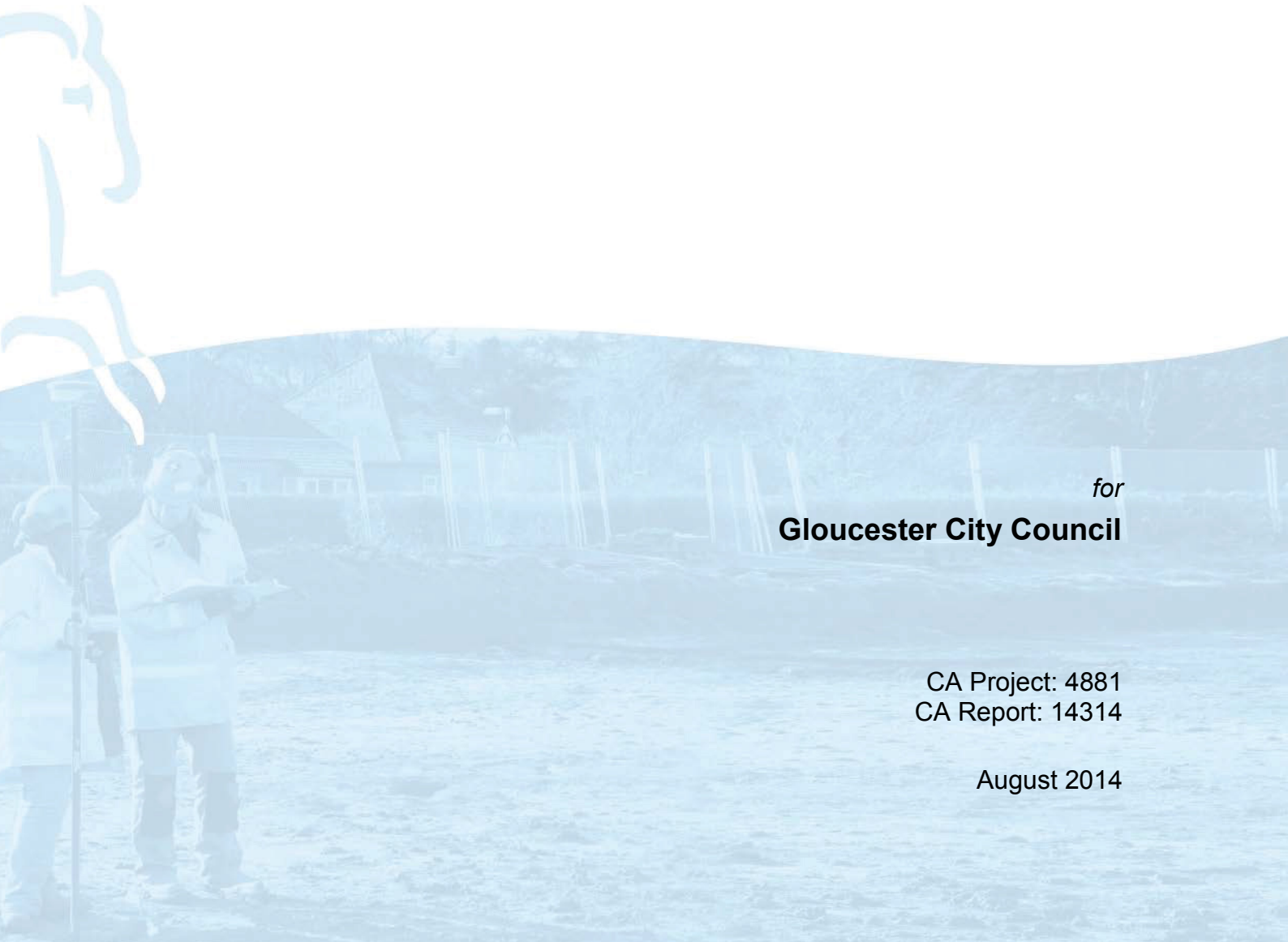
Cotswold Archaeology

King's Quarter
Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation



for

Gloucester City Council

CA Project: 4881
CA Report: 14314

August 2014

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Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4881
CA Report: 14314

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Summary

Project Name:	King's Quarter
Location:	Gloucester
NGR:	SO 8346 1860
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	May 22 to July 11 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	KQG 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between May and July 2014 at King's Quarter, Gloucester. Five trenches were excavated.

The evaluation has demonstrated that Roman structural remains as well as evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity survives throughout the proposed development area. Within the Roman and later town (King's Square) the evaluation identified Roman structural remains, comprising compacted limestone surfaces and walls and most probably dating to the 2nd-century, at depths of between 2.6m and 3m below the present ground level (14.34m-14.11m AOD). Within Trench B, these earlier Roman structures were replaced by a mid to late 4th-century building within which *pilae* stacks, indicative of a surviving hypocaust system, were identified. This later building incorporated large, re-used masonry blocks that may have originated from a renovated or demolished civic structure such as the town wall, the forum or bath house.

Evidence of post Roman demolition deposits was also revealed, as were a number of later cut features, including medieval and possibly post-medieval robber trenches that targeted the Roman walls, and two pits/postholes that may be representative of later, wooden structures. A series of post-medieval deposits observed sealing the latest of the identified cut features have been interpreted as heavily re-worked cultivation soils or episodes of ground make-up/levelling.

Outwith the city wall (Market Parade and bus station) the archaeological evidence comprised a beam slot for a wooden Roman building, with associated interior and exterior surfacing, and evidence for a medieval pit. No structural evidence for the former 13th-century Whitefriars buildings or for its associated burials was identified, although a heavily worked cultivation soil, from which sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery were recovered, may reflect landscaping or gardening activities associated with the religious institution. A pit

containing limestone rubble and mortar may be associated with the destruction of the Whitefriars buildings either in the immediate period after its dissolution or during the period immediately prior to the Civil War when masonry was removed to fortify the city's defences.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between May and July 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucester City Council at the proposed King's Quarter development site, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8346 1860; Fig. 1). The archaeological works were recommended by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to Gloucester City Council (GCC). In addition, the archaeological works were undertaken in compliance with Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC; Reference S00082874) granted by English Heritage (EH) on 8 May 2014 for the excavation of an evaluation trench (Trench B) proposed within King's Square. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken to provide baseline archaeological data for any future redevelopment works.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014a) that was approved by Andrew Armstrong (GCC) and Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage (EH). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong (GCC) and Melanie Barge (EH).

The site

1.3 The site is located on the north-eastern edge of Gloucester city centre. To the north, south and west the local area is characterised by the commercial areas of Gloucester, while to the east lies the railway station and associated infrastructure, beyond which are further built up areas.

1.4 The site is approximately 3.37 hectares in area and can be split into three areas;

- King's Square: located within the western part of the site. The square is covered by hard-standing and has steps leading into a sunken area in its centre around which there are grassed areas and a small number of trees. St Aldate Street and

The Oxbode lead into King's Square at its north-western and south-western corners respectively. The square is surrounded by shopping areas.

- The bus station and multi-storey car park area: The area of the bus station comprises a large area of hardstanding with a series of adjacent shops. A multi-storey car park is located within the north-eastern part of this area. Bruton Way leads along the north-eastern edge of this area, and curves round delineating the eastern edge of the site. Market Parade separates this area from the northernmost section of the site.

- The area to the north of Market Parade: characterised by open spaces, car parks and a small number of buildings including the Chambers public house, which lies on the edge of King's Square. No archaeological works were undertaken within this area.

1.5 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations overlain by superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel deposits immediately to the east (BGS 2014). Deposits seemingly representing the natural substrate were identified in machine excavated sondages in Trenches D and E. These comprised light orange sand clay and a band of tabular mudstone in a grey yellow clay matrix respectively.

Archaeological background

1.6 An archaeological desk-based assessment of King's Quarter, Gloucester has previously been undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2013). A summary of the findings set out in that document is given below.

1.7 The baseline evidence from the assessment indicated that there was potential for below ground archaeological remains to survive throughout the proposed development area, particularly of Roman and medieval date. It also considered there to be a very high potential for remains relating to the Roman defences and intramural settlement in King's Square despite the redevelopment in the 1970s. Part of King's Square is protected as Scheduled Monument, *Glevum Roman Colonia* (National Heritage List No 1002101). There is considered to be potential for further Roman remains of national significance to be present within King's Square, surviving between areas of later disturbance (CA 2013).

1.8 The assessment also noted that the area to the north of Market Parade was most probably extra-mural settlement during the Roman period, the remains of which have been identified in a number of archaeological investigations in this area. It concluded that these potential Roman remains may also be of high significance and may extend to the south of Market Parade. This latter area was also considered to have a higher potential for the survival of medieval remains associated with the Whitefriars Precinct (ibid.).

1.9 Deposits of post-Roman dark loam have been recorded in the King's Square area, as have the remains of a probable mid-11th century street metalling. Remains of this nature have the potential, especially if datable evidence is present, to inform understanding of the extent, chronology and land-use within the Anglo-Saxon *burh* (ibid.).

1.10 The probable remains of the Whitefriars chapel have been recorded within the site and the assessment noted that there is potential for further remains relating to the Friary precinct, including the Friary buildings and a potential associated cemetery, to survive to the south of Market Parade within the area currently occupied by the Bus Station and multi-storey car park (ibid.).

1.11 Further remains of medieval settlement, along Northgate Street and within the walled area of the town, may survive within the site (ibid.). Remains of Civil War defences are thought to pass through the site (ibid.).

1.12 In March 2014 an archaeological evaluation at the former Golden Egg Restaurant within King's Square demonstrated that structural remains, comprising a possible compacted limestone surface and a wall, of probable Roman date survive at a depth of between 2.65m and 3m below the present ground level (CA 2014b; see Fig. 2 for location and extent).

1.13 Evidence of possible later Roman demolition was also revealed, as were a number of cut features, including a robber trench and two possible ditches. Due to the paucity of finds, and the possibility that those recovered were residual, it remains conceivable that some, or all, of these cut features are post-Roman, and most probably medieval, in origin (*ibid*.).

1.14 A series of post-medieval deposits observed sealing the latest of the identified cut features was provisionally interpreted as heavily re-worked cultivation soils or episodes of ground make-up/levelling. The earliest deposit in this sequence contained pottery of probable 18th-century date. The change in character of the identified archaeological deposits, from cut features to make-up/cultivation deposits, suggests that a change in land use occurred in the King's Square area during the 17th or 18th centuries, although the reasons for this change are currently unclear. However, it is possible that they may relate to the strengthening of the City's defences and/or subsequent reorganisation brought about immediately prior to, or after the 1643 Siege of Gloucester during the English civil war (*ibid*.).

Archaeological objectives

1.15 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 with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable GCC and EH to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of any future development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of future development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Methodology

1.16 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Changes to the size and location of trenches from those proposed within the WSI (CA 2014), were agreed on site during the course of the project between Andrew Armstrong (GCC) and Steven Sheldon (CA). Trenches A and B measured 12m by 2m and 15m by 2m respectively. Due to the depth of archaeology encountered and the presence of underground services, Trenches C and D were reduced in size from that originally proposed, measuring 3.2m by 1.6m and 13m by 2m respectively. Due to access issues and the presence of underground services, Trench E was repositioned and reduced in size to comprise a hand dug test pit measuring 1m by 1m. All trenches were surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.17 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, with the exception of Trench E where modern overburden was removed by machine to a depth of 1m below the present ground level, thereafter excavation continued by hand. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

1.18 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* (2003). No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

1.19 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, 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.

2. RESULTS (FIGS. 2-17)

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

Trench A (Figs. 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11)

2.2 The earliest deposits encountered, identified within the south-eastern half of the trench, comprised partially exposed north-east/south-west aligned wall foundation 117 and broadly parallel wall 120.

2.3 Wall foundation 117 was of rough limestone fragment construction, bonded with a yellow sandy mortar, and measured at least 0.5m in width and 0.2m in depth. Wall 120 measured up to 0.72m in width and survived to a depth of at least 0.25m. It was

of rough limestone block construction that was similarly bonded with yellow sandy mortar.

2.4 Butting wall 120 to the south-east was deposit 110. It comprised a layer of highly compacted limestone fragments and most probably represents the base of an internal floor or surface associated with wall 120. The relationship between this surface and wall foundation 117 remained undetermined due to subsequent intrusions (robber trench 111), but both are most probably contemporary.

2.5 Surface 110 was overlain by thin deposit 109, indicative of silting, from which broadly dated Roman pottery and ceramic and stone building material was recovered. Deposit 109 was in turn overlain by deposit 115, containing a broadly dated sherd of Roman pottery as well as quantities of charcoal, sand, mortar and limestone fragments indicative of demolition debris.

2.6 Further evidence of Roman surfaces was identified in the north-western half of the trench. Stratigraphically, the earliest was probable surface 133 which was partially exposed in a hand excavated sondage and comprised a compact layer of sand and mortar containing occasional limestone fragments. It was overlain by homogenous sand silt deposit 125 from which sherds of broadly dated Roman pottery and ceramic tile were recovered. This deposit was in turn sealed by a further probable surface, 132, comprising a compact layer of sand and mortar containing numerous limestone fragments. It was cut by large, partially exposed pit, undated 134 that extended beyond the current limit of excavation. The exact function of pit 134 remains unclear due to its limited exposure within the trench.

2.7 The fill of pit 134 was sealed by probable demolition deposit 127 comprising mixed silt and sand with frequent limestone rubble and mortar fragments. Deposit 127 was cut by north-east/south-west aligned construction cut 130 for wall 128 to the south-east which was subsequently covered by a further probable demolition deposit, 131, at the north-western end of the trench. Wall 128 was constructed from roughly dressed limestone blocks bonded with a friable sandy mortar. It measured 0.86m in width and survived to a height of approximately 0.2m. It was overlain by a further probable demolition deposit, 137, which was in turn cut by robber trench 123. The latter is most probably post Roman in date, although no datable material was recovered from its fill 122.

2.8 Evidence of further probable post Roman activity was identified in the south-eastern area of the trench where deposit 115 was cut by undated robber trench 121, presumably to remove stone from wall 120. Deposit 109 was cut at its south-eastern extent by undated robber trench 111, presumably excavated to remove stone from wall 117.

2.9 Two circular pits or postholes, 114 and 119, were identified cutting probable demolition debris 115 and the backfill of robber trench 121 respectively. Both contained single dark silt sand fills with two sherds of broadly dated, but presumably residual, Roman pottery being retrieved from fill 113 within posthole 114.

2.10 The foregoing deposits were sealed by homogenous deposit 108 which contained 19th- to 20th-century artefacts, in addition to residual Roman pottery. This deposit appears to represent a cultivation soil or a gradual episode of make-up.

2.11 Deposit 108 was overlain by a further cultivation soil or make-up deposit, 105 through which pit 107 was observed cutting. Pit 107 was sealed by modern concrete slab 104, which was in turn sealed by deposits 103 and 102, both of which contained abundant concrete and red brick fragments and appear to represent modern levelling or make-up deposits. These were subsequently sealed by modern sand sub-base 101 and tarmacadam surface 100.

Trench B (Figs. 2, 4, 5, 12 and 13)

2.12 Stratigraphically, the earliest deposit identified was north-west/south-east aligned wall 220 identified in the centre of the trench. It measured up to 0.45m in width and survived to at least 0.2m in depth. It was of rough limestone block construction, bonded with yellow sandy mortar. Both its north-eastern and south-western faces exhibited evidence of being covered by wall plaster, suggesting that it represents an internal dividing or partition wall.

2.13 Wall 220 was butted to the south-west by deposit 221 and to the north-east by deposit 222. Both deposits contained numerous flecks of mortar and limestone fragments, as well as other inclusions, indicative of demolition. Further evidence of probable demolition debris, 228, revealed at the north-eastern limit of the trench may be a continuation of deposit 222. Roman pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries, stone tesserae, wall plaster and ceramic tile were recovered from deposit 222. A single sherd of medieval pottery recovered from demolition deposit 222 is

interpreted as being intrusive and most probably derived from overlying robber trench 219. Demolition deposit 221 was overlain by deposit 211 and deposit 222 was overlain by surface 224.

2.14 Surface 224 comprised a layer of highly compacted sand and mortar with occasional limestone fragments and may represent a surface. However, due to its limited exposure within the trench it may equally represent a further compacted layer of demolition material. It was overlain by thin, sterile deposit 230, indicative of silting, which was in turn overlain by a layer of compact sand and mortar with occasional limestone fragments, 223. It is possible that deposit 223 represents a bedding layer for surface 229.

2.15 The earliest deposits encountered, within the south-western half of the trench comprised partially exposed structures 206 and 214. Structure 214 comprised two large stone blocks, the largest measuring 1.1m in length and 0.6m in width, bonded with a friable yellow sand mortar. Structure 206 comprised a single, partially exposed, large limestone block measuring 0.9m in length and at least 0.45m in width. All three of the blocks featured Lewis holes and exhibited evidence of damage to corners etc. The function of this structure remains unclear however the large limestone blocks may form parts of a wall foundation for a large building. Structures 206 and 214 were butted by compact stony deposit 211, possibly representing a surface or levelling deposit located throughout the south-western half of the trench.

2.16 Surface/levelling deposit 211 was overlain, towards the centre of the trench, by compact clay deposit 210 from which mid to late 4th-century pottery and two stone tesserae were recovered. Deposit 210 formed a bedding/levelling layer for flagged surface 209 upon which four stacks of *pilae* tile, 207, were constructed indicating the partial survival of a hypocaust. The easternmost *pilae* stack was bonded to structure 206. To the south-west, structure 217 was identified. It comprised a semi-circular area of mortar overlying surface/levelling deposit 211, into which two small limestone blocks were bedded. The function of this structure remains undetermined.

2.17 Structure 217 and surface 209 were overlain by charcoal rich deposit 215 from which fragments of Roman ceramic tile were recovered. The nature of this deposit suggests that it may be associated with the use of the hypocaust testified by the identification of the *pilae*, although no evidence of *in situ* heating/burning was identified within the trench. Deposit 215 was partially overlain by deposit 208, which

contained large quantities of mortar and tile that may represent the collapse/demolition of the hypocaust system and overlying structures.

2.18 At the south-western end of the trench surface/levelling deposit 211 was cut by pit/ditch terminal 212 from which no finds were recovered.

2.19 All foregoing deposits were sealed by homogenous deposit 216. This deposit appears to represent a cultivation soil or a gradual episode of make, that was subsequently cut by north-west/south-east aligned ditches or robber trenches 219 and 225. Ditch/robber trench 219 contained single fill, 218, from which residual Roman finds were recovered. Ditch/robber trench 225 had a slightly irregular 'U'-shaped profile and contained a single fill, 226, from which post-medieval glass, as well as residual Roman artefacts were recovered.

2.20 The fills of features 219 and 225 were sealed by homogenous deposit 205. This deposit appears to represent a further cultivation soil or a gradual episode of make-up. It was overlain by a similar deposit 204, which was in turn overlain by modern concrete slab, 203 representing the base of the former 1970s fountains. Slab 203 was overlain by modern make-up deposit 202, which was sealed by modern concrete sub-base 201 for modern tarmacadam surface 200.

Trench C (Figs. 2, 6, 14 and 15)

2.21 The earliest deposit encountered was stony, clay silt deposit 319. It was revealed in a sondage within the south-eastern corner of the trench and remained unexcavated. The function of this deposit remains unclear due to its limited exposure, however, it may represent an episode of ground make-up/levelling or a demolition deposit. It was overlain by clay silt deposit 316 from which 2nd- to 4th-century Roman pottery was recovered. It is possible that this deposit represents a further episode of make-up or levelling however, it was exposed in section only making further interpretation impossible.

2.22 Deposit 316 was cut by east-west aligned feature 312, which was partially exposed within the south-eastern corner of the trench. The near vertical sides and flat bottomed profile of this feature, coupled with the friable and humic nature of its single fill, 311, suggests that it may represent the construction trench for a wooden beam that subsequently rotted *in-situ*. No artefactual material was recovered from fill 311.

2.23 Surfaces 313 and 314 appeared to butt against deposit 311. Surface 313, identified to the north, comprised a layer of compacted sand and limestone fragments and may represent an interior floor or surface. By contrast, surface 314 to the south comprised a compact layer of limestone fragments and is more representative of a rough surface, possibly to the outside of building. No artefactual material was recovered from either surface.

2.24 At the northern edge of the trench, surface 313 was cut by a small, partially exposed pit/posthole, 318, containing a single fill, 317, from which Roman ceramic building material and an undiagnostic iron object was recovered.

2.25 Both surfaces and posthole 318 were sealed by deposit 322, which in turn was overlain by deposit 315. Both deposits were homogenous in nature and may represent episodes of ground make-up or levelling. Two sherds of late 3rd- to 4th-century Roman pottery were recovered from deposit 322, with a single sherd of 12th to 15th-century pottery, as well as a residual Roman sherd, being recovered from deposit 315. Deposit 315 was subsequently sealed by deposit 308 which contained large quantities of mortar, charcoal flecks and limestone fragments and, as such, may represent a layer of demolition material.

2.26 Deposit 308 was cut by large, partially exposed, pit 310. Sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery, a late 12th- to mid 13th- century silver coin, a fragment of stone roof tile, as well as residual Roman pottery were recovered from the single fill, 309, within pit 309.

2.27 Within the south-western corner of the trench the fill of pit 310 was cut by partially exposed pit 321. It contained a limestone rubble and mortar fill, 320, from which a fragment of post-medieval brick and residual ceramic Roman building material was recovered. The fill of pit 321 was sealed by mixed make-up/levelling deposit 307 which contained modern brick, metal and concrete fragments. Deposit 307 was overlain by two further levelling or make-up deposits, 306 and 305, both of which contained modern artefactual material.

2.28 The latest of these deposits, 305, was overlain by modern sub-base/bedding material 304 for concrete surface 303. This was then overlain by mixed make-up layer 302, containing large quantities of modern concrete, which was in turn sealed

by modern gravel sub-base 301 and concrete surface 300 for the current bus station.

Trench D (Figs. 2, 7 and 16)

2.29 The earliest deposit encountered, 411, was observed in a machine excavated sondage at the south-eastern end of the trench at a depth of 3.38m below the present ground level (bpgl). It comprised sterile, light orange-yellow sand clay interpreted as the natural substrate. It was overlain by grey-brown silt clay 410, interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon, from which two sherds of Roman pottery dated to the late 2nd to 3rd century were recovered. The limited view of these deposits afforded by the sondage, combined with the rapid ingress of groundwater and a lack of safe access to this part of the trench, means that these interpretations remain, to some degree, tenuous.

2.30 Deposit 410 was overlain by compact, stony deposit 409 within the machine excavated sondage, and was also identified close to the north-eastern limit of the trench in a hand excavated sondage. The deposit contained late 3rd to 4th century pottery, ceramic and stone building material as well as glass and jet beads and slag. Due to its limited exposure within the trench, the function of this deposit remains unclear, although it most probably represents a layer of demolition material or a make-up/levelling deposit. It was sealed throughout the trench by homogenous silt clay deposit 408 from which sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery were recovered, along with abraded Roman pottery. A single sherd of post-medieval tile recovered from this deposit is most probably intrusive. The nature of this deposit suggests that it may represent a cultivation or plough soil which had been seasonally flooded. Deposit 408 was overlain by silt clay deposit 407, the composition of which suggests that it may represent a layer of alluvial clays. A single sherd of broadly dated Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit.

2.31 Deposit 407 was overlain by deposit 406, containing sherds of 16th- to 18th-cenury pottery, which was in turn overlain by deposit 405. Both deposits appear to represent episodes of dumping, presumably to raise or consolidate the existing ground level. The latest of these deposits, 405, was overlain by modern sub-base/bedding material 404 for concrete surface 403. This was in turn overlain by mixed make-up layer 402, containing large quantities of modern concrete that was sealed by modern gravel and sand sub-base 401 and tarmacadam surface 400 for the modern bus station.

Trench E (Figs. 2, 8 and 17)

2.32 The earliest deposit encountered was deposit 511, comprising a band of tabular mudstone within a grey yellow clay matrix, revealed at a depth of 2.88m bpgl. The nature of this deposit suggests that it may represent the underlying natural substrate, however, due to the limited view afforded by the evaluation trench, the presence of groundwater and a lack of safe access to the trench means that this interpretation remains tenuous and the possibility that it represents a continuation of demolition deposit 409 identified within Trench D should not be overlooked.

2.33 Deposit 511 was overlain by homogenous silt clay deposit 510 from which 13th to early 14th-century pottery was recovered. It is possible that deposit 510 represents the gradual infilling or backfill of a large cut feature extending beyond the limits of Trench E. However, it may equally represent a re-worked cultivation soil and therefore be comparable with deposit 408 identified within Trench D. It was overlain by a thin deposit of alluvial clays, 509.

2.34 Deposit 509 was sealed by mixed deposit 508 that contained quantities of mid to late 18th-century pottery and clay tobacco pipe. This deposit appears to represent an episode of dumping, presumably to raise or consolidate the existing ground level. Deposit 508 was overlain by a series further levelling or make-up deposits, 507, 506 and 505, all of which produced finds of post-medieval or modern date. The latest of these deposits, 505, was overlain by modern sub-base/bedding material, 504, for concrete surface 503. Concrete surface 503 was overlain by mixed make-up layer 502, containing large quantities of modern concrete. This was in turn sealed by modern gravel sub-base 501 for the current pavement surface, 500.

The finds

2.35 Finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, worked bone, clay tobacco pipe, painted wall plaster, worked stone, metal objects and a shell object. Codings for Roman fabrics given in parenthesis within the text and Appendix B correspond to those defined in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998); codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

Pottery: Roman

2.36 A total of 135 sherds (weighing 2.58kg) of Roman pottery was recovered, the majority of which comprises coarsewares of local or probable local origin (Appendix B).

2.37 A total of six sherds of south Gaulish (LGF SA) and seven sherds of central Gaulish Samian (LEZ SA) was recovered from five deposits and as unstratified finds. South Gaulish Samian was exported to Britain from the mid-first to early-2nd centuries AD and central Gaulish during the 2nd century (Webster 1996, 2–3). Identifiable forms included: a Drag. 27 cup from reworked cultivation soil 408, dating to the 1st to mid 2nd centuries; a Drag. 45 mortarium recovered unstratified, dating from the mid to late 2nd century; and a Drag. 38 hemispherical flanged bowl, which typically dates to the mid to late 2nd century, from fill 226 within robber trench 225 (*ibid.,* 38-56). Base sherds with complete or partially complete makers' stamps were recorded as unstratified finds:

i. TAVRICIE. Tauvricus of Lezoux. Form Dr. 31r. mid/later Antonine. Unstratified.
ii. PATERCL[. Paterclus ii. This potter is known to have worked at Les Martres and later at Lezoux. The fabric suggests the latter and dating is probably *c*. AD 120–50. Form Dr. 18/31r. Unstratified.

2.38 Buried topsoil 410 within Trench D produced a base sherd from a North Gaul mortarium (NOG WH4) which was manufactured from the mid to late 1st century AD (Rigby 1982, 159).

2.39 A total of eight sherds of Dorset Black-burnished ware (DOR BB1) was recorded in five deposits and as unstratified finds. This ware type was manufactured near Poole in Dorset, and when found beyond the county typically dates to the second to fourth centuries (Davies *et al*. 107, 1994). Identifiable forms included: a (Seager Smith and Davies) Type 1 everted rim jar (dating to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD) with a burnished wavy line on the neck from fill 218 within robber trench fill 219; a Type 2 everted rim jar (dating from the 2nd century onwards) and a Type 25 conical flanged bowl (3rd to 4th centuries), both found unstratified; and a Type 20 plain rim dish (late 2nd to 4th centuries), with burnished intersecting arc decoration, from demolition layer 222 (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230–5). A total of six sherds of local imitation Black-burnished was recovered from two deposits.

2.40 A rouletted bodysherd of Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (LNV CC), most likely from a flagon or beaker, was recorded in demolition layer 216, and an undecorated bodysherd from demolition/make-up layer 409. This ware type is dateable to the mid 2nd to 4th centuries and was manufactured at sites in Cambridgeshire (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119).

2.41 Make-up layer 322 within Trench C produced a rouletted bodysherd of New Forest Colour-coated ware (NFO CC), which dates to the late 3rd to 4th centuries (Fulford 1975, 39-40).

2.42 A total of five sherds of Oxford Red-slipped ware (OXF RS) was recorded in three deposits. All were rimsherds from mortaria apart from one rimsherd from a (Young) Type 75 necked bowl, dating to *c.* 325–400 (Young 1977, 166–7) from demolition layer 216. The mortaria were all Type C97 forms, dating to *c.* 240-400 (*ibid.,* 173-175). The rimsherds from levelling layer 210 and demolition layer 216 both featured rouletted decoration at the top and bottom of the wall.

2.43 Cultivation soil/make-up layer 108 produced a single rimsherd from a (Young) Type WC4 mortarium in Oxford White-slipped ware (OXF WS). This form is thought to date to *c.* 240-300 (*ibid.*, 120–1).

2.44 A total of nine sherds of Harrold Shelly ware (HAR SH), including a rimsherd from a necked jar with an undercut rim from demolition layer 216, was recorded in three deposits. This pottery type was manufactured at sites including Harrold, Bedfordshire and is widespread during the fourth century AD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212).

2.45 A total of 10 sherds of local brown colour-coated ware, dating to the late 3rd to 4th centuries, was recovered from two deposits. Included were rimsherds from three funnel-necked beakers and four joining base sherds from a vessel with a pedestal base, all from demolition layer 216.

2.46 Single sherds in a micaceous greyware fabric were recorded in deposit 216, robber trench fill 226 and fill 309 within pit 308. This fabric type is commonly encountered in the Gloucestershire Severn Vale and is dateable to the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. That from fill 309 was from a conical flanged bowl, in imitation of a Dorset Black-burnished ware form.

2.47 A total of 37 sherds of Severn Valley Oxidised ware (SVW OX1) was recovered from 16 deposits. This type of pottery is commonly found in Gloucestershire and was produced throughout the Roman period (Webster 1976). Forms represented included: a wide-mouth, necked jar with everted rim from demolition layer 216; a wide-mouth, necked jar from make-up layer 316; and a (Webster) Type 43 flaring tankard with a bead rim, which is late 2nd to 3rd century in date (*ibid.,* 30–1), from buried topsoil 410.

2.48 Other pottery broadly dateable to the Roman period included: a total of nine sherds in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric from four deposits (including a rimsherd from a necked jar from fill 113 within pit/posthole 114); seven unfeatured bodysherds in an oxidised fabric from five deposits; six sherds of greyware from four deposits (including a burnished rimsherd from a plain rim dish recovered unstratified and a rimsherd from an everted rim jar from demolition layer 216); and a single unfeatured bodysherd in a buff-firing fabric and three sherds of flagon fabric, all from demolition layer 216.

Medieval

2.49 A total of 32 sherds of medieval pottery, weighing 265g, was recovered. Approximately half of the assemblage was locally manufactured, the remainder comprising regional imports.

2.50 A total of three unfeatured bodysherds of North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware) (TF44) was recovered from two deposits. This ware type was produced at, or near to, Minety in north Wiltshire during the 12th to 15th centuries and is commonly found throughout Gloucestershire (Bryant 2004, 320).

2.51 Cultivation soil 510 produced a bodysherd of Brill/Boarstall ware which featured an applied strip of red clay. Pottery production at Brill and Boarstall in Buckinghamshire is attested from the 13th century, continuing into the post-medieval period (Mellor 1994, 111–40). A 13th or earlier 14th-century date is most likely for the form of decoration in this instance.

2.52 A total of seven sherds of Worcester type glazed ware (TF90) was recorded in three deposits and a single bodysherd of Worcester type unglazed coarseware (TF91) in pit fill 309. These types of pottery were produced throughout Worcestershire from the mid 13th to mid 14th centuries (Vince unpublished).

2.53 Make-up layer 507 produced a base sherd from a jug in what is tentatively identified as Chilvers Coton A white ware. This type of pottery was manufactured at Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton in Warwickshire, and dates from the mid-13th to 14th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 157).

2.54 Deposit 216 produced a single bodysherd of Bristol glazed ware, dating to the early to mid 14th century (Jarrett 2013, 178).

2.55 A total of eight sherds of Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41), dating to the 10th to 13th centuries (Vince unpublished), was recorded in four deposits. Included was a rimsherd from an everted rim jar from demolition layer 208.

2.56 A total of five sherds of Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40) was recovered from two deposits. These included a bodysherd with an applied strip from reworked cultivation soil 408. A handle fragment from a jug was also recovered as an unstratified find. This ware type was manufactured in the area between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn during the 12th to 14th centuries (Bryant 2004, 298-300). Demolition layer 216 produced one rimsherd from a jar with a developed, everted rim in Malvernian glazed ware (TF52) which is dateable to the 12th to 17th centuries (Vince unpublished).

Post-medieval/Modern

2.57 A total of 40 sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery was recovered, weighing 2.088kg. Of these, a handle sherd from a cup or mug in Cistercian ware (TF60) was recovered from make-up layer 406. This fabric is dateable to the 16th to 17th centuries (Vince unpublished).

Ceramic building material

2.58 A total of 53 fragments of Roman ceramic building material was recorded in 17 deposits. Those which could be identified more precisely included: tegula (flanged roof tile) from demolition layer 208, charcoal rich deposit 215 and robber trench fill 226; box flue tile from demolition layers 208 and 216, hypocaust material from deposit 215, and robber trench fills 218 and 226; imbrex from make-up layer 125 and pit fill 309; brick from demolition layer 208; and unclassifiable tile from pit/posthole fill 113, demolition layers 115, 208 and 222; make-up layer 125; and pit fill 309.

2.59 A fragment of medieval glazed floor tile was recovered as an unstratified find and a fragment of brick of post-medieval date was recorded in pit fill 320. Reworked cultivation soil 408 produced an unclassifiable fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material.

Plaster

2.60 A total of 36 fragments of painted wall plaster, of Roman date, was recorded in demolition layer 222 and robber trench fill 226.

2.61 Cultivation soil/make-up layer 108 produced a small fragment of post-medieval plaster.

Glass

2.62 Deposit 216 produced two unfeatured fragments of pale green glass from a thin-walled vessel of Roman date.

2.63 Demolition/make-up layer 409 produced five small segmented beads made of cobalt blue-coloured, opaque glass, measuring 3mm in external diameter. This type of bead is known from the 2nd century but more commonly dates to the late 3rd to 4th centuries (Guido 1978, 70).

2.64 Four fragments of window glass of post-medieval date were recovered from deposit 216. Single fragments of post-medieval vessel glass were recorded in three deposits: that from make-up layer 507 was a rim and neck fragment from a bottle, featuring a string rim dateable to the late 17th to early 19th centuries.

2.65 A fragment of a glass medallion, from a bottle or decanter, with only the letter "W" remaining was recorded in make-up layer 505.

Clay tobacco pipe

2.66 A total of five fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, was recorded in four deposits. Cultivation soil/make-up layer 108 also produced a spurred bowl, identified as an (Oswald) Type 18 or 19, dating to *c.* 1660-1710 (Oswald 1975, 40-41).

Worked bone

2.67 Deposit 216 produced two worked bone objects: a fragment which had been cut to a roughly square shape and appeared to have one smoothed surface; and a broken, rod-shaped object with a smooth, chamfered tip.

Metal objects

2.68 Pit fill 309 produced a silver short-cross penny. The coin is currently illegible, the details obscured by corrosion, however, short-cross issues were minted from the reign of Henry II (1180–9) and the first 30 years of his grandson Henry III's reign, to 1247.

2.69 Two copper-alloy coins were recovered as unstratified finds: an illegible 4th century *nummus* and a worn/illegible probable halfpenny dating to the 18th to 19th centuries.

2.70 A plain copper-alloy ring (external diameter 40mm), which could not be dated or further classified, was recovered from demolition layer 127.

2.71 A total of 13 iron objects was recorded in six deposits. Of these, eight were nails and the rest were too corroded and/or fragmentary for identification.

Worked stone

2.72 A total of six fragments of sandstone roof tile, of Roman date, was recorded in three deposits. Four deposits produced a total of 12 stone tesserae. Raw materials used included sandstone and limestone.

2.73 Single, undecorated fragments from two circular or oval bracelets/armlets of Roman date in jet or shale, with D-shaped cross-sections, were recovered from deposit 216.

2.74 Robber trench fill 226 produced a fragment from a jet bracelet with a circular interior and a hexagonal outer face. A series of three parallel grooves had been carved into the outer surface. This type of bracelet is only occasionally found in Britain, where it dates to the late 3rd to early 4th centuries. Examples recovered from burials at Cologne had gold leaf inlaid into the grooves, however, none of the British examples have retained any trace of gold (Allason-Jones 1996, 31–2).

2.75 Three segmented jet beads, each three barrels long and measuring 1.5mm in external diameter, were recovered from demolition/make-up layer 409. This type of

bead is commonly made in jet and usually dates to the late 3rd to 4th centuries (*ibid.,* 26).

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that Roman structural remains as well as evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity survives throughout the proposed development area. For ease this section will discuss the archaeological features identified within the Roman and later town (intramural) and those outwith the town defences (extramural) separately.

Intramural activity

3.2 The archaeological features and deposits revealed with Trenches A and B bear comparison to those identified during the preceding works at the former Golden Egg restaurant. Certainly the identified walls, 117 and 120, and associated surfaces (110, 132 and 133) within Trench A are indicative of further evidence for Roman buildings that are similarly aligned parallel to those at the Golden Egg and to the known line of the nearby Roman town wall. Furthermore, both walls were identified at comparable depths to that revealed at the Golden Egg (113.92m AOD for wall 140 at the Golden Egg in comparison to 113.96m AOD for wall 120 and 14.16m AOD for footing 117 within Trench A). However, in both instances the paucity of secure dating evidence frustrates our ability to accurately place these buildings within the sequence of occupation of the Roman *Colonia*. That said, it is still tempting, as previously discussed for the Golden Egg findings, to suggest that the building(s) revealed within Trench A is comparable in date to those previously identified during excavations at the nearby Bon Marche site (now Debenhams), the latest of which dated to the 2nd century AD (Craster 1961; Hunter 1963).

3.3 Evidence from Trench B adds further credence to such an interpretation. Within this trench a sequence of buildings was exposed, with wall 220 representing the earliest structure. Although there was no direct dating evidence from this particular wall, the excavated evidence does suggest that this building was replaced in the mid to late 4th century by a structure that seemingly incorporated large blocks of re-used masonry that may have originated from a renovated or demolished civic structure (such as the town wall, the forum or bath house etc). Evidence for the re-use of

such architectural blocks has previously been identified within 4th-century deposits at the New Market Hall, Gloucester (Hassall and Rhodes 1974, 80; Hurst 1986, 85).

3.4 The buildings identified within Trench B are worthy of further attention. The earliest was indicated by wall 220 which was covered by painted wall plaster on both of its faces. Such evidence suggests that the associated building was of some status, an interpretation that is further corroborated by the recovery of tesserae from associated demolition deposit 222. The survival of the wall plaster also suggests that wall 220 represents an internal division within the building. Furthermore, it indicates that wall 220 is likely to survive to a depth beyond the limit of the current excavations, and that contemporary floor levels may also survive beneath demolition deposits 221 and 222.

3.5 The later, 4th-century, building seemingly represents a noteworthy change within the immediate area, although it is presumed from the limited evidence available that it was similarly aligned to the earlier building (although it must be assumed that this alignment was most probably dictated by its close proximity to the town wall and intervallum road). This building, as well as incorporating the re-used masonry blocks presumably as foundations, also contained a hypocaust system as evidenced by the surviving *pilae* stacks. In contrast to the earlier building, the survival of only the bases of the *pilae* stacks within the hypocaust cellar indicates that this building had subsequently suffered severe truncation, and that any associated floor surfaces have consequently been removed.

3.6 The survival of post-Roman activity within Trenches A and B does contrast with the excavated evidence from the Golden Egg, where it was implied rather than proven. Within Trench B, pit/ditch terminus 212 pre-dates deposit 216 which was revealed throughout the trench and is interpreted as a cultivation layer from which 14th-century pottery was retrieved. Robber trench/ditch 219 cut through deposit 216 and is most probably later medieval in date. The recovery of a post–medieval glass fragment from fill 226 within probable robber cut 225 does suggest that this activity is not contemporary with robbing 219, although as noted for several contexts within Trench B, intrusive material has seemingly penetrated into earlier contexts, most probably falling from behind the metal trench sheets. Consequently, the possibility that robber cut 225 is also late medieval in origin cannot be overlooked.

3.7 The robber trenches (111 and 121) within Trench A remained artefactually undated but are also most probably medieval in date. However, from the stratigraphic evidence an earlier, Saxon, or possibly even a later, post-medieval, date cannot be wholly dismissed for these features. It is noteworthy that fill 122 within robber trench 121 was cut by one (119) of the two pits/postholes identified in this trench. The function of these pits/postholes remains undetermined, and although the possibility that they represent evidence for Saxon/medieval structures cannot be ignored, such an interpretation must be tempered by the later post-medieval deposits that immediately seal both features.

3.8 A series of post-medieval deposits were observed in Trenches A and B sealing the medieval features and deposits. These deposits have provisionally been interpreted as heavily re-worked cultivation soils or episodes of ground make-up/levelling, and again correlate closely with evidence recovered from the Golden Egg where such deposits were suggested to be indicative of a change in land use during the 17th and/or 18th centuries. Such evidence suggests that this area may have remained as essentially open or unused space during the post-medieval period. As previously noted at the Golden Egg, the reasons for this change currently remain undetermined although they may reflect changes associated with the 1643 Siege of Gloucester.

3.9 Modern features, including concrete slab 104 and 203, were typically identified to a depth of 1m below, are associated with the redevelopment of King's Square in the 1970s.

Extramural activity

3.10 The excavation of Trenches C to E inclusive have provided additional information regarding extramural activity to the north-east of Gloucester. The natural substrate was observed solely within Trench D during the current works, although the possibility of it surviving within Trench E is discussed within section 3.9. It was immediately sealed by deposit 410 that is interpreted as a buried topsoil horizon from which late 2nd to 3rd-century Roman pottery was retrieved.

3.11 The buried topsoil was overlain by compact, stony deposit (recorded as 409 within Trench B and possibly as deposit 511 with Trench E, although the possibility that the latter is representative of mudstone within the natural clays cannot be fully discounted). Deposit 409 is interpreted as either a demolition horizon or a make-

up/levelling deposit. The latter interpretation may be more valid given this areas location close to the River Twyver.

3.12 Further evidence of Roman activity was identified within Trench C, where a beam slot, indicative of a wooden building, and associated surfaces were revealed. The location of this building lies in close proximity to previously identified buildings associated with the Roman suburb to the north of Market Parade (see Garrod 1984, site 77/74, p18-9). Although it is tempting to assign this building, based upon its wooden construction, to the earlier Roman period, evidence for a movement back to wooden buildings at least within the walled circuit during the 4th century has previously been identified at Berkeley Street (Hurst 1986, 124).

3.13 Evidence for medieval activity was restricted to pit 310 within Trench C and cultivation layers (408 and 510) within Trenches D and E. No structural evidence for the former Whitefriars buildings, constructed in the mid to late 13th century, or for its associated burials was identified. A silver coin dating to the late 12th to mid 13th century that was recovered from pit 310 is seemingly too early to be associated with the friary, although it may well have continued in circulation into the period of occupancy. The cultivation layers contained sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery and may therefore reflect landscaping or gardening activities associated with the religious institution.

3.14 It is tempting to interpret the alluvial clays identified within Trenches D and E (407 and 509) immediately overlying the cultivation layers as evidence for the dereliction of the friary after it was dissolved in the mid 16th century. It is equally inviting to suggest that partially exposed pit 321 within Trench C, noted cutting medieval pit 310 and which contained limestone rubble, mortar and brick, may be associated with the destruction of the Whitefriars buildings either in the immediate period after its dissolution or during the period immediately prior to the Civil War when masonry was removed to fortify the city's defences. No evidence for Civil War defensive ditches or saps were identified during the current works.

3.15 Deposits identified sealing these postulated early post-medieval features within Trenches D and E are interpreted as levelling deposits that may be associated with the construction of the cattle market in the mid 19th century. Evidence for a presumably later, 20th-century, concrete surface (403 and 503) associated with the cattle market was also revealed in both trenches.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Sheldon, assisted by Franco Vartuca, Robert Rheichert, Michael Joyce and Jon Pick. The report was written by Steven Sheldon. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska. The finds report was written by Jacky Summerville. The archive has been compiled by Steven Sheldon, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
A	100	Layer		Modern tarmac surface		>12	>2	0.1	
A	101	Layer		Modern bedding material for 100		>12	>2	0.2	
A	102	Layer		Modern levelling/make-up material	Mid grey brown sand silt with frequent concrete inclusions.	>12	>2	0.4	
A	103	Layer		Modern levelling/make-up material	Dark grey brown sand silt with crushed concrete/hard core mix.	>12	>2	0.4	
A	104	Layer		Modern concrete surface		>12	>2	0.2	
A	105	Layer		Reworked cultivation soil	Mid to dark grey/black sand silt with frequent brick and limestone fragments throughout.	>12	>2	0.78	
A	106	Fill	107	Fill of post-medieval/ modern pit	Dark grey/black sand silt with frequent red brick and tile fragments.		2.96	1.38	
A	107	Cut		Cut of post-medieval/ modern pit	Cut of large sub-circular pit.		2.69	1.38	
A	108	Layer		Post-medieval cultivation soil or levelling/make-up deposit	Mid brown/black sand silt with frequent limestone fragments throughout.	>12	>2	0.74	MC19-20
A	109	Deposit		Layer of silt	Mid greenish brown sand silt with occasional charcoal and very occasional mortar flecks throughout.	>2	>1.26	0.10	RB
A	110	Deposit		Mortar surface	Pale grey yellow sandy mortar mixed with crushed limestone fragments and gravel.	>1.76	>1.52	0.20	
A	111	Cut		Robber cut	Steep sided irregular shaped robber cut.	>1.78	>0.60	0.20	
A	112	Fill	111	Fill of robber cut	Dark grey/black sandy silt with frequent angular limestone fragments.	>1.78	>0.60	0.20	
A	113	Fill	114	Fill of pit/posthole	Dark grey silt sand with occasional limestone fragments	0.60	0.58	0.28	RB
A	114	Cut		Cut of pit/posthole	Cut of circular almost vertical sided pit /posthole.	0.60	0.58	0.28	
A	115	Layer		Demolition material	Dark brown orange sandy gravel with frequent rounded limestone fragments.	>1.78	1.76	0.13	RB
A	116	Void							
A	117	Wall		Roman wall	Wall running NE-SW constructed using roughly dressed limestone blocks largely robbed out.	>1.92	>0.50	0.16	
A	118	Fill	119	Fill of pit	Mid to dark brown grey sand silt with occasional limestone fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks	0.69	>0.42	0.18	
A	119	Cut		Cut of pit	Cut of circular pit.	0.69	>0.42	0.18	

A	120	Wall		Roman wall	Wall running NE-SW constructed using roughly dressed limestone blocks largely robbed out.	>1.92	0.72	>0.40	
A	121	Cut		Robber trench	NE-SW aligned robber cut.	>1.8	1.42	0.15	
A	122	Fill	121	Fill of robber trench	Dark grey/black sand silt with occasional limestone fragments.	>1.8	1.42	0.15	
A	123	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 120.	>1.8	0.66	>0.2	
A	124	Fill	123	Fill of construction cut	Mid to light orange yellow silt sand with frequent crushed limestone fragments.	>1.8	0.66	>0.2	
A	125	Layer		Layer	Mid grey sand silt with occasional limestone fragments. Possible levelling/make-up layer. Same as 136.	>1.8	1.6	0.4	RB
A	126	Void							
A	127	Layer		Demolition material	Mid orange brown sand silt with frequent limestone and mortar fragments.	>1.8	1	>0.28	
A	128	Wall		Roman wall	Wall running NE-SW constructed using roughly dressed limestone blocks.	>0.71	0.86	>0.2	
A	129	Deposit	130	Backfill of construction cut	Dark green grey silt sand with moderate limestone flecks and fragments.	>0.97	0.88	0.23	
A	130	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 128.	>0.97	0.88	0.25	
A	131	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Dark grey to black sand silt with occasional limestone fragments throughout.	>0.65	>0.53	0.07	
A	132	Deposit		Probable surface	Mid yellow brown sand and mortar, occasional limestone fragments.	>0.66	>0.5	0.15	
A	133	Deposit		Probable surface	Mid yellow brown sand and mortar, occasional limestone fragments	>0.6	>0.48	N/A	
A	134	Cut		Pit/ditch	Partially exposed pit ditch.	>2.44	>1.78	N/A	
A	135	Fill	134	Fill of pit/ditch	Mid grey brown silt sand with frequent limestone fragments and mortar flecks.	>2.44	>1.78	N/A	
A	136	Layer		Layer	Mid grey sand silt with occasional limestone fragments. Possible levelling/make-up deposit. Same as 125.	>5.68	>0.6	>0.35	
A	137	Layer		Layer	Probable demolition material. Grey brown silt sand with frequent angular limestone fragments throughout.	2.02	>1.78	0.23	
B	200	Layer		Modern tarmac surface					
B	201	Layer		Modern concrete sub-base for 200				0.2	
B	202	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown crushed concrete and aggregate.			0.36	
B	203	Layer		Modern concrete slab, part of 1970s fountain				0.46	
B	204	Layer		Post-medieval	Mid/dark sand silt with			0.76	

				cultivation soil or levelling/make-up deposit	frequent red brick, tile and limestone fragments throughout.				
B	205	Layer		Post-medieval cultivation soil or levelling/make-up deposit	Dark grey black sand silt with abundant limestone fragments throughout.			0.64	
B	206	Deposit		Re-used limestone block, part of wall/structure?		0.93	>0.44	0.37	
B	207	Deposit		Tile *pilae* stacks *forming* part of probable hypocaust	Roman tile *pilae* stacks *forming* part of probable hypocaust	0.27	0.27	0.17	
B	208	Layer		Demolition material	Mid orange yellow silt sand with frequent mortar, limestone fragments and tile throughout	>2	1.6	0.15	C10-C13
B	209	Deposit		Stone slab surface	Mudstone slabs forming base of probable hypocaust.	>2	1.4	0.07	
B	210	Layer		Probable clay levelling deposit	Mid green grey clay, with very rare limestone fragments throughout.	>15	>2	0.05	MC4-LC4
B	211	Deposit		Surface	Rough limestone fragments, bonded by grey green clay.	>6	>2		
B	212	Cut		Pit/ditch terminal	Partially exposed pit/ditch terminal.	>0.5	0.4	0.25	
B	213	Fill	212	Fill of 212	Mid dark grey brown silt sand.	>0.5	0.4	0.25	
B	214	Deposit		Two re-used (?) limestone blocks possibly forming part of wall/structure		0.8 1.04	0.55 0.59		
B	215	Deposit		Burnt material, probably associated with the use of hypocaust	Dark grey black silt sand containing abundant charcoal and ash. Probably associated with probable Hypocaust.	>1.6	0.8	0.15	rb
B	216	Layer		Demolition material	Dark grey brown clay silt with occasional fragments of CBM, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks	>15	>2	0.2	C14
B	217	Structure		Truncated mortar and stone structure	Semi-circular structure, mid grey yellow mortar and limestone blocks.	>0.7	0.42	0.24	
B	218	Fill	219	Fill of robber trench 219	Dark grey brown clay silt, occasional charcoal flecks and limestone fragments throughout.	>2	3.6	0.6	C2
B	219	Cut		Robber trench	Steep sided, irregular profile, NW/SE aligned.	>2	3.6	0.6	
B	220	Wall		Roman limestone wall	NW/SE aligned limestone wall, constructed from rough-hewn limestone blocks.	>0.5	0.45	>0.2	
B	221	Layer		Demolition material	Mid light yellow grey sand and mortar, frequent mortar fragments and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	>0.5	>0.8	>0.18	
B	222	Layer		Demolition material	Mid yellow grey sand and mortar, frequent mortar fragments and occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	>0.5	>2m	0.28	C2-C4

B	223	Deposit		Probable surface	Compact mid grey yellow sand and mortar with occasional limestone fragments throughout.	>0.86	>0.5	0.1	
B	224	Deposit		Probable surface	Light grey yellow sand and mortar with rare limestone fragments.	>1.2	>0.5	N/A	
B	225	Cut		Robber trench	NW/SE aligned cut robber trench with irregular U-shaped profile.	>2	1.2	0.45	
B	226	Fill	225	Fill of robber trench 225	Mid dark grey brown sand silt with frequent limestone fragments, CBM and charcoal flecks throughout.	>2	1.2	0.45	LC3-C4
B	227	Deposit		Probable surface	Compact light yellow grey sand and mortar.	>0.5	>1.25	0.06	
B	228	Layer		Demolition material	Mid grey orange sand silt with frequent limestone fragments and CBM flecks throughout.	>1.1	>0.6	N/A	
B	229	Deposit		Probable surface	Mid grey orange sand and mortar with probable roof tile across surface.	>0.6	>0.2	0.1	
B	230	Layer		Silting deposit	Mid brown grey sand silt, sterile homogenous deposit. Seen in section only.	N/A	N/A	0.06	
C	300	Layer		Modern concrete surface		>2.85	>1.84	0.18	
C	301	Layer		Modern sand and gravel sub-base for surface 300.		>2.85	>1.84	0.06	
C	302	Layer		Modern crushed aggregate sub-base for surface 300.		>2.85	>1.84	0.16	
C	303	Layer		Modern concrete surface.		>2.85	>1.84	0.06	
C	304	Layer		Modern crushed aggregate sub-base for surface 303.		>2.85	>1.84	0.14	
C	305	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Dark grey brown silt and ash with frequent plastic, glass and concrete fragments throughout.	>2.85	>1.84	0.12	
C	306	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Mid dark brown sand silt with abundant brick, mortar, plastic, concrete and limestone fragments throughout.	>2.85	>1.84	0.39	
C	307	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey yellow silt sand with frequent brick, mortar, concrete and limestone fragments throughout.	>2.85	>1.84	0.52	
C	308	Layer		Demolition material	Mid grey yellow sand and mortar with abundant frequent angular limestone fragments throughout.	>2.85	>1.84	0.2	
C	309	Fill	310	Fill of pit 310	Dark grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and yellow grey mortar flecks.	>2.85	1.65	0.56	C13-C14
C	310	Cut		Pit	Large partially exposed sub-circular pit.	>2.85	1.65	0.56	

C	311	Fill	312	Fill of probable construction cut 312	Mid dark grey brown sand silt, humic in nature with occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	>0.5	0.31	0.26	
C	312	Cut		Probable construction cut for wooden beam	E/W aligned construction cut, near vertical symmetrical sides and flat base.	>0.5	0.31	0.26	
C	313	Deposit		Probable surface	Compact mid grey yellow sand and limestone fragments.	>1.1	>0.5	0.05	
C	314	Deposit		Probable surface/compact demolition material	Compact layer of rough limestone fragments, mid grey brown.	>0.5	>0.4	0.08	
C	315	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey green silt clay with occasional charcoal and yellow grey mortar flecks.	>1.85	>0.36	0.28	C12-C15
C	316	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid to dark grey green silt clay, occasional charcoal flecks throughout.	>1.8	>0.5	0.21	C2-C4
C	317	Fill	318	Fill of pit/posthole 318	Mottled grey green silt clay, rare CBM smears throughout.	>0.32	>0.28	0.14	RB
C	318	Cut		Pit/posthole	Small partially exposed, sub-circular pit/posthole.	>0.32	>0.28	0.14	
C	319	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit or re-worked demolition material	Dark grey brown clay silt with abundant limestone fragments and rare charcoal flecks throughout.	>0.5	>0.31	N/A	
C	320	Fill	321	Fill of pit	Light grey yellow sand mortar with abundant limestone rubble, and mortar and CBM fragments throughout.	>1.34	>0.44	0.48	PMED
C	321	Cut		Pit	Partially exposed, sub-circular pit, moderate to steep sides where identified.	>1.34	>0.44	0.48	
C	322	Layer		Make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks.	>2.1	>1.1	0.13	LC3-C4
D	400	Layer		Modern tarmac		>12.8	>2	0.09	
D	401	Layer		Modern gravel and sand sub-base for surface 400		>12.8	>2	0.15	
D	402	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit		>12.8	>2	0.45	
D	403	Layer		Modern concrete surface		>12.8	>2	0.06	
D	404	Layer		Modern crushed aggregate sub-base for surface 403		>12.8	>2	0.08	LC18+
D	405	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit		>12.8	>2	0.4	
D	406	Layer		Post-medieval make-up/levelling deposit	Mid orange brown clay silt with common red brick, tile and limestone fragments throughout	>12.8	>2	0.15	C16-C18
D	407	Layer		Alluvial deposit:?	Mid orange brown silt clay with evidence of mineral staining throughout	>12.8	>2	0.32	RB
D	408	Layer		Re-worked	Mid brown grey silt clay	>12.8	>2	0.86	C13-C14

				cultivation soil?	with evidence of mineral staining. Contains rare charcoal flecks and rare angular limestone fragments throughout.				
D	409	Layer		Demolition/make-up/levelling deposit	Compact grey brown clay silt with frequent CBM, limestone fragments and charcoal flecks throughout	>12.8	>2	0.56	LC3-C4
D	410	Layer		Buried topsoil?	Mid dark grey brown silt clay, rare charcoal flecks and rounded pebble inclusions throughout	>3	>1.3	0.37	LC2-C3
D	411	Layer		Natural substrate?	Sterile, light orange yellow sand clay with evidence of mineral staining throughout. Probable natural substrate.	>3	>1.3	>0.15	
E	500	Layer		Modern concrete surface		>2.4	>2.4	0.05	
E	501	Layer		Modern gravel sub-base for surface 500.		>2.4	>2.4	0.09	
E	502	Layer		Modern make-up/levelling deposit.		>2.4	>2.4	0.85	
E	503	Layer		Modern concrete surface.		>2.4	>2.4	>0.06	
E	504	Layer		Modern aggregate and sand sub-base for surface 503.		>2.4	>2.4	0.08	
E	505	Layer		Post-medieval make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and limestone fragments throughout.	>1	>1	0.32	MC18-C19
E	506	Layer		Post-medieval make-up/levelling deposit	Dark grey black clay silt with grey white mortar flecks and charcoal flecks throughout.	>1	>1	0.12	LC16-C19
E	507	Layer		Post-medieval make-up/levelling deposit	Mid orange brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and CBM flecks throughout.	>1	>1	0.14	LC17-C18
E	508	Layer		Post-medieval make-up/levelling deposit	Mid grey brown clay silt, occasional charcoal and CBM flecks throughout.	>1	>1	0.18	MC18-LC18
E	509	Layer		Possible alluvial deposit	Mid orange brown silt clay with evidence of mineral staining throughout.	>1	>1	0.14	
E	510	Fill/layer?		make-up or levelling deposit	Mid brown grey silt clay with evidence of mineral staining. Contains rare charcoal flecks and rare angular limestone fragments throughout.	>1	>1	1.1	C13-EC14
E	511	Layer		Possible natural substrate?	Tabular mudstone within a grey yellow clay matrix.	>1	>1	N/A	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
0	Roman pottery: Samian; Dorset Black-burnished ware; Severn Valley ware; greyware	11	457	-
	Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware	1	64	
	Medieval ceramic building material: floor tile	1	783	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	1	
	Post-medieval copper alloy object: coin	1	7	
	Roman copper alloy object: coin	1	<1	
108	Roman pottery: Oxford White-slipped ware	1	162	MC19-MC20
	Post-medieval/modern pottery: Staffordshire iron glazed ware; Staffordshire black-glazed earthenware; yellow slipware; yellow ware; 'late' English stoneware; glazed earthenware	21	1851	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem, bowl	2	13	
	Post-medieval glass: vessel	1	<1	
	Coal	1	4	
	Post-medieval plaster	1	2	
109	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	4	193	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	1	83	
	Worked stone: roof tile	3	93	
113	Roman pottery: black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	1	6	RB
	Roman ceramic building material: brick/tile	1	87	
115	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	1	4	RB
	Roman ceramic building material: tile	1	57	
125	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; fine oxidised fabric	3	32	RB
	Roman ceramic building material: imbrex, tile	2	99	
127	Copper alloy: ring shaped object	1	24	-
208	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; shell-tempered fabric	2	28	C10-C13
	Medieval pottery: Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	1	6	
	Roman ceramic building material: brick, tegula, box flue tile, tile	23	9694	
	Worked stone: roof tile	1	1161	
210	Roman pottery: Samian; Dorset Black-burnished ware; Oxford Red-slipped ware; Severn Valley ware; shell-tempered fabric	6	59	MC4-LC4
	Iron object: nails, fragment	3	29	
	Worked stone: tesserae	2	45	
215	Roman ceramic building material: tegula, box flue tile	5	756	RB
216	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; imitation Black-burnished ware; Lower Nene Valley colour coat; Oxford red-slipped ware; Severn Valley ware; local brown colour-coated ware; shell-tempered fabric; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric, greyware; micaceous greyware; flagon fabric; buff-firing fabric	61	974	C14
	Medieval pottery: Bristol glazed ware; North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware); Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware; Worcester type glazed ware; Malvernian glazed ware	11	44	
	Post-medieval pottery: refined brown-glazed earthenware	1	3	
	Roman ceramic building material: box flue tile	2	95	
	Fired clay	1	7	
	Roman glass: vessel	2	<1	
	Post-medieval glass: window	4	6	
	Worked stone: roof tile	2	460	
	Worked stone: tesserae	4	20	
	Worked bone: pin?	1	2	
	Worked bone object	1	<1	
	Shale: bracelet fragments	2	3	
	Slag	1	11	

218	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware Roman ceramic building material: tegula, box flue tile	1 4	12 512	C2
222	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware; Severn Valley ware Medieval pottery: oolitic limestone-tempered fabric Roman ceramic building material: tile Iron object: nail Worked stone: tesserae Painted wall plaster	4 1 3 1 4 34	45 11 59 9 97 534	C2-4
226	Roman pottery: Samian; Severn Valley ware; local brown colour-coated ware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; micaceous greyware Roman ceramic building material: tegula, box flue tile Post-medieval glass: vessel Jet object: bracelet fragment Worked stone: tesserae Painted wall plaster	7 3 1 1 2 2	46 648 <1 4 42 105	post-medieval
309	Roman pottery: Oxford Red-slipped ware; Severn Valley ware; micaceous greyware; coarse greyware Medieval pottery: Worcester type glazed ware; Worcester type unglazed coarseware; glazed jug fabric Roman ceramic building material: imbrex, tile Medieval silver coin Worked stone: roof tile Fired clay	8 3 2 1 1 1	136 17 118 1 7 3	C13-C14
315	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware Medieval pottery: North Wiltshire oolitic limestone tempered ware (Minety ware)	1 1	10 4	C12-C15
316	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware; fine, oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material Iron objects: nails, fragments	5 1 4	89 <1 83	C2-C4
317	Roman ceramic building material Iron object	1 1	36 1	RB
320	Roman ceramic building material Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick	2 1	99 242	Post-medieval
322	Roman pottery: New Forest Colour-coated ware; Severn Valley ware	2	8	LC3-C4
404	Post-medieval pottery: Tin-glazed earthenware; Staffordshire black-glazed kitchenware	2	58	LC18+
406	Post-medieval pottery: Cistercian ware; glazed earthenware	4	35	C16-C18
407	Roman pottery: fine, oxidised fabric	1	1	RB
408	Roman pottery: Samian; Severn Valley ware Medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware; oxidised Malvernian unglazed ware; Worcester type glazed ware Roman ceramic building material Post-medieval ceramic building material Iron object: nail	6 6 2 1 3	27 54 26 88 17	C13-C14
409	Roman pottery: Samian; Dorset Black-burnished ware; Lower Nene Colour-coated ware; greyware; black-firing, sand-tempered fabric; oxidised fabric Roman ceramic building material: tile Glass beads Jet beads Worked stone: flat roof tile Slag Fired clay	9 10 5 3 1 1 1	129 700 <1 <1 179 32 10	LC3-C4
410	Roman pottery: North Gaulish White ware; Severn Valley ware	2	221	LC2-C3
505	Post-medieval/modern pottery: English porcelain; Creamware; Staffordshire iron glazed ware; transfer-printed refined whiteware Post-medieval glass: medallion	6 1	105 6	MC18-C19
506	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	2	5	LC16-LC19
507	Roman pottery: imitation Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	14	LC17-

				C18
	Medieval pottery: Chilvers Coton A white ware	1	17	
	Post-medieval pottery: Staffordshire iron glazed ware	2	26	
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	40	
508	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	1	20	MC18-LC18
	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware	4	10	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	2	
	Mother of pearl object: button	1	<1	
510	Roman pottery: Samian; Severn Valley ware; oxidised fabric	6	36	C13-EC14
	Medieval pottery: Brill/Boarstall ware; Malvernian unglazed ware; Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	7	48	
	Iron object: nail	1	4	
	Slag	2	90	

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 temporary benchmarks established using a Leica GPS.

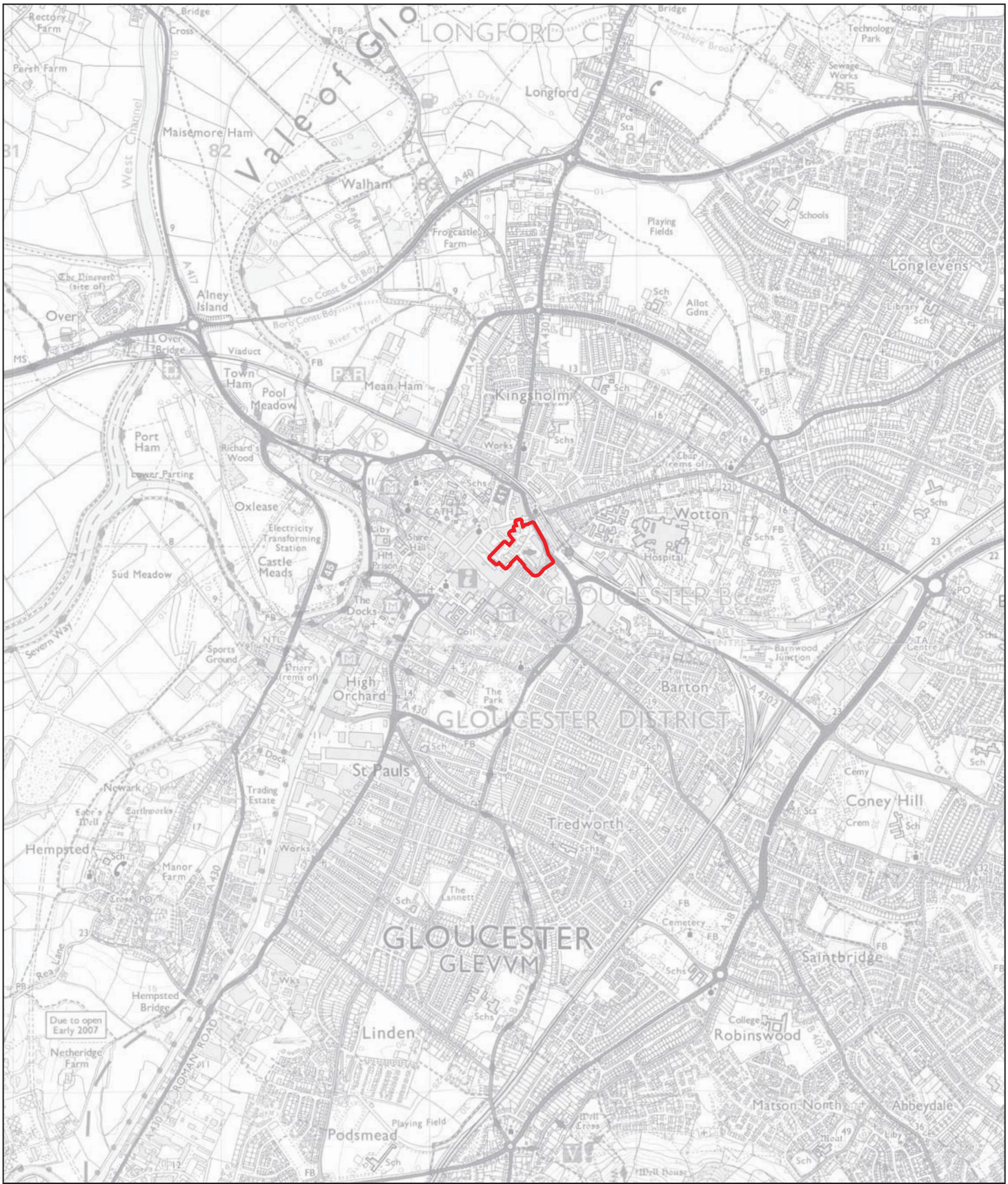
	Trench A	Trench B	Trench C	Trench D	Trench E
Current ground level	0.00m (17.28m)	0.00m (16.74m)	0.00m (15.16m)	0.00m (15.31m)	0.00m (15.54m)
Top of medieval deposits	N/A	N/A	1.54m (13.62m)	1.7m (13.61m)	1.98m (13.56m)
Top of Roman deposits	2.91m (14.37m)	2.63m (14.11m)	2.15m (13.01m)	2.56m (12.75m)	N/A
Top of natural substrate	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.38m (11.93m)	?2.88m (?12.66m)
Limit of excavation	3.37m (13.91m)	3.31m (13.43m)	2.43m (12.73m)	3.64m (11.67m)	2.94m (12.60m)

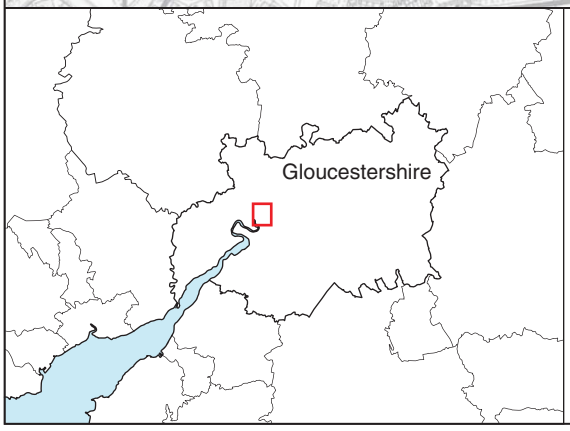
Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	King's Quarter, Gloucester	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between May and July 2014 at King's Quarter, Gloucester. Five trenches were excavated. The evaluation has demonstrated that Roman structural remains as well as evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity survives throughout the proposed development area. Within the Roman and later town (King's Square) the evaluation identified Roman structural remains, comprising compacted limestone surfaces and walls and most probably dating to the 2nd-century, at depths of between 2.6m and 3m below the present ground level (14.34m-14.11m AOD). Within Trench B, these earlier Roman structures were replaced by a mid to late 4th-century building within which *pilae* stacks, indicative of a surviving hypocaust system, were identified. This later building incorporated large, re-used masonry blocks that may have originated from a renovated or demolished civic structure such as the town wall, the forum or bath house. Evidence of post Roman demolition deposits was also revealed, as were a number of later cut features, including medieval and possibly post-medieval robber trenches that targeted the Roman walls, and two pits/postholes that may be representative of later, wooden structures. A series of post-medieval deposits observed sealing the latest of the identified cut features have been interpreted as heavily re-worked cultivation soils or episodes of ground make-up/levelling. Outwith the city wall (Market Parade and bus station) the archaeological evidence comprised a beam slot for a wooden Roman building, with associated interior and exterior surfacing, and evidence for a medieval pit. No structural evidence for the former 13th-century Whitefriars buildings or for its associated burials was identified, although a heavily worked cultivation soil, from which sherds of 13th to 14th-century pottery were recovered, may reflect landscaping or gardening activities associated with the religious institution. A pit containing limestone rubble and mortar may be associated with the destruction of the Whitefriars buildings either in the immediate period after its dissolution or during the period immediately prior to the Civil War when masonry was removed to fortify the city's defences.	
Project dates	May 22 to July 11 2014	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (CA 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	King's Quarter, Gloucester	
Study area (M^2/ha)	3.37ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8346 1860	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Steven Sheldon	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, CBM, animal bone

Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, trench recording forms, matrices, levels register, photographic register, sections and plans, registered artefact register, sample register, sample sheets
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *King's Quarter, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **14314**		





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PROJECT TITLE

King's Quarter, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**4881**	*DATE*	**23/07/2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**AO**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
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833 834 835 836

187

186

185

SO

Northgate Street

St. Aldate Street

The Oxbode

Kings Square

Trench A
see Fig. 3

Trench B
see Fig 4&5

T1

Trench C
see Fig. 6

Trench D
see Fig. 7

Trench E
see Fig. 8

Multi-Storey
Car Park

Bus Station

Market Parade

Clarence Street

A430

Burton Way

N

site boundary

evaluation trench:

current

previous (CA March 2014)

Scheduled Monument

0 50m

Trench E

machine excavated trench

hand excavated test pit

0 5m

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

PROJECT NO.	4881	DATE	23/07/2014	FIGURE NO.
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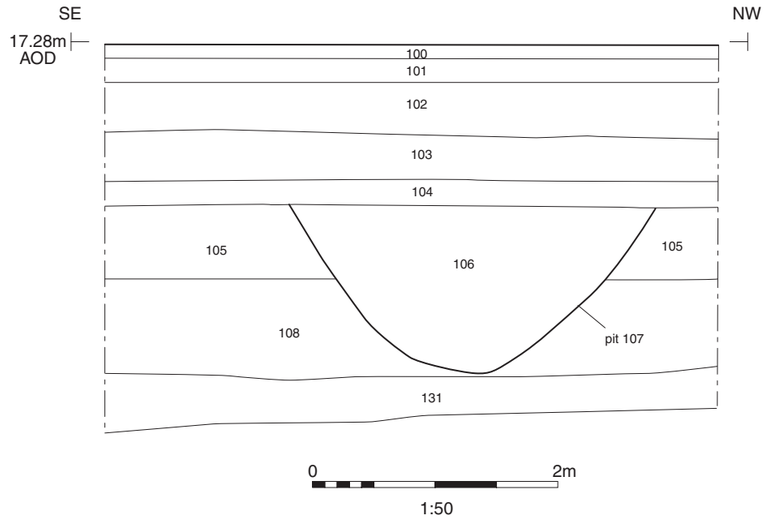
Trench A, plan

Section AA



Section BB

stone
roof tile
Roman wall
Roman Surface

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PROJECT TITLE
King's Quarter, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench A: plan and sections

PROJECT NO.	**4881**	*DATE*	**23/07/2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
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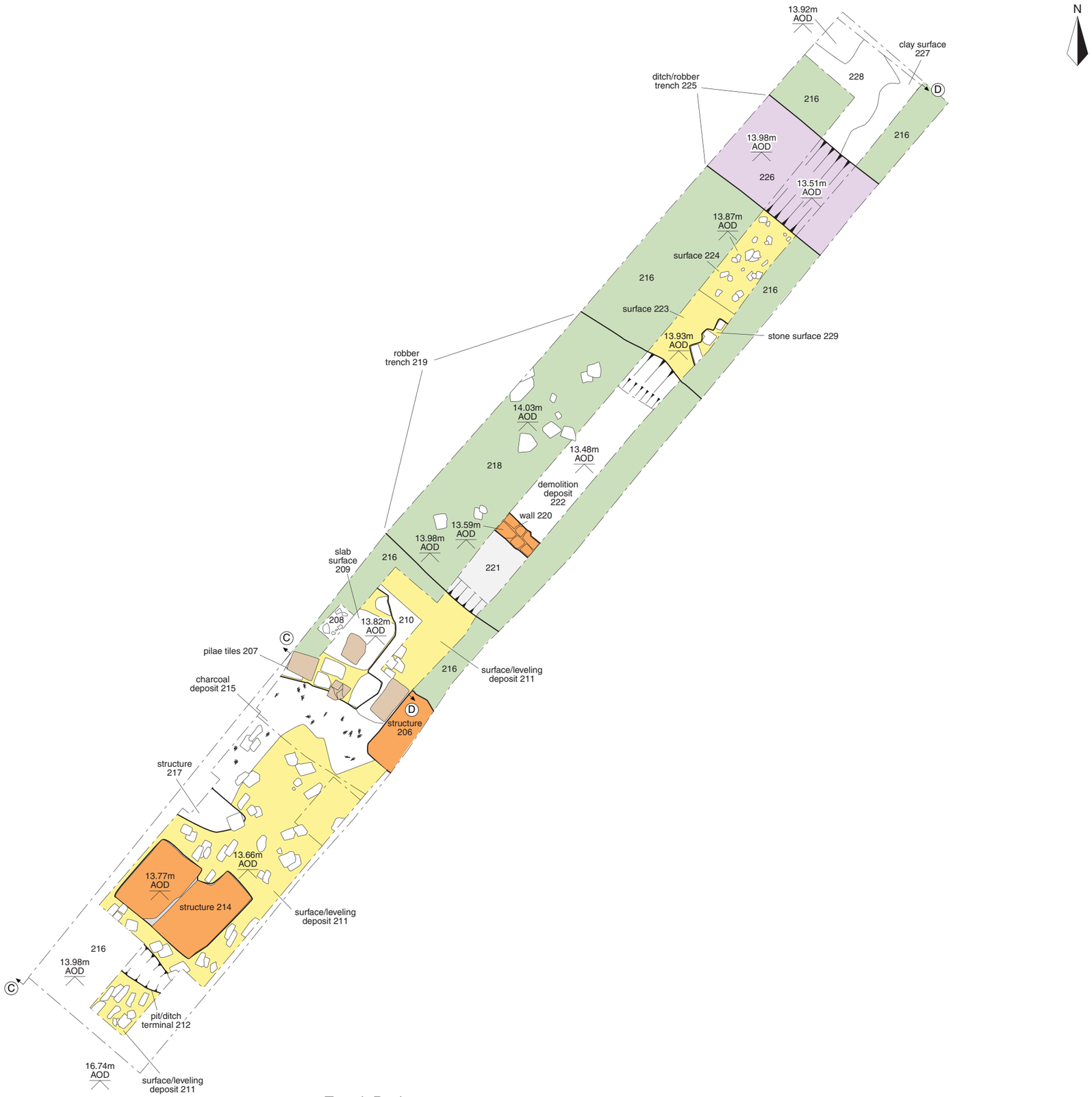

Trench B, plan

stone
pilae tiles 207
charcoal
Roman wall
Roman surface
medieval
post-medieval

0 2m

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench B: plan

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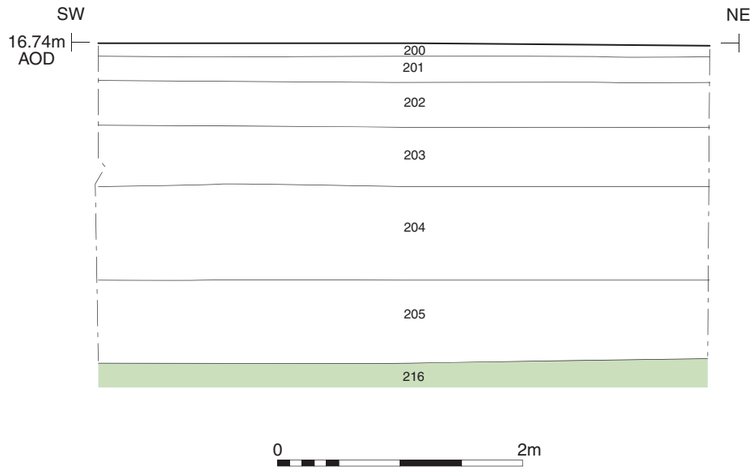
Section CC



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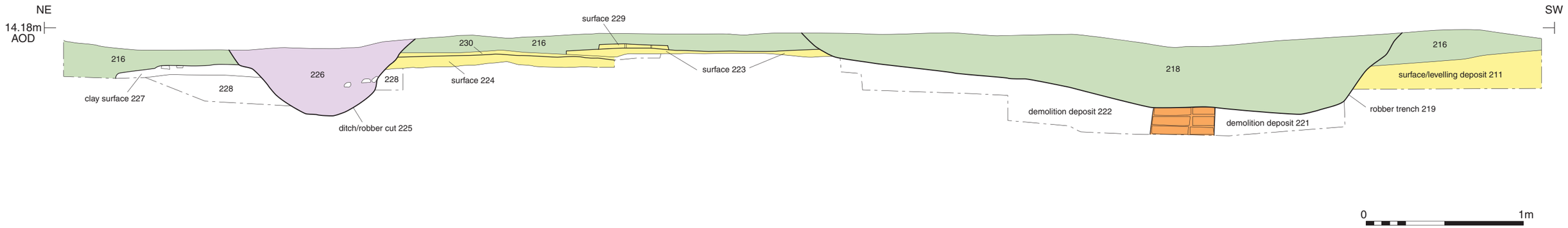

Roman wall
Roman surface
medieval
post-medieval

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench B: sections

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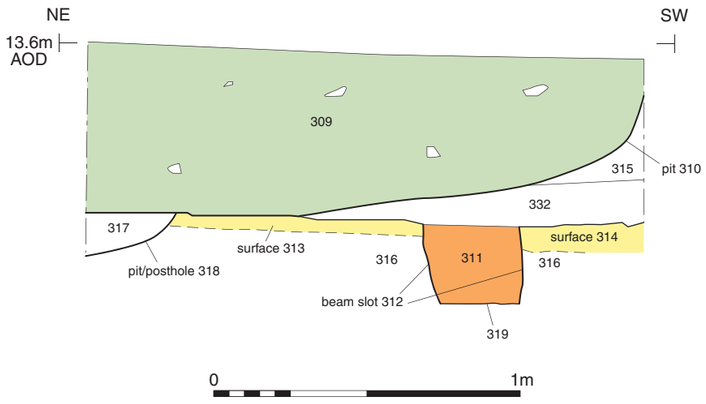
Trench C, plan

Section EE



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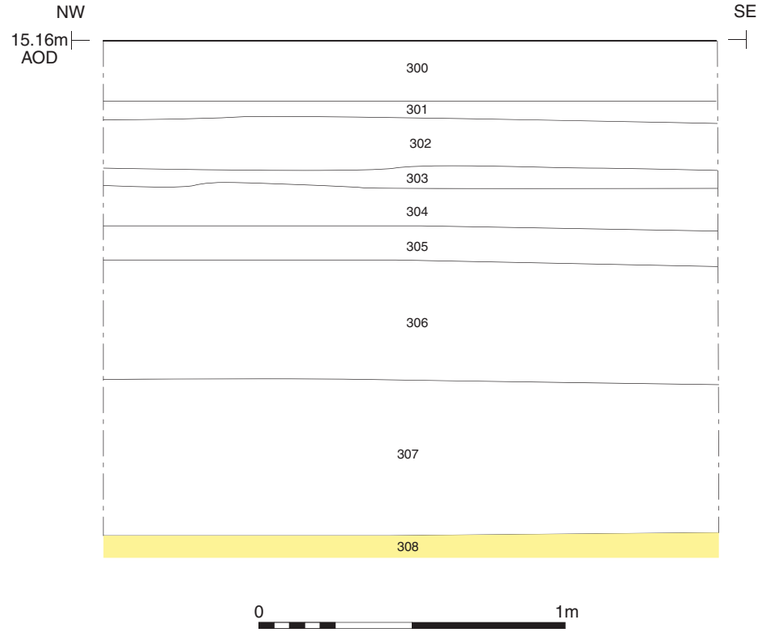

stone
bone
surface
Roman wall
Roman surface
medieval

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench C: plan and sections

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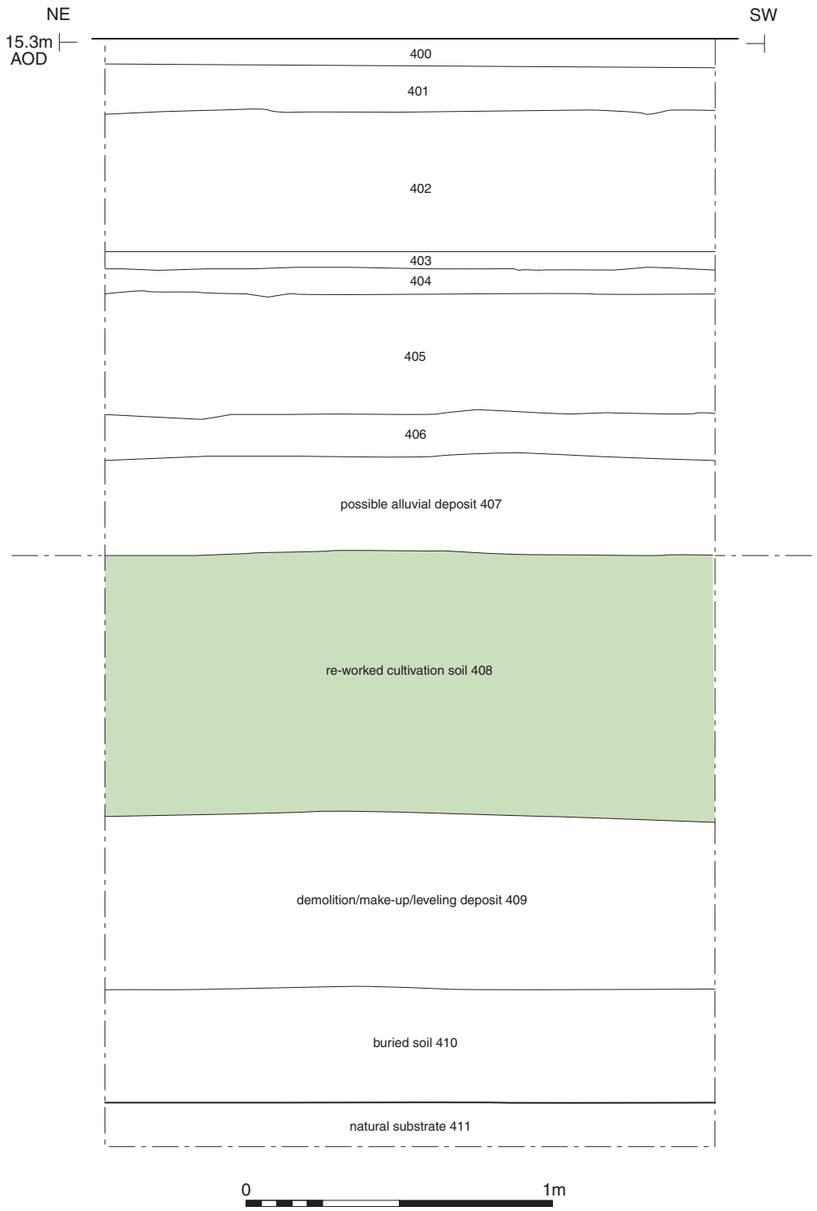

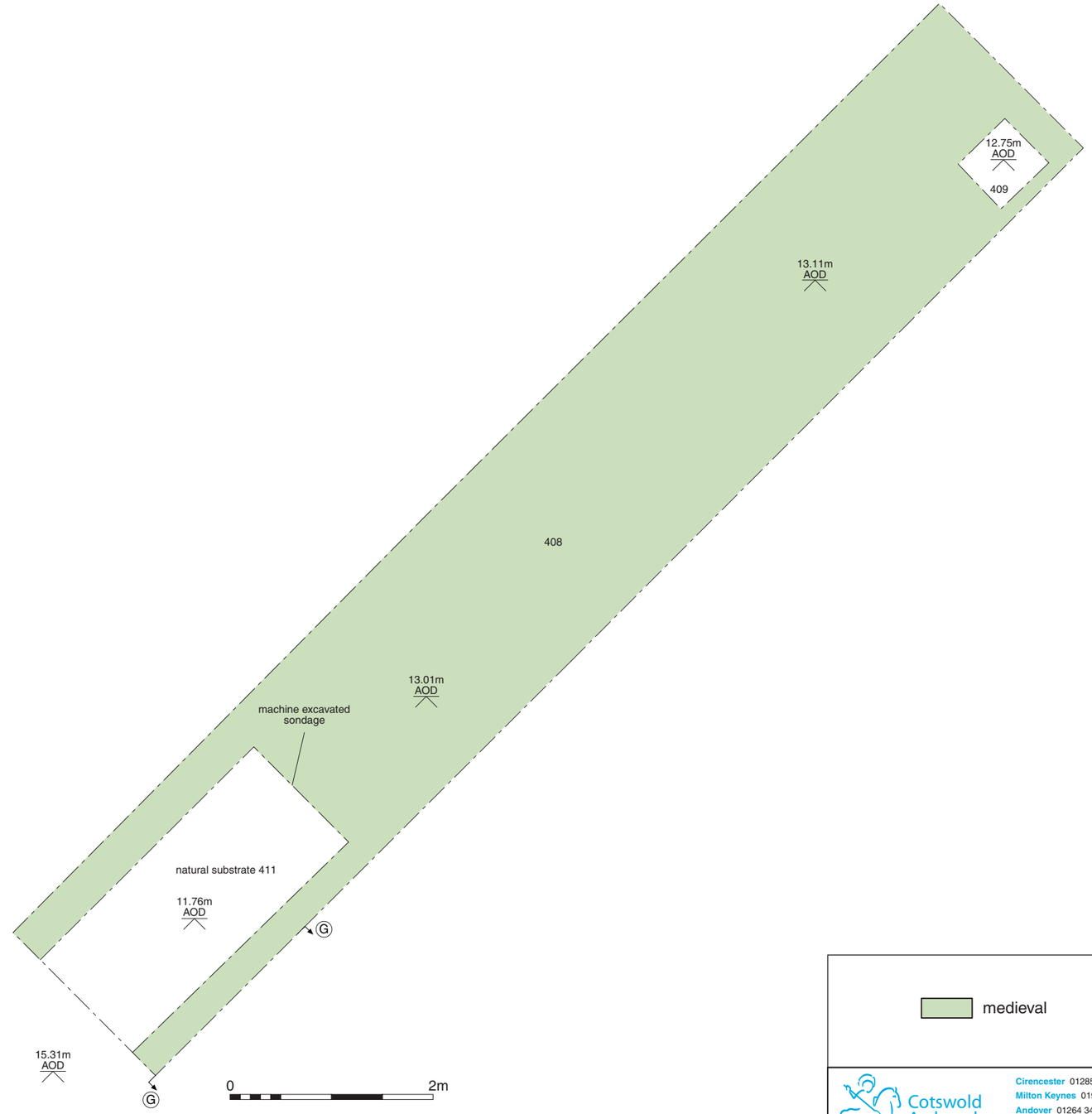

Trench D, plan

medieval

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench D: plan and section

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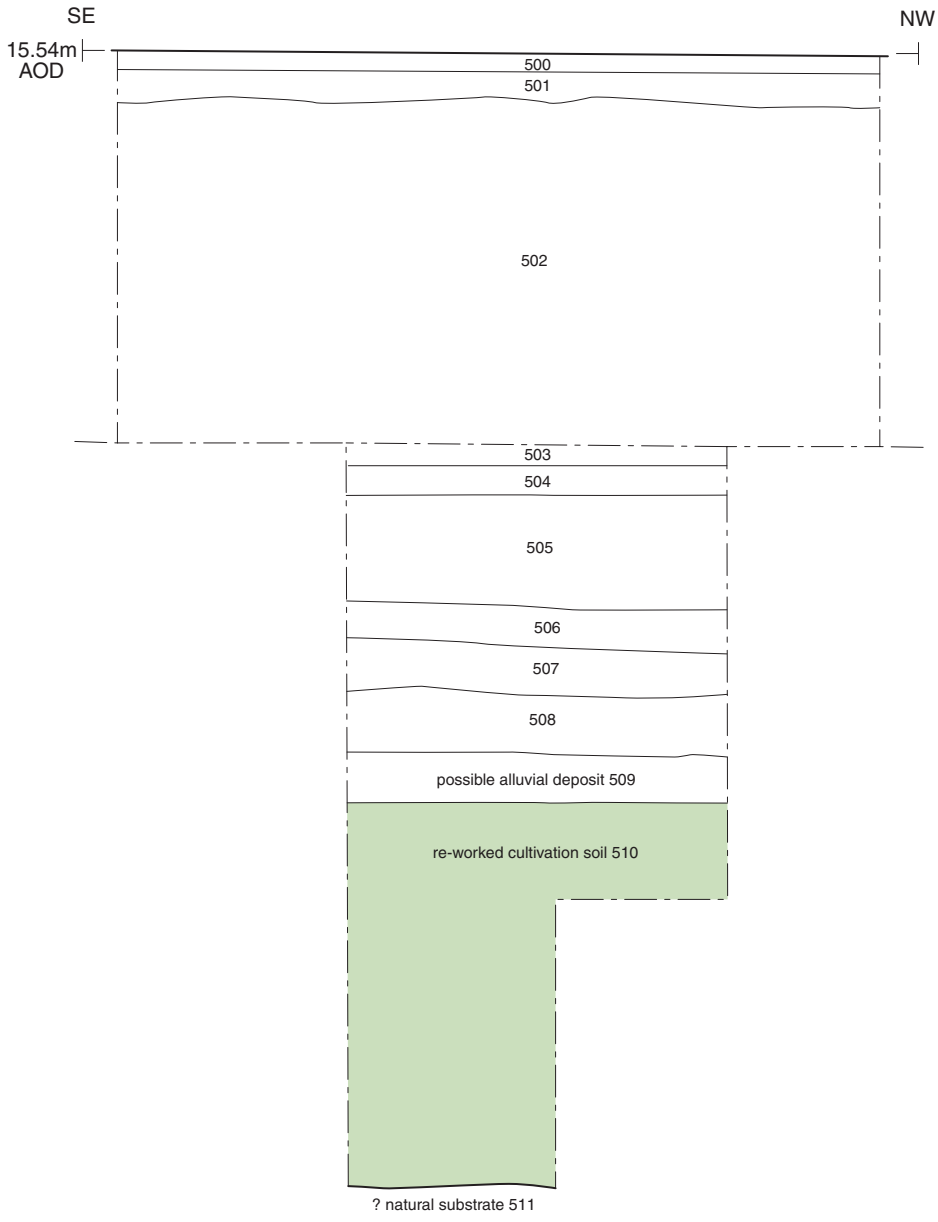
Section HH



medieval

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PROJECT TITLE
King's Quarter, Gloucester
Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench E: section

PROJECT NO.	4881	DATE	24/07/2014	FIGURE NO.
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9 Trench A, showing wall foundation 117, surface 110, pits/postholes 114 and 119 and deposits 109 and 115, looking north-west (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Photograph

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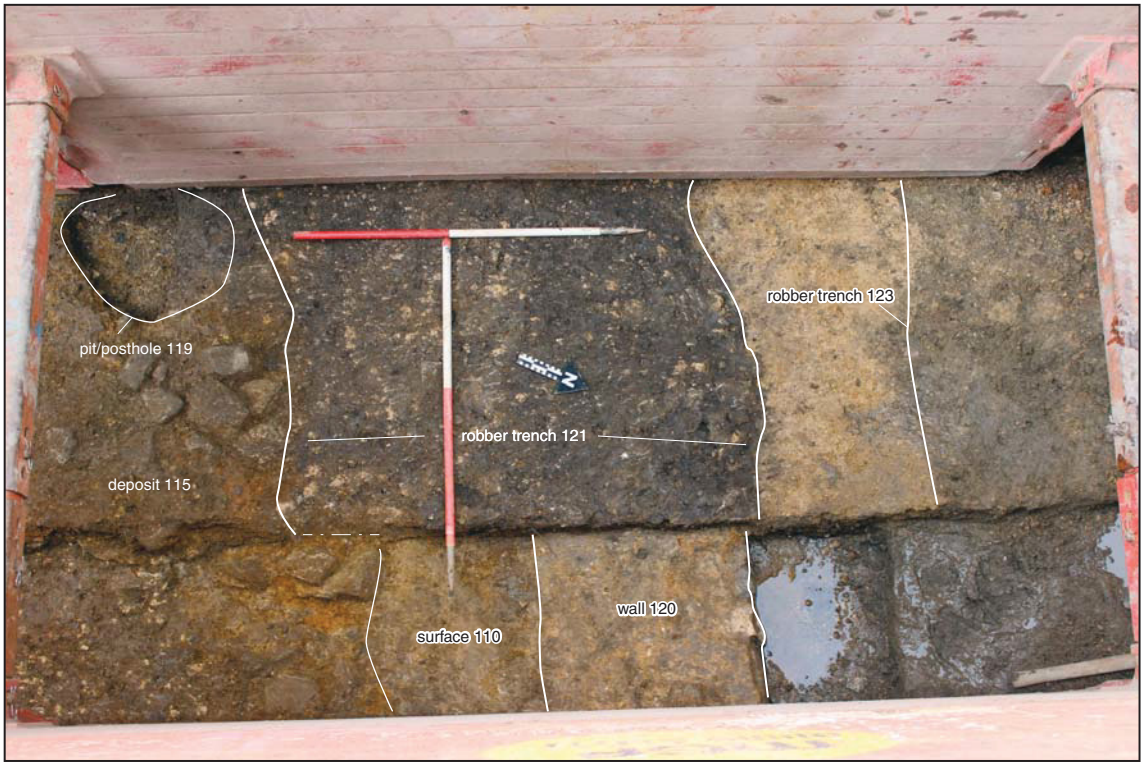
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	N/A	

10



11

10 **Trench A, showing wall 120, surface 110, robber trenches 121 and 123, demolition layer 115 and pit/posthole 119, looking south-west (1m scales)**

11 **Trench A, showing wall 120, surface 110, robber trenches 121 and 123, demolition layer 115 and pit/posthole 119, looking south-east (1m scales)**

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APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**N/A**	

12

13

12 Trench B, showing wall/structure 214, surface/levelling deposit 211, structure 217, pit/ditch terminal 212 and deposit 216, looking north-west (1m scale)

13 Trench B, showing wall/structure 206, surface/levelling deposit 211, structure 217, tile pilae 207, slab surface 209 and deposits 208, 210, 215 and 216, looking north-west (1m scale)

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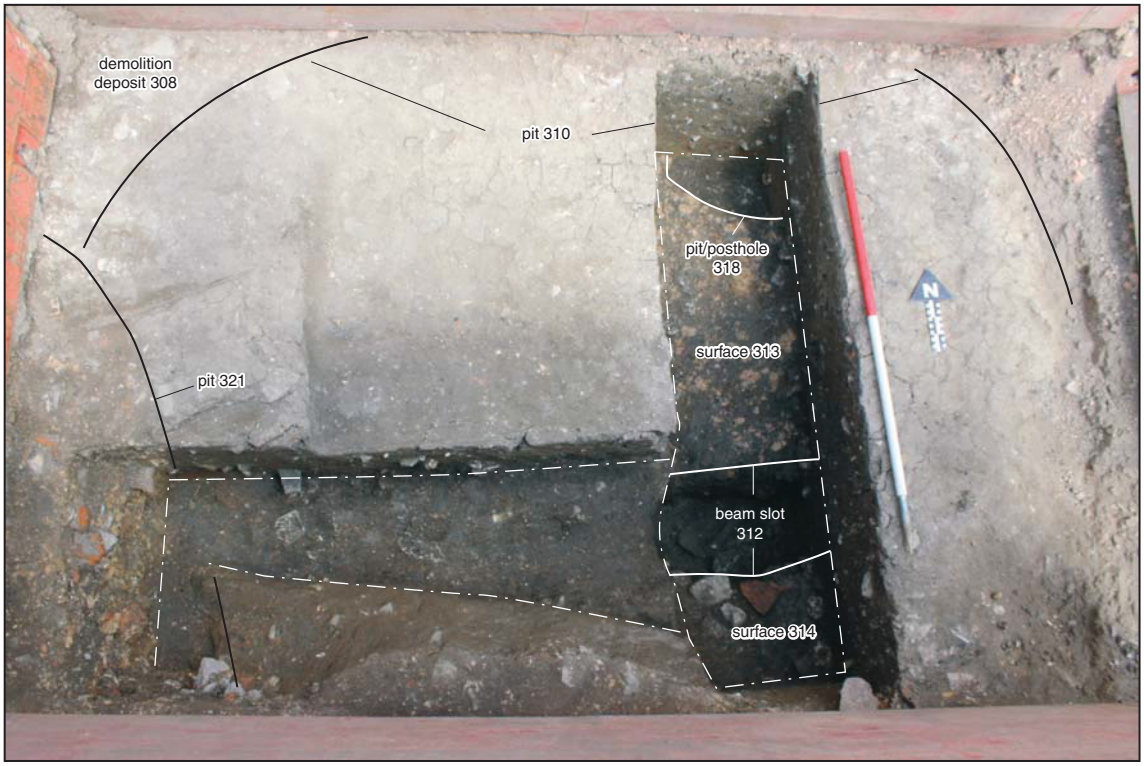
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	N/A	

14



15

14 Trench C. showing demolition deposit 308, pits 310 and 321, pit/posthole 318, mortar surfaces 313 and 314 and possible beam slot 312, looking north (1m scale)

15 Trench C, showing pit/posthole 318, mortar surfaces 313 and 314 and possible beam slot 312, looking east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
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16

17

16 **Trench D, machine excavated sondage showing deposits 411, 410, 409 and 408, looking south-east**

17 **Trench E, showing deposits 510, 509, 508, 507, 506, 505, 504 and 503, looking south-west (1m scale)**

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FIGURE TITLE
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APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	N/A	