

**Attenuation Tank
Llanthony Secunda Priory
Llanthony Road
Gloucester**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Llanthony Secunda
Priory Trust

CA Project: 6073
CA Report: 16663

December 2016



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Attenuation Tank, Llanthony Secunda Priory
Location:	Llanthony Road, Gloucester
NGR:	SO 82393 17957
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	8-9 November 2016
Planning Reference:	15/01271/FUL; condition 3
SMC:	S00121622
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Museum of Gloucester
Accession Number:	GLRCM: 2016.40
Site Code:	LAP 16

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2016 at Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester. One trench was excavated.

The trench identified an undated, although probable post-medieval, wall and a broadly contemporary post-medieval floor surface/bedding deposit. A post-medieval ditch and possible post-medieval/modern pit was also identified.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November 2016 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Llanthony Secunda Priory Trust at Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 82393 17957; Fig. 1). The evaluation was intended to investigate the area of the proposed attenuation tank located to the north-east of The Culvert. These works were undertaken as a condition on planning permission (GCC ref: no 15/01271/FUL; condition 3) granted for landscaping, repair and restoration of the Brick Range and Medieval Range and provision of associated services.
- 1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent for the development was granted (letter ref. S00121622 dated 18 December 2015) by Lianna Francis-Kelly, Business Officer, Historic England (HE), as directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, conditional (b) on a programme of archaeological work comprising watching brief, evaluation, excavation and Historic Building Recording undertaken as per an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed WSI produced by CA (2016a) and approved by Andrew Armstrong and Mel Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, HE. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Andrew Armstrong, including site visits on 8 and 9 November 2016.

The site

- 1.4 The site lies to the south of Gloucester city centre, lying between Llanthony Road to the west and the Sharpness Ship Canal to the east. To the north of the site is the Gloucester College campus and to the south are the site of a public house and an area of open space programmed for development. The site itself is level, mainly laid to grass, with some areas of hardstanding, and a pond on the western side near to Llanthony Road. Along Llanthony Road, the site is bounded by lengths of wall (West Precinct Wall), of varying degrees of survival, within which are the restored remains of the West Gatehouse for the Priory, probably dating to c. 1500. Along the north side is a much rebuilt wall (Outer Range North) of post-medieval date, with the paved floors and footings of a range (North West Range) of buildings against it. To the east of this are the roofless remains of a Tithe barn of probable early 16th-

century date. Within the eastern part of the site is low wall parallel to the canal (Eastern Canal Wall) which is substantially post-medieval in construction. The south-eastern boundary is formed by a largely demolished structure which is apparently late medieval in date. West of this, along the southern boundary (South Precinct Wall) is the Brick Range, a roofless brick-built shell, originally built c. 1500 but modified in the post-medieval period. To the north and west of the Brick Range are fragments of stone and brick-faced walls comprising the Cart Shed. The Victorian Farmhouse lies in the centre of the site and is thought to date to around 1870 or slightly earlier, and is built on the footprint of a section of the Medieval Range between The Outer Court and The Great Court of the priory. The Medieval Range as it is known lies to the north of the farmhouse and it is likely it was originally longer to the north and south. It is two storey, with rubblestone walls at ground level and timber framed construction above. Its original use is unknown but it may have been part of high status guest accommodation for visitors to the Priory, possibly constructed c. 1500. It was used for agricultural use after the Dissolution.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Blue Lias formation and Charmouth Mudstone formation of the Lower Jurassic period, with superficial tidal flat deposits (sand, silt and clay) of the Quaternary period (BGS 2016). The natural substrate was not observed during the evaluation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A number of reports and publications have been prepared detailing the evidence for the history of the site have been prepared for the site (Hughes 2003; Hughes and Rhodes 2003; Watts and Hughes 2004; Morriss 2009) and reference should be made to those for the detailed historical background.
- 2.2 In summary, taken from Watts and Hughes 2004, the Augustinian priory of Llanthony in Gloucester was founded in 1136 as a cell of the mother church, Llanthony Prima at Llanthony in Monmouthshire, at a time when the Welsh borders were in turmoil and the prior and canons required a refuge. The church at Llanthony Secunda was begun in May 1136 and was consecrated in September 1137. When peace returned to the borders, successive priors remained in Gloucester. The two communities separated in 1205 after which Llanthony Secunda flourished, amassing

property within Gloucester, while the mother church became impoverished. Llanthony Secunda eventually absorbed its Welsh parent in 1481.

- 2.3 In 1301 the church, including four towers, was gutted by fire. The west front was rebuilt with twin towers flanking a great window of three stepped lancets. Most of the fabric surviving above ground today dates from the end of the 15th century when the then prior, Henry Deane, proceeded to reconstruct both church and precinct, including the outer gatehouse. He also enlarged the south and west ranges of the inner court. By this time Llanthony Secunda was the richest Augustinian house in England, and entertained the court of Henry VII in 1500 and 1501. The priory was dissolved in 1538.
- 2.4 In 1540 the priory site was sold for £723 to Arthur Porter, JP for the County of Gloucestershire and former under-steward to the priory. Part of the priory church remained in use as the parish church. This was probably the nave; elsewhere, where part of a dissolved monastic church was retained for local worship, the chancel was usually removed to prevent restoration of the monastery. As part of his lease, Porter was required to keep and pay for a chaplain, his wages being deducted from the priory rent.
- 2.5 In 1559, the site was described as a 'capital messuage' indicating that part of the site was then in use as a dwelling house. Three generations of the Porter family used the priory as their country house until 1615 when the property passed through marriage to Sir John (later Lord Viscount) Scudamore, although Sir Arthur and Lady Ann Porter continued to live there until their deaths in 1630 and 1632 respectively. Parts of the priory were then leased out to a succession of tenants including, in 1634, an Edward Spencer, yeoman, of Gloucester. The Scudamores also retained part of the property, which appears to have flourished right up to the outbreak of the Civil War.
- 2.6 Llanthony suffered damage from both Royalists and Parliamentarians during the Civil War. Lord Viscount Scudamore, a fervent Royalist, was taken prisoner when Hereford fell in April 1643, after which his properties were plundered. The damage inflicted by the Parliamentarians was compounded by Royalists during the siege of Gloucester in August 1643, when Llanthony served as a base for the besieging forces. From the shelter of the priory walls and buildings, the Royalist troops bombarded the city with bullets and received similar punishment. One account tells

of cannon fire from the Barbican that landed at Llanthony and 'made the stones of the wall fly about their ears...'

- 2.7 Writing in about 1660, Lord Scudamore stated that the parochial church at Llanthony had been 'utterly demolished' and rather than rebuild it he decided to upgrade the church in the adjoining parish of Hempsted where a new rectory was finished in 1671. The damage and loss of revenue occasioned by the Civil War also signalled the end of Llanthony House as a gentleman's residence. Although apparently still standing in 1662, there is no mention of the house in 1670 and it must have been demolished by then. At the end of that year the property was leased to John Clissold except for the churchyard and 'all the old walls and ruinous buildings'. The impression gained is that stone was being cleared from the site and either sold or used on elsewhere on the estate.
- 2.8 Sometime after 1670 the property was given over to farming entirely and the timber-studded range was converted into a farmhouse. Little is known of the property in the 18th century as the accounts from Hempsted parish do not survive for that period. However, descriptions of Llanthony written by Archdeacon John Furney, who visited in 1717, provide important details from both his own observations and those of older people who recalled the substantial ruins of the church and cloister. These included one Welch Thomas, who in his teens had been stationed at Llanthony under Captain Morgan during the Siege of Gloucester (see below).
- 2.9 There is no doubt from Furney's accounts and from other sources that by the 18th century there was little left of the church and cloisters. For example, writing in 1727 Matthew Gibson noted that 'of the conventual church not one stone is left upon another that is not thrown down. All of the buildings belonging to the priory are likewise destroyed, except some of the meanest offices. Neither remain there any marks of its former greatness except the west and south gates...'
- 2.10 The earliest known maps to accurately depict the layout of the priory date from the last quarter of the 18th century (Watts and Hughes 2004; Figs 2 and 3). By this time, the ruins of the priory church and cloisters were not considered a feature worth recording.
- 2.11 In the 1790s, work began on the construction of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal (now the Gloucester and Sharpness Canal), the line of which cut straight through the

priory precinct (Watts and Hughes 2004; Fig. 3). Construction involved cutting to a depth of 14 feet and piling the earth on the banks to a height not exceeding 6 feet. Little is known of the impact on the remains of the priory, although it was recorded that 'many large stones were found in excavating for the canal but unfortunately no care was taken to preserve any record of them'. The construction of the banks produced a grassy verge with towpath running along it, between four and six feet above the level of the farmland adjacent.

- 2.12 The canal remained in this state for nearly 50 years, but with the advent of the railway and the need for an outlet for the coal from the Forest of Dean, a proposal was put forward by the Gloucester and Dean Railway Company for a railway link and a large dock to be constructed in Sizes Meadow (formerly Llanthony Orchard). The cost of this undertaking soon led to the abandonment of the dock proposal in favour of a railway yard and new quay constructed by widening the canal along the Llanthony frontage. This was achieved by digging a trench parallel to the canal in which the new quay wall was built, while the original bank was left in place. The railway line from Over to the new quay was completed in 1854 (Watts and Hughes 2004; Fig. 4).
- 2.13 During the works, the Gloucester Journal reported finds of 'two stone coffins lying east and west on the spot on which the chapel is supposed to have stood', and also reported encaustic tiles and fragments of stone arches, windows and doorways, together with human bone. Further observations of monastic remains were made by John Clarke (see below).
- 2.14 Although the construction of the canal wharves and railway dominated the development of the site in the 19th century, gradual 'modernisation' of the farmstead took place throughout the century. The accommodation was redesigned, probably between 1855 and 1860, to create the present Victorian farmhouse and various sheds were constructed and ponds created. Llanthony Abbey Farm (as it became known) continued to be owned by descendants of the Scudamores until 1898 when it was sold to J. M. Collett, chemical manufacturer, who intended to build a factory there. However, the farm was appropriated by the Great Western Railway in 1906. In the 20th century, various enterprises leased the farm including horn manufacturers and the Gloucester City Rifle Club. The importance of the upstanding remains of the priory was officially recognised in 1949 when the site of Llanthony Abbey Farm was protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Gloucestershire no.

337). Gloucester City Council purchased the site from British Railways in 1974. It was transferred to Llanthony Secunda Priory Trust in 2009.

- 2.15 While the standing buildings described above give some indication of the layout of the later medieval priory, much remains to be discovered relating to the medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains of The Great Court and The Outer Court of the priory. Within the site as currently defined for this project, only a limited number of targeted archaeological investigations have been carried out - to identify the footprint of the West Gatehouse, investigation of some features close to the Tithe barn, and a medieval culvert running across the southern part of the site possibly associated with the leat of the Priory Mill – possible remnants of which have been encountered further east, on the opposite bank of the Sharpness Canal.
- 2.16 A number of archaeological investigations have been carried out in advance of development to the north and south of the Trust's site. The most extensive of these were carried out by Oxford Archaeology (OA) to the north on the site of the new Gloucester College in 2006 following earlier evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in 2003 and 2005 (CA 2003; Fig. 1 Trenches C1-4). The OA fieldwork comprised area excavation to the east and investigation in the areas of the pier bases for the new college to the west (Allen *et al* 2014). The results are summarised below:
- 2.17 Burials dating to the 12th to 14th centuries were identified in the eastern part of the site, confirming that the area had been within a monastic graveyard. A large malting kiln or corndrier was located to the west, together with medieval pits containing domestic refuse and quarry pits. The evidence suggested that the area lay outside the claustral complex. Later in the medieval period (late 13th or early 14th centuries) a ditch was cut across the site. The fill included elements derived from table waste and the identification of drains and ovens in the vicinity suggested that the area lay in close proximity to a refectory or guest range.
- 2.18 The northern end of an aisled two-storey range was identified to the south of the ovens. This range was probably of later 14th or 15th-century date. A wardrobe was added later in the 15th century and the building probably continued in use until the dissolution.
- 2.19 To the west, ranges of buildings on either side of a north/south orientated track were found to be massively constructed. These two ranges represented a gatehouse, with

vehicular and pedestrian entrances to the north and a single opening to the south, possibly corresponding to the Great Gate recorded in 1717. Further redevelopment of the buildings was identified, including post-Dissolution re-modelling, but all of the buildings within the excavation area appeared to have been demolished by the later part of the 17th century.

- 2.20 Other archaeological works were carried out to the south of the site, in areas of new development and consisted mainly of evaluation trenching and watching briefs (Fig. 2, TE1 to E3; TB1 to B6; T1 to T8) which demonstrated the amount of build-up of material relating to and following construction of the canal in the late 18th century, with only limited evidence for the medieval period, although some information about the pre-medieval and later topography around the Sudbrook which ran to the south of the priory was recovered (CA 2003, CA 2011a; CA 2011b; CA 2011c; CA 2012). The most extensive works were a programme of strip and map carried out in 2008 following the discovery of medieval and post-medieval structural remains in an evaluation trench (CA 2015a; Fig. 1, Trench B6 excavation). Only limited intrusive investigation was carried out before the site was backfilled, but it appears that the remains may be the structures of a southern medieval gateway (the South Gate) to the Priory, with stone buildings and areas of metalling and paving.
- 2.21 Within the current site, trenches associated with drainage works were excavated to the north of the Brick Range in 1987 by Malcolm Atkin (Fig. 2) and the West Gatehouse was also investigated at this time. The results of these investigations have not been published but the results of the latter will be incorporated into this document. The Brick Range itself has also been investigated through the excavation of three test pits (CA 2009; Fig. 1, TP1 to TP3). These established that the extant remains of the late medieval brick building, probably representing early 16th-century stables, were constructed upon the foundations of an earlier structure which probably dates to the 13th to 14th centuries. The fieldwork also identified deposits associated with both phases of construction, including a mortar floor which is likely to relate to the earlier ecclesiastical building, as well as deposits associated with the later, secular use of the site.
- 2.22 Subsequently, to inform the development of proposals for the site, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October 2014 (CA 2015b; Fig. 2 T901 to T910). A total of ten trenches were excavated.

Following the evaluation, an archaeological watching brief was completed during the excavation of seven contamination testing trial pits (ibid; Fig 2. T911 to T917).

- 2.23 Three evaluation trenches (Fig. 2, T901 to T903) were excavated in the area of the standing remains of the late medieval structure known as the Brick Range one trench had to be abandoned due to contaminated material found during excavation. The two other trenches demonstrated a complex history of construction and repair for the building. The late medieval brick building currently standing appears to have been constructed on earlier stone footings with associated deposits dating to the 13th to 15th centuries. Within the western part of the building the earliest floor surface was covered by a 17th/18th century make-up deposit overlain by a substantial burnt deposit with large amounts of sandstone roof tile, suggesting a major destructive fire in the later post-medieval period. The current floor surface over this, made mainly of reused bricks, was apparently laid in the early 20th century.
- 2.24 Three evaluation trenches were excavated within the standing buildings known as the Medieval Range and one outside, immediately to the north of the standing buildings of the range (Fig. 2, T907 to T910), within the Medieval Range North. The internal trenches showed a complex history of construction and alteration, with identification a possible earlier phase of the medieval building and associated surfaces at 1m below modern floor level, overlain by later medieval and post-medieval structures of the standing building, make-up and floor surfaces; the current floor surfaces all appear to be post-medieval or modern in date. The external trench (Medieval Range North) contained remains of structures and surfaces relating to the post-medieval use of the site as a farm overlying the stone footings of a probable medieval wall footing with two possible phases, confirming that the Medieval Range previously extended to the north of its current extent.
- 2.25 Three evaluation trenches (Fig. 2, T904 to T906) were excavated within an open area west of the standing medieval and later buildings of the priory (the southern part of The Outer Court). Two of these trenches encountered deep modern infill deposits to a depth of more than 3.1m below ground level, perhaps infilling a large cut feature. A stone wall footing of possible medieval date was also found.

- 2.26 During the archaeological watching brief, undertaken in March 2015, seven trial pits were excavated to investigate possible contamination within the site. One of these trial pits (T913) revealed a wall foundation within the Brick Range.
- 2.27 Additional to the evaluation a detailed historic building assessment of the structures of the medieval range and the stables was carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2015c). Two buildings were assessed: The timber and stone range (the Medieval Range) north of and including the Victorian farmhouse, and the Brick Range. The Medieval Range was extremely complex, but in essence a ground floor of stone, of medieval origin, but with many phases of alteration and repair, supported a late 15th- to early 16th-century, timber-framed upper floor. The existing building is a remnant of a range that was as long again to the north, truncated in the 1870s, and before 1853 extended at least as far south as the present farmhouse does. The upper floor is constructed in a way that indicates it was jettied, but contradicting this is the fact that the current ground floor is wider than the upper storey, not narrower. It is tentatively suggested that the jettied section may come from somewhere else and the rest of the building constructed to match, although there are still unexplained anomalies. The two storey Brick Range, is conventionally dated to the early 16th century. It too has undergone much alteration. It is currently unroofed. A recent assessment of the building by Oxford Archaeology was reviewed (Allen *et al* 2014). The general conclusions of this report are accepted, with some minor revisions and comments and added information from the recent evaluation excavations by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2015b). The dating of this range to the early 16th century and its significance as an exceptionally early brick building (in the West Country) are confirmed.
- 2.28 The West Precinct Wall (South) (Listed building ref. 1271696) is located to the south of the West Gate House and is the remains of a battlemented precinct wall of late medieval date. There are numerous patch repairs and it is constructed of dark red hand-made brick with traces of surviving patterns of grey-glazed and burnt brick headers in the form of lozenges, at least one roadside cross and some chequer work. Much of the wall top is modern and there are a number of internal buttresses (Llanthony Secunda Priory Trust 2015).
- 2.29 Excavation conducted around the western gatehouse, c. 20m to the north of the current trenches, suggested medieval remains survived at approximately 0.7m

below modern surface level. It was thought that a nineteenth-century cottage constructed next to the gatehouse had removed most of the medieval stratigraphy.

- 2.30 Archaeological evaluation adjacent to the West Precinct Wall (South) identified various phases of construction and/or reconstruction of the wall (CA 2016b). The three buttresses were found to have been constructed on an offset section of the wall. This may represent an earlier attempt to repair/support the wall but the identification of a perpendicular wall foundation may also suggest that a broadly contemporary building may have been located in this part of the site.
- 2.31 The southern end of the Eastern Canal Wall has recently been investigated and, in this location, was found to be of post-medieval date (CA 2016c). Further investigation of the central part of the Eastern Canal Wall has been undertaken and this demonstrated that the wall post-dated a deposit of 13th to 16th-century date (CA 2016d). These results are broadly in-keeping with the results of the Historic Building Recording (CA 2016e).
- 2.32 A possible medieval, metalled surface was identified to the south-east of the existing pond in The Outer Court and possible medieval and post-medieval beaten earth floors and other structural elements were identified in The Great Court (CA 2016d).
- 2.33 In addition to the work outlined above (paragraph 2.27), Historic Building Recording of the remaining structures has also recently been undertaken by CA: The West Precinct Wall (Structure A); the Outer Range West, North West Range, Outer Range North and North Boundary Wall (Structure B); The South Precinct Wall (Structure C); the Cart Shed (Structure D); the Eastern Canal Wall (Structure E); and the Tithe Barn (Structure F) were all recorded during these works. With the possible exception of Structure E, all these structures were adjudged to contain some pre-Dissolution fabric, and all had undergone some degree of repair and conservation, more or less extensive (CA 2016e).
- 2.34 The Culvert was investigated in 1987; the results have not been published but the available information (site plans) suggest that the top of the culvert was uncovered but little investigation work was undertaken and no further structures were identified.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. This information will enable Gloucester City Council and Historic England to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single cruciform trench (I1) in the location shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The north-east/south-west orientated part measured 19m long and 1.6m wide, the south-west/north-east orientated part measured 11m long and 1.6m wide. The trenches was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 The trench was excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 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*; no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will

be deposited with Museum of Gloucester under accession number GLRCM: 2016.40, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

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

Trench 11

5.2 The earliest deposit encountered within the trench, 1013, comprised mid blue grey sandy clay. This was identified within a sondage towards the south-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 3, plan). Artefactual material dating from the 16th to mid 19th centuries, along with animal bone fragments, were recovered from this deposit. This deposit was overlain by made ground deposit 1011, which was observed through much of the trench and comprised dark grey brown sandy clay.

5.3 A number of deposits overlay deposit 1011 in different parts of the trench. Within the north-western and north-eastern extent of the trench, deposit 1011 was overlain by made ground deposit 1010 (Fig. 3, Section AA) and possible surface/bedding layer 1007. Wall 1002 was observed on a north-west/south-east alignment. It was roughly coursed and bonded with dark orange brown clay. The south-western side of the wall was more uniform in appearance, possibly representing a visible face for the wall. No clear relationship was visible between the wall and the surrounding deposits as any overlying courses had been robbed (robber trench cut 1003). Both deposits, 1010 and 1007, were also cut by robber cut 1003 which was filled by 1004 (Fig. 3, Section AA). Possible surface/bedding layer 1007 was also cut by pit 1014. The pit was only partially observed and contained one fill, 1015, from which no finds were recovered. Within the south-western arm of the trench, deposit 1011 was overlain by a series of overlaying made ground/dump deposits 1018, 1017 and 1016 (Fig. 3, Section AA).

- 5.4 Fill 1004 within robber trench 1003 (Fig. 4, Section BB) and deposit 1016 (Fig. 3, Section AA) were cut by ditch 1005. The latter was aligned north-west/south-east with a slight turn towards its eastern end to align broadly east/west. The ditch was very shallow and contained single fill 1006 (Fig. 4, Section BB). Recovered from the fill were two sherds of glazed earthenware pottery dating to the mid-16th to 18th centuries, along with other artefactual material dating to post-medieval to modern period and animal bone fragments. The fill, 1006, of ditch 1005 was sealed by made ground deposit 1009, comprising mid grey brown silty clay containing modern ceramic building material (CBM) and white china (not retained). This was overlain by brick rubble deposit 1012, which was in turn overlain by possible buried soil 1008, followed by modern made ground 1001 and lastly topsoil 1000.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material recovered during the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below.

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of two sherds (9g) of pottery were recorded from fill 1006 of ditch 1005 (Appendix B). Both occur in a glazed earthenware, common from the mid-16th to 18th centuries.

Other Finds

- 6.3 A total of four fragments (9g) of window glass dating to the later post-medieval or modern period were recorded from fill 1006 of ditch 1005.
- 6.4 Nine fragments of ceramic building material (1402g) were recorded from two deposits. Brick fragments recorded from made ground deposit 1013 include five fragments dateable to the 16th or early 17th century and consistent with buildings in the vicinity (P. Davenport, *pers. comm.*). Also recorded are two fragments of brick of probable 18th-century date. A fragment of post-medieval tile was recorded from fill 1006 of ditch 1005.
- 6.5 Two iron items, both nails of probable later post-medieval or later date were recorded from fill 1006 of ditch 1005.

- 6.6 A single stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe (2g), recorded from made ground deposit 1013, cannot be more closely dated than from the mid 16th to mid 19th centuries.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Eight fragments of animal bone (377g) were recovered from ditch fill 1006 and made ground 1013, in association with artefacts dating to the post-medieval/modern era. The material was well preserved making possible the identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*). No evidence of cut marks that may suggest an origin in butchery waste were present, but both species have been exploited as domestic animals since the Neolithic and as such their presence on site is to be expected (Baker and Worley, 2014).

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Based on the assumption that surface/bedding layer 1007 originally abutted wall 1002, and that layer 1007 overlies a deposit, 1013, clearly dating to the post-medieval period, it is probable that wall 1002 is of a post-medieval date. However, it is also possible that the wall was constructed during the medieval period and had remodelled/reused during the post-medieval period. Stone construction is not indicative of the date of construction as stone appears to have been used during the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods at the site.
- 8.2 The wall is broadly parallel to the long axis of the Brick Range and is perpendicular to that of the Medieval Range. No structures are depicted in this location in the available cartographic evidence. However, it is entirely possible that small ancillary buildings and other structures may have been located within The Great Court and this is supported by the results of a previous evaluation which identified beaten earth floors and a robber trench (of medieval and/or post-medieval date) c. 20m to the north-east of Trench I1 (CA 2016d, Trench H3). Any such buildings/structures may reflect post-dissolution development of the site but an earlier date cannot be discounted; very little of The Great Court has been subject to archaeological investigation.

- 8.3 It is likely that ditch 1005 is of a post-medieval date and that pit 1014 is of a post-medieval/modern date. Both cut deposits containing post-medieval finds and the fill 1006 of ditch 1005 contains finds dating to the mid 16th-18th centuries. The function of these features is unknown, however, it is possible that ditch 1005 was a drainage ditch as it is in an area of a high water table and it runs parallel, in part, to The Culvert.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jay Wood, assisted by Sikko Van de Burg. The report was written by Sian Reynish. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Katie Marsden and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled by Jay Wood, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Laurent Coleman.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	1000	Layer		topsoil	dark grey brown silty clay	>19/11	>1.6	0.18	
1	1001	Layer		made ground	mid yellow brown clay	>19/11	>1.6	0.2	
1	1002	Masonry		wall	NW/SE aligned wall, roughly coursed with s dark orange brown clay bonding.	>7.65	0.6	0.2	
1	1003	Cut		robber cut	cut along wall 1002 to remove the upper part of it	>9.5	1.01	0.3	
1	1004	Fill	1003	fill of robber cut	mid grey brown clay with an orangish tint with small stone inclusions.	>9.5	1.01	0.3	
1	1005	Cut		ditch	NW/SE aligned ditch, turns slightly towards its eastern end forming an E/W alignment.	11	1.62	0.17	
1	1006	Fill	1005	fill of ditch	mid brown grey silty clay with small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.	11	1.62	0.17	MC16-C18
1	1007	Deposit		floor surface/ bedding deposit	mid brown grey silty gravel possible metallated surface or bedding deposit for a surface.	3.05	>1.6	0.17	
1	1008	Layer		made ground	dark grey brown clayey silt, possible buried soil	>3.62	>1.6	0.15	
1	1009	Layer		made ground	mid grey brown silty clay containing modern CBM and white china (not retained)	>19/11	>1.6	0.45	
1	1010	Layer		made ground	mid orange brown sandy clay, seen in plan.	>7	>0.5		
1	1011	Layer		made ground	dark grey brown slightly sandy clay containing rare CBM.	>17	>9	>0.35	
1	1012	Layer		made ground	brick rubble in a dark and mid grey brown silty clay.	>4.1	>1.6	0.2	
1	1013	Layer		made ground	mid bluey grey slightly sandy clay containing CBM and bone. Only seen in a sondage at the eastern end of the trench, not clearly seen due to water ingress.	>3.2	>1	>0.3	Pmed
1	1014	Cut		pit	sub-circular pit steep sided, not fully excavated.	0.57	>0.2	>0.3	
1	1015	Fill	1014	fill of pit	mixed fill of a mid grey brown silty clay and mid brown grey silty gravel.	0.57	>0.2	>0.3	
1	1016	Deposit		made ground/ dump deposit	mid yellow brown sandy clay.	>3.5	>0.5	0.3	
1	1017	Deposit		made ground/ dump deposit	black gravel and crushed clinker.	>1.59	>0.3	0.05	
1	1018	Deposit		made ground/ dump deposit	mixed mid grey yellow clay, gravel and mid grey brown clay.	>1.02	>0.6	0.06	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Width (inch)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1006	post-medieval pottery	GEW		2	9	MC16-C18
	iron	nails		2	38	
	CBM	tile		1	13	
	glass	window		4	9	
1013	clay tobacco pipe	stem		1	2	Pmed
	CBM	brick	2.5	1	229	
	CBM	brick	108	1	267	
	CBM	brick	1098	1	471	
	CBM	brick fragments	NA	4	422	
	shell	oyster		1	35	

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

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

Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	Total	Weight (g)
1006		1	3	4	94
1013	3	1		4	283
Total	3	2	3	8	
Weight	247	99	31	377	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal

APPENDIX D: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Upper figures are depth below modern ground level; lower figures in parentheses are metres AOD.

	Trench 11
Current ground level	0.00m (9.93m)
Top of robber cut 1003	0.6m 9.33m
Top of pit 1014	0.65m 9.28m
Top of surface/bedding deposit 1007	0.65m 9.28m
Top of ditch 1005	0.67m 9.26m
Top of wall 1002	0.70m (9.23m)
Limit of excavation	0.81m (8.99m)

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Attenuation Tank, Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November 2016 at Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester. One trench was excavated.</p> <p>The trench identified an undated although probable post-medieval wall and a broadly contemporary post-medieval floor surface/bedding deposit. A post-medieval ditch and possible post-medieval/modern pit was also identified.</p>	
Project dates	8-9 November 2016	
Project type	Archaeological Evaluation	
Previous work	Excavation 1986-7, Archaeological evaluation and watching brief (CA 2003-2016), Excavation (Oxford Archaeology 2005)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Llanthony Road, Gloucester	
Study area (M ² /ha)	2.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SO 82393 17957	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	No Brief	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Laurent Coleman	
Project Supervisor	Jay Wood	
MONUMENT TYPE	Priory	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Museum of Gloucester GLRCM: 2016.40	Ceramics, animal bone, glass, iron nails and clay pipe.
Paper	Museum of Gloucester GLRCM: 2016.40	Trench sheets, context sheets, section drawings and photographic registers.
Digital	Museum of Gloucester GLRCM: 2016.40	Digital plan, digital photographs.
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Attenuation Tank, Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation</i>. CA typescript report 16663</p>		

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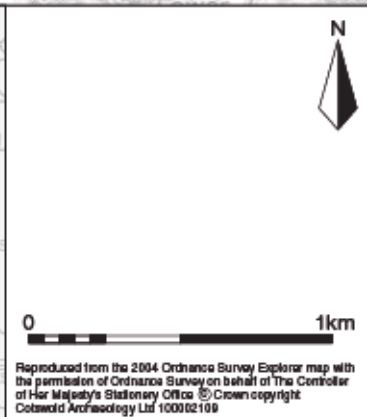
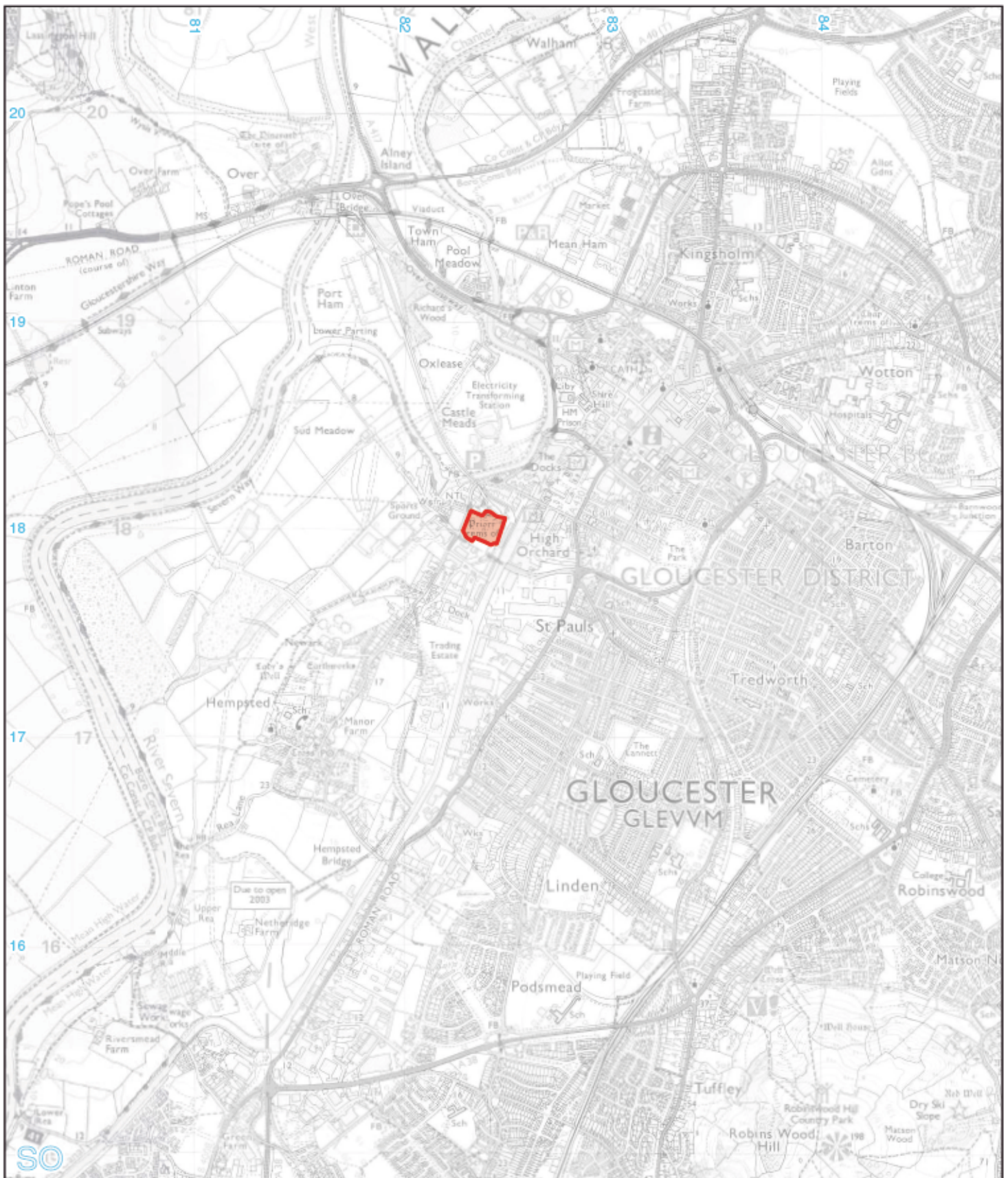
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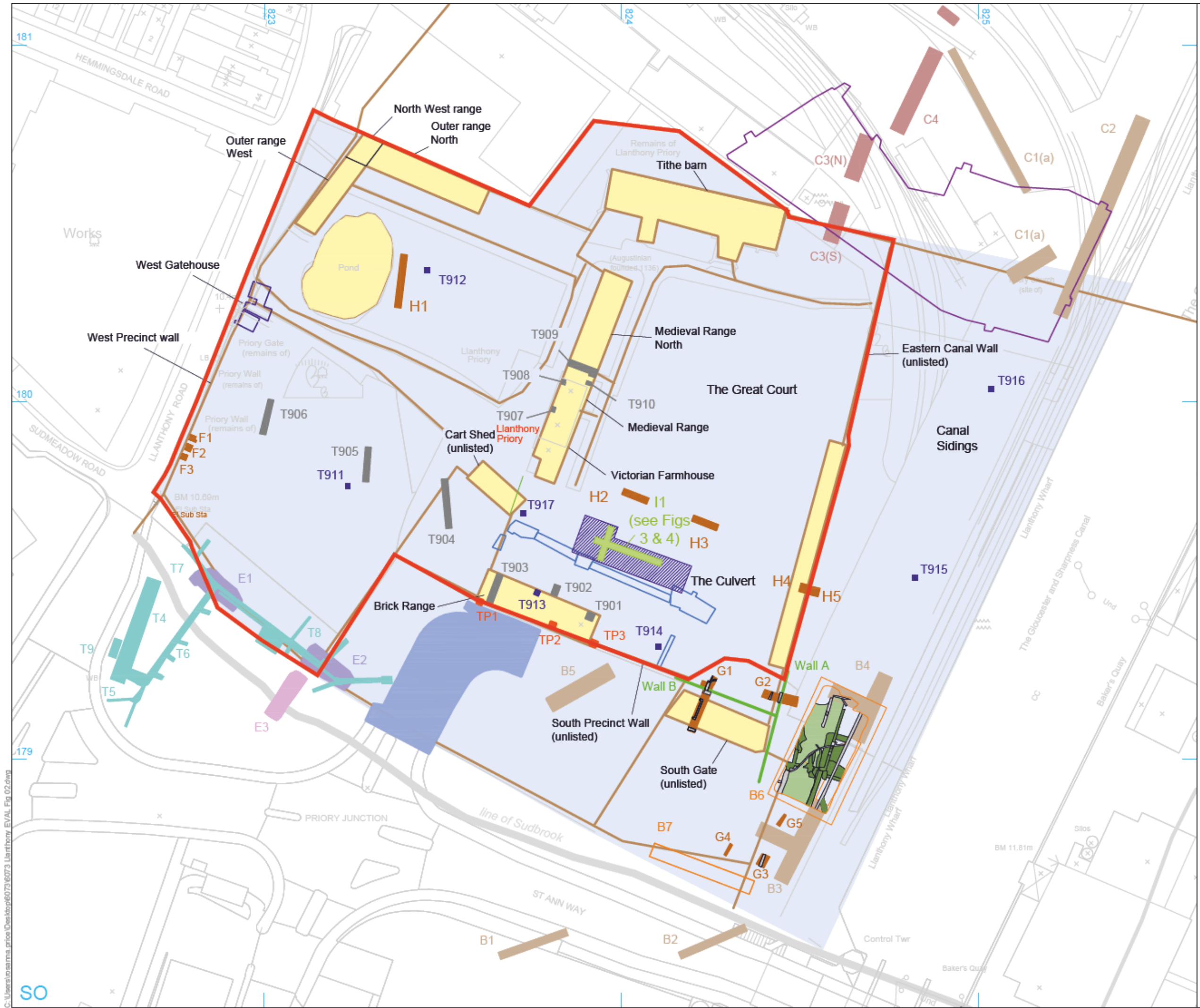
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PROJECT TITLE
 Attenuation Tank, Llanthony Secunda
 Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester,
 Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan


DRAWN BY	LM	PROJECT NO.	6073	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20.11.16	1
APPROVED BY	LECC	SCALE	1:25,000	

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench (CA November 2016)
- surface water attenuation tank
- CA 2003
- CA 2005
- CA 2009
- CA 2011a
- CA 2011b
- CA 2011c
- CA 2012
- CA 2015
- Oxford Archaeology 2005 Excavation Area
- 1987 excavations
- 1986 excavation area
- evaluation trench (CA 2014)
- evaluation trench/trial pit (CA 2016)
- contamination investigation
- trial pit
- medieval structure
- medieval surface
- wall
- Scheduled Monument
- postulated layout of priory
- precinct (after Hughes 2003)
- projected extent of walls



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PROJECT TITLE
 Attenuation tank, Llanthony Secunda Priory, Llanthony Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

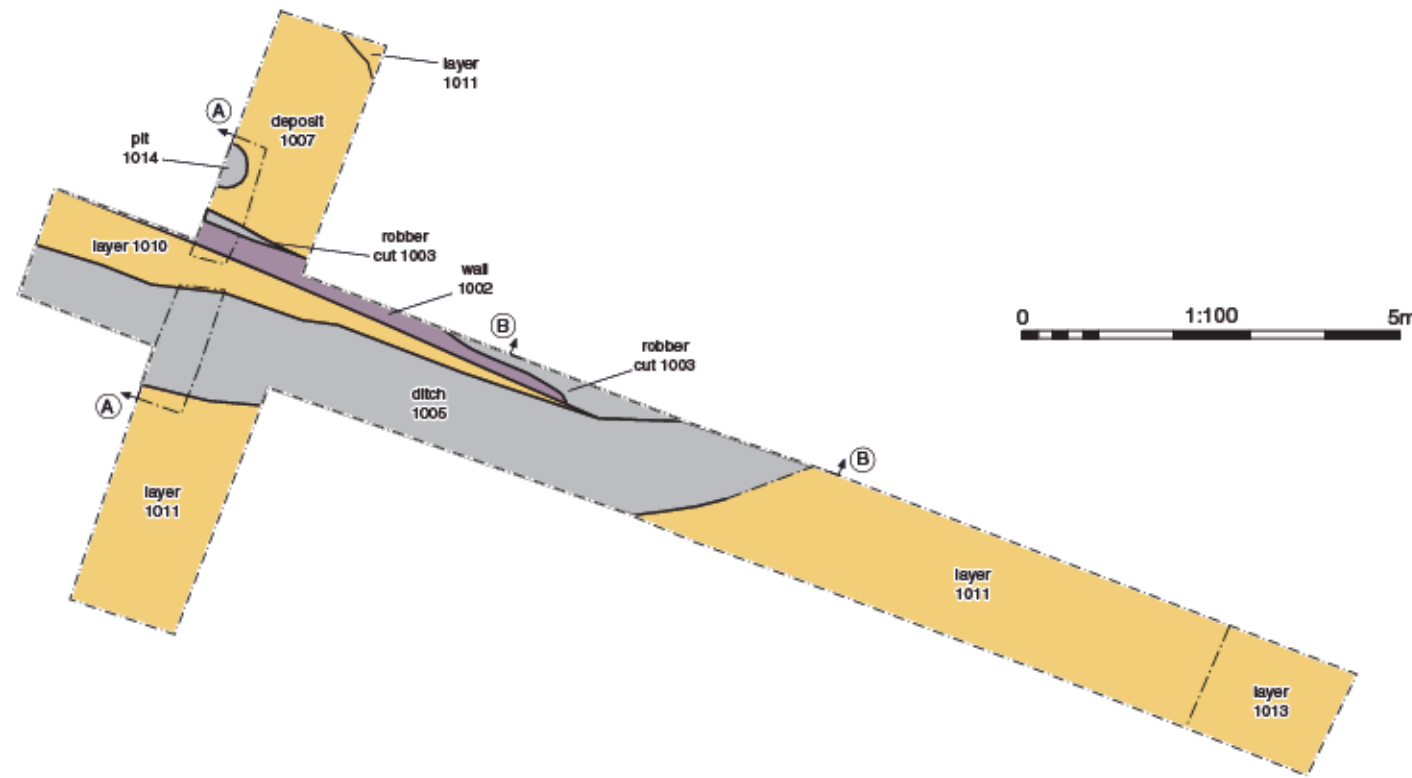
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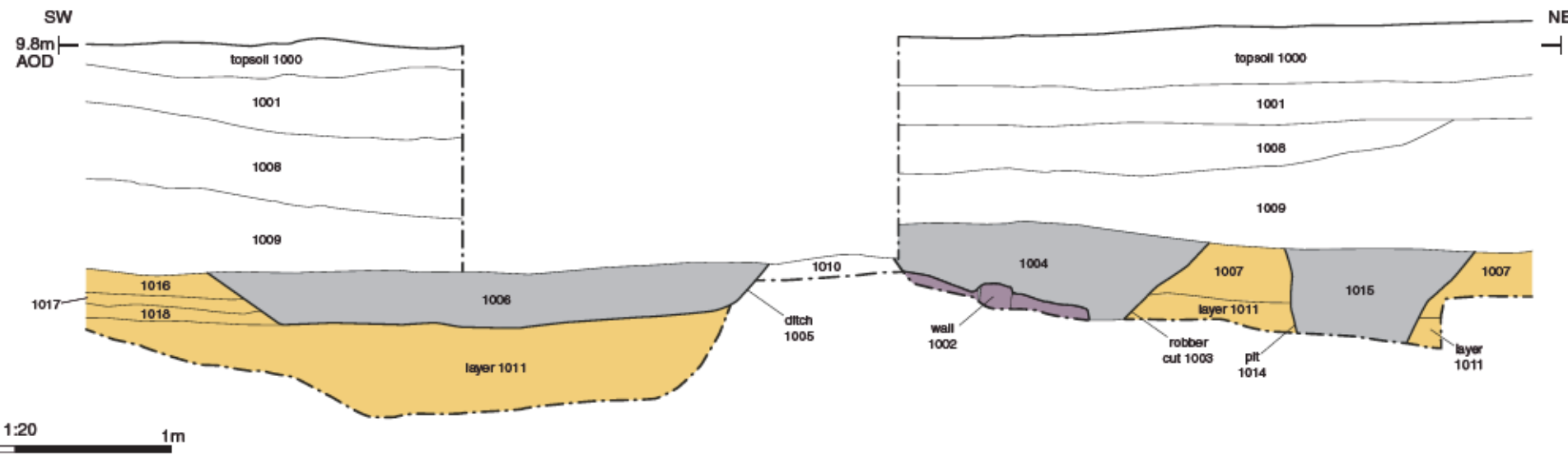


Trench I1 plan

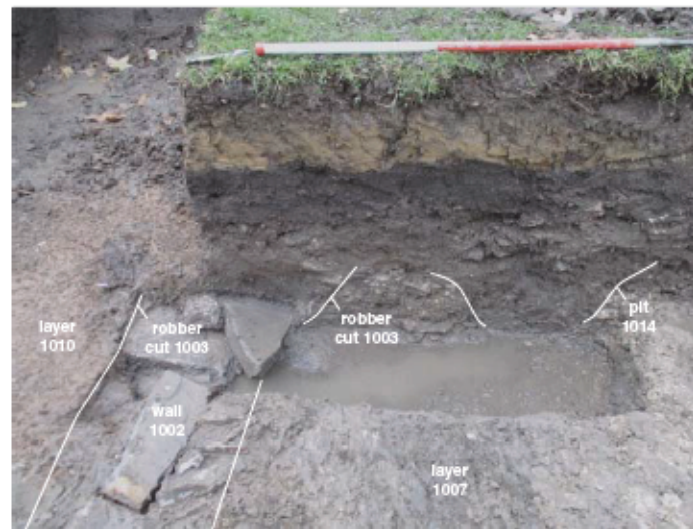


- archaeological feature
- structural feature
- layer/deposit

Section AA



Section AA, south-western end, looking north-west (1m scale)



Section AA, north-eastern end, looking north-west (1m scale)

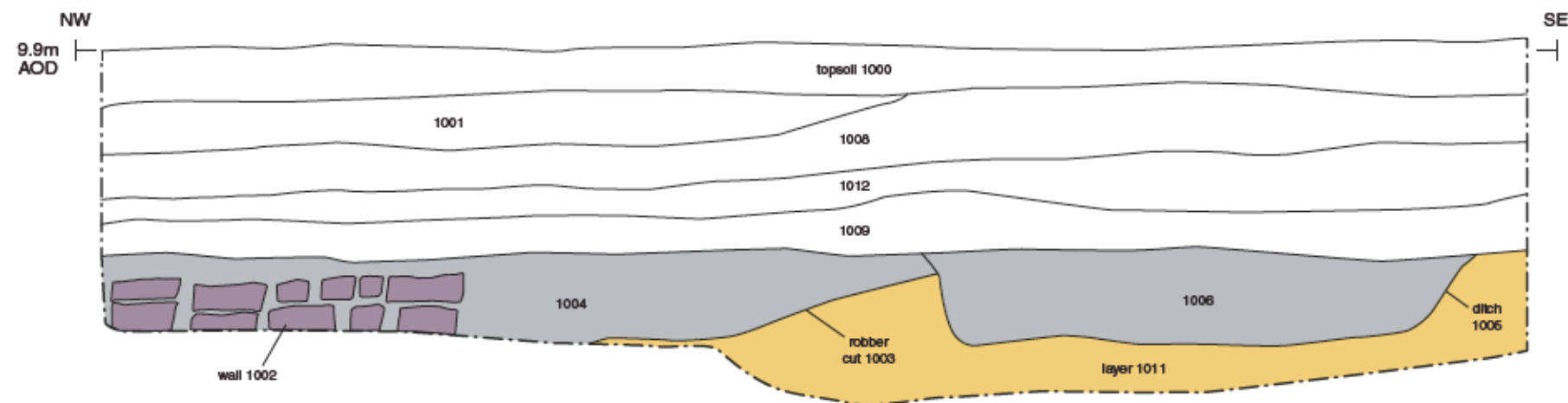

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PROJECT TITLE
 Attenuation Tank, Llanthony Secunda Priory,
 Llanthony Road, Gloucester, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench I1: Plan, section and
 photographs**

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Section BB



Section BB , looking north-west (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench I1: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20.11.16	
APPROVED BY	LECC	SCALE@A3	1:20	4