

FS10 104 Northgate Street

Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic
Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

October 2016

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Site Historic Environment Assessment for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)

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FS10 104 Northgate Street

1. Background

1.1 Location

This site historic environment assessment consists of FS10 104 Northgate Street located within the Ward of Westgate within the wider boundary of Gloucester City (Fig 1). It consists of an open area of land bounded by Northgate Street in the north and Spread Eagle Road in the east.

1.2 Site Visits

Site visits were undertaken in October 2016.

1.3 Topography, Geology and Land Use

The site encompasses an area of 0.06 hectares (Fig 1), is centred on NGR SO 8343 1869 and is located on gently sloping ground running up to the west centre. It lies at a height of between 18.0m and 18.6m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is 'Blue Lias Formation And Charmouth Mudstone Formation (Undifferentiated)' (BGS 2015). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 204 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These rocks were formed in warm shallow seas with carbonate deposited on platform, shelf and slope areas. The soils overlying the area are a clayey loam to silty loam type (UKSO 2015).

1.4 Site Constraints

A table detailing all the designated and undesignated assets within and in the area of the site is included in Appendix I.

There are no scheduled monuments within the site and the closest is 90 metres to the south west (NHLE1002101 – part of Glevum Roman Colonia). There are also no listed buildings contained within the site but the adjacent building to the west, 102 Northgate Street, is listed (NHLE1245672 – early 19th century shop and dwelling). The site lies within the western part of the London Road Conservation Area.

2. Assessment

2.1 Archaeology, Built Heritage and Settings

A search of the Gloucester City Council Historic Environment Record (HER; GUAD numbers) for the site and its surrounding area revealed a number of records relating to the buried archaeology of the FS10 site area. This was enhanced by a search of records included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the National Monuments Record (NMR). The relevant records are discussed below.

A large number of archaeological investigations have taken place to the south west of the FS10 site in the area of King's Square. These have revealed substantial and extensive Roman and later deposits. These excavations have not been included below but they should be considered when thinking of the evidence in the wider area of the FS10 site.

2.1.1 Previous Assessments

Two desk-based assessments have included the area of the FS10 site, GUAD1720 King's Square and Bus Station and GUAD2220 King's Quarter. These both revealed high potential for Roman and later remains. Other desk-based assessments in the surrounding area also came to the same conclusion (GUAD1929, GUAD1977, GUAD1981, GUAD2021 and GUAD2048).

2.1.2 Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon

There have been no recorded finds of prehistoric or Saxon date within the immediate vicinity of the FS10 site.

There is a large concentration of Roman evidence to the south west of the FS10 site which is associated with the north eastern edge of the fortress of Glevum. There are also a number of records of structures and finds of Roman date closer to the FS10 site which would be regarded as part of the colonia existing outside the walls of the fortress.

Within the FS10 site itself, an evaluation (GUAD1849) revealed evidence of a 4th century Roman surface. A further fourteen other archaeological investigations within the immediate area of the FS10 site have revealed evidence of Roman date (GUAD352, GUAD353, GUAD621, GUAD654, GUAD660, GUAD662, GUAD682, GUAD806, GUAD952, GUAD990, GUAD1039, GUAD1403, GUAD1518 and GUAD1851). In particular at 96 Northgate Street, close to the western boundary of the FS10 site, GUAD621 revealed the remains of three successive Roman buildings including a colonnade. A number of Roman finds have also been recovered from the immediate area of the FS10 site. A stone tablet (GUAD378) and part of a pillar (GUAD379) were found to the west of the site with pottery (GUAD355 and GUAD381) being found to the east of the site. Roman coins have also been found in the vicinity (GUAD357 and GUAD380) and mosaic (GUAD375) was recorded to the west of the FS10 site with miscellaneous finds close to it (GUAD374 and GUAD382). There is also documentary record of a tessellated pavement being dug up at the 'Black Spread Eagle' (GUAD356) which was replaced by the Spread Eagle Hotel.

2.1.3 Medieval

Archaeology

The area of FS10 site was outside the core of the medieval settlement of Gloucester but within one of the medieval suburbs. Although no medieval remains have been recorded within the FS10 site there have been remains recovered within the vicinity of the site. Evidence of the outer defences of medieval Gloucester (GUAD353) was recorded to the south of the FS10 site. A medieval glazed tile floor with associated mortared limestone walls (GUAD354) was revealed to the south east of the site and to the east the remains of the Lower Northgate were recorded (GUAD628). A medieval metalled street was recorded to the west of the site (GUAD654) with a ditch, surfaces, walls and occupation layers (GUAD660) and a 13th or 14th century forge (GUAD682) being found close to this. A defensive ditch (GUAD806), building frontages with occupation or destruction layers (GUAD990), pits (GUAD1039) and an earthen bank (GUAD1518) have also all been found in close proximity to the FS10 site.

Built Heritage

There is only one medieval building within the vicinity of the FS10 site. The Gloucester Old People's Centre is to the north west of the FS10 site and is grade II listed (NHLE1245831). It was built around 1520 and is timber-framed with infill panels and a jettied first floor on knee brackets.

2.1.4 Post-medieval

Archaeology

Given how built up the area surrounding the FS10 site is, it is not surprising that archaeological deposits of post-medieval date have been discovered in the area. Within the FS10 site, post-medieval cellars, occupation layers and demolition rubble were revealed (GUAD1747) and structural remains of 19th century buildings were recorded at a different time (GUAD1849). Other post-medieval remains have been recovered close to the site. Walls, a well, a surface, a culvert and demolition rubble were recorded at Spread Eagle Road (GUAD1053). On Bruton Way a Civil War ditch was recorded (GUAD1403) and the structural remains of an early 19th century coach works were recorded at Market Parade (GUAD1507). Post-medieval disturbance of Roman deposits was recorded to the north west of the FS10 site (GUAD1851) and to the immediate north of the site tram lines, surfaces and service pipes were recorded (GUAD2025).

Built Heritage

There are obviously a large number of post-medieval buildings in the area surrounding the FS10 site and a significant number of these are listed whilst others are worthy of notice. Of the listed buildings, the following are closest to the FS10 site. 102 Northgate Street (NHLE1245672) is immediately adjacent to the FS10 site to the west. It is an early 19th century shop and dwelling. A little further west is the Northend Vaults (NHLE1245671), 86 and 88 Northgate Street, which is a late 16th century building that was re-fronted in the mid to late 18th century. It is now a pub but was originally a merchant's house. Opposite this is 83 and 85 Northgate Street and 1 Worcester Street (NHLE1245717) an early 19th century terrace of three shops and dwellings. To the east of the FS10 site are the Roman Catholic Church of St Peter (NHLE1245721) and its adjoining presbytery (NHLE1245722) both of 1860-68 and designed by Robert Gilbert Giles in Decorated Gothic style.

There are also a number of non-listed structures close to the FS10 site that are worthy of note. To the east of the site is the former Spread Eagle Hotel, 106-114 Northgate Street, with 113 Northgate Street opposite it. To the west are 100 Northgate Street and, opposite that, 101 Northgate Street. All of these buildings are mid or late 19th century in date.

2.1.5 Modern or Undated

Archaeology

With the exception of modern demolition rubble found in a number of places in the area surrounding the FS10 site, there have been no modern or undated archaeological deposits in the vicinity.

Built Heritage

There are a number of modern buildings within the area surrounding the FS10 site but none of these are worthy of note.

2.1.6 Settings and Key Views

'The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve' (HE 2015d,

p2). Whilst setting is itself not a heritage asset, its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset.

The FS10 site contains no structures, is a vacant plot within the London Road Conservation Area and within a built-up part of the City. Any development within the site would have an impact upon the Conservation Area and upon the adjoining listed building. Development of the site would also have a positive effect upon the surrounding area.

2.2 Map Regression Analysis

Many of the early maps of the Gloucester area do not show much detail beyond the outline of the settlement and the River Severn but the 1660 map of the City Defences shows that the area of the FS10 site was within the Civil War defences. The first map to show any detail of the area of the FS10 site are the Hall and Pinnell maps of 1780 and 1796. These show that the site was built upon and that it was close to a building called the 'Black Spread Eagle'. The Cole and Roper plan of 1805 also shows this. The first map on which more detail can be discerned is the 1852 Board of Health plan which shows that almost the complete footprint of the FS10 site is built upon and that what would become Spread Eagle Road, to the immediate east, is also built upon. The 1884 Ordnance Survey Town Plan shows the FS10 site, 104 Northgate Street, with a number of structures on it including a covered passageway and a new street or courtyard area to the immediate east. It is close to a chapel and school, situated to the west of the site, the Spread Eagle Hotel to the east and has tram lines marked in the roadway in front of the site.

The 1905 Ordnance Survey has the site of the 'Lower Northgate' marked to the north east of the site and the site of a 'Temple of Æsculapius' is marked to the immediate east of the FS10 site. The FS10 site itself is still shows as almost completely built upon and the tram lines are still shown in the road to the north of the site. The same markings and the tram lines are also shown upon the 1923 Ordnance Survey which also shows the FS10 site as still developed. There is no change of the 1936 Ordnance Survey but the 1955 map is much clearer and changes within the FS10 site can be discerned. The site is still almost completely built upon but the buildings in the south are marked as a 'Printing Works' and a small structure immediately behind the frontage building is marked as a 'Ruin'. The late 1960s Ordnance Survey still shows the southern part of the building in the FS10 site as a Printing Works. Modern maps show that the buildings within the FS10 site boundary have been demolished and the site has been vacant since at least 2008.

2.3 Potential for Further Assets

An evaluation (GUAD1849) and a watching brief (GUAD1747) have already assessed the archaeological evidence within the site and recorded Roman and post-medieval deposits. Given the large amount of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity known in the area it is likely that further evidence of these dates could exist within the site.

3. Significance

3.1 Intrinsic interest of the site

The area of the FS10 site is of importance for the potential archaeological remains that exist within its boundaries.

3.2 Relative importance of the site

The FS10 site has little national importance as it does not contain any designated asset. It holds minor importance as any development on the site would have an impact upon the setting of the adjacent listed building.

3.3 Physical extent of important elements

The physical extent of important elements cannot be quantified due to the unknown nature of the buried archaeological resource.

4. Impact of Development of Site

4.1 Assessment Criteria

The NPPF (DCLG 2012) policy on harm to heritage assets is set out in paragraphs 132 to 134. This is further discussed in the NPPG (NPPG 2014) in paragraph: 017 (Reference ID: 18a-017-20140306) and paragraph: 018 (Reference ID: 18a-018-20140306) of the section on ‘Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment’. The impact assessment table below has been produced with reference to these policies and guidance.

The site historic environment assessments will consider the impact of development for the allocation sites and will use the criteria cited in the following table.

Major Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset of the highest order (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. Designated assets will include scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value). It may also be in better revealing a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area
Enhancement	Demonstrable improvement to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of improvement will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level. Improvement may be in the asset's management, its amenity value, setting, or documentation (for instance enhancing its research value).
Neutral	Impacts that have no long-term effect on any heritage asset.
Minor Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably have a minor affect on the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Moderate Harm	Minor harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks or World Heritage Sites. Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Major Harm	Harm to a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade

	I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or harm to a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole. Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting), or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest such that the level of harm or loss will demonstrably affect the area and its heritage resource, either at a local or regional level. For instance grade II listed buildings, Conservation Areas and undesignated heritage assets important at a sub-national level.
Substantial Harm	Substantial harm to, or loss of, a designated heritage asset (or its setting) of the highest significance, or non-designated asset (or its setting) of interest of demonstrable significance equal to that of a scheduled monument. For instance scheduled monuments, grade I/II* listed buildings, grade I/II* registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, protected wrecks, World Heritage Sites or the loss of a building or other element that makes a positive contribution to the significance of a Conservation Area as a whole
Unknown	Where there is insufficient information to determine either significance or impact for any heritage asset, or where a heritage asset is likely to exist but this has not been established, or where there is insufficient evidence for the absence of a heritage asset. For instance where further information will enable the planning authority to make an informed decision.

4.2 Assessment of Harm

4.2.1 Archaeology

Should development within the EA09 site go ahead, given the nature of modern development, the depth of foundations and drainage, it is likely that any archaeology would be removed as a result of the development. The impact upon the unknown archaeological remains suspected to survive within the site cannot be quantified in detail however any proposals for the site would have an impact upon on this archaeology causing partial or complete loss. This would cause Major Harm to the heritage asset.

4.2.2 Built Heritage

The FS10 site lies to the immediate east of 102 Northgate Street, a grade II listed building. The west boundary of the FS10 site is shared with the listed building. Development within the site could have an impact upon the listed building and would cause **Moderate Harm** to the heritage asset.

4.2.3 Settings

The FS10 site is immediately adjacent to the listed 102 Northgate Street. Any development within the site would have an impact upon the setting of the listed building and would cause **Moderate Harm** to the setting of the heritage asset. The site also lies within the London Road Conservation Area and any development would have an impact upon the setting of the CA. Depending upon the type of development, this could have a positive or detrimental impact upon the CA and may cause **Minor Harm** to the heritage asset.

4.3 Improvements and Enhancements

The FS10 site is currently vacant, should new development take place within the site structures that respect the surrounding historic buildings would be an **improvement** to the Conservation Area and would be an **enhancement** to the setting of the adjacent listed building.

5. Planning Requirements

Although there have been previous archaeological investigations within the area of the FS10 site (GUAD1849 and GUAD1747), these have provided such a small sample that it is felt that they have not provided a full understanding of the nature of the archaeological deposits that exist in the site.

Any application for this site should therefore be supported by a description of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by a proposed development. In the first instance applicants should provide a desk-based assessment describing the archaeological potential of the site.

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with buried archaeological remains, then there will be a need to undertake an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching supported by geophysical survey) to investigate in detail the presence/absence, character, significance and depth of archaeological remains within the site. This is likely to be followed by further archaeological work (watching brief or excavation).

Should the assessment indicate that the proposed development has the potential to conflict with built heritage elements, then there will be a need to undertake built heritage assessment (proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset) to investigate in detail the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of the specified structure on the site.

An assessment of the setting of 102 Northgate Street and London Road Conservation Area should be undertaken in relation to a known scheme of development and should include a Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) or Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) assessment in accordance with Historic England guidance The Setting of Heritage Assets (HE 2015d). These could be included within a built heritage assessment.

Reports outlining the results of each stage of work will need to be submitted in support of the application. This is in accordance with paragraph 128 of the NPPF (DCLG 2012) and policies BE.32 and BE.33 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

A design and character assessment would need to be produced in order to provide information on heights, massing and scale of the proposed development. This is in accordance with paragraphs 61, 64 and 131 of the NPPF and policies BE.7 and BE.22 of the Second Stage Deposit Draft of the Gloucester Local Plan 2002 (GCC 2002).

6. Minimising Harm

Should any development be proposed, then a number of actions are recommended to mitigate the impacts identified above.

- Desk-based assessment of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA2014f) and Historic England (EH 2010)
- Geophysical survey of the site, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014d)
- Evaluation trenches to identify any possible buried archaeological remains followed by, if necessary, excavation in advance of development or watching brief during construction, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a; ClfA 2014b; ClfA 2014c)
- Setting of 102 Northgate Street to be appraised. The appraisal could be included within a built heritage assessment, in line with relevant guidance produced by the ClfA (ClfA 2014e) and Historic England (EH 2006)
- Setting of London Road Conservation Area to be appraised
- The design of any development should take into account the setting of 102 Northgate Street and the surrounding historic buildings and should reflect the nature and character of the heritage asset.
- Any development should preserve and, where possible, enhance the character and setting of 102 Northgate Street, the surrounding historic buildings and London Road Conservation Area

- Preservation of setting of designated assets should be achieved by, for example, screening or tree planting.

The scope and specification of any works would be agreed with the Gloucester City Archaeologist and the Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

7. Recommendations

The criteria used for the recommendations are detailed in the table below.

Development allowed	Development can go ahead with no mitigation subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
Development Allowed –mitigation programme	Development can go ahead but following a stage or number of stages of mitigation designed to alleviate the impacts of any proposal. Also subject to planning approval of proposals and designs.
No development	No development within this area.

The recommendations are mapped on Figure 2.

The January 2015 SALA report (GCC 2015a) includes the FS10 site and describes it as ‘possible commercial use on ground floor in any redevelopment’ and ‘site subject to expired permission’ (ibid, Appendix 2). Should the site be approved for development for residential, business or industrial use then certain areas of the site would need to be left free of development and some would involve mitigation from the impacts identified above.

8. Conclusion

This assessment has looked at the heritage assets within and in the area of the FS10 site and discussed the past and present uses of the site. It has looked at the potential for unknown heritage assets to exist with the site and whether they would be at risk of harm from a development. It is considered that development on the FS10 site could be delivered without significant impact on the heritage assets of the site provided that the actions proposed to minimise the impacts of development, as detailed above, are followed.

Taking into account the impacts discussed and the recommendations to avoid harm to the heritage assets, of the 0.06 hectares of the site, a total area of 0 hectares would be unavailable leaving an area of **0.06 hectares available for development**. This figure is indicative only – the final extent of mitigation will need to be agreed in consultation with the City Archaeologist and Principal Conservation and Design Officer.

9. Bibliography

BGS 2015 *Geology of Britain*, British Geological Survey
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>) accessed 29th September 2015

CIfA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014b *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014c *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014d *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014e *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014f *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government

EH 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage (now Historic England)

EH 2007 *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes, a guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage (now Historic England)

EH 2010 *Understanding Place, Historic Area Assessments: Principles and Practice*, English Heritage (now Historic England)

GCC 2002 *City of Gloucester Local Plan: Second Stage Deposit*, Gloucester City Council, draft document dated August 2002

GCC 2015a *Strategic Assessment of Land Availability*, Gloucester City Council, document dated January 2015

GCC 2015b *Method Statement: Site Historic Environment Assessments for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)*, Gloucester City Council, unpublished document dated September 2015

GCC 2016 *Site Historic Environment Assessment for Strategic Assessment of Land Availability (SALA)*, Gloucester City Council, document dated August 2016

HE 2015a *Digital Image Capture and File Storage, Guidelines for Best Practice*, Historic England

HE 2015b *The Historic Environment in Local Plans*, Historic England

HE 2015c *Managing significance in decision making*, Historic England

HE 2015d *The Setting of Heritage Assets*, Historic England

HE 2015e *The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans*, Historic England

NPPG 2014 <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/>, accessed 1st Sept 2015

UKSO 2015 *Soils Map Viewer*, UK Soil Observatory, (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/ukso/home.html?>) accessed 29th September 2015

10. Appendix I: Table of designated and undesignated assets

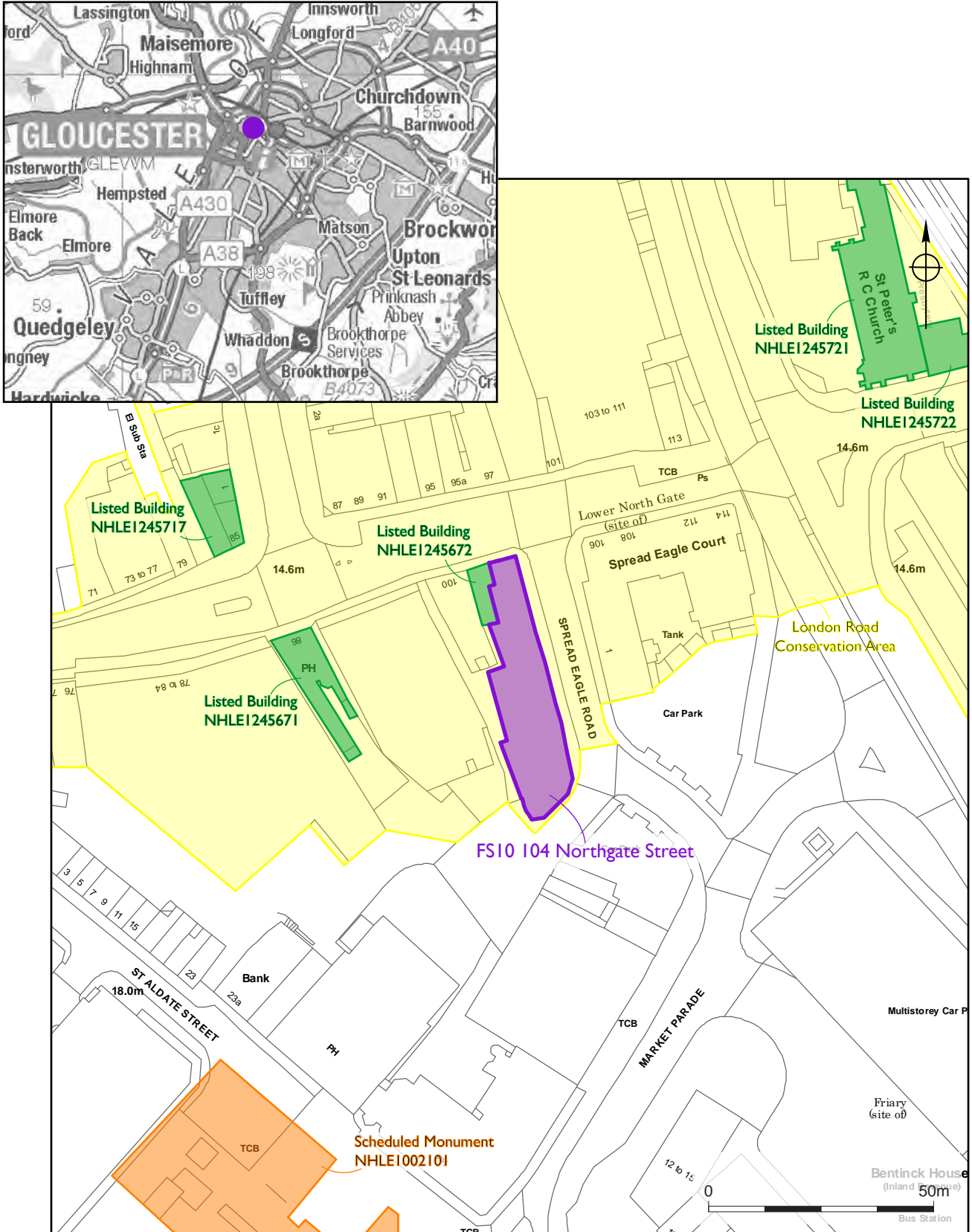
Those marked in **bold** are within the site.

HER	Name	Period	Type	Details
GUAD352	6 Market Parade	Romano-British	Finds	Well, stone drain, pottery and leather sandals all found when coach works being built in late 19 th C
GUAD353	6 Market Parade	Romano-British Medieval	Excavation	Deliberately levelled 2 nd C building with opus signinum floor. Medieval outer defences.
GUAD354	10-11 Market Parade	Medieval	Excavation	Glazed tile floor with associated limestone walls possibly part of White Friars. Inserted burial
GUAD355	Market Parade	Romano-British	Pottery	Stray find. Rim of mortarium with stamp 'Valerius Veranius' dated 70-100AD
GUAD356	Spread Eagle Hotel	Romano-British	Documental Record	Record of a 'tessellated pavement dug up at the Black Spread Eagle'
GUAD357	Market Parade	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. As of Trajan Cos V dated 103-111AD
GUAD374	92 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Finds	Stray finds. Mass of pottery found with 7" long spearhead
GUAD375	Northgate Street	Romano-British	Mosaic	Stray find. Tessellated pavement found in cellar of house.
GUAD378	96 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Tablet	Stray find. Votive tablet of carved stone with two figures in high relief of Mercury and a goddess
GUAD379	96 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Pillar	Stray find. Stone pillar base.
GUAD380	106 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Coin	Stray find. Ae3 of Constantine I (324-330AD)
GUAD381	111 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Pottery	Stray find. Amphora rim, neck and handles of Collingwood Type 94. 2 nd to 4 th C date
GUAD382	Northgate Street	Romano-British	Metal articles	Stray finds. Bronze lamp, penannular brooches, horseshoe
GUAD621	96 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Excavation	Extensive remains of three successive Roman buildings, wattle lined wall timbers and colonnade, one room contained a forge
GUAD628	Northgate Street/ London Road	Medieval	Excavation	Remains of Lower Northgate medieval gatehouse recorded
GUAD654	Worcester Street/ Northgate Street junction	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	One of ten 14m deep shafts and tunnels for sewers. Part of large foundation, possibly for triumphal arch, bounded by Roman metalled surface, also plank constructed drains. Medieval metalled street also recorded.
GUAD660	73-77 Northgate Street	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	Roman ditch, ground levels, oven and surface. Medieval ditch, surface, walls and occupation layers

GUAD662	106 Northgate Street	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Remains of Roman stone buildings fronting street recorded.
GUAD682	63-71 Northgate Street	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	Roman monumental stone building and timber predecessor on same alignment as fortress recorded. Stone building had arcaded frontage and later phases saw extensions to building and addition of timber-lined drain. Medieval building of 13/14 th C forge
GUAD806	Bruton Way/ Northgate Street junction	Romano-British Medieval Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Successive phases of Roman metalled street surfaces up to late Roman/early post-Roman. Medieval to post-medieval original open course of River Twyver with medieval defensive ditch and post-medieval culvert for Twyver.
GUAD952	Spread Eagle Road/ Northgate Street junction	Romano-British	Watching Brief	Successive phases of metalled street surfaces
GUAD990	Northend Vaults, 86-88 Northgate Street	Romano-British Medieval	Watching Brief	Successive occupation and destruction layers and surfaces. Also medieval building frontages.
GUAD1039	Spread Eagle Road/ Market Parade	Romano-British Medieval	Evaluation	Roman cultivation horizon and demolition layers cut by medieval pits
GUAD1053	Spread Eagle Road	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Walls, well, surface, culvert and demolition rubble
GUAD1403	Bruton Way	Romano-British Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Roman street alignment with timber and stone buildings. Also Civil War ditch.
GUAD1507	5 Market Parade	Post-medieval	Evaluation	Structural remains of early 19 th century coach works
GUAD1518	23 Worcester Street	Romano-British Medieval	Evaluation	Roman metalled surfaces, ditches and demolition rubble. Medieval earth bank.
GUAD1720	King's Square and Bus Station	-	Desk-based Assessment	Showed high potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains to survive
GUAD1747	104 Northgate Street	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Cellars and occupation layers with demolition rubble
GUAD1849	104 Northgate Street	Romano-British Post-medieval	Evaluation	Surface of 4th C date recorded with structural remains of 19th C buildings.
GUAD1851	1b/3b Worcester Street	Romano-British Post-medieval	Evaluation	Roman deposits identified along with considerable post-medieval disturbance
GUAD1929	King's Walk/ King's Square	-	Desk-based Assessment	Archaeology across whole area of Iron Age to medieval date
GUAD1977	Black Dog Way	-	Desk-based Assessment	Showed possibility of Roman and later archaeology
GUAD1981	Lower Northgate	-	Desk-based	Showed possibility of Roman

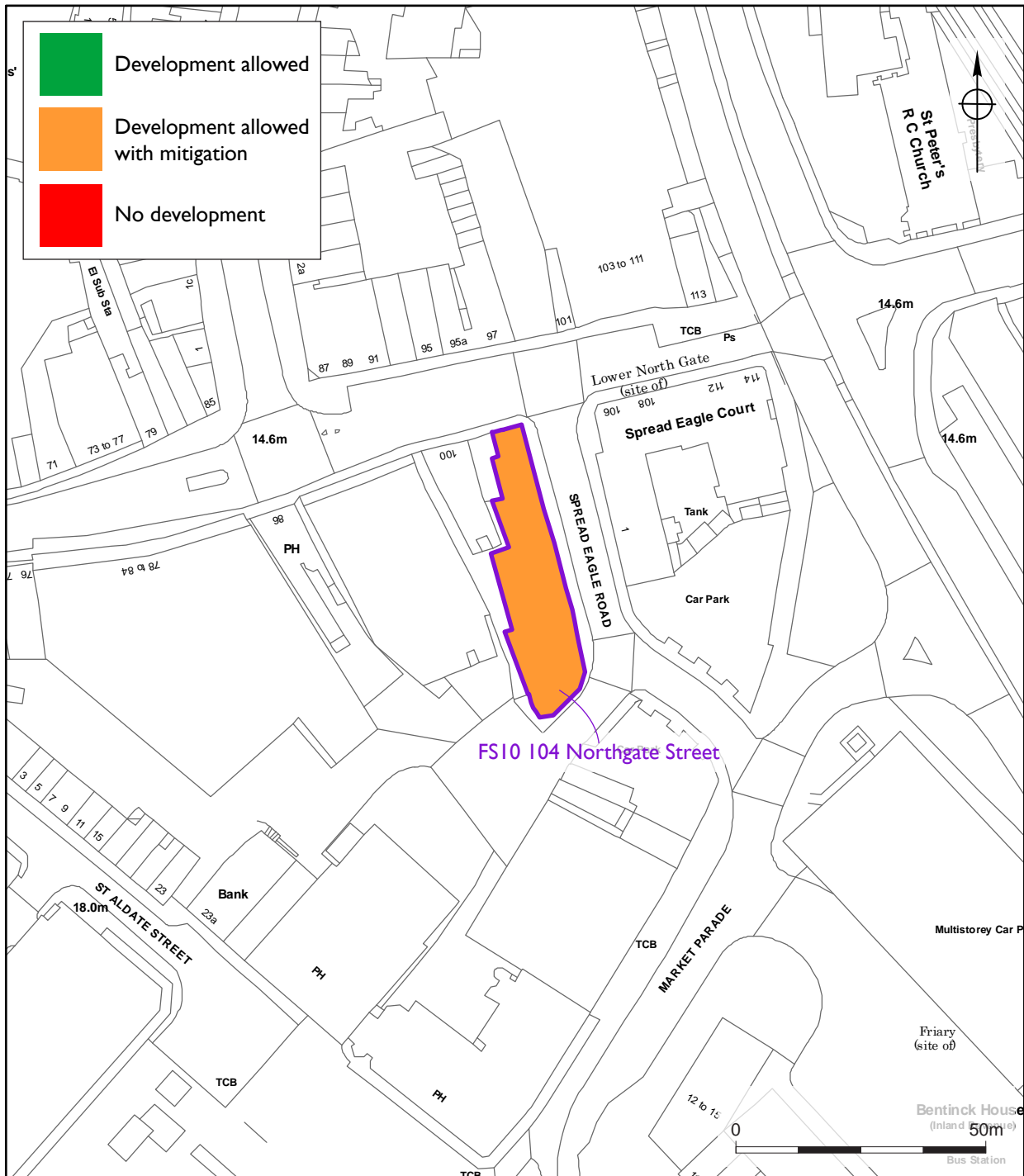
	Street		Assessment	and later archaeology
GUAD2021	Flood Alleviation Scheme	-	Desk-based Assessment	Identified high potential for survival of remains of Roman and later date
GUAD2025	Flood Alleviation Scheme Phase 4	Post-medieval	Watching Brief	Tram lines, post-medieval surfaces and service pipes recorded
GUAD2048	Spread Eagle Court	-	Desk-based Assessment	Within area of extramural settlement outside Roman fortress with well-stratified Roman and medieval remains found close to and opposite.
GUAD2220	King's Quarter	-	Desk-based Assessment	Showed high potential for Roman remains relating to defences and intramural and extramural settlement in north of area. Also for medieval settlement along Northgate Street.
NHLE1002101	part of Glevum Roman Colonia	Romano-British	Scheduled Monument	Part of urban core of Roman city
NHLE1245671	Northend Vaults, 86 and 88 Northgate Street	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II listed. Late 16 th century merchant's house. Re-fronted in mid to late 18 th C with 19 th and 20 th C alterations. Now a pub. Three storeys at front, timber-frame and brick.
NHLE1245672	102 Northgate Street	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II listed. Early 19 th century shop and former dwelling with 20 th C alterations. Brick with stone details.
NHLE1245717	83 and 85 Northgate Street, 1 Worcester Street	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II listed. Early 19 th C terrace of three shops and former dwellings with late 19 th C shop fronts. Three-storeys, stuccoed brick.
NHLE1245721	Roman Catholic Church of St Peter	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II* listed. 1860-8 designed by Robert Gilbert Blount on site of earlier chapel. Decorated Gothic style in coursed dressed stone with ashlar details.
NHLE1245722	Presbytery of RC Church of St Peter	Post-medieval	Listed Building	Grade II listed. 1860-8. Coursed, squared stone with ashlar details.
NHLE1245831	Gloucester Old People's Centre	Medieval	Listed Building	Grade II listed. c1520 merchant's house with late 16 th C additions and alterations. Tavern from late 17 th C. Timber-frame with rendered infill panels. Two-storeys and attic with jettied first floor on knee brackets.

II. Figures



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Figure I - Site Location



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Figure 2 - Recommendations