

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF AT THE
MULTI STOREY CAR PARK SITE,
GLOUCESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL,
GREAT WESTERN ROAD,
GLOUCESTER

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With contributions by Dennis Williams

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Project 3462
Report 1790

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Archaeological watching brief at the multi storey car park site, Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester

Elizabeth A Curran

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Part 1 Project summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on behalf of Vinci Construction Ltd, who intend to construct a multi storey car park on the site of an existing car park at Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, Gloucester, for which a planning application has been submitted.

A sample of four boreholes (Boreholes 1-4) and ten areas of trenching (Trenches 5-14) were monitored across the site. In addition 96m² of the site strip was also observed toward the eastern side.

The site was found to have been disturbed down to the natural matrix. Layers of topsoil and subsoil were observed to contain variable post-medieval and modern artefacts, indicating that the site had been disturbed from the post-medieval onwards. It is conjectured that the artefacts have been deposited as refuse either from the asylum or the terraced housing which occupied the road frontage along the south side of the site from the late 19th century.

These horizons are associated with cultivation, as part of the nursery on the site denoted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The residual medieval sherd recovered may be indicative of manuring of agricultural fields in the medieval period, which would be expected given the proximity of the site to the city.

No substantial brick rubble or debris was observed on the site relating to the demolition of the terraced houses which were removed in the second half of the 20th century.

No significant archaeological features, structures or horizons were observed, nor finds recovered. It is therefore considered that intensive Roman activity and siege earthworks associated with the Civil War activities in 1643 did not extend into this area.

Part 2 Detailed report

1. **Planning background**

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the multi storey car park site, Gloucester Royal Hospital, Great Western Road, (NGR SO 841 185), Gloucester (Fig 1), on behalf of Vinci Construction UK Ltd. The client intended to construct a multi storey car park on the site of an existing car park and a planning application was submitted to Gloucester City Council (reference 08/01150/FUL).

The proposed development site is considered to include a heritage asset with archaeological interest, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IfA 2008).

The project also conforms to the proposal (including detailed specification) produced following discussions with the Heritage Service Manager of Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, Gloucester City Council (the Curator) (HEAS 2010). The proposal also conformed to the standard brief (the Brief) prepared by the Curator.

2. **Aims**

The aims and scope of the project were to observe and record archaeological deposits, and to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type, as far as was reasonably possible.

The Curator indicated that significant deposits may be defined as those likely to be of Roman, late medieval or post-medieval in date.

3. **Methods**

3.1 **Documentary search**

Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of Gloucester City Historic Environment Record (HER).

3.2 **Fieldwork methodology**

3.2.1 **Fieldwork strategy**

A detailed specification was prepared by the Service (HEAS 2010). Fieldwork was undertaken between 4 May 2010 and 28 June 2010.

A sample of ten areas of trenching (Trenches 5-14) was monitored over the site area of approximately 1.53ha.

The eastern portion of the site strip, amounting to approximately 96m² was monitored, It was dug to a depth of 0.40m.

The pile foundations (Boreholes 1-4) for the car park were monitored to assess the nature of the more deeply buried deposits. However due to the rotary boring techniques and the employment of drilling fluid it was not possible to ascertain accurate depths of deposits. As a result of the Curator's site visit on 10 May 2010 monitoring of the pile excavations was restricted to one day although monitoring of the subsequent pile cap and ground beam excavations was undertaken (Trenches 5-8 and 10-14). They were excavated to a depth of between 1.00 and 1.50m below the ground surface. The reduced level strip at the site of the new access road to the south corner of the site (Trench 9) amounted to just over 50m².

The locations of the areas observed is indicated in Figure 2.

Observation and recording of archaeological deposits was undertaken during and after machine excavation and was restricted to areas of ground disturbance associated with, and following the progress of the construction team. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by

hand. Surfaces and deposits were cleaned, inspected and recorded. Artefacts were recovered in order to determine their date and nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Service practice (CAS 1995).

3.2.2 **Structural analysis**

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.3 **Artefact methodology, by Dennis Williams**

3.3.1 **Artefact recovery policy**

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 2).

3.3.2 **Method of analysis**

All hand-retrieved finds were examined and a primary record made on a Microsoft Access 2000 database. The finds were identified, quantified and dated to period, and a terminus post quem date produced for each stratified context. These dates were used as a means of determining the broad chronology of the site.

The pottery and ceramic building materials were examined under ×20 magnification and recorded by fabric type according to the reference series maintained by the Service (Hurst and Rees 1992; WHEAS 2009).

3.4 **Environmental archaeology methodology**

3.4.1 **Sampling policy**

The environmental sampling strategy conformed to standard Service practice (CAS 1995; appendix 4). In the event, no deposits or horizons were identified which were considered suitable for environmental analysis, so no samples were taken.

4. **Statement of confidence in the methods and results**

The methods adopted allow a high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.

5. **Topographical and archaeological context**

The site is located to the southeast of Gloucester city centre, on the south side of Gloucestershire Royal Hospital and southwest of the former County Asylum. Accessed from Great Western Road the site has recently been used for surface car parking, along with areas of landscaping. It is a largely flat area at a height of approximately 24.9m AOD. The solid geology consists of Blue Lias formation and Charmouth mudstone formation. The drift geology is patchy across the site and consists of Cheltenham sands and gravels (Barclay *et al* 1988).

The area of proposed development is close to the margin of the Roman, medieval and post-medieval city. The site of the city's 19th century workhouse and asylum lies to the northwest. Remains of Roman date have been identified to the south and north, while remains of late or post-medieval agricultural activity have been recorded to the east.

The HER holds a number of records in the area of the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital. Roman activity has been identified in the immediate vicinity. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered during an archaeological evaluation to the south of the site, off Horton Road (GLRCM 1861). Deep silt deposits remained in the hollow of a former watercourse, containing waterlogged organic material including large quantities of leather and seeds. Although the dating evidence was sparse, it indicated that the watercourse had been utilised in the Roman period.

No evidence relating to medieval activity has been recovered and only a limited amount of evidence relating to post-medieval activity has been identified in the vicinity. The Royalist siege of Gloucester during the English Civil War in August 1643 commenced to the south and east of the city. It is therefore conjectured that earthworks associated with this event may have been dug within the area of the site (pers comm Jonathan Smith). Paths and cultivation soils associated with the 18th century Horton Road hospital (GLRCM 1042) were identified during an evaluation in the grounds of Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, although no evidence of earlier occupation was discovered.

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 indicates that the site was part of a nursery with a field system lined with orchards. Several footpaths are depicted bisecting the area running east to west and north to south. Nursery gardens were common in the suburbs in the 18th and 19th century supplying the needs of the city on sites such as London Road, in Lower Southgate Street, and at Chapel House (VCH IV).

Along the south perimeter of the site the 1st edition OS depicts a road on the site of the present Great Western Road, then known as East End Road. A row of terraced houses with back plots occupied the north frontage.

The site underwent little development by the 1902 OS map. The only changes visible are the removal of the orchard, while the area is no longer referred to as a nursery. The terraced housing fronted onto both sides of East End Road. No further development on the site is depicted on the 1923 OS map; although the road had been widened to create the eastern extension to Great Western Road and re-named. By the time of the 1940 OS map a track is depicted running west from Horton Road, running around the east and north boundary's of the site.

5.1 **A brief history of the hospital**

Gloucestershire Royal Hospital is an amalgamation of the earlier Infirmary on Southgate Street and the Gloucester City General Hospital (formerly the infirmary to the Gloucester poor-house Union). The poor-house infirmary stood to the west of the current Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, behind the union workhouse. The building was demolished in 1850 to make way for the South Wales Railway and replaced by a detached building further west of the workhouse, designed by the firm of John Jacques & Son and completed in 1852 (VCH IV).

In 1912, on the north side of Great Western Road, the building of a 149-bed infirmary began. Patients were transferred from the poor-house infirmary to the east block of the new building in 1914. The British Red Cross Society took over the west block for nursing war wounded and then the east block in 1915. This new infirmary was not completed until after the war. In 1930 it became known as Gloucester City General Hospital but it was not until the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948 that the amalgamation with the Southgate Street Infirmary occurred to form Gloucestershire Royal Hospital. Later the Great Western Road buildings and the adjoining land were chosen as the site of the present day Gloucestershire Royal Hospital, begun in the early 1960s. The first departments were opened in 1964 and others in succeeding years (*ibid.*).

The County Asylum, a grade II* listed building (LBS 472228), was opened in 1823, built to a plan by William Stark of Edinburgh, and modified by John Wheeler. Building had begun in 1814 but completion was delayed mainly due to financial problems. It was built of brick and stucco and the central feature was a crescent of three storeys with a principal east elevation. North, south, and west wings of two storeys were connected to the crescent by single-storied day rooms. The crescent contained accommodation for 24 wealthy patients and their servants and the wings for 60 paupers and 26 charity patients. There were detached wards for noisy and violent patients (*ibid.*).

From 1856 the county paid most of the costs and the asylum became known as the County Asylum. At the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948 the asylum became known as Horton Road Hospital and during the 1950s more buildings were provided (*ibid.*). The asylum closed in 1988 and was partially converted into residential accommodation.

6. Results

6.1 Structural analysis

The trenches and features recorded are shown in Fig 2. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1.

6.1.1 Phase 1: Natural deposits

The natural matrix comprised bright orange sands and gravels with patches of light grey clays. The natural was recorded at varying depths below the ground surface across the site. Within the north-eastern and south-western areas of the site (Boreholes 1-4, Trenches 7 and 10) natural was observed at a depth of approximately 0.80m below the current ground surface. In the south-eastern area of the site natural was recorded between a depth of 0.70m and 1.10m below the current ground surface.

Within the centre of the site the natural was observed directly below layers of modern hardcore.

6.1.2 Phase 2: Post-medieval and modern deposits

Within Boreholes 1-4 and Trench 10 to the south and west of the site, similar sequences of deposits were revealed throughout, although accurate depths of deposits were only ascertained during the excavation of Trench 10. The hardcore makeup layer which was laid following the earlier site strip was recorded to a depth of between 0.20m and 0.60m. Below this a layer of topsoil was observed between 0.40m and 0.80m below the ground surface. The topsoil was heavily disturbed and contained fragments of mortar, brick and pottery fragments. This deposit directly overlay the natural.

Trench 5 was excavated to the northwest corner of the site. The maximum depth of excavation was between 0.40m and 0.60m below the present ground surface. The uppermost layer comprised of grey-brown silty clay mixed with paving associated with the former car park (500). Below this was a layer of darker friable grey black silty clay (501) with frequent inclusions of 19th century pottery, glass, metal and charcoal. This overlay a brick footing (502) which was only observed within the centre of the trench and continued below the depth of excavation.

Trench 6 was aligned northwest to southwest across the west side of the site. Trench 7 was aligned northwest to southeast across the north side. Both trenches were excavated between a depth of 0.90m and 1.50m below the present ground surface. Topsoil, associated with the landscaping of the former car park, (703) or hardcore (600, 700) deposits were recorded at the surface in both trenches. This modern material sealed a darker topsoil layer (601, 701). Similar to the deposits recorded in Boreholes 1-4 and Trench 10 it contained quantities of pottery, glass and metal. The layer was between 0.25m and 0.90m below the present ground surface. Only partially observed within Trench 7 was a subsoil layer sealed by (701) which in turn overlay the natural at a depth of 0.60-0.80m below the present ground surface.

Trench 9 was excavated to a depth of between 0.60m and 1.45m. A modern dump deposit which contained fragments of mortar, glass and building rubble (900) was observed within the western section. This deposit sealed a disturbed topsoil (901) layer between 0.43 and 1.10m below the ground surface. Below this the subsoil (902) overlay and sealed the natural matrix (903) at 0.70m below the ground surface.

Observed in Trench 8 subsoil (802) was sealed by made ground (801), and overlay the natural (803) at a depth of approximately 1.06m below the ground surface. The fine silty sand subsoil (802) was found to have been disturbed, containing staining from ceramic building material and charcoal flecks.

Trenches 11 and 12 were excavated within the central area of the site to a depth of between 1.50m and 2.20m. Within these trenches modern gravel hardcore (1100, 1200) was observed sealing the natural which lay at approximately 0.25m depth.

Trenches 13 and 14 lay to the south. In Trench 13 the silty clay topsoil (1301) lay below a substantial modern hardcore deposit (1300) to a depth of 0.90m, directly over the natural (1302), although a possible subsoil horizon may have survived. In Trench 14 the silty clay topsoil (1401) lay to a depth of 0.60m beneath a less substantial hardcore layer (1400). A possible disturbed clayey silt subsoil (1403), with inclusions of ash, charcoal and mortar lay to 1.20m depth, over the natural (1404).

6.2 Artefact analysis, by Dennis Williams

6.2.1 The artefact assemblage

The assemblage recovered during the watching brief is summarised in Table 1. Pottery accounted for most of the assemblage, with a small amount of glass and one piece of stone also being present. The state of preservation was generally very good.

Material class	Period	Count	Weight (g)
Ceramic	Post-medieval	14	566
Ceramic	Post-medieval/ modern	131	4384
Ceramic	Medieval	1	24
Glass	Post-medieval	3	702
Glass	Modern	10	438
Stone	Medieval/ post-medieval	1	244
Totals:		160	6358

Table 1: *Quantification of the assemblage*

6.2.2 Pottery

Period	Fabric code	Fabric common name	Count	Weight (g)
Medieval	99	Miscellaneous medieval	1	24
Modern	81	Stonewares	2	14
Late post-med./ modern	85	China	129	4370
Post-medieval	78	Post-medieval red wares	4	278
Post-medieval	81	Stonewares	5	130
Post-medieval	91	Post-medieval buff wares	4	32
Post-medieval	100	Miscellaneous post-medieval	1	126
Totals:		146	4974	

Table 2: *Quantification of the pottery by period and fabric-type*

Pottery sherds were grouped and quantified according to fabric type, as shown in Table 2. There were no diagnostic form sherds that could provide precise dating evidence, but in many cases, markings on pottery produced for hospital use enabled firm start and end dates to be defined. Most unmarked sherds were datable by their fabric types to general production spans.

Medieval

A single body sherd of green-glazed medieval pottery was recovered from soil layer 701. This material had a hard, fine, grey matrix, which was part-oxidised to give a pale orange-brown colour on the outer surface. Inclusions comprised sparse, ill-sorted, angular quartz, and sparse, fine shelly limestone and mica. This fabric is listed in Table 2 as miscellaneous medieval (99), but the limestone and mica inclusions suggested it was from a source local to

Gloucester. The form was probably that of a large open vessel, such as a cistern, possibly 15th century in date.

Post-medieval

Pottery clearly identifiable as post-medieval comprised black-glazed red wares (fabric 78), brown-glazed stonewares (fabric 81) and brown-glazed buff wares (fabric 91), also all from soil layer 701. The red wares included rim sherds from a large bowl or pancheon. This vessel was glazed only on the inside, and was probably made in the late 17th or 18th centuries.

The stonewares comprised body sherds, from a large jar, probably used for beverages, and a much smaller storage jar. 18th or 19th century dates were likely for these.

The buff ware finds were all small body sherds. While these may well have been of 18th century manufacture, their thin walls, fine fabric and good quality glazes suggested that this earthenware material may have been produced at a later date than this.

A single large rim sherd, probably from a large plant pot, was also recovered from soil layer 701. This had an earthenware fabric (100) with a thick, green enamel coating, and was likely to be 19th century in date.

Late post-medieval/modern

China (fabric 85) made up most of the pottery assemblage, and was found in soil layers 501, 601 and 701. Bowls, chamber pots, dishes, jars, jugs and plates were represented amongst sherds of white china, with many of the bases bearing the blue inscription 'Gloucester Lunatic Asylum'. Some vessels were also marked on their sides, with numbers, e.g. No.10. The earliest date for this pottery must be 1823, when the asylum opened at the adjacent Horton Road site, and the latest, 1948, when it was renamed.

Other china finds from soils 601 and 701 consisted mainly of ordinary domestic vessels, including willow pattern cups, plates and saucers. The long life (over the past 200 years) of the willow pattern designs makes this pottery difficult to date accurately, although there is nothing to suggest that all the present examples would not be contemporary with the white hospital china described above.

A further notable find from 701 was a china rim sherd, white with hand-painted blue decoration. A horizontal handle was attached to this vessel, which would have had a lid. This was possibly a druggist's pot, with the form and decoration suggesting a 19th century date.

6.2.3 Other artefacts

Glass

Glass finds included part of a mineral water bottle, found in soil layer 601, which was moulded with the name 'Schweppes', and was probably early 20th century in date. From 701, an intact jar, of the type used for fish or meat paste, bore the moulding 'David Greig', the name of a grocery firm trading from 1888 onwards.

A dark green bottle base, recovered from 701, was free-blown and heavy, with a pronounced kick. An approximate date range for this would be 1780-1830. From the same context, there was a bottle base, also in dark green glass, but with a shallow kick, and a base with similar shape but in a light 'aqua' glass. These were both typical of moulded bottles from an approximate date range of 1830-1900.

Stone

A single piece of a limestone roofing slate, with a nail-hole, was recovered from soil layer 701. This could be either medieval or post-medieval in date, given the long use of this material on Gloucester buildings.

6.2.4 Overview of artefactual evidence

The finds in this small assemblage appear to have been deposited as refuse. Much of this came from the adjacent asylum, as indicated by the markings on china finds, with domestic

glass containers also showing that material was still being deposited on the site during the 20th century.

The *terminus post quem* dates deduced for the contexts are shown in Table 3.

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Fabric code	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	<i>tpq</i> range
501	ceramic	pot	85	2	62	1823	1948	1823-1948
	ceramic	pot	85	1	62	1823	1948	
601	ceramic	pot	85	1	16	1948	1948	c.1900-1950
	ceramic	pot	85	4	74	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	108	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	104	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	54	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	64	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	58	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	62	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	26	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	28	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	28	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	64	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	7	76	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	6	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	10	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	34	1825	1950	
	glass	bottle	-	1	64	1900	1950	
	glass	vessel	-	1	4	1850	1950	
ceramic	pot	85	2	16	1825	1950		
701	ceramic	pot	85	3	378	1823	1948	1888-1950
	ceramic	pot	85	9	350	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	32	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	3	356	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	60	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	7	84	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	4	104	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	42	1825	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	24	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	91	1	14	1700	1900	
	ceramic	pot	81	1	32	1700	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	184	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	150	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	122	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	102	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	20	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	14	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	164	1823	1948	

Context	Material class	Object specific type	Fabric code	Count	Weight (g)	Start date	End date	tpq range
	ceramic	pot	85	1	90	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	48	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	62	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	3	68	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	122	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	6	52	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	52	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	38	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	126	1825	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	7	126	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	100	1823	1948	
	ceramic	pot	85	18	286	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	2	24	1825	1900	
	ceramic	pot	81	2	66	1800	1900	
	ceramic	pot	91	2	12	1700	1900	
	ceramic	pot	81	2	14	1800	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	38	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	78	3	248	1600	1800	
	ceramic	pot	78	1	30	1600	1800	
	ceramic	pot	85	7	72	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	91	1	6	1700	1900	
	ceramic	pot	85	1	12	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	85	3	42	1825	1950	
	ceramic	pot	81	2	32	1800	1900	
	ceramic	pot	99	1	24	1400	1550	
	glass	vessel	-	3	36	1850	1950	
	glass	window	-	1	90	1850	1900	
	glass	vessel	-	1	12	1850	1950	
	glass	jar	-	1	116	1888	1950	
	glass	jar lids	-	2	116	1850	1950	
	glass	bottle	-	1	222	1830	1900	
	glass	bottle	-	1	366	1780	1830	
	glass	bottle	-	1	114	1830	1900	
	stone	slate	-	1	244	-	-	

Table 3: Summary of context dating based on artefacts

7. Synthesis

The horizons of topsoil and subsoil observed within the site contained variable post-medieval and modern artefacts, indicating that the site has been disturbed to some depth in these periods. Due to the limited observations it was not possible to observe any discreet layers or horizons within the deposit. It is conjectured that at least some of the artefacts may have been deposited as refuse either from asylum or by the occupants of the terraced housing depicted to the south of the site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

These layers are associated with periods of cultivation, as corroborated by the evidence of a nursery on the site denoted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The residual medieval sherd recovered may be indicative of manuring of agricultural fields in the period, which would be expected given the proximity of the site to the city.

No substantial brick rubble or debris was observed on the site relating to the demolition of the 19th century terraced houses in the second half of the 20th century.

No significant archaeological features, structures or horizons were observed nor finds recovered. It is therefore considered that intensive Roman activity and siege earthworks associated with the Civil War in 1643 did not extend into this area.

8. **Publication summary**

The Service has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, the Service intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

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A sample of four boreholes (Boreholes 1-4) and ten areas of trenching (Trenches 5-14) were monitored across the site. In addition 96m² of the site strip was also observed toward the eastern side.

The site was found to have been disturbed down to the natural matrix. Layers of topsoil and subsoil were observed to contain variable post-medieval and modern artefacts, indicating that the site had been disturbed from the post-medieval onwards. It is conjectured that the artefacts have been deposited as refuse either from the asylum or the terraced housing which occupied the road frontage along the south side of the site from the late 19th century.

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9. **Acknowledgements**

The Service would like to thank the following for their kind assistance in the successful conclusion of this project, Kevin Hibbs, Simon Blakemore, Gary Smith, Peter Forbes and Stephanie Coles (Vinci Construction UK Ltd), Jonathan Smith (Heritage Service Manager, Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, Gloucester City Council) and Phil Greatorex (Historic Environment Record Officer, Gloucester City Council).

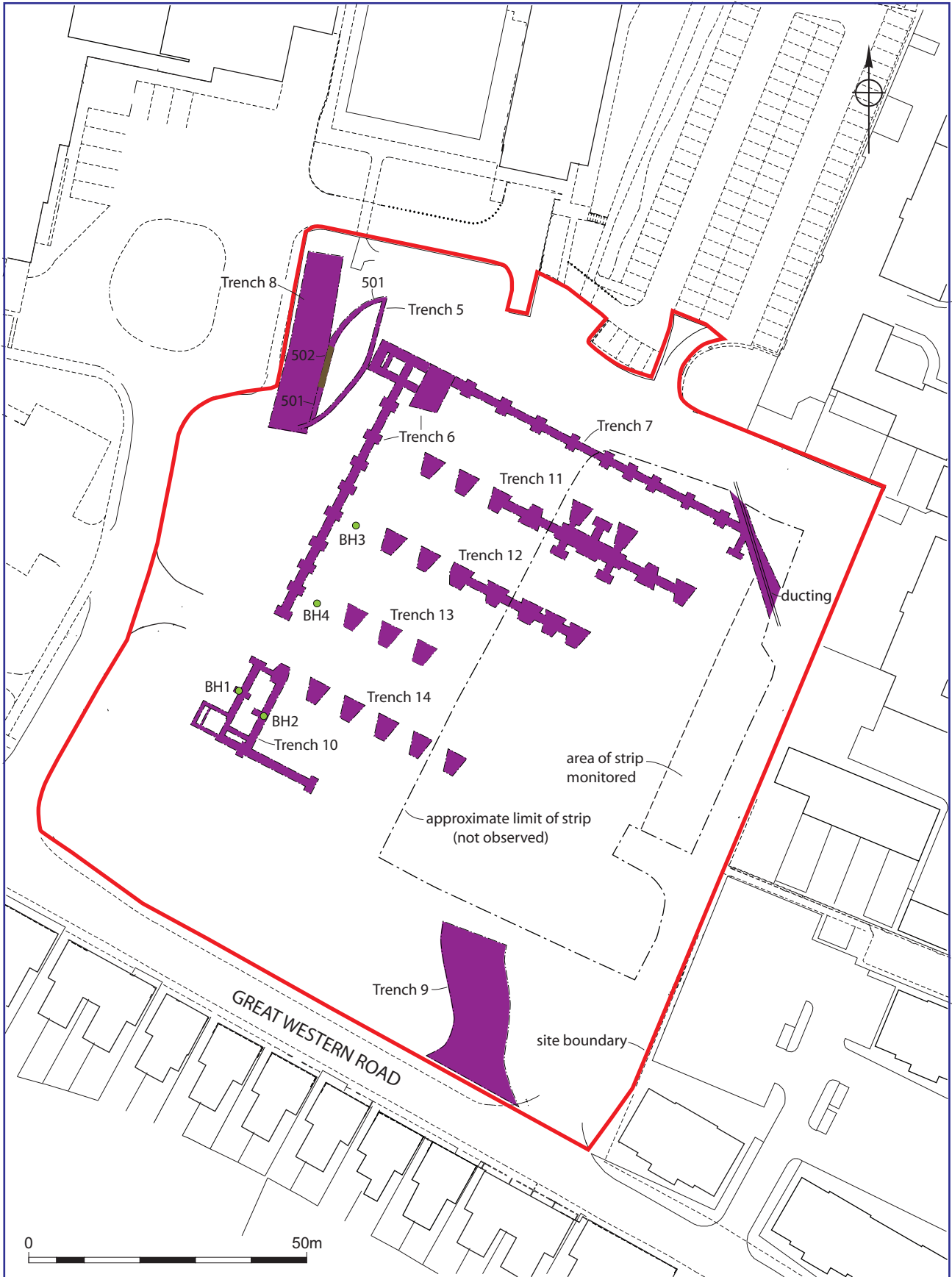
10. **Personnel**

The report was prepared by Elizabeth A Curran. The project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan. Fieldwork was undertaken by Elizabeth A Curran, Nick Daffern, Adam Lee and Jo Wainwright, finds analysis by Dennis Williams and illustration by Carolyn Hunt.

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Figures



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Borehole and Trench location plan

Figure 2

Plates



Plate 1 General view of south facing section of the site strip from the north



Plate 2 Detail view of the south facing section from the site strip



Plate 3 The east facing section of Trench 5



Plate 4 General view of Trench 5, from the west



Plate 5 The south facing section of Trench 7



Plate 6 General view of partially excavated Trench 7, facing south west



Plate 7 West facing section of Trench 8



Plate 8 General view of Trench 9, facing south



Plate 9 East facing section of Trench 9



Plate 10 West facing section of Trench 9



Plate 11 View of Trench 10, facing north east



Plate 12 General view of Trench 10, facing east



Plate 13 General view of Trench 11, facing south west



Plate 14 Trench 13, the south facing section

Appendix 1 Borehole and Trench descriptions

Borehole 1

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
100	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.20m
101	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty clay. Disturbed soil contains Charcoal, small bone and mortar frags. Root action. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain	0.20-0.80m
102	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.80-1.20m
103	Natural	Soft grey clay	1.20-2.20m
104	Natural	Firm grey clay	2.20m+

Borehole 2

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
200	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.20m
201	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty clay. Disturbed soil contains Charcoal, small bone and mortar frags. Root action. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain	0.20-0.80m
202	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.80-1.10m
203	Natural	Soft grey clay	1.10-2.00m
204	Natural	Firm grey clay	2.00m+

Borehole 3

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
300	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.20m
301	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty clay. Disturbed soil contains Charcoal, small bone and mortar frags. Root action. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain	0.20-0.70m
302	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.70-0.80m

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
303	Natural	Soft grey clay	0.80m-2.20m
304	Natural	Firm grey clay	2.20m+

Borehole 4

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
400	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.20m
401	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty clay. Disturbed soil contains Charcoal, small bone and mortar frags. Root action. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain	0.20-0.80m
402	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.80-1.00m
403	Natural	Soft grey clay	1.00-2.00m
404	Natural	Firm grey clay	2.00m+

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: c 13m Width: 0.50m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: N-S

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
500	Surface of car park	Paving and make-up mixed with organic friable grey-brown silty clay. Frequent root action and modern pot.	0.00-0.15m
501	Topsoil	Friable, dark grey-black silty clay. Disturbed. Contains frequent inclusions of 19 th C pot, glass, metal coal charcoal and brick. Possibly contains dump layers or pit.	0.15-0.60m
502	Footings	Only observed to centre of trench. Part of demolished red brick wall, continues below depth of excavation.	0.45m+

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: c 52m Width: 0.60m-1.50m Depth: 0.75-1.20m

Orientation: NE-SW

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
600	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.25m
601	Topsoil	Friable, dark black brown silty clay. Disturbed. Contains fuel ash and charcoal. CBM, mortar, glass, iron slag stone ware and pottery fragments. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain	0.25-0.80m
602	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.80m+

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: c 58m Width: 0.60m-1.50m Depth: 0.75-1.20m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
700	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.25m
701	Topsoil	Friable, dark black brown silty clay Disturbed. Contains fuel ash and charcoal. CBM, mortar, glass, iron slag stone ware and pottery fragments.	0.25-0.90m
702	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.80m+
703	Topsoil	Mid light brown. Part of car park landscape. Observed in NE areas of trench Above 701. Where no hardcore has been laid	0.00-0.25m
704	Possible Subsoil	Seen below 701 and above 702. Compact mid brown grey clay silt moderate small medium stones. Moderate ash charcoal flecks and mortar	0.60-0.80m

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30m Width: 6.00-6.50m Depth: 2.50m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
800	Topsoil	Light grey brown silty sand. Frequent bioturbation and disturbance. Frequent angular-subrounded stones and pebbles. CBM fragments. Located to NE of trench.	0.00-0.35m
801	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.20m
802	Subsoil	Mid dark brown silty fine medium sand. Friable. Frequent black and orange staining mottling from CBM and charcoal.	0.20-1.06m
803	Natural	Mid orange silty sand and gravel.	1.06m+
804	Natural	Light grey brown clay. Below 803.	Not recorded due to depth of trench
805	Natural	Light blue grey clay. Below 804.	Not recorded due to depth of trench
806	Redeposited natural	Below 800. Above 802. Red clay lens only observed in SE facing section.	Not recorded due to depth of trench

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 25m Width: 9.20m Depth: 0.60-1.45m

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
900	Made ground	Friable, dark black brown silty clay with fuel ash and charcoal. CBM, mortar, glass, iron slag stone ware and pottery fragments.	0.00-0.43m
901	Topsoil	Dark-mid grey brown silty clay. Disturbed. Contains occasional CBM fragments.	0.43-1.10m
902	Subsoil	Mid-light grey brown clay silt. Moderate small-medium stones	1.10-1.25m
903	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of yellow-orange clay.	0.70m+

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: c 44m Width: 0.80-1.60m Depth: 1.00-1.50m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1000	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.80m
1001	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty clay. Disturbed. Contains charcoal, small bone and root action. root action. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain	0.40-1.30m
1002	Natural	Friable mixed bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	c.1.20m+

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: c 40m Width: 1.60-4.00m Depth: 1.50-2.20m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1100	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.25m
1101	Natural	Friable bands of grey clay.	0.25m+

Trench 12

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4m Width: 1.60-4m Depth: 1.90m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1200	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.25m
1201	Natural	Friable mix bright orange sands and bands of grey clay.	0.25m+

Trench 13

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4m Width: 4m Depth: 1.50m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1300	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.65m
1301	Topsoil	Friable, dark black brown silty clay. Disturbed. Contains fuel ash and charcoal. CBM, mortar, glass, iron slag stone ware and pottery fragments. Possibly contains a lighter brown subsoil interface. Although not certain.	0.55-0.90m
1302	Natural	Firm yellow clay	0.90m+

Trench 14

Maximum dimensions: Length: 4m Width: 4m Depth: 1.50m

Orientation: NW-SE

Main deposit description

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface (b.g.s) – top and bottom of deposits
1400	Hardcore	Light yellow and light red hardcore layers. Angular and sub angular gravels with coarse sand.	0.00-0.35m
1401	Topsoil	Friable, grey-brown silty clay. Contains Charcoal, small bone. Root action.	0.35-0.60m
1402	Natural	Yellow Clay.	0.60-1.20m
1403	Possible subsoil	Compact mid brown grey clay silt moderate small medium stones. Moderate ash charcoal flecks and mortar	0.60-1.20m
1404	Natural	Firm grey clay	1.20m+

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive

The archive consists of:

9	Fieldwork progress records AS2
1	Drawing Number Catalogue AS4
3	Photographic records AS3
9	Trench Record Sheets AS41
3	Augerhole Record Sheets AS26
2	Scale drawings
1	Box of finds
1	Computer disk

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Brunswick Road
Gloucester
GL1 1HP
