

**Winchcombe Abbey  
Winchcombe  
Gloucestershire**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

*for*

**Ward and Dale Smith**

*on behalf of*

**Mr and Mrs M. Philip-Sorensen**


CA Project: 4815  
CA Report: 13495

April 2014

Winchcombe Abbey  
Winchcombe  
Gloucestershire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 4815  
CA Report: 13495

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Winchcombe Abbey
<b>Location:</b>	Winchcombe, Gloucestershire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 0232 2828
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	29 July – 2 August 2013; 26 – 28 March 2014
<b>SMC:</b>	S00064152
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	WAC 13; WAG 14

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2013 at Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. A second phase of archaeological evaluation was undertaken in March 2014, during which Trench 5 was re-excavated and two additional trenches (12 and 13) were opened. Thirteen trenches were excavated in total.

Although no Roman features were encountered, residual Romano-British pottery, roof and flue-tile fragments may indicate Roman activity within the vicinity of the site.

No artefacts, structures or deposits of recognisably Anglo-Saxon date were found. Deposits and structures of medieval and later date were encountered, including a wall footing and flooring, or floor foundation deposits, in Trenches 1, 9, 12 and 13 which may identify former abbey buildings running southward from the extant building now known as Winchcombe Abbey. The identification of structural remains south of the existing house correlates well with the results of a preceding desk-based assessment and ground penetrating radar survey. Dumps of fragmentary limestone and mortar in Trenches 7 and 11 may reflect post-Dissolution demolition activity within the site, whilst ditches within Trenches 6 and 7 may represent later boundaries, although no clear correlation could be detected between their positions and a boundary denoted on the 1883 OS first edition map.

A small number of undated features were also recorded, comprising two postholes within Trench 3, a stone spread in Trench 4, a cut feature partially exposed in Trench 8, an east/west-aligned ditch in Trench 10 and cut features in Trench 13.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July and August 2013 and March 2014 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Ward and Dale Smith, on behalf of Mr and Mrs M. Philip-Sorensen, at Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 0232 2828; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Winchcombe Abbey is a Grade II listed private residence dating to the 15th century, and a former malthouse or guesthouse to St Mary's Abbey. The listing includes the 19th-century boundary wall, gates and gate pier leading from Abbey Terrace to Winchcombe Abbey. The house and grounds are set entirely within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Winchcombe Abbey (SM 28873) and the site lies entirely within the Winchcombe Conservation Area, which includes land to the south-east of Winchcombe, as well as the extant abbey buildings and the historic core of the town.
- 1.3 Proposals have been formulated for alterations and additions to the existing buildings, changes to the layout of the gardens and driveways, and installation of a swimming pool. Pre-application consultation with English Heritage and the Local Planning Authority regarding the potential impact of the proposals on the built and below ground heritage resulted in a recommendation for further archaeological evaluation of the site by trial trenching, in order to provide a better understanding in particular of the potential survival of below-ground archaeological remains related to the former buildings and grounds of the abbey.
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for archaeological evaluation produced by CA (2013) and approved by Ms Melanie Barge, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage. Excavation of the evaluation trenches was approved under Scheduled Monument Consent (ref. no. S00064152) issued on the 16 July 2013 by Samuel Souter, EH Business Officer. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Statement of Standards and Practices Appropriate for Archaeological Field Work in Gloucestershire* (Gloucestershire County Council 1996), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Melanie Barge, including a site visit on 31 July 2013.

### ***The site***

- 1.5 The proposed development area encloses an area of less than 0.5ha, and lies on the south-eastern edge of Winchcombe, entirely within Scheduled Monument SM 28873, Winchcombe Abbey. It is bounded by the grounds of Abbey Old House and an open area off Back Lane to the north, by the Abbey grounds to the east, by Abbey Terrace to the south and by St Peter's Church to the west. The site lies at approximately 93m AOD, and is relatively level, although the lawns dip down slightly in the northern part of the site, possibly marking a change in levels where a former historic boundary shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey has been removed in the more recent past.
- 1.6 Winchcombe lies on the Severn Floodplain, at the foot of the Cotswold Hills. The River Isbourne, a tributary of the Severn, bounds the eastern and southern edges of the town. The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Charmouth Mudstone Formation of the Sinemurian to Pliensbachian geological era (BGS 2013). No superficial deposits are mapped within the site, although Flandrian Alluvium is mapped along the course of the River Isbourne to the south-east (ibid.). No deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental significance (including organic, biological and alluvial deposits of the BGS Rock Classification System 1999) are recorded within the immediate environs of the site. The natural geological substrate encountered within Trenches 1 to 4 and 6 to 10 comprised orange-yellow sands and grey-blue to brown clays.

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.7 In order to assist in determining the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development the site thus far has been the subject of an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2011) and Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (Archaeological Surveys 2011) to which reference should be made for detailed archaeological background. The abbey, dedicated to Saints Mary and Kenelm, was founded in AD 798 on the site of a nunnery founded slightly earlier in AD 787 (Douthwaite and Devine 1998). It became a Benedictine Abbey in c. AD 969 and was rebuilt following destruction by fire in AD 1151. The precise location of this earliest phase of buildings is not known. The medieval abbey was finally demolished following the Dissolution of 1539, although elements of the former complex survive including the existing residence of Winchcombe Abbey, which contains 15th-century fabric with later

alterations, and probably represents a former guest house or malthouse, and Abbey Old House to the northeast, the former Abbot's House. Together these may represent the remains of buildings ranged around the northwestern corner of a courtyard, to the south of which the abbey precinct and church probably lay. Figure 5 of the desk-based assessment provides a putative layout of the abbey with a distinctive northeast/southwest orientation following the line of Abbey Terrace (CA 2011), although the subsequent ground penetrating radar survey and evaluation trenching results suggested a more east/west alignment, with possible building remains of the western range of the former courtyard extending southwards from, and on the north/south alignment of, the house of Winchcombe Abbey (AS 2011). East/west-aligned anomalies to the east of this range may represent walls of buildings ranged around the courtyard or abbey precinct.

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.8 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 with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009). The information gathered will enable the English Heritage and the Local Planning Authority 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).

### **Methodology**

- 1.9 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 13 trenches (see table below for trench numbers, dimensions and the rationale for their locations).

Trench Number	Length (m)	Width (m)	Purpose
1	3	1.5	To examine a high amplitude GPR response in the area of a proposed new porch
2	1.5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential within a former courtyard area in the location of a proposed new orangery
3	1.5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential within a former



			courtyard area in the location of a proposed new wall and car port
4	1.5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential in the location of a proposed dining room extension
5	1.5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential in a location as close as possible to a proposed guest house alterations
6	5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential in the location of a proposed swimming pool
7	5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential in the location of a proposed new parking area
8	5	1.5	To examine a high amplitude GPR response in the area of a proposed new western driveway
9	5	1.5	To examine a high amplitude GPR response in the area of proposed new hedge planting
10	5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential in the location of a proposed new tree planting area
11	1.5	1.5	To examine the archaeological potential as close as possible to the location of a proposed new boundary wall/gate
12 & 13	5	1.6	To examine whether the wall identified in Trench 1 continues west or returns southwards

- 1.10 Minor alterations were made to the layout of Trenches 1 to 7, 9 and 11 due to machine access requirements and to avoid tree root protection zones and extant flower beds, with the approval of Melanie Barge. During the 2014 phase of works the bitumen pipe encountered in Trench 5 was removed to allow for further excavation through the deposits encountered in the base of the trench in 2013. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual* (2012).
- 1.11 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon 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* (2007).

- 1.12 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* (2003) but no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 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 Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-14)

- 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. Levels of principal archaeological deposits and structures, relative to Ordnance Datum and existing ground levels, can be found in Appendix C.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2 & 3)***

- 2.2 A compact, level, gravel and clay deposit 116 encountered at the limit of excavation, at 0.95m below present ground level (bpgl), appears to represent the natural geological substrate. It was overlain by soil horizons 115 and 114, the latter containing two fragments of Romano-British brick or tile, 42 animal bone fragments and a shell fragment, which supported an east/west-aligned wall footing 106, 0.58m in width and 0.14m in height, comprised of unmortared limestone pieces. Wall footing 106 appeared to contain an integral, square, culvert 112, visible within the northern face of the wall footing, associated with a possible construction cut 118 (n.i) and with a silt-clay fill 119 which extended northward, as 113, over soil 114 within the north-eastern corner of the trench.
- 2.3 On the southern side of wall footing 106 a flat, compact, undated deposit of mortar and small limestone fragments 107, only partially exposed at the limit of excavation, appeared to represent a contemporaneous floor, or floor make-up, layer. A possible

posthole 111, with a silt-clay fill 110, was noted cutting deposit 107 but not excavated.

- 2.4 Deposit 107 was subsequently overlain by a gravel and mortar deposit 109 and in turn by a fragmentary limestone deposit 108, both possibly representing floor foundation or floor deposits associated with wall footing 106. A shallow construction cut 105 through deposit 109 was associated with a widening of wall footing 106, as footing 103, to 0.7m in width. A single sherd of fourteenth to sixteenth-century AD pottery was recovered from between the uppermost courses of footing 103. A sand-clay backfill 104, containing three fragments of possible medieval window glass, lay within construction cut 105.
- 2.5 A stony silt-clay deposit 101 against the northern face of wall footing 106 contained a hexagonal segment of worked stone from a rib vault of late 11th-century AD or later date, together with 28 sherds of 15th to 16th-century AD pottery, three medieval pot sherds and eight animal bone fragments. This deposit, together with wall footing 103 and stone and mortar deposits 108 and 109, were overlain by a garden soil 100, from which one sherd of 16th to 17th-century AD pottery was recovered, and by topsoil 102.

### ***Trench 2 (Figs 2 & 4)***

- 2.6 The natural geological substrate 203, comprised of gravel and clay, was encountered at the limit of excavation at 0.65m bpgl. It was overlain by a silt-clay soil horizon 202, containing one sherd of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery and four animal bone fragments, which was cut by a shallow pit 204, only partially exposed, with a clay-silt fill 205 which contained seven sherds of 19th-century pottery together with a clay pipe stem fragment, three pieces of glass, two iron nails and six animal bone fragments, and partially-exposed NE/SW-aligned dressed limestone blocks 206 suggesting a former wall footing. Overlying modern gravels 201 supported slab surface 200 of an extant patio.

### ***Trench 3 (Figs 2 & 5)***

- 2.7 The natural geological substrate 307, consisting of compact gravels, was encountered at the limit of excavation at 1.2m bpgl. It was cut by two shallow circular postholes 308 and 310, with undated fills 309 and 311 respectively. No cut for either

posthole could be discerned within an overlying, undated, clay soil 306, which was overlain by a series of sand-clay and sand-silt dump deposits 305, containing one sherd of late 18th to 19th-century AD pottery, 304 and 303. An overlying modern deposit 301 of fragmentary limestone supported the extant tarmacadam driveway surface 300.

#### ***Trench 4 (Figs 2 & 6)***

- 2.8 An undated horizontal spread of tightly-packed fragmentary limestone and clay 411 was encountered at the limit of excavation, at 1.35m bpgl. It was overlain by undated dump deposits 410, 409 and 408. Deposit 408 was covered by a stony gritty-clay 407, possibly a former soil horizon, which was in turn overlain by a series of dump deposits or external surfaces comprising a thin spread of black cinder 406, a sand-clay deposit 405, a black cinder spread 404, a sand-clay soil 403 and a mortar and fragmentary limestone spread 402. An overlying sand-clay soil horizon 401 was covered by topsoil 400.

#### ***Trench 5 (Figs 2 & 7)***

- 2.9 The surface of a possible alluvial deposit, 517, was encountered at 1.26m bpgl and this deposit continued to the limit of excavation at 1.56m bpgl. It was overlain by 0.22m of made ground deposit 516, which contained pottery with a broad date range of 12th to 17th century, a clay pipe stem broadly dateable to the late 16th to late 19th centuries, two medieval/post-medieval brick fragments and quantities of animal bone. The clay pipe stem suggests a date no earlier than the late 16th century for this deposit, which was overlain by a further 0.18m made ground deposit, 515, which contained a sherd of Malvernian glazed ware pottery, which also had a broad range of production from the 14th to the early 17th centuries, limestone rubble and animal bone. Deposit 515 was covered by undated clay soils 508 and 509, measuring 0.23m in thickness, which were overlain by black cinder and clay layer 507. This was covered by a sand and gravel make-up layer 503 which supported hard, compact, smooth sandy mortar surface 502. The surface was subsequently cut by two north/south-aligned service trenches 504 and 510 containing pipes 506, 511, 512 and 513 and backfill deposits 505 and 514 respectively. An overlying garden soil 501 was sealed by topsoil 500.

**Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 8)**

- 2.10 The natural geological substrate 604, comprised of gravel and clay, was encountered at the limit of excavation at 0.65m bpgl. It was overlain by sand-clay soil horizons 603, containing one sherd of Romano-British pottery, 602 and 601, the latter cut by a northeast/southwest-aligned ditch 605 with steeply-sloping edges and a flat base. Ditch 605 contained a sand-clay fill 606, from which one sherd of Romano-British pottery and three animal bone fragments were recovered, sealed by modern cultivation soil 600.

**Trench 7 (Figs 2 & 9)**

- 2.11 The natural geological substrate 702, comprised of gravel and clay, was encountered at the limit of excavation at 1.45m bpgl. It was overlain by a thin, layer of alluvial silt-clay 708, containing one sherd of 14th to 16th-century AD pottery and a residual fragment of Roman box flue tile. No associated feature could be discerned.
- 2.12 Alluvial deposit 708 was overlain by a layer of mortar and fragmentary limestone 703 which yielded a sherd of 17th to 18th-century pottery, three post-medieval plaster fragments, four fragments of post-medieval brick, a piece of post-medieval glass, a piece of fired clay and eight iron fragments. The nature of deposit 703 suggests that it may represent demolition debris from a former stone building. It was cut by an east/west-aligned ditch 705 with a V-shaped profile and gently-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a primary silt-clay fill 709 which produced one sherd of 14th to 16th-century AD pottery and a residual fragment of Romano-British box flue. Secondary silt-clay ditch fill 704 and tertiary fill 706 (n.i) were undated but uppermost ditch fill 707 contained one sherd of 14th to 16th-century AD pottery, one residual Roman roof tile fragment, three animal bone fragments and one shell fragment. Ditch fill 707 was overlain by a silt-clay garden soil 701 and by topsoil 700.

**Trench 8 (Figs 2 & 10)**

- 2.13 Natural gravels 802 were encountered at the limit of excavation at 0.75m bpgl. They were cut by a shallow, undated, east/west-aligned feature 803, only partially revealed, containing a primary clay fill 805 and a secondary silt-clay fill 804. The latter was overlain by a garden soil 801 which was in turn overlain by topsoil 800.

**Trench 9 (Figs 2 & 11)**

- 2.14 At the limit of excavation, at 0.55m bpgl, a relatively level, compact, deposit of fragmentary limestone, gravel and mortar 902, possibly representing a floor foundation deposit or external stone surface, yielded two post-medieval brick or tile fragments, three post-medieval iron nails, one animal bone and one shell fragment from its surface. It was overlain by garden soil 901 and topsoil 900.

**Trench 10 (Figs 2 & 12)**

- 2.15 At the limit of excavation, at 0.45m bpgl, natural gravels 1002 were cut by a northeast/southwest-aligned U-shaped ditch 1003 with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single undated fill 1004 which yielded one animal bone fragment. An area of tree root disturbance 1005 was also noted. Ditch 1003 was overlain by a garden soil 1001 and topsoil 1000 which yielded one sherd of late 17th to 18th-century pottery, two residual medieval pottery sherds, one iron object and 12 animal bone fragments.

**Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 12)**

- 2.16 At the limit of excavation, at 0.5m bpgl, a relatively level, compact, deposit of fragmentary limestone, gravel and mortar 1103 was noted. The deposit yielded a copper alloy French Jetton (token) dated to 1340 AD. An overlying stone and mortar deposit 1102, likely to represent demolition debris from a former building, produced one medieval pot sherd and two fragments of medieval brick or tile, six iron objects and two animal bone fragments. It was sealed by modern gravels 1101 supporting the tarmacadam surface 1100 of the extant driveway.

**Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 13)**

- 2.17 Made ground deposit 1206 was encountered at 0.57m bpgl. This was overlain by north-west/south-east aligned rubble wall footing 1210. Construction cut 1207 also cut deposit 1206 and contained post pad 1208, comprising pitched limestones in a yellowish grey clay matrix and clay construction backfill 1209. Post pad 1208 had been disturbed by small rectangular cut 1211, probably resulting from the removal of one of the pitched stones. Backfill 1212 contained a fragment of bottle glass and a copper alloy wire pin both dating to the post-medieval period. The wall foundation

and post pad were covered by made ground deposit 1203, which was approximately 0.5m thick and contained limestone rubble, probably associated with the demolition of the abbey buildings. A sherd of Ham Green glazed ware pottery, dating to the early to mid-13th century, was retrieved from this deposit. Robber trench 1204 was on the same north-west/south-east alignment as wall foundation 1210, cut through layer 1203, and had removed the upper courses of the wall. Backfill 1205 contained a fragment of Malvernian glazed ware, which ranges in date from the 12th to 17th centuries, as well as worked stone roof tile, medieval ceramic ridge tile and limestone demolition rubble. This was overlain by sand bedding deposits 1213 not illustrated (n.i.) and 1202 for topsoil and lawn 1200 and concrete paving slabs 1201 respectively.

### ***Trench 13 (Figs 2 & 14)***

- 2.18 Undated layer 1312, comprising limestone rubble and stone tile fragments, was revealed at a depth of 0.78m bpgl in a sondage in the north-western corner of the Trench. This was overlain by made ground deposit 1311, a dark greenish grey silty clay containing animal bone fragments. At 0.55m bpgl rubble wall foundation 1309, which had been set in to this made ground deposit, comprised large roughly hewn limestone blocks and re-used tile and flagstones on a north-south alignment. Remnant patches of mortar provided evidence for the removal of the upper courses of the wall. In the south-eastern corner of the Trench 1309 was covered by 1308 (n.i.), comprising a combination of roughly hewn and faced blocks of limestone in a brown sandy clay (n.i.). It is likely that this represents a dump of discarded stones, while others were selected for re-use during the destruction of the wall. A single fragment of Malvernian glazed ridge tile, dating from the 14th to 16th centuries, and a fragment of old red sandstone roof tile were recovered from this deposit. In the northern section of the Trench trample deposit 1315 overlay wall foundation 1309 and was cut by features 1307 and 1314. Feature 1314 contained two fills; stoney deposit 1310 and clay and rubble backfill 1313. This was overlain by made ground deposit 1306, which had infilled feature 1307 and covered deposit 1308. A single sherd of Malvernian unglazed ware, dating from the 12th to 17th centuries, was recovered from deposit 1306.
- 2.19 Made ground deposit 1306 was covered by levelling layer 1305, which was probably associated with the garden lawn. This had been cut by garden feature 1304 in the north-western corner of the Trench, which had been backfilled with mixed gravel and



soil deposit 1303. This was in turn cut by 1302, which had been backfilled with sand bedding deposit 1301, which was sealed by topsoil.

### ***The finds evidence***

- 2.20 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic and stone building material, glass, clay tobacco pipe, metal objects and wall plaster. Codings for medieval and post-medieval fabrics given in the text and Appendix B in parenthesis correspond to the Gloucester pottery type series codes as defined by Vince (unpublished).

### ***The Pottery***

#### ***Roman***

- 2.21 One sherd of Severn Valley ware was recovered from soil horizon 603 and one from ditch fill 606. This type of pottery is commonly found in Gloucestershire and was produced throughout the Roman period (Webster 1976).

#### ***Medieval***

- 2.22 Made ground layer 1203 produced one bodysherd of Ham Green glazed ware (TF53), which was manufactured in the Bristol area during the early to mid 13th century (Vince unpublished).
- 2.23 Single bodysherds of Malvernian unglazed ware (TF40) were recovered from made ground layers 516 and 1306, in addition to a total of three bodysherds of Malvernian glazed ware (TF52) from made ground layers 515 and 516, and robber trench fill 1205. This pottery was manufactured between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn (Bryant 2004, 300-304) from the 12th to 17th centuries (Vince unpublished). The oxidised, glazed sherds represented are typical of production across the 14th to 15th/16th centuries.
- 2.24 Made ground layer 516 produced a base sherd, probably from a jar, in Worcester type unglazed coarseware (TF91) and demolition debris 1102 produced one rimsherd of a Worcester type glazed ware (TF90) bowl, featuring incised decoration. These ware types were produced throughout Worcestershire during the 12th to 14th centuries (Bryant 2004, 281-297).



- 2.25 One sherd of oolitic limestone tempered ware (TF41) was recovered from soil horizon 202 and one from topsoil 1000. Both were unfeathered body sherds. This pottery dates to the 11th to 13th centuries and was produced in the Cotswold region (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 307-308).

#### *Medieval/Post-medieval*

- 2.26 A total of 33 sherds of Malvern Chase glazed ware (TF52) were recovered from soil horizon 101, wall footing 103, ditch fill 707, alluvial layer 708 and topsoil 1000. The sherds from soil horizon 101 included one thumbled basesherd from a jug. This wheelthrown pottery was produced between the Malvern Hills and the River Severn (Dalwood and Edwards 2004, 300-304) from the 12th to 17th centuries (Vince unpublished), with the oxidised variant represented here most abundant after 1300.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 2.27 One unfeathered bodysherd of Cistercian ware (TF60) was recovered from soil horizon 101. Cups in this fabric were produced during the 16th and 17th centuries (Vince unpublished).
- 2.28 A sherd of Early German Stoneware (TF68) was recovered from topsoil 100. It was an unfeathered bodysherd, however, the forms made in this fabric were drinking jugs and bottles. It was manufactured during the 16th to 18th centuries (Vince 1983, 138).
- 2.29 Pit fill 205 produced four sherds of porcelain (TF66), two of blue and white transfer printed pottery and one of Creamware. Porcelain is found in Gloucestershire from the mid-18th to the 19th centuries (Vince 1983, 138). The blue and white transfer-printed sherd dates to after c. 1770 and the Creamware to the mid to late 18th century.

#### ***Ceramic building material***

- 2.30 A total of three fragments of Roman ceramic building material were recovered from soil horizon 114 and alluvial layer 708. These were all tile fragments and that from fill 708 was a piece of box flue tile, with combed keying on the external surface.
- 2.31 A total of 13 fragments of medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from seven deposits. These included: two brick fragments, one of which

appeared to be made in a Malvernian fabric, from made ground layer 516; single fragments of Malvernian glazed ridge tile from ditch fill 707, robber trench fill 1205 and dumped deposit 1308; and four brick fragments from demolition debris 703. The ridge tile fragment, which features a knobbed style crest, probably dates to the 14th to 16th centuries.

### ***Glass***

- 2.32 One fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered from deposit 1212.

### ***Clay tobacco pipe***

- 2.33 A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, broadly dateable to the late-16th to late-19th centuries, was recovered from made ground layer 516.

### ***Metal objects***

- 2.34 Probable floor surface 1103 produced a medieval copper alloy jetton, of French manufacture. Jettons, which resemble coins, were used as reckoning counters, together with a lined board, as a means of calculating accounts. It featured a crown on the obverse and a triple-stranded cross on the reverse. Crown type jetons were introduced by Philip VI in 1340 and the design continued to be produced until 1385 (Mitchiner 1988, 179).
- 2.35 A total of five iron nails were recovered from pit fill 205 and floor surface/make-up layer 902. A further 15 iron objects were located in demolition debris 703 and 1102, 1000 and backfill deposit 1209.
- 2.36 A post-medieval wire pin (Ra. 1), made of copper alloy, was recovered from deposit 1212.

### ***Worked stone***

- 2.37 Ditch fill 707 produced one stone roof tile with a nail hole. The diamond shaped setting distinguishes this as dating to the Romano-British period. Two fragments of

Cotswold limestone roof tile were recovered from robber trench fill 1205. In addition, a fragment of old red sandstone roof tile was recorded in dumped deposit 1308.

- 2.38 An item of dressed limestone was recovered from soil horizon 101. This was hexagonal in plan and was identified as a segment from a rib vault (P. Davenport, pers. comm). Three of the external surfaces displayed evidence of having been worked with a toothed chisel. Rib vaults were introduced as an element of Gothic architecture at the end of the 11th century, although the tooling and other characteristics of this item support dating in the 14th to earlier 16th centuries.

### ***Animal Bone***

- 2.39 An assemblage of animal bone numbering 88 fragments (1141g) was recovered from site associated with finds dating from the Roman to post-medieval period (Table 1). For the purpose of this report, the bones were quantified by fragment count and weight and identified to species and skeletal element using an osteological reference collection (Cotswold Archaeology Ltd) as well as standard reference literature (Schmid 1972, Hillson 1996). The bones were in a good state of preservation, but highly fragmented with frequent historical damage noted. Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. A further four fragments (353g) were recovered from deposits that remain undated, these are not discussed beyond the details set out in Table 1 below.
- 2.40 It was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries*/*Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.) and chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), all of which are common and expected species in assemblages from the Roman period onwards. The presence of dogs (*Canis familiaris*) on site is established from gnaw marks observed throughout the assemblage. The majority of the bone displays typical rough chop, saw marks and fracture patterns associated with domestic butchery waste, a pattern that increases with time suggesting more intensive levels of processing in the latter phases of occupation.



### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has recorded archaeological deposits across the proposed development area, at varying depths and ranging from medieval to modern in date, as well as residual Roman material.

#### *Roman*

- 3.2 The earliest identifiable artefacts recovered are broadly datable to the Romano-British period. A Romano-British roof tile fragment recovered from soil horizon 114 in Trench 1, single sherds of Roman pottery recovered from soil horizon 603 and from ditch fill 606 in Trench 6, and a residual fragment of hypocaust flue tile from alluvial deposit 708 in Trench 7 suggest Roman activity within the vicinity. No features of Roman date could however be identified within Trenches 1 and 7, whilst in Trench 6 ditch 605 could be traced to immediately below the modern topsoil, suggesting that it may be of relatively late, perhaps post-medieval or later, date (with the single Roman sherd from ditch fill 606 probably residual in this context).
- 3.3 Roman activity is increasingly well attested from the site vicinity, with fragments of 'black urns' of Roman or Iron Age date recorded from land on the north side of St Peter's Church (CA 2011), a small number of residual Roman artefacts recovered from later deposits during archaeological excavations 250m east of the site (Saville 1985) and from a Roman villa, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, on the northern edge of the town near Greet Farm (CA 2011).

#### *Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval*

- 3.4 Despite the potential for remains of earlier, Anglo-Saxon, phases of the abbey and earlier nunnery, no artefacts, structures or deposits of recognisably Anglo-Saxon date were encountered. Deposits and structures of medieval and later date were, however, encountered across the site. Pottery of broadly 14th to 16th-century date was recovered from within the uppermost stone course of modification 103 to wall footing 106, and 15th to 16th-century pottery from soil horizon 101 in Trench 1, together with a single sherd of 16th to 17th-century AD pottery from the topsoil 100. A single sherd of 11th to 13th-century AD pottery was recovered from soil horizon 202 in Trench 2. The uppermost fill 707 within ditch 705 contained pottery of 14th to 16th-century date, and was cut through demolition debris 703 which contained post-medieval pottery, brick, plaster and glass. A fragment of post-medieval brick or tile,

as well as iron nails, were recovered embedded within surface 902 in Trench 9 although it remains uncertain from the limited view afforded by evaluation trenching whether this is a medieval surface or whether any earlier, potentially medieval, structural remains are present beneath it. A French jetton dating to AD 1340 was recovered from floor and possible wall remains 1103, and one medieval pottery sherd from overlying demolition debris 1102, in Trench 11.

- 3.5 The generally well-preserved structural remains, of medieval and/or later date, identified in Trenches 1, 9, 11, 12 and 13 appear likely to represent remains of one or more buildings running southward from the extant guesthouse or malthouse building now known as Winchcombe Abbey, which was formerly linked to the other surviving structure to its northeast known as Abbey Old House, formerly the Abbot's House. The identification of an east/west and north-south-aligned wall footings and of floor make up and floor surfaces denoting former buildings south of the existing house correlate well with the preceding desk-based assessment (CA 2011), which identified the likely presence of below-ground archaeological remains within the site associated with the former early medieval and medieval Winchcombe Abbey. The evaluation results also confirm the general accuracy of the preceding ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, which identified linear anomalies at depths of approximately 0.5 to 0.8m bpgl thought to represent rectilinear features on a similar orientation to the extant house immediately to the north, as well as broader anomalies in the vicinity of the linear features which were considered likely to indicate structural debris (Archaeological Surveys 2011). Dumps of fragmentary limestone and mortar in Trenches 7, 11, 12 and 13, and made ground deposits in Trench 5, appear to reflect post-Dissolution demolition activity within the site, whilst ditches 605 and 705 in Trenches 6 and 7 may represent later boundaries although no clear correlation could be detected between their positions and a boundary denoted on the 1883 OS first edition map.

#### *Undated*

- 3.6 A small number of undated features were also recorded, comprising two postholes within Trench 3, stone spread 411 noted at depth in Trench 4 which may represent further structural remains associated with abbey buildings, a cut feature partially exposed in Trench 8, an east/west-aligned ditch in Trench 10 and cut features 1307 and 1314 in Trench 13.

#### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair Barber, assisted by Rebecca Riley, Noel Boothroyd, Peter Busby and Alex Thomson. The report was written by Alistair Barber and Rebecca Riley. The illustrations were prepared by Daniel Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Alistair Barber and Rebecca Riley, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Cox.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer		garden soil	grey-brown sand silt-clay	>5	>1.5	0.45	C16-C17
1	101	layer		deposit	grey-brown stony silt-clay	>1.6	>0.8	0.19	C15-C16
1	102	layer		topsoil	grey-brown sandy silt-clay	>5	>1.5	0.12	
1	103	masonry		wall footing	E/W-aligned	>2.05	0.7	0.14	
1	104	fill	105	construction cut fill	grey-brown sand-clay	>2.05	0.12	0.15	?Med
1	105	cut		construction cut	E/W-aligned, shallow	>2.05	0.12	0.15	
1	106	masonry		wall footing	E/W-aligned	>2.05	0.58	0.2	
1	107	structure		floor surface	mortar and small to medium sized limestone pieces	>1	>0.25		
1	108	structure		floor surface	small to large limestone pieces	>2.6	>1	0.06	
1	109	structure		floor surface or make up	yellow-brown gravel	>1.5	>1	.0.08	
1	110	fill	111	posthole fill	grey-brown silt-clay	0.22	0.22		
1	111	cut		posthole	circular, not excavated	0.22	0.22		
1	112	structure		culvert	square stone culvert built into wall 106		0.55	0.3	
1	113	deposit		possible demolition debris	yellow-brown silt-clay	>1.6	>1	0.13	
1	114	layer		soil horizon	dark brown silt-clay	>1.6	>1	0.32	RB
1	115	layer		soil horizon	yellow-brown sand-clay	>0.5	>0.5	0.1	
1	116	layer		natural substrate	yellow-brown sand and gravel	>1.6	>1		
1	117	fill		culvert fill	yellow-brown silt-clay				
1	118	cut		culvert cut	N/S-aligned, steep-sided		1.1	0.34	
1	119	fill		culvert fill	yellow-brown silt-clay		0.2	0.2	
2	200	structure		patio surface	sandstone slabs with mortared joints	>1.5	>1.5	0.1	
2	201	layer		bedding layer for 200	yellow gravels	>1.5	>1.5	0.35	
2	202	layer		soil horizon	green-brown silt-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.25	C11-C13
2	203	layer		natural substrate	red-brown to blue clay and yellow gravel	>1.5	>1.5		
2	204	cut		pit	shape uncertain, only partially exposed. Gently-sloping sides and concave base	>1.3	>0.75		
2	205	fill	204	pit fill	grey-brown clay-silt	>1.3	>0.75		C19
2	206	structure		wall footing	limestone blocks, dressed, NE/SW-aligned	>0.3	>0.2	0.3	
3	300	layer		driveway surface	Tarmacadam	>1.5	>1.5	0.1	
3	301	layer		bedding layer for 300	fragmentary limestone	>1.5	>1.5	0.22	
3	302	void							
3	303	layer		dump deposit	grey-brown sand-silt	>1.5	>1.5	0.15	
3	304	layer		dump deposit	light brown gravelly sand-silt	>1.5	>1.5	0.18	
3	305	layer		dump deposit	dark grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.3	LC18-C19
3	306	layer		soil horizon	green-brown clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.16	
3	307	layer		natural substrate	orange-brown gravels and clay	>1.5	>1.5		
3	308	cut		posthole	circular, moderately-sloping sides, concave base	0.4	0.24	0.16	
3	309	fill	308	posthole fill	green-brown sandy silt-clay	0.4	0.24	0.16	
3	310	cut		posthole	sub-circular, moderately-sloping	0.37	0.31	0.11	



					sides, concave base				
3	311	fill	310	posthole fill	green-brown sandy silt-clay	0.37	0.31	0.11	
4	400	layer		topsoil	grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.08	
4	401	layer		garden soil	orange grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.1	
4	402	layer		dump deposit	cream mortar and fragmentary limestone	>1.5	>1.5	0.08	
4	403	layer		soil horizon	grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.09	
4	404	layer		dump deposit	black cinders	>1.5	>1.5	0.04	
4	405	layer		soil horizon	grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.14	
4	406	layer		external surface	black cinders	>1.5	>1.5	0.02	
4	407	layer		soil horizon	green-brown stony gritty clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.26	
4	408	layer		dump deposit	green-blue clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.18	
4	409	layer		dump deposit	orange-yellow sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.2	
4	410	layer		dump deposit	grey-blue gritty clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.19	
4	411	structure		stone spread	limestone pieces, predominantly flat and level, with surrounding green clay	>1.5	>1.1		
5	500	layer		topsoil	grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.16	
5	501	layer		garden soil	orange grey-brown sand-clay	>1.5	>1.5	0.31	
5	502	structure		external surface	compact sand-mortar	>1.35	>0.4	0.02	
5	503	layer		bedding layer for 502	yellow sands and gravels	>1.35	>0.4	0.07	
5	504	cut		pipe trench	NW/SE-aligned, vertical sides, only partially exposed	>1.5	0.9	>0.22	
5	505	fill	504	pipe trench fill	sands, gravel, brown clay and cinders	>1.5	0.9	>0.22	
5	506	pipe			black ?bitumen coated pipe. Undisturbed.	0.13			
5	507	layer		deposit	black cinders and grey-brown clay	>1.5		0.1	
5	508	layer		soil horizon	green-brown soil	>1.5		>0.1	
5	509	layer		soil horizon	grey-brown to green-brown clay	>1.5			
5	510	cut		pipe trench	NW/SE-aligned, vertical sides, only partially exposed	>1.5	>0.3	>0.5	
5	511	pipe			25mm black plastic ?water pipe				
5	512	pipe			50mm copper pipe in terram-style wrapping				
5	513	pipe			50mm copper pipe in terram-style wrapping				
5	514	fill	510		grey-brown gravelly clay-sand	>1.5	>0.3	>0.5	
5	515	layer		made ground	greenish brown sandy clay, rubble and animal bone inclusions	>1.5	≥0.62	0.18	C14-EC17
5	516	layer		made ground	greenish brown sandy clay with rubble inclusions	>1.5	≥0.53	0.22	C16-C19
5	517	layer		alluvial layer	bluish green clay, orange lenses	>1.5	≥0.48	≥0.3	
6	600	layer		topsoil	dark brown to black sand-silt	>5	>1.5	0.3	
6	601	layer		garden soil	green-brown clay	>5	>1.5	0.12	
6	602	layer		soil horizon	dark grey sand silt-clay	>5	>1.5	0.1	
6	603	layer		soil horizon	mid green-brown sand-clay	>5	>1.5	0.17	RB
6	604	layer		natural substrate	yellow sands and gravels, and clay	>5	>1.5		
6	605	cut		ditch	E/W aligned, steeply-sloping, v-shaped profile and flat base	>1.5	1.55	0.76	
6	606	fill	605	ditch fill	grey sand-clay	>1.5	1.55	0.76	RB
7	700	layer		topsoil	dark brown sand-silt	>5	>1.5	0.3	
7	701	layer		garden soil	green grey-brown silt-clay	>5	>1.5	0.3	
7	702	layer		natural substrate	grey-brown clay with yellow sands	>5	>1.5		
7	703	layer		demolition debris	light yellow sandy mortar and fragmentary limestone	>3	>1.5	0.8	PMed
7	704	fill	705	ditch fill	green grey-brown clay-silt		>0.6	0.2	
7	705	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, moderately sloping	>3	4	0.5	

					sides and flat base.				
7	706	fill		ditch fill	grey-brown silt-clay	>3	1.8	0.1	
7	707	fill	705	ditch fill	grey-yellow silt-clay	>3	3.5	0.4	C14-C16
7	708	layer		alluvial layer	grey-blue clay-silt		>0.75	0.2	C14-C16
7	709	fill	705	ditch fill	grey-brown clay-silt		1.8	0.3	
8	800	layer		topsoil	grey-brown sand-clay	>5	>1.5	0.3	
8	801	layer		garden soil	grey sandy silt-clay	>5	>1.5	0.45	
8	802	layer		natural substrate	light brown sand-clay and gravels	>5	>1.5		
8	803	cut		feature	NE/SW-aligned, gently-sloping northern edge, only partially exposed.	>1.5	>1.2	0.3	
8	804	fill	803	feature fill	green-brown sand silt-clay	>1.5	>1.2		
8	805	fill	803	feature fill	green-brown clay	>1.5	>1.2		
9	900	layer		topsoil	dark grey-brown sand-silt	>5	>1.5	0.15	
9	901	layer		garden soil	mid brown sand-clay	>5	>1.5	0.18	
9	902	structure		floor surface or floor make up layer	compact, relatively level, deposit comprising small to large limestone pieces and mortar patches	>5	>1.5		Pmed
10	1000	layer		topsoil	grey-brown sand-clay			0.2	LC17-C18
10	1001	layer		garden soil	grey-brown stony sand-clay			0.35	
10	1002	layer		natural substrate	orange-yellow sands and gravels				
10	1003	cut		ditch	NE/SW-aligned, moderately-sloping sides and concave base	>1.5	1.2	0.3	
10	1004	fill		ditch fill	green-brown gritty sand-clay	>1.5	1.2	0.3	
10	1005	cut		tree root disturbance	Broadly linear but in places irregular, heavily root-affected				
10	1006	fill		fill	dark brown, humic, clay				
11	1100	layer		modern driveway surface	Tarmacadam	>1.5	>1.5	0.05	
11	1101	layer		bedding layer	yellow gravels	>1.5	>1.5	0.25	
11	1102	layer		demolition debris	light yellow-brown silt with abundant fragmentary limestone and degraded mortar and charcoal flecks	>1.5	>1.5	0.25	Med
11	1103	structure		floor	Firm, level and limestone surface, mortar	>1.5	>1.5		AD 1340
12	1200	layer		garden soil	grey-brown sand silt-clay	>2.82	>1.36	0.16	modern
12	1201	structure		stone sett	concrete sett driveway		>1.36	0.08	modern
12	1202	layer		bedding	yellow sand and gravel	2.12	>1.36	0.04	modern
12	1203	layer		made ground	post-demolition make-up	>2.82	>1.36	0.5	C12-C13
12	1204	cut		robber trench	NW/SE aligned robber trench for removal of wall 1210	>1.36	1.58	0.51	
12	1205	fill	1204	fill of robber trench	dark brown sandy silty clay	>1.36	1.58	0.51	C14+
12	1206	layer		made ground	mid brown sandy clay	>2.82	>1.36	LOE	
12	1207	cut		construction cut	oval post pad	0.82	0.76	unexc	
12	1208	structure		post pad	pitched limestone	0.56	0.54	unexc	
12	1209	fill	1207	construction backfill	greenish brown sandy clay	0.82	≤0.2	unexc	
12	1210	structure		wall foundation	rubble limestone wall footing	0.63	0.58	0.07	
12	1211	cut		truncation of 1208	cut indicating removal of stone from 1208	0.2	0.12	≥0.04	modern
12	1212	fill	1211	fill of cut	greyish brown sandy silty clay	0.2	0.12	≥0.04	Pmed
12	1213	layer		bedding for drive	yellowish grey clayey silt	1.2	0.95	0.11	modern
13	1300	layer		garden soil	grey-brown sand silt-clay	2	1.84	0.09	modern
13	1301	fill	1302	bedding for drive	yellowish grey clayey silt	≥2	≥0.1	0.16	modern
13	1302	cut		cut for bedding	cut and bedding for driveway	≥2	≥0.1	0.16	modern

13	1303	fill	1304	garden feature	mixed yellowish grey sandy gravel		≥0.76	0.33	modern
13	1304	cut		garden feature	moderately sloping, concave		≥0.76	0.33	modern
13	1305	layer		levelling	yellow gravel and limestone rubble		≥1.22	0.2	modern
13	1306	layer		made ground	mid brownish grey silty clay with limestone rubble	2	1.84	0.29	C14-EC17
13	1307	cut		feature	cut of feature only observed in section		0.4	0.17	
13	1308	deposit		dumped deposit	discarded limestone masonry in a brown sandy clay matrix	≥1.12	≥1.1		C14-C16
13	1309	structure		wall footing	north-south aligned rubble wall footing	≥2	≥0.88	LOE	
13	1310	fill	1314	lower fill	limestone rubble in a brownish grey silty clay		0.85	0.15	
13	1311	layer		made ground	greenish grey silty clay	≥2	1.84	0.17	
13	1312	layer		deposit	limestone and stone tile rubble		≥0.3	>0.05	
13	1313	fill	1314	upper fill	rubble and clay backfill		≥0.88	0.16	
13	1314	cut		feature	cut of pit-like feature only observed in section		≥0.95	≤0.23	
13	1315	deposit		trample	yellowish grey limestone gravel		0.28	0.09	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
100	Post-medieval pottery: German stoneware	1	6	C16-C17
101	Medieval pottery: Malvern Chase glazed ware; miscellaneous glazed ware; Cistercian ware	31	235	C15-C16
	Stone	1	5800	
	Animal bone	8	72	
103	Medieval pottery: Malvern Chase glazed ware	1	2	C14-C16
104	Medieval? glass: window	3	3	Medieval?
114	Roman ceramic building material: tile	2	72	RB
	Animal bone	42	406	
	Shell	1	3	
202	Medieval pottery: oolitic limestone tempered ware	1	17	C11-C13
	Animal bone	4	102	
205	Post-medieval pottery: porcelain; Creamware; blue transfer printed refined whiteware	7	56	C19
	Clay pipe	1	3	
	Glass	3	16	
	Iron nail	2	18	
	Animal bone	6	110	
305	Post-medieval pottery: blue transfer printed white ware	1	10	LC18-C19
515	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery: Malvernian glazed ware	1	36	C14-EC17
516	Medieval pottery: Worcester type unglazed coarseware	1	29	C16-C19
	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery: Malvernian glazed ware; Malvernian unglazed ware	2		
	Medieval ceramic building material: brick	2	128	
	Clay tobacco pipe: stem	1	3	
	Industrial waste	1	3	
	Shell	1	6	
603	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	1	19	RB
606	Roman pottery: Severn Valley ware	1	7	RB
	Animal bone	3	45	
703	Post-medieval pottery: stoneware	1	3	Post-medieval
	Post-medieval ceramic building material: brick	4	206	
	Post-medieval glass	1	7	
	Post-medieval plaster	3	19	
	Fired clay	1	3	
	Iron objects	8	104	
707	Medieval pottery: Malvern Chase glazed ware	1	0	C14-C16
	Medieval ceramic building material: Malvern Chase glazed ware tile	1	7	
	Roman stone: roof tile	1	1036	
	Animal bone	3	346	
	Shell	1	17	
708	Medieval pottery: Malvern Chase glazed ware	1	4	C14-C16
	Roman ceramic building material: box flue tile	1	264	
902	Post-medieval ceramic building material	2	42	Post-medieval
	Iron nail	3	22	
	Animal bone	1	4	
	Shell	1	10	
1000	Medieval pottery: Oxidised glazed Malvernian ware; oolitic limestone tempered ware	3	50	LC17-C18
	Post-medieval pottery: brown glazed earthenware	1		
	Iron object	1	10	
	Animal bone	12	140	
1004	Animal bone	1	382	-
1102	Medieval pottery: Worcester type glazed ware	1	18	Medieval
	Medieval ceramic building material	2	22	
	Iron objects	6	29	
	Animal bone	2	13	
1103	Copper alloy: jetton	1	7	1340
1203	Medieval pottery: Ham Green glazed ware	1	3	C12-C13

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
1205	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery: Malvernian glazed ware	1	4	C14+
	Medieval ceramic building material: ridge tile	1	24	
	Worked stone: roof tile	2	3082	
1209	Iron object	1	70	-
1212	Post-medieval glass: bottle	1	3	Post-medieval
	Copper alloy object: wire pin	1	0	
1306	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery: Malvernian unglazed ware	1	10	C14-EC17
	Fired clay	1	11	
	Worked stone: roof tile	3	41	
1308	Ceramic building material: ridge tile	1	191	C14-C16
	Iron object	1	23	
	Worked stone: roof tile	1	537	

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

Context	BOS	O/C	SUS	GAL	LM	MM	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Roman</b>								
114	6	2	4	3	12	14	41	350
606	1			1		1	3	36
Subtotal	7	2	4	4	12	15	44	386
<b>medieval</b>								
202			1		1		2	90
1102		1				1	2	12
Subtotal		1	1		1	1	4	102
<b>late medieval/early post-medieval</b>								
515						1	1	6
707	2	1					3	305
1306		1					1	18
1308	1						1	32
Subtotal	3	2				1	6	361
<b>post medieval</b>								
101	1	1			4	2	8	72
205		4	1			1	6	17
516	1				3	3	7	73
902		1					1	4
1000	1	4	3		1	3	12	126
Subtotal	3	10	4		8	9	34	292
<b>undated</b>								
517						2	2	5
1004	1						1	342
1311		1					1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>92</b>	
<b>Weight</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1494</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = ovicaprid, SUS = pig; GAL = fowl; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal

## APPENDIX C: LEVELS OF PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS AND STRUCTURES

Levels are expressed as metres below current ground level and as metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), captured using Leica Viva SmartRover GPS.

	Trench 1	Trench 2	Trench 3	Trench 4	Trench 5	Trench 6	Trench 7	Trench 8	Trench 9	Trench 10
Current ground level	0.00m (96.25m)	0.00m (95.1m)	0.00m (96.1m)	0.00m (95.9m)	0.00m (96.15m)	0.00m (96m)	0.00m (96.75m)	0.00m (96.35m)	0.00m (96.2m)	0.00m (96.05m)
Top of significant archaeological deposits	0.45m (95.8m)	0.4m (94.7m)	1.25m (94.85m)	1.5m (94.4m)	-	0.35m (95.65m)	0.3m (96.45m)	0.7m (95.65m)	0.3m (95.9m)	0.25m (95.8m)
Limit of excavation	1.2m (95.05m)	0.8m (94.3m)	1.25m (94.85m)	1.55m (94.35m)	1.5m (94.65m)	1.1m (94.9m)	0.8m (95.95m)	1m (95.35m)	0.3m (95.9m)	0.45m (95.6m)

	Trench 11	Trench 12	Trench 13
Current ground level	0.00m (96.85m)	0.00m (96.3m)	0.00m (96.49m)
Top of significant archaeological deposits	0.25m (96.6m)	0.54m (95.76m)	0.43m (96.06m)
Limit of excavation	0.25m (96.6m)	0.82m (95.48m)	0.82m (95.67m)

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	Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire.	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July and August 2013 at Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire. Eleven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Although no Roman features were encountered, residual Romano-British pottery and roof and flue-tile fragments may indicate Roman activity within the vicinity of the site. No artefacts, structures or deposits of recognisably Anglo-Saxon date were found. Deposits and structures of medieval and later date were encountered, including a wall footing and flooring, or floor foundation deposits, in Trenches 1 and 9 which may identify former abbey buildings running southward from the extant building now known as Winchcombe Abbey. The identification of structural remains south of the existing house correlates well with the results of a preceding desk-based assessment and ground penetrating radar survey. Dumps of fragmentary limestone and mortar in Trenches 7 and 11 may reflect post-Dissolution demolition activity within the site, whilst ditches within Trenches 6 and 7 may represent later boundaries, although no clear correlation could be detected between their positions and a boundary denoted on the 1883 OS first edition map.</p> <p>A small number of undated features were also recorded, comprising two postholes within Trench 3, a stone spread in Trench 4, a cut feature partially exposed in Trench 8, an east/west-aligned ditch in Trench 10 and cut features in Trench 13.</p>	
Project dates	29 July – 2 August 2013; 26-28 March 2014	
Project type	Archaeological evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Assessment ( CA 2011) Ground Penetrating Radar Survey (Archaeological Surveys 2011)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.5ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 0232 2828	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	N/A	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Simon Cox	
Project Supervisor	Alistair Barber, Rebecca Riley	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Abbey	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	Medieval rib vault segment, French jetton dated 1340.	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum	Ceramics, CBM, animal bone and shell, worked stone, metalwork, plaster
Paper	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum	Context sheets, Drawing Register, Trench Recording Sheets, Permatrace drawings
Digital	Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum	Digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 <i>Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>13495</b>	





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**PROJECT TITLE**

Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe  
Gloucestershire

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

0 1km

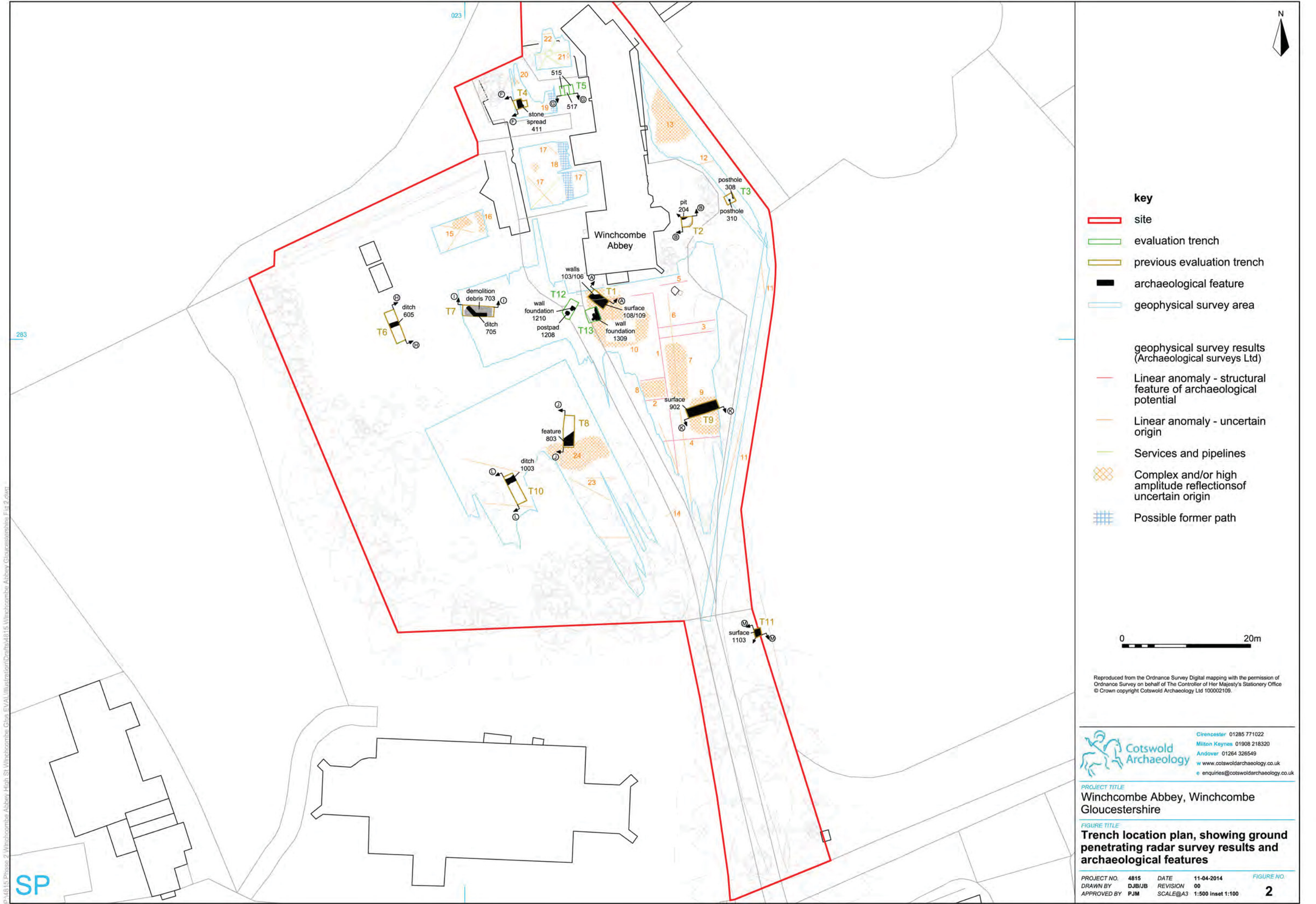
Reproduced from the 2001 Ordnance Survey Explorer map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Cotswold Archaeology Ltd 100002109

PROJECT NO 4815 DATE 12-08-2013  
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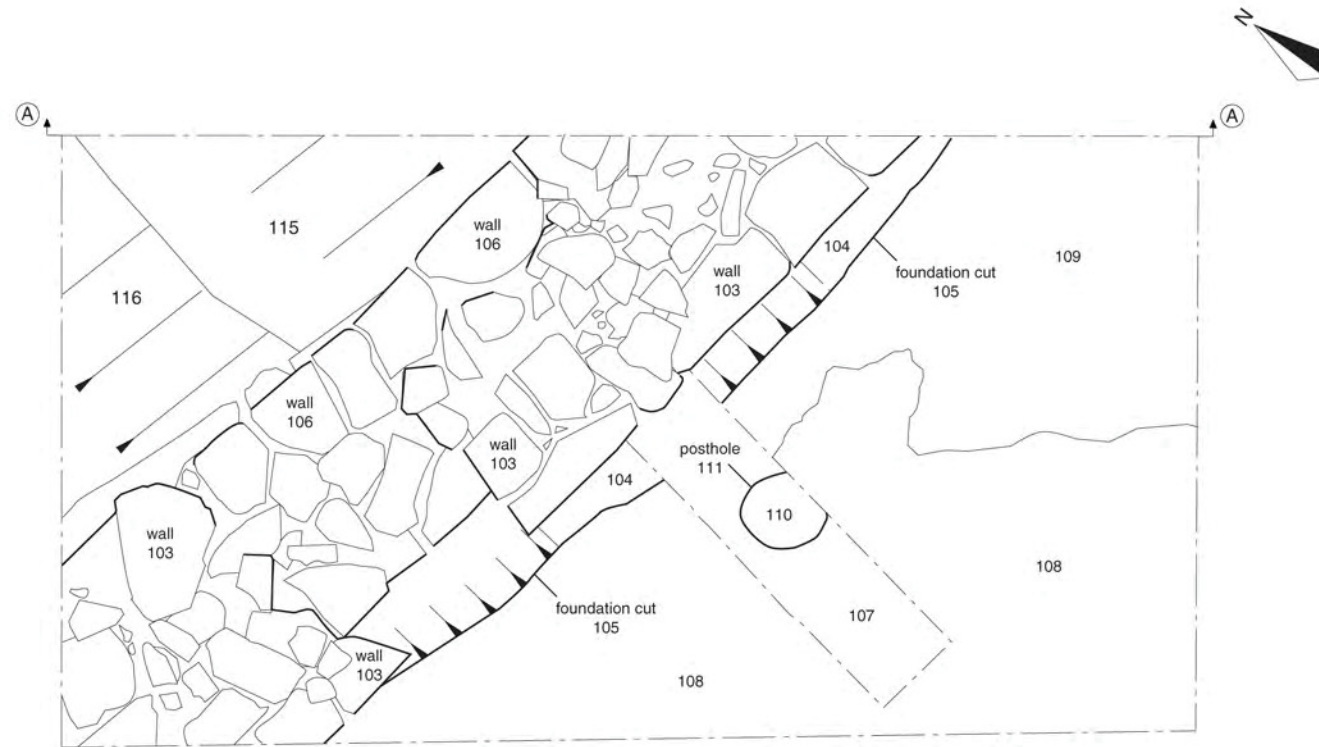
FIGURE NO

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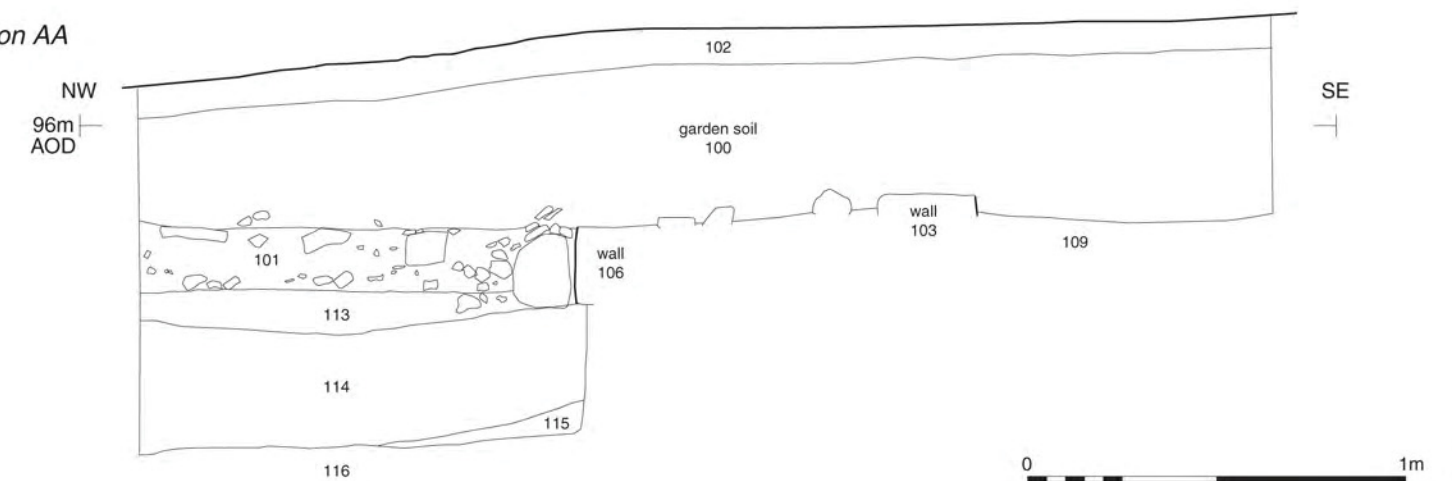


Walls 103 and 106 with associated deposits 107-109, looking south-west (scale 1m)



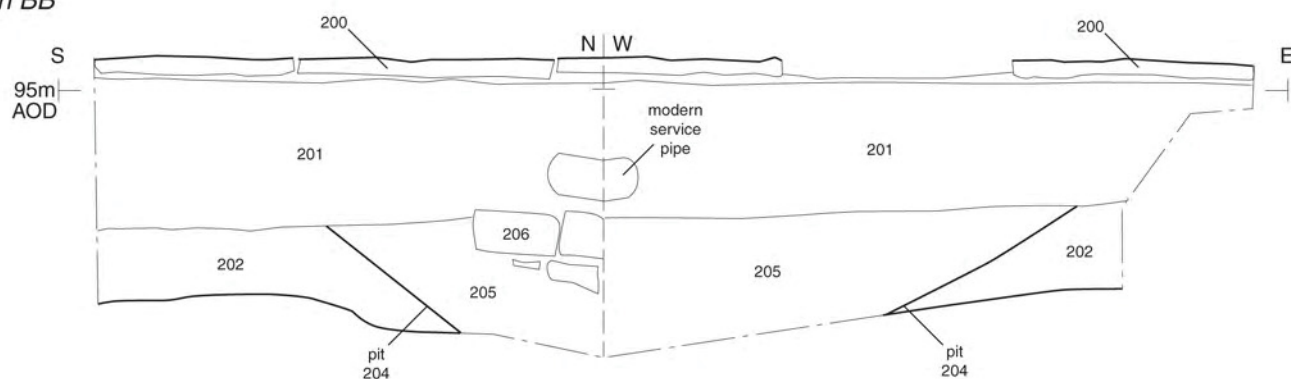
Walls 103 and 106 with a possible culvert structure 112, looking south (scale 0.5m)

Section AA





# Section BB



Soil horizon 202 and pit 204, looking north-west (scales 1m & 0.5m)



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## PROJECT TITLE

Winchcombe Abbey, Winchcombe  
Gloucestershire

## FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 2: Section and photograph**

0 1m

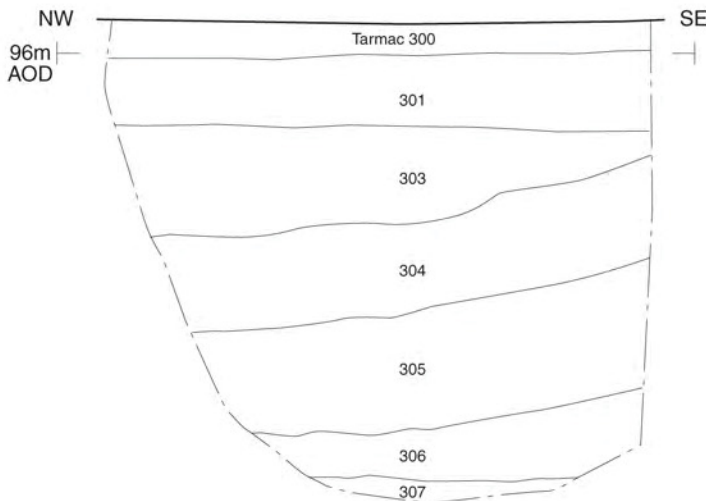
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FIGURE NO.

4

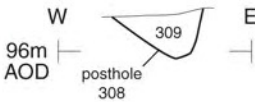


Section CC

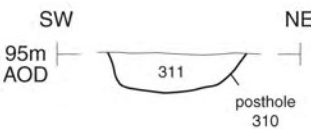


Deposits 300 - 307, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section DD



Section EE



Posthole 310, looking north-west (scale 0.2m)

0 1m

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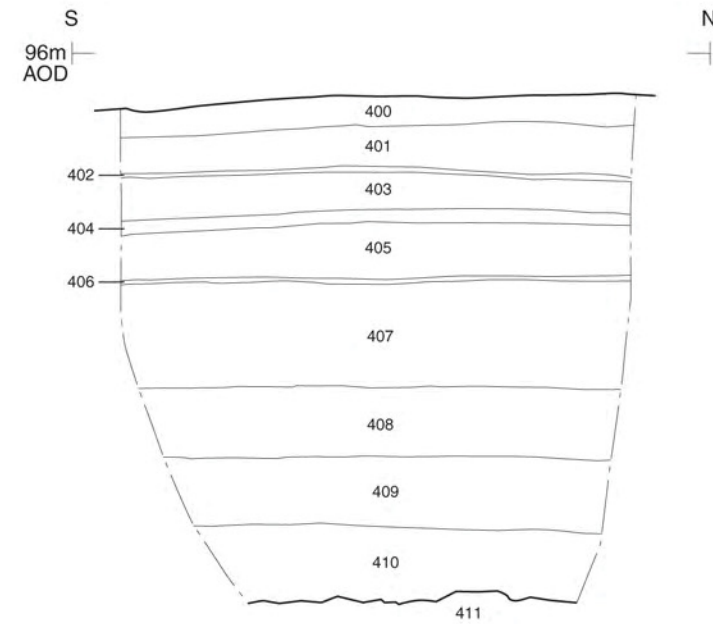
PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
Trench 3: Sections and photographs

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DRAWN BY	DJB	REVISION	00	5
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Section FF



Deposits 400 - 411, looking north-west (scale 1m)



Deposit 411, looking north (scale 0.5m)

0 1m

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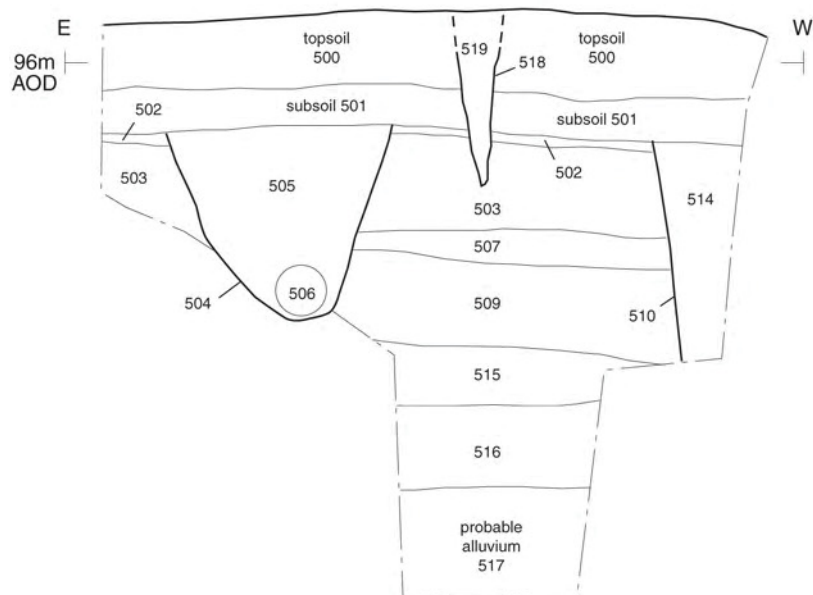
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench 4: Section and photographs

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# Section GG



Trench 5, looking south (scale 1m)



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## FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 5: Section and photograph**

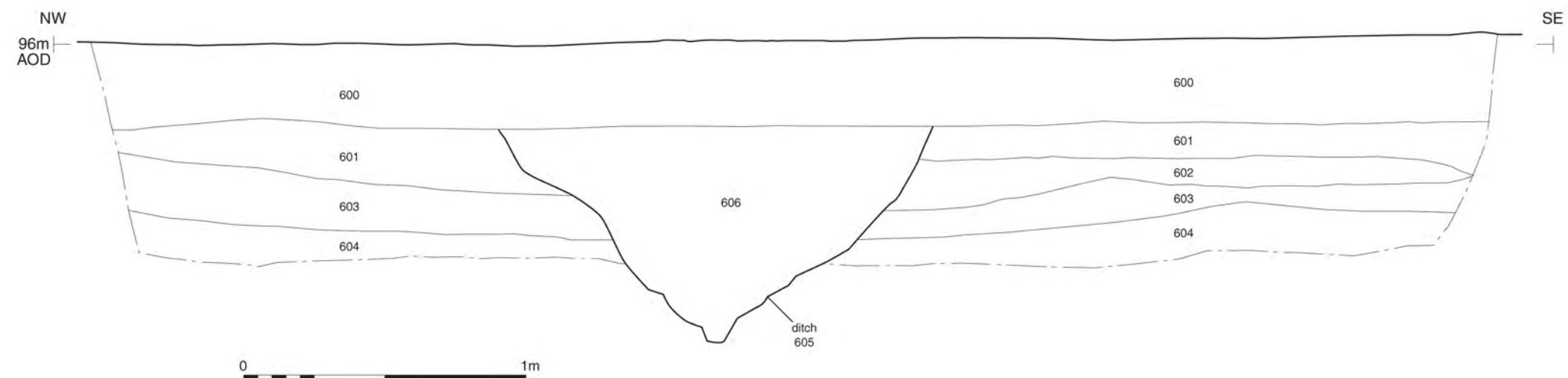
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FIGURE NO.

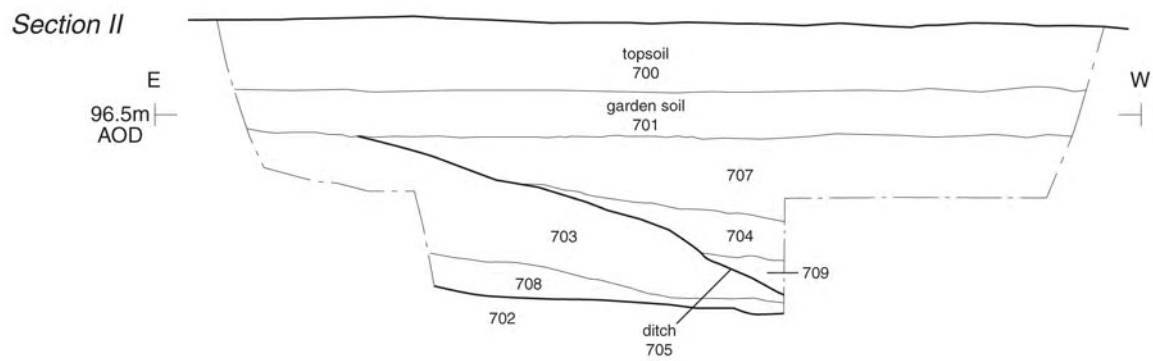
7

Section HH



Ditch 605, looking north-east (scale 1m)





Possible demolition material 703, looking south (scale 1m)



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**FIGURE TITLE**

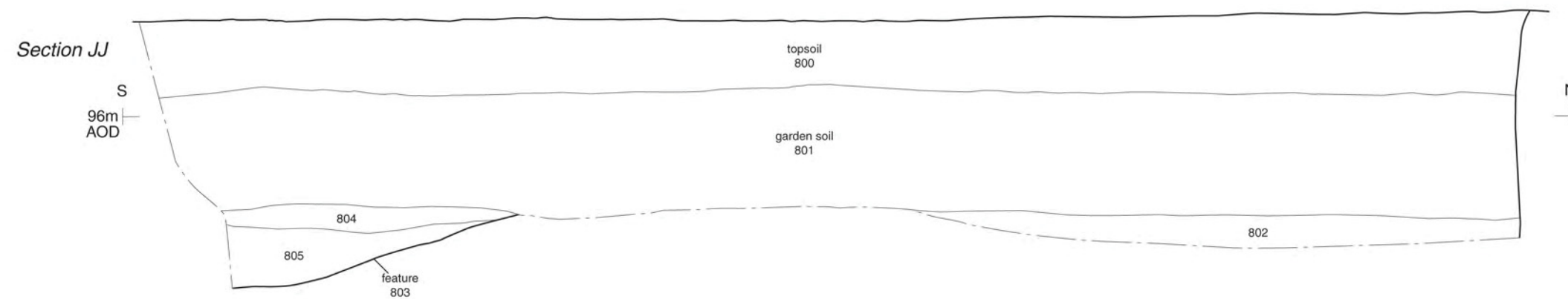
**Trench 7: Section and photograph**

0 1m

PROJECT NO. 4815 DATE 13-08-2013  
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FIGURE NO.

9



Trench 8, looking north (scale 1m)

0 1m

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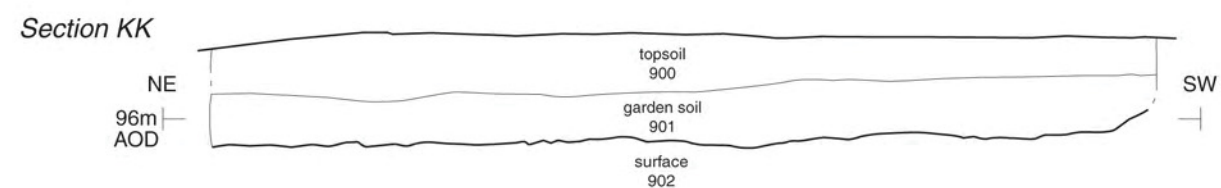
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 8: Section and photograph**

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Detail of deposit 902 in the south-west corner of the trench, looking west (scale 0.3m)



Deposit 902, looking west (scale 1m)



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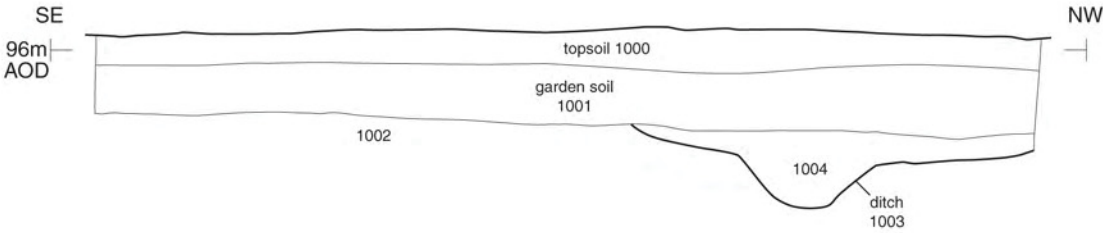
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 9: Section and photographs

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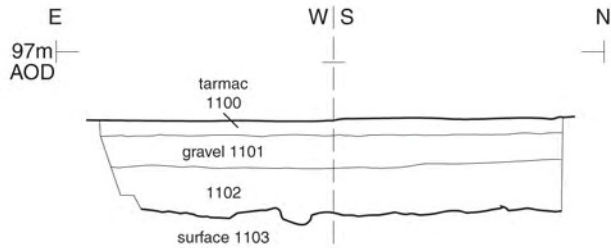


Section LL



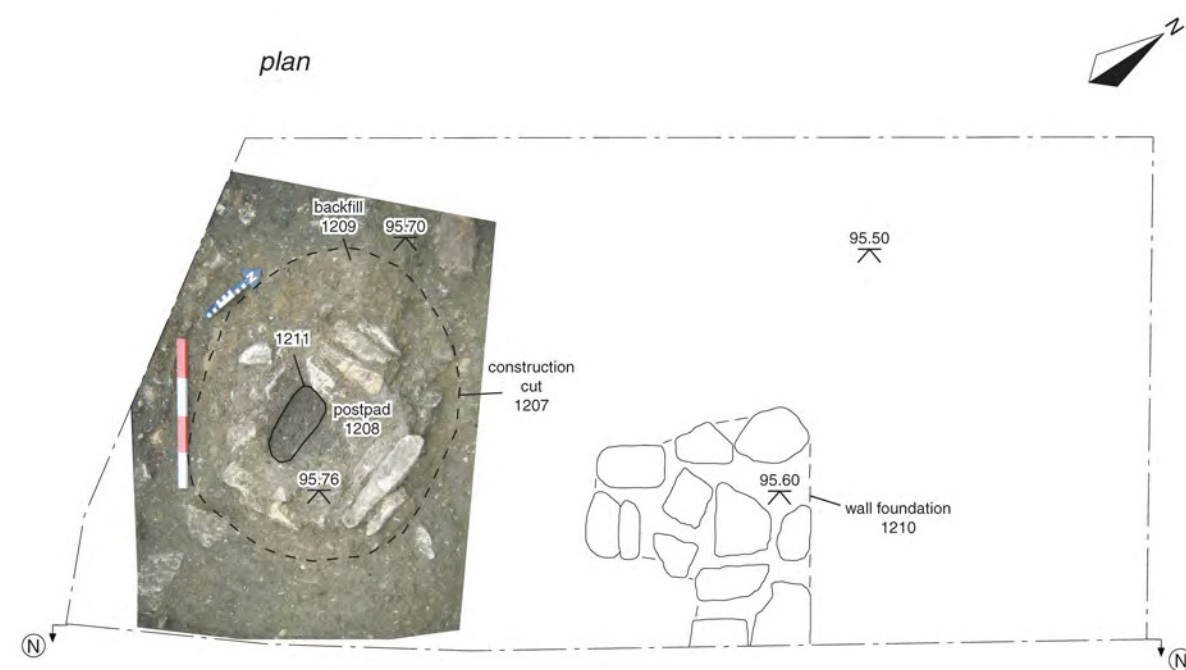
Ditch 1003, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)

Section MM



Deposit 1103, looking north (scale 1m)



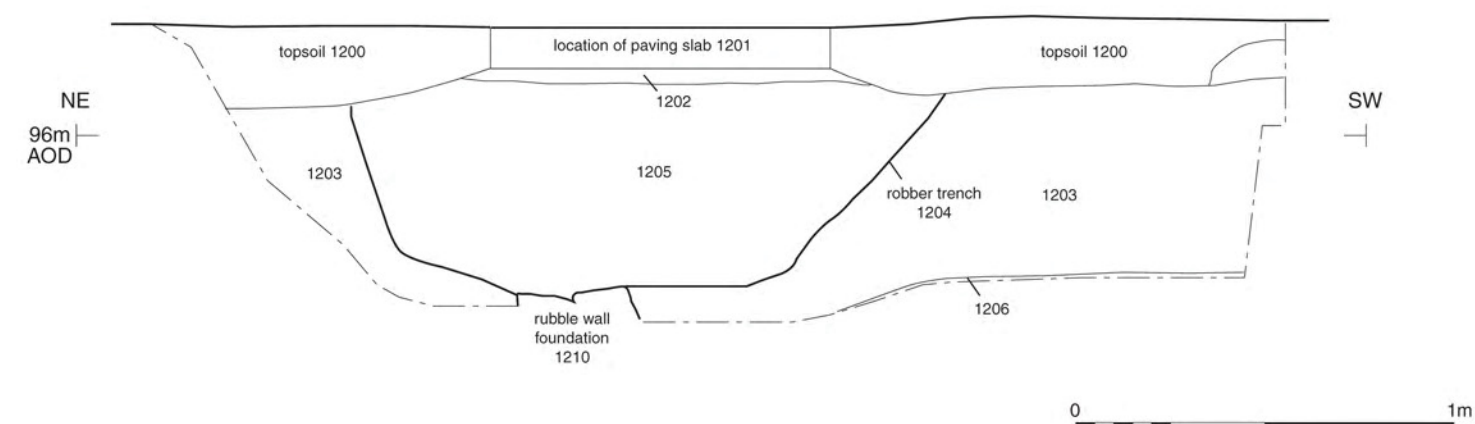


Wall foundation 1210, postpad 1208 and robber trench 1204, looking east (scale 1m)

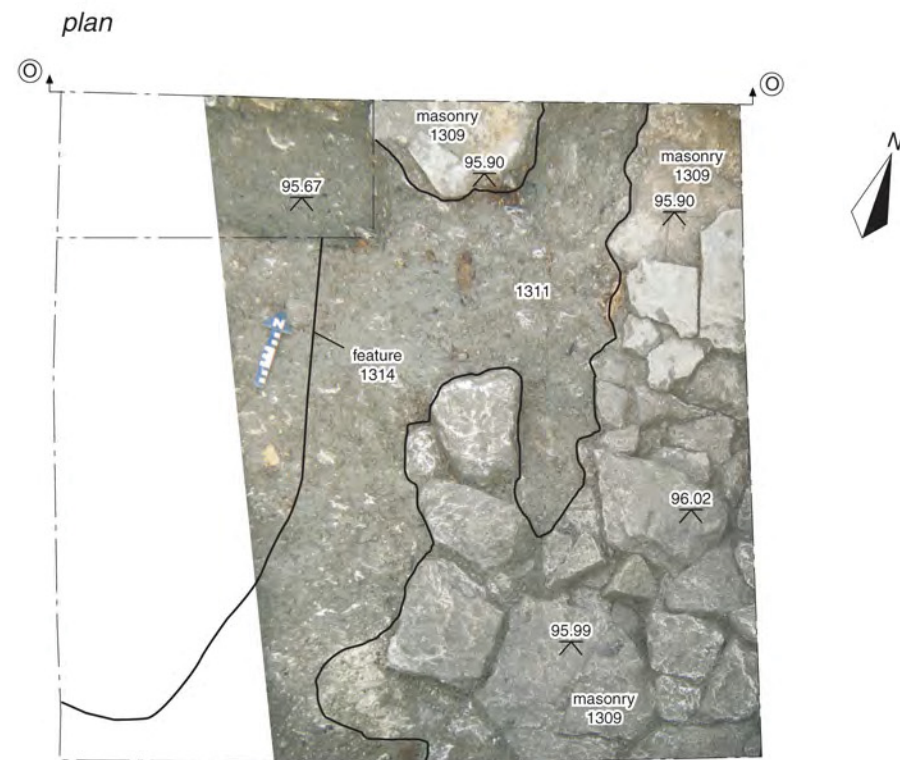


Wall foundation 1210 and postpad 1208, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section NN

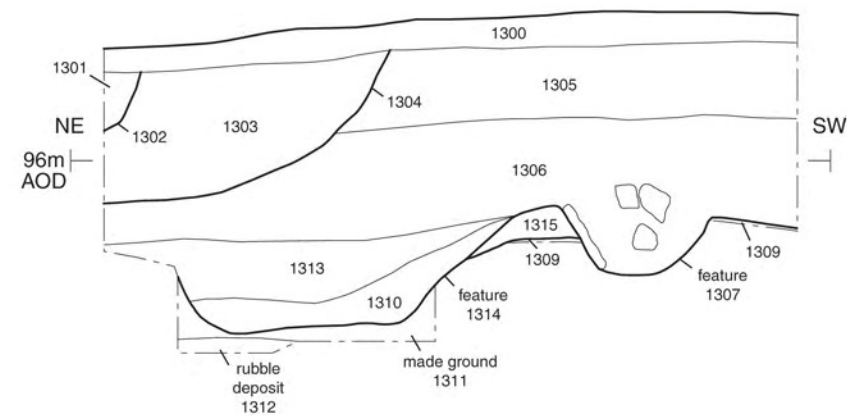






Rubble wall foundation 1309, looking north-east (scale 1m)

Section OO



0 1m