



Land at Bakers Quay Gloucester Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation



for Rokeby Merchant Developments (Gloucester) Ltd

CA Project: 5811 CA Report: 16119

April 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name: Land at Bakers Quay

Location: Gloucester, Gloucestershire

NGR: SO 82567 17825

Type: Evaluation

Date: 1 & 2 March 2016

Planning Reference: 15/01144/FUL

Location of Archive: To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery

Accession Number: GLRCM: 2016.6

Site Code: BQG 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2016 on land at Bakers Quay, Gloucester. A single trench was excavated.

No features or deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified during the current evaluation. Directly above the natural clay substrate a layer of redeposited clay was revealed which most probably originates from spoil generated during the construction of the adjacent Gloucester-Sharpness Canal. Modern made-ground deposits and brick wall footings, tanks and culverts associated with the former Provender Mill were also identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Rokeby Merchant Developments (Gloucester) Ltd on land at Bakers Quay, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 82567 17825; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: 15/01144/FUL) for the refurbishment, restoration and partial demolition of existing buildings at Bakers Quay and the construction of residential units and a hotel at the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation (GCC 2016) prepared by Andrew Armstrong, City Archaeologist and archaeological advisor to the Gloucester City Council, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016) that was approved by Andrew Armstrong. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including a site visit on 1 March 2016.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is 1.4ha in extent and is located on the eastern bank of the Gloucester-Sharpness canal. It is bounded by the remains of the recently fire-destroyed Provender Mill to the west, by St Ann Way to the south and by Baker Street to the east and north-east. The site, which lies at approximately 11m AOD, is largely covered by concrete and/or hardcore.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Jurassic and Triassic Blue Lias and Charmouth Mudstone formations (BGS 2016). A blue lias clay natural substrate was encountered during the evaluation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies close to the course of the Roman road that linked Gloucester with Sea Mills (CA 2003), consequently there is the potential for remains of Roman burials or settlement activity to be preserved within the site.
- 2.2 During the medieval period the site lay within the grounds of Llanthony Priory which was bounded by the course of the Sudbrook to the south and by Southgate Street to

the east. The proposed development area may lie between two historic branches of the Sudbrook, within an area believed to be on, or close to, the location of Llanthony Priory mill (GCC 2016).

- 2.3 The priory was dissolved in 1538, sold to private owners and used as a residence and farm. During the Civil War the priory grounds were used by Royalist forces during the 1643 Siege of Gloucester.
- 2.4 There is no evidence for any buildings within Baker's Quay prior to the 19th century. From the 1830s, following construction of the adjacent canal, the whole area underwent a period of redevelopment mostly in the form of industrial buildings including timber yards and docks as well as mills such as the now destroyed Provender Mill (CA 2003, 8).
- 2.5 A series of archaeological evaluations were carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2003 that included the current proposed development site (CA 2003). Most of the trenching was undertaken on the western bank of the canal, exposing extensive remains of the medieval priory as well as redeposited lias clay resulting from the excavation of the canal. Most relevant for the purposes of the current application was the remains of a brick culvert exposed in Trench D1, approximately 50m to the south-west of the current site. It was interpreted as the culverted course of the Sudbrook which had been subject to frequent adaptations during the 19th century, presumably during construction of the canal (CA 2003, 18).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single trench measuring 35m in length and 1.8m in width (see Fig. 2 for location and extent). The trench was set out by the client and subsequently surveyed by CA in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual. It 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 or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual.
- 4.2 A machine excavated sondage was dug at the north-eastern extent of the trench to record the depth of, and to assess the level of any truncation to, the natural substrate. Modern culverts and metal tanking located immediately below the level of the current concrete surface within the centre of the trench prevented any further excavation within this area, essentially dividing the trench into two parts.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation 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 under accession number GLRCM: 2016.6. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6)

- 5.1 Natural substrate 149, comprising blue lias clay, was revealed at a depth of 2.1m below the present ground level (bpgl) within a sondage excavated at the north-eastern end of the trench. This was directly overlain by redeposited natural clay 121 which measured 0.86m in thickness and from which a single sherd of pottery of 19th-century pottery was recovered.
- 5.2 Within the south-western extent of the trench, similar redeposited clays (recorded as deposits 100 and 104) were identified. These deposits were cut by north-east/south-west aligned wall footing 147, pits 146 and 123 and construction cut 125 for brick drain 105. Drain 105 and pit infills 122, 126 and 128 were sealed by concrete slab 127 which forms the current ground surface.
- 5.3 Within the north-eastern part of the trench several modern dump deposits of varying composition and with a cumulative thickness of over 0.74m were identified. These were probably laid on top of redeposited natural clay 121, although no relationship could be established. Pottery was recovered from two of these deposits: dump deposit 111 produced two sherds of refined white ware dating from the late-18th to 19th century, with a sherd of Late' English Stoneware dating from between the mid-19th to 20th centuries being recovered from deposit 138.
- Sealing the dump deposits within the north-eastern part of the trench was a layer of yellow clay, 133, that had a relatively uniform thickness of 0.3m. It may represent a levelling/consolidation layer established prior to the construction of Provender Mill. It was cut at its south-western end by construction cut 110 for a north-west/south-east aligned brick wall and footing 109. A parallel, and most probably associated, wall footing (119) was identified at the north-eastern end of the trench. Sealing layer 133 and butting wall 109 was brick surface 131.
- 5.5 Surface 131 was cut by two probable drainage trenches, 141 and 145, containing fills 143 and 144 respectively. Abutting the south-western face of wall 109 was brick culvert 106 that was infilled by rubble fill 108.
- 5.6 Concrete slab 130, which forms the current ground surface, sealed surface 131, walls 109 and 119 and drain and pit infills 144 and 143.

6. THE FINDS

Artefactual material was hand-recovered from three deposits (redeposited clay and dump deposits). The recovered material dates to the post-medieval/modern period. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Fabrics correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (1983).

Pottery: post-medieval/modern

- 6.2 Pottery from this date range totals four sherds (48g) from three deposits. The average sherd weight is low, at 12g, indicating a high degree of fragmentation. In terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, however, condition is very good in all cases.
- 6.3 Three fabric types are represented. Two sherds of refined whiteware (TF50), from dump deposit 111, are dateable to the late 18th to 19th centuries. Redeposited natural deposit 121 produced a rimsherd in 'Mocha' ware (TF50), probably from a jug or tankard, of 19th-century date. From dump deposit 138 is a bodysherd of 'Late' English stoneware (TF96), which dates to the mid-19th to mid-20th centuries.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The depth of the natural substrate identified within the sondage excavated at the north-eastern extent of the current trench broadly correlates with observations undertaken during the previous archaeological works within the vicinity (CA 2003; Trenches B1-B5 and D1-D3; Fig 2, also see Appendix C of the current report).
- 8.2 Boreholes samples undertaken by Jackson Purdue Lever (2015) within the current site boundary recorded a variable depth for the natural substrate of between 0.6m and 2m bpgl (excepting a sample at the southern limit of the site that was presumably within the Sudbrook). A borehole located at the north-eastern end of the current evaluation trench recorded the depth of the natural substrate at 1m bpgl. These results may indicate localised truncation of the natural substrate or possibly that the borehole logs may have recorded the identified redeposited natural clay as the natural substrate.

Post-medieval/modern

- 8.3 Redeposited natural clays 100, 104 and 121, revealed to depths in excess of 2m below the existing ground surface, are interpreted as upcast originating from the excavation and subsequent widening of the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal between 1795 and 1827 (CgMs 2015). As noted above (section 2.5), similar deposits were previously identified during evaluation trenching to the west of the canal (CA 2003).
- 8.4 Deposit 133 revealed in the north-eastern extent of the trench suggests that the current site underwent further levelling/dumping during the modern period, most probably in preparation for the construction of Provender Mill.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Weavill, assisted by Andy Hurst. The report was written by Tom Weavill. The finds report was written by Jacky Somerville. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Tom Weavill and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman

10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 Geology of Britain Viewer http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 19 February 2016
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2003 *Gloucester Quays, Gloucester; Archaeological Evaluation*CA Report No. **03144**
- GCC (Gloucester City ounty Council) 2015 15/01144/FUL Land at Bakers Quay: Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation (trial trenching)
- CGMS Consulting 2015 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Land at St Ann Way, Gloucester Quays, Gloucester

Jackson Purdue Lever 2016 Phase II Exploratory Investigation, Bakers Quay, Gloucester RDL00415/v1.0

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

1	Trench No.	Context No.	Туре	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot- date
1	1	100	Layer			Blue green silty clay	>2.06	>1.8	>0.54	
1 103 Fill 123 Pit fill 123 Pit fill 104 104 104 104 104 105 105 105 106 104 105 106 1	1	101	Fill	146	Pit fill	Orange brown silty clay	>0.38	>0.9	>0.34	
1	1	102	Fill	123	Pit fill		2.3	1.23	>0.72	
1	1	103	Fill	123	Pit fill		2.5	1.54	>0.3	
1	1	104	Layer		•	Blue green silty clay	>1.8	0.65	>0.34	
107	1	105	Structure	125	Drain/culvert	Brick built drain/culvert	>1.8	0.98	>0.92	
1 108				107				1.53	>0.3	
1 109	1	-						1.53	>0.3	
1	1	108	Fill	106	Drain infill	Loose rubble infill of 106	>1.8	0.72	>0.3	
1	1	109	Structure	110	Wall footing	NW/SE aligned brick wall footing	>1.8	0.47	>1.1	
1	1	110	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for 109	>1.8	1.0	>0.86	
1	1	111	Layer		Made ground	Yellow clayey sand	>1.8	4.3	>0.22	C18-19
1	1	112	Layer		Made ground	Black ash and coal dust	>1.8	0.3	>0.1	
115	1	113	Layer	1	Made ground	Crushed brick	>1.8	0.8	>0.19	
1	1	114	Layer		Made ground	Grey brown sandy silt	>1.8	1.6	>0.24	
1	1	115	Layer		Made ground		>1.8	1.86	>0.2	
118	1	116	VOID		VOID	VOID				
1	1	117	Layer		Made ground	Red brown sand	3.44	>0.31	>0.2	
1	1	118	Layer		Made ground		2.62	>1.51	>0.2	
1	1	119	Structure	120	Wall footing	NW/SE aligned brick wall footing	>2	1	>0.96	
1	1	120	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for 119	>2	1.36	>0.4	
1 123 Cut Pit Irregular pit cut related to drainage/tanking >1.8 1.23 1 124 Layer Made ground Brick rubble >1.8 >0.3 1 125 Layer Surface Concrete slab, current ground surface >1.8 >35 1 126 Layer Made ground Brick rubble >1.8 2.14 1 127 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 128 Fill 129 Service trench fill Sand and gravel 0.7 >1.8 1 129 Cut Service trench Service trench 0.7 >1.8 1 130 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.3 1 133	1	121	Layer			Blue green silty clay	>1.8	>1.25	0.86	C19
1	1	122	Fill	123	Pit fill	Same as 102	>1.8	1.23	>0.72	
1 125 Layer Surface Concrete slab, current ground surface >1.8 >35 1 126 Layer Made ground Brick rubble >1.8 2.14 1 127 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 128 Fill 129 Service trench fill Sand and gravel 0.7 >1.8 1 129 Cut Service trench Service trench 0.7 >1.8 1 130 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136	1	123	Cut		Pit		>1.8	1.23	>0.72	
1 126 Layer Made ground Brick rubble >1.8 2.14 1 127 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 128 Fill 129 Service trench fill Sand and gravel 0.7 >1.8 1 129 Cut Service trench Service trench 0.7 >1.8 1 130 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID	1	124	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble	>1.8	>0.2	>0.6	
1 127 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 128 Fill 129 Service trench fill Sand and gravel 0.7 >1.8 1 129 Cut Service trench Service trench 0.7 >1.8 1 130 Layer Surface Same as 125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID VOID 3.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer <td>1</td> <td>125</td> <td>Layer</td> <td></td> <td>Surface</td> <td></td> <td>>1.8</td> <td>>35</td> <td>0.3</td> <td></td>	1	125	Layer		Surface		>1.8	>35	0.3	
1 128 Fill 129 Service trench fill Sand and gravel 0.7 >1.8 1 129 Cut Service trench Service trench 0.7 >1.8 1 130 Layer Surface Same as125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID 1.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	126	Layer		Made ground	Brick rubble	>1.8	2.14	0.42	
1 129 Cut Service trench Service trench 0.7 >1.8 1 130 Layer Surface Same as125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID VOID 1.8 1.66 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	127	Layer		Surface	Same as 125	>1.8	35	0.3	
1 130 Layer Surface Same as125 >1.8 35 1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID VOID 1.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1		Fill	129		Sand and gravel	0.7	>1.8	0.22	
1 131 Layer Surface Former brick floor surface on sand bedding 14.3 >1.8 1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID VOID 3.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	129	Cut		Service trench	Service trench	0.7	>1.8	0.22	
132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal >1.8 0.32 1 133	1	130	Layer		Surface	Same as125	>1.8	35	0.3	
1 132 Fill 110 Construction cut fill Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions >1.8 0.32 1 133 Layer Made ground Compacted yellow clay 12.3 >1.8 1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID 1 137 Layer Made ground Yellow clay 3.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	131	Layer		Surface	bedding	14.3	>1.8	0.2	
1 134 Layer Made ground Black ash and coal 7.44 >1.8 1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID VOID 1 137 Layer Made ground Yellow clay 3.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1		Fill	110	fill	Yellow clay with brick and coal inclusions		0.32	>0.86	
1 135 Layer Made ground Stone rubble >1.8 1.66 1 136 VOID VOID VOID 1 137 Layer Made ground Yellow clay 3.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	133	Layer		Made ground	Compacted yellow clay	12.3	>1.8	0.3	
1 136 VOID VOID VOID 1 137 Layer Made ground Yellow clay 3.9 >1.8 1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	134	Layer		_	Black ash and coal	7.44	>1.8	0.42	
1137LayerMade groundYellow clay3.9>1.81138LayerMade groundYellow clay with coal inclusions1.9>1.8	1	135	Layer		Made ground	Stone rubble	>1.8	1.66	0.18	
1 138 Layer Made ground Yellow clay with coal inclusions 1.9 >1.8	1	136	VOID		VOID	VOID				
	1	137	Layer	1	Made ground	Yellow clay	3.9	>1.8	0.2	
1 139 Layer Made ground Pink gravel >1.8 >1.	1	138	Layer		Made ground		1.9	>1.8	0.22	mC19 to C20
	1	139	Layer	1	Made ground	Pink gravel	>1.8	>1.1	0.18	
1 140 Fill 120 Construction Blue clay >2 1.36	1	140	Fill	120		Blue clay	>2	1.36	>0.4	

1	141	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for culvert	>1.8	1.58	0.6
1	142	Structure		Culvert	Brick and concrete culvert	>1.8	1.58	0.6
1	143	Fill	142	Culvert infill	Brown silty sand	>1.8	1.3	0.56
1	144	Fill	145	Service trench infill	Brown silty sand	>1.8	1.62	0.42
1	145	Cut		Service trench	Service trench	>1.8	1.62	0.42
1	146	Cut		Pit	Pit cut probably relating to drainage activities.	>0.38	>0.9	>0.34
1	147	Structure		Wall footing	NE/SW aligned brick wall footing	>9.78	>0.44	0.9
1	148	Cut		Construction cut	Construction cut for wall 147	>9.78	>0.44	0.9
1	149	Layer		Natural substrate	Green blue clay			
1	150	Layer		Made ground	Dark brown silty sand and yellow clay	>1.8	>1.1	0.76
1	151	Layer		Made ground	Black ash	>1.8	>1.1	0.24

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
111	Post-medieval/modern	Refined whiteware	TF50	2	37	LC18-C19
	pottery					
121	Modern pottery	Mocha ware	TF50	1	5	C19
138	Modern pottery	'Late' English	TF96	1	6	MC19-MC20
		stoneware				

Table 1: Finds concordance

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

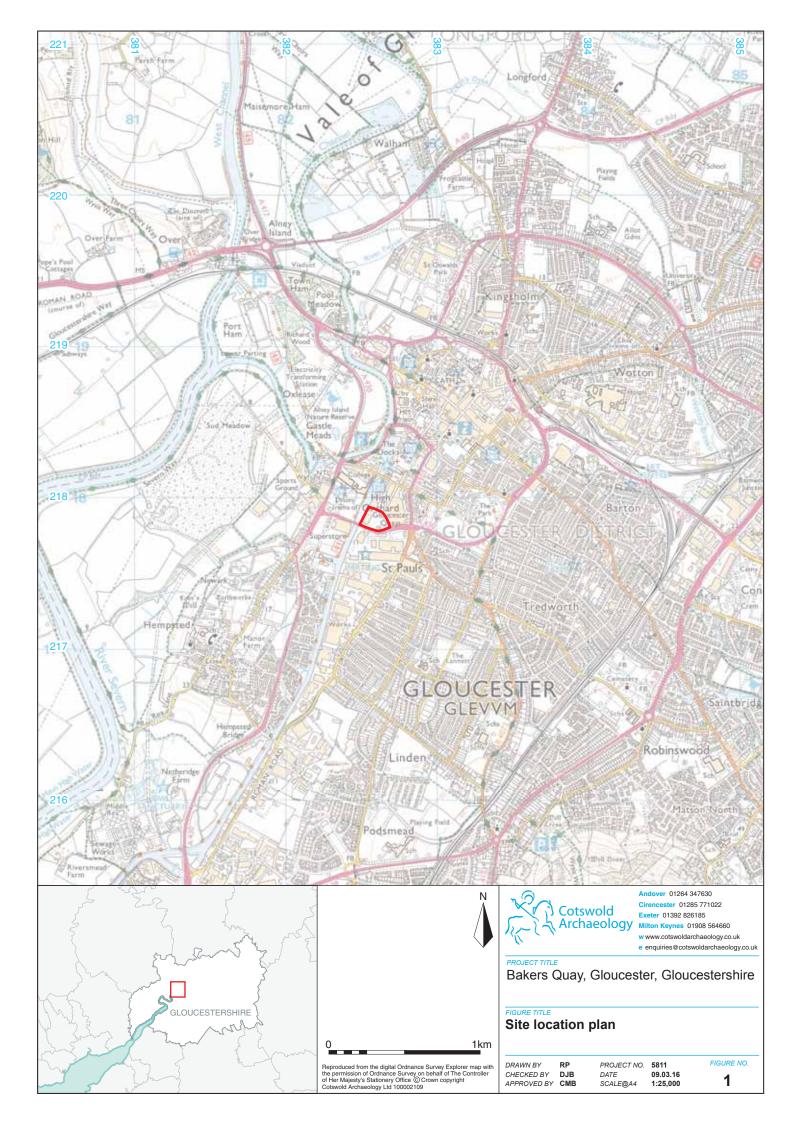
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Values from the previous works were calculated using several OS benchmarks located around the site. Values from the current evaluation were calculated using a Leica GPS.

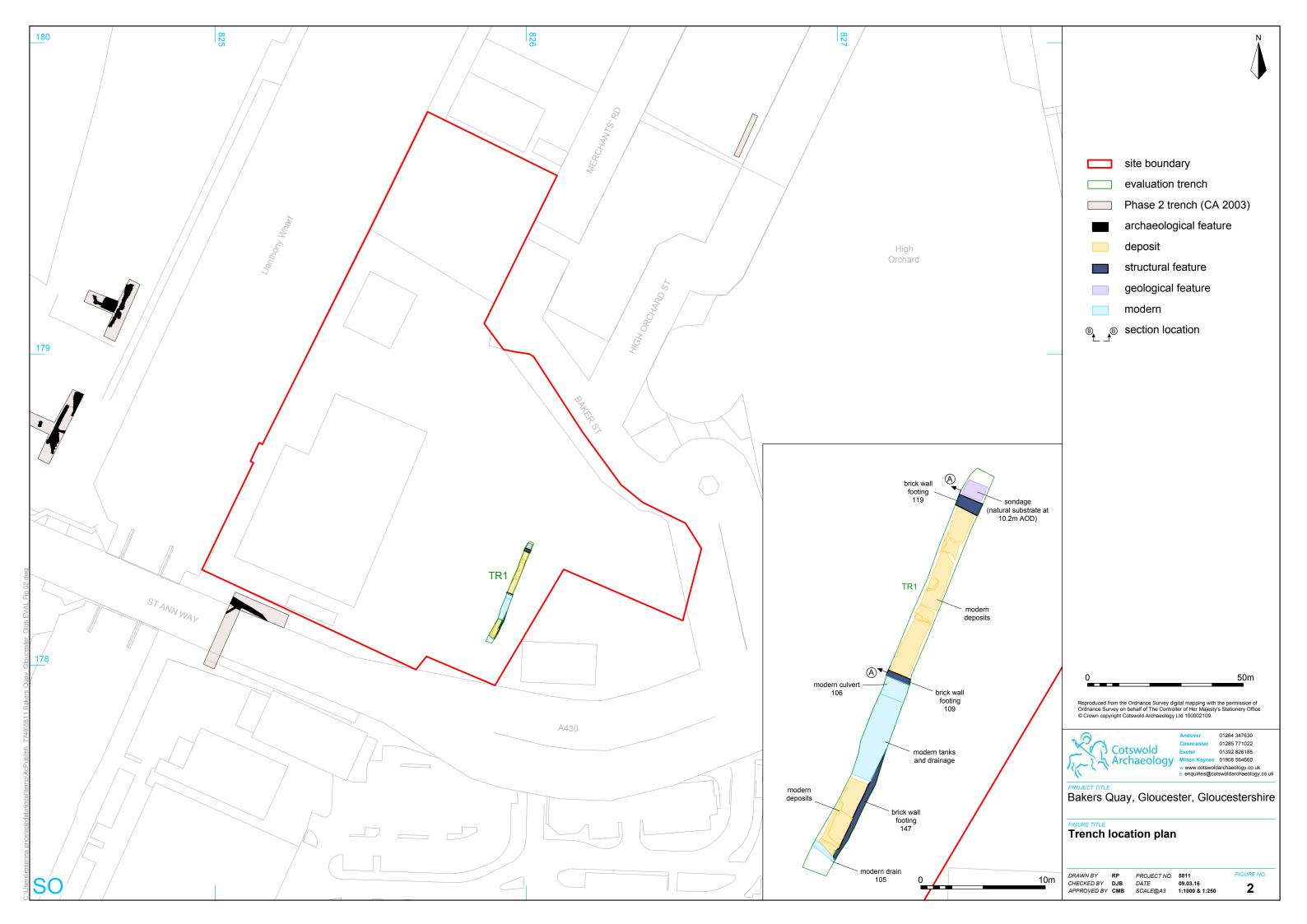
		Values from previous works (CA 2003)								
	Current trench	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	D1	D2	D3	
Current ground level	(12.3m)	(11.5m)	(11.5m)	(11.6m)	(11.8m)	(11.1m)	(11.5m)	(12.6)	(13.9)	
Upper limit of canal upcast material	(1.2m) (11.1m)	0.9m (10.6m)	1.5m (10.0m)	0.9m (10.7m)	0.6m (11.2m)	0.7m (10.4m)	1.7m (9.8m)	-	-	
Upper limit of natural substrate	(2.10m) (10.2m)	2.4m (9.1m)	2.2m (9.3m)	2.0m (10.6m)	2.8m (10.0m)	1.9m (9.2m)	2.6m (8.9m)	1.3m (8.9m)	0.9m (13.0m)	

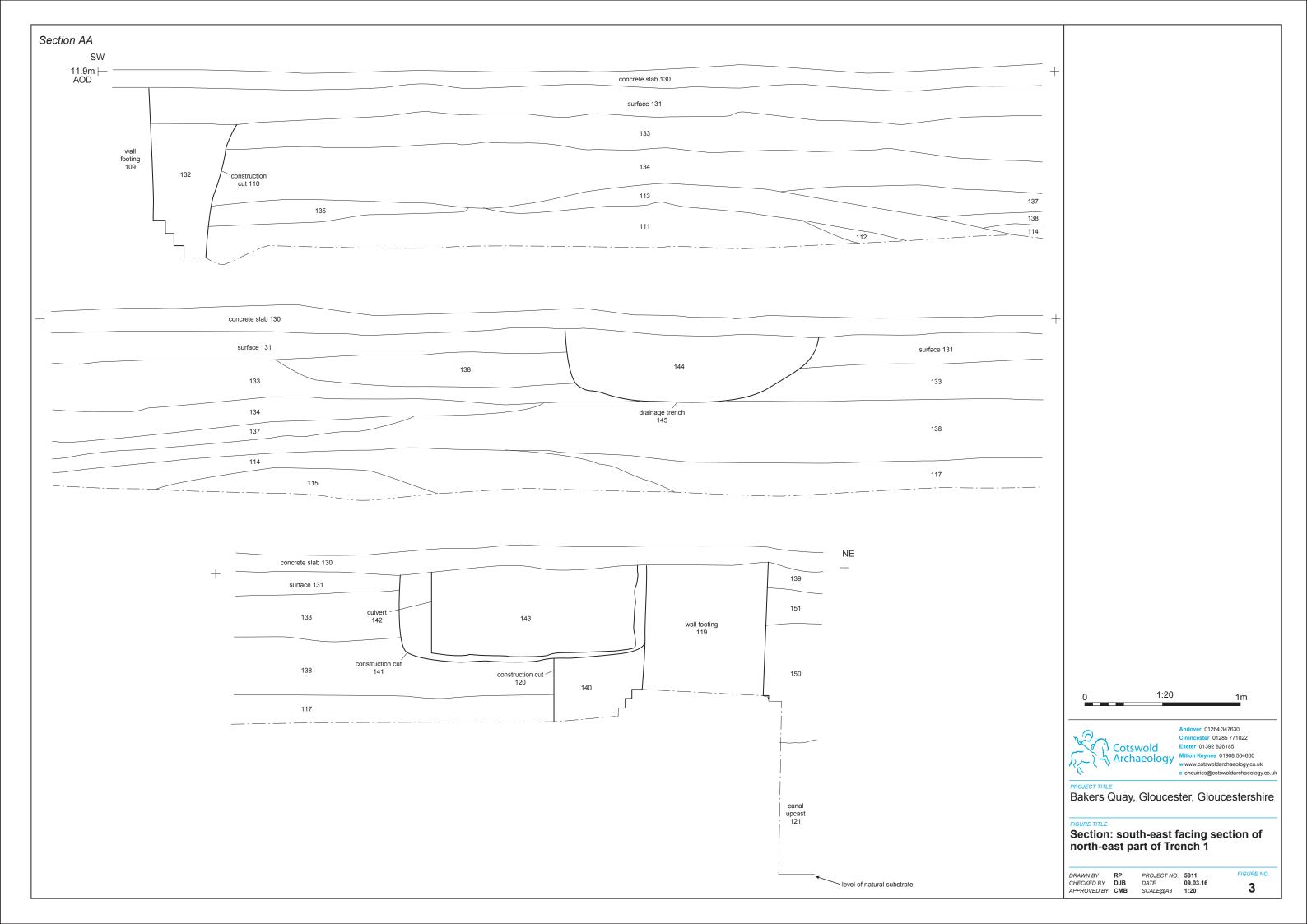
Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Name	Land at Bakers Quay, Gloucester, Glouc	Land at Bakers Quay, Gloucester, Gloucestershire					
Short description		An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2016 on land at Bakers Quay, Gloucester. A single trench was excavated.					
	identified during the current evaluation. clay substrate a layer of redeposited clay probably originates from spoil generated the adjacent Gloucester-Sharpness Ca deposits and brick wall footings, tanks at	No features or deposits pre-dating the post-medieval period were identified during the current evaluation. Directly above the natural clay substrate a layer of redeposited clay was revealed which most probably originates from spoil generated during the construction of the adjacent Gloucester-Sharpness Canal. Modern made-ground deposits and brick wall footings, tanks and culverts associated with the former Provender Mill were also identified.					
Project dates	1 & 2 March 2016						
Project type	Field evaluation						
Previous work	Field evaluation (CA 2003), Desk based	assessment (CgMs 2015)					
Future work	Unknown						
PROJECT LOCATION							
Site Location	Bakers Quay, Gloucester, Gloucestershi	re					
Study area (M²/ha)	1.41ha						
Site co-ordinates	SO 82567 17825						
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	Tom Weavill						
MONUMENT TYPE	None						
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None						
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive	Content					
Physical	Gallery: Accn No. GLRCM: 2016.6						
Paper							
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery: Accn No. GLRCM: 2016.6	Digital photographs					
BIBLIOGRAPHY		•					













- Wall footing 109, looking north-west (2m scale) 4
- Wall footing 119, looking north-west (2m scale) 5



Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01285 771022 Exeter 01392 826185

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Bakers Quay, Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

DRAWN BY RP
CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CMB

 PROJECT NO.
 5811

 DATE
 09.03.16

 SCALE@A4
 N/A

4 & 5



6 Sondage at north-eastern extent of trench, revealing natural clay substrate, looking north-east (2m scale)



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PPO IECT TITLE

Bakers Quay, Gloucester, Gloucestershire

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FIGURE NO.

6



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