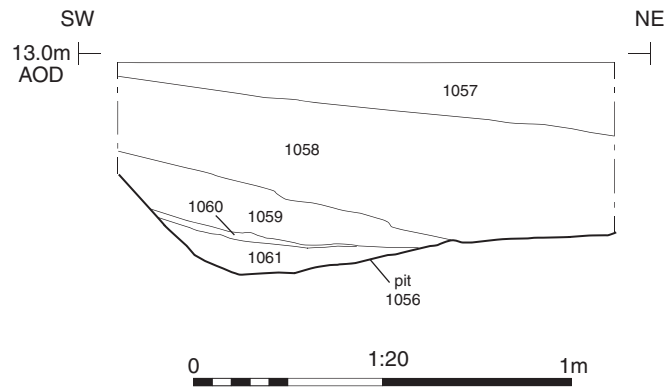


Pit 1034, looking west (1m scale)



Pit 1039 and pit 1034, (1m and 0.3m scale)

Section GG



Pit 1056, looking north-west (1m scale)



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: pit 1056, section and
 photograph

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 APPROVED BY CB SCALE@A4 1:20

FIGURE NO.

7



Wall footing 1016, looking south-east (0.5m scale)



Wall footing 1063 and 1065, looking north-east (1m scale)



General site photo



Surface 1044, looking south-east (1m scale)



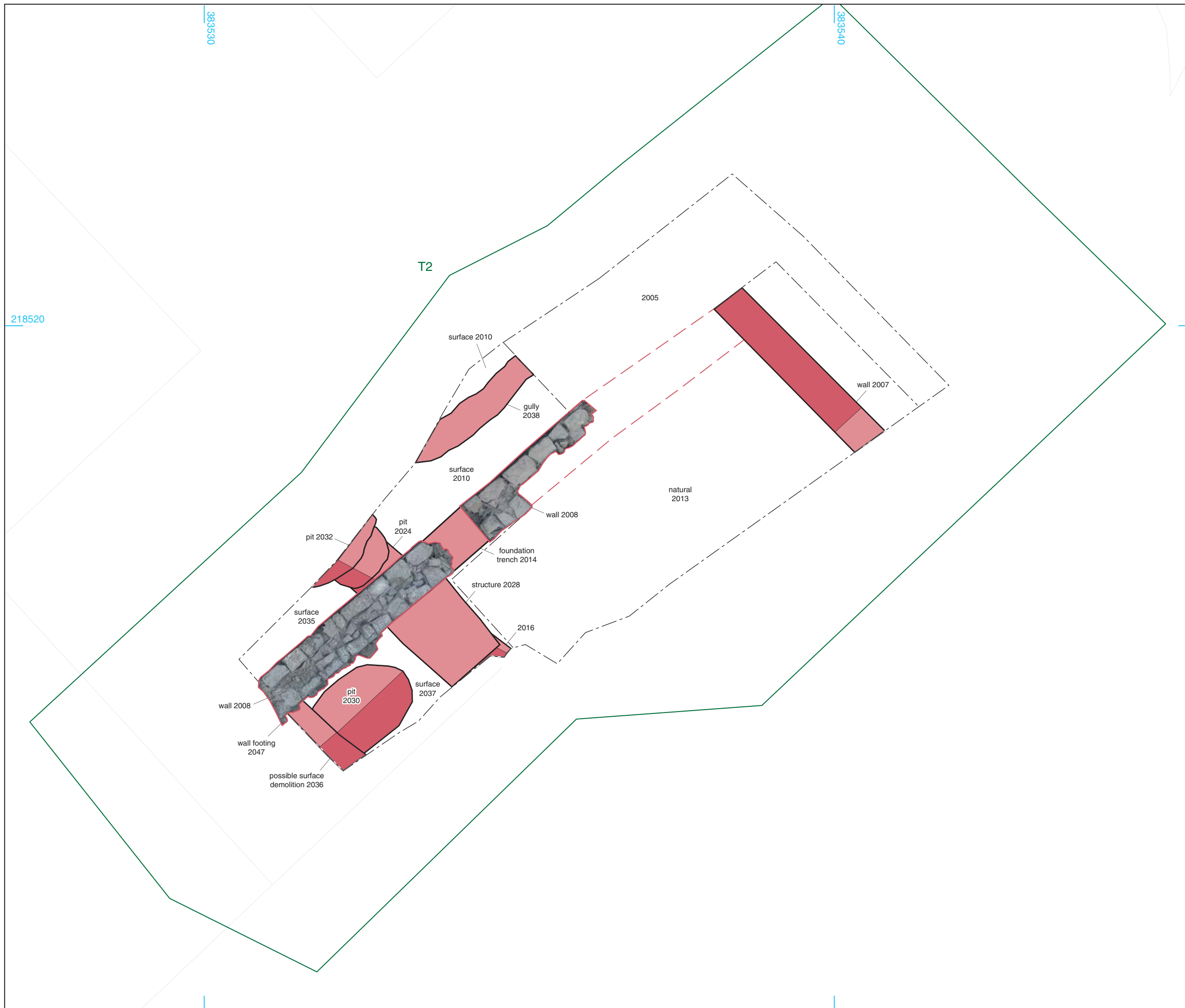
Manhole 3 at southern extent of drainage trench


Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
**Gloucester Bus Station, Station Road,
 Gloucester, Gloucestershire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1, photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	6407	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	27/11/2017	8
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE	@A3 NA	



- Observed groundworks
- Roman structure/feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Roman structure (not observed)




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 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2, showing identified archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/04/2018	9
APPROVED BY	CB	SCALE @A3	1:50	



Post-medieval features, looking south-west (1m scale)



Wall 2008 and structure 2028, looking south-west (1m scale)



North-east facing section of Trench 2, looking south-west (0.4m scale)



Wall 2008 and wall footing 2047, looking north-west (1m scale)


 Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: photographs

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Trench 3, overview



Trench 4, representative section



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Archaeology**

Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trenches 3 and 4: photographs

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FIGURE NO.

11

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 53
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660