

**REMAINS OF THE INNER COURT  
LLANTHONY PRIORY  
GLOUCESTER QUAYS**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*For*

**SCOTT WILSON**

*on behalf of*

**GLOUCESTER QUAYS LLP**

CA PROJECT: 2498  
CA REPORT: 09043

FEBRUARY 2009


**COTSWOLD  
ARCHAEOLOGY**



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prepared by	Mark Brett, Senior Project Officer
date	25 February 2009
checked by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
date	26 Februray 2009
approved by	Mark Collard, Head of Contracts
signed	
date	5 March 2009
issue	01

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- Fig. 5 Test-pit 3; plan, sections and photographs (illustrations 1:20)

## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Remains of the South Range, Llanthony Priory
<b>Location:</b>	Gloucester Quays
<b>NGR:</b>	SO 8237 1795
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	2-6 February 2009
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	06/00358/FUL, Condition 38
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery
<b>Accession Number:</b>	GLRCM 2008.16
<b>Site Code:</b>	GQG 08

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2009 at the request of Scott Wilson on behalf of Gloucester Quays LLP at Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays. Three test-pits were excavated.

The archaeological evaluation established that the extant remains of a 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.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2009 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Scott Wilson adjacent to the remains of the South Range at Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays (centred on NGR: SO 8237 1795; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a programme of works to discharge Condition 38 in respect of planning permission for construction works within the Scheduled Monument Area (Glos. SAM 337) of Llanthony Wharf, Gloucester Quays
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation (Scott Wilson 2008) prepared in consultation with Jonathan Smith, Historic Environment Officer, Gloucester City Council. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Fieldwork in Gloucestershire* (GCC 1995) and the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). It was monitored by Phil Greatorex, Historic Environment Record Officer, Gloucester City Council, including a site visit on 5 February 2009.

### ***Background***

- 1.3 The historical background of Llanthony Wharf is covered in detail in the Environmental Statement (Scott Wilson 2004). The current fieldwork is concerned with the foundations and below ground remains adjacent to the 'stable block', the remains of a brick building within the south range of the inner court of the priory. The structure benefits from statutory protection both as a Grade 1 listed building and as part of the Scheduled Monument. The building has not been previously studied in detail and the date of its construction and original use are currently unknown. It is however dated in the list description as early 16th century.

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.4 The objectives of the evaluation were:
- to determine (where possible) the nature, depth, extent, character and date of the foundations of the brick building;

- to identify the presence/absence of buried archaeological remains;
- to determine the condition or state of preservation of any archaeological deposits or features encountered;
- to identify the depth/extent and complexity of stratigraphy present;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to provide further information on the extent of modern disturbance

### **Methodology**

- 1.5 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of three test-pits (1-3), in the locations agreed with Jonathan Smith, Historic Environment Manager, Gloucester City Council and Robert Iles, English Heritage and shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Test-pits 1 and 2 each measured 1.5m square whilst, for ease of excavation, test-pit 3 measured 1.8m long and 1.75m wide. Prior to excavation of the test-pits a length of modern concrete-block wall together with its concrete foundation, adjacent to the rear of the brick building, were removed under archaeological supervision.
- 1.6 All test-pits were excavated by hand and ceased at 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* (2007).
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## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

2.1 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.

### **Test-pit 1** (Fig. 3)

2.2 Test-pit 1 was located adjacent to the south-western corner of the brick building.

2.3 The south-western corner of foundations 6107, comprising oolitic limestone and Lias Mudstone blocks were exposed at a depth of 0.55m below present ground level. These were at least 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, extending beyond the base of the test-pit and beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation. The foundations were not mortared and the voids between individual stones were filled by dark brown clay silt. A roughly-hewn, undressed limestone block (6109), at least 0.75m long and 0.2m thick, appears to represent the uppermost course of foundations 6107. Constructed onto this course, and overhanging it by up to 0.25m, was the wall of the brick building, 6106, comprising brick with limestone quoins, bonded with buff-coloured limestone mortar.

2.4 Abutting foundations 6107 was possible surface 6103, comprising limestone rubble with frequent inclusions of brick. Evidently cutting through deposit 6103 and inserted into the gap between foundations 6107 and the stable wall 6106 were brick foundations 6108. These were aligned approximately north-west/south-east, on a slightly different alignment to the brick building and the earlier foundations. The brick foundations were at least 0.35m deep and extended to 0.15m under the first course of the brick building.

2.5 Possible surface 6103 was cut by linear feature 6104, which was filled by dark grey clay containing very frequent demolition debris, including both slate and ceramic tiles, as well as limestone rubble. This material, 6105, also abutted brick wall 6108. Overlying deposit 6105 were modern deposits 6101 and 6100, each up to approximately 0.3m thick. Deposit 6100 sealed brick foundations 6108 and abutted wall 6106.

**Test-pit 2** (Fig. 4)

- 2.6 Test-pit 2 was located inside the brick building, adjacent to the rear (southern) wall.
- 2.7 Wall 6209 was identified at a depth of 0.25m below present ground level. This comprised at least three courses of grey Lias Mudstone blocks, each up to 0.55m long and 0.1m thick, bonded with orange sandy mortar. Constructed onto the wall was the rear wall of the brick building, 6207. This comprised mostly stretchers with occasional headers, often in pairs or threes, bonded with buff-coloured limestone mortar.
- 2.8 Deposit 6208 was identified at a depth of 0.55m below present ground level, abutting foundations 6209. It comprised mostly rubble, containing limestone, sandstone tiles and fragments of ceramic building material. This material may represent levelling material or make-up for overlying mortar surface 6206. Layer 6206 was at least 0.05m thick and may have represented a floor contemporary with the earlier building, however this is uncertain as it did not extend as far as the wall. This may have been due to the presence of some kind of structure against the wall, of which no physical evidence survives.
- 2.9 Overlying surface 6204 and deposit 6208, and abutting the stone and the brick walls, were a series of modern make-up layers and concrete surfaces, cumulatively 0.55m thick. Concrete surface 6202 included drain 6205 which cut down into deposit 6208.

**Test-pit 3** (Fig. 5)

- 2.10 Test-pit 3 was located adjacent to the remains of an earlier structure which was abutted by the south-eastern corner of the brick building.
- 2.11 The uppermost two courses of foundations 6308 were identified at a depth of 0.5m below present ground level. These comprised unmortared Lias Mudstone blocks, each up to 0.75m in length and 0.08m deep. Constructed onto the foundations was wall 6307, the initial course of which comprised a large chamfered limestone ashlar, 1.25m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. A large rectangular limestone block abutted the eastern end of the ashlar, evidently representing a threshold. The uppermost



face of the large ashlar contained a shallow rectangular recess, approximately 0.35m long and 0.2m wide, in the base of which was a rectangular socket which measured 0.11m in length and 0.08m in width. This is likely to have provided the setting for a wooden door jamb. Above the first ashlar, wall 6307 comprised outer courses of grey Lias Mudstone and limestone ashlar with a rubble core of mudstone, all mortared with light buff-coloured limestone mortar.

- 2.12 The external face of wall 6307 had been repaired in the same brick used in the construction of the 'stable', presumably at the time when the later building was constructed.
- 2.13 Abutting foundations 6308, on either side of the threshold, were similar rubble surfaces. Deposit 6305 abutted the northern face of the threshold block at a depth of 0.6m below present ground level. Externally, surface 6306 abutted the threshold block at a depth of 0.7m below the present ground surface. These layers comprised compacted stone and brick rubble within a clayey silt matrix.
- 2.14 Overlying surfaces 6305 and 6306 were modern surface deposits 6303 and 6304 respectively. These layers were comprised of the same gravelly clay material, however deposit 6304 was thicker, at 0.15m thick compared to 6303 which was approximately 0.1m thick, resulting in a similar level on either side of the threshold. Deposits 6303 and 6304 were in turn sealed by a thin layer of clinker (6301/6302) and a layer of modern overburden, 6300, up to 0.5m thick.

### ***The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence***

- 2.15 Quantities of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, glass and metalwork were recovered from four deposits (Appendix B).
- 2.16 Three sherds (312g) of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from surface 6203. Identifiable fabrics comprise white china, English Stoneware and miscellaneous glazed earthenware types. Apart from the glazed earthenware, which dates to the 16th to 18th centuries, the pottery is modern, dating after c. 1780/1800.
- 2.17 Two pieces (134g) of modern glass were recovered. A clear wine glass base was recovered from surface 6203 and the base of a green glass beer bottle, with the partial moulded legend 'BREWERY', was recovered from surface 6304.

- 2.18 Building material was recovered from two deposits. Two pieces (44g) of roofing slate from surface 6304 and two pieces (534g) of ceramic roof tile from surface 6306. All this material dates to the post-medieval or modern periods.
- 2.19 The metalwork recovered consisted of a forged iron nail from 6102 and part of a door hinge from 6306. Both are consistent with post-medieval or later dating.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Although relatively limited in scope, the results of the current evaluation have provided significant evidence for the chronology of the buildings on the south side of the inner court of the priory. Despite recovering no information regarding the actual function of the extant remains, the evaluation has identified the presence of deposits which are presumed to be associated with the earlier medieval ecclesiastical use of the site, as well as those relating to its subsequent pre-dissolution development and its later, secular use.
- 3.2 The manner in which the brick wall (6207) overhangs stone wall 6209 in test-pit 2 and the way in which the same wall overhangs the foundations in test-pit 2 clearly suggests that the two are not contemporary. This is further evinced by the presence of a block of much wider foundation (6107) in test-pit 1, which would appear to represent the corner buttress of an earlier building. It seems evident therefore, that the brick building was constructed onto the partially demolished walls of an earlier stone-built structure. The remains of the structure adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the brick building, containing the threshold identified within test-pit 3, together with the extant stone wall containing a series of corbels and window slits to the east, are likely to represent a continuation of this building. Pevsner dates the latter length of wall to the 13th to 14th centuries (Verrey and Brooks 2002). It would appear entirely conceivable that when the brick building was constructed, probably as part of prior Henry Deane's redevelopment of the priory at the end of the 15th century, that the eastern length of the rear wall of the earlier building was retained as a boundary and that the upstanding part of the earlier wall adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the brick building was retained as a buttress for the new structure. There is no cartographic evidence for the early stone structure extending to the east.

- 3.3 From the presence of the socket recorded in the top of the large chamfered ashlar block, the threshold identified within test-pit 3 clearly had at least one associated door and it would appear that this doorway provided access from the inner to the outer precincts. This access appears to have been maintained, as it is apparent on a map of 1840, by which time it appears that a structure has been built to the south of the eastern part of the early wall.
- 3.4 The surviving surface of internal mortar floor 6206 lies at 10.2m AOD. This is approximately 0.25m below the first course of the brick structure and is therefore likely to be contemporary with the earlier phase of building. Although no contemporary surfaces survive, the medieval ground level associated with the earlier building can be projected from the presence of the chamfered ashlar and the threshold within test-pit 3 to have been approximately 10.1m AOD. Although presently undated, similar surfaces 6103 in test-pit 1 and 6305 and 6306 in test-pit 3 are reminiscent of post-medieval surfaces recorded in previous archaeological investigations at Llanthony Priory. These lie at least 0.1m below where the medieval ground level would be expected and suggest a degree of ground reduction, probably associated with the post-medieval development of the site.
- 3.5 The structure represented by brick wall 6108 within test-pit 1 is first depicted cartographically in 1840, as a narrow L-shaped building to the west of, and on a slightly different alignment to, the brick 'stable' building.

#### **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Darran Muddiman and Hazel O'Neill. The report was written by Mark Brett. The illustrations were prepared by Rachael Kershaw. The archive has been compiled by, and prepared for deposition by, Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

#### **5. REFERENCES**

Scott Wilson 2004 *Gloucester Quays Urban Regeneration: Environmental Statement*

Scott Wilson 2008 *Remains of the Range on the South Side of the Inner Court, Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays: Written Scheme of Investigation*

Verrey, D. and Brooks, A. (eds) 2002 *The Buildings of England, Gloucestershire 2: The Vale and the Forest of Dean*

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

### Test-pit 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6100	Layer	Modern overburden			<0.85	
6101	Layer	Clay with modern inclusions			<0.3	
6102	Deposit	Fill of 6104. Dark grey clay with slate and ceramic tiles.			>0.15	p-med/mod
6103	Layer	Limestone rubble ?surface. Contains frequent brick.			n/k	
6104	Cut	Linear cut. Aligned WNW/ESE. Not excavated.		0.3	n/k	
6105	Deposit	Fill of 6104. Same as 6102.			n/k	
6106	Wall	Wall of SW corner of brick building. Brick with limestone ashlar.				
6107	Wall	Foundations. Comprise limestone and Lias Mudstone blocks.		>0.7	>0.2	
6108	Wall	Brick wall. Mortared. ?Foundations.		0.35	>0.35	
6109	Wall	?Uppermost course of foundations 6107. Comprises >one large undressed limestone block.			<0.25	

### Test-pit 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6200	Layer	Concrete surface.			0.15	
6201	Layer	Make-up/levelling for surface 6200.			0.15	
6202	Layer	Concrete surface.			0.1	
6203	Layer	Make-up/levelling for surface 6202.			0.1	C19-C20
6204	Deposit	Fill of modern drain 6205.			0.4	
6205	Cut	Modern drain. Circular in plan.		0.4	0.4	
6206	Layer	Mortar surface. Comprised crushed limestone and gravel.			>0.05	
6207	Wall	Rear wall of brick building.				
6208	Deposit	? Make-up/levelling for surface 6206. Comprises limestone rubble with sandstone tile and CBM inclusions.			n/k	
6209	Wall	Lias Mudstone blocks with sandy mortar.			n/k	

### Test-pit 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6300	Deposit	Modern overburden.			<0.55	
6301	Layer	?Clinker.			0.05	
6302	Layer	Same as 6301.			0.05	
6303	Layer	Modern gravelly clay surface.			0.1	
6304	Layer	Same as 6303.			0.15	mod
6305	Layer	Limestone rubble ?surface. Contains frequent brick.			n/k	
6306	Layer	Same as 6305.			>0.05	p-med/mod
6307	Wall	SW corner wall of structure adjacent to brick building.		<0.85		
6308	Wall	Lias mudstone foundations with chamfered oolitic limestone ashlar. Includes rectangular limestone threshold block.		<0.95	n/k	
6309	Wall	Brick repair of wall 6307.			n/k	

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## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

### *Finds Concordance*

Context	Artefact type	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
6102	Iron nail	1	48	pmed or mod.
6203	Post-medieval pottery: white china, English stoneware, glazed earthenware	3	312	C19-C20
	Modern glass: wine glass	1	68	
6304	Modern glass: bottle	1	66	mod.
	Roofing slate	2	44	
6306	Iron hinge	1	680	pmed or mod.
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: roof tile	2	534	

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## APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at Llanthony Bridge (11.04m AOD).

	Test-pit 1	Test-pit 2	Test-pit 3
Current ground level	0.00m (10.15m)	0.00m (10.7m)	0.00m (10.6m)
Base of brick building	0.00m (9.8m)	0.00m (10.4m)	-
Top of wall 6107	0.00m (9.61m)	-	-
Top of surface 6103	0.00m (9.42m)	-	-
Top of surface 6206	-	10.17	-
Top of threshold (part of 6308)	-	-	10.24
Top of surface 6305	-	-	10.17
Top of surface 6306	-	-	9.98
Limit of excavation	0.73m (9.42m)	0.6m (10.1m)	0.68m (9.92m)

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

**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**


<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Remains of the Inner Court, Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays	
Short description (250 words maximum)	The archaeological evaluation established that the extant remains of a 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.	
Project dates	2-6 February 2009	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation.	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Archaeological Assessment (Scott Wilson 2003) Cultural Heritage Assessment (CgMs 2003) Archaeological Desktop Study (JSAC 2001) Geotechnical Investigation (Scott Wilson 2003) Ground Probing Radar Survey (Sratascan 2003)	
Future work	Not known	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Llanthony Wharf, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	350m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8237 1795	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Scott Wilson	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	ceramics, metalwork
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, matrices, photographs, drawings, levels registers
Digital		
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2009 <i>Remains of the Inner Court, Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA report no. <b>09043</b>		



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### **Test-pit 1** (Fig. 3)

2.2 Test-pit 1 was located adjacent to the south-western corner of the brick building.

2.3 The south-western corner of foundations 6107, comprising oolitic limestone and Lias Mudstone blocks were exposed at a depth of 0.55m below present ground level. These were at least 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, extending beyond the base of the test-pit and beyond the northern and eastern limits of excavation. The foundations were not mortared and the voids between individual stones were filled by dark brown clay silt. A roughly-hewn, undressed limestone block (6109), at least 0.75m long and 0.2m thick, appears to represent the uppermost course of foundations 6107. Constructed onto this course, and overhanging it by up to 0.25m, was the wall of the brick building, 6106, comprising brick with limestone quoins, bonded with buff-coloured limestone mortar.

2.4 Abutting foundations 6107 was possible surface 6103, comprising limestone rubble with frequent inclusions of brick. Evidently cutting through deposit 6103 and inserted into the gap between foundations 6107 and the stable wall 6106 were brick foundations 6108. These were aligned approximately north-west/south-east, on a slightly different alignment to the brick building and the earlier foundations. The brick foundations were at least 0.35m deep and extended to 0.15m under the first course of the brick building.

2.5 Possible surface 6103 was cut by linear feature 6104, which was filled by dark grey clay containing very frequent demolition debris, including both slate and ceramic tiles, as well as limestone rubble. This material, 6105, also abutted brick wall 6108. Overlying deposit 6105 were modern deposits 6101 and 6100, each up to approximately 0.3m thick. Deposit 6100 sealed brick foundations 6108 and abutted wall 6106.

**Test-pit 2** (Fig. 4)

- 2.6 Test-pit 2 was located inside the brick building, adjacent to the rear (southern) wall.
- 2.7 Wall 6209 was identified at a depth of 0.25m below present ground level. This comprised at least three courses of grey Lias Mudstone blocks, each up to 0.55m long and 0.1m thick, bonded with orange sandy mortar. Constructed onto the wall was the rear wall of the brick building, 6207. This comprised mostly stretchers with occasional headers, often in pairs or threes, bonded with buff-coloured limestone mortar.
- 2.8 Deposit 6208 was identified at a depth of 0.55m below present ground level, abutting foundations 6209. It comprised mostly rubble, containing limestone, sandstone tiles and fragments of ceramic building material. This material may represent levelling material or make-up for overlying mortar surface 6206. Layer 6206 was at least 0.05m thick and may have represented a floor contemporary with the earlier building, however this is uncertain as it did not extend as far as the wall. This may have been due to the presence of some kind of structure against the wall, of which no physical evidence survives.
- 2.9 Overlying surface 6204 and deposit 6208, and abutting the stone and the brick walls, were a series of modern make-up layers and concrete surfaces, cumulatively 0.55m thick. Concrete surface 6202 included drain 6205 which cut down into deposit 6208.

**Test-pit 3** (Fig. 5)

- 2.10 Test-pit 3 was located adjacent to the remains of an earlier structure which was abutted by the south-eastern corner of the brick building.
- 2.11 The uppermost two courses of foundations 6308 were identified at a depth of 0.5m below present ground level. These comprised unmortared Lias Mudstone blocks, each up to 0.75m in length and 0.08m deep. Constructed onto the foundations was wall 6307, the initial course of which comprised a large chamfered limestone ashlar, 1.25m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep. A large rectangular limestone block abutted the eastern end of the ashlar, evidently representing a threshold. The uppermost

face of the large ashlar contained a shallow rectangular recess, approximately 0.35m long and 0.2m wide, in the base of which was a rectangular socket which measured 0.11m in length and 0.08m in width. This is likely to have provided the setting for a wooden door jamb. Above the first ashlar, wall 6307 comprised outer courses of grey Lias Mudstone and limestone ashlar with a rubble core of mudstone, all mortared with light buff-coloured limestone mortar.

- 2.12 The external face of wall 6307 had been repaired in the same brick used in the construction of the 'stable', presumably at the time when the later building was constructed.
- 2.13 Abutting foundations 6308, on either side of the threshold, were similar rubble surfaces. Deposit 6305 abutted the northern face of the threshold block at a depth of 0.6m below present ground level. Externally, surface 6306 abutted the threshold block at a depth of 0.7m below the present ground surface. These layers comprised compacted stone and brick rubble within a clayey silt matrix.
- 2.14 Overlying surfaces 6305 and 6306 were modern surface deposits 6303 and 6304 respectively. These layers were comprised of the same gravelly clay material, however deposit 6304 was thicker, at 0.15m thick compared to 6303 which was approximately 0.1m thick, resulting in a similar level on either side of the threshold. Deposits 6303 and 6304 were in turn sealed by a thin layer of clinker (6301/6302) and a layer of modern overburden, 6300, up to 0.5m thick.

### ***The Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Evidence***

- 2.15 Quantities of post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, glass and metalwork were recovered from four deposits (Appendix B).
- 2.16 Three sherds (312g) of post-medieval/modern pottery were recovered from surface 6203. Identifiable fabrics comprise white china, English Stoneware and miscellaneous glazed earthenware types. Apart from the glazed earthenware, which dates to the 16th to 18th centuries, the pottery is modern, dating after c. 1780/1800.
- 2.17 Two pieces (134g) of modern glass were recovered. A clear wine glass base was recovered from surface 6203 and the base of a green glass beer bottle, with the partial moulded legend 'BREWERY', was recovered from surface 6304.



- 2.18 Building material was recovered from two deposits. Two pieces (44g) of roofing slate from surface 6304 and two pieces (534g) of ceramic roof tile from surface 6306. All this material dates to the post-medieval or modern periods.
- 2.19 The metalwork recovered consisted of a forged iron nail from 6102 and part of a door hinge from 6306. Both are consistent with post-medieval or later dating.

### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 Although relatively limited in scope, the results of the current evaluation have provided significant evidence for the chronology of the buildings on the south side of the inner court of the priory. Despite recovering no information regarding the actual function of the extant remains, the evaluation has identified the presence of deposits which are presumed to be associated with the earlier medieval ecclesiastical use of the site, as well as those relating to its subsequent pre-dissolution development and its later, secular use.
- 3.2 The manner in which the brick wall (6207) overhangs stone wall 6209 in test-pit 2 and the way in which the same wall overhangs the foundations in test-pit 2 clearly suggests that the two are not contemporary. This is further evinced by the presence of a block of much wider foundation (6107) in test-pit 1, which would appear to represent the corner buttress of an earlier building. It seems evident therefore, that the brick building was constructed onto the partially demolished walls of an earlier stone-built structure. The remains of the structure adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the brick building, containing the threshold identified within test-pit 3, together with the extant stone wall containing a series of corbels and window slits to the east, are likely to represent a continuation of this building. Pevsner dates the latter length of wall to the 13th to 14th centuries (Verrey and Brooks 2002). It would appear entirely conceivable that when the brick building was constructed, probably as part of prior Henry Deane's redevelopment of the priory at the end of the 15th century, that the eastern length of the rear wall of the earlier building was retained as a boundary and that the upstanding part of the earlier wall adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the brick building was retained as a buttress for the new structure. There is no cartographic evidence for the early stone structure extending to the east.

- 3.3 From the presence of the socket recorded in the top of the large chamfered ashlar block, the threshold identified within test-pit 3 clearly had at least one associated door and it would appear that this doorway provided access from the inner to the outer precincts. This access appears to have been maintained, as it is apparent on a map of 1840, by which time it appears that a structure has been built to the south of the eastern part of the early wall.
- 3.4 The surviving surface of internal mortar floor 6206 lies at 10.2m AOD. This is approximately 0.25m below the first course of the brick structure and is therefore likely to be contemporary with the earlier phase of building. Although no contemporary surfaces survive, the medieval ground level associated with the earlier building can be projected from the presence of the chamfered ashlar and the threshold within test-pit 3 to have been approximately 10.1m AOD. Although presently undated, similar surfaces 6103 in test-pit 1 and 6305 and 6306 in test-pit 3 are reminiscent of post-medieval surfaces recorded in previous archaeological investigations at Llanthony Priory. These lie at least 0.1m below where the medieval ground level would be expected and suggest a degree of ground reduction, probably associated with the post-medieval development of the site.
- 3.5 The structure represented by brick wall 6108 within test-pit 1 is first depicted cartographically in 1840, as a narrow L-shaped building to the west of, and on a slightly different alignment to, the brick 'stable' building.

#### **4. CA PROJECT TEAM**

Fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Brett, assisted by Darran Muddiman and Hazel O'Neill. The report was written by Mark Brett. The illustrations were prepared by Rachael Kershaw. The archive has been compiled by, and prepared for deposition by, Victoria Taylor. The project was managed for CA by Mark Collard.

#### **5. REFERENCES**

Scott Wilson 2004 *Gloucester Quays Urban Regeneration: Environmental Statement*

Scott Wilson 2008 *Remains of the Range on the South Side of the Inner Court, Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays: Written Scheme of Investigation*

Verrey, D. and Brooks, A. (eds) 2002 *The Buildings of England, Gloucestershire 2: The Vale and the Forest of Dean*

## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

### Test-pit 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6100	Layer	Modern overburden			<0.85	
6101	Layer	Clay with modern inclusions			<0.3	
6102	Deposit	Fill of 6104. Dark grey clay with slate and ceramic tiles.			>0.15	p-med/mod
6103	Layer	Limestone rubble ?surface. Contains frequent brick.			n/k	
6104	Cut	Linear cut. Aligned WNW/ESE. Not excavated.		0.3	n/k	
6105	Deposit	Fill of 6104. Same as 6102.			n/k	
6106	Wall	Wall of SW corner of brick building. Brick with limestone ashlar.				
6107	Wall	Foundations. Comprise limestone and Lias Mudstone blocks.		>0.7	>0.2	
6108	Wall	Brick wall. Mortared. ?Foundations.		0.35	>0.35	
6109	Wall	?Uppermost course of foundations 6107. Comprises >one large undressed limestone block.			<0.25	

### Test-pit 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6200	Layer	Concrete surface.			0.15	
6201	Layer	Make-up/levelling for surface 6200.			0.15	
6202	Layer	Concrete surface.			0.1	
6203	Layer	Make-up/levelling for surface 6202.			0.1	C19-C20
6204	Deposit	Fill of modern drain 6205.			0.4	
6205	Cut	Modern drain. Circular in plan.		0.4	0.4	
6206	Layer	Mortar surface. Comprised crushed limestone and gravel.			>0.05	
6207	Wall	Rear wall of brick building.				
6208	Deposit	? Make-up/levelling for surface 6206. Comprises limestone rubble with sandstone tile and CBM inclusions.			n/k	
6209	Wall	Lias Mudstone blocks with sandy mortar.			n/k	

### Test-pit 3

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
6300	Deposit	Modern overburden.			<0.55	
6301	Layer	?Clinker.			0.05	
6302	Layer	Same as 6301.			0.05	
6303	Layer	Modern gravelly clay surface.			0.1	
6304	Layer	Same as 6303.			0.15	mod
6305	Layer	Limestone rubble ?surface. Contains frequent brick.			n/k	
6306	Layer	Same as 6305.			>0.05	p-med/mod
6307	Wall	SW corner wall of structure adjacent to brick building.		<0.85		
6308	Wall	Lias mudstone foundations with chamfered oolitic limestone ashlar. Includes rectangular limestone threshold block.		<0.95	n/k	
6309	Wall	Brick repair of wall 6307.			n/k	

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## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

### *Finds Concordance*

Context	Artefact type	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
6102	Iron nail	1	48	pmed or mod.
6203	Post-medieval pottery: white china, English stoneware, glazed earthenware	3	312	C19-C20
	Modern glass: wine glass	1	68	
6304	Modern glass: bottle	1	66	mod.
	Roofing slate	2	44	
6306	Iron hinge	1	680	pmed or mod.
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: roof tile	2	534	

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## APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), calculated using the benchmark located at Llanthony Bridge (11.04m AOD).

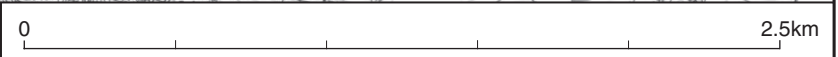
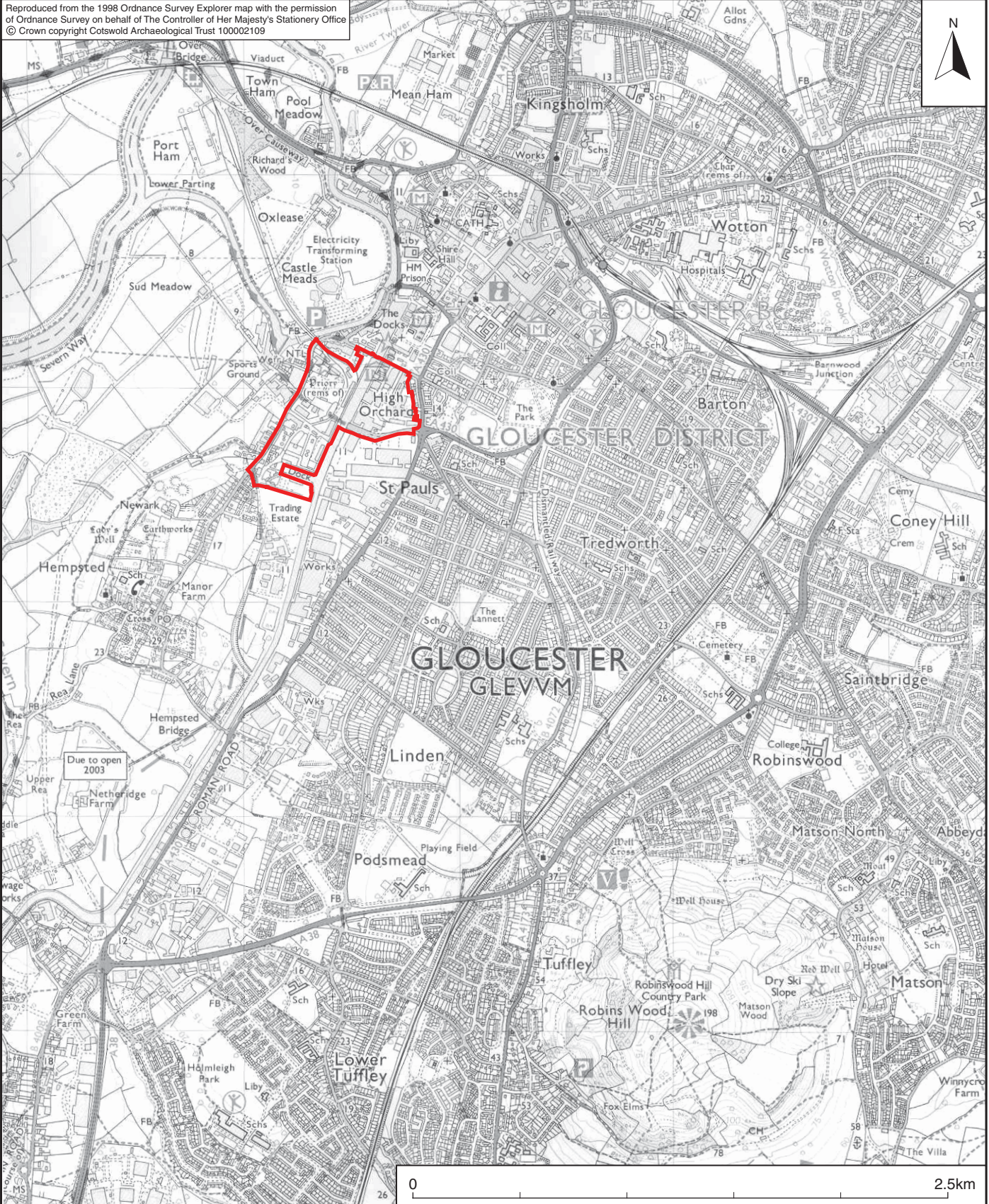
	Test-pit 1	Test-pit 2	Test-pit 3
Current ground level	0.00m (10.15m)	0.00m (10.7m)	0.00m (10.6m)
Base of brick building	0.00m (9.8m)	0.00m (10.4m)	-
Top of wall 6107	0.00m (9.61m)	-	-
Top of surface 6103	0.00m (9.42m)	-	-
Top of surface 6206	-	10.17	-
Top of threshold (part of 6308)	-	-	10.24
Top of surface 6305	-	-	10.17
Top of surface 6306	-	-	9.98
Limit of excavation	0.73m (9.42m)	0.6m (10.1m)	0.68m (9.92m)

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

**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Remains of the Inner Court, Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays	
Short description (250 words maximum)	The archaeological evaluation established that the extant remains of a 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.	
Project dates	2-6 February 2009	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Evaluation.	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Archaeological Assessment (Scott Wilson 2003) Cultural Heritage Assessment (CgMs 2003) Archaeological Desktop Study (JSAC 2001) Geotechnical Investigation (Scott Wilson 2003) Ground Probing Radar Survey (Sratascan 2003)	
Future work	Not known	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Llanthony Wharf, Gloucester, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	350m <sup>2</sup>	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SO 8237 1795	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Scott Wilson	
Project Manager	Mark Collard	
Project Supervisor	Mark Brett	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	ceramics, metalwork
Paper	Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery	Context sheets, matrices, photographs, drawings, levels registers
Digital		
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2009 <i>Remains of the Inner Court, Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA report no. <b>09043</b>		

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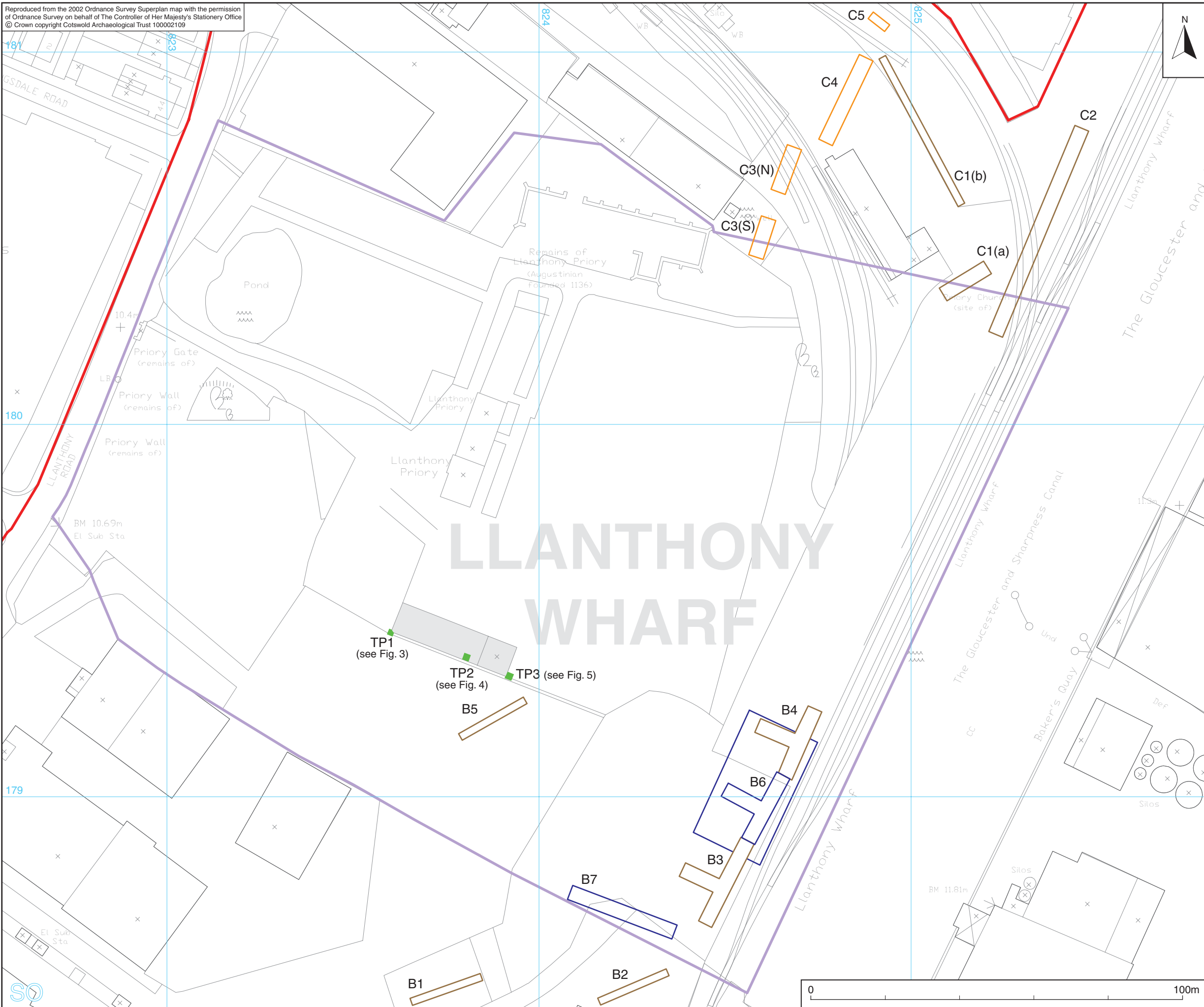
 **COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY**

**PROJECT TITLE**  
Remains of the Inner Court  
Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Site location plan**

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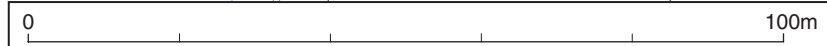
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- Scheduled Monument
- test-pits
- phase 2 trenches
- phase 3 trenches
- phase 4 trenches

# LLANTHONY WHARF

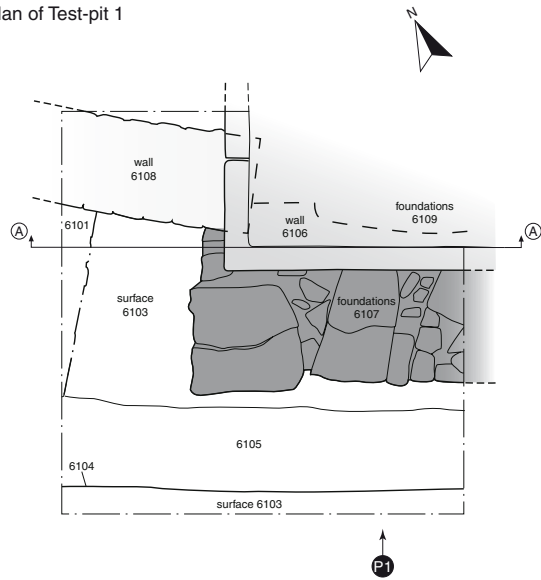
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Remains of the Inner Court  
Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**Site, showing location of test-pits**

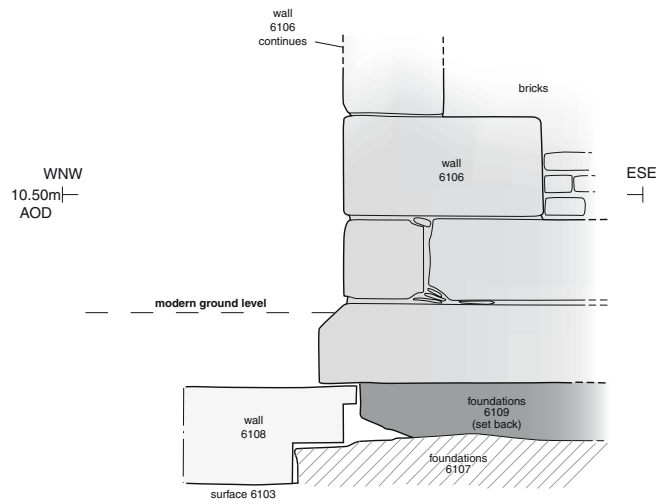
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Plan of Test-pit 1



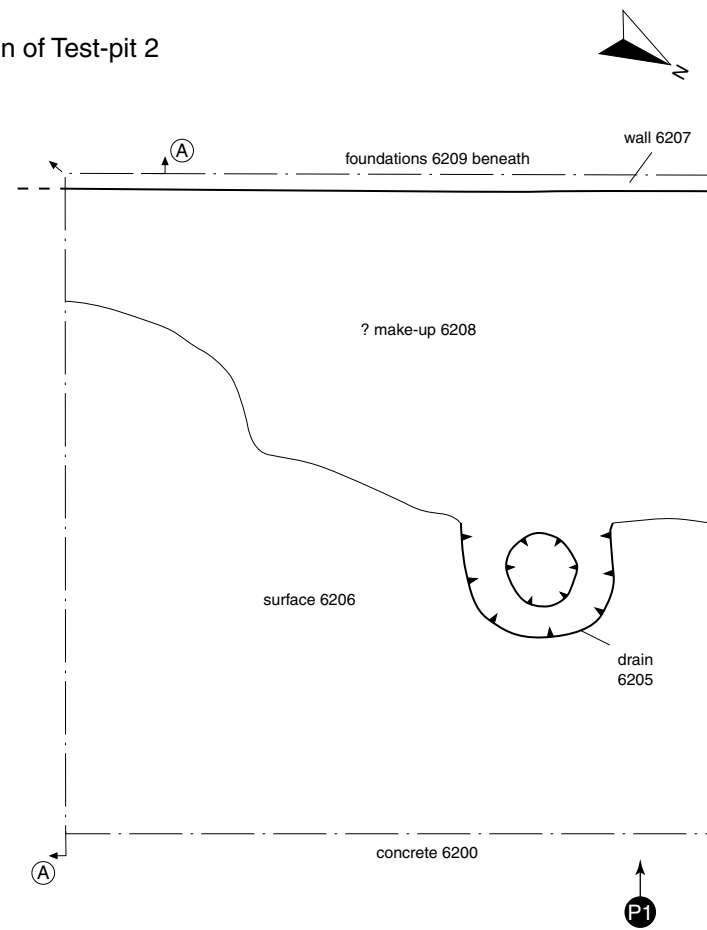
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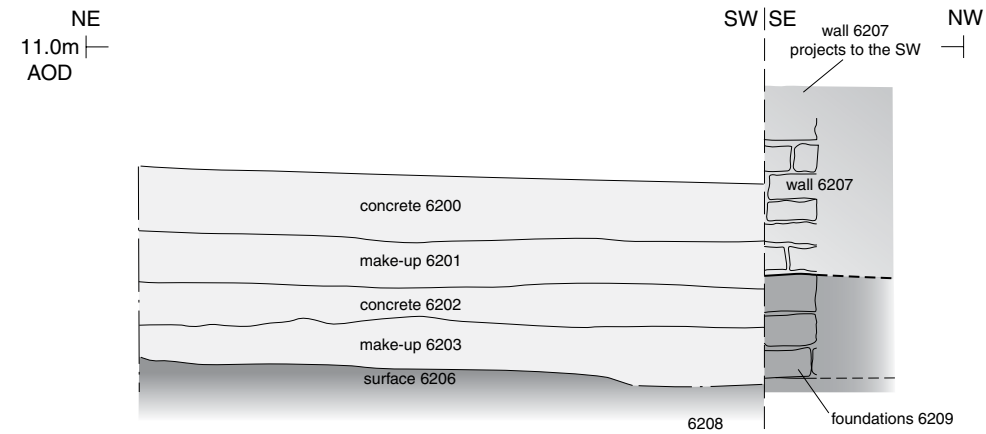
Photograph 1 - P1



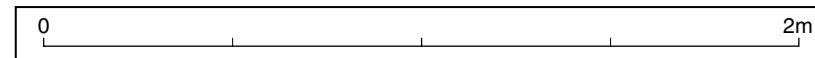
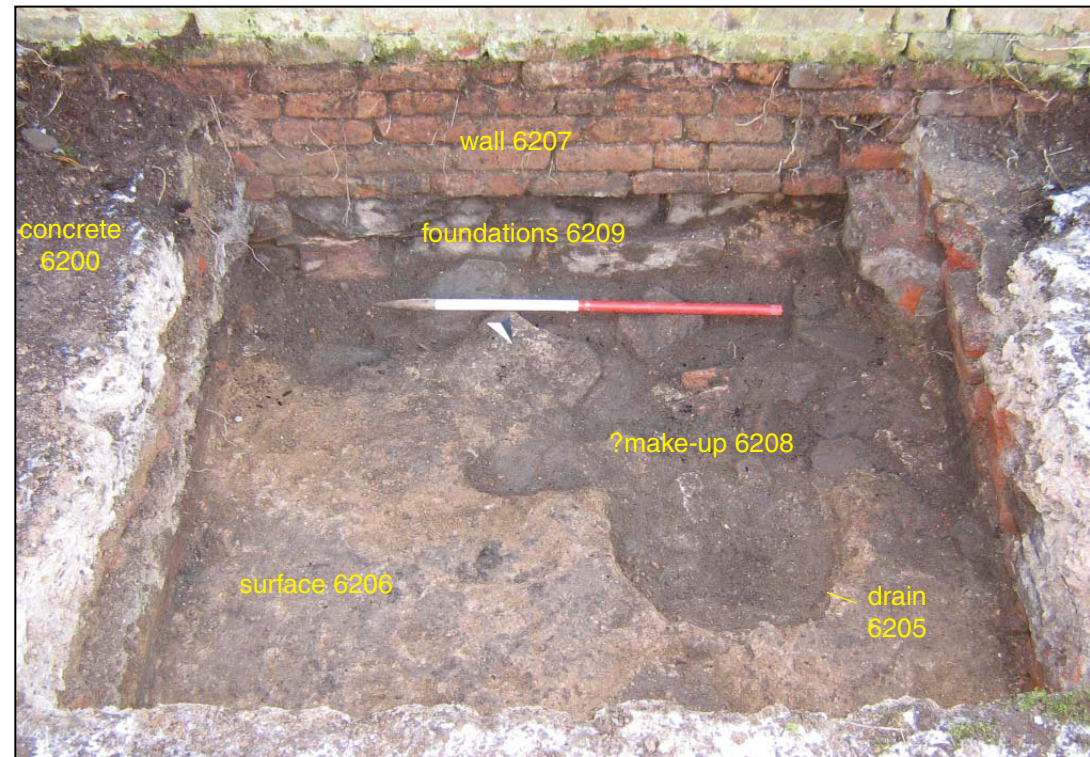
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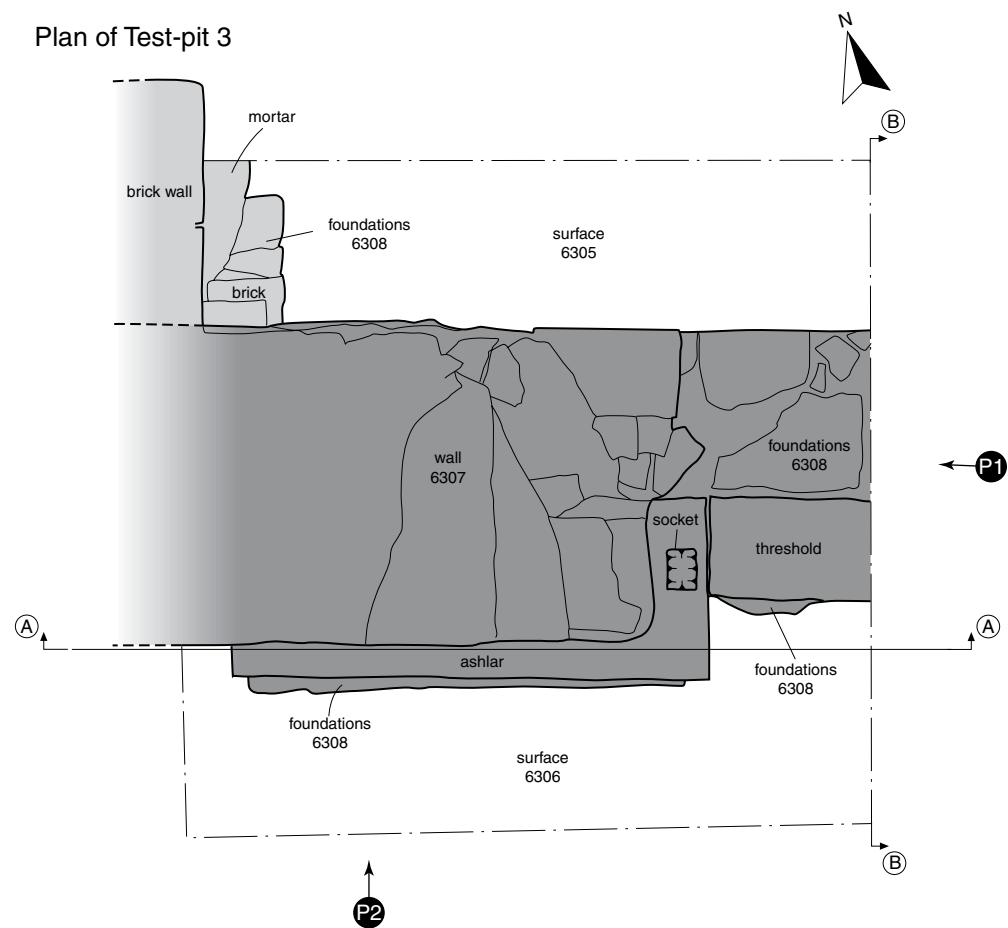
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Photograph 1 - P1



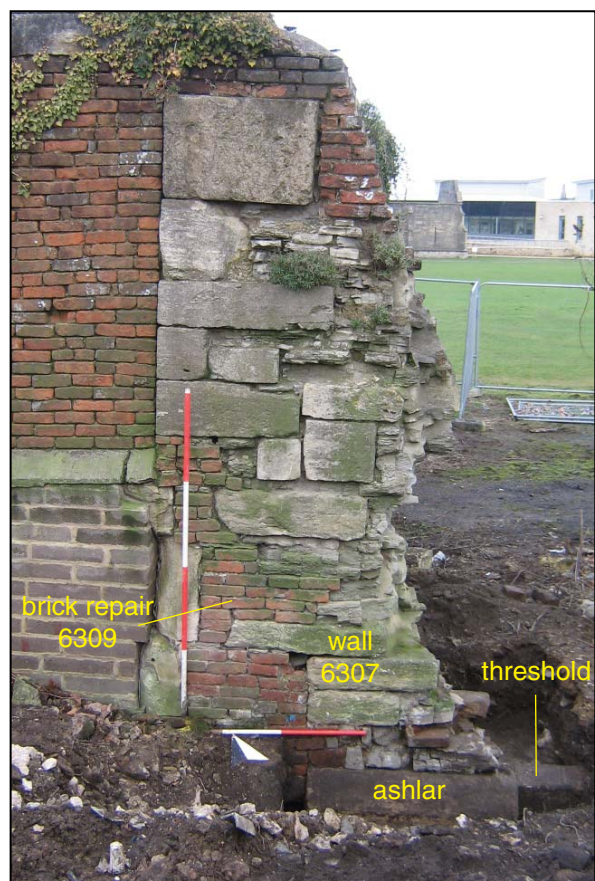
Plan of Test-pit 3



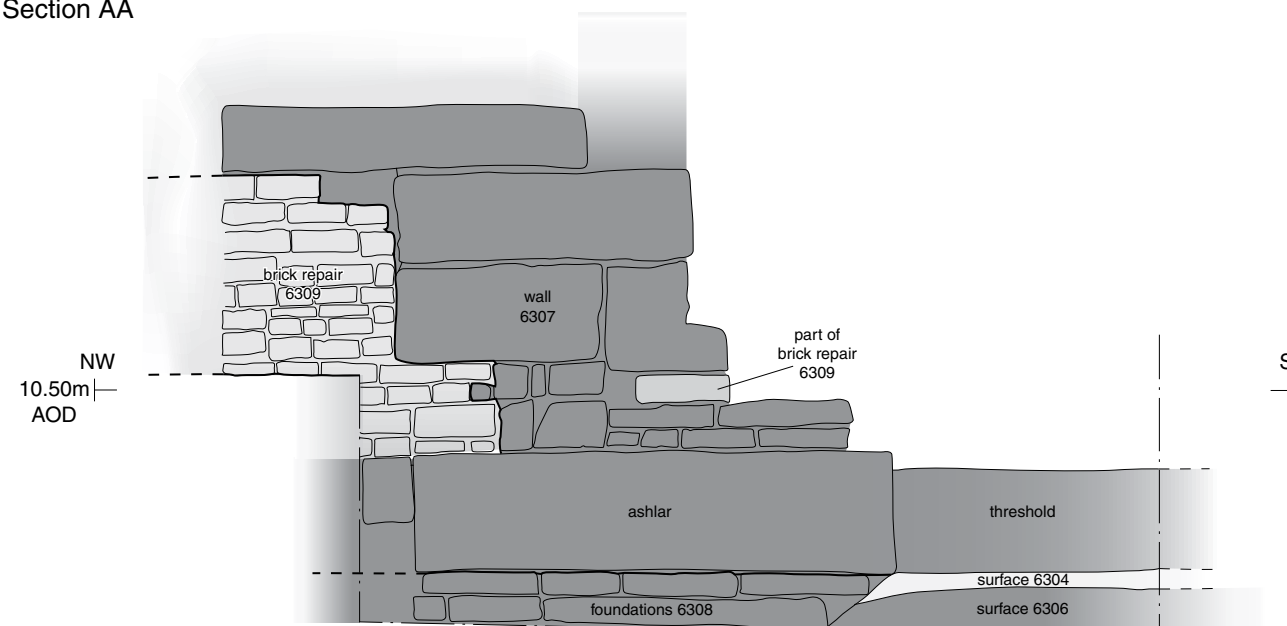
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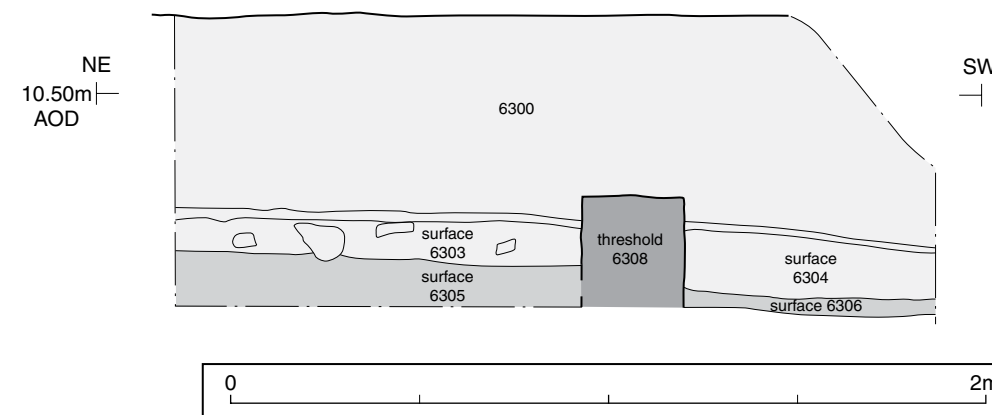
Photograph 2 - P2



Section AA



Section BB



PROJECT TITLE Remains of the Inner Court Llanthony Priory, Gloucester Quays			
FIGURE TITLE <b>Test-pit 3; plan, sections and photographs</b>			
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