

**THE FORMER 'CLUTCH CLINIC'
6 COMMERCIAL ROAD
GLOUCESTER**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF**

For

**SOUTH WEST REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**


CA PROJECT: 2954
CA REPORT: 09191

DECEMBER 2009

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prepared by	Stuart Joyce, Project Officer
date	19 November 2009
checked by	Laurent Coleman, Project Manager
date	10 December 2009
approved by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
signed	
date	10 December 2009
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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Former 'Clutch Clinic'
Location:	6 Commercial Road, Gloucester
NGR:	SO 8297 1841
Type:	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Date:	30 September to 11 November 2009
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery.
Accession no.	GLRCM 2009.14
Site Code:	BFG 09

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and November 2009 at the former 'Clutch Clinic' 6 Commercial Road, Gloucester. A total of six trenches was excavated. A watching brief was also undertaken during the removal of fuel tanks.

Deposits were observed in three trenches which probably were the fills of the outer bailey ditch of the 11th-century Norman castle which previously stood to the north-west of the site. Overlying these deposits were *in situ* medieval walls, foundations, floor surfaces and deposits forming part of the east range of the medieval Dominican priory. The evaluation also identified post-medieval walls and floor surfaces, including evidence for the post-Dissolution use of the site as a cloth manufactory in the 16th century. Structures of the 19th-century Talbot Bottling Company and properties fronting onto Commercial Street were identified.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between September and November 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and watching brief for the South West Regional Development Agency at the former 'Clutch Clinic' 6 Commercial Road, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8297 1841, Fig. 2).
- 1.2 The site has been proposed for redevelopment and the evaluation work was required to allow a fuller assessment of the archaeological potential of the site in advance of proposed redevelopment. The requirement for trial trenching and watching brief followed discussions between Jonathan Smith, Historic Environment Manager, Gloucester City Council (GCC), Rob Iles, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage (EH) and the South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA).
- 1.3 Part of the area identified for evaluation lies within the area of Scheduled Monument Glos. 116 (Blackfriars) (locations shown on Figure 2). In a letter (ref HSD 9/2/14163 dated 28 August 2009) from Mr John Tallantyre, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), and acting on the advice of Rob Iles, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the excavation of archaeological evaluation trenches and for the removal of fuel tanks within the scheduled area (to be undertaken under an archaeological watching brief) to inform decisions on potential development proposals. Trench E, the western part of Trenches A and B and the western part of the area observed during the removal of the fuel tanks were located within the Scheduled parts of the site (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The evaluation and watching brief were carried out in accordance with the *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation and Watching Brief* (SWRDA 2009), prepared by Jonathan Smith, and with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2009) and approved by Rob Iles (EH) and Jonathan Smith (GCC). The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2008), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* issued by Gloucestershire County

Council Archaeology Section (1995), the Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). Fieldwork was monitored by Rob Iles (EH), Jonathan Smith and Philip Greateorex (GCC) through at least weekly site visits.

The site

- 1.5 The site is bounded to the south-east by Commercial Road, to the west and north by Blackfriars Priory and to the east by properties fronting Commercial Road (Fig 2). The site is generally flat and lies at a height of c. 18.0m AOD.
- 1.6 The site comprised the buildings comprising the former 'Clutch Clinic' and areas of hard standing.
- 1.7 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Lower Lias Clay of the Lower Jurassic era (British Geological Survey 1981). This was not encountered during groundworks.

Archaeological background

- 1.8 The site consists of part of the area of the former 'Clutch Clinic', part of which was demolished previously in 2004 (CA 2005). The site consists of standing 20th-century buildings and areas of hardstanding. Three former fuel tanks were known to be located within the central part of the site and were to be removed under archaeological watching brief during the evaluation (Fig. 3). During the course of the works a further tank was uncovered in Trench A and removed as part of the works.
- 1.9 Detailed information regarding the archaeological background of the site, and previous investigation and knowledge gained, are contained within previous studies of the site to which reference should be made (Rodwell 2001; Donel and Orbasli 2002; Root 2004; Feilden Clegg Bradley 2007; MOLAS 2007; Scott Wilson 2007); While it is not intended to repeat this information in its entirety, this work indicates that the site is located within an area of high archaeological potential. In particular the western part of the site falls within the area of Scheduled Monument Glos. 116 (Blackfriars), lying close to the area of the central cloister and the east range of the friary and also possibly across the postulated location of the ditch of the Norman castle which pre-dated the construction of the priory. Previous investigations have shown the preservation of the cloister walk in many places along its circuit (Donel

and Orbasli 2002, 23-24), and the presence of two medieval arches beneath building 7 (Rodwell 2001; Root 2004). This indicated the possible presence of previously unrecorded structural remains within the proposed area of works.

- 1.10 Blackfriars was founded c. AD 1239 as a Dominican friary. After its dissolution in 1539 it was purchased by Thomas Bell; he remodelled the church as a domestic property and the claustral buildings as a cloth manufactory. There were subsequent other alterations throughout the post-medieval period but the principal periods of more major alterations affecting the structures were in the third quarter of the 19th century and again in the mid 20th century during construction of the Mineral Water Works and Westgate Motor House respectively. The site was subsequently re-used for garage purposes and in its later years prior to closure was known as the 'Clutch Clinic'.
- 1.11 Archaeological investigations, consisting of building recording, evaluation and a watching brief, were undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2004 during groundworks associated with the demolition of some of the structures of the 'Clutch Clinic' which extended into the cloister area of the Blackfriars. Re-deposited clay, possibly associated with the infilling of the outer ditch of the Norman castle, was observed in two areas, overlain in both instances by apparently *in situ* medieval tiles from the floor of the medieval Friary cloister walk. A large amount of re-used medieval masonry was also recovered from the demolition of the buildings (CA 2005).

Archaeological objectives

- 1.12 The objectives of the evaluation and watching brief were to provide data on the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the site. In particular the results of the evaluation and watching brief will be used to update the existing Archaeological Deposit Model (Scott Wilson 2008). This information will assist DCMS, acting on the advice of English Heritage, and Gloucester City Council in making an informed judgement on the likely impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 1.13 Specific research issues arising from the evaluation and watching brief included:
- understanding of the pre-friary landscape, including determining the nature of any remains possibly related to the castle, including the possible Norman castle ditch.

The recovery of dating evidence and material for environmental reconstruction relating to this period.

- determining the nature and development of the buildings of the medieval Blackfriars in the east range and beyond, including evidence for use and modification over the medieval period and relating this to the existing models of architectural development of the site by the recovery of artefacts and stratigraphic relationships with standing remains and previously known buried remains.
- recovering evidence for the post-Reformation adaptation and use of the site for secular purposes over the 16th to 19th centuries.
- documenting the transition to a 19th century industrial complex

Methodology

Archaeological evaluation

- 1.14 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five trenches within and outside the Scheduled parts of the site (Fig. 2, A to C and E to F). Trench A was 14.5m in length and 2m in width. Trench B was 12.5m in length and 3m in width. Trench C was 4m in length and 1.5m in width. Trench E was 2.5m in length and 1m in width. Trench F was 5.5m in length and 1.5m in width.
- 1.15 In consultation with Jonathan Smith and Philip Greateorex, Gloucestershire City Council and Rob Iles, English Heritage, minor revisions were made to the locations and sizes of most trenches due to access and other constraints. With the agreement of Jonathan Smith, Philip Greateorex and Rob Iles Trench D was not excavated due to the presence of below-ground services.
- 1.16 All 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 or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first.

Archaeological watching brief

- 1.17 An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during the removal of fuel tanks by a demolition contractor. Three fuel tanks were removed from the central part of the site and an additional tank was identified within Trench A. A watching brief was also undertaken during the removal of the remaining concrete surfaces (not within the showroom) following the completion of the evaluation. The results of these works will be outlined within a revised version of this report
- 1.18 Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007). 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), however no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA 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 (with the exception of medieval architectural fragments) will be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, along with the site archive, under Accession No. GLRCM 2009.14. The whole archive (including site note books etc) will be scanned (and presented electronically to Gloucester City Historic Environment Record. Retained decorated medieval architectural stone will be deposited with English Heritage to complement material recovered from the site previously. 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 2-10)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the watching brief and evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds and environmental samples 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.

- 2.2 Interpretation of the results presents challenges due to the size of the evaluation trenches and thus the archaeological remains exposed, the small quantity of dateable finds recovered and the continuous sequence of redevelopment identified within the site. However, a stratigraphic sequence was established within each of the trenches and is outlined below, within a broad chronological framework.

Watching Brief (Figs 2 and 4)

- 2.3 A watching brief was undertaken during the removal of the fuel tanks and the earliest deposit encountered was 11007 a large concrete slab (1.33m bpgl, 16.59m AOD) forming the base of brick built structures 11003, 11004 and 11005. These structures housed the fuel tanks and were backfilled with sand 11001. All the deposits were sealed by hardcore 11008 for modern concrete surface 11000. No finds were recovered during the watching brief. A previously unidentified fuel tank was also revealed in Trench A (within structure 12053). Following the completion of evaluation works this was also removed under archaeological watching brief.
- 2.4 Following the completion of the evaluation and the watching brief during the removal of fuel tanks a further watching brief was undertaken during the removal of the remaining areas of the concrete slab (except within the showroom). No evidence for any additional fuel tanks was identified, although the possibility that such features may have been masked by later deposits cannot be discounted. Modern make-up deposits, 11009, were identified.

Trench A (Figs 2, 5 and 6)

- 2.5 Augering in the centre of the trench from the base of robber trench 12066 (to a depth of 3.97m bpgl, 13.45m AOD) identified humic clay deposit 12098 overlain by 12074 (1.52m bpgl, 15.9m AOD) These deposits possibly represent the fill of a large ditch or channel. Deposit 12074 contained a fragment of an unidentified copper object.
- 2.6 At the western end of the trench the earliest feature identified was north-east/south-west orientated stepped stone wall foundation 12133 (1.89m bpgl, 16.09m AOD) (Fig. 6, section FF) which was overlain by north-east/south-west orientated stone wall 12115 (1.57m bpgl, 16.41m AOD). These features are thought to represent the inner wall of the east range of the medieval priory. A series of thin bedding layers, 12119, 12104 and 12118, within the area of the cloister alley, (2.03m bpgl, 15.95m

- AOD) which comprised sand and mortar layers butted wall 12133, heavily truncated on its west side (Fig. 6, section FF).
- 2.7 At the centre of the trench a fragment in the northern trench edge of a stone wall foundation 12107 (1.82m bpgl, 15.99m AOD), may represent the partial remains of the east wall of the east range.
- 2.8 Perpendicular to walls 12115 and 12133 and running east/west were two short lengths of stone wall 12085 and 12084, only visible in plan, but thought together to represent an internal wall of the priory. Wall 12084 was overlain by a later sandstone repair 12083, which obscured the earlier one.
- 2.9 Between walls 12133 and 12107 at the centre of the trench the early clay deposit 12074 (Fig. 6, section EE) was overlain by bedding layer 12073 and limestone surface 12072 (1.72m bpgl, 16.09m AOD), which was in turn overlain by a succession of layers 12071, 12070, 12069, 12068 which may represent make-up layers and possibly bedding layers for removed floor surfaces. The final bedding layer 12068 was overlain by flag stone floor surface 12067 (1.48m bpgl, 16.38m AOD). All these deposits were cut by robber trench 12066, which was filled by clay, sand and mortar rubble deposit 12065. This deposit contained one sherd of medieval pottery, one piece of post-medieval glass and one glazed floor tile and extended across flag stone floor surface 12067. No finds were recovered from the earlier deposit.
- 2.10 At the eastern end of the trench the earliest deposit 12020, identified within a sondage, was a deposit of silty clay containing small fragments of brick and/or tile and mortar (Fig. 6, section DD) which was cut by pit 12094, the primary fill, 12095, of which contained two sherds of post-medieval stoneware pottery. Secondary fill, 12096, also contained two sherds of post-medieval pottery. The third fill was overlain by east/west aligned limestone and sandstone wall 12015 (1.80m bpgl, 16.39m AOD). This wall was heavily truncated and only one course survived. It was butted by a heavily truncated limestone surface 12016 (Fig. 6, sections AA and BB).
- 2.11 Above the earliest structures and deposits at the western end of the trench wall 12085 was butted by a small remnant brick wall 12082 of unknown function, and overlain by north/south orientated wall 12081 constructed of sandstone and brick. Also overlying wall 12085 was east/west wall 12079 (0.87m bpgl, 17.03m AOD),

which was perpendicular to the walls of the medieval east range, but appeared to represent a later subdivision; this was in turn butted by the truncated remains of a brick built circular structure 12078 and 12130, dated to the 16th century (0.92m bpgl, 16.98m AOD), 1m in diameter and 012m in depth with a tile base 12131 and by a brick built rectangular tank 12080, 12088 and 12089 1.5m in length, dating from the 16th to 17th centuries. Wall 12129 represented a later subdivision of the tank which was filled by charcoal rich deposit 12127 and capped by stone slabs 12128.

- 2.12 Also located at the western end of the trench wall 12079 was butted by north-east/south-west orientated red brick wall 12152 (Fig. 6, section FF). Wall 12152 forms an internal division, which with north-east/south-west orientated red brick wall 12116 appears to form an internal corridor. Wall 12152 was butted on its west side by brick tile floor surface 12155 which possibly formed a surface between walls 12152 and 12116. These walls were then butted by a series of make-up/levelling layers and floor surfaces 12149 (which contained one piece of bottle glass and one bone button dated to the 19th century), 12157 (n.i.), 12151, 12150, 12148 and 12147. None of the latter contained any dateable artefacts.
- 2.13 The foundation 12133 of the west wall of the range was overlain by red brick wall rebuild 12116 (Fig. 6, section FF) which butted wall 12115, on the same alignment. Walls 12115 and 12116 were overlain by later sandstone repair 12117. A series of mortar bedding layers, pitched stone courtyard surfaces and silty occupation deposits (12114, 12103, 12113 and 12102) butted these walls and overlay mortar and bedding deposits 12104, 12118 and 12119. Sealing these layers was demolition deposit 12124, possibly associated with the demolition of the east range of the priory in the 1870's.
- 2.14 At the eastern end of the trench stone wall 12015 and external surface 12016 were overlain by a series of make-up and occupation layers which appeared to date to the post-medieval period (12036 contained one sherd of yellow slipware pottery dating to the 18th century). Floors, a well, walls and surfaces (12004, 12056 and 12038) dating to the Victorian and modern periods were also identified (Fig. 6, sections AA, BB and CC).
- 2.15 In the western part of the trench the remains of the circular structure and rectangular tank were overlain by rubble deposits 12061, 12077 (n.i.), 12099 (n.i.) and 12100 (n.i.) and were truncated by 18th/19th-century brick walls 12086 and 12125.

- 2.16 Located at the centre of the trench were wall foundations 12106 of the 19th-century building as well as walls and modern brick built structure 12053 associated with the former garage housed on the site. Also located in the centre of the trench was late 18th/19th century north-west/south-east aligned brick wall 12105 (n.i.) which possibly formed part of a cellar.
- 2.17 Modern deposits and services including 12062 were also identified. All deposits were sealed by hardcore 12060 and bedding 12059 for modern concrete surface 12058.

Trench B (Figs 2, 7 and 8)

- 2.18 At the western end of the trench deposits pre-dating the 19th century have been truncated by cellars in excess of 3m in depth. Augering from a sondage excavated at the centre of the trench (to a depth of 3.88m bpgl, 14.51m AOD), identified clay silt deposit 13090 (Fig. 8, section BB and CC). This was overlain by green brown silt clay deposit 13088 (2.6m bpgl, 15.79m AOD) which was similar to 12074 and 14012, identified in Trenches A and E respectively. This was overlain by sandstone and limestone fragments comprising the remains of surface 13086 (2.58m bpgl, 15.81m AOD).
- 2.19 Surface 13086 was overlain by silt clay make-up layer 13081 which contained four pieces of 19th-century tile and one piece of clay pipe stem and was overlain by silt clay deposit 13080. This was in turn overlain by mortar layer 13077 which probably comprised either a floor surface or make-up layer and which contained one fragment of brick of 18th/19th century date.
- 2.20 Deposit 13077 (Fig. 8, section BB) was overlain by garden soil layer 13046, which was in turn overlain by a series of make-up layers and brick and stone surfaces 13045, 13044, 13011, 13016/13083, 13017, 13018, 13023 and 13015 (1.47m bpgl, 16.92m AOD). To the east these deposits were probably truncated by construction cut 13060 (n.i.) for well 13053 and associated walls and floor surface 13062, 13054 13055, 13056, 13057 and 13058. These deposits had been cut by north/south red brick wall footings 13020 for red brick wall 13019 and subsequent repair 13021, which probably dated to the 18th/19th centuries.

- 2.21 To the west the brick and stone surfaces were cut by wall 13010 which formed the eastern wall of an extensive cellar 13034 (top of wall 0.1m bpgl 18.19m AOD), which comprised walls 13029, 13030, 13031, 13032, 13004, 13005, 13006 and the remains of brick arch 13033 within 13029 (Fig. 8, photograph). Archaeological deposits had been removed to a depth of c. 3m during the construction of the cellar. Following its disuse, the cellar had been infilled with 19th/20th century bricks 13008. The fill of the cellar was cut by red brick structure 13009 used to the house fuel tanks.
- 2.22 Modern deposits, services and cut features overlay the well and courtyard surfaces. All deposits were overlain by hardcore 13002 and 13003 which was sealed by reinforced concrete 13007 in the western part of the trench and by tarmac 13001 in the eastern part of the trench.

Trench C (Figs 2 and 9)

- 2.23 A deposit of reworked grey-brown clay silt 16027 (Fig. 9, section AA) was identified at the limit of excavation (1.99m bpgl, 16.19m AOD); no datable material was recovered from this deposit. This was cut by north-east/south-west orientated robber trench 16026, the uppermost fill, 16016, of which contained one sherd of 18th/19th-century pottery. Fill 16016 and deposit 16027 were overlain by deposit 16015 which contained oyster shell and animal bone.
- 2.24 Deposit 16015 was overlain by a series of garden soils, make-up layers and possible floor surfaces 16010 to 16014 inclusive (Fig. 9, section AA). The earlier deposits (16009 to 16014 and 16025) were cut by a north-west/south-east orientated robber trench 16007. The fill, 16008, of this robber trench was overlain by garden soil 16006 which contained artefacts of 19th-century date. The later deposits above 16006 (16003 to 16005) were truncated by the construction cut 16024 for wall 16023. Modern intrusions, services and surfaces were also identified.

Trench E (Figs 2 and 10)

- 2.25 Augering from the base of the trench (to a depth of 4.79m bpgl, 13.01m AOD) identified humic clay deposit 14012 (1.65m bpgl, 16.15m AOD) containing charcoal and mortar fragments and similar to 12074 (Trench A) and 13088 (Trench B) and humic clay deposit 14013 (Trench E) which was similar to 12098 (Trench A), possibly representing the fill of a large ditch or channel (Fig. 10, section AA).

- 2.26 At the southern end of the trench deposit 14012 was directly overlain by a sandy levelling layer 14006, which was in turn overlain by mortar bedding layer 14005 (1.93m bpgl, 15.88m AOD) which contained the impressions of square tiles c. 120mm long and 120mm wide (Fig. 10, section AA and photograph). This was cut by a later wall 14008 constructed of hand-made red bricks dated to the late 18th/19th century (1.61m bpgl, 16.2m AOD). These features were overlain by two demolition layers 14004, containing fragments of 13th to 14th-century floor tiles and large stone blocks including fragments of late medieval worked stone associated with the priory, and 14003. The latter was sealed by modern make-up deposit 14002, which contained one sherd of residual post-medieval pottery, and by modern surfaces.

Trench F (Figs 2 and 11)

- 2.27 In the southern part of Trench F the earliest features identified were north-east/south-west orientated stone wall foundations 15022/15023 (Fig. 11, sections AA) (2.25m bpgl, 16.15m AOD) which probably dated to the medieval period. Within the fabric of the wall 15023 a stone rubble arch was identified (Fig. 11, photograph). Constructed on top of these foundations and on the same alignment was undated stone wall 15012 which along with wall 15022 was cut by red brick wall 15014 dated to the 18th/19th-centuries, which formed the back wall of a building comprising 13010 and 13020 identified in Trench B to the south.
- 2.28 In the north-eastern part of the trench stone wall 15039 seems to represent a continuation of walls 15022 and 15012 and date to the medieval period. This was rebuilt in brick, 15038 (n.i.), on the same alignment (only visible in section); both were subsequently truncated by red brick walls 15024 and 15025. Walls 15039, 15038, 15024 and 15025 were butted by homogenous reworked soil layer 13037.
- 2.29 In the southern part of the trench north-west/south-east red brick wall 15014 was overlain by wall 15013, which was butted by wall repair 15042, all of which dated to the late 18th/19th centuries. Walls 15014 and 15013 were butted by red brick wall 15011. Walls 15012, 15011, 15010, 15022/15023 appeared to form the east wall of a cellar of 18th/19th century date
- 2.30 At the north-eastern end of the trench wall 15012 was cut by east/west orientated red brick walls 15024 and 15025 dating to the 18th/19th centuries. Wall 15012 was also overlain by north/south orientated wall 15011, which was constructed of red

brick, dated to the 18th/19th centuries and was almost certainly a return wall for a cellar formed with walls 15024 and 15025.

- 2.31 Remnant brick wall 15041 butted walls 15011 and 15013 and was overlain by 15040 dated to the late 18th to mid 19th centuries. The red brick cellar floor 15029 was identified at 3.46m bpgl, 14.93m AOD and was partially covered by concrete slab 15028 (3.3m bpgl, 15.09m AOD). These floor surfaces were in turn overlain by a brick rubble layer 15004 (c. 2m thick). Cut into this deposit was brick and concrete structure 15008 and 15007 which contained one of the fuel tanks identified during the watching brief.
- 2.32 The deposits outlined above were overlain by modern hardcore and concrete layers 15034, 15002, 15033, 15001, 15032 and 15000 overlay all deposits.

The Finds Evidence

- 2.33 Artefactual material comprising quantities of pottery, ceramic building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, copper-alloy objects, worked stone, architectural stonework and animal bone, were recovered from 39 separate deposits and as unstratified material from Trenches B and E (Appendix B). Pottery fabric codes referred to in this report text relate to the Gloucester City pottery type series (in Heighway 1983).
- 2.34 Pottery of Roman date was recovered from three separate deposits; pit fill 12096, made-ground layer 13070 and deposit 12114. Fabrics identified include a late imitation Black-Burnished ware (TF11), Severn Valley Ware (TF11B) and Oxfordshire Red-Slipped Ware (TF12). All sherds are likely to be residual.
- 2.35 Medieval pottery was recovered from lower pit fill 12096 and robber trench fill 12065. The fabrics are identifiable as Bristol Redcliff ware (TF92), a quartz-tempered cooking ware (TF42) and unglazed Malvernian cooking-pot fabric (TF40). These sherds are again likely to be residual due to their association with post-medieval material.
- 2.36 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from six separate deposits (Appendix B). Fabrics present include Frechen stoneware (TF68C), tin-glazed earthenware (TF62), a yellow slipware and a glazed red earthenware. The Frechen sherd may date as early as the 16th or early 17th century; the remainder is probably 18th-century in date.

- 2.37 Modern pottery, mainly dating to the late 18th/19th centuries, was recovered from four separate deposits (18 sherds, weighing 296g). Stonewares and refined white wares are the most commonly occurring types.
- 2.38 A moderate quantity of ceramic building material was recovered, mainly in the form of locally made bricks and floor tiles. Floor tiles of medieval or early post-medieval type were recovered from two deposits. Examples from 12065 and 14004 are of a mosaic tile type with dark green appearing and underslipped yellow glazes and part-scored. A single fragment (14004) features inlaid decoration and probably dates to the later 13th–14th centuries. A heavily worn tile from 14004 may also have been decorated in this way, but all traces are now removed. The majority of the bricks are plain and occur in size ranges appropriate to the later 18th and 19th centuries. A glazed, chamfer-moulded brick and frogged brick from rubble fill 13008 are later in date, probably of the later 19th or 20th centuries. A brick from deposit 15007 is part of a structure known to date to 1955. A pair of mortared bricks from deposit 15040 are notably larger and the increased size may reflect a response to the brick tax of 1784 (P. Davenport pers. comm.). A date between the first levying of the tax and its repeal in 1850 might be suggested.
- 2.39 Three architectural fragments and part of a stone trough or tank were recovered from deposit 14004. All are of local (Cotswolds) oolitic limestone and appear to have been re-used. The architectural fragments are in the late Gothic (Perpendicular) style, probably dating to the 15th or 16th centuries and very likely originating from the medieval Blackfriars buildings. Included are a fragment of blind arcading, a large reused fragment which may have stood between two windows or columns in an arcade and a large fragment from a multi-light window. The last, which shows evidence for alteration when still *in situ*, may date into the 16th century (P. Davenport, pers. comm.).
- 2.40 Other pieces of worked stone recovered include a Cotswold stone roof tile with peg hole from deposit 14004, a possible mortar fragment from robber trench fill 12065 and a piece of marble from Trench B (unstratified).
- 2.41 Quantities of glass from deposits 12065 and 12149 comprise fragments of green-coloured bottle glass of post-medieval or later type. A large piece of wall plaster,

which has fragmented into two parts, was recovered from deposit 16016. There are clear wooden lath impressions and of vegetable material on the underside.

- 2.42 Animal bone was recovered from five separate deposits and unstratified from trench 13. Cow teeth from deposit 13081 and unstratified from Trench B are the only fragments identifiable to species. Fragments unidentifiable to species are classified as cow-sized, sheep-sized and chicken-sized. Preservation is generally good with a sheep-sized rib fragment from robber trench fill 12065 showing evidence of gnawing by rodents.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has revealed a complex sequence of deposits and structures from the medieval, post-medieval and modern uses of the site. As previously indicated, the small quantity of datable artefacts from the excavated trenches and the continuous occupation of the site from the medieval priory through to the 20th-century garage, with a process of re-use and adaptation, makes absolute dating difficult, particularly for the post-Dissolution period through to the mid 19th-century. The amount of intrusion from cellars and later features (eg Trenches B and F where 30% and 90% of the trench was occupied by later intrusions) has also impacted to a degree on the comprehensibility of the deposits encountered. However, a generally clear and consistent stratigraphic sequence allows reference to previous interventions, the previously understood plan form of the medieval priory and the evidence of the standing buildings, to create a framework for understanding the archaeological remains within the trenches.
- 3.2 No features or deposits of Roman date were identified within the evaluation; however residual Roman pottery was recovered from three separate deposits, this is unsurprising given the location of the site within the Roman town of *Glevum*.
- 3.3 The earliest deposits encountered were the deep humic clay deposits (12074, 12098, 13088, 13090, 14012 and 14013), seen consistently by augering within Trenches A, B and E and as the lowermost exposed deposit within trenches. These observations correlate with the evidence from previous interventions along the east range of the priory, where similar deposits have been encountered to similar depths (Rodwell 2001). The evidence fits into the pattern to support the identification of this

deep feature as the postulated line of the outer bailey ditch of the Norman castle which stood to the north-west of the site. As supporting evidence, the absence of *in situ* Roman period deposits, which may have been expected in this location, would suggest that they have been removed by this deep cut feature, rather than this being an earlier, pre-urban natural channel.

- 3.4 Although much of the fabric was masked by later features, or removed by intrusions, the recorded medieval structures and deposits encountered during the evaluation correlate well with the layout of Blackfriars Priory (FCB 2007, 17-21). The relative levels of the identified medieval priory deposits and structures are shown schematically on Figure 13, and all correspond with the general levels identified for this period in previous interventions in the range 16.00 to 16.40m AOD (Rodwell 2001).
- 3.5 Features associated with the east range of the priory building were identified in Trenches A, E and F. The plinth stone foundations 12133 and west wall 12115 of the east range of the medieval priory were identified in the western end of Trench A. The east wall 15022/15023 was encountered extensively in Trench F, re-exposing the previously recorded arched foundation (Rodwell 2001). These arched footings, are of a type seen elsewhere in two locations in the priory, one along the eastern wall of the range further north, and one in the apparent southern return wall of the range (ibid). They appear to be consistently used within as part of deep footings within the infilled ditch deposits beneath, presumably to provide additional structural stability in soft ground. An alternative explanation may be that they are arches over deeper drains, connected to the priory water system. The presence of the dorter in the upper level of the east range would imply the presence nearby of the rere-dorter which might be expected to lie at the south end of the range, with its associated requirements for water supply and drainage.
- 3.6 The line of this eastern range wall was confirmed by the fragmentary remains of 12107 found in Trench A. Within this part of the range, the wall 12085/12084 appears to be dividing wall running east-west across the range. The limestone floor surface 12072, partially revealed within Trench A may represent the floor surface of the parlour or warming house of the east range of the priory (Knowles 1932). An arch built into the foundations of the east wall of the north range was also identified in a previous evaluation (Rodwell 2001).

- 3.7 To the north, Trench E lay entirely within the east range. The mortar bedding layer, 14005, with tile impressions seen within Trench E is most likely the remnants of the floor of the chapter house of the priory (Knowles 1932). The levelling and bedding layers (12118, 12104 and 12119) seen in the western end of Trench A correlate with the recorded depth (16.2m AOD) of the medieval cloister walk recorded during a previous survey (Rodwell 2001) and may be a surviving medieval fabric.
- 3.8 The documented post-Dissolution history of the site suggests extensive reworking of the east range of the priory before its eventual demolition in the 1870s and the complexity of apparently post-medieval deposits within the area of the range confirm this, although the limited areas of investigation and exposure do not allow for detailed interpretation or phasing.
- 3.9 The evidence from Trench A is the most extensive and demonstrates the apparent substantive remodelling/reconstruction of the former priory buildings in the post-medieval period. The west wall 12116 utilised the original priory foundations and was a rebuild on the same alignment of the inner priory wall. Brick wall, 12079 appeared to represent a similar rebuild of an internal priory wall, built on the original wall and foundations (12085). Built against this wall the structures 12130 and 12080, were built of 16th-century bricks. Although only partially exposed, 12130 has the appearance of perhaps being part of dye-vat base; its close association with the large brick-lined tank 12080 and the date of the bricks suggest it belongs to the Thomas Bell's cloth manufactory which operated on this site following his acquisition of the site after the Dissolution. Of the same date, an internal corridor appeared to have been formed by walls 12116 and 12152 with slight evidence for a tiled floor surface 12155 running between. A 16th-century flag stone floor surface 16067 (16.38m AOD), was seen in the centre of Trench A. This is at a comparable height to a 16th-century floor surface identified in a previous evaluation at 16.45m AOD in the east range of the priory (Rodwell 2001). Outside the building, evidence is seen for the repair and replacement of the cloister walk by a series of utilitarian pitched stone courtyard surfaces (12102 and 12103). The accumulation of floor surfaces and deposits, and small-scale modifications to wall fabric recorded in the evaluation must belong to the use of the site during the 17th to 19th centuries, reinforcing the documentary evidence of the modification of the structures for mainly domestic use.
- 3.10 The demolition of the east range of the priory and the construction of the factory of the Talbot Bottling Company from the 1870s represented the major part of the

structures recorded across the upper parts of all trenches and shows a clear change in function in scale and form. Walls 12035, 12052, 12086 and 12125 correspond well to the structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping. Within the eastern end of Trench A surface 12004 was part of the floor within one of these buildings, and the deep brick-lined well shafts 12056 also lay inside the same building. Similarly, within trenches B and F structures and features, including a further well, form part of the same complex of buildings. The deep cellars and apparent brick-arched culvert 13033 identified in these trenches (Fig. 3 shows their extent), may belong to the period of the factory, although it is possible that they pre-date its construction and belong in the later 18th or early 19th centuries. Whatever date they are, they have cut through and removed any medieval fabric or deposits in this area with the exception of the arched footings of the outer walls of the east range.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 4.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Andrew Loader, Jessica Cook and Martin Harrington. The report was written by Stuart Joyce, assisted by Andrew Loader. Specialist reports were compiled by Ed Mcsloy and Victoria Taylor (finds) and Sylvia Warman (animal bone). The illustrations were prepared by Rachael Kershaw. The archive has been compiled by Stuart Joyce, and prepared for deposition by Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman and Mark Collard.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Watching Brief

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
11000	Deposit	Concrete surface				
11001	Deposit	Builders sand and rubble				
11002	Deposit	Fuel tank 4				
11003	Structure	Cellar 1				
11004	Structure	Cellar 2				
11005	Structure	Cellar 3				
11006	Deposit	Inspection cover for tank 3				
11007	Deposit	Concrete slab				
11008	Deposit	Hardcore overlain by 11000				
11009	Deposit	Make-up layers overlain by 11000				

Trench A

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
12001	Deposit	Concrete surface			0.19	
12002	Deposit	Hardcore/demolition layer			0.21	
12003	Deposit	Disuse layer			0.08	
12004	Masonry	Brick floor	>3.8	>3.3	0.12	
12005	Deposit	Bedding for 12004	>3.8	>1.3	0.12	
12006	Deposit	Clayey silty sand dumping/levelling		1.7	0.22	
12007	Deposit	Sandy clay dump layer		3	0.45	
12008	Deposit	Sandy mortar disuse layer		1.1	0.04	
12009	Deposit	Sandy chalky mortar disuse layer		0.4	0.1	
12010	Deposit	Silty clay refuse/occupation debris		0.9	0.1	
12011	Deposit	Sand and mortar disuse layer		0.8	0.3	
12012	Deposit	Sandy silt refuse/dump material		0.75	0.06	
12013	Deposit	Sandy mortar disuse layer		0.8	0.02	
12014	Deposit	Sandy clay dump/occupation debris		2.2	0.3	
12015	Masonry	Remnant stone and brick wall	1.9	0.55	0.25	
12016	Masonry	Remnant stone wall	1.9	0.35	0.25	
12017	Cut	Small irregular pit	>0.6	>0.5	0.25	
12018	Fill	Fill of 12017. Clay pipe	>0.6	>0.5	0.25	
12019	Deposit	Sandy silt and mortar dump	>0.5	>0.4	0.25	
12020	Deposit	Silty clay made ground/dump	>4	>1.3	>0.55	
12021	Cut	Construction cut for wall 12052		2.10	1.18	
12022	Fill	Primary fill of 12021		1.6	0.3	
12023	Fill	Secondary fill of 12021		2	0.38	
12024	Fill	Tertiary fill of 12021		1.3	0.3	
12025	Fill	Fill of 12021		0.6	0.1	
12026	Fill	Fill of 12021		2.1	0.07	
12027	Fill	Upper fill of 12021		2.1	0.25	
12028	Cut	Cut for ceramic pipe 12029				
12029	Deposit	Ceramic pipe and silty material				
12030	Masonry	Brick remnant wall	>0.7		0.25	

12031	Masonry	Brick addition to stone wall 12032	>1.3	0.23	0.12	
12032	Masonry	NNE-SSW sandstone wall	>1.3		0.45	
12033	Deposit	Concrete foundation for wall 12032	>1.3		0.23	
12034	Deposit	Sandy silt dump/occupation debris		0.9	0.24	
12035	Deposit	Clayey silt dump/occupation debris	1.8	1	0.12	
12036	Deposit	Sandy silt dump/occupation debris	1.8	>0.5	0.15	C18
12037	Cut	Cut for well/chamber 12056		1.3	>1.05	
12038	Deposit	Backfill of 12037 after well 12056 fell into disuse		1.3	1.08	C19+
12039	Deposit	Mortar disuse layer		1	0.5	
12040	Deposit	Sandy mortar disuse layer		0.7	0.04	
12041	Deposit	Sandy silt dump/occupation debris		1.8	0.22	
12042	Deposit	Sandy mortar disuse layer		1.8	0.03	
12043	Deposit	Sand dump/tip. Clay pipe		1.8	0.12	C18
12044	Deposit	Sandy silt dump/occupation debris		0.7	0.12	
12045	Deposit	Sandy silt dump/occupation debris		1.35	0.2	
12046	Deposit	Sandy silt dump/occupation debris		0.6	0.15	
12047	Deposit	Primary bedding for 12004	3.8		0.14	
12048	Cut	Construction cut for 12052		>0.7	1	
12049	Fill	Primary fill of 12048		0.7	0.6	
12050	Fill	Secondary fill of 12048		0.7	0.25	
12051	Fill	Tertiary fill of 12048		0.7	0.25	
12052	Masonry	NNE-SSW limestone and occasional brick wall	>1.1		0.75	
12053	Masonry	Brick cellar structure to house fuel tank	2.6	2.1	1.2	
12054	Deposit	Concrete foundation for 12052		1.07	0.3	
12055	Deposit	Sandy silt dump layer	3.8		0.08	
12056	Masonry	Brick and occasional stone well/chamber	1.2	>0.9		
12057	Masonry	Sandstone capping for well 12056	>1.1	1.35		
12058	Deposit	Concrete surface			0.07-0.15	
12059	Deposit	Chippings and sand bedding for 12058			0.08	
12060	Deposit	Hardcore for 12058			0.46	
12061	Deposit	Mortar and rubble demolition layer				
12062	Deposit	Concrete capping for pipe within 12063	>4	0.55	>0.29	
12063	Cut	Cut for foul pipe trench	>4	0.55	>0.29	
12064	Deposit	Redeposited alluvial clay material	>5.2	>2.3	1.16	
12065	Deposit	Up cast and backfill of robber trench 12066. Occasional animal bone/pottery/tile	>1	>2.53	0.9	PMED
12066	Cut	Robber trench	>1	>0.4	0.79	
12067	Masonry	Pennant sandstone flagstone floor	>2.2	>1	0.04	
12068	Deposit	Sandy mortar bedding for 12067	>1	>0.15	0.02	
12069	Deposit	Sandy silt levelling layer for 12067	>0.9	>0.1	0.1	
12070	Deposit	Sandy mortar bedding layer	>0.9	>0.1	0.03	
12071	Deposit	Silty sand primary bedding layer	>0.9	>0.1	0.06	
12072	Masonry	Possible limestone flooring	>0.9	>0.6	0.10	
12073	Deposit	Silty sand bedding for 12072. Tile frag	>0.9	>0.6	0.04	
12074	Deposit	Dirty reworked alluvial clay containing charcoal flecks and mortar frags	>0.9	>0.5	>0.38	
12075	Cut	Construction cut for 12053	2.6	2.2	>1.2	
12076	Fill	Backfill of 12075	>1.05	0.10		
12077	Deposit	Limestone and mortar dump/levelling	>0.85	>0.5	0.4	
12078	Masonry	WNW-ESE brick and sandstone wall	>0.34	0.47	0.5	C19

12079	Masonry	Sandstone and brick wall/fireplace	>0.88	>0.42	0.51	
12080	Masonry	Brick wall/fireplace	>0.6	>0.2	0.49	
12081	Masonry	NNE-SSW sandstone and brick wall	>0.84	0.29	0.53	
12082	Masonry	NNE-SSW brick wall	>0.6	0.35	0.41	
12083	Masonry	Possible sandstone and brick wall repair	>0.4	>0.36	>0.04	
12084	Masonry	WNW-ESE medieval sandstone wall. Same as 12085	>0.37	>0.06	>0.1	
12085	Masonry	WNW-ESE medieval sandstone wall. Same as 12084	>0.7	>0.57	>0.12	
12086	Masonry	Brick cellar wall	>1.8	0.26	>0.45	LC18-C19
12087	Deposit	Rubble backfill of 12086	>1.6	>1.5		
12088	Masonry	Possible stone base of fireplace or wall	>0.12	0.3		
12089	Masonry	Possible stone base of fireplace	>0.05	0.16	0.04	
12090	Deposit	Mortar skim/bedding layer	>0.05	0.14	0.02	
12091	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 12092	>2.5	0.23-0.4	>0.45	
12092	Cut	Construction cut for 12086				
12093	Cut	Construction cut for 12032	>1.3		0.22	
12904	Cut	Possible ditch or pit	>0.45	>0.4	>0.6	
12095	Fill	Lower fill of 12094. Occasional pottery	>0.45	>0.4	>0.07	PMED
12096	Fill	Upper fill of 12094. Occasional pottery	>0.45	>0.4	0.35	LC17-C18
12097	Fill	Final fill of 12094	>0.45	>0.4	0.33	
12098	Deposit	Alluvial clay deposit			>2.1	
12099	Fill	Backfill of fireplace associated with 12089		0.18	0.37	
12100	Fill	Backfill of fireplace associated with 12088		0.3		
12101	Deposit	Builders sand infill of 12053				
12102	Masonry	Cobbled courtyard surface	>2	>0.85	0.1	
12103	Masonry	Pitched stone courtyard surface	>2	>0.85	0.08	
12104	Deposit	Bedding/mortar layer				
12105	Masonry	WNW-ESE brick wall	>1.4	0.24	>0.74	LC18-C19
12106	Masonry	WNW-ESE stone wall/foundation	>1.9		1.1	
12107	Masonry	Possible medieval stone wall/foundation		>1	0.27	
12108	Deposit	Concrete base of 12053				
12109	Masonry	Stone and brick foundation/rebuild	>1.6		0.9	
12110	Deposit	Backfill of construction cut 12075	≥0.8	0.11	1.4	
12111	Deposit	Slightly sandy silty homogenous clay dump/levelling deposit		>0.3	>0.6	
12112	Deposit	Slightly sandy silty clay levelling deposit	>1.2		0.17	
12113	Deposit	Silt and mortar bedding layer for 12102	>0.2	>0.85	0.12	
12114	Deposit	Silt and mortar bedding layer for 12103	>2	>0.85	0.1	RB+
12115	Masonry	Inner curtain stone wall of Blackfriars Priory	>1.35	>0.5	0.25	
12116	Masonry	External brick and re-used stone wall	>0.55	0.35	0.3	
12117	Masonry	Stone wall patch	0.5	0.3	0.3	
12118	Deposit	Mortar bedding layer for Cloister walk			5mm	
12119	Deposit	Sand bedding layer for 12104				
12120	Cut	Cut for water pipe 12121		0.28	0.06	
12121	Deposit	Lead water pipe		25mm		
12122	Deposit	Backfill of 12120		0.28	0.06	

12123	Deposit	Accumulation of silt between cobbles 12103				PMED
12124	Deposit	Mortar and rubble demolition layer		>1.15	0.74	
12125	Masonry	Brick wall contemporary with 12086	0.76	0.36	1.16	
12126	Deposit	Mortar spread/levelling layer	>0.4	0.3	0.03	
12127	Deposit	Dark silty sooty material infilling possible fireplace				
12128	Masonry	Brick and reused limestone rough surface	1.02	≥0.45	0.16	
12129	Masonry	Small brick dividing wall within possible fireplace	≥0.32		>0.2	
12130	Masonry	Sub-circular surround of dye vat base/oven	0.9	0.16	0.12	
12131	Masonry	Remnant brick/tile base of dye vat base/oven		0.22	0.05	
12132	Deposit	Slightly sandy silty clay levelling layer for 12131				
12133	Masonry	Medieval stone step foundation for 12115	>1.45		>0.14	
12134	Deposit	Yellow sandy bedding/rubble				
12135	Deposit	Demolition layer above 12134				
12136	Deposit	Red clay capping above 12135				
12137	Deposit	Top soil and turf				
12138	Cut	Cut for water pipe				
12139	Deposit	Backfill and copper pipe for 12138				
12140	Cut	Cut for fowl water pipe				
12141	Deposit	Ceramic pipe and concrete backfill of 12140				
12142	Deposit	Concrete base in cut 12138				
12143	Deposit	Concrete platform/machine support base	>1.5	0.7	0.3	
12144	Deposit	Slightly sandy homogenous clay levelling layer/ infilling around 12143	2.36	>0.8	0.3	
12145	Deposit	Slightly sandy homogenous clay levelling layer/ infilling around 12143	>1.06	>0.52	>0.15	
12146	Deposit	Yellow coarse sand and gravel bedding for 12143			0.05	
12147	Masonry	Limestone tile surface		0.74	0.05	
12148	Deposit	Sandy mortar bedding for 12147		1.02	0.06	
12149	Deposit	Slightly sandy silty clay levelling layer for 12147		1	0.32	C19
12150	Deposit	Mortar and rubble demolition layer		1	0.36	
12151	Deposit	Sandy silty clay dump/infill		0.7	>0.18	
12152	Masonry	SSW-NNE brick wall return/chimney breast	≥0.58	0.34	≥0.6	
12153	Deposit	Possible levelling layer for 12079		≥0.3	≥0.06	
12154	Deposit	Silty sandy clay and rubble levelling/infill		>0.17	>0.1	
12155	Masonry	Remnant brick surface	0.24	0.12	0.1	
12156	Deposit	Possible reused mortar bedding layer for 12155		>0.8		
12157	Deposit	Fill of 12158		>0.8	0.14	
12158	Cut	Robber trench/demolition cut		>0.8	0.14	

Trench B

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
13001	Deposit	Tarmac surface			0.05	
13002	Deposit	Hardcore for 13007			0.53	
13003	Deposit	Rubble infill				
13004	Masonry	ENE-WSW brick cellar wall	>0.85	0.60	>0.36	
13005	Masonry	ENE-WSW brick wall above 13004	>1.7	0.36	1.02	
13006	Masonry	Stud brick wall butting 13005	0.8	0.36	>0.78	

13007	Deposit	Reinforced concrete below 13001			0.16	
13008	Deposit	Rubble infill of 13034				LC19-C20
13009	Masonry	Brick wall structure to house fuel tank	>0.6	>0.25	>0.3	
13010	Masonry	NNW-SSE brick cellar wall	>3	0.35	1	
13011	Masonry	Flagstone courtyard		1.03	0.06	
13012	Deposit	Infill of cellar				
13013	Masonry	Stone foundation for 13010				
13014	Deposit	Primary fill of 13038	>1.6	0.45	>0.32	
13015	Masonry	Sandstone kerb for path 13011		0.17	0.16	
13016	Masonry	Brick courtyard surface. Same as 13083	>0.75	>0.85	0.05	
13017	Deposit	Mortar bedding for 13016	>1.6	>0.82	0.025	
13018	Deposit	Sand bedding layer for 13023	>1.9	0.16	0.02	
13019	Masonry	NNW-SSE brick cellar wall				
13020	Masonry	Brick foundation for 13019				
13021	Masonry	Brick rebuild of 13019				LC18-C19
13022	Deposit	Sandy mortar skim over top of 13019 and 13020			0.03	
13023	Masonry	Stone edging between 13016 and 13011	>1.9	0.12	0.035	
13024	Deposit	Modern concrete surface. Same as 13027	0.65	1.5	0.3	
13025	Deposit	Bedding/hardcore layer. Same as 13026	>0.55	2.65	0.2	
13026	Deposit	Bedding/hardcore layer. Same as 13025	1	2	0.3	
13027	Deposit	Concrete surface			0.45	
13028	Fill	Uppermost fill of 13038	>3	2.1	0.5	
13029	Masonry	NNW-SSE brick cellar wall. Part of 13034	>2.3	0.3	>1.3	
13030	Masonry	WNW-ESE brick cellar wall. Part of 13034	>2.1	0.3	>2	
13031	Masonry	WNW-ESE brick cellar wall butting 13030. Part of 13034	>0.7	>0.1	>2	
13032	Masonry	Brick vaulting butting 13030. Part of 13034	>0.9	0.15	0.10	
13033	Masonry	Brick vaulting butting 13030. Part of 13034	>2			
13034	Structure	Cellar structure comprising 13029, 13030, 13031, 13032 and 13033	>2.1	>3	>2	
13036	Deposit	Fourth fill of 13038	>1.6	1.15	0.45	
13038	Cut	Cut to inspect/repair wall	>3	2.1	>1.3	
13041	Deposit	Clay silt garden soil	>3	3.1	0.33	
13042	Deposit	Brick and mortar rubble demolition layer	>3	3	0.17	
13043	Deposit	Slightly sandy silt garden soil	>3	2.3	0.35	
13044	Deposit	Clay silt levelling layer	>1.5	>1	0.15	
13045	Deposit	Sandy mortar bedding layer	>1.5	>0.4	0.2	
13046	Deposit	Clay silt garden soil	>1.4	>0.4	0.3	
13047	Cut	Cut for edging stones 13023	>1.9	0.16	0.055	
13048	Fill	Secondary fill of 13038		0.85	0.1	
13049	Fill	Tertiary fill of 13038		1.8	0.27	
13050	Deposit	Rubble and mortar demolition layer. Occasional roof tile		2.3	0.24	
13051	Cut	Construction cut for 13020	>2	0.7	>1.1	
13052	Fill	Backfill of construction cut 13051	>2	0.7	>1.1	
13053	Structure	Well comprising 13062 and 13061				
13054	Masonry	WNW-ESE brick wall	1.2	0.24	0.24	LC18-C19
13055	Masonry	Brick footings for 13054	0.9		0.26	
13056	Masonry	Quoin stone butting 13054	0.52	0.3	0.16	

13057	Masonry	Quoin stone butting 13054	>0.65	0.31	0.2	
13058	Masonry	Possible wall support for 13054	1.10	0.32	0.18	
13059	Deposit	Concrete surface above 13002 and 13003			0.16	
13060	Cut	Possible construction cut for well 13062	>1.5	>0.9	>0.25	
13061	Masonry	Stone and brick capping with brick shoot for well 13062	0.9	0.8	≥0.6	
13062	Masonry	Square brick and stone well	>1	>0.6	>0.4	
13063	Fill	Upper dumped infill of well 13062	0.52	≥0.3	>0.6	
13064	Fill	Lower fill of well 13062	≥0.8	≥0.6	>0.2	
13065	Deposit	Mortar and rubble bedding/levelling layer for 13075	>2.3	>2	0.15	
13066	Deposit	Clayey silt garden soil/disuse layer	>2.3	>0.8	0.4	C20
13067	Deposit	Silty clay made ground/disuse layer	>2.1	>1.8	0.4	
13068	Deposit	Remnant mortar and clay bedding layer	>2.1	>0.7	0.09	
13069	Deposit	Silty sandy clay made ground	>2.1	>1.24	≥0.32	
13070	Deposit	Silty sandy clay made ground	>2.1	>0.67	>0.15	RB+
13071	Fill	Backfill of robber trench 13089		1.3	0.8	
13072	Cut	Vertical, flat based cut		0.54	0.8	
13073	Fill	Backfill of cut 1372		0.54	0.8	
13074	Deposit	Silty clay dump/levelling for 13075		≥1.4	0.24	
13075	Deposit	Mortar/cement floor layer	>2	>2	0.09	
13076	Deposit	Ceramic service pipe	>3			
13077	Deposit	Mortar bedding layer	>1.4	>0.4	0.1	LC18-C19
13078	Deposit	Backfill of service trench 13079	>3	>0.72	>0.4	
13079	Cut	Service trench cut	>3	>0.72	>0.4	
13080	Deposit	Thin band of dark clay below 13077	>1.4	>0.4	0.04	
13081	Deposit	Sandy clay made-ground	>1.4	>0.4	>0.1	Modern
13082	Cut	Cut for 13024	0.85	>0.3	1.3	
13083	Masonry	Brick courtyard surface	0.25	0.4	0.05	
13084	Deposit	Mortar bedding layer for 13083	0.25	0.42	0.03	
13085	Masonry	Stone floor surface	0.4	0.25	0.03	
13086	Masonry	Rough, slightly uneven stone floor surface	≥0.3	≥0.4		
13087	Deposit	Primary fill of 13087				
13088	Deposit	Possible upper fill of outer Bailey ditch	0.3	0.6		
13089	Cut	Robber cut associated with demolition		1.3	0.8	
13090	Deposit	Possible lower fill of outer Bailey ditch			>1	
13091	Cut	Possible construction cut for 13083		>0.53	0.08	

Trench C

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
16000	Deposit	Concrete ramp			0.06	
16001	Deposit	Tarmac drive			0.15	
16002	Deposit	Rubble hardcore for 16001			0.2	
16003	Deposit	Clay silt garden soil		>1.08	0.32	
16004	Deposit	Probable clay silt garden soil		>3	0.22	C19+
16005	Deposit	Clay silt garden soil		>3.2	0.25	
16006	Deposit	Organic rich slightly clay silt garden soil Occasional pottery		>3.6	0.58	C19+
16007	Cut	Possible robber trench		0.86	>0.56	

16008	Deposit	Mortar and rubble backfill of 16007		0.86	>0.56	
16009	Deposit	Mortar floor surface		>1.2	0.12	
16010	Deposit	Mortar floor surface		>1.22	0.06	
16011	Deposit	Clay silt disuse layer		>1.22	0.06	
16012	Deposit	Crushed sandstone bedding layer		>1.22	0.08	
16013	Deposit	Sand and mortar floor/bedding layer		>1.08	0.08	
16014	Deposit	Soil and ash usage layer above 16009		>2.75	0.08	
16015	Deposit	Slightly clay silt garden soil		>3.2	>0.52	
16016	Deposit	Fill of 16026 Occasional pottery		>1.93	>0.17	LC18-C19
16017	Deposit	Silty clay garden soil/dump layer			0.17	
16018	Deposit	Soil, sand and rubble demolition layer		>2.24	1	Pmed +
16019	Cut	Pit/machine scoop		>2.24	1	
16020	Deposit	Water pipe and backfill of 16021		>1.32	0.56	
16021	Cut	Pipe trench		>1.32	0.56	
16022	Deposit	Backfill of 16024		0.06	≥0.68	
16023	Masonry	Brick wall terminus		0.49	≥0.78	
16024	Cut	Construction cut for 16023		0.6	≥0.68	
16025	Deposit	Mortar floor/demolition layer		>1.6	0.12	
16026	Cut	Possible cut for a removed wall		>1.93	>0.17	
16027	Deposit	Clay silt garden soil				

Trench E

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
14000	Deposit	Concrete surface			0.3	
14001	Deposit	Sand and chipping bedding for 14000			0.13	
14002	Deposit	Silty clay make up for 14000			0.7	LC17-C18
14003	Deposit	Rubble backfill/demolition layer	>3.5	>1.5	0.72	
14004	Deposit	Stone and mortar rubble cellar backfill	>2.4	>0.9	0.52	Late med +
14005	Deposit	Mortar skim with tile imprints	>0.88	>0.4	25mm	
14006	Deposit	Sand bedding layer for 14005	>2	>0.84	0.04	
14007	Cut	Construction cut for 14008	>1	>0.6	>0.34	
14008	Masonry	Brick structure	>0.96	0.23	0.46	LC18-C19
14009	Deposit	Silty clayey sand infill of 14008	>0.82	>0.24	>0.34	
14010	Masonry	NNE-SSW possible brick cellar wall	≥1.94	≥0.2	>0.55	LC18-C19
14011	Deposit	Sandy clay and mortar/cement backfill of 14007	>1	0.08	>0.34	
14012	Deposit	Dirty reworked alluvial clay containing charcoal flecks and mortar frags	>1.2	>0.82	>0.23	
14013	Deposit	Alluvial clay			>2.6	

Trench F

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
15000	Deposit	Concrete surface			0.19	
15001	Deposit	Sandy gravel bedding for 15000			0.1	
15002	Deposit	Clayey sand and rubble hardcore for 15000			≥0.6	
15003	Masonry	Upright slate slabs for damp proofing			0.71	
15004	Deposit	Brick rubble backfill of 15027. Same as 130			≥1.8	

15005	Masonry	Extant exterior partition wall	>0.6	0.25	0.5	
15006	Deposit	Concrete base/foundation for wall 15005		0.5	0.23	
15007	Masonry	Brick cellar structure to house fuel tanks	1.3	0.12	1.4	C20
15008	Deposit	Concrete base for 15007	3.6	2.2	0.1	
15009	Deposit	Coarse gravel sand backfill of 15007		2.2	1.4	
15010	Masonry	Brick vaulting above cellar wall 15011. Part of 15027	2.4	0.37	0.26	
15011	Masonry	Brick cellar wall. Part of 15027	2.5		≥1	
15012	Masonry	NNE-SSW medieval stone wall			0.5	
15013	Masonry	E-W ground floor brick wall	>2.7	0.35	0.54	LC18-C19
15014	Masonry	E-W cellar wall below 15013	>0.9	>0.09	≥1.8	
15015	Deposit	Fill of 15026. Same as 13028		1.2		
15016	Deposit	Fill of 15026. Same as 13049		0.5		
15017	Cut	Construction cut for wall 15005 and water pipe	>1	≥0.95	0.3	
15018	Cut	Construction cut for fuel tanks				
15019	Deposit	Red sand and rubble backfill of 15017		0.56	0.22	
15020						
15021						
15022	Masonry	Medieval stone step/support foundation for 15012	2.38	>0.12	1.13	
15023	Masonry	Medieval stone medieval arch foundation for 15012	1.8		1	
15024	Masonry	Brick return cellar wall. Part of 15027	>1.4	0.23	0.8	
15025	Masonry	Brick return cellar wall below 15024. Part of 15027.	>1.4	0.35	1.3	
15026	Masonry	Cut to inspect/repair wall. Same as 13038		0.5		
15027	Structure	Cellar				
15028	Deposit	Concrete floor/foundation associated with 15007	>2.05	>0.6		
15029	Masonry	Brick floor surface for cellar 15027	>1.7	>0.5		
15030	Cut	Construction cut for cellar wall 15014			≥1.3	
15031	Deposit	Cemented/concreted hardcore above 15004			0.3	
15032	Deposit	Concrete surface. Same as 12058			0.14	
15033	Deposit	Red sand bedding for 15032. Same as 12059			0.14	
15034	Deposit	Hardcore/levelling layer for 15032. Same as 12060			0.64	
15035	Deposit	Sandy mortar and brick fragments, demolition layer		>0.65		
15036	Deposit	Sandy mortar and stone rubble demolition layer	>1.8	>0.6	0.48	
15037	Deposit	Sandy silty clay made ground/dump deposit	>1.7	>0.6	>1.4	
15038	Masonry	Brick wall above 15039				
15039	Masonry	Possible NNE-SSW stone wall	>0.65	0.15		
15040	Masonry	Possible step or support for vaulting 15010	0.55	0.25		LC18-MC19
15041	Masonry	Possible step or support for vaulting 15010	0.9	0.75		
15042	Masonry	L-shaped brick wall joining walls 13010 and 15013	0.75	0.25		
15043	Deposit	Rubble and cement infill of possible cellar associated with 15041		1.95		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot date
u/s tr 13	Animal Bone	Cow, cow-sized, sheep-sized, chicken-sized	8	80	MOD
	Stone	Marble fragment	1	304	
u/s tr 14	Stone	Cotswold Stone roof tile, stone floor tiles	3	3383	
12002	CBM	220 x 100 x 80 brick	1		
12004	CBM	240 x 115 x 80 brick	3		
12036	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slipware	1	7	C18
12038	Modern pottery	China	1	15	C19+
12043	Clay Pipe	Bowl with stem	1	12	C18
12065	Medieval pottery	Malvernian cooking pot fabric (TF40)	1	3	Pmed
	Glass	Bottle Glass	1	18	
	Animal Bone	Cow-sized, sheep-sized	3	24	
	CBM	Glazed floor tile	1	237	
	Stone	Worked Limestone	1	50	
12073	CBM	Brick fragment	1	33	
12078	Clay Pipe	Decorated bowl with stem and stem	2	18	C19
12086	CBM	240 x 120 x 60 brick	1		LC18-C19
12095	Post-medieval pottery	Frechen stoneware (TF68C), stoneware	2	17	PMED
12096	Roman pottery	Roman imitation BB (TF11)	1	7	LC17-C18
	Medieval pottery	Redcliff jug (TF92), quartz tempered cooking pot fabric (TF42)	2	12	
	Post-medieval pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware (TF62), glazed red earthenware	2	20	
12105	CBM	230 x 110 x 70 brick	1		LC18-C19
12114	Roman pottery	Late imitation Black Burnished Ware (TF11), Oxfordshire Colour Coated (TF12)	2	25	RB+
12123	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow slip ware	1	2	Pmed
12125	CBM	Brick	1		
12130	CBM	Brick	1		C17
12149	Glass	Bottle glass	1	15	C19
		Bone button	1	1	
	Animal Bone	Cow sized	4	20	
12152	CBM	Brick	1		C17
13008	CBM	210 x 100 x 70 frogged brick	1		LC19-C20
		230 x 110 x 80 glazed, shaped brick	1		
		230 x 120 x 80 brick			
13021	CBM	230 x 120 x 75 brick	1		LC18-C19
13050	CBM	Roof tile	1	313	
13054	CBM	240 x 110 x 70 brick	1		LC18-C19
13062	CBM	170 x 110 x 70 broken brick			LC18-C19
13066	Modern pottery	China, stoneware, porcelain	6	172	C20
13070	Animal bone	Cow-sized, sheep-sized	2	24	RB+
	Roman pottery	Severn Valley Ware (TF11B)	1	3	
13077	CBM	Brick fragment	1	100	LC18-C19
13081	Coal		6	3	modern
	CBM	Tile, glazed tile	4	104	
	Animal Bone	Cow	1	25	
	Clay Pipe	Stem	1	3	
	Shell	Oyster	2	4	
14002	Post-medieval pottery	Tin-glazed earthenware (TF62)	1	10	LC17-C18
	CBM	Glazed red earthenware	1	70	
14004	Stone	Cotswold stone roof tile; architectural fragments	5	-	Late med+
	CBM	Decorated floor tile, glazed floor tile	3	1405	
14005	Mortar		9	107	-
14008	CBM	230 x 120 x 70 brick	1		C17
14010	CBM	230 x 110 x 65 brick	1		LC18-C19

Context	Material	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot date
14012	CuA Object	Fragments	2	1	
15007	CBM	230 x 130 x 80 brick	1		C20
15013	CBM	240 x 110 x 80 brick	1		LC18-C19
15040	CBM	230 x 120 x 75 brick	1		LC18-MC19
15042	CBM	235 x 110 x 80 brick	1		LC18-C19
16004	Modern pottery	China	1	6	C19+
16006	Modern Pottery	Refined whiteware, stoneware, yellow ware	10	103	C19+
	Clay Pipe	Stems	2	3	
	CBM	Brick fragment	1	1	
16015	Shell	Oyster	15	505	-
	Animal Bone	Sheep-sized	1	15	
16016	Pottery	Glazed red earthenware	1	174	C18–C19
	Wall plaster		2	691	
16018	Clay Pipe	Stem	1	1	Pmed+

*brick dimensions in mm

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

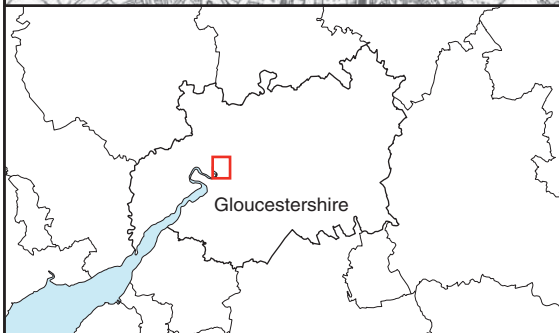
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using a Leica GPS Rover 1200.

	Trench A	Trench B	Trench C	Trench E	Trench F
Current ground level	0.00m (18.02m)	0.00m (18.39m)	0.00m (18.38m)	0.00m (17.84m)	0.00m (17.88m)
Top of early post-medieval deposits	1.63m (16.39m)	-	-	-	-
Top of medieval deposits	1.61m (16.41m)	2.58m (15.81m)	-	1.96m (15.88m)	1.73m (16.15m)
Limit of excavation	2.47m (15.55m)	2.78m (15.61m)	2.19m (16.19m)	2.0m (15.84m)	2.95m (14.93m)
Limit of augering	4.57m (13.45m)	3.88m (14.51m)	-	4.83m (13.01m)	-

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 'Clutch Clinic' 6 Commercial Road, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology between September and November 2009 at the former 'Clutch Clinic' 6 Commercial Road, Gloucester. A total of six trenches was excavated. A watching brief was also undertaken during the removal of fuel tanks.</p> <p>Deposits were observed in three trenches which probably were the fills of the outer bailey ditch of the 11th-century Norman castle which previously stood to the north-west of the site. Overlying these deposits were <i>in situ</i> medieval walls, foundations, floor surfaces and deposits forming part of the east range of the medieval Dominican priory. The evaluation also identified post-medieval walls and floor surfaces, including evidence for the post-Dissolution use of the site as a cloth manufactory in the 16th century. Structures of the 19th-century Talbot Bottling Company and properties fronting onto Commercial Street were identified.</p>	
Project dates	30 September to 11 November 2009	
Project type	Evaluation and watching brief	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	CA 2004 Clutch Clinic, Blackfriars, Gloucester: Programme of Archaeological Works CA report No. 04184	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	6 Commercial Road, Gloucester	
Study area	0.1ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 8297 1841	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Gloucester City Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Stuart Joyce	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, flint, charcoal, fired clay, fuel ash, slag, clinker, charcoal, glass, stone and metalwork
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA 2004 <i>The Former 'Clutch Clinic' 6 Commercial Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</i> . CA report No. 09191		



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

The former 'Clutch Clinic'
6 Commercial Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY

RK

SCALE

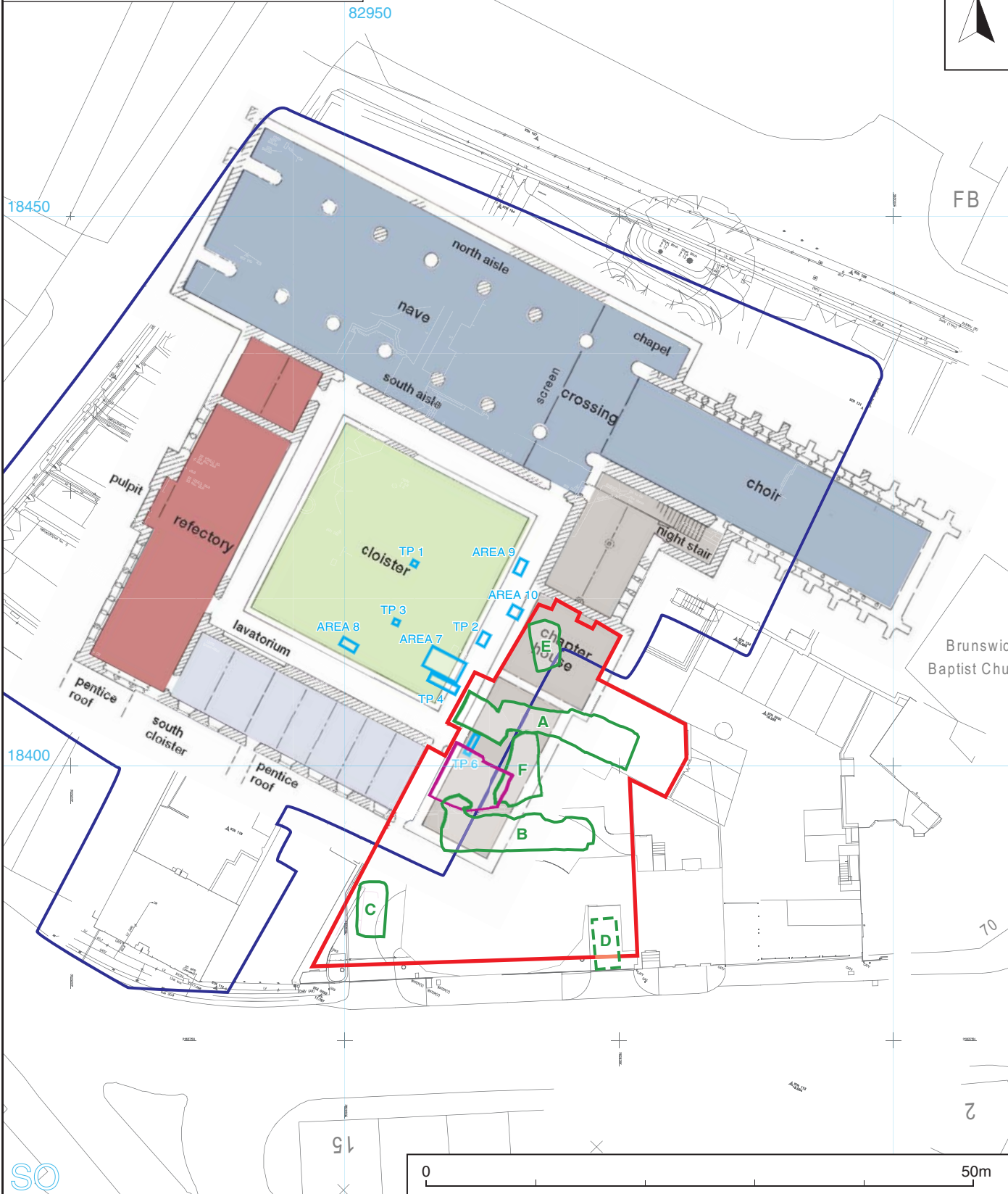
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PROJECT NO.

2954

FIGURE NO.

1



- site
- evaluation trench
- evaluation trench (unexcavated)
- area of watching brief (during removal of fuel tanks)
- previous interventions
- Scheduled Area

13th-century Buildings:

- church
- cloister
- south range
- west range
- east range



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

The former 'Clutch Clinic'
6 Commercial Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench location plan showing
current and previous interventions**

DRAWN BY

RK

SCALE

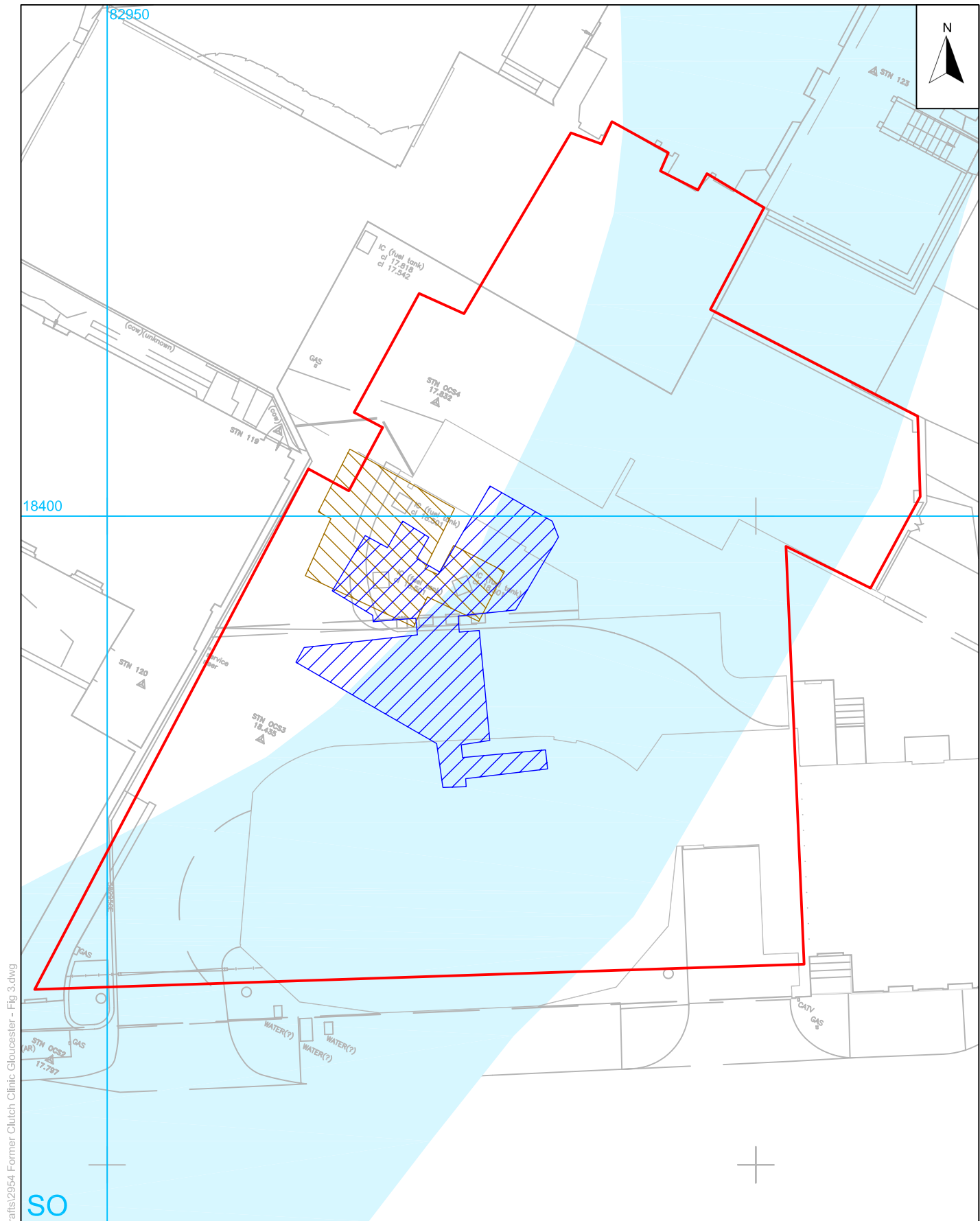
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PROJECT NO.

2954

FIGURE NO.

2



- site
- 18th-Century cellars
- petrol tanks
- projected route of moat

0 10m



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

The former 'Clutch Clinic'
6 Commercial Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

Location of intrusions

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SCALE

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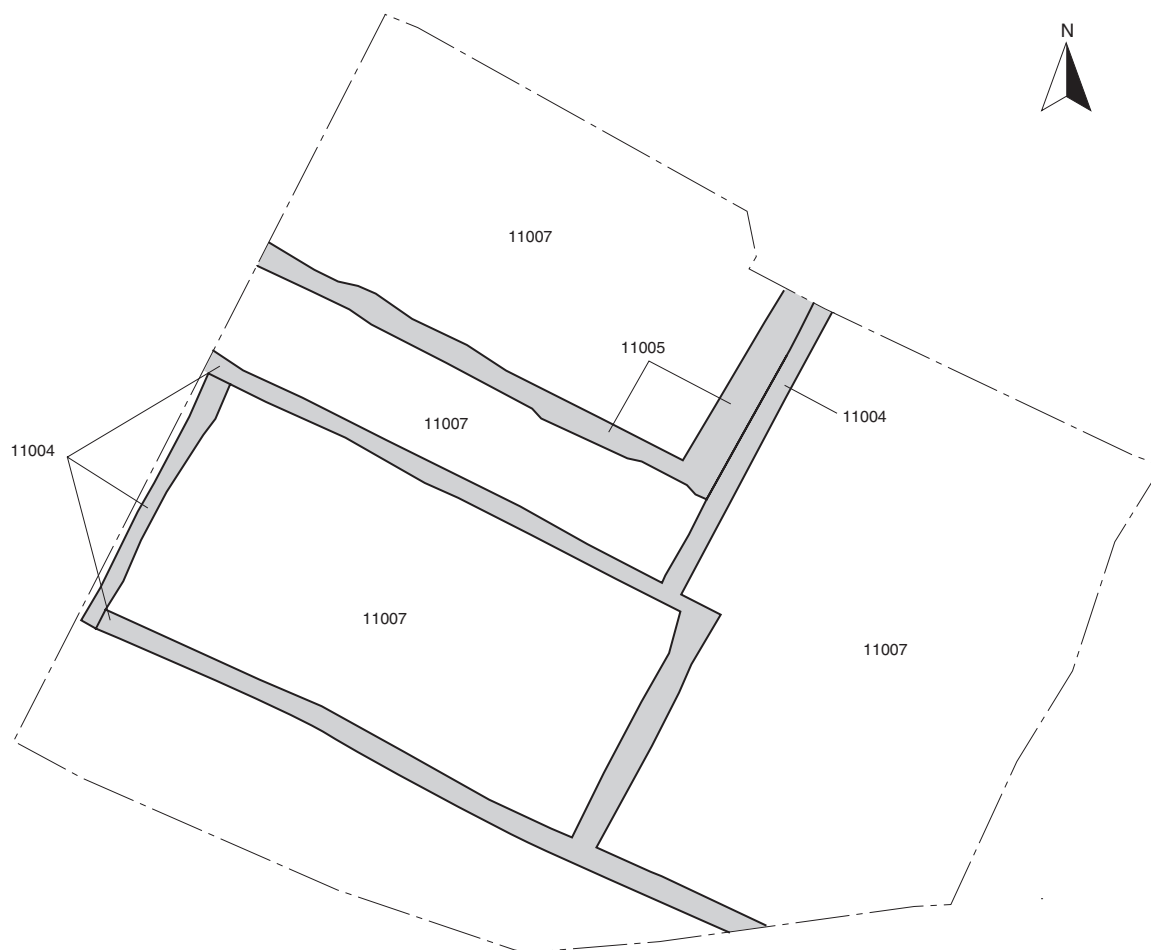
PROJECT NO.

2954

FIGURE NO.

3

Plan



— modern



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

The former 'Clutch Clinic'
6 Commercial Road, Gloucester

FIGURE TITLE

Area of observed watching brief ground-
works (during removal of fuel tanks)

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SCALE

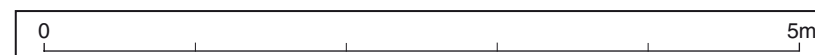
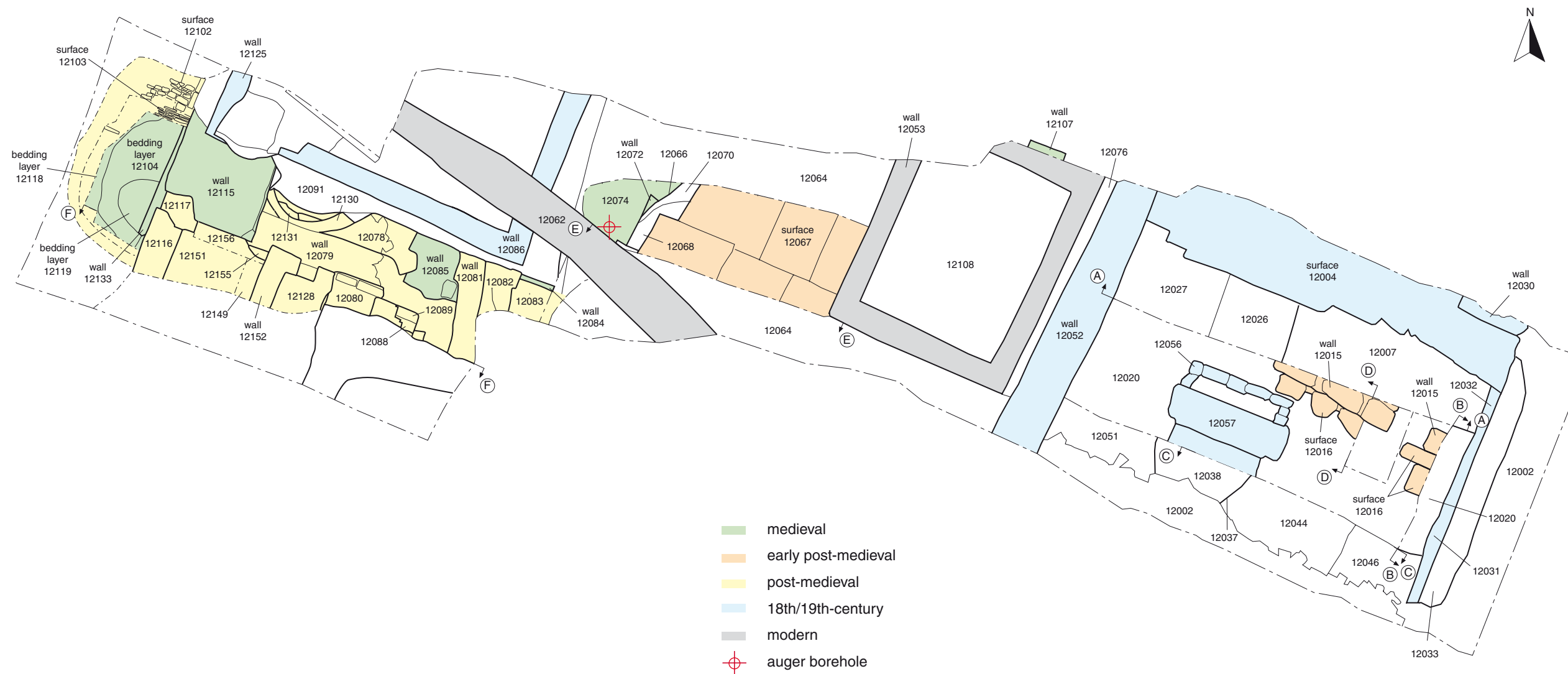
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PROJECT NO.

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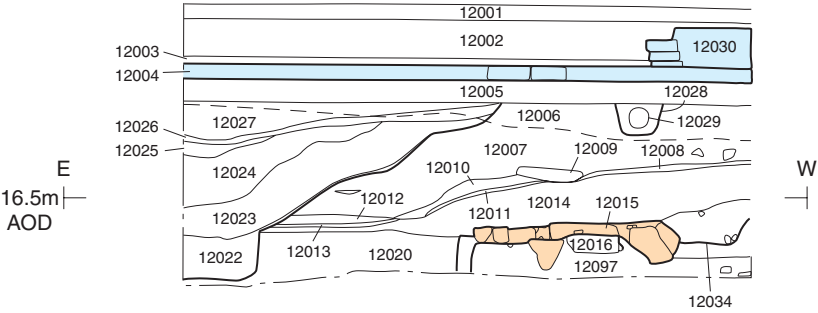
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4

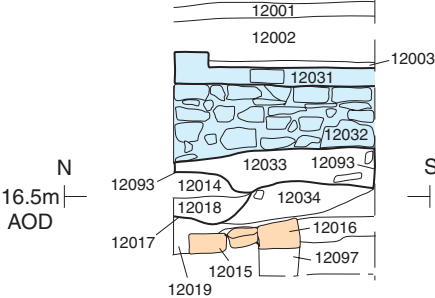


 COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY			
PROJECT TITLE The former 'Clutch Clinic' 6 Commercial Road, Gloucester			
FIGURE TITLE Trench A; plan			
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RK	1:50@A3	2954	5

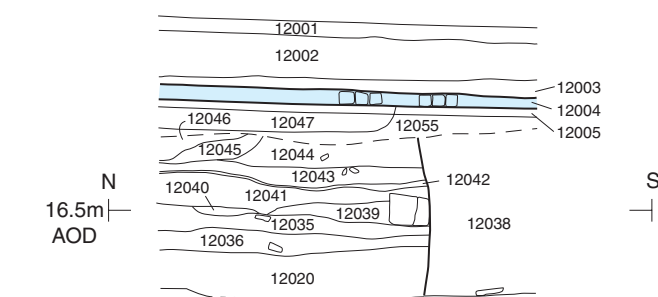
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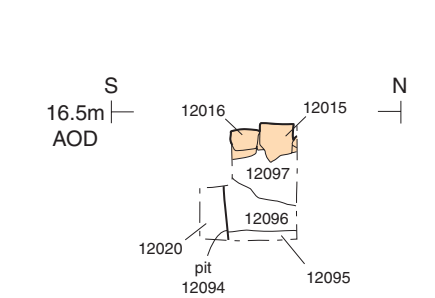
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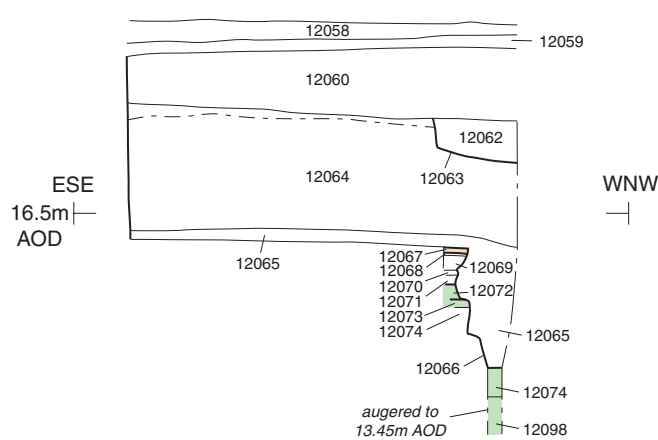
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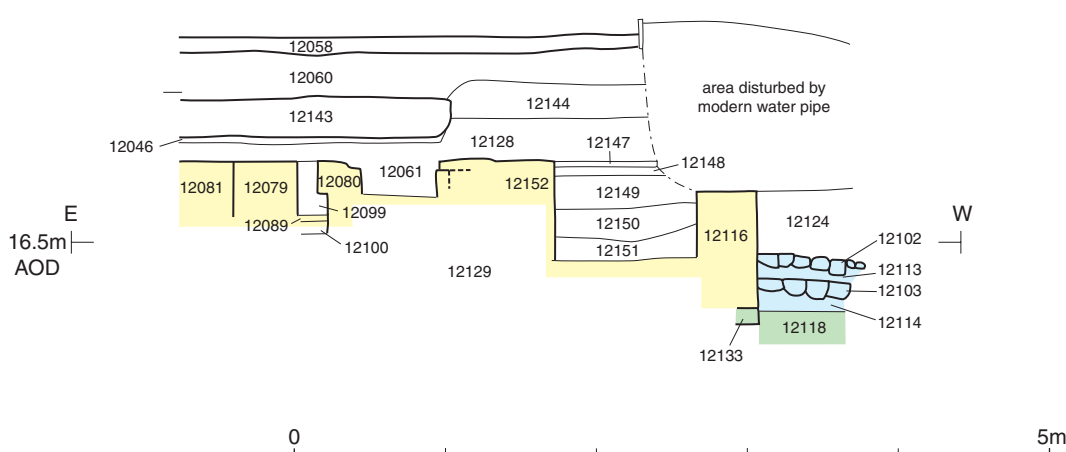
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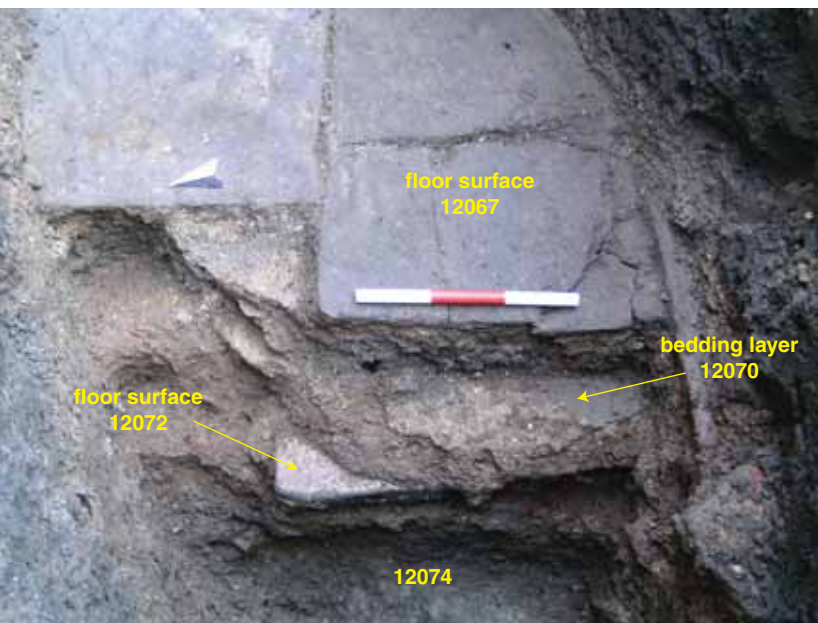
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Section FF



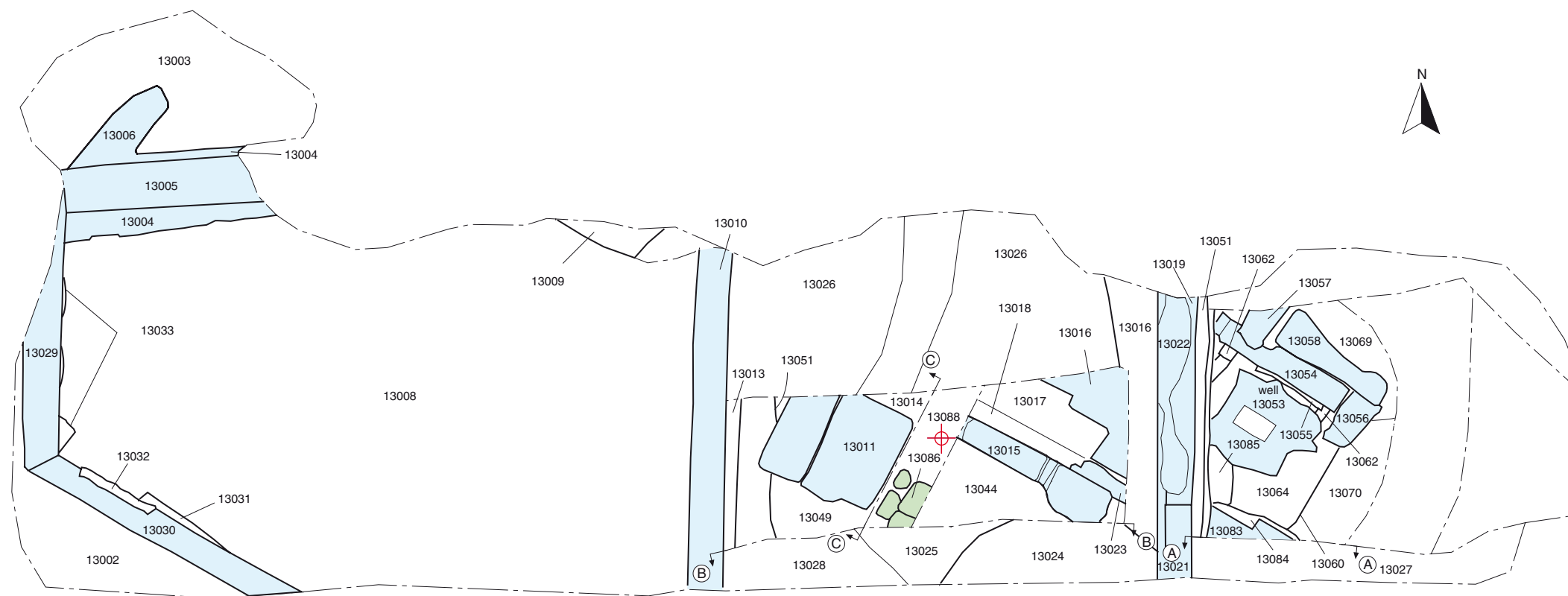
View, looking east of Trench A



- medieval
- early post-medieval
- post-medieval
- 18th/19th-century

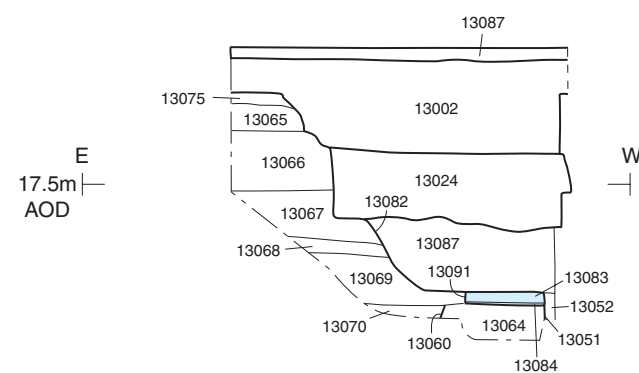
View, looking north-west of Trench A



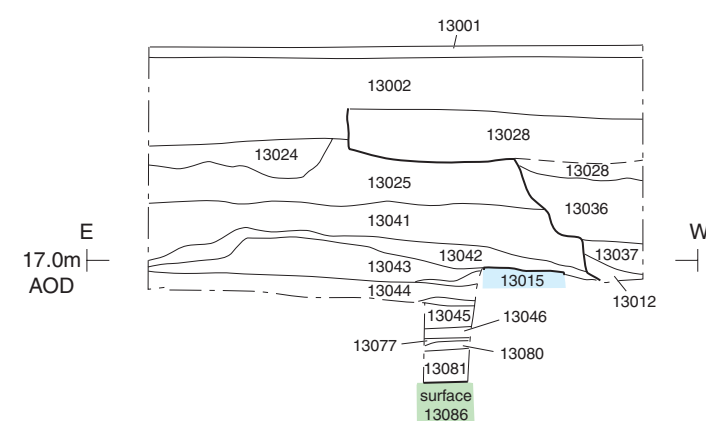


- medieval courtyard surface
- 18th/19th-century
- auger borehole

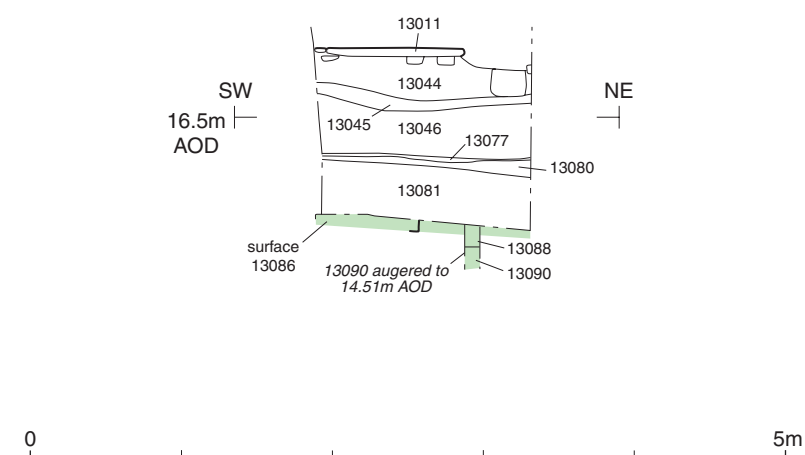
Section AA



Section BB



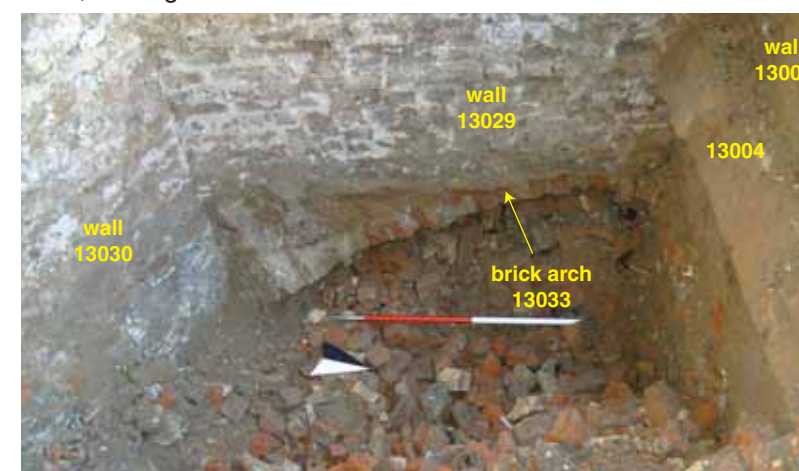
Section CC



View, looking north-west of Trench B



View, looking west of Trench B

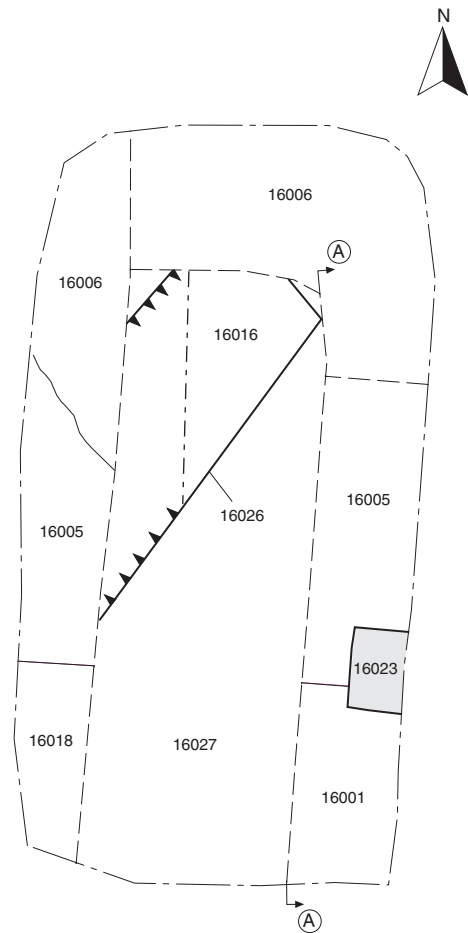


View, looking north of Trench B

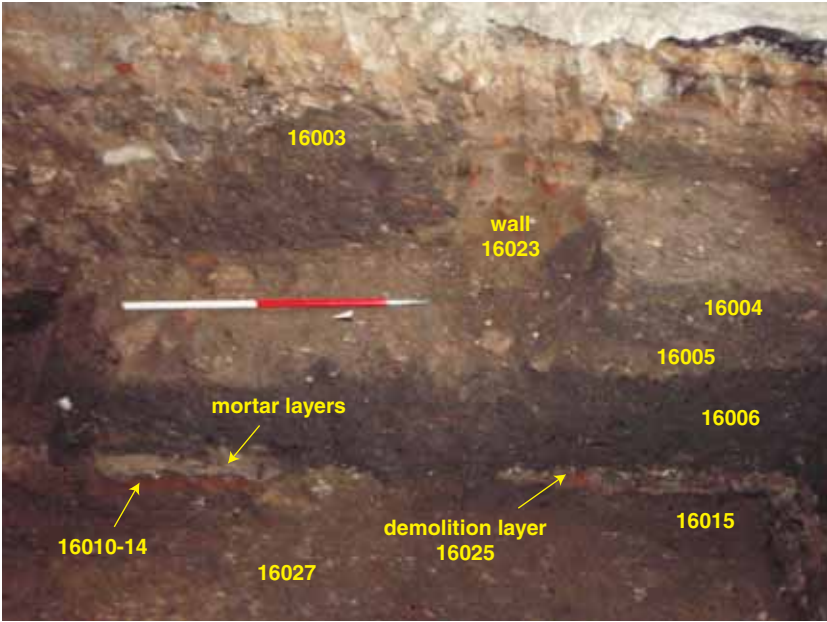


- medieval
- 18th/19th-century

Plan

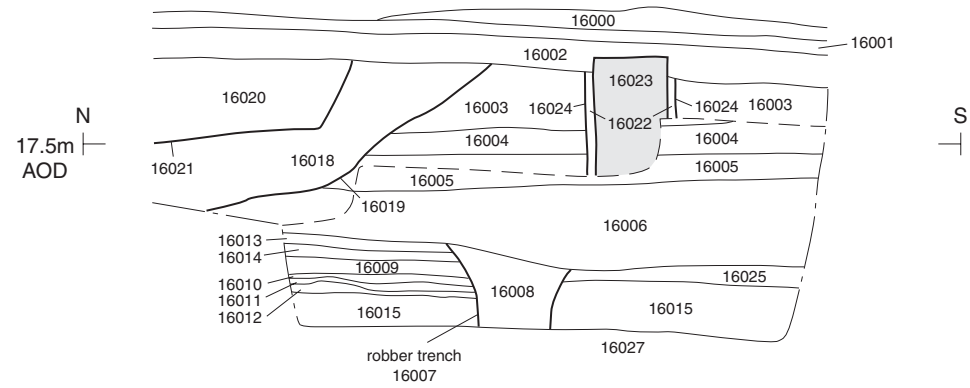


West facing section of Trench C

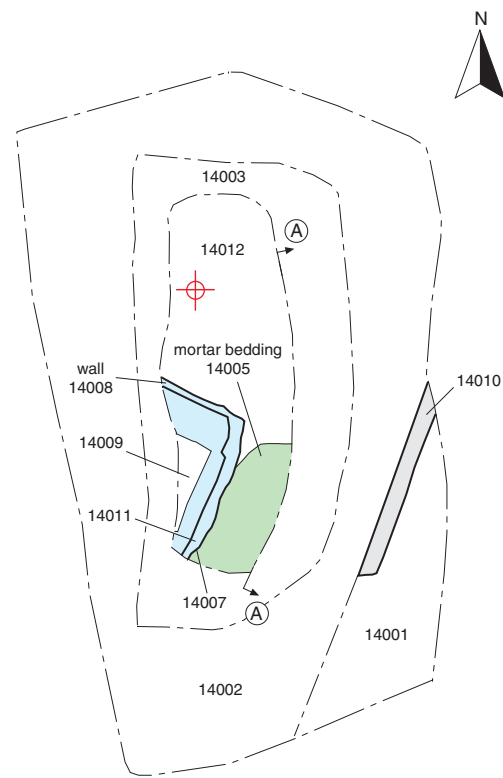


modern

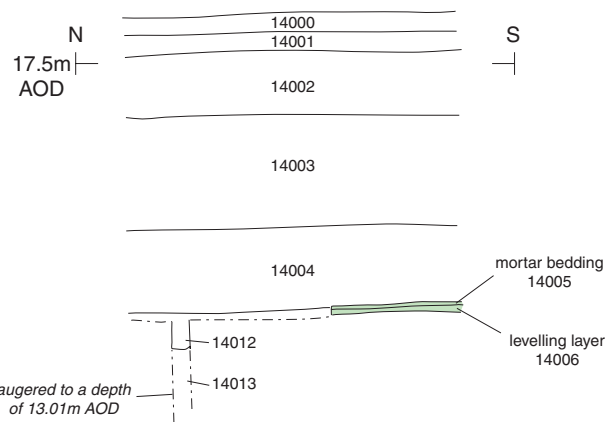
Section AA



Plan



Indicative Section AA

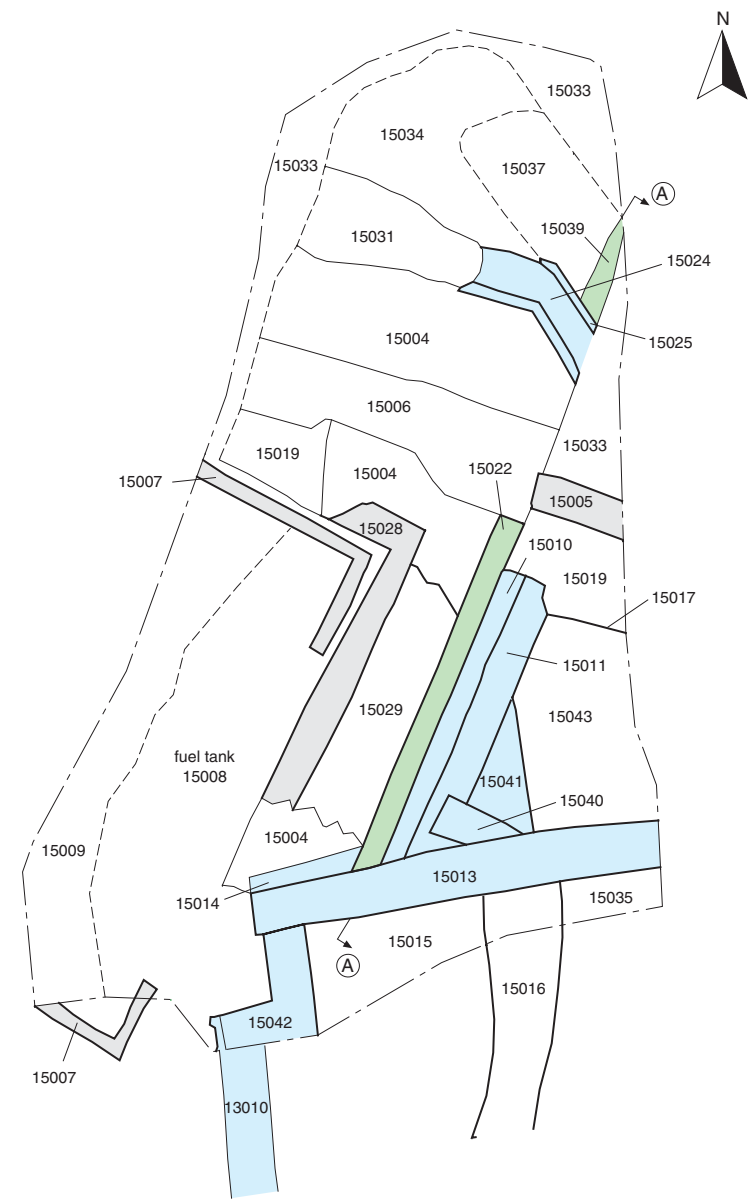


View, looking south of mortar bedding 14005



- medieval
- 18th/19th-century
- modern
- auger borehole

Plan



View, looking east of medieval arch 15023



- medieval wall
- 18th/19th-century walls
- 20th-Century wall

Section AA

