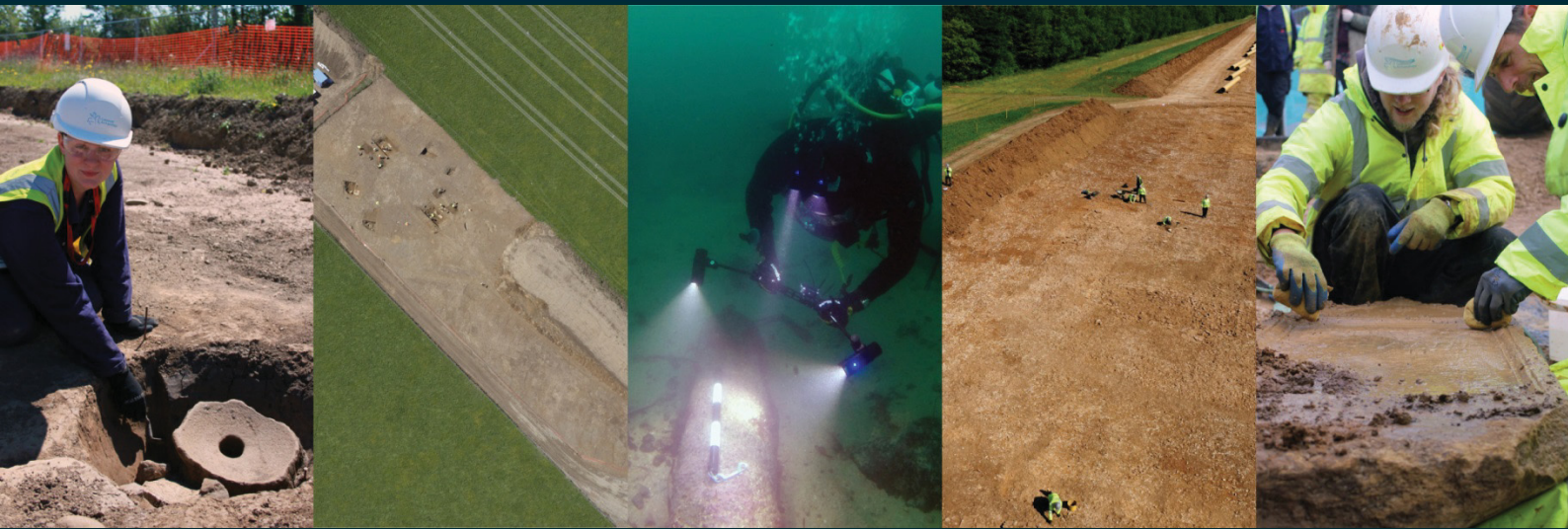


**The Fleece Hotel
Westgate Street
Gloucester
Gloucestershire**



for
Gloucester City Council

CA Project: 6069
CA Report: 16683

December 2016



The Fleece Hotel
Westgate Street
Gloucester
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 6069
CA Report: 16683



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SUMMARY

Project Name: The Fleece Hotel
Location: Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire
NGR: Centred on NGR: SO 83075 18585
Type: Evaluation
Date: 21-28 November 2016
Location of Archive: The Museum of Gloucester
Accession Number: GLRCM 2016.42
Site Code: FHG 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during November 2016 to the rear of The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Two trenches were excavated.

The evaluation trenching revealed medieval surfaces/occupation deposits, late-medieval (or early post-medieval) wall-footings and floors associated with properties adjacent to Cross Keys Lane and Bull Lane, as well as post-medieval/modern pits, garden soils and structural remains. The results provide valuable additional information on the medieval and later development of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During November 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Gloucester City Council (GCC) to the rear of The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SO 83075 18585; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to inform ongoing scoping works for the future redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for trial trenching (2016) prepared by Andrew Armstrong, Gloucester City Archaeologist, 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* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, GCC, including regular site visits.

The site

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.14ha in extent and is located in the south-west quadrant of Gloucester's historic core. The site comprises a complex of buildings of 12th to 20th-century AD date fronting Westgate Street, Bull Lane, and Cross Keys Lane. A number of internal courtyard spaces occupy the central and southern parts of the site. The site is relatively flat but drops slightly from north-east to south-west from approximately 19.50m AOD at the entrance from Westgate Street to approximately 19.15m AOD adjacent to Bull Lane.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Lias and Charmouth Mudstone of the Jurassic and Triassic periods with superficial deposits of Cheltenham Sand and Gravel (BGS 2016). The natural geological substrate was not encountered during the current works.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The proposed development area lies in an area of high archaeological potential as highlighted by a preceding archaeological impact assessment and deposit model (AIA/DM) compiled by Compass Archaeology (CoA 2016). Reference to that

document should be made for a full archaeological background, however the results of this study are summarised below.

Prehistoric

- 2.2 There is little evidence of prehistoric activity within Gloucester city centre. Prehistoric remains consisting of scattered flints and pottery, Neolithic pottery within an isolated pit and residual Bronze Age pottery found in later deposits have, however, previously been identified approximately 80m to the west of the site at 13-17 Berkeley Street (ibid.).

Roman

- 2.3 Roman occupation at Gloucester (*Glevum*) began with a fort built at Kingsholm in the late 40's AD. The fortress was abandoned during the 60's AD and a new legionary fortress established close to the present city centre (ibid.).
- 2.4 The current site is located immediately to the south-west of Westgate Street. During the Roman period the *Via Principalis* ran slightly south of the line of Westgate Street, placing the proposed development area at the heart of the legionary fortress. Furthermore, barracks previously identified immediately west of the site at Berkeley Street may extend into the south-western corner of the proposed development area (ibid.).
- 2.5 The fortress subsequently became a *colonia* (a settlement for retired soldiers), most probably during the late 1st century AD. The current site would have been located within the footprint of the forum-basilica, the administrative and economic centre of the *colonia*. Evidence for the use of this area during this period has previously been identified at three sites lying directly to the east of the proposed development area. Part of the forum-basilica complex was excavated in 1975 at 1 Westgate Street. This investigation showed that the north range of the complex had been cleared in the 3rd-century AD and part of the *Via Principalis* obliterated by a subsequent metalled yard surface. In 1959, excavations at 3-5 Westgate Street revealed the remains of a hypocaust flue interpreted as part of a *caldarium* associated with a private dwelling immediately west of the forum. A watching brief at 16-18 Westgate Street in 1934 identified a 'massive stone structure' 4.75m to 4.87m below ground level (ibid.).

- 2.6 In addition, archaeological monitoring during sewer replacement works along Westgate Street revealed a large colonnade-fronted building facing onto the north side of the *Via Principalis*. This has been interpreted as a possible temple or part of the civic bath house (ibid.).

Anglo-Saxon

- 2.7 Deposits of post-Roman 'dark earth' have been observed at 1 Westgate Street and at the Cross (the junction of the four gated streets). In c. 900 AD Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred and ruler of the Saxons upon her husband's death, reoccupied Gloucester as a burgh, a defensive settlement with a mint. During the course of the 10th and 11th centuries AD the existing street pattern including Cross Keys Lane, Longsmith Street, Mercer's Alley, Bull Lane and Westgate Street was formalised (ibid.).

Medieval

- 2.8 Soon after the Norman Conquest a motte-and-bailey castle was established within the south-west corner of the Roman defences and in AD 1239 a Dominican Friary, (more commonly referred to as 'Blackfriars'), was established. The precinct of Blackfriars possibly extended as far as the rear of the properties fronting Longsmith Street, approximately 30m to the south-west of the current site.
- 2.9 Westgate Street, which lay between the Benedictine Abbey of St Peter's (now the Cathedral) and the Blackfriars precinct, became the most important commercial street in Gloucester with the mint, Guildhall and a market along its length. This included the 'King's Board', a cheese market, which was recorded during a watching brief on sewer works in 1991. The location of the medieval churches of St Mary de Grace and Holy Trinity were also established, opposite the current development area, during the course of this watching brief (ibid.).
- 2.10 The current site would have been occupied by numerous properties during the medieval period, some of which incorporated stone cellars and footings. No.19 Westgate Street, also known as the 'Great Inn', forms part of the proposed development area and contains a segmental barrel-vaulted stone undercroft dating from the 12th-century AD. The associated building was listed in the Abbey rental of 1455 as a merchant's house that extended west to Bull Lane. By c.1500 it was established by the Abbey as an inn. It is first recorded as 'The Golden Fleece' in

1673. Further undercrofts are recorded at 1, 47, 49 and 76 Westgate Street suggesting that many of the properties along Westgate Street were primarily merchant storehouses/properties (ibid.).

- 2.11 These medieval properties would have developed within burgrave plots with extensive rear gardens/backyards, presumably containing smaller outbuildings, workshops, and wells. The property boundaries and access points to the current site appear to retain much of their medieval characteristics, despite later additions and remodelling (ibid.).

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.12 Resistance against besieging Royalist forces in 1642 during the Civil War led to the destruction of the northern and southern suburbs of Gloucester City. However, many properties along Westgate Street survived, including 6 to 8 and 14, east of the current site, and 26, 30, and 33 to the west (ibid.).
- 2.13 Westgate Street continued to serve as the main market place and commercial centre until 1786 when a new market was established off Southgate Street to the east of the site (ibid.). Former cottages on the corner of Bull Lane and Cross Keys Lane were depicted until the compilation of late 19th/early 20th-century cartographic sources were presumably demolished prior to the construction of the Cross Keys Lane garage that is depicted on the 1936-38 Ordnance Survey edition.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site in accordance with *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). In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.

3.2 The key requirements of the evaluation were to:

- determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains present within the site.
- where applicable, determine the relationship of any above ground structures to the surviving archaeological deposits below ground. Where such a relationship was demonstrable, the evaluation would encompass the character, condition, significance and quality of the above ground remains on the same basis as those below.
- seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions (such as basements, fuel tanks, services, etc) and assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of two trenches within the site (Fig. 2). The trenches were set out manually and then surveyed using Leica GPS equipment in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. Both trenches were approximately 10m long and 4m wide.
- 4.2 The 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. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 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 none 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 the Museum of Gloucester under accession number GLRCM 2016.42, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

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

Trench 1 (Figs 2, 3, 4 and 6)

- 5.2 Trench 1 was mechanically excavated to a maximum of 0.85m below present ground level (bpgl), at which depth medieval deposits/structures were identified. Deposit 141 was encountered close to the north-western limit of the trench. It comprised fired-clay and heat-affected limestone fragments that appeared to represent a former floor/surface or an accumulation of debris. It yielded eight sherds of mid 12th to late 15th-century AD pottery, three pieces of iron slag as well as three residual sherds of Roman pottery. It was, in part, overlain by clay make-up layer 140, containing five pieces of fired clay, above which remnant stone surface 139 was recorded. Although no associated walls were encountered, deposits 139, 140 and 141 may represent internal/external deposits/surfaces associated with early medieval properties adjacent to Cross Keys Lane and/or Bull Lane.
- 5.3 Deposit 156, identified close to the north-eastern limit of the trench, appeared to be broadly contemporary with deposit 141 and also contained a sherd of mid 12th to late 15th-century AD pottery, as well as a copper alloy pin. It remains undetermined whether it represents a medieval soil horizon or a pit fill. Sub-circular pits 151 and 153 cut medieval layer 156. Both were artefactually undated, but fill 150 within pit 151 was subsequently cut by pit 149 which produced five sherds of 12th to 14th-century AD pottery from its fill 148. Unless the latter finds are residual, all three pits thus appear to be of medieval date.

- 5.4 Deposit 161, containing five sherds of mid 13th to mid 14th-century AD pottery, was revealed at the limit of excavation within sondage 1 (Fig. 3; section BB). It was cut by a possible pit, 159, only partially revealed, whose fill, 160, yielded one 16th to 18th-century AD pottery sherd alongside a residual medieval sherd.
- 5.5 Medieval deposit 141 was cut by north-east/south-west-aligned construction trench 134 for limestone wall footing 133. No artefacts were recovered from within the construction trench. Wall 133 was abutted to the west by north-west/south-east-aligned clay-bonded limestone wall footing 130 that cut through, or was abutted by, undated soil horizon 131 on its northern side.
- 5.6 To the east, wall 133 was abutted by north-west/south-east-aligned wall footing/wall 136. Foundation trench 137 for wall 136 cut medieval deposits 139, 140 and 141 as well as pits 151 and 149. No construction cut was discernible cut through layer 161 within sondage 1 and it remains uncertain, but conceivable, that the internal face of wall footing 136 was constructed directly against the side of the footing trench. Nine medieval pottery sherds, a medieval ridge tile fragment, a piece of slag, and two residual Roman pottery sherds were recovered from deposit 135 infilling foundation trench 137.
- 5.7 Wall 136 was abutted by north-east/south-west-aligned wall footing 125, against which were successive make-up layers 158, which produced two sherds of 14th to 16th-century AD pottery and four pieces of late medieval/post-medieval CBM, and deposit 157 which contained one sherd of 16th to 17th-century AD pottery. These deposits were sealed by undated compact ashy-mortar floor 126. A north-east/south-west-aligned clay-bonded wall or partition footing, 124, also appeared to abut wall 136. Immediately north-west of wall 124 a probable make-up layer, 127, was overlain by smooth, firm, crushed-limestone and sand floor 128, containing one late medieval/post-medieval pottery sherd and three fragments of CBM of the same date.
- 5.8 A north-east/south-west-aligned length of mortar-bonded limestone fragments, 138, overlay medieval pit 149 and may identify part of a former footing for a structure originally abutting late medieval/early post-medieval wall 136 on its north-eastern side.

- 5.9 Pit 143 cut the foundation trench for wall 133 and yielded four pieces of fired clay from fill 142. It was subsequently cut by artefactually undated pit 145, which was in turn cut by pit 147. The latter contained fill 146 from which a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), four pieces of iron slag and a residual sherd of medieval pottery were recovered. Pit 155 which cut footing trench 137 for wall 136 produced one sherd of mid 16th to 18th-century AD pottery, an iron object, a medieval ridge tile fragment and 18 residual medieval pottery sherds from its fill 154.
- 5.10 Soil horizons 115, 121 and 120 appear to identify subsequent garden soil accumulations north-east of wall 136, with soil 121 cut by modern pit 116. Successive demolition-related debris deposits (102, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 127, 128 and 129) overlay make-up and floor levels associated with walls 124, 125, 133 and 136, often with different compositions of debris discernible between walls. Deposit 108 yielded a post-medieval copper-alloy token, layer 109 produced a fragment of probable late 16th/early 17th-century polychrome Delft tile (see section 6.6 below) and layer 128 contained four sherds of late medieval/post-medieval pottery and a mortar fragment. A brick-built drain chamber 107 and a vehicle inspection pit 112 (ni), associated with the former garage use, were overlain by fragmentary modern brick make-up 101 for concrete yard surface 100.

Trench 2 (Figs 2, 5 and 6)

- 5.11 Medieval deposits, comprising compact green-brown, possibly cess-stained, stony soil 215, were encountered within the central part of the trench at a depth of 2m bpgl. Two sherds of mid 13th to 14th-century AD pottery were recovered from the surface of deposit 215, but health and safety considerations associated with trench stability precluded further investigation of this deposit.
- 5.12 Further *in-situ* medieval deposits were noted within the eastern extent of the trench. Compact stony make-up layer 206, revealed at approximately 1.5m bpgl (18m AOD), contained one sherd of 14th to 16th-century AD pottery and eight oyster-shell fragments. It was sealed by thin, crushed-limestone surface 205 from which three sherds of mid 12th to late 15th-century AD pottery were recovered. Surface 205 was subsequently cut by a linear pit or ditch, 207, with a near-vertical north-eastern edge.

- 5.13 Ditch/pit 207 contained four fills, 208 to 211 inclusive, from which 18th to 19th-century AD ceramics pottery, as well as residual early post-medieval pottery and a fragment of medieval/post-medieval floor tile were recovered. These fills were subsequently cut by sub-circular pit 212, which extended beyond the confines of the trench. Its latest fill, 213, contained 14 sherds of early 18th-century AD pottery, 56 clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, 7 pieces of glass including wine glass and bowl fragments, two complete and one near complete 'onion bottles', a copper-alloy ?furniture handle, a piece of post-medieval roof tile, a slate tile fragment, two mortar fragments and three residual Roman pottery sherds. The nature of these finds suggests that it was utilised as a depository for waste derived from the former (Golden) Fleece Inn. A homogenous silt deposit overlying medieval horizon 215 appeared to be a continuation of, and was recorded as, pit fill 213, although it could conceivably represent the merging fills within a number of separate, intercutting, pits.
- 5.14 Subsequent soil horizons 204 (which produced a late medieval to 17th-century AD copper alloy vessel foot), 203 and 202, which contained a sherd of modern pottery, four clay-pipe stems and a residual Roman copper-alloy coin, were noted. The latter was cut by rectangular pit 216 for a concrete-enclosed steel tank 217 of uncertain function. This was overlain by a make-up layer 201, composed of fragmentary modern brick, which supported concrete yard surface 200.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 25 deposits (mostly layers and pit fills). The recovered material dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included a note of any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues. Where possible pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) are equated to the Gloucester type series (Vince unpublished).

Pottery: Roman

- 6.2 A total of six sherds (129g) of residual Roman pottery were recovered from medieval/post-medieval features. Their condition was extremely good for redeposited material, with minimal surface loss and a high average sherd weight of

22g. Each of the six fabrics present was represented by one unfeatured bodysherd. Continental imports consisted of south Gaulish samian (TF8, imported during the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD (Webster 1996, 2–3) and an unsourced amphora (typically dateable to the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries AD). Dating to the mid 3rd to 4th centuries AD was a sherd of Oxford Red-slipped ware (TF12A) (Young 1977, 123–4). Of broad Romano-British date were Severn Valley ware (TF11B) and fine greyware and oxidised fabrics (TF20).

Medieval

- 6.3 The largest part of the assemblage comprised medieval coarsewares (56 sherds; 54% by sherd count). The average sherd weight of 12g was suggestive of a moderate degree of fragmentation. In terms of edge abrasion and surface preservation, however, condition was mostly noted as moderate or good. Carbonised (burnt food) residues were observed on single sherds from deposit 141 and fill 148 within pit 149. Most of the fabric types were manufactured in neighbouring counties but are commonly found on medieval sites in Gloucester. Two sherds of Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware (TF41) are dateable to the 11th to 13th centuries AD, however, these were redeposited in 16th to 17th-century deposits. Two sherds of Worcester type glazed wares (TF90, mid 13th to mid 14th centuries AD) included one featuring a white underglaze slip from soil horizon 161. Minety ware (TF44, North Wiltshire oolitic limestone-tempered ware), manufactured from the mid 12th to 15th centuries AD, was represented by three sherds including a rimsherd in very good condition with an attached strap handle. The handle was broad and featured diagonal slashing: a type which was introduced during the late 12th or early 13th century AD (Vince 1983, 126).
- 6.4 A bodysherd of Brill/Boarstall ware (TF50), produced during the 13th to 15th centuries AD in Buckinghamshire (Mellor 1994, 111–40), was retrieved from fill 135 within the construction trench for wall 136. Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40) and Malvernian oxidised glazed ware (TF52) totalled 22 sherds and 20 sherds respectively. The unglazed wares date to the 12th to 14th centuries AD and the oxidised, glazed type to the 14th to 16th centuries AD. The latter type included sherds included feet from two different tripod vessels, probably cisterns. Cistercian type ware (TF60), which is dateable to the 16th to 17th centuries, consisted of three sherds, including a handled bodysherd from a mug from make-up layer 157.

Post-medieval/modern

- 6.5 Pottery from this date range totalled 41 sherds (2851g). Fragmentation was minimal, with a high average sherd weight of 70g. The only continental import was Westerwald stoneware (TF94), with six sherds from a tankard (including rim and base sherds) recorded from fill 213 of pit 212. Westerwald stoneware was exported from Germany during the late 17th to 18th centuries AD. Of similar dating were three sherds from a drug pot in tin-glazed earthenware (TF62), also from pit fill 213, probably from a Bristol source. The remainder of the post-medieval/modern assemblage comprised: glazed red earthenwares (TF50), dating to the mid 16th to 18th centuries; and black- or brown-glazed earthenwares (TF125, TF74) of 18th to 19th century date. An extremely rare find from fill 213 within pit 212 was an intact mug of Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed ware (TF74). It featured an applied pad of clay with a stamp, reading "A R", in commemoration of Queen Anne who ruled from 1702 to 1714. This mug was found in association with three complete glass bottles and quantities of clay tobacco pipe. These finds probably represent dumped material associated with the (Golden) Fleece Inn.

Ceramic building material

- 6.6 A total of 13 fragments (4.046kg) of ceramic building material were retrieved from the site, mostly of post-medieval date. Single fragments of medieval (glazed) ridge tile were recovered from fill 135 within the construction trench for wall 136 and from fill 154 within pit 155. Layer 109 produced a substantial fragment of a tin glazed 'Delft' tile, originally measuring approximately 5 ¼ inches by 5 ¼ inches (133mm x 133mm) and ¾ inch (18mm) in thickness. The polychrome painted design is set within a roundel of blue and dark brown rings with foliate corners. The central design shows the figure of a hunter, with spear and blowing a horn, standing against a green-coloured landscape. The figure is dressed in a Renaissance style, with parti-coloured (quartered) doublet of blue and orange and with hose of opposing blue and orange colours. In its style and hunting-related subject this tile compares to early tin-glazed examples produced in the Low Countries and Aldgate, London in the late 16th to early 17th centuries (Betts and Weinstein 2010, 98–99).
- 6.7 Other CBM fragments which were sufficiently complete for classification were: nib tile from pit 147 (fill 146); flat roof tile from make-up layer 158 and pit 212 (fill 213); brick also from make-up layer 158; and floor tile from pit/ditch 207 (fill 210). The latter was undecorated/unglazed and measured 32mm in thickness.

Other finds

- 6.8 Seven pieces of glass (3125g), all of post-medieval date, were recorded from fill 213 of pit 212. Four fragments (three clear and one green in colour) derived from vessels such as drinking glasses and bowls. Of particular note were three intact bottles in dark green-coloured glass (one was missing part of the rim; the other two were complete). These are 'onion bottles', of a type dateable to the first decade of the 18th century (Noël Hume 1969, 63, Fig. 8).
- 6.9 Clay tobacco pipe totalled 60 fragments (980g) from two deposits. All but six fragments included complete bowls and 56 of the fragments (93%) were retrieved from fill 213 of pit 212. The majority of bowls (including the single example from soil horizon 202) were unmarked, spurred, types which conformed to Type 10 of Peacey's typology for Gloucestershire, that date to c. AD 1680 to 1710 (Peacey 1979, 47–8, Fig. 2). One of the Type 10 pipes featured three bands of 'zig-zag' decoration on the stem. One example of a Type 9 pipe (c. AD 1690 to 1720) was noted (*ibid.*). The assemblage also included three footed pipes. One of these displayed "R.E" incuse in a circle on the underside of the foot, however, it has not been possible to identify this maker. A pipe manufactured at Broseley, Shropshire featured the heel stamp "HARTS HORNE" and two rings of rouletting on the stem. The top line of the maker's mark was missing due to damage, so the forename could not be identified. Pipes made by both John and Thomas Harts Horne are known from Woodford Lane, Chalford, Glos (*ibid.*, 66, Fig. 12). Clay pipe manufacture in Broseley began in the mid 17th century and its products were popular in Gloucester until c. AD 1825 (*ibid.*, 70). Another footed bowl was stamped with a mark beginning "IOHN" but the two lines below were unclear and could not be deciphered. This stamp did not correspond with any of the marks illustrated in Peacey 1979.
- 6.10 Five copper alloy objects were recovered. A residual Roman coin, probably a nummus of 4th-century AD date, was retrieved from soil horizon 202 and a token of post-medieval date from demolition layer 108. A round-headed pin from deposit 156 is likely to be of medieval date. A foot from a cast vessel, such as a skillet or cauldron, from make-up layer 204 was dateable from the later medieval to 17th century AD. A handle recovered from fill 213 of pit 212 is likely to derive from an item of post-medieval furniture.

- 6.11 A tripartite iron object from fill 154 of pit 155 appeared to have a loop at one end: however, its date and purpose remain uncertain, due to heavy corrosion.
- 6.12 Four fragments of slate (392g) were recovered from three deposits. Slate from Cornwall, Devon and Wales is known to have been used for roofing in Gloucester since the 13th century, but was most common from the 17th century onwards (Vince 1983, 214).

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone, amounting to 36 fragments (969g), was recovered from five deposits dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The bone was well preserved but highly fragmented having been subject to both historical and modern damage. It was however possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and chicken (*Gallus gallus*). Undated layer 140 produced only a single fragment (19g) which could not be identified to species.

Medieval

- 7.2 A single fragment (31g) was recovered from soil horizon 161 which was identified as a partial mandible of a sheep/goat. No cut or chop marks to suggest an origin in butchery waste were present.

Later medieval/post-medieval

- 7.3 A further 34 fragments (946g) were recovered from deposits 135 and 154, the fills of wall footing 137 and pit 155 respectively, and from layer 158. Cattle and sheep/goat were identified from both meat-rich skeletal elements such as the pelvis, and from meat-poor bones such as the skull or fragments of the lower limbs. Cut and chop marks were present throughout the assemblage that are indicative of waste from the preparation of a carcass after slaughter, followed by separation into more manageable cuts of meat. Two fragments (6g) of chicken bone were also recovered from pit 155.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The evaluation has been successful in establishing the quality, character and date of archaeological remains encountered within Trenches 1 and 2. The identified sequences encompass medieval deposits, including probable internal floor and/or external yard surfaces, subsequent medieval pitting, late medieval or early post-medieval building remains and post-medieval/modern pits, garden soils and structures. The results provide valuable additional information on the medieval and later development of the site.

8.2 The natural geological substrate was not encountered at the limit of excavation within either trench. The preceding AIM/DM report suggested that these deposits may be anticipated at approximately 3.1m to 4.1m bpgl (between 15m and 16m AOD; CoA 2016).

Prehistoric

8.3 No artefacts or features of prehistoric date were encountered during the course of the evaluation. Both trenches were stepped on health and safety grounds and at their full depth reached only the uppermost medieval horizons; it therefore remains undetermined whether the Neolithic and Bronze Age activity previously identified 80m to the west at 13-17 Berkeley Street (Hurst 1972) might extend into the site.

Roman

8.4 No Roman features/deposits were encountered within Trenches 1 and 2, although residual Roman pottery was recovered from a number of medieval features. The AIM/DM report indicated that Roman deposits associated with the barracks of the legionary fortress may lie within the south-western part of the site, in the area of the former garage, and that Roman deposits associated with the forum-basilica of the subsequent *colonia*, are also anticipated to survive within the site at approximately 2.7m to 2.8m bpgl (approximately 17m AOD; CoA 2016), and therefore below the limit of excavation in both trenches.

Anglo-Saxon

8.5 Although Bull Lane, Cross Keys Lane and Westgate Street were formalised as part of Gloucester's street pattern during the 10th and 11th centuries AD (CoA 2016) no evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation or activity, nor residual Anglo-Saxon artefacts in later contexts, was encountered during the current works.

Medieval

- 8.6 Evidence for medieval activity was encountered within both trenches. At the limit of excavation in Trench 1 deposits 141, 156 and 161, clay make-up layer 140 and overlying remnant stone surface 139 may represent mid 12th to late 15th-century AD date activity. Within Trench 2 compact ?cess-stained soil horizon 215, containing mid 13th to 14th-century AD pottery, clay make-up layer 206 and overlying limestone surface 205 also identify medieval occupation.
- 8.7 These remains appear likely to relate to medieval properties sited on the Cross Keys Lane and/or Bull Lane frontages. No associated walls were encountered within the two evaluation trenches that can easily be attributed to this earlier medieval phase of activity. However, both Speed's (1610) and Kip's (c. 1712) maps of Gloucester both depict extant single-storey properties alongside the two street frontages, which potentially date from preceding centuries. In addition, Trenches 1 and 2 fall within land plots, coded as 88 and 87/87A respectively, recently subjected to detailed documentary research (Rhodes 2016). Plot 87, facing Bull Lane, comprised two tofts enclosed by a long earthen wall and held in the 15th century by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. A bakehouse was also known there. Plot 87a was described as a tenement, owned between AD 1220-1228 by wine merchant David Dunning, with shops and a tunnel-vaulted cellar on the Westgate Street frontage. Plot 88 on the corner of Bull Lane and Cross Keys Lane (then *Scrude Lane*) was described as a corner tenement, held by Nicholas Kynet of Hasfield, with four cottages let as stables there in 1455. It is conceivable that the medieval deposits recorded in both trenches relate to these, or similar street-side buildings or to structures within tenement plots to their rear.

Later medieval/early post-medieval

- 8.8 Subsequent pits 151, 153 and 149, the latter containing 12th to 14th-century AD pottery, appear to identify later medieval pitting, presumably within the backlands of the Bull Lane and Cross Keys Lane tenements. It is also perhaps noteworthy that the corner tenement and four cottages held by Nicholas Kynet in 1455 within plot 88, is recorded as having then been let as stables, perhaps suggesting a deterioration in the condition of buildings on this frontage by the late 15th century.
- 8.9 The location and alignment of wall-footings 124, 125, 133 and 136, associated with make-up layers 158 and 157 and floors 128 and 126, appear to correlate closely with a series of cottages fronting Bull Lane and Cross Keys Lane as depicted in

detail on Causton's 1843 map of Gloucester (see Fig. 6), the 1852 Board of Health map and Goad's fire insurance map of 1891 (CoA 2016). Remnant walling 138, noted abutting back wall 136, may represent part of an external yard or outbuilding, one of a series of features depicted on the 1891 Goad map to the rear of the line of cottages shown.

- 8.10 However, the possibility that the buildings represented by wall footings 133 and 136 in particular were constructed much earlier than these 19th-century cartographic depictions cannot be overlooked. Certainly the recovery of medieval finds from the foundation trench for wall 136 hints at an early construction date for these structures. Such an interpretation is further supported by the stratigraphic evidence, with both foundation trenches clearly cutting the identified mid 12th to 15th-century AD activity, i.e. deposit 141 as well as a number of the pits. In addition, the foundation trenches were in turn cut by pit 155 which contained 16th to 18th-century artefacts. Taken together, this evidence suggests that these structural remains represent the back walls, party walls and floors of cottages of later medieval, or possibly early post-medieval, date.

Later post-medieval and modern

- 8.11 Post-medieval pits 143, 145, 147 and 155 identify an area of pitting immediately adjacent to the back walls of the buildings fronting Bull Lane and Cross Keys Lane, with pits 143 and 155 cutting across their construction trenches. Pit 155 contained pottery of 16th to 18th-century date.
- 8.12 Soil horizons noted above the medieval layers within Trench 2 appear to correlate with depictions of the central part of the site, behind the street frontages, as undeveloped gardens on Kip's c. 1712 map and also on Hall and Pinnell's 1796 map. The recovery of complete wine bottles, an intact mug and the abundant clay-pipe fragments from pit fill 213 suggests that activity within the central part of the site included the dumping of waste derived from The Fleece Inn during the early 18th century.
- 8.13 Trench 1 also revealed modern debris layers above walls 133 and 136, and their associated floors, correlating with demolition of the cottages fronting Bull Lane and Cross Keys Lane (these buildings being absent from the OS map edition of 1920-21) prior to construction of the former garage in the 1930s.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Anthony Beechey and Gary Baddeley. The report was written by Alistair Barber. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber, and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)
1	100	Layer		Yard surface	Concrete	>10	>4	0.1
1	101	Layer		Yard make-up	Fragmentary modern brick	>10	>4	0.2
1	102	Layer		Demolition debris	Mixed deposit comprised of mid grey-brown silt-sand with abundant modern brick fragments and charcoal	1.4	1.1	0.36
1	103	Layer		Demolition debris	Mixed deposit comprised of mid grey-brown silt with abundant modern brick fragments and charcoal	2	>1.6	0.24
1	104	Layer		Demolition debris	Mixed deposit comprised of modern brick, mortar and sand-silt	2	>1.8	0.25
1	105	Layer		Demolition debris	Mixed deposit comprised of lenses of sandy white mortar, yellow sands and pink-brown clay	>3	>1.8	0.42
1	106	Structure		?drain	Modern red-brick construction, only visible in section	1	0.4	0.3
1	107	Cut		Construction cut for drain 106	Rectangular cut with vertical sides	1	0.4	0.3
1	108	Layer		Demolition debris	Mixed deposit comprised of lenses of sandy white mortar, yellow sands and pink-brown clay	2.75	0.8	0.3
1	109	Layer		Make-up layer	Grey-brown silt-sand with abundant modern brick rubble	3.6	>0.1	0.18
1	110	Layer		?soil horizon	Mixed deposit comprised of lenses of sandy white mortar, grey silt and pink-brown clay	2.7	1.1	0.35
1	111	Fill	112	Backfill around modern inspection pit	Black sand-silt	2.7	0.05	>1
1	112	Cut		Pit	Rectangular cut with vertical sides	2.7	1.3	>1
1	113	Layer		Demolition debris or make-up layer	Mid to dark grey sand-silt and pink-brown clay	2.8	2.5	0.15
1	114	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid grey-brown clay silt-sand	2.65	2.53	0.2
1	115	Layer		Soil horizon	Light grey sand-silt	2.65	2.53	0.35
1	116	Cut		Pit	Rectangular cut with vertical sides and flat base	1.2	0.56	0.8
1	117	Fill	116	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt-clay with fragmentary modern bricks	1.2	0.56	0.8
1	118	Fill	119	Drain backfill	Dark grey-brown silt-clay with fragmentary modern bricks	3	0.3	0.6
1	119	Cut		Drain	Linear cut with vertical sides	3	0.3	0.6
1	120	Layer		Soil horizon	Mid grey-brown sand-silt	2.65	1.3	0.22
1	121	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown gritty sand-clay	2.65	1.3	0.22
1	122	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown gritty sand-clay	>2.2	1.7	>0.2
1	123	Layer		Make-up layer	Dark grey-black gritty silt-clay	2.2	1.7	>0.16
1	124	Structure		Wall	NE/SW-aligned limestone-built wall with clay bonding	>2	0.3	>0.05
1	125	Structure		Wall	NE/SW-aligned limestone-built wall with hard yellow mortar	>2	0.37	>0.3
1	126	Layer		Floor	Grey gritty-sand with charcoal flecks	>1.8	2	0.07
1	127	Layer		Make-up layer	Grey-brown stony sand-clay with charcoal flecks	>0.09	>0.05	>0.05
1	128	Layer		Floor	Yellow-orange sands with crushed limestone	>0.8	>0.6	0.03
1	129	Layer		Demolition debris		2.7	1.1	
1	130	Structure		Wall footing	Clay-bonded limestone pieces	>0.9	0.45	>0.1
1	131	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown gritty silt-clay	>0.9	>0.3	>0.03
1	132	Fill	134	Construction trench infill	Dark brown to black stony silt-clay	>3	0.2	0.3
1	133	Structure		Wall footing	NE/SW-aligned limestone-built wall with hard yellow mortar	>4.9	0.45	>0.5
1	134	Cut		Wall footing trench	NE/SW-aligned vertically-sided cut	>3	0.2	0.3
1	135	Fill	137	Wall footing backfill	Dark brown to black silt-clay	>3	0.2	0.2
1	136	Structure		Wall footing/	NE/SW-aligned limestone-built	>7.8	0.45	0.8

				wall	wall with hard yellow mortar			
1	137	Cut		Wall footing	NW/SE-aligned vertically-sided cut	>7.8	0.2	0.2
1	138	Structure		Wall footing	NE/SW-aligned limestone-built wall with hard yellow mortar	0.63	0.3	0.25
1	139	Structure		Floor	Limestone slab surface	0.26	0.27	0.05
1	140	Layer		Make-up layer	Pink-brown gritty-clay	>0.6	>0.5	0.07
1	141	Layer		?floor/ accumulation	Dark brown to black gritty clay-silt with fired clay and heat-affected limestone	>2.45	>2.45	>0.05
1	142	Fill	143	Pit fill	Red-brown stony clay	>0.7	>1	>0.03
1	143	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular with gently-sloping sides	>0.7	>1	>0.03
1	144	Fill	145	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown silt-clay	>1.6	>1.4	
1	145	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	>1.6	>1.4	
1	146	Fill	147	Pit fill	Dark brown to black silt-clay	>1.9	>1.6	>0.25
1	147	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	>1.9	>1.6	>0.25
1	148	Fill	149	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown to black silt-clay	>1.4	>1.2	>0.05
1	149	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	>1.4	>1.2	>0.05
1	150	Fill	151	Pit fill	Dark grey-brown to black silt-clay	1.5	1.5	
1	151	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	1.5	1.5	
1	152	Fill	153	Pit fill	Dark brown to black silt-clay	1	1	
1	153	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	1	1	
1	154	Fill	155	Pit fill	Dark brown to black silt-clay	1.4	1.4	
1	155	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	1.4	1.4	
1	156	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown to black silt-clay	>1.7	>0.5	>0.02
1	157	Layer		Make-up layer	Orange-brown sands	>0.2	>0.55	0.04
1	158	Layer		Make-up layer	Grey-brown stony silt-sand	>0.5	>0.55	0.3
1	159	Cut		Pit	Curving	>0.85	>0.3	>0.25
1	160	Fill	159	Pit fill	Orange-brown stony-clay	>0.85	>0.3	>0.25
1	161	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark grey-brown silt-clay	>0.9	>0.6	>0.15
2	200	Layer		Yard surface	Concrete	>9.6	>4.9	0.12
2	201	Layer		Yard make-up layer	Fragmentary modern brick	>9.6	>4.9	0.2
2	202	Layer		Soil horizon	Dark brown to black silt-clay with modern brick fragments	>9.6	>4.9	0.4
2	203	Layer		Soil horizon	Green-brown gritty stony silt-clay	>1.6	>2	0.2
2	204	Layer		?debris or make-up layer	Dark grey-brown silt-clay and fragmentary limestone	>0.6	>0.55	0.25
2	205	Layer		Yard or floor surface	Yellow calcareous sands and crushed limestone	>1.8	>0.7	0.02
2	206	Layer		?make-up layer	Red-brown stony-clay	>2.6	>0.7	>0.3
2	207	Cut		?pit or ditch	NW/SE-aligned linear cut, with steep, near vertical, side	>2.7	>1.3	>0.8
2	208	Fill	207	?pit or ditch fill	Dark brown gritty silt-clay	>1.7	>1.3	0.3
2	209	Fill	207	?pit or ditch fill	Grey-brown stony silt-clay	>1.3	>1	>0.2
2	210	Fill	207	?pit or ditch fill	Yellow-brown limestone fragments	>1.5	>1.2	>0.3
2	211	Fill	207	?pit or ditch fill	Grey-green silt-clay	>1.2	>0.6	>0.3
2	212	Cut		?pit	Curving edge and steep, near vertical, side. Not fully exposed.	>2	>0.5	>0.5
2	213	Fill	212	?pit fill	Green-brown gritty stony sand	>0.5	>0.5	>0.3
2	214	Fill	212	?pit fill	Green-brown silt	>0.5	>0.5	>0.2
2	215	Layer		?soil horizon	Green-brown gritty stony silt-clay	>1	>1	>0.2
2	216	Cut		Construction cut	Rectangular cut with vertical sides	2.75	>2	>0.75
2	217	Structure		modern steel tank	Steel tank and surrounding concrete	2.75	>2	>0.75

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance.

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
108	Copper alloy	Token		1	4	Post-medieval
109	Post-medieval ceramic building material	Polychrome Delft tile		1	459	C18
110	Medieval/post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery	Cistercian type ware Glazed earthenware Black-glazed earthenware	TF60 TF50 TF125	1 18 1	7 1002 83	C18-C19
128	Medieval pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Malvernian oxidised glazed ware Fragment	TF52	1 3	9 24	Late medieval/ post-medieval
140	Fired clay			5	66	-
128	Mortar			1	1	-
135	Roman pottery Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval ceramic building material Industrial waste	Amphora Fine, oxidised fabric Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware Malvernian unglazed ware Brill/Boarstall ware Ridge tile Iron slag	TF10 TF20 TF41 TF40 TF50 1	1 1 1 7 1 1 1	98 14 16 160 6 82 49	Medieval/early post-medieval
141	Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Industrial waste	South Gaulish samian Malvernian unglazed ware Minety ware Iron slag	TF8 TF40 TF44	1 7 1 3	3 204 21 352	MC12-LC15
142	Fired clay			4	163	-
146	Medieval pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material Worked stone Industrial waste	Malvernian oxidised glazed ware Nib tile Slate Iron slag	TF52	1 1 1 4	29 304 45 296	Post-medieval
148	Medieval pottery Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware Fine micaceous red earthenware	TF40 TF54	4 1	31 10	C12-C14
154	Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Medieval ceramic building material Iron Fired clay	Cotswold oolitic limestone-tempered ware Malvernian oxidised glazed ware Unsourced sandy, glazed ware Cistercian type ware Glazed earthenware Ridge tile Object	TF41 TF52 TF50 TF60 TF50	1 15 1 1 1 1 1	21 835 31 22 42 30 49 4	MC16-C18
156	Medieval pottery Copper alloy	Minety ware Pin	TF44	1 1	16 1	MC12-LC15

157	Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Cistercian type ware	TF60	1	31	C16-C17
158	Medieval pottery Medieval pottery Late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material	Malvernian unglazed ware Malvernian oxidised glazed ware Bricks, flat roof tile	TF40 TF52	1 1 4	2 30 1811	C14-C16
160	Medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery	Fine micaceous red earthenware Glazed earthenware	TF54 TF50	1 1	16 15	MC16-C18
161	Medieval pottery	Worcester type glazed ware	TF90	1	5	MC13-MC14
202	Post-medieval/modern pottery Modern pottery Clay tobacco pipe Copper alloy	Brown-glazed earthenware Porcelain type Bowl, stems Coin	TF74 MOD	1 1 4 1	36 2 31 1	Modern
204	Copper alloy	Vessel foot		1	83	Late medieval -C17
205	Medieval pottery Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware Minety ware	TF40 TF44	2 1	24 94	MC12-LC15
206	Medieval pottery Shell	Malvernian oxidised glazed ware	TF52	1 8	14 19	C14-C16
210	Post-medieval pottery Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material Worked stone	Glazed earthenware Floor tile Slate	TF50	1 1 1	29 561 154	MC16-C18
211	Medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery	Malvernian oxidised glazed ware Black-glazed earthenware	TF52 TF125	1 1	24 14	C18-C19
213	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval/modern pottery Post-medieval glass Post-medieval ceramic building material Clay tobacco pipe Copper alloy Worked stone Mortar	Oxford red-slipped ware Severn Valley oxidised ware Fine greyware Tin-glazed earthenware Westerwald stoneware Glazed earthenware Staffordshire mottled brown-glazed ware Bottle, glass Flat roof tile Bowls, stems Handle Slate	TF12A TF11B TF20 TF62 TF94 TF50 TF74	1 1 1 3 6 4 1 7 1 56 1 2 2	6 4 6 46 151 1038 293 3125 775 949 17 193 271	EC18
215	Medieval pottery Medieval pottery	Malvernian unglazed ware Worcester type glazed ware	TF40 TF90	1 1	14 3	MC13-C14

Table 2: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	GAL	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Medieval									
	161		1					1	31
Post-medieval									
137	135		2		1		1	4	41
155	154	9	4	2	9	3		27	774
	158	2			1			3	131
Subtotal		9	6	2	11	3	1	34	946
Undated									
	140				1			1	19
Total		11	7	2	12	3	1	36	
Weight		679	118	6	181	11	1	996	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; Gal = chicken; LM= cattle sized mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate;

APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

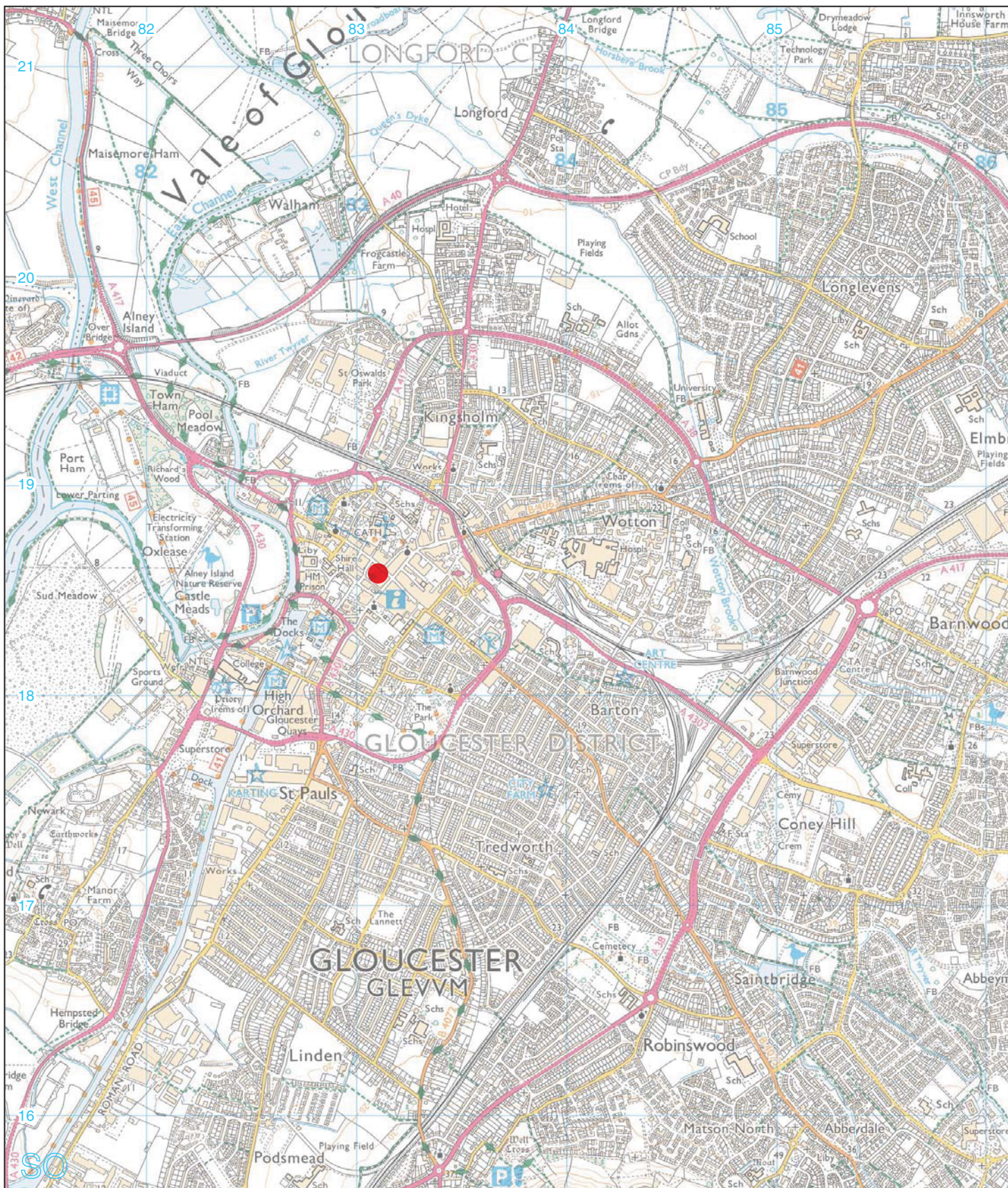
Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

	Trench 1	Trench 2
Current ground level	0.00m (19.6m)	0.00m (19.4m)
Top of late medieval/post-medieval walls 133 and 136 in Trench 1	0.56m (19.04m)	n/a-
Top of medieval deposits	0.85m (18.75m)	1.4m (18m)
Limit of excavation	1.45m (18.15m)	2.2m (17.2m)

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 Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during November 2016 at The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire. Two trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Trenching revealed medieval surfaces/occupation deposits, late-medieval or post-medieval wall-footings and floors associated with properties adjacent to Cross Keys Lane and Bull Lane, and post-medieval/modern pits, garden soils and structural remains. The results provide valuable additional information on the medieval and later development of the site.</p>	
Project dates	21-28 November 2016	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	
Future work	unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.14ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	NGR: SO 83075 18585	
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	Alistair Barber	
MONUMENT TYPE		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum of Gloucester: accession number GLRCM 2016.42	Pottery, metalwork, Clay tobacco pipes, glass, fired clay, CBM, animal bone
Paper	Museum of Gloucester: accession number GLRCM 2016.42	Trench Recording Forms, Context Sheets, Drawing Registers, Photo Registers
Digital	Museum of Gloucester: accession number GLRCM 2016.42	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street, Gloucester, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 16683</p>		



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PROJECT TITLE

The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street
Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

0 1km

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CHECKED BY DJB
APPROVED BY CMB
PROJECT NO. 6069
DATE 01/12/2016
SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- layer/deposit
- structural feature

0 10m

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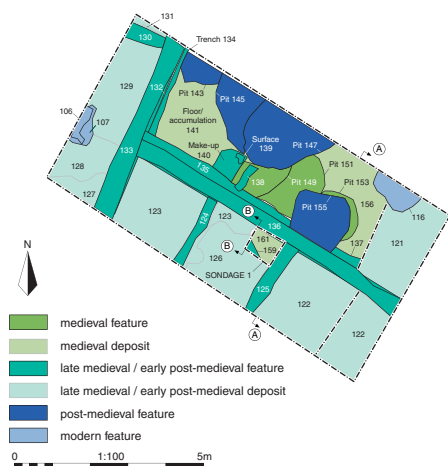


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PROJECT TITLE
The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street
Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, showing
principal archaeological deposits

DRAWN BY	SD	PROJECT NO.	6068	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DLB	DATE	01/10/2016	2
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Trench 1, looking north-west (scale 2m)



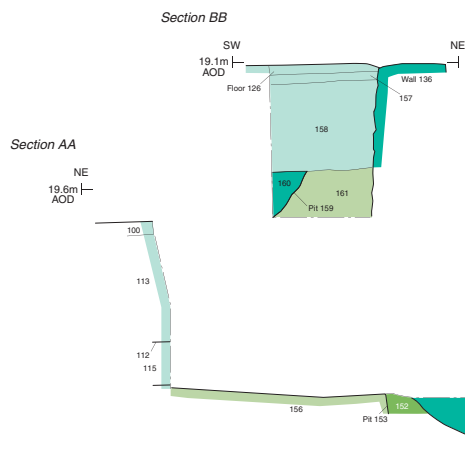
Trench 1: medieval deposits 141, 140 and 139, looking south-west (scale 1m)



Trench 1: Deposit 161, pit 159 and make-up layers 158 and 157 associated with Wall footing 136, looking north-west (scale 0.3m)



Trench 1: Surface 126, looking south-west (scale 1m)



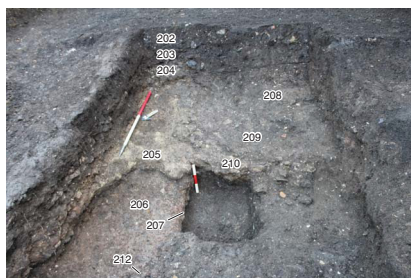
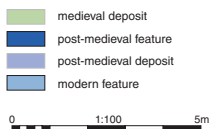
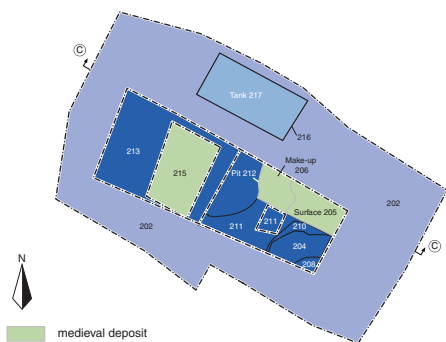


Trench 1: Wall footing 125 overlying wall footing 136, looking north-west (scale 0.3m)



Trench 1: Wall 133 and surface 127, looking north-east (scales 1m)

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<hr/> PROJECT TITLE The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street Gloucester, Gloucestershire			
<hr/> FIGURE TITLE Trench 1: photographs			
DRAWN BY CHECKED BY APPROVED BY	SO DJB CMB	PROJECT NO. DATE SCALE@A4	6069 01/12/2016 N/A
			FIGURE NO. 4

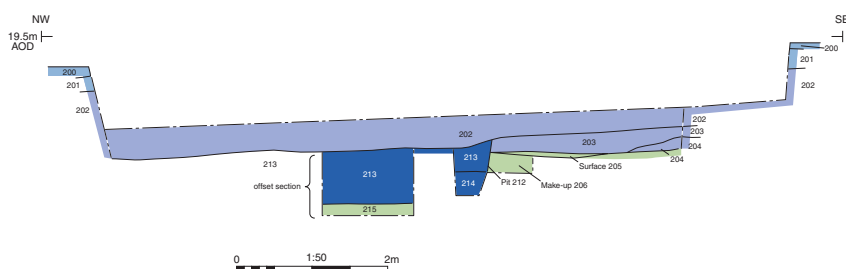


Trench 2: medieval make-up layers 206 and overlying surface 205, cut by post-medieval pits 207 and 212, looking south-east (scales 0.3m and 1m)



Trench 2: medieval deposit 215 and overlying ?intercutting pit fills, looking south-west (scales 1m)

Section CC





- site boundary
- excavation area
- structural feature



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PROJECT TITLE

The Fleece Hotel, Westgate Street
Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trenches 1 and 2 in relation to
structures depicted on Causton's 1843
map of Gloucester**

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FIGURE NO.

6

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