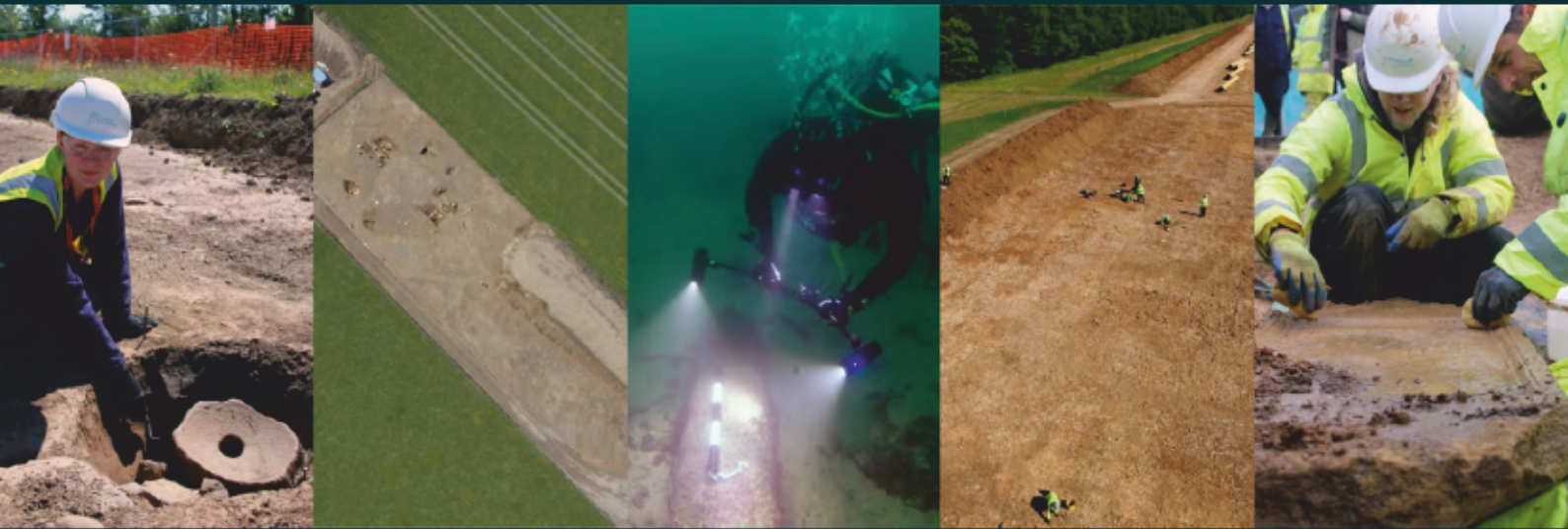


Peel Centre Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) and Watching Brief



for
RPS-Project Management, Cost and Building
Consultancy

on behalf of
Peel Land & Property Investments Plc

CA Project: 6482
CA Report: 18129

March 2018



Peel Centre Gloucester

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Peel Centre
Location:	Gloucester
NGR:	382505 217774
Type:	Evaluation (Phase 1) and Watching Brief
Date:	8-16 January and 21-23 February 2018
Planning Reference:	Gloucester City Council (GCC), ref: 16/00005/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum of Gloucester
Site Code:	GQN18

An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) and watching brief were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2018 at the Peel Centre, Gloucester. Five evaluation trenches were excavated and two further areas were subject to archaeological watching brief.

Post-medieval structural remains including a wall, surface and drains were identified within the site and potentially related to the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company Works depicted on late 19th-century and early 20th-century mapping. Features relating to the more recent development of the site were also identified.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January and February 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) and watching brief for RPS-Project Management, Cost and Building Consultancy, on behalf of Peel Land & Property Investments Plc, at the Peel Centre, Gloucester (centred at NGR: 382505 217774, Fig. 1). The Phase 1 evaluation was undertaken to partially fulfil condition 17 of the outline planning permission (Gloucester City Council (GCC) ref 16/00005/OUT). The outline permission was granted for the redevelopment of the site comprising the conversion of the former cinema to Class A1 units, demolition of existing units and the erection of extensions to the former cinema building, to provide four new Class A1 units in total.
- 1.2 The Phase 1 evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by WYG (2017) and approved by Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist, GCC and with a subsequent *Method Statement* (MS) produced by CA (2018a). The watching brief was carried out as an addendum to the original evaluation WSI, this was produced by CA (2018b) and approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including a site visit on 11 January 2018. The second phase of evaluation will include works within the former cinema and within the footprint of any proposed extension of this building and will be undertaken as per an additional addendum WSI (WYG 2017, 6).

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.98ha, and comprised the former Cineworld cinema and associated food outlets and parking. The site is bounded to the north by St Ann, to the east by the remainder of the Peel Centre retail park, to the south by the Madleaze Industrial Estate and to the west by the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal. The site is flat and lies at approximately 10m AOD.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias Formation and Charmouth Mudstone Formation (undifferentiated) of the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. This is overlain by Tidal Flat Deposits – Clay, Silt and Sand of the Quaternary Period (BGS 2018). Blue-grey alluvial clay was observed within

Trenches 2, 3 and 5 at depths of between c. 9.5 and 9.8m AOD (c. 1.5m to c. 2.5m AOD).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A Historic Environment Assessment (WYG 2008) and Heritage Statement (WYG 2016) have been prepared for the site and an additional limited assessment was undertaken to support the WSI (WYG 2017). The salient points of these assessments are outlined below:

Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2 The site lies away from areas of superficial geological drift deposits of terrace gravels associated with the River Severn or Cheltenham Sands, on which prehistoric and Roman activity is typically attested within the Severn floodplain (CA 2016a). Despite a general paucity of prehistoric archaeology in the central area of Gloucester, pre-Roman postholes, ditches and a possible ground surface were identified during the Gloscat redevelopment project approximately 550m to the north-east of the site (CA 2016b).
- 2.3 Early Roman activity in the Gloucester area includes the fortress at Kingsholm. The colonia (veterans' settlement) of Glevum was established in the area of the modern city centre in the 1st century AD and developed as a thriving regional centre. The colonia was part of a wider landscape which included smaller towns, villas and rural settlement (WYG 2017). The Roman road from Gloucester to Sea Mills is thought to lie in the vicinity of the site and it is possible that extra-mural burials may be located alongside this road (CA 2016c).

Early medieval

- 2.4 The nature of post-Roman and Saxon activity is unclear but there is some evidence of limited settlement activity continuing around the Roman forum (WYG 2017). Limited post-Roman activity was identified at Gloscat (probable funerary activity and re-use of buildings; CA 2016b). There is recolonization from the 7th century AD and the Priory of St Peter was also founded at this time; this later became the cathedral (WYG 2017). By the early part of the 10th century the city was flourishing with a new street pattern and an ecclesiastical revival (CA 2016c).

Medieval

- 2.5 Gloucester was a significant regional centre in the medieval period and was a centre of civil and ecclesiastical power. The first castle was constructed during the Norman Conquest, St Peter's Priory was a significant force in the landscape but Greyfriars (Brunswick Road) and Blackfriars (Ladybellgate Street), and other establishments, were also significant (WYG 2017).
- 2.6 The site is thought to lie within the grounds of Llanthony Secunda Priory which lies to the north-west of the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal. The priory was founded in 1136, dissolved in 1538 and was a significant landowner with 'stately buildings in a landscape of gardens and vineyards' (<http://llanthysecunda.org/>). The priory had a mill, on the now infilled Sudbrook, that may be located in the vicinity of the site (WYG 2017). The former course of the Sudbrook is thought to be orientated west-north-west/east-south-east and located immediately to the north of St Ann Way. The culverted course was identified immediately to the north of the site (CA 2003 and Fig. 3, Trench D1).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.7 Gloucester had a prominent role in the First Civil War (1642-46) when it was besieged by a large Royalist army led by Charles (Atkin & Laughlin 1992). The buildings of the former Llanthony Secunda Priory were utilised as a Royalist encampment at this time but no evidence for military activity is recorded within the site (WYG 2017).
- 2.8 Archaeological evaluation at Bakers Quay, immediately to the north of St Ann Way, identified remains associated with the 19th-century Provender Mill, together with deposits of re-deposited natural clay (at 11.1m AOD) thought to relate to the construction (and widening) of the canal. The natural substrate was identified at 10.2m AOD (CA 2016c). In Trench D1, immediately to the north of the site, deposits relating to the construction and widening of the canal were identified at 9.8m AOD with the natural substrate identified at 8.9m AOD (CA 2003).
- 2.9 Construction of the canal, and then the railway, created industrial suburbs in the southern part of the city, including the site (WYG 2017). The site comprised part of the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company Works and the northern part of the site (the area of the Phase 1 trial trenching) includes a large building, sidings, travelling crane and canal basin (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable GCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five trenches: Trench 1 was 15.20m in length; Trench 2 was 26m in length; Trench 3 was 17m in length; Trench 4 was 9m in length; and Trench 5 was 20m in length. All trenches were 2m in width. These trenches were excavated in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trench 4 was split into two segments in order to avoid existing services and Trench 5 was rotated slightly to maintain access to the site. Trench 6 (as per the original WSI; re-numbered Trench 10 in this report) was to comprise the removal of redundant BT services between the food outlets under archaeological supervision. However, sufficient information was obtained from Trenches 1 to 5 and these works were not required. Following the completion of Trenches 1 to 5 it was found that Ground Investigation (GI) works were required and these were undertaken under archaeological supervision as per an addendum WSI (CA 2018b). All variations to the works outlined in the WSI were agreed with Andrew Armstrong. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation and watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Museum of Gloucester along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results (Trenches 1-5) and watching brief results (Trenches 6-9); detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively. Details of the relative heights of the principal deposits and features expressed as metres Above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) appear in Appendix C.
- 5.2 All trenches revealed a sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits and structures which included wall foundations, surfaces culverts and modern services.

Trench 1 (Figs 2-4)

- 5.3 A series of dumped deposits (118, 117, 116, 115 and 114) was identified at the western end of Trench 1, where excavation proceeded to c. 0.91m below present ground level (bpgl). These deposits measured a total of 0.54m in thickness and consisted of redeposited clays and layers containing modern ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal and stone.
- 5.4 Redeposited clay 118 was cut by parallel drains 111 and 113 on a north-west/south-east alignment. They measured at least 3.3m in length and 0.95m in width, had vertical sides and were filled with compact clay and stone deposits, 112 and 114, respectively. A single fragment of unglazed earthenware and two fragments of CBM dating to the 16th to 18th centuries were recovered from fill 114.

- 5.5 Fill 114, within drain 113, was cut by to the west by modern truncation 107 which was in turn cut by a modern feature, 105, which was square in plan. A series of modern services (including 102 and 109) was also identified within the trench. The fills of the services were sealed by modern makeup layers and surfaces.

Trench 2 (Figs 2-3 & 5)

- 5.6 Natural geological substrate 214, consisting of grey-blue and yellow-brown clay, was identified within Trench 2 at c. 9.8m AOD (c. 1.45m bpgl).
- 5.7 Two broadly contemporary wooden drains, 210 and 213, were identified cutting the natural substrate in the eastern part of Trench 2. These drains continued beyond the excavated confines of the trench and were aligned north-west/south-east and east/west respectively; both measured 0.3m in width and up to 0.5m in depth and contained black organic-rich deposits. No finds were recovered from the fills of either drain.
- 5.8 A series of dumped deposits, 207, 206, 205 and 203, sealed the drains and comprised layers containing layers containing clay, wooden boards and modern CBM. These deposits measured a total of 1.82m in thickness and were cut by a series of modern services and structures. These were in turn sealed by modern makeup layers and surfaces.

Trench 3 (Figs 2-3 & 6)

- 5.9 The natural substrate, 304, consisting of grey-blue and yellow-brown clay, was identified at c. 9.7m AOD (c. 2.5m bpgl). An area of degraded timber, 313, was identified on the upper surface of the natural substrate at the southern end of the trench. It measured 1.42m in length and 0.73m in width. To the north a north-west/south-east orientated linear feature, 305, was identified. This feature, and its fill, 306, were of a similar character to 111 and 113, and fills 112 and 114, identified in Trench 1 and a drainage function is again postulated. The north-western end of this feature was cut by modern tree root disturbance 307.
- 5.10 Dumped deposits 303 and 302 sealed the natural substrate throughout the trench. These deposits were c. 0.4m thick and were subsequently cut by a number of modern services and structures. These were sealed by modern makeup layers and surfaces.

Trench 4 (Figs 2-3 & 7)

- 5.11 Trench 4 was split into two separate trenches (Trenches 4a (south-east) and Trench 4b (north-west)) due to on-site constraints.
- 5.12 Within Trench 4a made ground deposit 405, comprising ashy clay and demolition material, was identified at a maximum depth of c. 1.3m bpgl. Vertical timber sleepers 404 had been driven into this material at the south-eastern end of the trench.
- 5.13 East/west orientated brick wall 403 was observed cutting deposit 405 within Trench 4a. It measured at least 4.05m in length, 0.36m in width and continued beyond the western limit of excavation. A brick recovered from this wall dates to the 18th to 19th centuries. Compact clay surface 408 may have been associated with wall 403, the eastern end of which may have been robbed or disturbed by cut 406.
- 5.14 A yellow/blue clay layer, 417, was observed at c. 9m AOD (c. 2.14m AOD) within a sondage excavated at the north-western end of Trench 4b. It is probable that this was the natural substrate (possibly truncated by later activity), however, only a small area of this deposit was exposed and this interpretation could not be confirmed.
- 5.15 Cutting this deposit, timber beam 416 and timber post 411 were identified, potentially representing the remains of a post and beam structure. These timbers were sealed by made ground 410, consisting of mixed yellow-blue clay.
- 5.16 A series of modern structures were identified in Trench 4b and these, as well as the features in Trench 4a, were sealed by modern makeup material and surfaces.

Trench 5 (Figs 2-3 & 8)

- 5.17 Natural geological substrate 505 was identified at c. 9.5m AOD (c. 1.69m bpgl). This was overlain by alluvial deposit 504 which was 0.2m thick and was cut by a number of timber drains, 509. The drains measured 0.32m in width and 0.3m in depth with timber planks placed horizontally in the base and vertically against the sides of the cut. A dark grey silty clay fill 510 was observed within the drains which appeared to comprise a single structure.
- 5.18 Alluvial deposit 504 was overlain by made ground 503 which was 0.85m thick and in turn overlain by further made ground deposit 502 which was 0.45m thick. Concrete and red brick wall 507 was identified in the central part of the trench and

all of the deposits described above were overlain by modern makeup deposits and surfaces.

Trenches 6-9 (Figs 2-3 & 9)

- 5.20 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was observed within Trenches 6-9. Layers of modern made ground were observed within these trenches and despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material was recovered. A mix of gravel sand and clay with modern CBM was observed within Trenches 6-8 (603, 701 and 801) to a depth of between 0.6m and 1.75m. This was overlain by a similar deposit of made ground (602, 700, 800 and 900) that measured between 0.4m and 0.8m thick. In Trench 6 this was overlain by a yellow sand levelling layer 601 for concrete surface 600.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from two deposits (a foundation cut backfill and a wall). The recovered material dates to the post-medieval/modern period. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the Gloucester pottery type series (Vince unpublished) where possible.

Pottery

- 6.2 A heavily abraded bodysherd of unglazed earthenware (TF50, 3g), dating to the mid 16th to 18th centuries, was retrieved from fill 114 of drain 113.

Ceramic building material

- 6.3 Ceramic building material, of post-medieval date, totals three items (3622g). Foundation cut fill 114 produced two fragments which were too incomplete for further classification. A complete, unfrosted brick from brick wall 403 measures 9 x 4¼ x 3 inches. Based on these dimensions and other characteristics it probably dates to the late 18th or 19th century (Brunskill 1990, 38).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation and watching brief have been successful in establishing the extent, survival quality, character and probable date of archaeological remains across the

site. The general sequence identified encompasses natural substrate and alluvium, dumped materials and structural remains, of probable 19th to 20th-century date, related to industrial buildings depicted on historic mapping. The evaluation has identified the extent to which these deposits and structures have been truncated by more recent activity. No deposits, features or artefacts pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified

- 8.2 Redeposited natural clays 118 may relate to upcast material from the adjacent course of the canal during its construction and subsequent widening/dredging.
- 8.3 Wall 403, surface 408, wooden structural elements (404, 411 and 416), wooden drains (210, 213 and 509) and stone filled drains 111, 113 and 305 probably relate to the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company Works and the associated sidings to the north and west (Fig 3). It is possible that some of the wooden structures relate to the travelling crane located to the west of the buildings.
- 8.4 The extensive make up layers, and the lack of evidence for the buildings (Trenches 2 and 5), suggest that the majority of the structures relating to the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company Works were removed prior to later redevelopment of the site. However, deeper features (such as drainage and wall foundations) may survive within the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jonathan Orellana and Daniel Sausins, assisted by Sam Bateman, Daniel Keane and Christopher Watts. The report was written by Paolo Guarino, Sian Reynish and Alex Thomson, assisted by Peter Busby. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Surface		Brick paving	Red brick paving				
1	101	Layer		Brick paving sub-base	Sand			0.05	
1	102	Cut/Fill		Modern Services	Modern services encased in concrete				
1	103	fill	104	Levelling layer	Crushed rock	>11	>2.3	0.45	
1	104	Cut		Levelling layer cut		>11	>2.3	0.45	
1	105	Cut		Test pit	Square in plan	0.5	0.5		
1	106	Fill	105	Test pit fill	Crushed builders rubble	0.5	0.5		
1	107	Cut		Modern dump	Circular in plan	4.3	1.6		
1	108	Fill	107	Modern dump fill	Modern rubbish, concrete brick and stone				
1	109	Cut		Modern services		>1.2	2.3		
1	110	Fill	109	Modern services fill	Crushed rock	>1.2	2.3		
1	111	Cut		Foundation cut	N/S orientated linear with vertical sides	>2.6	0.95		
1	112	Fill	111	Foundation fill	Compact clay and stones	>2.6	0.95		
1	113	Cut		Foundation cut	N/S orientated linear with vertical sides	>3.3	0.8		
1	114	Fill	113	Foundation fill	Compact clay and stones	>3.3	0.8		MC16-C18
1	115	Layer		Dumped deposit	Dark grey silt			0.35	
1	116	Layer		Dumped deposit	Crushed CBM			0.07	
1	117	Layer		Dumped deposit	Black clay silt with charcoal			0.12	
1	118	Layer			Compact clay and stones	>3.1	>2.3		
2	200	Layer		Floor	Reinforced concrete			0.35	
2	201	Layer		Sub-base	Red brown crushed rock			0.3	
2	202	VOID							
2	203	Layer		Dump	Black clay silt	>26	>2	0.5	
2	204	Layer		Dump	Red brown clay silt and broken CBM	>5	>2	0.75	
2	205	Layer		Dump	Crushed CBM/brick	>10	>2	0.3	
2	206	Layer		Dump	Dark grey black clay silt with wood and crushed CBM	>26	>2	0.68	
2	207	Layer		Dump	Dark brown blue silt with broken wooden planks	>7	>2	0.34	
2	208	Cut		Service trench	NE/SW orientated linear with vertical sides	>8	0.3	>0.5	
2	209	Fill	208	Service trench fill	Dark grey black clay silt	>8	0.3	>0.5	
2	210	Structure	208	Culvert	Wooden culvert	>8	0.3	>0.5	
2	211	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE linear	>2	0.3	>0.4	
2	212	Fill	211	Service trench fill	Dark grey black clay silt	>2	0.3	>0.4	
2	213	Structure	211	Culvert	Wooden culvert	>2	0.3	>0.4	
2	214	Layer		Natural	Pale grey blue clay silt				
3	300	Layer		Concrete surface	Concrete surface		>2	0.4	
3	301	Layer		Bedding material	Light pinkish-red crushed concrete and CBM			0.38	
3	302	Layer		Tarmac surface	Thin tarmac layer			0.02	
3	303	Layer		Dumped deposit	Dark grey gravel and stone			0.37	
3	304	Layer		Natural substrate	Yellow-brown silty-clay with blue clay patches				
3	305	Cut		Modern service	Potential drain cut	>1.7	0.7		
3	306	Fill	305	Fill of modern service	Drain backfill	>1.7	0.7		
3	307	Cut		Treethrow	Amorphous modern treethrow pit	2.43	>0.44		

3	308	Fill	307	Fill of treethrow	Mixed treethrow backfill	2.43	>0.44		
3	309	Structure		Footing	Building footing beam	>2	1.7		
3	310	Structure		Modern service	Concreted drain	>2	0.41		
3	311	Layer		Dumped deposit	Redeposited natural, crushed stone and CBM			0.15	
3	312	Layer		Dumped deposit	Organic rich deposit				
3	313	Timber		Length of timber	Timber object	1.42	0.73		
3	314	Cut		Modern service	Linear modern service	>2	0.9		
3	315	Fill	314	Fill of modern service	Service backfill	>2	0.9		
4	400	Layer		Modern surface	Modern concrete surface with re-bar	>6.5	>2.05	0.3	
4	401	Layer		Bedding material	Light yellowish-pink crushed stone and sand	>6.5	>2.05	0.35	
4	402	Layer		Demolition deposit	Building waste and ashy lenses	>6.5	>2.05	0.6	
4	403	Structure		Brick wall	EW aligned brick wall in Flemish bond	>4.05	0.36		PMED
4	404	Timber		Timber sleepers	Two timber sleepers set vertically in ground	0.78	0.45	>0.88	
4	405	Layer		Made ground	Dark ashy clays with demolition material				
4	406	Cut		Robber cut	EW aligned robber cut in wall 403	>2	0.4		
4	407	Fill	406	Fill of robber cut	Mixed ashy silts and yellow clay	>2	0.4		
4	408	Layer		Clay surface	Compacted red clay surface	2	>1		
4	409	Layer		Dumped deposit	Mixed silty clay	>2.4	>0.5		
4	410	Layer		Made ground	Mixed yellow-blue clay	>2.4	>1		
4	411	Timber	416	Timber post	Square wooden post	0.3	0.3		
4	412	Structure		Modern service	Concrete encased services	>2.4	0.6		
4	413	Structure		Brick manhole	Square red-brick manhole	1.17	1.17		
4	414	Structure		Brick manhole	Square red-brick manhole	1.17	1.17		
4	415	Layer		Made ground	Crushed CBM and hardcore	>1.2	>1		
4	416	Timber		Beam	Timber beam with square cut for timber 411	>0.3	>0.3		
4	417	Layer		Natural substrate	Dark grey-blue clay-silt	>0.3	>0.3		
5	500	Layer		Modern surface	Concrete and stone block surface	>20	>2.1	0.05	
5	501	Layer		Bedding material	Light yellow fine sand	>20	>2.1	0.15	
5	502	Layer		Made ground	Compact gravel and pinkish-brown sand	>20	>2.1	0.45	
5	503	Layer		Made ground	Mixed dark grey sand, clay and CBM	>20	>2.1	0.85	
5	504	Layer		Alluvium	Dark grey-blue clay	>20	>2.1	0.2	
5	505	Layer		Natural substrate	Light grey clay				
5	506	Cut		Construction cut	NW/SE linear	>2.1	1.05	0.6	
5	507	Structure	506	Brick wall	NW/SE aligned brick wall on concrete footing	>2.1	1.05	0.6	
5	508	Cut		Construction cut	NE/SW orientated linear with vertical sides	>8	0.32	0.3	
5	509	Timber	508	Timber culvert	NE/SW aligned timber plank culvert	>8	0.32	0.3	
5	510	Fill	509	Fill of culvert	Dark grey silty-clay	>8	0.32	0.3	
6	600	Surface		Concrete surface	Concrete tile surface		>1.3	0.08	
6	601	Layer		Levelling layer	Yellow sand		>1.3	0.2	
6	602	Layer		Made ground	Gravel and sand		>1.3	0.8	
6	603	Layer		Made ground	Dark black grey sand		>1.3	>0.45	
7	700	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey sand and gravel	>2.7	>1.5	0.4	
7	701	Layer		Made ground	Mixed gravel and brown clay with modern CBM	>2.7	>1.5	0.7	
8	800	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey sand and gravel	0.2	>1	0.4	
8	801	Layer		?Natural	Fine yellow sand	0.2	>1	>0.2	
9	900	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey sand and gravel	>1.5	>1	>0.4	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight	Spot-date
114	Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material	Unglazed earthenware Fragment	TF50	1 2	3 10	MC16-C18
403	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Brick		1	3612	Post-medieval

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using GPS survey equipment.

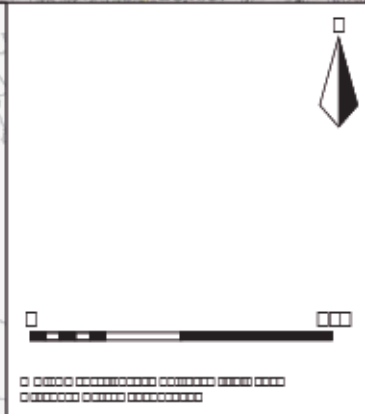
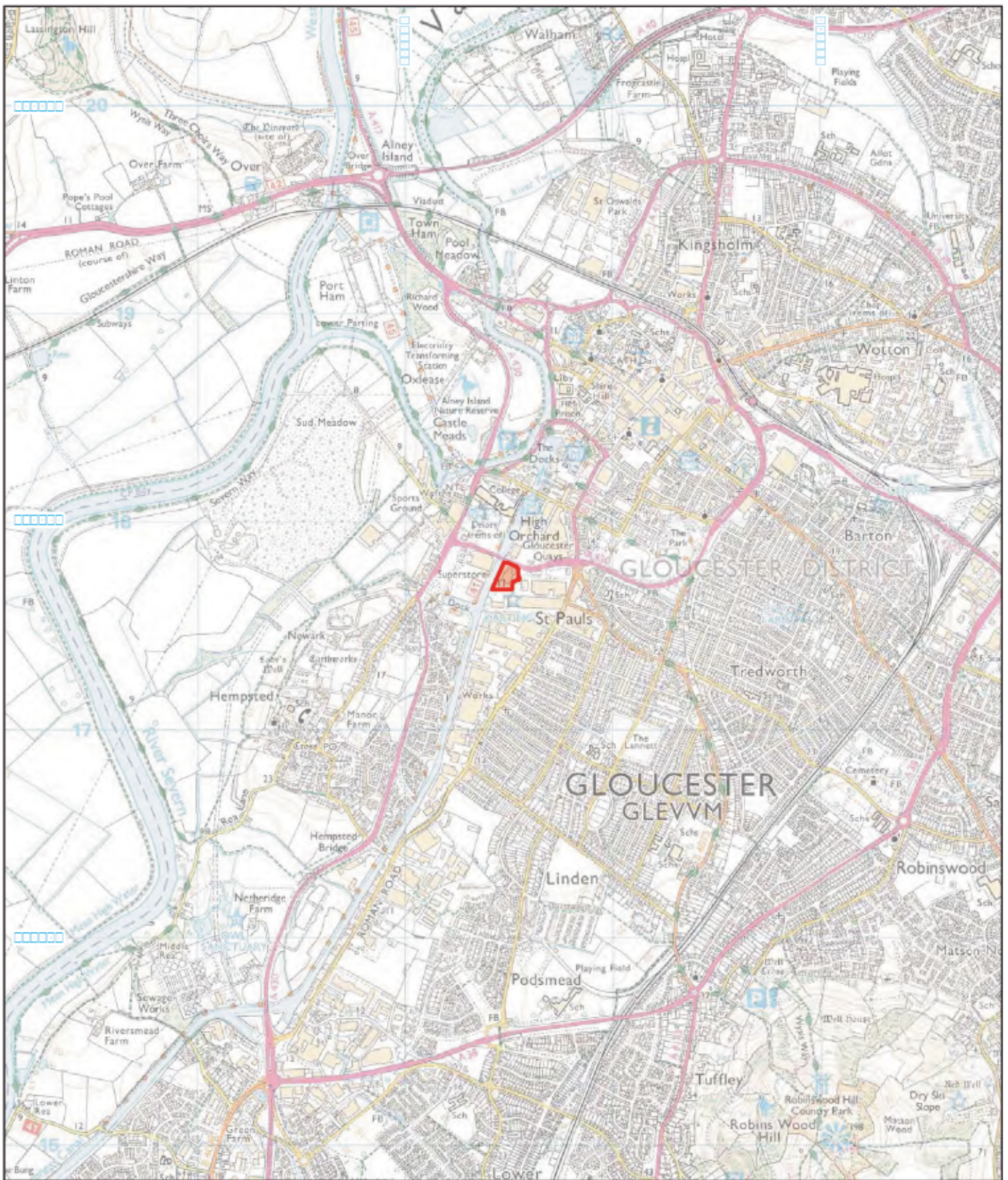
	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4a	Trench 4b
Current ground level	N/A (11.18m)	N/A (11.33m)	N/A (12.28m)	N/A (11.18m)	N/A (11.18m)
Top of post-medieval structural deposits	0.85m (10.33m)	1.81m (9.52m)	1.88m (10.4m)	1.04m (10.14m)	0.73m (10.45m)
Top of natural substrate	N/A	1.46m (9.87m)	2.51m (9.77m)	N/A	2.14m (9.04m)


	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8	Trench 9
Current ground level	N/A (11.19m)	N/A (11.15m)	N/A (11.05m)	N/A (11.05m)	N/A (11.05m)
Top of post-medieval structural deposits	1.86m (9.33m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Top of natural	1.69 (9.5m)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Peel Centre, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) and watching brief were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January and February 2018 at the Peel Centre, Gloucester. Five evaluation trenches were excavated and two further areas were subject to archaeological watching brief.</p> <p>Post-medieval structural remains including a wall, surface and drains were identified within the site and potentially related to the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company Works depicted on late 19th-century and early 20th-century mapping. Features relating to the more recent development of the site were also identified.</p>	
Project dates	8-16 January and 21-23 February 2018	
Project type	Field evaluation and watching brief	
Previous work	WYG Planning and Environment, Historic Environment Statement 2008 WYG Planning and Environment, Heritage Statement 2016	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	St. Anns Way, Gloucester	
Study area	1.98ha	
Site co-ordinates	382505 217774	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	WYG Planning and Environment and Cotswold Archaeology (Addendum WSI)	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Dan Sausins and Jonathan Orellana	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	To be deposit with Gloucester Museum	Ceramics
Paper	To be deposit with Gloucester Museum	Field recording sheets
Digital	To be deposit with Gloucester Museum	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Peel Centre, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</i>. CA Typescript Report 18129</p>		

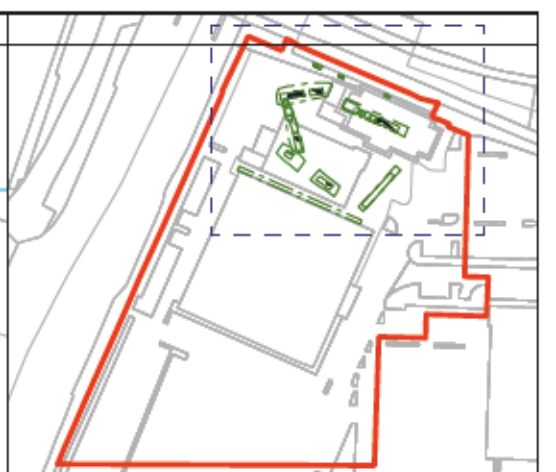
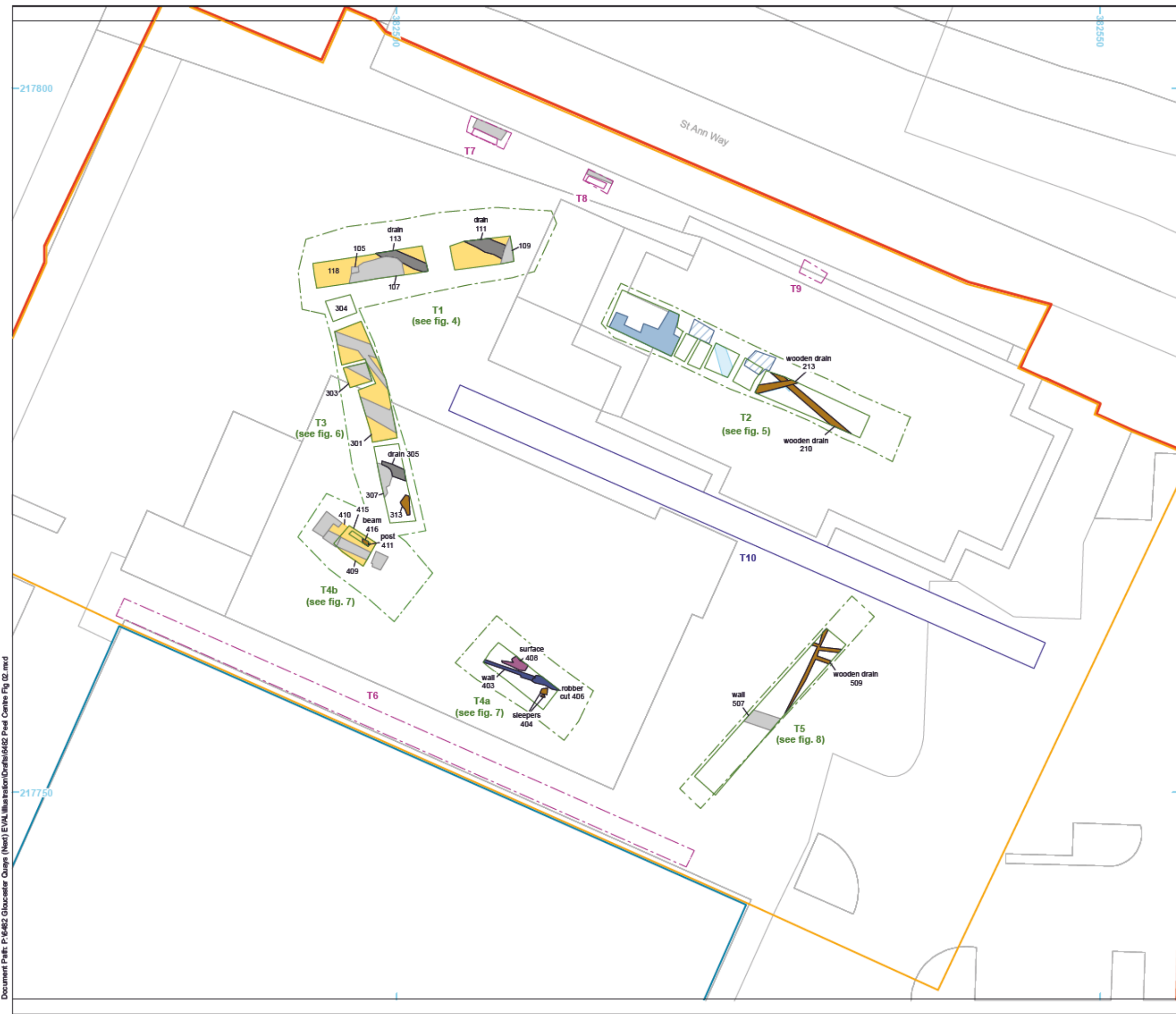


 **Cotswold Archaeology**

PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY CP **PROJECT NO.** 6482 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 28/02/2018 **1**
APPROVED BY LC **SCALE** @A4 1:25,000



- site boundary
- phase 1 evaluation area
- phase 2 evaluation area
- limit of excavation
- evaluation trench
- evaluation trench (unexcavated)
- watching brief trench
- archaeological feature
- structural feature
- concrete
- deposit
- field drain
- manhole
- modern
- surface
- timber



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PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/03/2018		
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE	A3 1:250		2

Document Path: P:\8482 Gloucester Quays (Next) EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\0482 Peel Centre Fig 02.mxd



- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ phase 1 evaluation area
- ▭ phase 2 evaluation area
- ▭ limit of excavation
- ▭ evaluation trench
- ▭ evaluation trench (unexcavated)
- ▭ evaluation trench (CA 2003)
- ▭ watching brief trench
- ▭ archaeological feature
- ▭ structural feature
- ▭ concrete
- ▭ deposit
- ▭ field drain
- ▭ manhole
- ▭ modern
- ▭ surface
- ▭ timber



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan overlaid on 1902 OS mapping

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/03/2018	3
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE	A3 1:600	



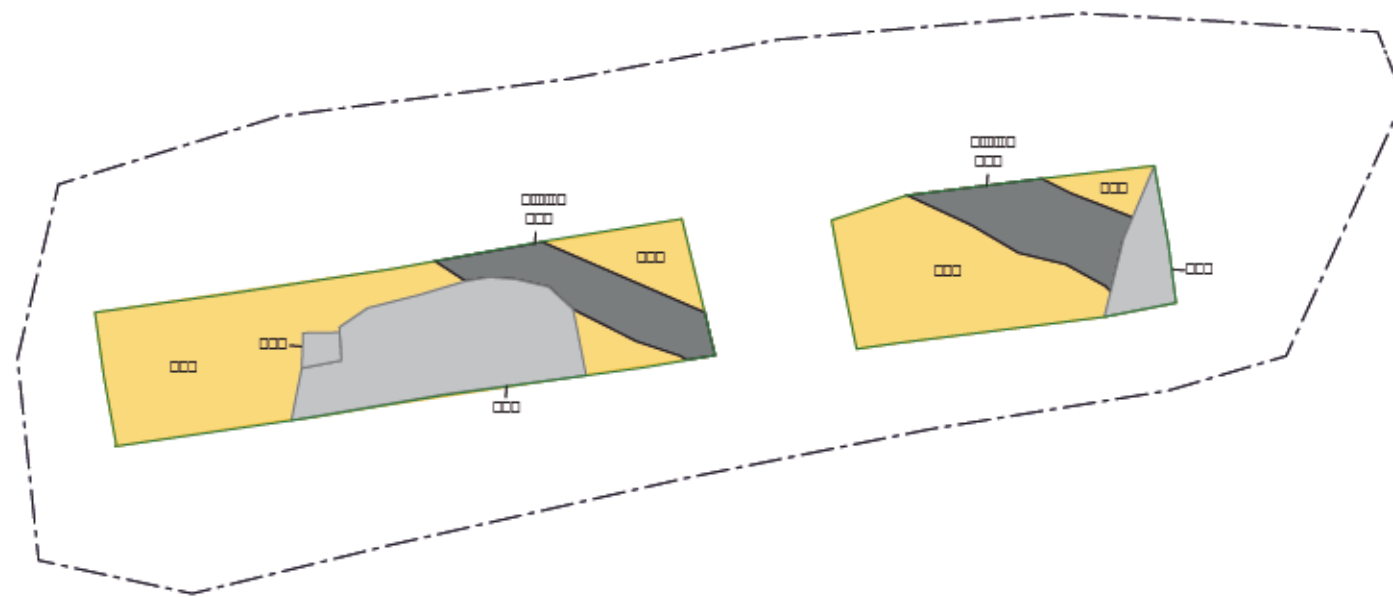
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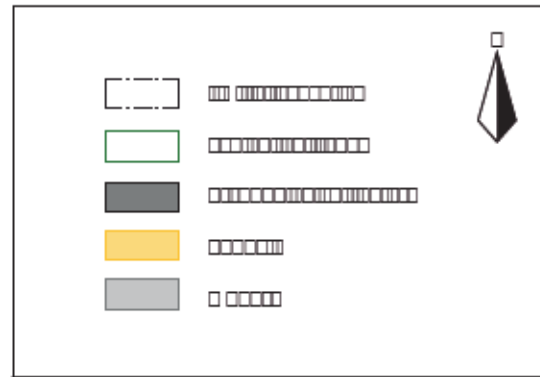
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Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 1: plan and photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	28/02/2018	4
APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE	@A3 1:100	



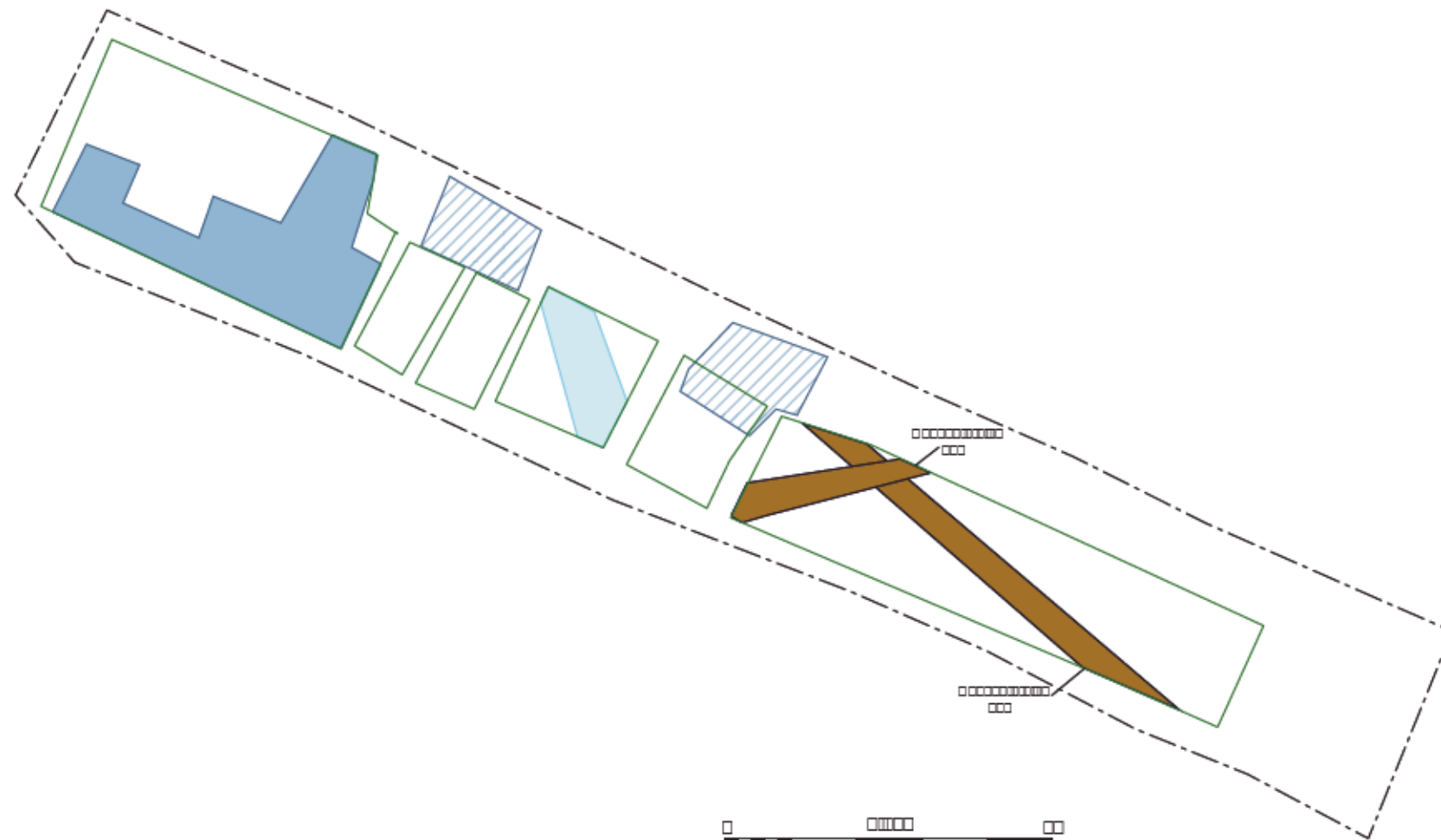
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Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 2: plan and photographs

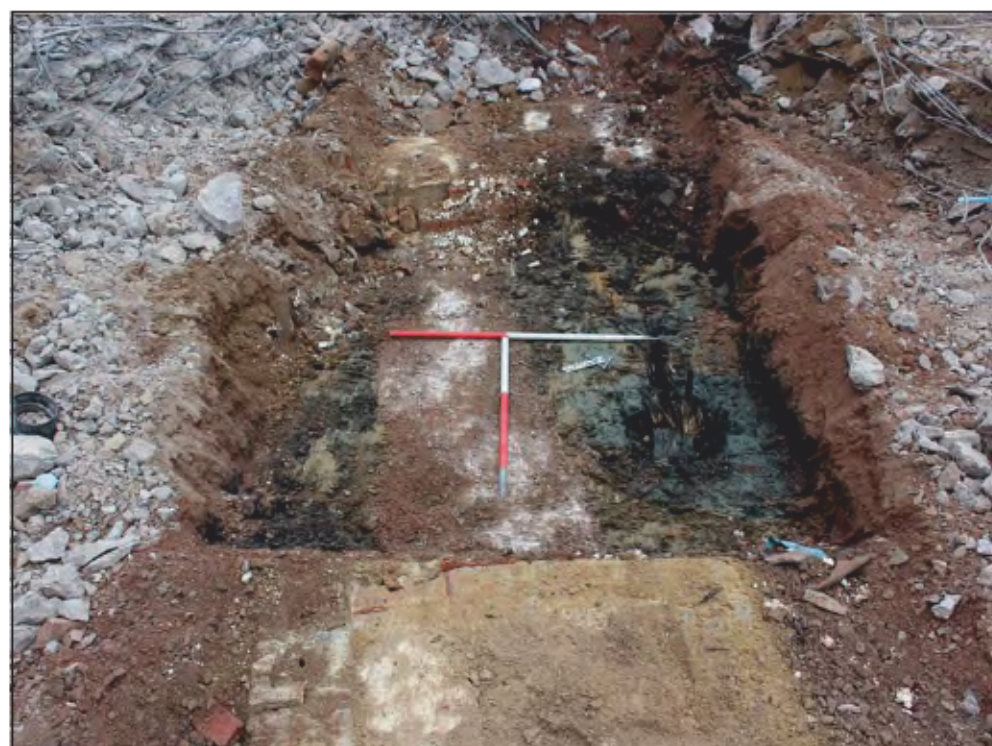
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APPROVED BY	LC	SCALE	A3 1:100	



PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 3: plan and photographs

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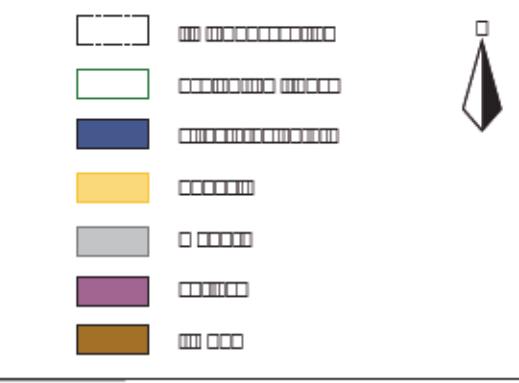
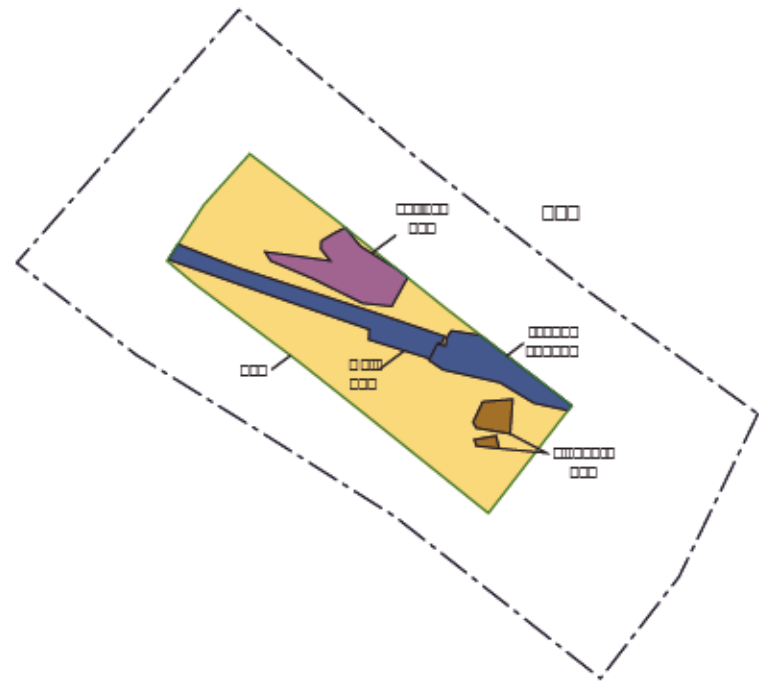
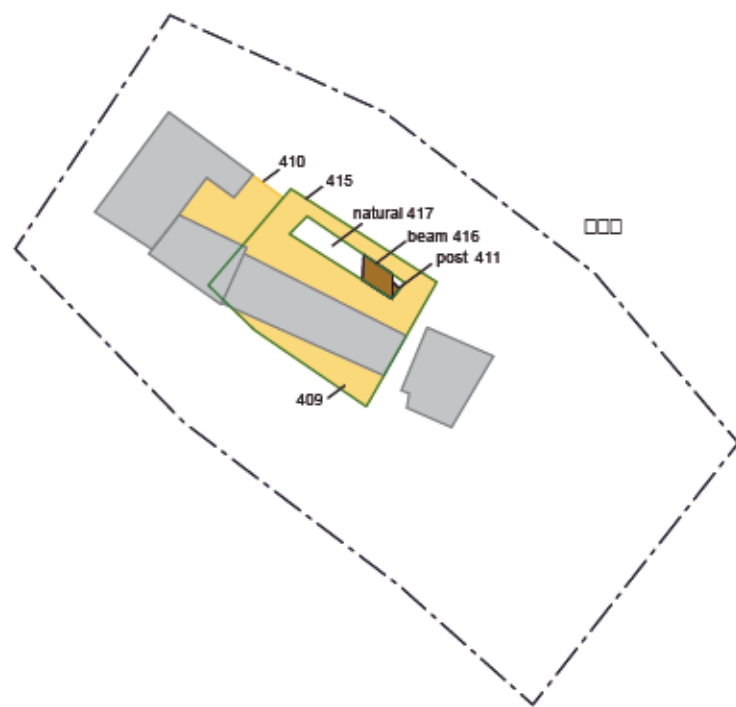
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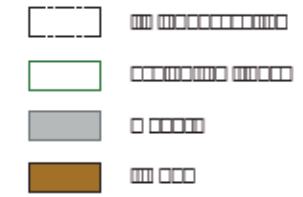
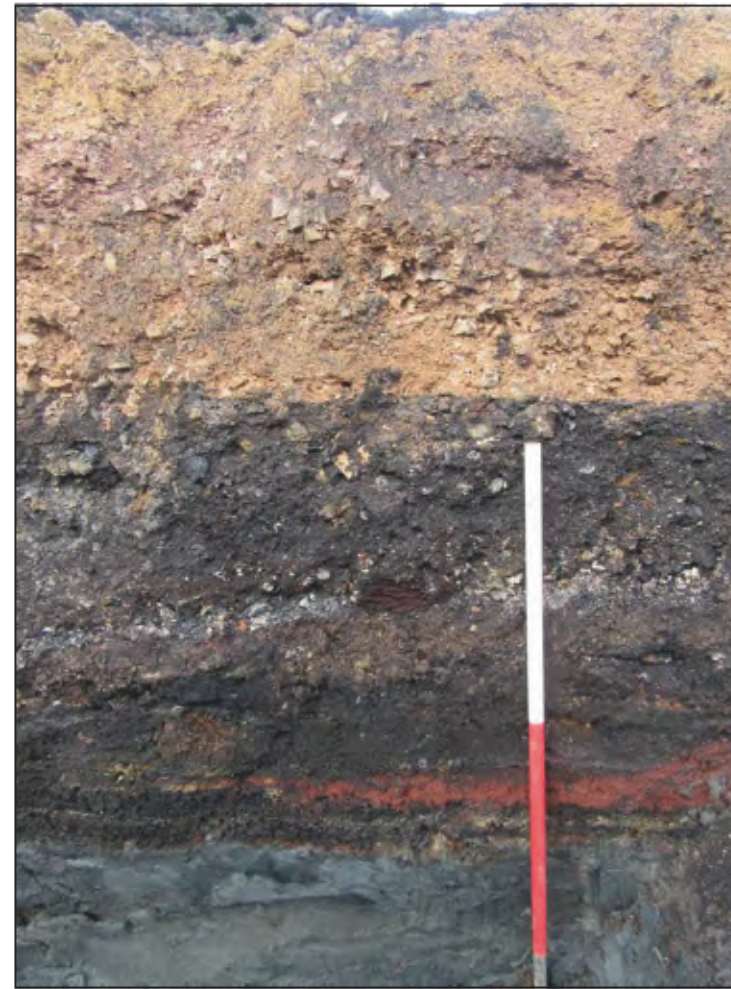
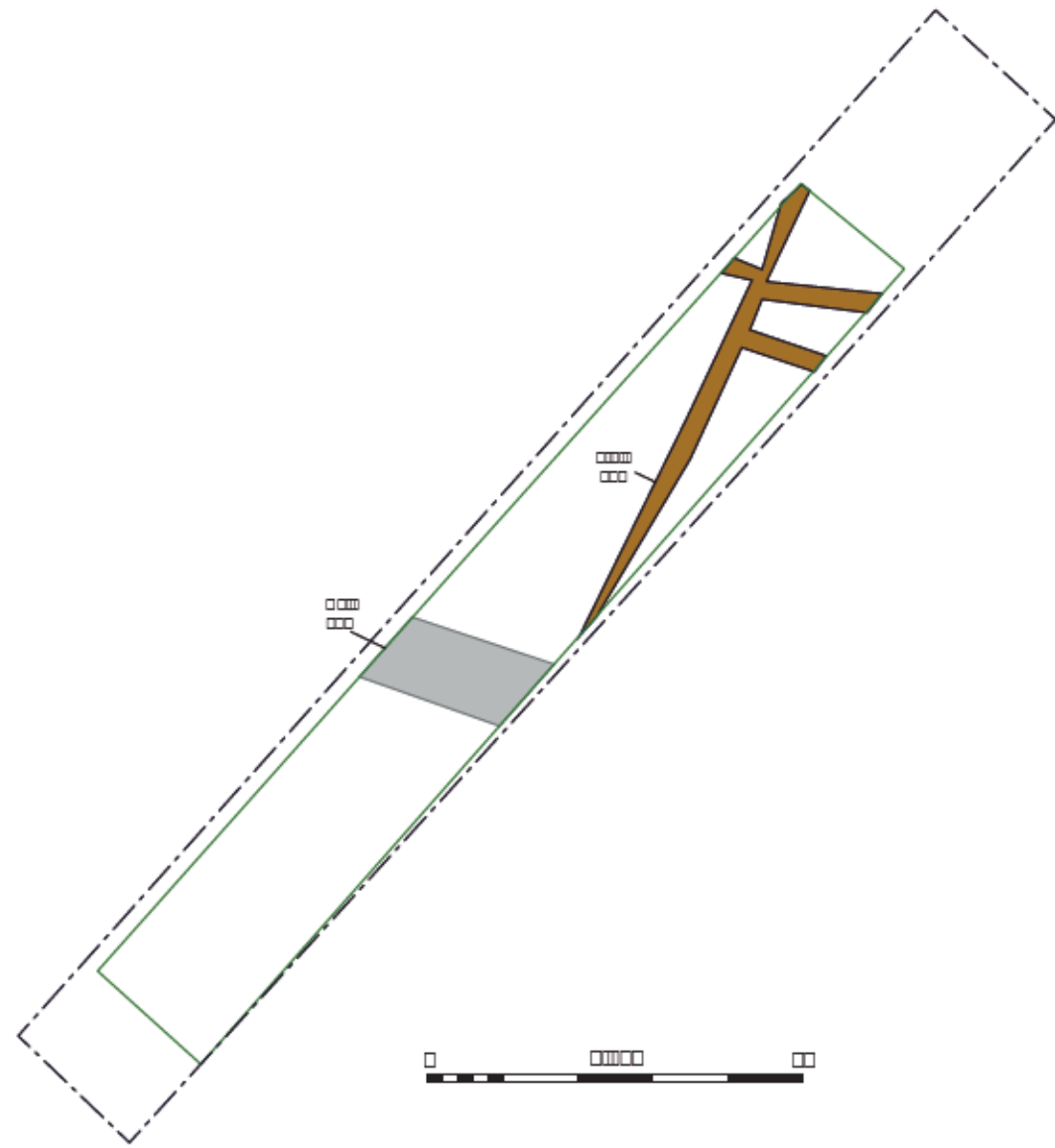


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Trenches 4a and 4b: plans and photographs

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PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 5: plan and photographs

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PROJECT TITLE
Peel Centre, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 6-9: photographs

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FIGURE NO.
9

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