

ED044 67-69 London Road

Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic
Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

November 2016

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Site Historic Environment Assessment for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

Shona Robson-Glyde

ED044 67-69 London Road

1. Background

1.1 Location

This site historic environment assessment consists of ED044 67-69 London Road located within the in the Ward of Kingsholm and Wotton within the wider boundary of Gloucester City (Fig 1). It consists of a plot of land containing two modern buildings and hardstanding. It lies on the north side of London Road and on the corner of Heathville Road. It is surrounded by other buildings of various functions.

1.2 Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken in November 2016.

1.3 Topography, Geology and Land Use

The site encompasses an area of 0.35 hectares (Fig 1), is centred on NGR SO 8390 1891 and is located on a slope that runs up towards the south of the site. It lies at a height of between 18.3m and 20.7m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is 'Blue Lias Formation And Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated)' (BGS 2015). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas. The soils overlying the area are a clayey loam to silty loam type (UKSO 2015).

1.4 Site Constraints

A table detailing all the designated and undesignated assets within and in the area of the site is included in Appendix I.

There are no scheduled monuments or listed buildings contained within the ED044 site although there are listed buildings within the vicinity. The site is also not part of a registered park or garden or a battlefield. The ED044 site lies within the London Road Conservation Area.

There is a detailed planning history of the site relating to the construction of the current buildings in the 1960s and 1980s. More modern applications relate to signage, cycle shelters, generators and car park walling.

2. Assessment

2.1 Archaeology, Built Heritage and Settings

A search of the Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER; GUAD numbers) for the site and its surrounding area revealed a number of records relating to the buried archaeology of

the ED044 area. This was enhanced by a search of records included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). The relevant records are discussed below.

2.1.1 Previous Assessments

A number of assessments have taken place within the vicinity of the ED044 site and one within the site. GUAD1953 was a desk-based assessment of the area of 67-69 London Road which revealed that the site lies adjacent to the Ermin Street Roman road and within an area of Roman and medieval activity. The other desk-based assessments within the area surrounding the ED044 site (GUAD1722, GUAD1951, GUAD2021, GUAD2115 and GUAD2274) also revealed the high potential for Roman archaeology to exist, identified the Roman cemetery and the likelihood of post-medieval remains to survive.

Two building assessments have also taken place. GUAD1640 was a photographic survey of the Gloucestershire Royal Hospital and GUAD2076 was a built heritage assessment of The Welsh Harp on London Road.

2.1.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

No prehistoric or Saxon archaeological remains have been identified within the vicinity of the ED044 site to date. However, the area contains a significant amount of Roman archaeology. Within the ED044 site a Romano British limekiln was recorded superseding late 1st century gullies (GUAD661) and a human jaw and other bones of an inhumation (GUAD117) were recovered. The area surrounding the ED044 site also contains large amounts of Roman archaeology with Roman buildings being found in investigations GUAD752, GUAD838 and GUAD1654. Metalled surfaces have been recorded in investigations GUAD752, GUAD916, GUAD949, GUAD986, GUAD1654 and GUAD1819. Burials have been found in excavations GUAD120, GUAD121, GUAD122, GUAD612, GUAD759, GUAD913 and GUAD1787 with a mausoleum also found in GUAD759. Excavations GUAD759, GUAD913, GUAD949, GUAD2046 and GUAD2201 recorded ditches and pits were recorded at GUAD1654. Roman pottery has been recovered from excavations GUAD30, GUAD119, GUAD803, GUAD907 and GUAD916 with coins found at GUAD136 and GUAD137. A gold armlet was also recovered from investigation GUAD126.

2.1.3 Medieval

Archaeology

Within the ED044 site a medieval ditch was uncovered (GUAD661). Medieval archaeological evidence near the ED044 site has been found to the east at the site of St Margaret's Hospital. Closer than this a number of robbed foundations and metalled surfaces (GUAD951) and a ditch (GUAD949) were found at Magdalen House. At Gloucestershire Royal Hospital a medieval pit was recorded cutting a Roman metalled surface (GUAD986).

Built Heritage

The area around the ED044 site contains a large number of buildings but only one of them has medieval origins. St Margaret's Chapel is grade II* listed (NHLE1245723) and was founded in the 12th century. Although it was rebuilt in the 14th century some of the original fabric still survives.

2.1.4 Post-medieval

Archaeology

There is no evidence of post-medieval archaeology currently known within the ED044 site. In the surrounding area, there are several records of known post-medieval remains. Investigations

GUAD838 and GUAD1654 recorded post-medieval cellarage. The same watercourse or pond that was overlying and cutting Roman layers was recorded in watching briefs GUAD803 and GUAD907. Evidence of post-medieval buildings was found in watching briefs GUAD843, GUAD960 and GUAD1794 and cultivation soils were recorded at GUAD2005.

Built Heritage

There are a large number of post-medieval buildings in the vicinity of the ED044 site, a number of which have been listed. 49 and 51 London Road (NHLE1245734) is a pair of semi-detached houses of c1820 in date. 78 to 90 London Road, York Buildings (NHLE1245735), is a terrace of seven houses built in 1827 for the printer Joseph Roberts. The Edward Hotel (NHLE1245736), 92 London Road, is a town house, now a hotel, built around 1790. 42 London Road, Claremont House (NHLE1271703), 44 London Road, The Elms (NHLE1271704) and 47 London Road, St Nicholas House (NHLE1271705), are all detached villas built around 1820.

There are also a number of post-medieval buildings that are not listed that are worthy of note including 1, 2 3 and 4 Heathville Road and 71 London Road all of which are shown on the 1880s map of the area.

2.1.5 Modern or Undated

Archaeology

An archaeological investigation within the area of the ED044 site revealed no archaeological features (GUAD1589). A large number of other investigations in the area surrounding the ED044 site also had the same result (GUAD1016, GUAD1042, GUAD1067, GUAD1258, GUAD1467, GUAD1492, GUAD1524, GUAD1554, GUAD1629, GUAD1659, GUAD1726, GUAD1893 and GUAD2133).

Built Heritage

There are two large modern buildings within the ED044 site. These buildings were only constructed in the 1960s and 1980s and have little architectural merit. There are several other modern buildings within the vicinity of the ED044 site but again these have little architectural merit.

2.1.6 Settings and Key Views

'The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve' (HE 2015d, p2). Whilst setting is itself not a heritage asset, its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset.

The plot of land containing the ED044 site has boundaries that remain unchanged since the late 19th century and possibly earlier. Key views into the site can be seen from London Road and Heathville Road although much of the site is taken up with two large modern buildings. There are also some trees along the south and east boundaries.

The ED044 site lies within the London Road Conservation Area and close to a number of listed buildings. Any changes within the site will have an impact upon these heritage assets.

2.2 Map Regression Analysis

The ED044 site lies on the north side of London Road which follows the route of the Roman road Ermin Street from Wotton into Glevum colonia. This road continued in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and a number of settlements grew up along its length in the Roman and medieval periods.

Historic maps of Gloucester go back to the 16th century although these maps do not show a great amount of detail and the ED044 is not discernible on them. Even the 1794 Cary map shows only roads and settlements without any detail of individual structures or plots of land.

The 1811 Dawson map and the 1828 Ordnance Survey show only a string of buildings along the London Road and from these it is not possible to discern which is the ED044 site and whether it contained any structures at that time. Therefore, the first of the maps to show the built-up area of London Road with any detail is the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of the 1880s. This shows that the ED044 site consisted of two building plots, each of which contained buildings at that time. The eastern most building is marked as 'St John's Rectory' and was surrounded by gardens. The western building has gardens to north and south. There are only a small number of buildings to the north and east of the ED044 site but a large number of houses can be seen to the south and west. The tram lines on London Road are marked and it is also labelled as a 'Roman Road'. This is repeated on the 1902 Ordnance Survey which shows the eastern building as 'St John the Baptist's Rectory'. The western building is also still shown but to the north of the ED044 site many new houses have been constructed.

The construction of new houses continues on the Ordnance Survey of 1923 with new buildings being to the east and south of the ED044. There is also a large new building to the south marked as 'Gloucester Poor Law Institution'. The buildings within the site have not changed on this map neither have the tramlines of London Road. The 1936 map shows very little change apart from the 'poor Law Institution' now being labelled as a 'General Hospital' and the London Road tramlines no longer being shown. This is also the case on the 1955 Ordnance Survey although the eastern building is now labelled as 'Heathville Lodge' and the western building is marked with the number '67'. To the west of the ED044 site is now a large structure labelled 'Omnibus Depot' and to the south the hospital has extended to the east. It is now marked as 'Gloucestershire Royal Hospital (General)'. The 1960s map has the eastern building within the ED044 site marked as a 'surgery' and labelled as number '69'. The building to the west has been replaced with a larger structure and appears to be the same structure that is present on the site today. The only differences shown on the 1970s Ordnance Survey is the extension further north of the hospital buildings to the south of the ED044 site and a new 'Works' building to the west. Later mapping shows that the eastern building within the ED044 site was replaced by the current building in the early 1980s.

2.3 Potential for Further Assets

Given the extensive remains of Roman archaeology already recorded within the vicinity of the ED044 site and from within the site itself, it is highly likely that further evidence remains to be recorded within the site and its surrounding area. It is also possible that there is unknown medieval archaeology within the ED044 site and the vicinity.

3. Significance

3.1 Intrinsic interest of the site

The area of the ED044 site is of interest for the potential archaeological remains that may exist within its boundaries.

3.2 Relative importance of the site

The ED044 site has little national importance as it does not contain any designated asset. It does have minor importance for the plot boundaries that have remained unchanged since the mid to late 19th century and for the potential archaeological remains that exist within the site.

3.3 Physical extent of important elements

The boundaries of the site follow the original lines of the St John’s Rectory and its adjoining building that stood on the site until the mid 20th century. A number of the trees and planting around the south and east boundaries probably date to the former use of the site.

4. Impact of Development of Site

4.1 Assessment Criteria

The NPPF (DCLG 2012) policy on harm to heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 132 to 134. This is further discussed in the NPPG (NPPG 2014) in paragraph: 017 (Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306) and paragraph: 018 (Reference ID: 18a-018-20140306) of the section on ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’. The impact assessment table below has been produced with reference to these policies and guidance.

The site historic environment assessments will consider the impact of development for the allocation sites and will use the criteria cited in the following table.

Major Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area
Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).
Neutral	Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.
Minor Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Moderate Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Major Harm	Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a

	<p>scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole.</p> <p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level.</p> <p>For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.</p>
Substantial Harm	<p>Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole</p>
Unknown	<p>Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.</p>

4.2 Assessment of Harm

4.2.1 Archaeology

Should development within the EA09 site go ahead, given the nature of modern development, the depth of foundations and drainage, it is likely that any archaeology would be removed as a result of the development. The impact upon the unknown archaeological remains suspected to survive within the site cannot be quantified in detail however any proposals for the site would have an impact upon on this archaeology causing partial or complete loss. This would cause **Major Harm** to the heritage asset.

4.2.2 Built Heritage

The ED044 site lies to east and west of a number of grade II* and grade II listed buildings. Whilst development within the ED044 site would not have a direct impact upon the listed buildings but may have an effect upon their setting. This would cause **Moderate Harm** to the heritage assets.

4.2.3 Settings

The ED044 site lies close to several listed buildings and development within the site would have an impact upon the setting of the listed buildings. This would case **Moderate Harm** to the setting of the heritage assets. The ED044 site also lies within the London Road Conservation Area and any development would have an impact upon the setting of the CA. Depending upon the type of development, this could have a positive or detrimental impact upon the CA and may cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage asset.

4.3 Improvements and Enhancements

The buildings within the ED044 site are marked as neutral structures within the Conservation Area Appraisal. Demolition of these structures and replacement with buildings more in-keeping with the surrounding of distinctive 19th century buildings would be an **improvement** to the Conservation Area and would be an **enhancement** to the setting of the close listed and historic buildings.

5. Planning Requirements

Any application for this site should be supported by a description of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed development. In the first instance applicants should provide a desk-based assessment describing the archaeological potential of the site.

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with buried archaeological remains then there will be a need to undertake an archaeological evaluation to investigate in detail the presence/absence, character, significance and depth of archaeological remains within the site.

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with built heritage elements, then there will be a need to undertake built heritage assessment (proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset) to investigate in detail the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the specified structure on the site.

Should a development require the buildings on the site to be demolished, an assessment of the setting of the London Road Conservation Area should be undertaken in relation to a known scheme of development and should include a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) or Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) assessment in accordance with Historic England guidance The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2015d). These could be included within a built heritage assessment. Change of Use would not require this assessment.

Reports outlining the results of each stage of work will need to be submitted in support of the application. This is in accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF (DCLG 2012) and policies BE.32 and BE.33 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

A design and character assessment would need to be produced in order to provide information on heights, massing and scale of the proposed development. This is in accordance with paragraphs 61, 64 and 131 of the NPPF and policies BE.7 and BE.22 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

6. Minimising Harm

Should any development be proposed, then a number of actions are recommended to mitigate the impacts identified above.

- Demolition of modern buildings within site and replacement with structure or structures more appropriate to the design and character of the historic buildings within the area.
- Desk-based assessment of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014f) and Historic England (EH 2010)
- Evaluation trenches to identify any possible buried archaeological remains followed by, if necessary, excavation in advance of development or watching brief during construction, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b; ClfA 2014c)
- Setting London Road Conservation Area to be appraised (if buildings are to be demolished)
- Full reporting and publication of all results
- The design of any development should take into account the setting of the surrounding listed buildings and should reflect the nature and character of the heritage assets

- Any development should preserve, and where possible, enhance the character and setting of the surrounding listed buildings and the London Road Conservation Area.

The scope and specification of any works would be agreed with the Gloucester City Archaeologist and the Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

7. Recommendations

The criteria used for the recommendations are detailed in the table below.

Development allowed	Development can go ahead with no mitigation subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
Development Allowed –mitigation programme	Development can go ahead but following a stage or number of stages of mitigation designed to alleviate the impacts of any proposal. Also subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
No development	No development within this area.

The recommendations are mapped on Figure 2.

The January 2015 SALA report (GCC 2015a) includes the ED044 site and describes it as ‘site being marketed for offices’ and ‘site has been vacant for more than three years’ (ibid, Appendix 2). Should the site be approved for development for residential, business or industrial use then certain areas of the site would need to be left free of development and some would involve mitigation from the impacts identified above.

8. Conclusion

This assessment has looked at the heritage assets within and in the area of the ED044 site and discussed the past and present uses of the site. It has looked at the potential for unknown heritage assets to exist with the site and whether they would be at risk of harm from a development. It is considered that development on the ED044 site could be delivered without significant impact on the heritage assets of the site provided that the actions proposed to minimise the impacts of development, as detailed above, are followed.

Taking into account the impacts discussed and the recommendations to avoid harm to the heritage assets, of the 0.35 hectares of the site, a total area of 0 hectares would be unavailable leaving an area of **0.35 hectares available for development**. This figure is indicative only – the final extent of mitigation will need to be agreed in consultation with the City Archaeologist and Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

9. Bibliography

BGS 2015 *Geology of Britain*, British Geological Survey
(<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>) accessed 29th September 2015

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CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014d *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014e *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014f *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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GCC 2015a *Strategic Assessment of Land Availability*, Gloucester City Council, document dated January 2015

GCC 2015b *Method Statement: Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)*, Gloucester City Council, unpublished document dated September 2015

GCC 2016 *Site Historic Environment Assessment for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)*, Gloucester City Council, document dated August 2016

HE 2015a *Digital Image Capture and File Storage, Guidelines for Best Practice*, Historic England

HE 2015b *The Historic Environment in Local Plans*, Historic England

HE 2015c *Managing significance in decision making*, Historic England

HE 2015d *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic England

HE 2015e *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans*, Historic England

NPPG 2014 <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>, accessed 1st Sept 2015

UKSO 2015 *Soils Map Viewer*, UK Soil Observatory, (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html?>) accessed 29th September 2015

10. Appendix I: Table of designated and undesignated assets

Those marked in **bold** are within the site.

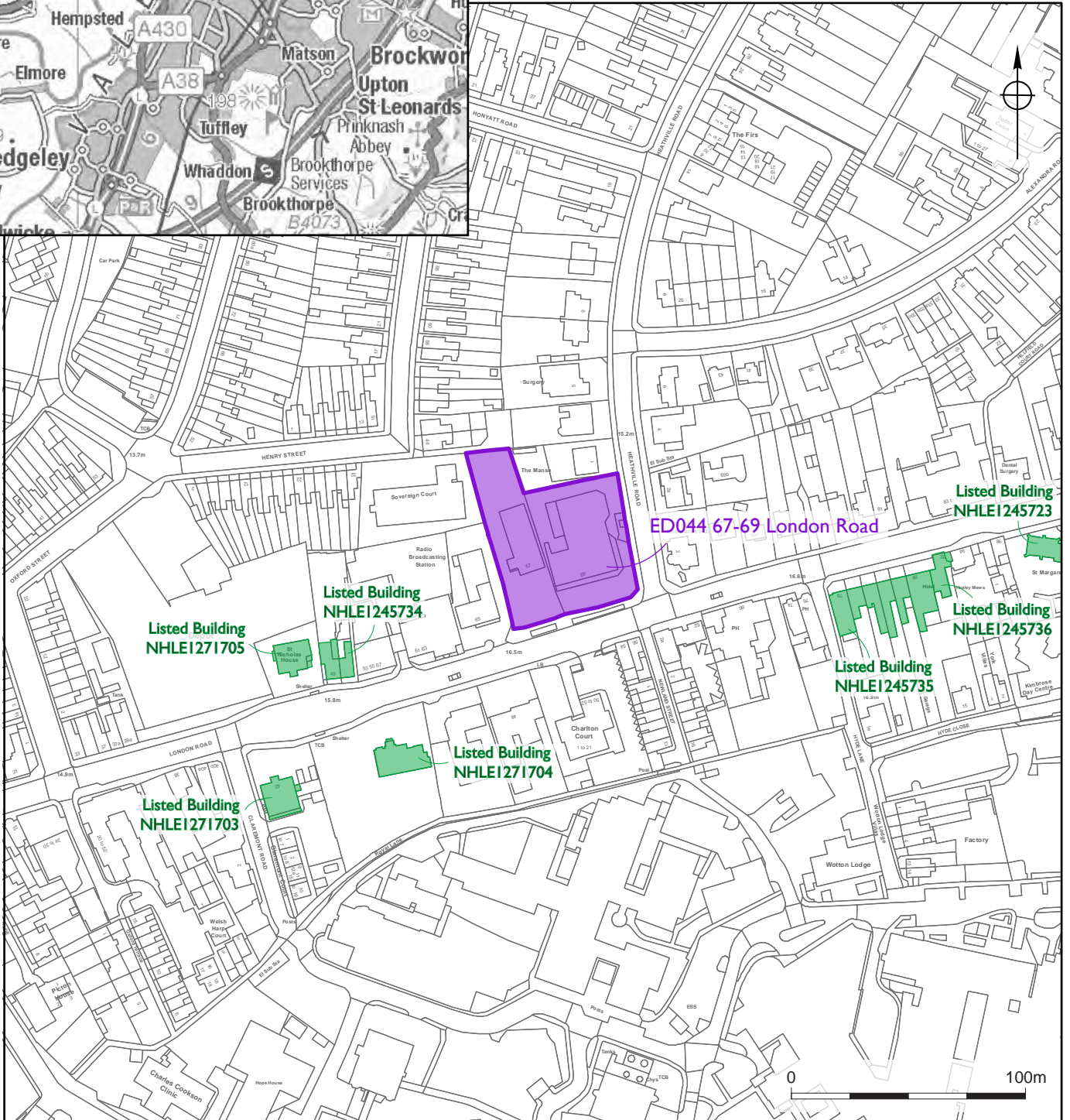
HER	Name	Period	Type	Details
GUAD30	24-26 London Road	Romano-British	Pottery	Stray Find. Roman pottery and bones recovered
GUAD117	67 London Road	Romano-British	Burial	Stray Find. Human jaw and other bones of an inhumation
GUAD119	95 London Road	Romano-British	Pottery	Stray Find. Large narrow-necked jar recovered
GUAD120	95 London Road	Romano-British	Burial	Stray Find. Two Black-Burnished cinerary urns with cremations of Gillam type 138 dated 180-250AD
GUAD121	95 London Road	Romano-British	Burial	Stray Find. One Black-Burnished cinerary urn with cremation of Gillam type 146 dated 280-350AD
GUAD122	95 London Road	Romano-British	Burial	Stray Find. Three cinerary urns with cremations and two oolite cyst burials
GUAD126	London Road	Romano-British	Armlet	Stray Find. Gold armlet of wire with spiral twisted ends recovered
GUAD136	112 Oxford Street	Romano-British	Coin	Stray Find. Coin, sestertius of Crispina dated 180-183AD recovered
GUAD137	50 Oxford Street	Romano-British	Coin	Stray Find. Coin, Ae3 of Constantine II dated 317-337AD recovered
GUAD612	London Road	Romano-British	Burial	Stray Find. Cremation in narrow-based cinerary urn
GUAD661	69 London Road	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	Two late 1st to 2nd C gullies superseded by masonry structure with mortary surface (possible limekiln) and medieval ditch recorded
GUAD752	41-45 London Road	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Mid to late 2 nd C building demolished and metalled over in 3 rd to 4 th century and octagonal well-head revealed
GUAD759	50-52 London Road	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Burial, mausoleum and ditch or Holloway at right angles to London Road recorded
GUAD803	33 Oxford Street	Romano-British Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Roman layer of clayey loam containing pottery, tegula fragments and kitchen rubbish partly overlain and cut by post-medieval watercourse or pond
GUAD838	59-65 London Road	Romano-British Post-medieval	Excavation	Timber beam slots from Roman buildings and a number of post-medieval cellars
GUAD843	94 London Road	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Lias wall footing bounded by mortar floor and with associated hearth revealed
GUAD907	35 Oxford Street	Romano-	Watching Brief	Roman layer of clayey loam

		British Post-medieval		containing pottery, tegula fragments and kitchen rubbish partly overlain and cut by post-medieval watercourse or pond
GUAD913	Magdalen House	Romano-British	Evaluation	Three inhumations and boundary ditches revealed
GUAD916	40b London Road	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Stoney loam layer containing tegula fragments revealed
GUAD949	Magdalen House	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	Roman metalled surface cut by large undefined medieval pit recorded
GUAD951	Magdalen House	Medieval	Watching Brief	Robbed foundations and metalled surfaces associated with St Margaret's Hospital revealed
GUAD960	Hyde Close/ Hyde Lane junction	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Evidence of post-medieval properties recorded
GUAD986	Gloucestershire Royal Hospital	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	Roman metalled surface cut by medieval pit revealed
GUAD1016	Magdalen House	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1042	Gloucestershire Royal Hospital	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1067	2 Heathville Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1258	37 Alexandria Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1467	78 London Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1492	83-89 London Road	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1524	58-64 London Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1554	44 London Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1589	69 London Road	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1629	2 Claremont Road	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1640	Gloucestershire Royal Hospital	-	Buildings Recording	Photographic survey of the buildings
GUAD1654	32 London Road	Romano-British Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Foundations of two Romano buildings with series of associated pits, some line with timber, and remains of metalled roadway. Also post-medieval cellars recorded.
GUAD1659	46 London Road	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1722	Railway Triangle	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Showed high potential for Roman remains, low potential for medieval remains, high potential for post-medieval remains
GUAD1726	Kingsholm Primary School	-	Evaluation	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1787	83-89 London Road	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Two cremations and possible inhumation recorded

GUAD1794	93 London Road	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Uncovered brick wall parallel to London Road and bounding 18 th C cobbled road surface
GUAD1819	London Road/ Heathville Road junction	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Roman metalled street surfaces revealed
GUAD1893	Gloucestershire Royal Hospital	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD1951	74 and 76 London Road	-	Desk-Based Assessment	High potential for Roman remains in site, Roman cemetery in area, lies on Ermin Street.
GUAD1953	67 and 69 London Road	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Lies within an area of Roman and medieval activity and on Ermin Street
GUAD2005	74-76 London Road	Post-medieval	Evaluation	Only revealed evidence of post-medieval cultivation soils
GUAD2021	Flood Alleviation Scheme	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Identified high potential for survival of Roman and later remains
GUAD2046	rear of 36 London Road	Romano-British	Watching Brief	North-south aligned Roman ditch recorded
GUAD2076	The Welsh Harp	-	Building Recording	Built heritage assessment of the structure
GUAD2115	Kingsholm C of E School	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Identified potential for archaeological remains dating to Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods
GUAD2133	C of E Primary School, Sherborne Street	-	Watching Brief	No archaeological features recorded
GUAD2201	92 Henry Street	Romano-British	Evaluation	Test pit revealed Roman ditch of late 1 st C date
GUAD2274	Trevone House	-	Desk-Based Assessment	Showed potential for Roman archaeology of regional significance
NHLE1245723	St Margaret's Chapel	Medieval	Listed Building	Grade II*. Originally chapel of St Margaret and St Sepulchre Leper Hospital. Built in 12 th C, rebuilt in early 14 th C and altered in 15 th C. Some 12 th C masonry still survives.
NHLE1245734	49 and 51 London Road	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Semi-detached pair of three-storey houses with cellars of c1820. Red brick with stucco details, mirror image pair.
NHLE1245735	78-90 London Road, York Buildings	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Terrace of seven two-storey houses with cellars built 1827 for Joseph Roberts, printer. Brick with painted stucco.
NHLE1245736	92 London Road, Edward Hotel	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Town house, now hotel built c1790. Three storeys of red brick.
NHLE1271703	42 London Road, Claremont House	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Detached of 1820. Three-storeys, attic and semi-basement. Stuccoed brick with rusticated ground floor, symmetrical front, string band, shallow pilasters, recessed panels, porch with Doric

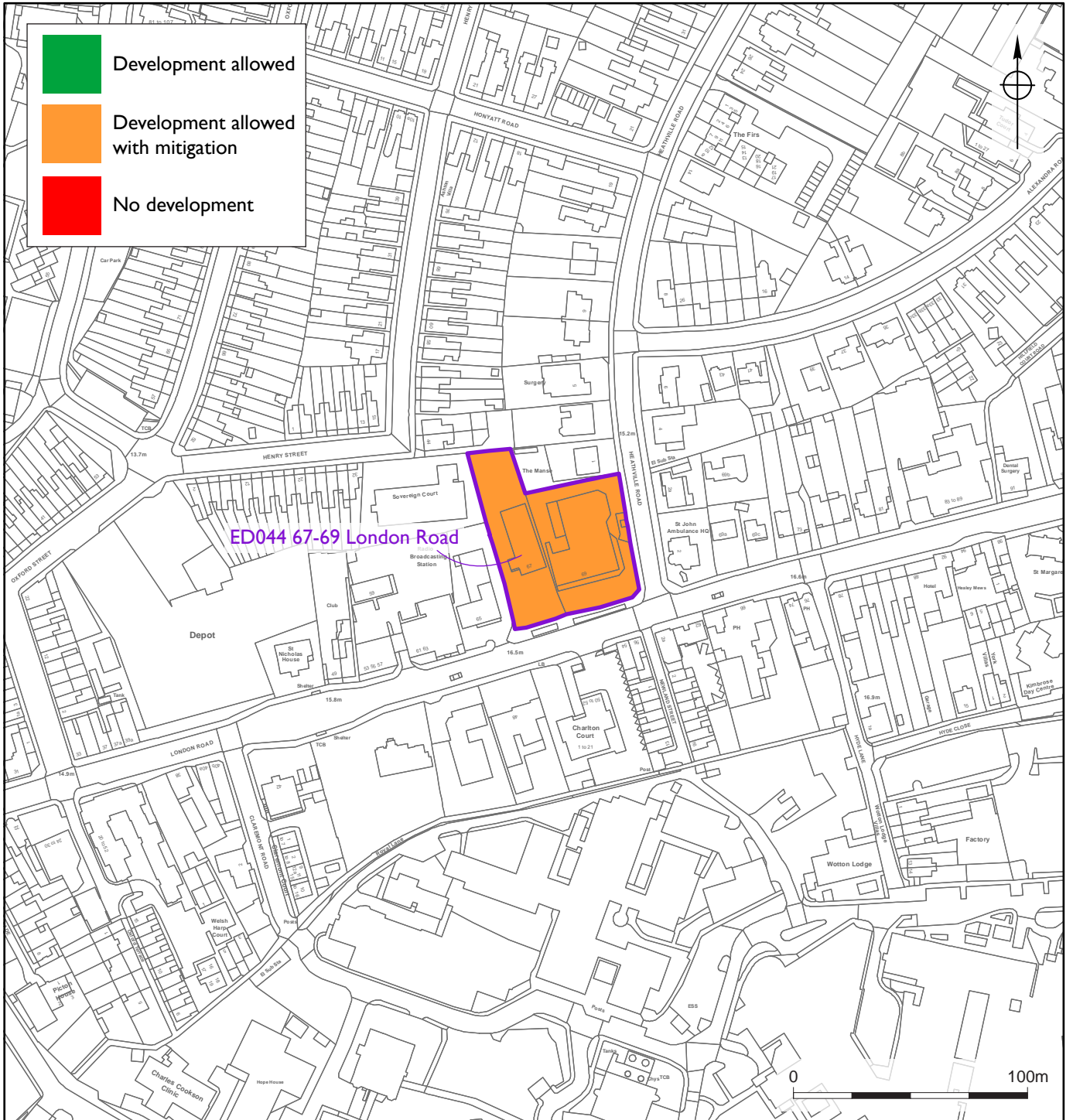
				columns, batswing fanlight.
NHLE1271704	44 London Road, The Elms	Post- medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Detached villa of c1825. Two-storeys, attic and basement. Stuccoed brick, string band, porch with Tuscan columns, segmental-arched fanlight, flat-arched windows with raised and stepped voussoirs.
NHLE1271705	57 London Road, St Nicholas House	Post- medieval	Listed Building	Grade II. Detached of 1820. Three-storeys with basement and attic. Stuccoed brick, string band, shallow pilasters with moulded capitals, porch with Doric columns, segmental-arched fanlight.

II. Figures



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Figure I - Site Location



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Figure 2 - Recommendations