

**HAILES HOUSE  
HAILES, STANWAY  
GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

*For*

**MR AND MRS GIBLIN**

CA PROJECT: 2626  
CA REPORT: 08139


JULY 2008



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HAILES, STANWAY  
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CA PROJECT: 2626  
CA REPORT: 08139

prepared by	Steven Sheldon, Project Supervisor
date	11 July 2008
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date	15 July 2008
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signed	
date	17 July 2008
issue	01

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Hailes House  
**Location:** Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire  
**NGR:** SP 0488 3011  
**Type:** Evaluation  
**Date:** 08-09 July 2008  
**SMC:** HSD 9/2/10377  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery  
**Site Code:** HHH 08

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2008 at the request of Mr and Mrs Giblin at Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire. Two trenches were excavated.

Structural remains sealed by 17th to 18th-century make-up/levelling deposits were recorded suggesting a building was demolished during the documented landscaping of the abbey grounds in the earlier post-medieval period and/or during construction of Hailes House itself.

A broadly contemporary stone-lined culvert was identified within the adjacent trench.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2008 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Mr and Mrs Giblin at Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire (centred on NGR: SP 0488 3011 ; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany applications for Scheduled Monument Consent (HSD 9/2/10377) and planning consent for the construction of an extension to the rear of the existing building.
- 1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief for archaeological recording prepared by Charles Parry, Senior Archaeological Officer, Gloucestershire County Council (GCC 2008), the archaeological advisor to Tewkesbury Borough Council, and with a subsequent detailed project specification produced by CA (2008) and approved by Charles Parry and Mel Barge, Assistant Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage. 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).

### ***The site***

- 1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 250m<sup>2</sup>, located within the rear garden of Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire (Fig. 2).
- 1.4 The site lies at approximately 99m AOD, with the ground level rising gently to the west. The underlying geology of the area, mapped as Lower Lias Clay with a scattering of Inferior Oolitic rock debris, was not encountered during the evaluation (BGS 1974).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.5 Hailes House is a detached house of probable 18th-century origin that lies to the north-west of the remains of Hailes Abbey within Scheduled Ancient Monument 28850 *Hailes Abbey and Ringwork*. A barn within the grounds of Hailes House is thought to be contemporary with the abbey.

- 1.6 The Cistercian St Mary's Abbey was founded in 1245, with the abbey buildings follow the standard Cistercian ground plan. In 1539 it was dissolved and the abbey church soon after was demolished. The 12th-century parish church remains to the east of Hailes House. In the 17th century much of the west range and the abbot's lodging became the home of the Tracy family. It was during this period that landscaping altered the appearance of much of the former abbey precinct and the buildings were converted into two farms.

### ***Archaeological objectives***

- 1.7 The objectives of the evaluation were to establish the character, quality, date, significance and extent of any archaeological remains or deposits surviving within the site. This information will assist the Tewkesbury Borough Council and the Department of Culture, Media and Sport in making an informed judgement on the likely impact upon the archaeological resource by the proposed development.

### ***Methodology***

- 1.8 The fieldwork comprised the hand excavation of two trenches measuring 1.5m in length and 1.5m in width. The location of trench 1 was altered slightly from that agreed in the WSI due to the presence of a modern drain identified before excavation began (see Fig.2 for locations and extent).
- 1.9 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). However, during the course of the evaluation, no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately After Excavation* (1995).
- 1.10 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, along with the site archive will be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS

- 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, 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.

### ***Trench 1 (Fig. 3)***

- 2.2 The earliest deposit encountered in trench 1 was deposit 107 which was exposed in a sondage at a depth of 1.3 below the present ground level (bpgl). This deposit comprised clay silts with abundant limestone fragments and rare charcoal flecks from which no dateable material was recovered. It was sealed by a square or rectangular structure 106 which was poorly constructed from roughly hewn limestone blocks and rubble. The walls, which formed a right angled return, survived to a maximum of three courses in height (0.7m) and were bonded by clay. The structure was butted by make-up layer 103, comprising clay silts with abundant limestone fragments from which no dateable material was recovered.
- 2.3 Deposit 102 sealed the foregoing deposits. It comprised clays with abundant limestone rubble, from which 18th-century pottery was recovered. It was overlain by a heavily re-worked garden soil 101.
- 2.4 All the above deposits, with the exception of structure 106 and deposit 107, were truncated by the construction cut for modern ceramic drain 104, which was in turn sealed by modern topsoil, 100.

### ***Trench 2 (Fig. 4)***

- 2.5 The earliest deposit encountered in trench 2 was deposit 203, comprising clay silts with abundant limestone fragments and sparse charcoal flecks from which no dateable material was recovered. This deposit correlates closely to deposit 103, seen in trench 1, and may represent the same make-up event.
- 2.6 Deposit 203 was sealed by rough surface 210 which comprised of large, un-worked limestone slabs with no visible bonding material. This deposit was truncated by the construction cut for culvert 209 which was constructed from roughly worked

limestone slabs of variable size. Nineteenth-century pottery was recovered from the internal fill of this drain.

- 2.7 Both deposits 210 and 209 were sealed by limestone rubble 202 from which 17th-18th-pottery was recovered. This deposit correlates closely to deposit 102 identified within in trench 1 and may represent the same demolition event. It was overlain by a further post-medieval deposit, 201, which appeared to represent a heavily re-worked garden soil.
- 2.9 Deposit 201 was truncated by the construction cuts for modern ceramic drains 204 and 206 which were in turn sealed by topsoil, 100.

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

- 2.10 Quantities of pottery, animal bone and metalwork were recovered from four deposits (Appendix B). A total of 35 sherds (528g) of post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from two layers (102 and 202) and from the fill of culvert 209. Pottery types present include Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware, South Somerset glazed earthenware, a black-glazed earthenware, transfer-print decorated and porcelain. Identifiable forms include examples of press-moulded plate in Bristol/Staffordshire yellow slipware from deposits 102 and 202, which probably date to the 18th century. A transfer-print decorated china bowl and a plain-white china jug or gravy boat from deposit 211 date to the 19th century or later.
- 2.11 A pewter spoon with rough oval bowl and faceted handle from deposit 102 is likely to be post-medieval in date (Hume 1969, 183). Animal bone was recovered from two deposits: a sheep mandible and loose molar from a sheep or goat from deposit 210 and a sheep metatarsal from 102. The bone was in good condition. The pig mandible had been broken prior to deposition, but could be re-fitted.



### 3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that structural remains survive within the proposed development area at a depth of approximately 0.6m below the present ground level (bpgl). The full extent, date and function of limestone structure 106 remains undetermined due to its limited exposure within trench 1. However, the structure is sealed by make-up/ levelling deposits 103 from which 17th/18th-century pottery was recovered. Such evidence suggests that in all likelihood the structure was demolished during the documented landscaping of the abbey grounds in the post-medieval period and/or during construction of Hailes House itself.
- 3.2 The date of culvert 209 identified in trench 2 also remains undetermined, although again it is sealed by make-up/ levelling deposits from which 17th to 18th-century pottery was recovered and is therefore likely to be broadly contemporary with structure 106.

### 4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Steven Sheldon, assisted by Rebecca Riley. The report was written by Steven Sheldon. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Gray. The archive has been compiled by Steven Sheldon and prepared for deposition by Kathryn Price. The project was managed for CA by Cliff Bateman.

### 5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1974 *Moreton-in-Marsh*, Sheet 217, 1: 50, 000

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 *Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Hume, I. N. 1969 *A guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press

**APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

## Trench 1

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer	Topsoil	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.1m	
101	Layer	Dark greyish brown, reworked garden soil	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.14m	
102	Layer	Yellowish orange sandy clay with abundant limestone rubble, probable reworked demolition deposit	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.38m	18th century
103	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt, abundant limestone fragments and sparse charcoal fleck inclusions	>0.90m	>1.20m	0.70m	
104	Cut	Construction cut for modern ceramic drain	>0.70m	>0.80m	>0.40m	
105	Fill	Backfill of 104	>0.70m	>0.80m	>0.40m	
106	Structure	Poorly constructed square/ rectangular structure: roughly hewn limestone blocks and rubble, bonded by a mid brown clay	>0.95m	>0.90m	0.70m	
107	Layer	Firm greyish brown clayey silt, abundant limestone fragments and rare charcoal fleck inclusions	>0.30m	>0.30m	>0.10m	

## Trench 2

No.	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Spot-date
200	Layer	Topsoil	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.1m	
201	Layer	Dark greyish brown, reworked garden soil	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.1m	
202	Layer	Yellowish orange sandy clay with abundant limestone rubble, probable reworked demolition deposit	>1.5m	>1.5m	0.1m	17th-18th century
203	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt, abundant limestone fragments and sparse charcoal fleck inclusions	>0.80m	>0.50m	>0.60m	
204	Cut	Construction cut for modern ceramic drain	>0.40m	>1.5m	>0.40m	
205	Fill	Backfill of 204	>0.40m	>1.5m	>0.40m	
206	Cut	Construction cut for modern ceramic drain	>1.00m	>0.30m	>0.50m	
207	Fill	Backfill of 206	>1.00m	>0.30m	>0.50m	
208	Cut	Linear construction cut for 209	>1.10m	0.40m	>0.15m	
209	Structure	Limestone slab built culverted drain, no bonding material present	>1.10m	0.40m	>0.15m	
210	Surface	Large, un-worked limestone slabs with no visible bonding material	>1.1m	>0.85m	>0.10m	
211	Fill	Dark greyish black silt, internal fill of culverted drain 209	>1.10m	0.20m	>0.05m	19th century

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

## Finds Concordance

Context	Artefact type	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
102	Post-medieval pottery: miscellaneous glazed earthenware, yellow slipware, South Somerset glazed earthenware, mottled brown glazed ware	10	206	C18
	Copper alloy spoon	1	28	
	Iron nail	2	6	
	Animal bone:	1	32	
202	Post-medieval pottery: black glazed earthenware, yellow slipware	14	252	C17-C18
210	Animal bone:	4	226	-
211	Post-medieval pottery: hand painted china, pearlware,	11	70	C19-C20

**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 Salter's Lane (94.93m AOD).


	Trench 1	Trench 2
Current ground level	0.00m (99.00m)	0.00m (98.99m)
Top of structure 106 and culvert 209	0.59m (98.41m)	0.74m (98.25m)
Limit of excavation	1.45m (97.55m)	1.30m (97.69m)

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	Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Structural remains sealed by 17th to 18th-century make-up/levelling deposits were recorded suggesting a building was demolished during the documented landscaping of the abbey grounds in the earlier post-medieval period and/or during construction of Hailes House itself.  A broadly contemporary stone-lined culvert was identified within the adjacent trench.	
Project dates	July 08-09 2008	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Not Known	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)		
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SP 048 301	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	None	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Cliff Bateman	
Project Supervisor	Steven Sheldon	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Ceramics
Paper	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Trench sheets, context sheets, trench location plan, section drawings, photographs
Digital	Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery	Digital photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2008 <i>Hailes House, Hailes, Stanway, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>08139</b>		



 <b>COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY</b>			
PROJECT TITLE <b>Hailes House, Hailes Stanway, Gloucestershire</b>			
FIGURE TITLE <b>Site location plan</b>			
DRAWN BY	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	FIGURE NO.
LG	1:25,000@A4	2626	<b>1</b>

049

Water





Hailes House

301

SP



-  site
-  evaluation trench



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Hailes House, Hailes  
Stanway, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

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LG

SCALE

1:500@A4

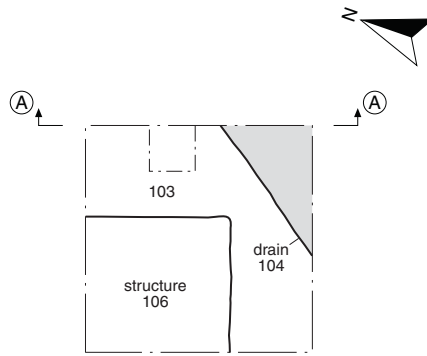
PROJECT NO.

2626

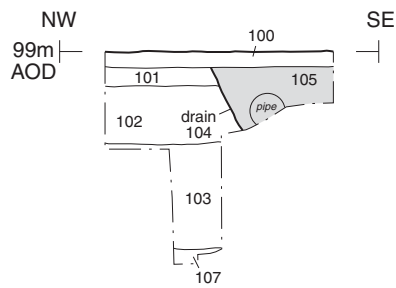
FIGURE NO.

2

Trench 1; plan



Trench 1; section



Trench 1, looking south-east



modern



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Hailes House, Hailes  
Stanway, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 1; plan, section and  
photograph**

DRAWN BY

LG

SCALE

1:50@A4

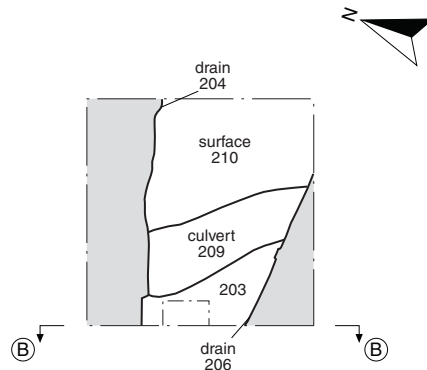
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2626

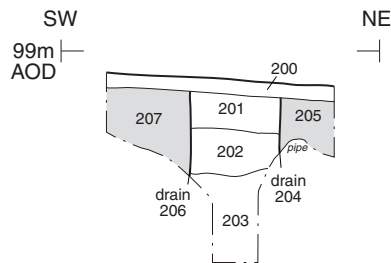
FIGURE NO.

**3**

Trench 2; plan



Trench 2; section



Trench 2, looking north-east



modern



COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PROJECT TITLE

Hailes House, Hailes  
Stanway, Gloucestershire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 2; plan, section and  
photograph**

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PROJECT NO.

2626

FIGURE NO.

**4**