Cotswold Archaeology

The Former Golden Egg Restaurant
King's Square
Gloucester

Archaeological Evaluation

for

Gloucester City Council

CA Project: 4738
CA Report: 14099

March 2014

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prepared by	Steven Sheldon, Project Officer
date	17 March 2014
checked by	Cliff Bateman, Principal Project Manager
date	25 March 2014
approved by	Simon Cox, Head of Fieldwork
signed	
date	25 March 2014
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Cirencester	**Milton Keynes**	**Andover**
Building 11 Kemble Enterprise Park Kemble, Cirencester Gloucestershire, GL7 6BQ **t.** 01285 771022 **f.** 01285 771033	Unit 4 Cromwell Business Centre Howard Way, Newport Pagnell MK16 9QS **t.** 01908 218320	Stanley House Walworth Road Andover, Hampshire SP10 5LH **t.** 01264 347630
e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk		

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	The Former Golden Egg Restaurant
Location:	King's Square, Gloucester
NGR:	SO 8337 1853
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	26 February to 5 March 2014
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code:	EGG 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2014 at the former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester. One trench was excavated.

The evaluation has 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 (14.35m-14m AOD).

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 are residual, it remains conceivable that some, or all, of these cut features are post-Roman, and most probably medieval in origin.

A series of post-medieval deposits observed sealing the latest of the identified cut features have provisionally been 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 nature of the archaeological deposits encountered, 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 Siege of Gloucester in 1643 during the English civil war.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February and March 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucester City Council at the former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8337 1853; Fig. 1). Gloucester City Council (GCC) has undertaken demolition works on the former restaurant site, following which they intend to re-surface its footprint so it can be utilised as part of the wider public space within King's Square. The City Council sought to take advantage of the site clearance, including the removal of the slab foundations, to undertake an archaeological evaluation to provide baseline archaeological data for any future redevelopment works in the King's Square area of the city.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation (GCC 2014), prepared by Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist, GCC, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Andrew Armstrong. 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, including site visits on 27 and 28 February and 3, 4 and 5 March 2014.

The site

1.3 The site is located on the north-eastern edge of the historic core of Gloucester. King's Square is covered by hard-standing and has steps leading into a sunken area in the central area of the square, around which there are grassed areas and a small number of trees. The former Golden Egg restaurant is situated in the south-east corner of the square.

1.4 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). The natural substrate was not encountered during the current works.

Archaeological background

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

1.6 The assessment concluded that there was little evidence for prehistoric activity within the immediate area, excepting possible Iron Age activity recorded at 45-9 Northgate Street (ibid.).

1.7 Roman occupation at Gloucester (Glevum) began with a legionary fortress that was built at Kingsholm in the late AD 40s. The fortress was abandoned during the AD 60s and a new fortress, and subsequent c*olonia*, was established close to the present city centre (Hurst 1988, 50). King's Square lies immediately within the north-east corner of the defensive circuit of the Roman town (ibid.).

1.8 The assessment considered there to be a high potential for remains associated with the Roman defences and intramural settlement to survive within King's Square. Excavations at the Bon Marche site (now Debenhams) in 1955 and 1958-9, within the area of the walled Roman town, recorded a series of walls with plaster designs, tessellated pavements and an *opus signinum* floor, with a courtyard to the west (ibid.). These features were interpreted as the remains of a possible series of Roman town houses, the latest of which dated to the 2nd century AD (Craster 1961; Hunter 1963). During the late 20th century redevelopment of King's Square, the corner of a feature formed from large oolitic blocks was recorded c.2m to the south of the Roman town wall (Hurst 1986: 89). In close proximity, a deposit containing a column fragment, in addition to other stone and mortar fragments, was also recorded. These remains may represent a building, possibly associated with the defences such as an *intervallum* building, or associated with the occupation of this area of the Roman town (CA 2013).

1.9 To the south of the oolitic blocks, remains of the *intervallum* road were identified (Hurst 1986: 91). It is postulated that the road may survive beneath the current site (CA 2013).

1.10 Deposits of post-Roman dark loam have been recorded in the King's Square area, as have the remains of probable mid-11th century street metalling. No early medieval settlement remains have been recorded in the immediate vicinity, and the

presence of the dark loam may indicate that the area was under cultivation within this period (CA 2013).

1.11 The King's Square area may have remained as open/unused space within the defensive circuit of the medieval and possibly the early post-medieval town. The town defences were used and reconsolidated during the medieval period, and remains of the Almesham Postern gate and bridge may survive within the north-east corner of King's Square (ibid.).

1.12 Between 1970 and 1972 King's Square was redeveloped with a consequent impact on archaeological remains, particularly the removal of a short stretch of the Roman town wall, an area of the rampart and other Roman deposits. The Golden Egg restaurant was constructed during this redevelopment on piled foundations (ibid.).

Archaeological objectives

1.13 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 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

1.14 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single trench measuring 6m in length and 2m in width, in the location shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The location of the trench was agreed during a pre-start site meeting between Andrew Armstrong (GCC) and Steven Sheldon (CA) on 25 February 2014. The trench was surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).

1.15 The trench was 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.

Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).

1.16 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).

1.17 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 2-5)

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 1 (Figs 2, 3, 4 & 5)

2.2 The earliest deposits encountered, within the south-eastern half of the trench, comprised north-east/south-west aligned wall 140 and nearby deposit 137. Wall 140 measured up to 0.54m in width and survived to at least 0.5m in depth. It was of rough limestone block construction, bonded with a friable yellow sandy mortar. It was faced on its north-western side with thin limestone slabs, some of which exhibited evidence of being covered by painted wall plaster. Deposit 137 comprised a layer of highly compacted limestone fragments and may represent the base of an internal floor or surface associated with wall 140. However, the relationship between wall 140 and deposit 137 remained undetermined due to subsequent intrusions. Possible surface 137 was overlain by thin, sterile deposit 136, indicative of silting, which was in turn overlain by a layer of compact sand and limestone fragments, 119. Layer 119 contained five fragments of Roman painted wall plaster and a fragment of flue tile. It is possible that deposit 119 represents a surface 'dressing' to possible

surface 137. However, due to its limited exposure within the trench it may equally represent a compacted layer of demolition material.

2.3 Overlaying deposit 119 was deposit 118, which was in turn overlain by deposit 135. Both deposits contained numerous flecks of mortar and limestone fragments, as well as other inclusions, indicative of demolition. No dateable material was recovered from either deposit.

2.4 Within the north-western half of the trench, deposit 132 was identified. This contained a single sherd of Roman pottery as well as ten fragments of *opus signinum*, three fragments of concrete and a fragment of stone roof tile, all of Roman date. It was overlain by undated deposit 131, which was in turn overlain by undated deposit 130. All three deposits, 132, 131 and 130, contained large quantities of mortar and charcoal flecks and, as such, they may represent tips of demolition material. However, it is equally possible that they represent fills within a large feature that was not fully exposed by the current evaluation.

2.5 Deposits 135, 118, 119, 136 and 137 were cut by robber trench 138, presumably excavated to remove stone from wall 140. The fill of the robber trench, 139, contained a single sherd of 2nd to 4th-century pottery along with five fragments of painted wall plaster, a single fragment of ceramic building material and eight fragments of limestone roof tile, all broadly dateable to the Roman period. The robber trench 138 was cut by partially exposed pit/ditch 123.

2.6 Pit/ditch 123 contained three fills, 122, 124 and 126 all of which contained quantities of mortar, fragments of limestone and charcoal. Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 124, along with two fragments of painted wall plaster, six fragments of ceramic building material and four fragments of mortar, all of Roman date. The exact function of pit/ditch 123 remains unclear due to its limited exposure within the trench. However, it is possible that it represents a ditch or a further episode of robbing.

2.7 The upper fill of pit/ditch 123 and deposits 132, 131 and 130 were cut by north-east/south-west aligned ditch 121. Ditch 121 was partially excavated to a depth of 1.2m revealing two fills, 120 and 127. One fragment of Roman window glass was recovered from the earliest ditch fill 127, with a total of four fragments of Roman

ceramic building material, including brick, tegula and tile, being recovered from fill 120.

2.8 Ditch 121 was cut by irregular, curving ditch 129. Ditch 129 was partially excavated to a depth of 0.94m. It contained a single fill, 128, from which two fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered. The fill of ditch 129 was sealed by homogenous deposit 116. This contained a small quantity of residual Roman brick and tile, as well as a residual sherd of 10th to 13th-century pottery and a single sherd of late 17th to 18th-century pottery. This deposit appears to represent a cultivation soil or a gradual episode of make-up.

2.9 Deposit 116 was overlain by a further cultivation soil or make-up deposit, 108, from which three sherds of 16th to 18th-century pottery were recovered. Probable foundation trench, 111 (not illustrated), was observed cutting deposit 108 in the south-western section of Trench 1. Three sherds of mid to late 18th-century pottery were recovered from the earliest fill, 110, of this feature.

2.10 Foundation trench 111 was sealed by deposit 106, which contained numerous fragments of post-medieval glass, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pie and pottery. This was in turn sealed by deposit 107. Both deposits appear to represent cultivation soils or episodes of ground make-up. Deposit 107 was cut by construction cut 133 for north-east/south-west aligned brick, rubble and concrete foundation 105 and modern service 103. These were sealed by modern sand sub-base 101 and concrete surface 100 for the former restaurant.

The finds

2.11 The finds recovered during the evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, worked stone, mortar and plaster. Codings for Roman, medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in parenthesis within the text and Appendix B in correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

Pottery: Roman

2.12 Single sherds of Black-burnished ware (TF4) were recovered from fill 124 within pit/ditch 123 and fill 139 within robber trench 138. That from fill 124 was a rimsherd from a Type 3 everted rim jar (Seager Smith and Davies 1993). Black-burnished ware was produced near Poole in Dorset, and beyond Dorset it most commonly

dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries (Davies *et al*. 107, 1994). However, the Type 3 everted rim jar is a late form, which dates to the late 3rd to 4th centuries (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, 230-231).

2.13 Pit/ditch fill 124 also produced two sherds of sand-tempered micaceous ware (TF5) a bodysherd which featured external burnishing and a base sherd. This wheel-thrown greyware is found in Gloucestershire dating to the 3rd to early-5th centuries (Vince unpublished).

2.14 One bodysherd in a local brown colour-coated ware (TF12), a type dateable to the later 3rd/4th centuries, was also recovered from pit/ditch fill 124.

2.15 One bodysherd of Severn Valley ware (TF11), which retained its external burnishing, was recovered from possible demolition layer 132. This pottery type is commonly found in the north Gloucestershire/Worcestershire area and is broadly dateable to the Roman period.

Pottery: Medieval/post-medieval

2.16 One rimsherd in Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41), dating to the 10th to 13th centuries (Vince unpublished) was recovered as a residual find from cultivation soil 116. The sherd was from a jar with a developed, everted rim.

2.17 Make-up layer/cultivation soil 106 produced one bodysherd of Tudor Green (TF65). This ware type dates to the 14th to 16th centuries (Vince unpublished).

Pottery: Post-medieval

2.18 One large rimsherd from a tankard in Westerwald stoneware (TF94) was recovered from make-up layer/cultivation soil 106. This German stoneware was exported to Britain during the late-17th and 18th centuries (Vince 1983, 138).

2.19 A total of 15 sherds of Staffordshire iron glazed ware (TF74) were recovered from make-up layer/cultivation soil 106 and cultivation soil 116. The majority of these sherds were from a drinking jug which featured a copper wire lid fixture around the neck of the vessel. This type of pottery dates to the early-18th to early-19th centuries (Vince unpublished).

2.20 Make-up layer/cultivation soil 108 produced two joining rimsherds of Ashton Keynes ware (TF80) from a large dish or bowl. This ware type was manufactured at Ashton Keynes in north Wiltshire from the 16th to 18th centuries (Vince 1983, 132).

2.21 Single sherds of Creamware, a type dateable to the mid and later 18th century, were recovered from make-up layer/cultivation soil 108 and fill 110 within possible foundation trench 111. Fill 110 also produced one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware (TF67), which is dateable to *c*. 1720-1780.

2.22 A single sherd of Tin glazed earthenware (TF62), dating to the late-17th to 18th centuries, was also recovered from foundation trench fill 110. Falling within the same date range was a bodysherd of Staffordshire combed slipware (TF72) which was recovered from cultivation soil 116.

Ceramic building material

2.23 A total of 22 fragments of Roman ceramic building material was recovered from seven deposits (see Table 1). Those which could be more precisely identified included: fragments of brick from cultivation soil 116, fill 120 within ditch 121 and fill 124 from pit/ditch 123; tile from fills 120 and 124; tegula from ditch fill 120 and from fill 128 within ditch 129; and flue tile from soil 116 and surface 119.

2.24 A total of three fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from make-up layer/cultivation soil 106 and cultivation soil 116. That from soil 116 was a fragment of pan tile.

Glass

2.25 One fragment of Roman window glass was recovered from fill 127 within ditch 121. Make-up layer/cultivation soil 106 produced four fragments of glass from post-medieval bottles.

Clay tobacco pipe

2.26 A total of three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, dating to the late-16th to late-19th centuries, was recovered from make-up layer/cultivation soil 106.

Worked stone

2.27 A total of ten fragments of Roman stone roof tile were recovered from cultivation soil 116, demolition layer 132 and fill 139 within robber trench 138. All consists of

sandstone, almost certainly of the Old Red Series from the Forest of Dean area. The fragment from soil 116 featured a nail hole. One fragment of probable building stone (oolitic limestone) was also recovered from fill 139.

Plaster, mortar, opus signinum and concrete

2.28 A total of 12 fragments of Roman wall plaster, seven of which were painted, were recovered from surface 119, fill 124 within pit/ditch 123 and fill 139 within robber trench 138. In addition, a total of five fragments of mortar, without attached plaster, were recovered from fill 120 of ditch 121 and fill 124 within pit/ditch 123.

2.29 Demolition layer 132 produced ten fragments of *opus signinum* and three fragments of Roman concrete. *Opus signinum* is a fine, waterproof concrete-type material commonly used in Roman flooring. One of the concrete fragments retained impressions from the bricks or stone to which it had been connected: the angle of these impressions makes it appear likely that the fragment is from a vaulted structure.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that structural remains, comprising a possible compacted limestone surface, 137, and a wall, 140, of probable Roman date, survive at a depth of between 2.65m and 3m below the present ground level (14.35m-14m AOD) at the south-eastern end of Trench 1.

3.2 Wall 140, was aligned broadly parallel to the known line of the Roman town wall, and although its relationship with possible surface 137 remained undetermined due to the presence of robber cut 138, it is likely that they are at least broadly contemporary and form part of a Roman building.

3.3 The function of this postulated building is unclear due to the due to the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching. However, the presence of painted plaster on the walls north-western face suggests that it may have been of relatively high status. This interpretation is further supported by the recovery of quantities of o*pus signinum* from nearby deposit 132. Similar structures, interpreted as a possible series of Roman town houses, comprising walls with plaster designs, tessellated pavements and an *opus signinum* floor, were 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). However, due to the lack of dating evidence recovered from either surface 137 or wall 140 it is impossible to say at present whether the postulated structure identified during the current evaluation is contemporary with these buildings. Further structural remains of Roman date, possibly relating to *intervallum* buildings or occupation of the Roman town, have also previously been identified in the immediate area (*see archaeological background above*).

3.4 Evidence of possible later Roman demolition is provided by deposits 136, 119, 118 and 135 located at the south-eastern end of the trench. All of these deposits contained numerous flecks of mortar and limestone fragments, as well as other inclusions indicative of demolition. However, only one of these deposits, 119, can be definitely dated to the Roman period.

3.5 The earliest deposits revealed within the north-western half of the trench; 132, 131 and 130, contained large quantities of mortar and charcoal and as such it is possible that they represent tips of demolition material. However, it is equally possible that they represent successive fills within a large feature of unknown function that was not fully exposed by the current evaluation. The earliest of these deposits, 132, is broadly dateable to the Roman period.

3.6 A number of later cut features including; robber trench 138, ditch 121, pit/ditch 123 and ditch 129 were also identified. The function of a number of these remains unclear at present due to their limited exposure. Small quantities of artefactual material of Roman date were recovered from the fills of robber trench 138, ditch 121, pit/ditch 123 and ditch 129. However, due to the paucity of finds and the possibility that those recovered are residual, it remains conceivable that some or all of these features are post-Roman, and most probably medieval in origin.

3.7 No evidence of post-Roman dark loam, as identified elsewhere during archaeological work in King's Square (see *archaeological background* above), was recorded during the evaluation and no features or deposits of definite medieval date were identified.

3.8 A series of post-medieval deposits were observed sealing the latest of the identified cut features (the upper fills of ditch 129, ditch 121 and pit/ditch 123). These deposits

have been provisionally interpreted as heavily re-worked cultivation soils or episodes of ground make-up/levelling. The earliest deposit in this sequence, 116, contained pottery of probable 18th-century date. The change in nature of the archaeological deposits encountered, 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 and suggests that this area may have remained as essentially open or unused space during the post-medieval period. 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 Siege of Gloucester in 1643 during the English civil war.

3.9 Modern features including red brick, rubble and concrete wall foundation 105 and service trench 103 were identified cutting the latest make-up/cultivation deposit, 107, and are likely to relate to the recent redevelopment of King's Square.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Sheldon, assisted by Greg Crees, Sarah Foster and Jon Pick. The report was written by Steven Sheldon. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinka. 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 No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Modern concrete paving		>6	>2	0.1	
1	101	Layer		Modern sand sub-base for 100		>6	>2	0.1	
1	102	Fill	103	Fill of modern service	Mid grey brown sand silt with frequent concrete inclusions	>5	0.5	0.35	
1	103	Cut		Modern service trench	Modern service trench	>5	0.5	0.35	
1	104	Void			Void				
1	105	Wall	133	Modern red brick wall footing	Modern red brick wall footing	>2	0.2	0.2	
1	106	Layer		Post-medieval cultivation soil or make-up deposit	Dark brown grey sand silt, frequent charcoal, CBM and mortar inclusions throughout	>6	>2	0.31	LC17-C18
1	107	Layer		Post medieval/ modern make-up deposit	Mid brown grey sand silt, red brick and concrete fragments throughout	>6	>2	0.32	
1	108	Layer		Post-medieval cultivation soil or make-up deposit	Mid green brown silt sand. Animal bone, CBM and mortar inclusions throughout.	>6	>2	0.43	C18
1	109	Fill	111	Timber plank	Timber plank, visible in section only		0.28	0.09	
1	110	Fill	111	Backfill of post-medieval foundation trench	Dark brown silt sand		0.33	0.32	C18
1	111	Cut		Possible foundation trench	Cut of possible post-medieval foundation trench, visible in section only		0.33	0.32	
1	112	Void			Void				
1	113	Void			Void				
1	114	Void			Void				
1	115	Void			Void				
1	116	Layer		Cultivation soil	Mid green grey silt sand, occasional fragments of red sandstone and mortar	>6	>2	0.2	C18
1	117	Void			Void				
1	118	Layer		Demolition material	Mid dark grey brown silt sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal, limestone fragments and CBM	>1.7	0.5	0.08	
1	119	Layer		Surface	Highly compact light yellow crushed limestone with small limestone fragment inclusions	>1.7	>0.8	>0.3	RB
1	120	Fill	121	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 121. Mid grey brown clay sand, frequent inclusions of charcoal, CBM and *opus signinum*	>0.9	2.35	0.88	RB
1	121	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW aligned ditch, U-shaped profile	>0.9	2.35	>1.2	
1	122	Fill	123	Fill	Upper fill of pit/ditch 123. Mid dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal, limestone fragments and mortar inclusions	>1.7	>2	0.86	
1	123	Cut		Pit/ditch	Partially exposed pit/ditch	>1.7	>2	>1.4	
1	124	Fill	123	Fill	Middle fill of pit/ditch 123. Sterile mid green grey silt sand with occasional charcoal, limestone fragments and mortar inclusions	>1.7	>0.6	0.12	LC3-C4
1	125	Void			Void				

1	126	Fill		Fill	Lowest exposed fill of pit/ditch 123. Mid grey brown silt sand with occasional limestone fragments and charcoal fleck inclusions.	>1.7	>0.5	>0.6	
1	127	Fill	121	Fill	Lowest exposed fill of ditch 121. Mid green brown clay sand with frequent limestone rubble and mortar inclusions.	>0.9	1.1	>0.3	RB
1	128	Fill	129	Fill	Dark grey brown fill of ditch 129. Frequent charcoal and mortar fleck inclusions.	4.08	>0.9	>0.94	RB
1	129	Cut		Ditch	Irregular curving ditch, unknown function.	4.08	>0.9	>0.94	
1	130	Fill/ deposit		Fill/ deposit	Partially exposed demolition deposit or fill of unknown feature. Mid orange brown silt sand with abundant limestone rubble.	>1.7	0.52	0.36	
1	131	Fill/ deposit		Fill/ deposit	Partially exposed demolition deposit or fill of unknown feature. Dark grey brown silt sand with frequent limestone rubble and mortar inclusions.	>1.7	0.38	0.24	
1	132	Fill/ deposit		Fill/ deposit	Partially exposed demolition deposit or fill of unknown feature. Mid grey brown silt sand with abundant limestone rubble, mortar and charcoal inclusions.	>1.7	0.8	>0.42	RB
1	133	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for NE/SW aligned red brick wall footing 105	>2	0.22	0.22	
1	134	Fill	133	Fill	Backfill of modern construction cut 133.	>2	0.22	0.22	
1	135	Layer		Demolition material	Mid grey silt sand with frequent inclusions of charcoal, limestone fragments and CBM	>1.7	0.34	0.11	
1	136	Layer		Silting deposit	Mid brown grey sand silt, sterile homogenous deposit.	>1.7	>1.1	0.04	
1	137	Deposit		Road/internal surface of building	Compact light yellow grey limestone surface.	>1.7	>1.2	>0.1	
1	138	Cut		Robber trench	NE/SW aligned robber trench.	>1.7	0.56	>0.44	
1	139	Fill	138	Fill	Single fill of robber trench 138. Mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small limestone fragments throughout.	>1.7	0.56	>0.44	C2-C4
1	140	Wall		Roman limestone wall	NE/SW aligned limestone wall, constructed from rough-hewn limestone blocks.	>1.7	0.4	>0.5	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
106	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery: Tudor Green	1	0	LC17-C18
	Post-medieval pottery: Westerwald stoneware	1	526	
	Post-medieval pottery: Staffordshire iron glazed ware	14		
	Post-medieval pottery: mocha ware	1		
	Post-medieval pottery: painted refined whiteware	1		
	Post-medieval glass: bottle	4	704	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	3	10	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	10	
	Shell	1	40	
108	Post-medieval pottery: Ashton Keynes ware	2	243	C18
	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware	1		
	Mortar	1	13	
110	Post-medieval pottery: tin-glazed earthenware	1	14	C18
	Post-medieval pottery: white salt-glazed stoneware	1		
	Post-medieval pottery: Creamware	1		
116	Medieval pottery: Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware	1	8	C18
	Post-medieval pottery: Staffordshire combed slipware	1	26	
	Post-medieval pottery: Staffordshire iron glazed ware	1		
	Roman ceramic building material: brick, flue tile	3	279	
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: pan tile	1	88	
	Stone: Roman roof tile	1	199	
119	Roman ceramic building material: flue tile	1	187	RB
	Roman painted wall plaster	5	95	
120	Roman ceramic building material: brick, tegula, tile	4	401	RB
	Roman mortar	1	61	
124	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	164	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery: local brown colour-coated ware	1		
	Roman pottery: greyware (micaceous)	2		
	Roman ceramic building material: brick, tile	6	985	
	Roman painted wall plaster	2	72	
	Roman mortar	4	122	
	Shell	3	172	
127	Roman glass: window	1	4	RB
128	Roman ceramic building material: tegula	2	132	RB
132	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	1	21	RB
	Roman ceramic building material	5	568	
	Roman *opus signinum*	10	3344	
	Roman concrete	3	3707	
	Stone: Roman roof tile	1	482	
139	Roman pottery: Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	3	C2-C4
	Roman ceramic building material	1	4	
	Roman painted wall plaster	5	76	
	Stone: Roman roof tile, building stone	9	1308	

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

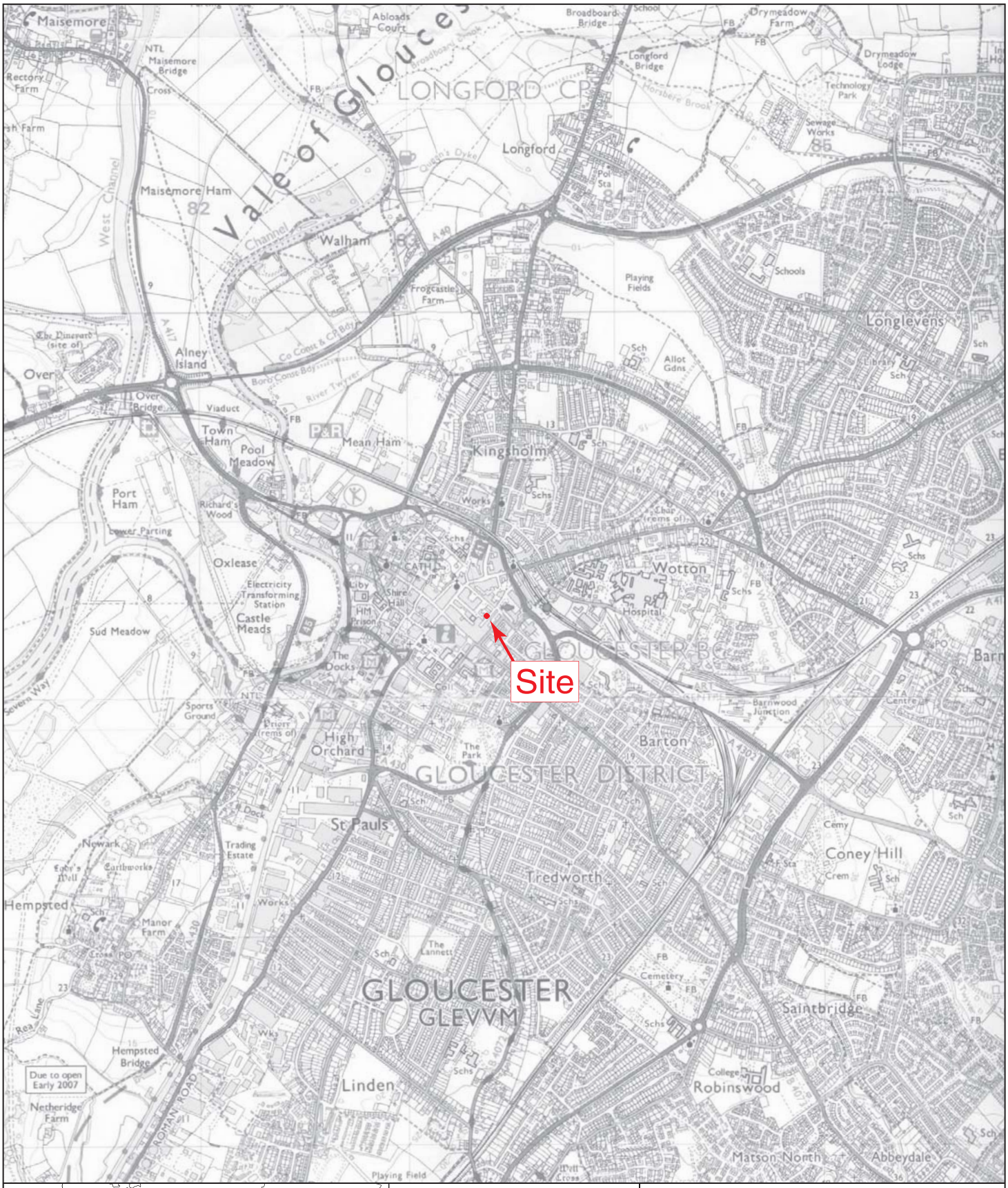
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using a temporary benchmark established using a Leica GPS.

	Trench 1
Current ground level	0.00m (16.90m)
Top of Roman deposits	2.65m (14.35m)
Limit of excavation	3.30m (13.60m)

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

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester	
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February and March 2014 at the former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester. One trench was excavated. The evaluation has 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 (14.35m-14m AOD). 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 are residual, it remains conceivable that some, or all, of these cut features are post-Roman, and most probably medieval in origin. A series of post-medieval deposits observed sealing the latest of the identified cut features have provisionally been 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 nature of the archaeological deposits encountered, 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 Siege of Gloucester in 1643 during the English civil war.	
Project dates	26 February to 5 March 2014	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (CA 2013)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester	
Study area (M^2/ha)	$12m^2$	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8337 1853	
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	Roman wall and associated surface	
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
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 *The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation.* CA typescript report **14099**		



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Cotswold Archaeology

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 326549
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

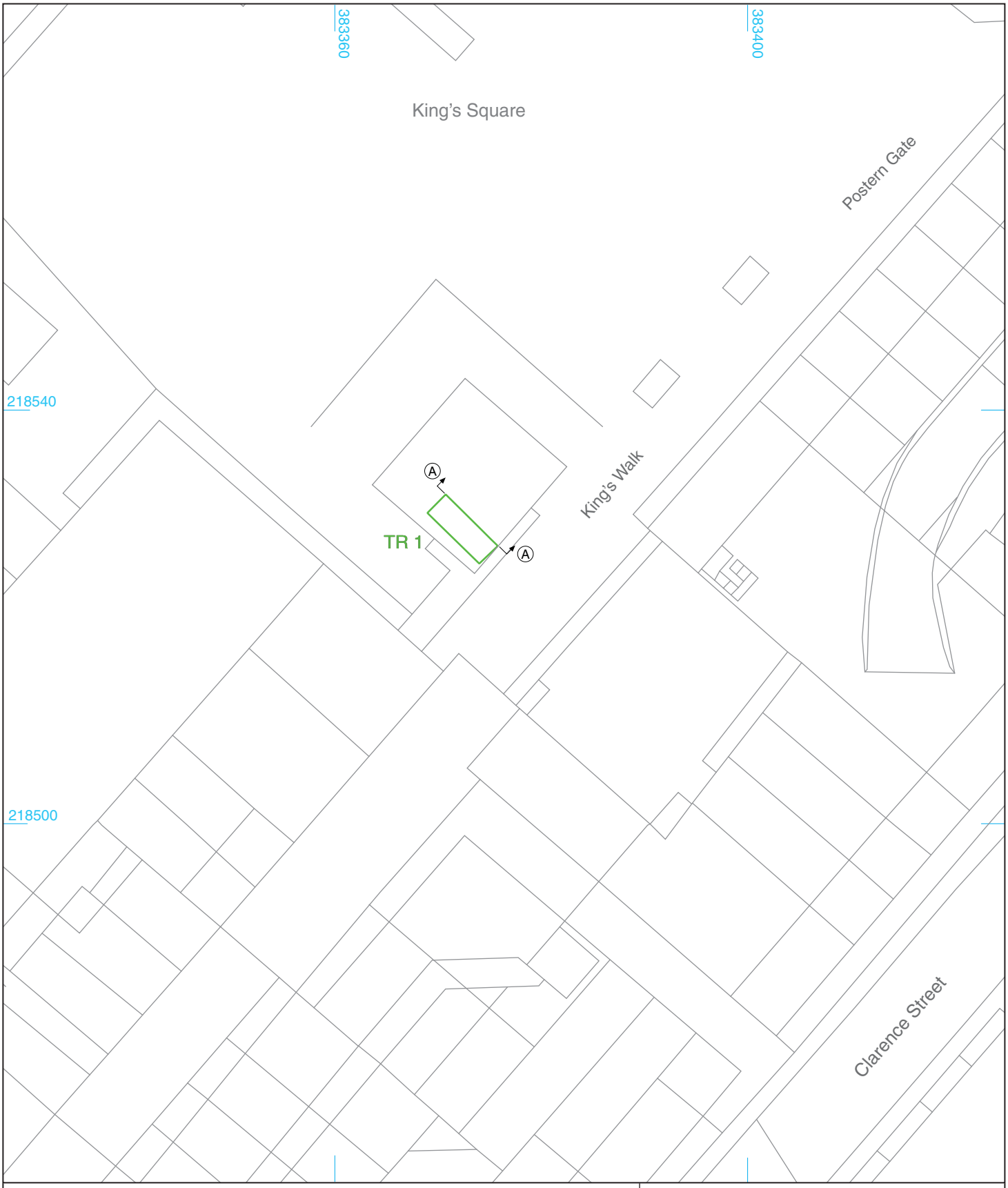
PROJECT TITLE

The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

PROJECT NO.	**4738**	*DATE*	**10/03/2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**AO**	*REVISION*	**00**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



N

evaluation trench

0 25m

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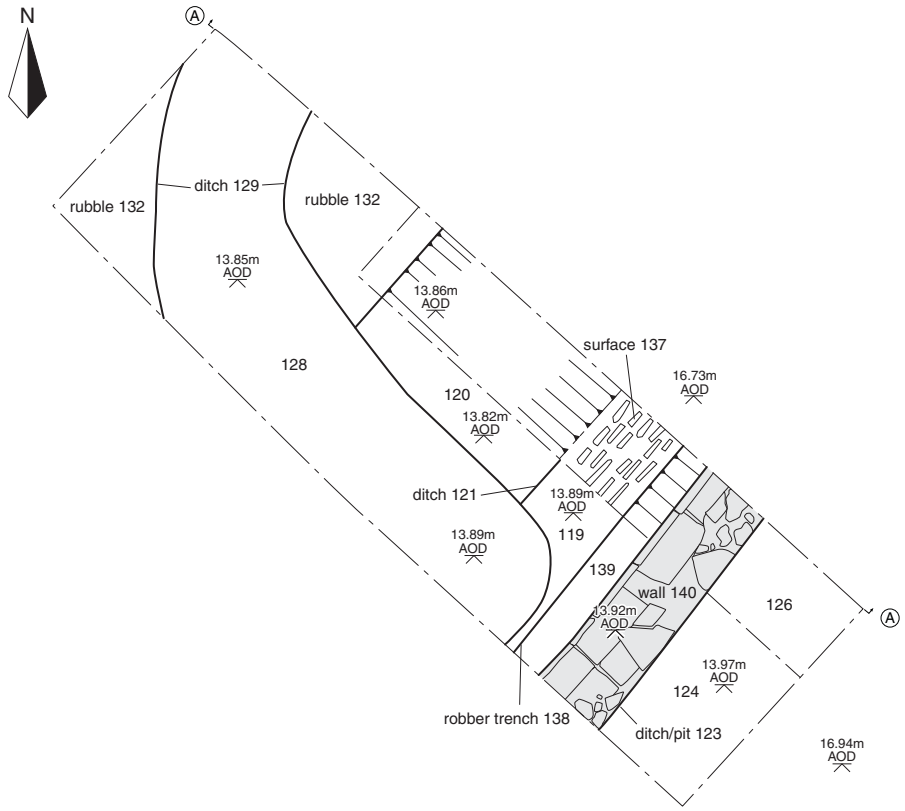
Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

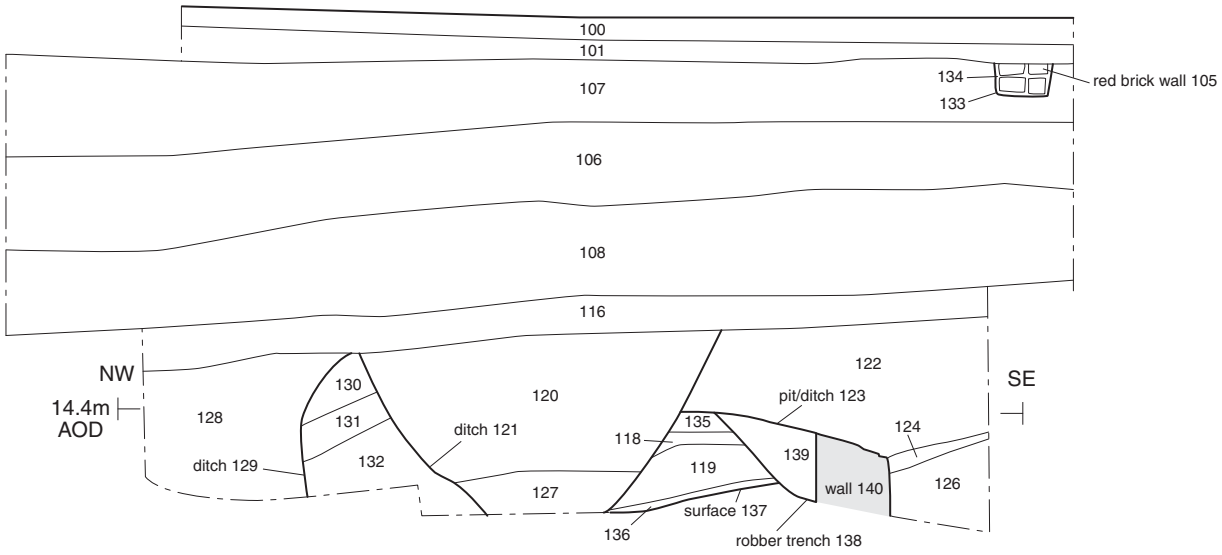
PROJECT TITLE
The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

PROJECT NO.	4738	DATE	10/03/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	AO	REVISION	00	2
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	1:500	



Section AA



3 **Trench 1: plan**

4 **Trench 1: north-west facing section**

0 2m

Cotswold Archaeology

Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

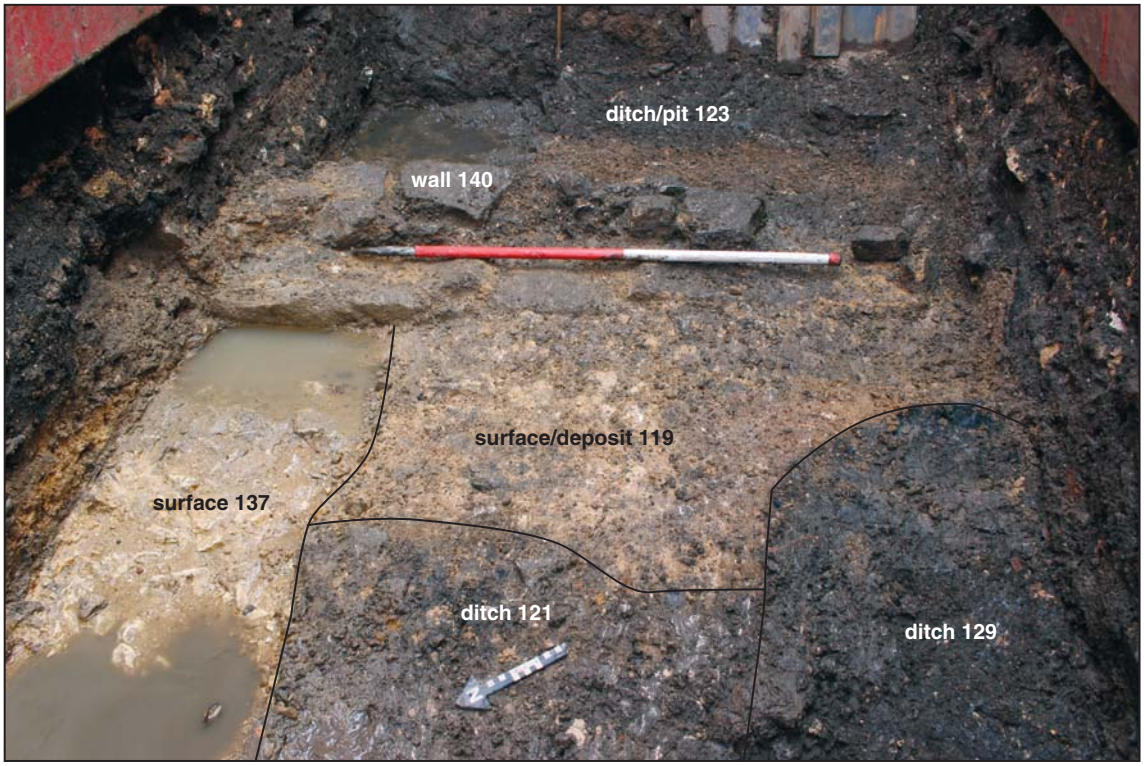
The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: Section and plan

PROJECT NO.	**4738**	*DATE*	**10/03/2014**	*FIGURE NO.*
DRAWN BY	**AO**	*REVISION*	**00**	**3 & 4**
APPROVED BY	**LM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:50**	

5a



5b

5a **Trench 1, showing wall 140, surface 137 and ditch 129, looking south-east (1m scale)**

5b **Trench 1, showing wall 140, surface 137, ditch 129 and pit/ditch 123 (1m scale)**

Cotswold Archaeology
Cirencester 01285 771022
Milton Keynes 01908 218320
Andover 01264 347630
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
The Former Golden Egg Restaurant, King's Square, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

PROJECT NO.	4738	DATE	4/03/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	AO	REVISION	00	5
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A4	N/A	