

The Old Rectory

Hawling, Gloucestershire

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Archaeological evaluation

NGR: SP 06356 22960

Site code: ORH17

OASIS: 110archa1-295737

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one ten archaeology

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Front cover; East prospect of The Old Rectory

SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out during September 2017 at land north of The Old Rectory, Hawling, Gloucestershire in pre-determination of an application to develop the site for stabling.

A single linear ditch-like feature, aligned north to south, revealed in the excavation, appears to have been constructed to provide drainage away from the Old Rectory, connecting with the eastward flowing stream along the northern boundary of the site. The limestone edging along the east, lower, side of the ditch acts as a walled revetment, and the undated deposit which fills the ditch is concentrated in some depth above the limestones. This may have been bank material, perhaps also functioning as a boundary, subsequently pushed back into the ditch-like feature when it was finally abandoned. The charcoal flecking, possibly hearth waste remains, within the ditch fill suggests the process of in-filling was a lengthy process. The ditch remains undated and finds were sparse; a couple of residual sherds of later post-medieval and modern pottery from the overlying garden soils. These soils were generally thicker within the western half of the main trench indicating an accumulation of these soils along the upper part of the slope. By contrast, to the north and north-east where the ground levels out, these deposits taper away.

INTRODUCTION

Location and scope of work (Figs. 1 & 2)

This document sets out details of an archaeological evaluation at the Old Rectory, Hawling, Gloucestershire, GL54 5TA carried out on behalf of Martin Podd Architects and the owner Mr Andrew Malin during 11th-12th September 2017. The request for the trial trenching by the Archaeologist at Glos. CC, is a response to a proposal (planning ref; 17/00650/FUL) for the erection of a stable block on the site. It was recognised that the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological importance where there is potential for significant remains of assorted types and periods, in particular the Medieval period to be impacted on. Therefore, in accordance with the NPPF, paragraph 128, it was recommended that in advance of the determination of this planning application that the applicant should provide the results of a field evaluation. This describes the significance of the archaeological remains within the application site and how these would be affected by the proposed development so that an appropriate mitigation strategy can be implemented.

Geology and topography

The site of The Old Vicarage (centred at NGR SP 0635 2296) is located opposite the church in the centre of the village of Hawling and is situated at approximately 250 m OD. The area of the proposed stable block lies within the south-west corner of the property, currently garden. Preliminary investigations carried out during the compilation of the WSI shows that the underlying geology of the site comprises Fullers Earth Formation (sandy limestone and sandstone) in the Great Oolite Group of the Middle Jurassic (BGS, 1970).

Archaeological background

The Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) has been consulted with a search carried out over a 500m radius centred on the site in order understand the archaeology of the locality. Significant aspects of the data within the HER that are relevant to the site, including an analysis of historical mapping is included within this report.

Two pieces of archaeological fieldwork have previously been carried out at the site. The first comprised a 'watching brief' during the construction of two extensions (Cook, 2004), whilst the second was an evaluation to investigate the impact of a new driveway (Cook, 2009). Both activities recorded a negative result, although the trial investigation produced some residual medieval pottery.

Prehistoric

[HER 2188](#) NGR: 405740 225000 Campden Lane

Part of the ridgeway which led north from the White Way via Lyne's Barn, Stumps Cross and Cross Hands to Campden. The section of lane from Crab Bottom in the north to the east of Limehill Wood in the south is visible on RAF aerial photographs. Two parallel cropmark lines running north-south at SP054260 are probably the Park Pale and Campden Lane.

[HER.9078](#) NGR: 405920 222270 Land west of Southdown Farm.

Thirty three worked flint fragments from field W of Southdown Farm. Esso Midline Pipeline.

[HER 9080](#) NGR: 405840 222670 Land south of Hawling Manor.

Four worked flint fragments from east of the Salt Way. Esso Midline Pipeline.

[HER 9081](#) NGR: 405790 222900 Land west of Hawling Manor.

Seven worked flint fragments, west part of field disturbed by recent quarrying. Esso Midline Pipeline. ([Stephenson A & Smith RJC, 1985](#)).

[HER 9082](#) NGR: 405700 223200 Esso Midline Pipeline.

Four worked flint fragments from field NW of Hawling Manor. ([Stephenson A & Smith RJC, 1985](#)).

[HER 9084](#) NGR: 405590 223660 Esso Midline Pipeline.

A scatter of Bronze Age flints (c55) including a knife {2} and five sherds of medieval? pottery were recovered from fields E of Clayhill and the Salt Way.

Roman

[HER 9079](#) NGR: 405920 222270 Esso Midline Pipeline.

Single sherd of Roman? pottery from field W of Southdown Farm. ([Stephenson A & Smith RJC, 1985](#)).

[HER 14497](#) NGR: 407000 223550 Tughill Barn

A small and light scatter of RB pottery suggesting a small farmstead covers about a quarter of a hectare on the mid line of the spur.

[HER 22142](#) NGR: 407087 218836 Saltway, Roman and possible prehistoric route Margary's designation - Roman Road 55 (combined with Whiteway). The Salt Way ("Sealt Straet") is mentioned in a Saxon charter concerning an estate at Hawling. It runs roughly north-north-west to south-east across the eastern part of the county intersecting with the Whiteway at SP 07087 18836, the Fosse Way and Akeman Street and continuing to the south-east. The Roman road runs along the parish boundaries in these parishes. Near Hawling, the road is raised and then runs for some distance along the escarpment as a terrace. The road is raised again over Sudeley Hill. The Salt Way connects with the Whiteway, which it meets at SP 07087 18836. After that point the line of the road has been preserved in existing roads and field boundaries.

Medieval

[HER 2271](#) NGR: 406600 223200 deserted Medieval settlement.

Traditionally, on their way to Sudeley Castle, the Parliamentarians destroyed Hawling village during the Civil War and the foundations of many houses are still to be seen there. Hawling DMV covers an area 400m NE-SW by 90m transversely. There are remains of about 30 turf-covered house platforms and foundations, with associated croft boundaries, better preserved towards the NE end of the village and averaging 16m by 3m and up to 0.4m high, straggle along a NW valley, through which flows a small stream. The source of the stream is at SP06492310, where it issues from a spring. At SP06792329 there is an earthen dam now breached, which is probably contemporary with the DMV. Well defined fields and a few scattered crofts surround the nucleus of the village. Extensive remains of croft boundaries and smaller enclosures can be seen on aerial photographs.

Field II features immediately N of New House Farm. Fairly inaccurate plot "toft & croft" arrangement? although no clear building/house sites are visible - presumably facing onto now built-up road connecting Church and New House Farm. At least 2 or more phases. Long thin plots are more regular than sub-division plots.

In field I a mass of building/house sites. The 'toft and croft' plots do not 'back onto' these buildings and the two fields are divided by a water channel. No major or minor path/road system visible in field I. Area to N (but S of modern field boundary) traces of narrow field plots containing ridge and furrow (AMK47-9; ARI 14-15). Improved grass in this area? - features denuded. Features in fields V and

III for most part are not plotted on OS 1:10000. They consist of regular toft and croft arrangement with some house sites. Field III (pasture) (AMK50) long narrow land parcels with irregularities in the S. The N are traces of E-W linears.

Field V (pasture) AMK50 - long narrow land parcels with irregularities in N. These resemble house sites and more regular than the irregularities in III.

Minor extensions of features into fields IV and VI are ploughed.

Entire area shown on RAF APs 5405 shows village complete. Earthworks definition - shows main components and some detail. Little additional detail - NE-SW linear bank extends the length of Fields III and V and may be a village boundary bank. Cultivation terracing visible on pasture at SP07002345. Land use - fields I, III, V and VI - pasture. IV (no features visible) = arable. II appears to be undisturbed grass.

Not closely inspected, in 1976, on the ground but under rough permanent pasture in 1977. The earthworks run along the NE/SW aligned valley, the state of preservation is generally good, but the croft boundaries are better defined than the building sites.

Sheepcote on north side of the valley containing the DMV site of Roel, and shrunken parts of Hawling. Overlies a toft boundary of Hawling DMV. Internal cross walls and apparently opposed doorways near centre; gap which might be other entrance in the east wall. The lack of straight alignments in the long walls suggests a building in two phases.

1999 - A watching brief was undertaken by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service. No archaeological deposits of any period were present.

2001-2002 - A watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded.

2002 - A watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were recorded although numerous residual sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered. (Aston M & Viner L, (Henshaw C, ed), 1981, Vallender J, 1999, Aldred D & Dyer C, 1991, Hart J, 2002, Dyer C, 2002, Naylor J, 2003).

Post Medieval

[HER 2259](#) NGR: 406280 222900 Manor House

Hawling Manor, mentioned in Domesday Book was attacked by Cromwell during Civil War, it is rubble-built with Cotswold stone roof and mainly C16-C17 with a C18 N Wing. The Georgian wing and several fine barns are faced in fine ashlar. The oldest part of this manor house adjoins the Georgian wing on the W and was

rectangular in plan with later additions to S & W. Numerous features revealed during extensive renovations in 1992 indicate a complex structural history. Running approximately N-S to the rear of the manor is a stone built drain or sewer with a single stone covered manhole, stopping steeply to the north possibly running under the garden wall into an area west of the church which may be a disused pond. It appears to be a water management system concealed below the later garden.

1996/2 - A watching brief was undertaken by CAT during September 1996 in the grounds of the manor. Wall footings and a terrace feature were found. No artefacts were identified. (Verey D, 1970, Bateman C, 1996).

[HER 20369](#) NGR: 406277 222993 Manor Farm.

A watching brief undertaken by Cotswold Archaeological Trust in 1998 recorded footings for post-medieval agricultural buildings.

[HER 36774](#) NGR: 406285 222916 Manor House

C16, C17, mid C18, 1835 (datestone), altered C20. (Verey, D.,1970).

[HER 36777](#) NGR: 406350 222975 The Old Rectory

Late C16-early C17 former vicarage, now house, C18, mid-C19 and mid-C20 alterations. Forms group with stables, church and manor house. (D. Verey, 1970).

Undated

[HER 9083](#) NGR:405760 223080 Esso Midline Pipeline

Two ditch features were observed in the pipe trench, the ditches lie 18m apart. The S ditch is aligned E-W with a U profile and a single flint flake was recovered from its fill. The N ditch has been truncated by modern quarrying, but is probably also aligned E-W, with U profile. The jaw of a pig was recovered from the base of the ditch, but no datable material.

[HER 12658](#) NGR: 406390 222900 Land east of Hawling Manor

A watching brief by Gloucestershire County Council's Archaeology Section was undertaken in August 1992. No archaeological deposits were observed (Kenyon D., 1998).

[HER 22417](#) NGR: 406670 223060_land adjacent to Hawling Methodist Chapel, Hawling.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in 2003 by Gloucestershire County Council Archaeology Service. No finds or features of archaeological significance were recorded. ([Barrett R, 2003](#)).

[HER 27195](#) NGR: 406350 222975 The Old Rectory, Hawling.

An archaeological watching brief undertaken by one ten archaeology for CgMs Consulting in 2004 associated with the construction of two extensions to the north of the existing property. ([Cook S, 2004](#)).

[HER 34283](#) NGR 406401 222967 the Old Rectory, Hawling.

An evaluation was undertaken by one ten archaeology in 2009; No significant finds or features were recorded.

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Aims of the work

The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the application area likely to be threatened by the proposed development in order that an informed decision on their importance in a local, regional and national context can be made. This information will clarify whether any remains should be considered for preservation *in situ*, or form the basis of a mitigation strategy.

Sample size and scope of fieldwork

The evaluation comprised an investigation of the study site (approx. 750m²) with 30m² of excavated trenching positioned in the southern part of the area. This was excavated with 20m of linear trenching at approximately 1.50m wide. The strategy was designed to investigate the impact of the development within the footprint of the building.

Fieldwork methods and recording

The archaeological field work and post-excavation was carried out in accordance with standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014). All deposits were excavated removing the overburden under close archaeological supervision and investigated

for archaeological features which then sampled by hand excavation. Plans and sample sections of the trenches were made and recorded during the excavation.

RESULTS: GENERAL (Figs. 3 & 4)

Soil and ground conditions

Ground conditions alternated between dry and wet during excavation, the deposits showing some moisture retention. Excavation was relatively smooth throughout the trenching being made through alternate layers of topsoil and underlying subsoil leaving a clean and visible surface within the natural substrate.

Reliability of field investigation

There was little evidence other than some significant root penetration to indicate truncation of the underlying deposits

Distribution of archaeological deposits

A single linear ditch-like feature (103) was observed roughly orientated north-south situated centrally within the longer trench arm. One edge of the feature was lined with limestones (104) and these were overlain by a layer of soil (102) also filling the ditch. These deposits were subsequently sealed by two alternating homogenous layers of soil (101 & 100).

Presentation of results

The results of the excavation (below) are described from the earliest to the latest deposits. The trench was attributed context numbers with a numerical value equivalent to the number of the trench.

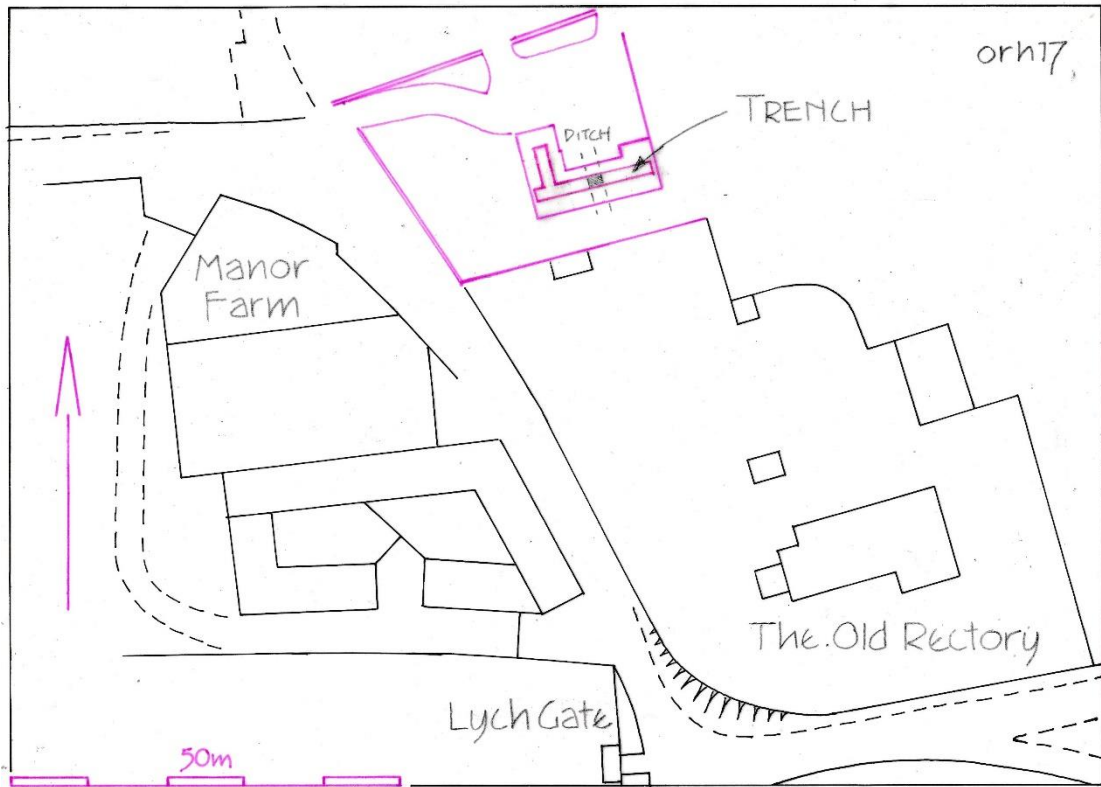


Fig. 3; site plan showing manor house, church and rectory

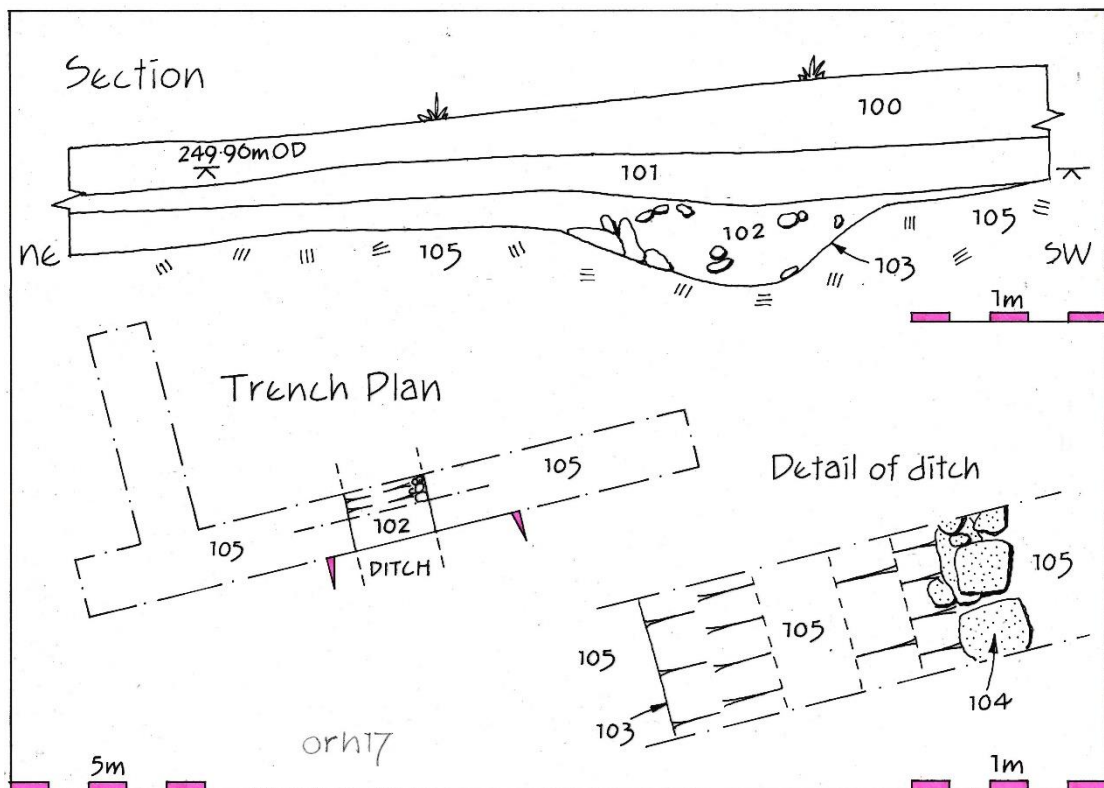


Fig. 4; trench plan with section location, plan detail and section

RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

Context 105 (natural substrate)

The surface of the natural substrate (105), comprising a stiff, light yellowish-brown clay, was exposed throughout the length of the trench and was shown to be sloping down gradually from the south-west towards the north and north-east where a stream flows east through the old settlement. At the higher south-west part of the trench the clay was situated at 250.15m AOD sloping down to 249.66m AOD at the north end of the shorter trench arm and at 249.63m AOD on the north-east end of the longer trench arm. This clay was cut by the single ditch-like feature 103 (see below).

Context 103 (ditch?), filled by 102 & 104

Aligned north-west to south-east was a shallow ditch-like feature, approx. 1.70m wide and 0.36m deep. Both sides of the feature sloped gradually, the north-west edge was stepped and the top break of slope was lined with roughly coursed limestones (104) surviving to a width of 0.40m and a depth of at least two courses totalling about 0.20m. Filling the ditch-like feature and spread either side over the limestone edging and the natural clay was an undated deposit of stiff brown clayey-silt (102) which contained a component of small and large limestone fragments and frequent charcoal flecking. The limestones were interpreted as edging originally forming part of 104, but becoming dislodged, falling into the ditch during the in-filling process associated with the abandonment of the feature. On the west side of ditch 103, the fill deposit (102) tapers off after a short distance whereas on the opposite east side, the deposit continues for a distance of about 3m before also tapering to an end.

Context 100 (layer) & context 101 (layer)

Overlying fill deposit 102 in the central area of the trench and the natural clay throughout the remainder of the trench was the layer 101, comprising a mid-dark, greyish-brown clayey-silt containing a large component of small fragments of limestone throughout the deposit. The deposit was about 0.26m thick within the western half of the longer trench, tapering to approx. 0.15m thick at the east and the north end of the shorter trench arm north end. A single shed of residual C18/19 pottery was recovered during excavation. Sealing layer 101 throughout the trench was the modern topsoil comprising a dark greyish-brown loam. This was about 0.40m thick within the majority of the longer trench, but tapering to

about 0.15m thick on the downward slope at the east end and also the north end of the shorter trench arm. Finds consisted of a single residual sherd of C20 pottery, a pig bone and a cattle bone.

FINDS

Finds consisted of a single sherd (weighing 10g) of red glazed earthenware from context (layer) 101 and a single sherd of decorated porcelain (weighing 7g) from the topsoil layer (context 100).

Two fragments of animal bone comprising cow and pig (weighing 370g) were recovered from the topsoil layer (100). These finds will not be retained.

DISCUSSION (Fig. 5)

The Ridgeway is a significant feature surviving from the Prehistoric landscape, and numerous worked flint fragments have been found to the west of the existing village. Bronze Age flint fragments have been found east of Clayhill.

The Roman Salt Way ('Sealt Straet') is referred to a Saxon Charter, and a scatter of pot sherds suggests the presence of small farmstead, about a quarter of a hectare, in the area around Tughill Barn.

The Medieval village was destroyed during the Civil War by Parliamentary forces on their way to Sudeley Castle but the remains of turf covered house platforms and foundations with associated croft boundaries are still visible. Only the C15 tower of the later rebuilt church survives from this period.

The mainly C16-C17 Manor was significantly improved in the C18 (and later), and the church rebuilt. The Old Rectory and its coach house also dates from this time, the 1st Ed. OS shows that it once had a west range in addition to the surviving east wing (cover illustration).

Excavation revealed a single undated linear ditch-like feature (103) aligned roughly north to south. Although no trace of the ditch survives above ground, its position follows the downward slope in the garden topography towards an existing small stream running east-west at the base of the slope on the north side of the study site suggesting that it was probably constructed to provide drainage away from the existing properties to the south and it is likely to have connected with the stream. The limestone edging (104) along the east side of the ditch appears to have acted as a walled revetment, indicating perhaps that the feature also acted as a boundary. The undated deposit 102 which fills the ditch and is concentrated in some depth above the limestones along the eastern edge

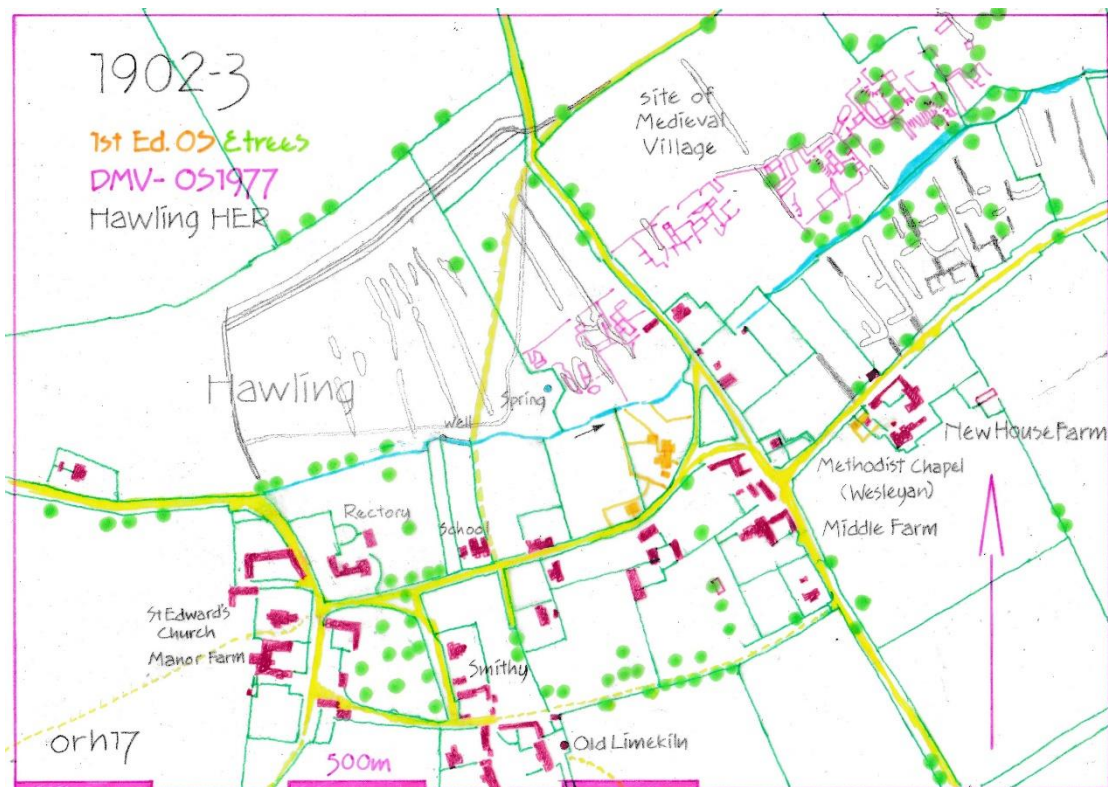


Fig. 5; Hawling; the historic environment based on the 2nd Ed. OS

may have formerly acted as a bank of material which was later pushed back into the ditch feature when it finally became abandoned. A large component of charcoal flecking within the ditch fill suggests that the backfilling included the remains of hearth waste and the process of in-filling was therefore likely to have been gradual rather than as a single event. The ditch was undated, but finds were generally sparse comprising a couple of residual sherds of later post-medieval and modern pottery from the overlying garden soils. These soils were generally thicker within the western half of the longer trench arm indicating an accumulation of these soils along the upper part of the slope. By contrast, to the north and north-east where the ground level out, these deposits taper to a combined thickness of 0.30m.

Summary of results

A single linear ditch-like feature, aligned north to south, revealed in the excavation, appears to have been constructed to provide drainage away from the Old Rectory, connecting with the eastward flowing stream along the northern boundary of the site. The limestone edging along the east, lower, side of the ditch acts as a walled revetment, and the undated deposit which fills the ditch is

concentrated in some depth above the limestones. This may have been bank material, perhaps also functioning as a boundary, subsequently pushed back into the ditch-like feature when it was finally abandoned. The charcoal flecking, possibly hearth waste remains, within the ditch fill suggests the process of infilling was a lengthy process. The ditch remains undated and finds were sparse; a couple of residual sherds of later post-medieval and modern pottery from the overlying garden soils. These soils were generally thicker within the western half of the main trench indicating an accumulation of these soils along the upper part of the slope. By contrast, to the north and north-east where the ground levels out, these deposits taper away.

Significance

The evaluation established that the significance of the ditch found in the southern part of the study site is unclear since it remains an undated archaeological feature. Its position and character suggests it was a ditch and probably constructed to provide drainage associated with landscaping to the rear of the Old Rectory. Residual finds from the later post-medieval period may indicate a date of construction.

Impact of development

The main impact of the proposed development will consist of a 0.60m deep edging beam trench in three sections and it is anticipated the excavation will involve the partial removal of layers 100 and 101, possibly revealing the surface of natural clay and exposing the upper part of the infilled ditch-like feature 103. Drainage comprising two trenched soakaways is likely to be at least 1m in depth in these areas which are connected to the stable block via small shallow trenches, the more northerly of these two soakaways may impact on the ditch.



Plate 1; view along the main trench to the west



Plate 2; view of the site from the east



Plate 3; view of the ditch? from the north-east



Plate 4; view of the ditch? from the north-west



Plate 5; detail of the ditch? profile from the north



Plate 6; n-s trench arm



Plate 7; St Edward's church and the Manor house beyond

Archive Location

The digital archive arising from the work will be deposited with OASIS at the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). It is intended that the physical archive will be deposited with the Stroud Museum Service.

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APPENDIX 1 OASIS

Project name	land to the rear of the old rectory 2017
Short description of the project	evaluation preceding erection of new stables
Project dates	Start: 11-09-2017
Previous/future work	Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ORH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Country	England
Site location	GLOUCESTERSHIRE CHELTENHAM CHELTENHAM the old rectory, hawling, cheltenham, gloucestershire
Postcode	GL54 5TA
Study area	750 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 06356 22960 51.904706877663 -1.907602313678 51 54 16 N 001 54 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 249.66m Max: 250.15m
Name of Organisation	one ten archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	one ten archaeology
Project director/manager	sean cook
Project supervisor	sean cook
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	OASIS
Paper Archive recipient	county museum
Paper Media available	"Report","Section","Plan"
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Old Rectory, Hawling, Gloucestershire, archaeological evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cook, S
Date	2017

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