

JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
WOTTON CHRISTIAN CENTRE,
WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

NGR ST 75823 93356

On behalf of

CgMs Consulting Ltd

SEPTEMBER 2010

REPORT FOR	CgMs Consulting Ltd Burlington House Lypiatt Road Cheltenham GL50 2SY
PREPARED BY	Stephen Yeates With additions by Paul Blinkhorn, David Gilbert and Gwil Williams
ILLUSTRATION BY	Eoin Fitzsimons Stephen Yeates
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ENQUIRES TO	John Moore Heritage Services Hill View Woodperry Road Beckley Oxfordshire OX3 9UZ Tel/Fax 01865 358300 Email: info@jmheritageservices.co.uk
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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services conducted an evaluation at the site of the proposed redevelopment of the Christian Centre, Old Town, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire (NGR ST 75823 93356), prior to a planning application being presented to the council. The evaluation proved that there was in situ archaeology on the site below deposits of made ground. The later deposits constituted post-medieval garden features that had considerably disturbed the earlier stratigraphy in some places and left it undisturbed in others. In Trench 4 there were a series of pits that dated from the medieval and post-medieval periods. In Trench 1 there were the remains of a house platform fronting onto Old Town Street. In Trench 3 the remains of two wall foundations of a medieval building, while in Trench 2 the remains of a probable substantial wall foundation were uncovered. Though numerous animal bones were recovered no evidence of human burial was found associated with the chapel.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The proposed redevelopment site is located in the grounds of the Congregational Chapel and adjacent Sunday School building (NGR ST 75823 93356). The site lies between 79-83 OD, and lies across the boundary of two types of geology (BGS 1970, Sheet 251). In Trench 1 and parts of Trench 4 the underlying geology was Middle to Upper Lias Clay; while in Trenches 2 and 3 the geology was Middle Lias Marlstone.

1.2 Planning Background

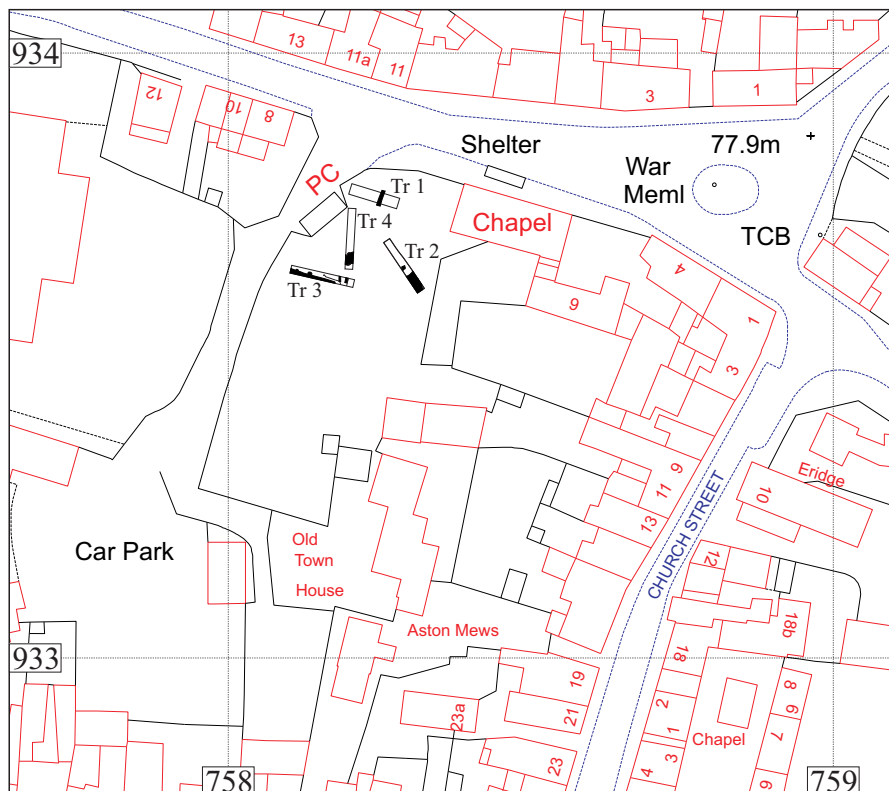
This evaluation report is designed to accompany a planning application to Stroud District Council, and was carried out due to the potential for archaeological survival at Wotton-under-Edge. The proposed site lies on the boundary of Wotton-under-Edge conservation area (Leech 1981, 102-5).

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Historical Background

Little early archaeology has been found in Wotton. Those finds that have include a prehistoric axe (HER 16929) from Tabernacle Road and a Roman votive tablet (HER 2860, NMR 205326) from Long Street.

The earliest historical reference to Wotton-under-Edge is in an Anglo-Saxon Charter dated to AD 940 in which King Edmund grants to thegn Edric 4 hides at *Wudetun* (Grundy 1936, 279-92). Grundy established the association with this to Wotton and suggested the first reasonable interpretation of the Charter bounds. This charter informs us that the manor of Wotton was in existence in the 10th century. The name's etymology is *wudu-tūn*, 'the farmstead in the wood' (Smith 1964, 255-6), but *tūn* is a Germanic word cognate with Celtic *dunum*, fortification, so the date at which this name was coined is important for the interpretation of the development of the town. The town was established in a woodland environment as evident in a number of the archaeological monuments and names surrounding the village.



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Figure 1. The location of Wotton-under-edge

The subsequent reference to the settlement is in 1086 when Wotton is identified as a member of Berkeley Hundred and part of Berkeley Hyrnesse (Moore 1982, 1.15-19). The king held the manor of Berkeley, where there were 5 hides, but that manor had a number of outlying manors or sub-manors (the Hyrnesse). These are listed as Hill (4 hides), Alkington (4 hides), Cam (6 and 11 hides), Gossington (4 hides), Dursley (3 hides), Coaley (4 hides), Uley (2 hides), Nympsfield (3 hides), Wotton (15 hides and ½ virgate), Symonds Hall (½ hide), Kingscote (4 ½ hides), Beverstone (10 hides), Ozleworth (½ hide), Almondsbury (2 hides), Horfield (8 hides), Kingweston (7 hides and 1 virgate), Elberton (5 hides), Cromhall Abbots (2 hides), Arlingham (9 hides) and Ashleworth (3 hides). A further entry indicates that Cromhall Lygon (5 hides) was also part of the holdings but was held by the reeve of Berkeley, Roger, rather than the king, while the subsequent entry also mentions Roger's holdings in the manors of Slimbridge (2 hides), Clingre (1 hide), Hurst (1 hide), Newington (7 hides), and Sharpness (5 hides). Roger also held the land of Bernard the priest (5 hides), which is believed to be land that initially belonged to the minster at Berkeley. The central part of the Hyrnesse is shown in Figure 2, which also shows the internal parochial division.

In the later Anglo-Saxon period the history of Wotton becomes inextricably entwined with that of Berkeley. It was previously considered that large parishes, like Berkeley's *parochia* (considered cognate with the Hyrnesse), were established at the foundation of the Minster. This view has changed and it is now considered to be the case that powerful minsters expanded their territories at the expense of less powerful minsters or churches in the 10th and 11th centuries. This was established by the research of Sims-Williams (1990) in the Severn Valley area, in the Hwicce, and duplicated by Hadley (2000), in her study of the Danelaw of Yorkshire and the East Midlands. Due to a lack of data on Wotton-under-Edge it is thus essential to understand the forging of the territory (Hyrnesse and Parochial systems) in which the town lay. The minster at Berkeley was first mentioned 757-775 when Tilhere is named as Abbot (Taylor 1895, 72; Gethryn-Jones 1992, 59); he was subsequently promoted to Bishop of Worcester 777-781. *The Chronicle of John of Worcester* mentioned Ceolburg as being abbess of Berkeley 800-805 (Darlington and McGurk 1995, 233), who is known to have died in 807 (Gethryn-Jones 1992, 59). There was a dispute over the land of the minister of Berkeley in 824, which was settled at Cloveshoe (Sawyer 1968 no.1433). It is perhaps this 9th century dispute that saw the minster of Berkeley lay claim to the territories at places like Wotton-under-Edge and Beverstone. Further land settlements for Berkeley are mentioned towards the end of the 9th century in 883 (Sawyer 1968, 125). There is some evidence to indicate that the minster was destroyed at the start of the 10th century (Gethryn-Jones 1992, 59). Abbot Æthelhun, abbot of Berkeley, became bishop of Worcester in 915 (Darlington and McGurk 1995, 369-71). The history of the monastery remains quiet until c. 1051 when the monastery of Berkeley was secularised. Post-Domesday the minster and its holdings were granted on two occasions to Reading Abbey and to Saint Augustine's at Bristol. The secularisation of the minster and the granting of the minster at Berkeley are worthy of further consideration to contextualize Wotton's manorial development.

The secularisation was part of a phenomenon of the 11th century in which the Godwin family seized numerous estates held by certain significant churches. The most noted case was at Leominster, Herefordshire, where the abbess *Eadgifu* was raped by the current Earl Godwin, which led to the dissolution of the monastery and the acquisition of the land by the Godwin family (Brooke 1994, 30; Hillaby 1987, 566; Kemp 1988,

83). Berkely was a further minster at this time whose lands were taken over by the Godwin family. The last Earl Godwin was Harold II, and his claim to the throne was derived from the wealth of land holdings of his family, Wotton-Under-Edge manor in 1066 must have been part of that wealth base.

It is for these above reasons that it is considered that Wotton-under-Edge village has an early medieval core that must be focussed under the current parish church and manor house, which lie some 200m to the northeast of the proposed Christian Centre. This area was emphasised as significant in the work of Lindley (1962), Leech (1981, 101-3), and Douthwaite and Devine (1998).

The underlying parochial system of the Berkeley Hyrnesse can be constructed from the surviving data in the *Cartularies of Reading and Saint Augustine's, Bristol*, and a possible solution proposed (Yeates 2006a, 269-76, 379-92, 488-95; 2006b, 1401-5), see Figure 3. The church of Wotton was granted to the abbey of Reading in 1147-8 (Kemp 1986, 100), and to the abbey of Bristol 1152-4 (Walker 1998, no.68). The present church of Saint Mary the Virgin was dedicated in 1283 (Willis-Bund 1899, ii.210). The church was a mother church with appropriate rights and North Nibley and Symonds Hall were recorded as annexed chapels 1193-1195 (Wells-Furby 2004, 339). The register of bishop de Montacute recorded that a chapel was built in the parish of Wotton at Wortley, but that it was to respect the rights of that mother church (Haines 1996, no.932). A priory was also founded at Wotton (HER 2874, ST 757 93300), this type of foundation is recognised at a number of minster sites, for example Deerhurst, and is another indication that a far older church existed at Wotton. Further parochial ties have been identified concerning Wotton, which significantly, lie outside the Berkeley Hyrnesse. In 1538 the abbey established at Kingswood paid a pension for the tithes of Kingswood and Nynd to the rector of Wotton-under-Edge (Lindley 1954, 115-61). A charter of Kingswood Abbey mentions the chapel of Kingswood in the parish of Charfield (Lindley 1954, 120). This implies that both the present parishes of Charfield and Kingswood, which lie to the south of Wotton, must have formed part of the churches older *parochia*. That these two parishes lie outside of the Berkeley Hyrnesse points to the parishes' existence prior to the land acquisition of Berkeley Minster and the Godwin family, hence implying there was already a settlement and a church at Wotton prior to the ninth century.

The nature of early Wotton-under-Edge on our present knowledge can be hypothesised but not as yet mapped out physically with recognised and dated features. The church and manorial complex probably formed a focus of this settlement, but further settlement activity has been proposed along the line of Old Town (Leech 1981, 101-3), which is where the Christian Centre is to be located, and hence the importance of the information just provided. The road is believed to be the location of an ancient hollow way (Leech 1981, 101-3). The earliest references surviving to Old Town are in 1370, 1371, and 1383 when the Upper Cross is mentioned with the line of the road leading to *Oldeton* or *Oldetone* (Wells-Furby 2004, 312). What is apparent is that the reference is to the road leading to the Old Town, subsequently that street becomes called Old Town. The road is also mentioned as leading to *Heorteworth*, the deer enclosure. What is not specified is where exactly the Old Town is and what it is. Fosbrooke (1807, 472) referred to the Old Town as being the back part of the present town. More recent suggestions have claimed that the earlier settlement may have extended along Culverhay, and School Road and that an earlier pre-borough market

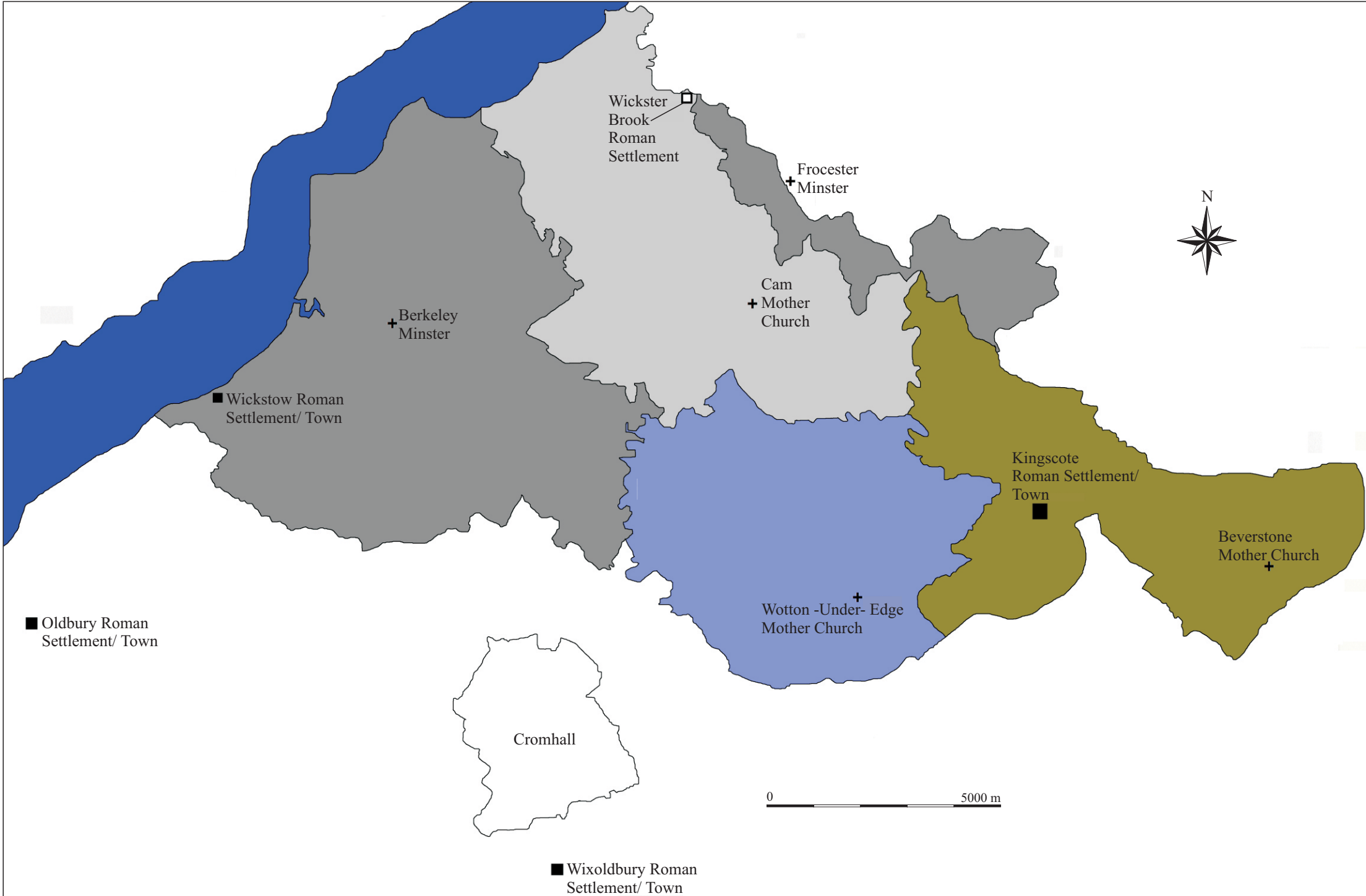


Figure 2. The main area of the Berkeley Hynesse

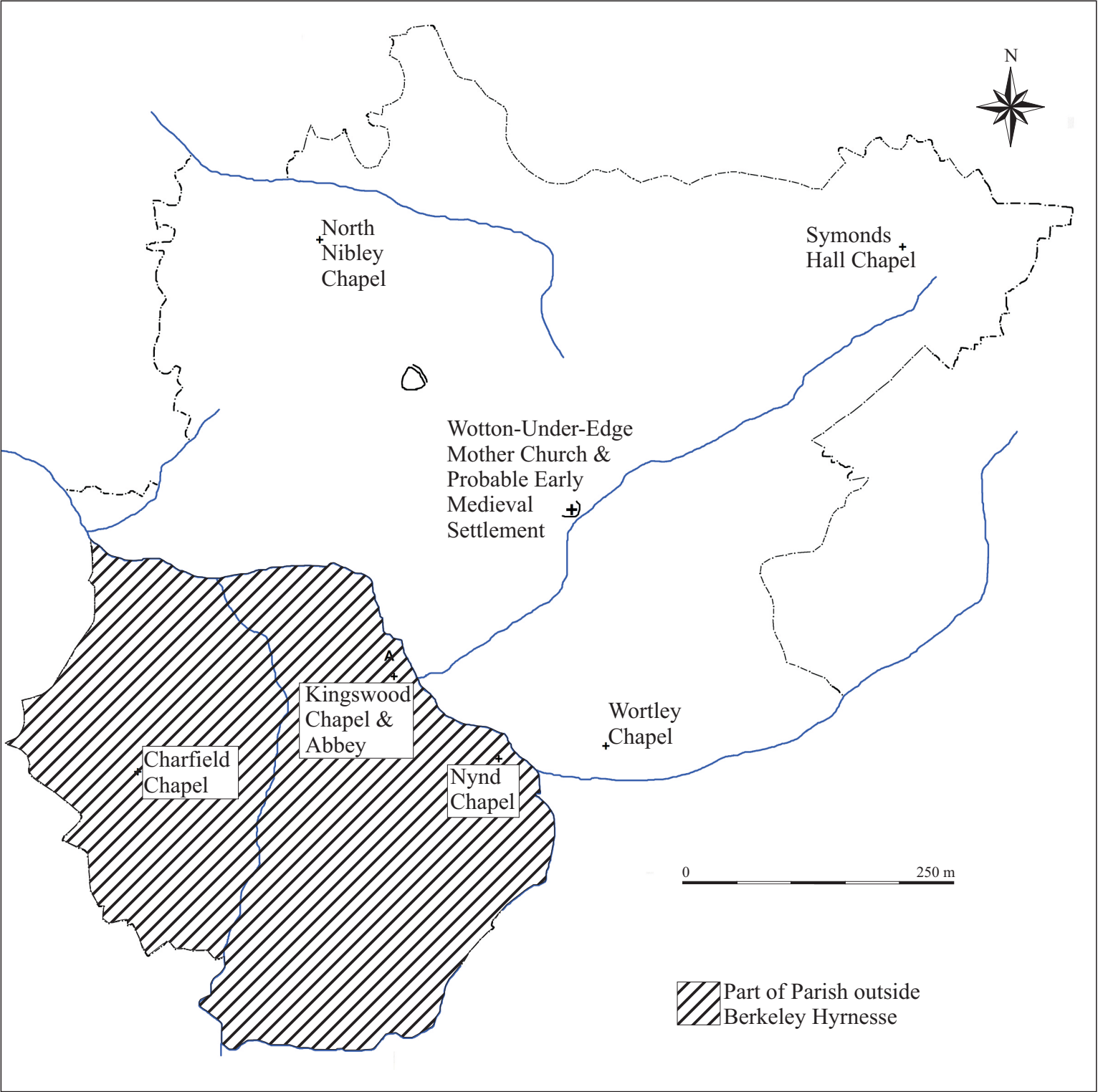


Figure 3. The probable parochia of the Church of Wotton-under-Edge

could have been held at the junction of Gloucester Street and Culverhay Road near the site (Douthwaite and Devine 1998).

After the acquisition of the manor of Berkeley and its outliers (including Wotton) by Earl Godwin, the manor of Berkeley passed to the Crown as shown by 1086. Henry II, in the early 12th century, granted the manor to Robert, the son of Hardy, who is recognised as the progenitor of the Berkeley family (Atkyns 1712, 851, Maclean 1885, 396). The present church was dedicated in 1283; some of the 13th century building survives, with the tower being of the 14th century (Verey and Brooks 1999, 753). Some of the later buildings established on this site must have been impressive, for example Fosbrooke (1807, 472) records how the hall built at Wotton House was pulled down and reused at Berkeley Castle in the reign of Henry VII. The Ram Inn, formerly called Church House, lies on the site of one of the oldest documented houses in the town with deeds dating to 1350, although the present building is only 16th century (Verey and Brooks 1999, 762). The surviving records are suggestive of some pre-borough settlement on the road heading downhill from the Upper Cross, besides indicating settlement in Old Town. Thus settlement at Wotton, to the North of the site can be hypothesised as existing from the 8th-9th century to the 13th century.

The most significant development of Wotton-Under-Edge that is documented was the foundation of the Borough in 1253 by Joan Lady Berkeley, the holder of the manor in Dower, and the widow of Thomas Lord Berkeley who died in 1243 (Wells-Furby 2004, 301). From this time on Wotton is described as being of two parts; the borough Wotton *Intrinseca* and the manor Wotton *Forinseca*. This division is apparent in other towns in which boroughs were formed, for example Ross-on-Wye and Ledbury. The charter boundaries of the borough exclude the parish church, manor and some nearby cottages.

At the beginning of the 17th century the *Burrowe Towne* was claimed to cover an area of 60 acres and include the streets of *High Streete*, *Sow Lane*, *Chepinge*, *Chepinge Lane*, *Bradley Street*, *Haw Streete*, *Church Lane* and *Sym Lane* (Maclean 1885, 398). Though the Borough was laid out in 1253 or obtained its charter, it is not necessarily the case that the houses were constructed immediately, a number of boroughs are known to have failed for various reasons. Bradley Street is first documented in 1308, with houses, curtilages, enclosures and hedges being described in 1324 (Wells-Furby 2004, 305-10). Haw Street was so named in 1313 (Wells-Furby 2004, 322-3); while the High Street is recorded in 1391 (Wells-Furby 2004, 310) and The *Chepynglane* in 1390 (Wells-Furby 2004, 330). Lower Cross in *Churchlane* was named in 1408 where a house is referred to that formed part of the New Borough (Wells-Furby 2004, 314). In 1404 mention is made of a *Carterslane* along with Bradley and Haw Streets (Wells-Furby 2004, 329). It is apparent that some houses that formed part of the New Borough may have extended partially along one side of Old Town as in 1358 there is a reference to cottages and curtilage near Upper Cross on the Old Town (Wells-Furby 2004, 327). Some of the surviving texts indicate that the borough of Wotton-under-Edge was once walled. In 1317 in *Chepyngelane* there is a reference to the Wall of the Market Place (Wells-Furby 2004, 332). The town also had gates as the Market Gate is mentioned in 1338, 1357 and 1400 (Wells-Furby 2004, 317, 332-3). It can also be noted that the street leading from the High Street towards the stream over which Wotton stands is called Ludgate Street, presumably a reference to another gate. Physical evidence survives for the burgage plots along the north and south sides of

High Street and Long Street and on the east and west sides of Haw Street (Douthwaite and Devine 1998).

Certain buildings are referred to within the surviving texts, for example the *Coppede Halle* in the High Street in 1361 (Wells-Furby 2004, 311), while four shops are mentioned in the *Chepynglane* in 1402 (Wells-Furby 2004, 333). A medieval friary was founded in the town in 1349, which was located along Long Street c.55m to the south of the site (HER 2874, NMR 205338). The friary was thought to have been short lived but part of the building survived to c. 1850 (Douthwaite and Devine 1998).

The establishment of the Borough enabled the town to hold a market on a Friday, and also a fair on the eve, day and morrow of the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross (Fosbrooke 1807, 472). The town was also able to hold a Leete or Lawday from the 37th year of the reign of Henry III (Maclean 1885, 399). The cloth industry was established at an early date in Wotton, as Flemish clothiers settled in the town c. 1330 (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 753). Leland in 1540 described the town as having one long street (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 753).

The town saw further expansion and development in the 17th and 18th century, due the continuing development of the cloth industry (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 753). Antiquarians mention some later structures in the town, for example Bigland mentions some buildings and their construction details (Frith 1995, 1522). The Old Gallery was built in 1626 at the behest of George Lord Berkeley. The Old Town Meeting House was constructed in 1702, with alterations in 1903 (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 757), adjacent to the site. The Old Bluecoat School was constructed in 1714, for which Col. Morton gave timber (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 758, Frith 1995, 1522). In Old Town a steam mill (HER 2878, NMR 205347) and No.11 the Old Town Mill (HER 11243, NMR 1305465) were constructed during the 17th-18th centuries. The Court House, which is surprisingly located in Old Town is also a building of this period (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 759). The Almshouses were built in 1815, Rowland Hill's Tabernacle was rebuilt in 1852, the Sunday School was built 1860, the Wesleyan Methodist Memorial Church in 1898, and the War Memorial c. 1920 (Verrey and Brooks 1999, 757-9). Municipal improvements are recorded as occurring in 1630 when a water pipeline was laid from the Edbroke Field to the Market Cross (Maclean 1885, 398).

The 18th century saw the establishment of other strands of Christianity. The survey of Bishop Benson, 1735-50, mentioned that there were 90 dissenters in the parish of Wotton-under-Edge (Fendley 2000, 5.51). Some 80 of these were identified as Presbyterian and 10 as Anabaptists. The Presbyterians worshipped at the Non-Conformist Congregational Chapel or the Old Town Meeting House (HER 8288, NMR 1499446), mentioned above. A burial site is mentioned as belonging to the chapel, but the location has not been identified and was not considered to be located on the adjoining plot.

An Estate map of 1763 shows the chapel (plot 23) and the adjacent plot 20 as a garden with a series of rectangular cultivation plots divided by gardens (Weaver 2010). The 1842 Tithe Map indicates that the area is still garden and that the land is taxable, and must, therefore, be a kitchen garden. An open area adjacent to the site is identified as Rack Close, and was presumably used in the cloth industry as drying racks (Weaver 2010). A pre-1903 watercolour of the Old Town Meeting House shows a gated entrance leading to the Sunday School through cultivation plots (Weaver 2010). The

1882 OS map does not show any significant alterations to the site, but this is not the case in 1902, when extensions are shown to the Chapel and Sunday School. The 1970 OS map shows the addition of the public lavatory, shelters, and a War Memorial (constructed 1921-1933). By 1984 a further boundary was added (Weaver 2010).

1.3.2 Previous Archaeological Activity

No archaeology has previously been carried out on the site, but investigative work has been carried out in the immediate area. An evaluation was carried out to the rear of 17-19 Church Street and 9b Long Street c.45m to the south (HER 20707, NMR 1356317). The excavation identified low-level medieval activity in the form of cultivation plots and also late medieval to post-medieval drainage ditches and a 17th century structure (MA 2000). Two Archaeological Desk Based Studies have also been carried out MA (2005) and Weaver (2010).

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To identify and record any archaeological remains exposed in an evaluation prior to the consideration for planning approval.

In particular:

- To determine, as far as possible, the location, extent, data, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with *Gloucestershire County Council* (GCC) the archaeological advisors to Stroud District Council. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate and possible.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994).

3.2 Methodology

A Desk-Based Assessment (Weaver 2010) identified the potential for archaeological remains at the proposed Christian Centre alongside the Congregational Chapel, at

Wotton-under-Edge. This highlighted the potential of the area for archaeology that had been indicated in Lindsley's reports (1962) and subsequently by Leech (1981, 102-5).

4 RESULTS (Figures 4 & 5, plates 1-6)

The evaluation identified *in situ* medieval and post-medieval deposits. The medieval deposits consisted of the remains of walls, while the post-medieval features were predominantly garden features, possible occupation layers and soil horizons.

Trenches 1 and 3

The natural was noted as being two different types, with the division between the two running across the site. On the north side of the site the natural (1/06) was a compact red-orange to green-grey clay with abundant harder blocks in layers. This was the Lias Clay. On the south side of the site the natural (3/22) was a highly compact orange-yellow clay, which showed signs of disturbance through root action. This was the Marlstone.

4.1 Phase 1: Medieval: 11th-12th centuries

Trench 2

The layer (2/10) was a compact light orange-grey silt clay with charcoal flecks. This may have been disturbed natural, but could not be the natural due to the recording of charcoal inclusions. Cut into the deposit (2/10) was an oval scoop 2/03 with steep sides becoming more rounded, which was 0.34m across and 0.09m deep. The fill (2/04) was a highly compact red silt clay. This represented an area of burning and was probably the remains of a hearth (Fig. 4, S2.3; Plate 1). There was no date with this and it did not conform to the orientation of any of the other features or buildings, thus it could be part of the remains of some of the earliest settlement evidence on the site.

Trench 3

Covering the Marlstone were two horizons (3/14) and (3/15) that must at one time have been part of the same horizon (Fig. 5, S3.4 & S3.5). The layers were of a compact grey-yellow clay 0.23m deep. These layers did produce pottery finds that were dated to the mid-12th century. These deposits were truncated by two wall foundation cuts 3/17 and 3/19. Cut 3/17 was a linear feature with vertical sides and a flat base orientated north to south. The fill (3/16) was full of stone rubble 0.15m x 0.1m x 0.07m bonded together by a brown clay (Fig. 5, S3.4, Plate 2). Cut 3/19, ran at right angles to cut 3/17, it was also a linear feature with steep sides and a flat base 0.19m deep and 0.7m+ across. The feature ran east to west and had been truncated towards the west end by the digging of the post-medieval garden soils. The length of the surviving cut was 2.9m. The wall foundation 3/19 was also of stone rubble 0.15m x 0.1m x 0.07m bonded by a brown clay. In line with the foundation cut was a posthole cut 3/21 that was circular in shape with a 0.15m diameter and was 0.07m deep, the feature had also been truncated by the post-medieval cultivation garden horizon. The identification of this posthole is suggestive that the foundation cut had post-holes in its base and that the foundation would have supported a timber structure, with the main timbers having penetrated through the base of the foundation. The wall foundations were covered by layer (3/13) a moderately compact yellow-grey clay 0.17m deep and having a width of over 1.4m, which had also been truncated on the

west side by post-medieval cultivation (Fig. 5, S3.3 & S3.4. The pottery from the wall foundations dates from the 11th-mid 12th century. It is highly likely that this structure, probable dwelling, is a building of the 12th century although the structure and the deposits around it contain material of the 11th century (for further information see Discussion).

Trench 4

The earliest feature stratigraphically was probably a small pit 4/12 that was circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. The cut was 0.21m deep and probably 0.6m across (Fig. 5, S4.1; Plate 5). The fill (4/11) was a compact brown-yellow silt clay with no finds. Layer (4/13) sealed this pit fill, it was a compact grey-yellow silt clay also with no finds recovered. This layer was similar to the relic soils found in Trench 3 (mid 12th century); the stratigraphy indicates that this is one of the earliest features on the site.

Though the walls in Trench 3 would appear to date to the Saxo-Norman period the other two early deposits are essentially undated and show no indication of fitting in with the layout of this early property. It is possible that they could date to this 11th-12th century, but could in theory be older.

4.2 Phase 2: Medieval: 13th centuries

Trench 2

In the southeast end of the trench was a cut 2/05 that was 0.2m deep and was over 2.6m wide; the other side of the cut was not identified (Fig. 4; Plate 3). Deposit 2/11, filled this cut, of stone rubble that was bonded by a brown-yellow clay. Due to the limited nature of the excavation the true extent and shape of the feature were not clearly defined (under the baulk). However, it is probably part of a foundation for a wall. The pottery sherd recovered from the foundation was a mid 12th century in date. The possible wall foundation's width is indicative of this being the wall that was constructed around the newly founded Borough in 1253, mid 13th century, see historical discussion. That earlier pottery was recovered from could be suggestive of an earlier date, and there has been a suggestion that an earlier borough was established at Wotton-under-Edge, but this has not as yet been positively established.

4.3 Phase 3: Medieval to Post-Medieval: 12th-16th centuries

Trench 1 and 4

A compact layer (1/07) of rubble scatter 0.14m deep was identified in the west side of the Trench 1 that lay directly onto the natural (Fig. 4, S1.1; Plate 4). Some 1.6m was uncovered in the end of the trench. This was part of a building platform for the construction of houses, which was also evident at the north end of Trench 4. Layer (4/16) was also of rubble, a deposit 0.1m deep, and was bonded in a green-brown clay layer (Fig. 5, S4.3). The stones were 0.21m by 0.14m by 0.05m. Deposit (4/16) produced five sherds that all dated to the 12th century, where as (1/07) produced four sherds of the 12th century and only one of the mid 16th century. The later 16th century date is used here but this was only one sherd and may be from unrecognised disturbance. This is probably a foundation platform for a dwelling or a pair of dwellings similar to those houses that still stand on the south side of Old Town to the west.

Layer (4/15) sealed this platform, it was a soft mid orange-grey sand clay 0.14m deep (Fig. 5, S4.3). This was possibly a hill wash building up behind the stone platform. The deposit contained animal bones and also overlay the relic soil horizon (4/13).

Trench 2

In the foundation cut of 2/11 there appeared to be an area of less densely packed stone rubble. Cut 2/07 was considered to truncate the large wall foundation; it was irregular in shape and measured 1.6m by 1.6m and by 0.2m deep (Fig.4, S2.1 & S2.2). This cut was interpreted as a robber trench into the large rubble foundation, which apart from this area seemed relatively intact. The fill (2/08) was a moderately compact mid-grey brown silt clay with patches of grey clay and some stone inclusions. The pottery recovered from this cut was dated to the 13th century so it is possible that this was part of the foundation just with an area of fewer stones.

Trench 4

Layer (4/13) was cut by another pit 4/10 that was also probably circular in origin and 0.14m deep and 0.8m across with steep sides and a rounded base (Plate 5). The fill (4/09) was a compact light grey silt clay also with no finds, but is cut by later 16th century pits.

4.4 Phase 4: Post-Medieval: 16th century

Trench 2

Deposit (2/06) represents a moderately compact yellow-brown silt clay 0.04m deep that spread over the surface of the large wall foundation (Fig. 4, S2.1 & S2.2). It is probably the result of robbing and garden disturbance. The layer was full of pottery, much of which was 12th century in date but of which the later sherds were 16th century. Covering the natural in the northwest end of the trench was a layer (2/09) a highly compact brown to blue-grey silt clay with stone inclusions. These stones on investigation could not be seen to have any structural pattern.

Deposit (2/02), covered deposits (2/09) and (2/06), it was a moderately compact mid-orange brown silt clay with some gravel inclusions that was 0.3m deep. This was interpreted as a subsoil and probably represents one of the relic soil horizons of a garden, although the fragment of pottery recovered dated to the mid 16th century.

Trench 4

Cut 4/08 truncated the fill (4/09). The pit was circular 0.32m deep and 1.4m diameter with steep sides becoming rounded and then a flat base Fig. 5, S4.4; Plate 5). The fill (4/07) was a compact grey-brown silt clay and the finds included pottery dated to the mid 16th century, with earlier 12th and 13th century sherds as residual.

Cut 4/05, truncated the fill (4/07), it was a circular feature with a 1.8m diameter and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a rounded base (Fig. 5, S4.1 & S4.5). The fill (4/04) was a moderately compact black-brown silt clay with stone, bone and pottery inclusions. The pottery in this deposit also dated to the mid 16th century.

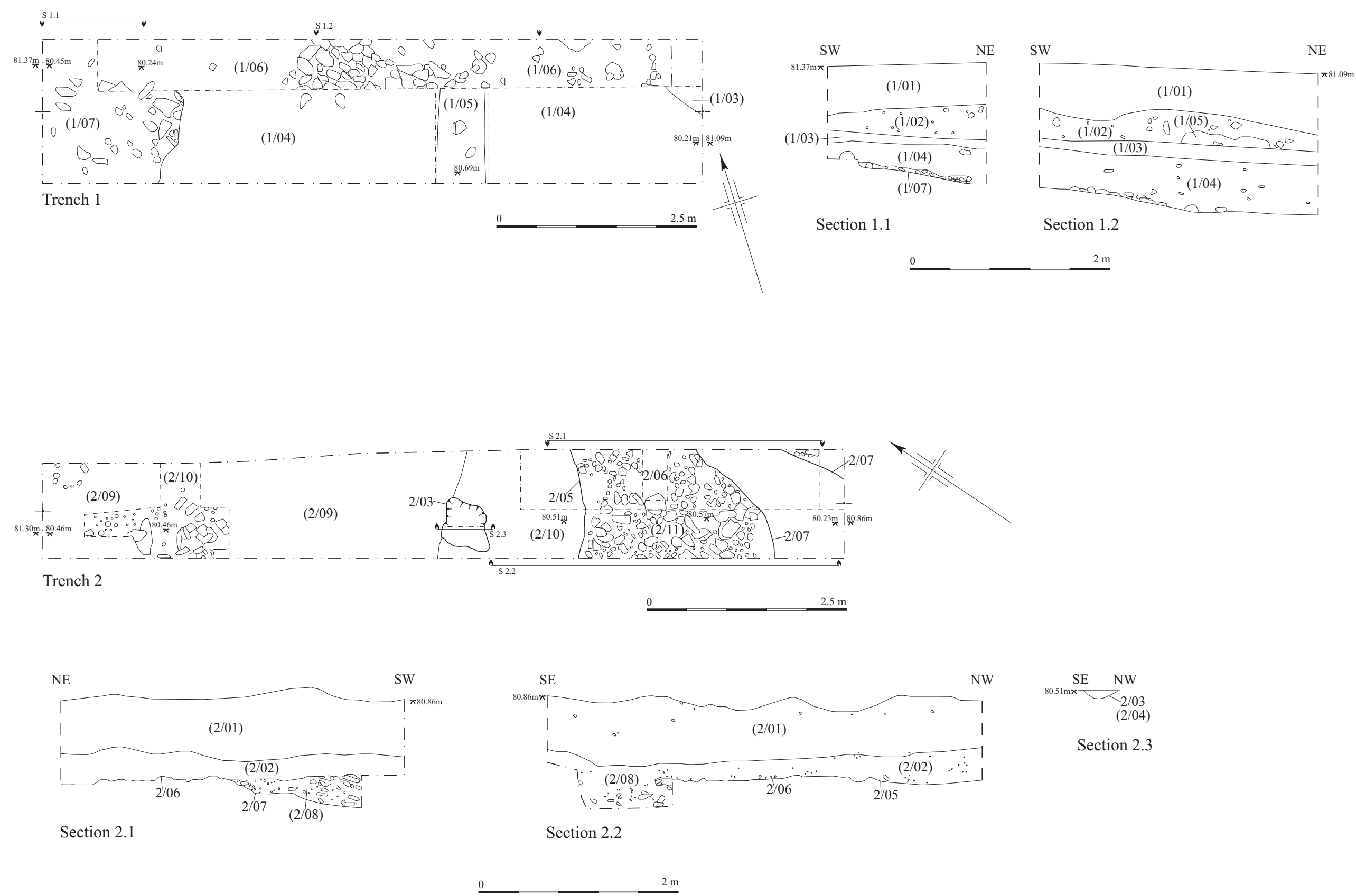


Figure 4. Trenches 1 & 2 plans and sections

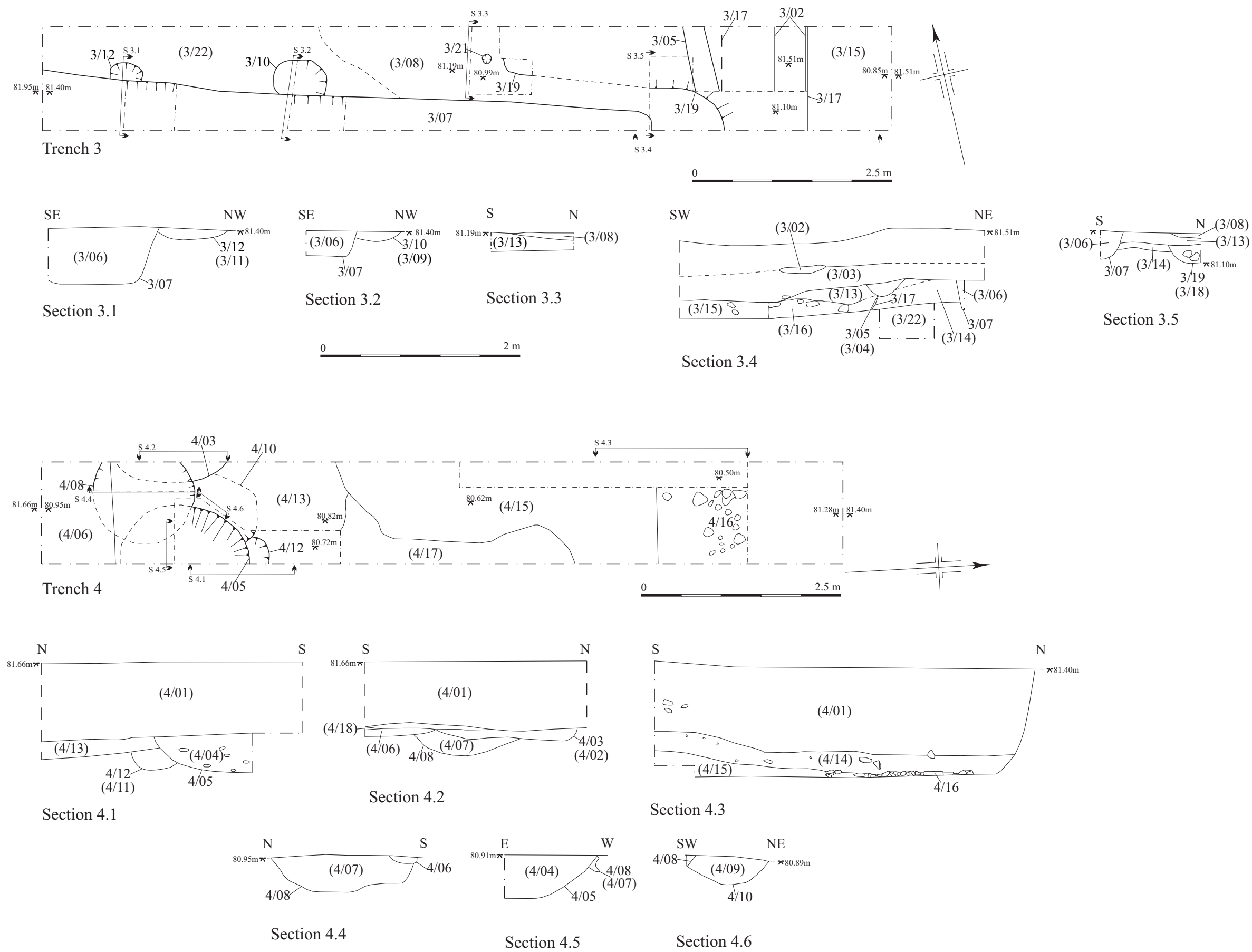


Figure 5. Trenches 3 & 4 plans and sections



Figure 6. 1763 Estate Map with trenches imposed



Plate 1. Trench 2, cut 2/03, the undated hearth



Plate 2. Trench 3, foundation wall 3/16, produced 12th century pottery and is probably the 13th century borough wall



Plate 3. Trench 2, large foundation 2/11, that produced 12th century pottery and is probably the 13th century borough wall

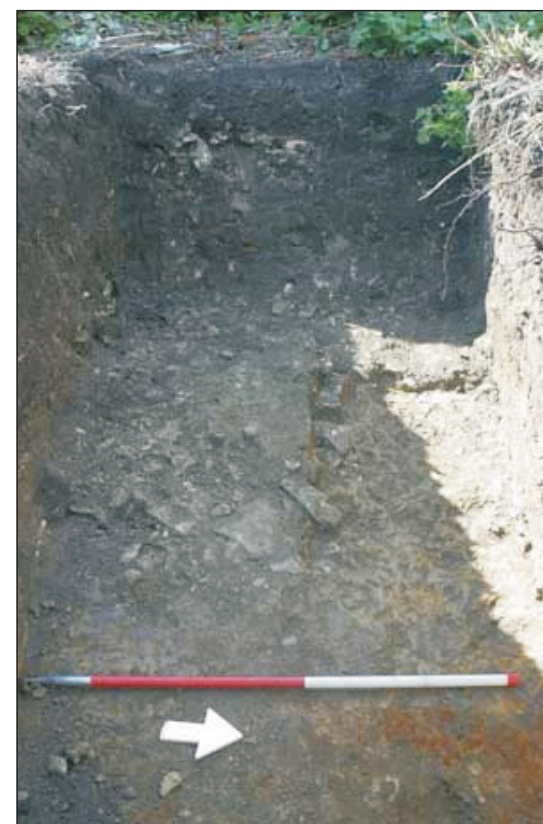


Plate 4. Trench 1, stone foundation platform, produced 12th to 16th century



Plate 5. Trench 4, a group of intercutting pits 4/04, 4/08, 4/10 and 4/12, two of which produced pottery dated from 12th-16th centuries

4.5 Phase 5: Post-Medieval: 17th century

Trench 1

The rubble platform 1/07 identified in Trenches 1 was sealed by a compact layer (1/04) of a mid-green brown sand silt with rare stone and charcoal inclusions. This deposit was 0.6m deep and represented the deposition of material that had been disturbed by the later process of cultivation (Fig. 4, S1.1 & S1.2). The deposit was packed with bone and pottery and contained a jetton of early 16th century. The pottery recovered from this deposit ranged from the 12th to the 17th centuries; it is evident that this deposit accumulated over a long period of time and was being disturbed and mixed frequently. Layer (1/03), sealed layer (1/04), it was a compact mid grey-brown to dark red-brown clay silt, 0.18m deep, with moderate charcoal and stone inclusions.

4.6 Phase 6: Post-Medieval: 18th century

Trench 3

There were two circular bowls cut into the natural in the west end of the trench. Cut 3/10 was circular with a 0.55m diameter and a depth of 0.1m with shallow sides and a rounded base (Fig. 5, S3.2). The fill (3/09) was a moderately compact light grey silt clay. The second cut 3/12 was also circular with a diameter of 0.49m and a depth of 0.06m (Fig. 5, S3.1). The fill (3/11) was a moderately compact light grey silt clay. These two features did not produce any finds but they must represent the remains of shrub bowls and can be interpreted as features of the cultivation plots of the gardens marked out in 1763.

Two features were interpreted as having a direct relationship with layer (3/13), which were deposit (3/08) and the cut 3/05 (Fig 5. S3.4 & S3.5). These represent later garden features. Layer (3/08) was a compact grey-brown clay with gravel and small limestone inclusions that was 0.07m deep, this was the remains of a probable path, which was also evident in Trench 4. The linear feature 3/05 had gentle sides and a rounded base and was 0.38m wide by 0.17m deep. This was a gully for drainage or planting. The fill (3/04) was a moderately compact black-grey silt clay with charcoal inclusions. No pottery was recovered from this fill.

Trench 4

Deposit (4/06) was a compact brown clay containing mortar and much inclusions of gravel (Fig. 5, S4.2). The deposit was evident in Trench 3 and was interpreted as part of the paths shown around the cultivation plots on a plan of 1763. This deposit sealed the last pit fill. The mortar surface had become dispersed and spread into the clay.

The path was sealed by layer (4/18) that was a moderately compact green-grey clay 0.03m deep (Fig. 5, 4.2). This deposit was similar to layer (4/14) a loose dark green-grey clay silt with stone inclusions. They probably represent the accumulation of garden soils. The layers (4/18) and (4/14) were sealed by deposit (4/02) a moderately compact brown-black silt clay 0.07m deep.

4.7 Phase 7: Post-Medieval: 19th century

Trench 1

Deposit (1/05), overlay deposit (1/03), it was the remains of a loose dark grey-yellow mortar surface with moderate small stone inclusions that formed one of the paths

evident on the garden plots evident on the estate map of 1763 Fig. 4, S1.2). The makeup of the path, and the dating evidence from a probable continuation of this feature in Trench 3 suggest that the path had probably been re-laid in the 19th century.

Trench 3

A linear feature 3/07 which had steep sides and a flat base truncated the two shrub bowl cuts, 3/10 and 3/12, and the path (3/08). The feature was over 8m long and over 0.7m wide with a depth of 0.3m (Fig. 5, S3.1, S3.2, & S3.4). This feature was a lazy bed or planting bed that must have replaced the earlier row of shrub bowls. The fill (3/06) was a moderately compact black-grey silt clay with charcoal inclusions containing pottery of the 19th century.

The cuts 3/05 and 3/04 could have been cut through layer (3/03) but they could only be recognised from below that layer. Deposit (3/03) was a moderately compact grey-black silt clay with occasional stone inclusions. The reason the other features could not be recognised cutting this deposit is that they contained a fill of a similar type, which has to be the relic garden soil. Covering this feature was deposit (3/02) a firm grey-white sand mortar with inclusions of CBM, pottery, and rubble (Fig. 5, S3.4). This was interpreted as a path, which was also evident in Trench 1. The pottery recovered from this feature ranged from the 16th century to the 19th century. The path is marked on the 1763 estate map, the finds from it suggest that the feature has been repaired or re-laid.

4.8 Phase 8: Modern 20th century

Trench 1

The path in Trench 1 was sealed by a deposit (1/02) of a moderately compact dark brown-grey clay silt with abundant building rubble debris, which was 0.15m deep. This probably represents part of a 20th century makeup layer, as earlier sketches of the Old Meeting House (Weaver 2010) show a lower ground level. This was sealed by a layer (1/01) that was a loose dark brown-black clay silt with rare sub-angular stones with a maximum depth of 0.55m. This layer was the present topsoil, which could also be a made-layer.

Trench 2

The subsoil or earlier garden soils were covered by a loose dark grey-black clay silt layer (2/01) similar to that in Trench 1 which here had a maximum depth of 0.37m. This could also be a later makeup layer of topsoil.

Trench 3

The last layer (3/01) was a moderately compact grey-black silt clay 0.4m deep. This may be the original level of the topsoil.

Trench 4

This represents the subsoil. Layer (4/01), covered (4/02), a loosely compact black silt sand 0.7m deep that probably represents part of a top soil and also more recent dumping.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery (by Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage comprised 112 sherds with a total weight of 1,315g. It consists of a range of medieval and later wares which suggest that there has been more or less unbroken activity at the site from the 12th century onwards, and perhaps even earlier. The following fabrics were noted:

OW: Oolitic ware. Brown fabric, quite hard and well-fired. Same as Vince's Gloucester type TF41 and sub-types, 10th – 12th century (ibid. unpub.). 6 sherds, 43g.

NB: Newbury A/B ware mid 11th – 14th century. Coarse, hard unglazed wares with varying amounts of flint and calcareous material. Mainly jars. (Mephram 1997). 13 sherds, 161g.

HG: Ham Green Ware. Hand-built, pale buff orange sandy fabric with a grey core. Early 12th – mid 13th century (Vince unpub.). 1 sherd, 9g.

MW: Minety-type Ware: Limestone gritted, sometimes glazed ware. Mid 12th - 15th century (Mellor 1994). 46 sherds, 568g.

BB: Brill/Boarstall ware. AD1200 – 1600 (ibid.). Wheel-thrown. Hard buff, orange, pale pink, or yellow-grey fabric, sometimes with fine 'pimply' surface. Rare to common sub-angular to sub-rounded orange, clear and grey quartzite up to 0.5mm, rare sub-rounded to sub-angular red ironstone up to 1mm. 6 sherds, 49g.

OMW: Oxidized glazed Malvernian ware, 15th – early 17th century. Hard red sandy fabric, sparse Malvernian rock fragments. (Ponsford 1998, 144). 4 sherds, 25g.

TG: 'Tudor Green' Wares. Green-glazed whitewares produced at several centres in the south of England (Pearce and Vince 1988). c AD1380-1500. 1 sherd, 1g.

CW: Cistercian Ware: Late 15th – 17th century. Hard, smooth fabric, usually brick-red, but can be paler or browner. Few visible inclusions, except for occasional quartz grains. Range of vessel forms somewhat specialized, and usually very thin-walled (c. 2mm). Rare white slip decoration. 1 sherd, 4g.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Mid 16th – 19th century. Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. 26 sherds, 399g.

MET: Metropolitan-type Slipware: Uniform, brick-red fabric. Moderately sorted matrix, sparse red and milky quartz and red and black ironstone up to 0.5mm. Abundant grey quartz up to 0.2mm, occasional mica. Produced from c. 1615-1700. 1 sherd, 14g.

TGE: Anglo-Dutch Tin-Glazed Earthenwares. c. 17th – 18th century. Fine white earthenware, occasionally pinkish or yellowish core. Thick white tin glaze, with painted cobalt blue decoration, occasionally manganese purple and ochre. 1 sherd, 26g.

BS: Bristol Slipware. AD1650-1750. Fine cream fabric with white slip and pale yellow lead glaze, commonest decoration is feathered dark brown trailed slip. Chiefly press-moulded flat wares, although small bowls and mugs etc are known. 1 sherd, 7g.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, AD1720-1780 Hard, white fabric with a distinctive white 'orange peel' textured glaze. Range of fine tablewares such as mugs, tea bowls and plates. 2 sherds, 6g.

MPE: Mass-produced white earthenwares, 1795+. 3 sherds, 3g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of pottery types is fairly common at sites in the region, comprising local wares and regional imports from relatively close sources.

The range of pottery types present suggests that there was activity at the site from around the beginning of the medieval period, possible as early as the 11th century, through to more or less the present day. It is possible that there was a drop in activity at the site in the 14th – 15th centuries, but at least some of the Minety Ware, the dominant local fabric, may date to that time. It is a pottery type which is very difficult to date other than to within its life-span as it shows very little development other than in the range of vessel forms, and most of the sherds from this site are from pots of indeterminate type.

There appears some evidence to suggest that there was disturbance of earlier strata in the post-medieval period as residuality appears quite high, especially in contexts of mid-16th to 17th century date, although there are certainly good, undisturbed medieval strata present.

The range of medieval vessel forms appears fairly typical of the period, comprising largely jars and jugs, along with a few fragments of bowls. One sherd of post-medieval GRE from TR1 [4] is of note, as it appears to have been shaped to form a gaming counter.

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

		OW		NB		HG		MW		BB		OMW		TG		CW		GRE		MET		TGE		BS		SWSG		MPE		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1	2							1	4									1	48					1	7					M17thC
1	4							11	87	1	8	2	16			1	4	11	130	1	14									17thC
1	7							4	30									1	15											M16thC
2	U/S											1	5																	U/S
2	2																	1	2											M16thC
2	6			9	100	1	9	4	47			1	4					2	24											M16thC
2	8			1	30			11	160	2	28																			13thC
2	11							1	15																					M12thC
3	2																	2	10									2	2	19thC
3	6A							1	6					1	1			2	16									1	1	19thC
3	6B																								2	6				E18thC
3	13B																	1	84											M16thC
3	14A	3	25					1	40																					M12thC
3	14B	1	8					1	19																					M12thC
3	16	1	7																											11thC?
3	18A							1	18																					M12thC
3	18B	1	3																											11thC?
4	U/S							4	28	2	5											1	26							U/S
4	4							2	60									2	43											M16thC
4	7							1	10	1	8							2	17											M16thC
4	16			3	31			2	13																					M12thC
5	13A							1	31									1	10											M16thC
	Total	6	43	13	161	1	9	46	568	6	49	4	25	1	1	1	4	26	399	1	14	1	26	1	7	2	6	3	3	

5.2 Clay Pipe

A total of 11 fragments of clay pipe were recovered weighing 26g. The majority of finds were stems of various sizes, but part of a bowl without markings came from context (2/06). These finds simply indicate that the context was laid down sometime in the post-medieval period.

Context No.	Frag.	Weight (g)
1/02	1	3
1/04	4	7
Tr 2 u/s	1	7
2/06	2	2
3/02	1	1
3/06a	1	1
3/08	1	5

5.3 Roof Tile (by Gwilym Williams)

A single fragment of late medieval or early post-medieval tile was recovered during the evaluation. The tile was characterised by combing on the upper surface. On the base of the tile a small lump may be a nub for fixing the tile to a surface. However, given the relatively small size of the tile fragment it is not possible to be unequivocal.

Context Number	Frag.	Weight	Dims	Fabric	Decoration	Comments	Date
2/08	1	168g	97mm x69mm x18mm	Orange red, sandy fabric with grog inclusions	Combing from edge overlaid by combing at 30° to edge, some smoothing also visible	Two edges present one piece not clear whether irregular base or whether there was a nub for affixing	Medieval or post-medieval
Total	1	168g					

5.4 Glass

A small assemblage of glass was recovered consisting of 9 fragments and weighing 4g. This came from three contexts, the majority of the material was medieval to post-medieval window glass, but one fragment from context (2/06) was part of a glass vessel.

Context No.	Frag.	Weight (g)
1/02	1	1
1/04	6	2
2/06	2	1

5.5 Animal Bone

The evaluation produced a mass of animal bones weighing 3.995Kg from 13 contexts. The assemblage was a mixture of bovine (cattle) and ovi/caprid (sheep/goat) bones and had significant signs of butchery.

Context No.	Weight (g)	Context No.	Weight (g)	Context No.	Weight (g)
Tr 1 u/s	378	2/08	345	Tr 4 u/s	313
1/02	38	3/08	1	4/04	110
1/04	1999	3/13a	8	4/07	105
1/07	262	3/13b	22	4/16	46
2/02	33	3/14b	1		
2/06	251	3/18a	8		

5.6 Oyster Shell

Two Oyster shells were recovered from context (1/04) with a combined weight of 43g.

5.7 Iron Objects

Eleven iron objects were recovered from three contexts with a combined weight of 259g. Some of the pieces were corroded beyond recognition without any conservation work or x-ray, though it could be determined that nails were recovered from each of the three contexts. Context 2/06 produced the remains of a curved iron fitting with a connection point to other iron pieces at one end and an ornamental design with two loops at the other. It could possibly be a latch, draw or door fitting.

Context Nos.	No. off	Weight (g)
1/04	3	55
2/06	7	189
2/08	1	15

5.8 Copper Alloy Object (*By David Gilbert*)

A copper alloy jetton was recovered from context (1/04). It is 29mm in diameter.

Obverse: Lozenge of France – four fleur-de-lys within a double lozenge.

Reverse: Open cross terminating in fleur-de-lys.

Both are common themes with French and German jettons of the 14th to 17th century (Fletcher 2003).

The inscription on both sides is difficult to make out, but do not appear to give a makers name or motto. German jettons of the early 16th century had meaningless inscriptions (Bailey 2001). Few early jettons carry a maker's name, but this became common practice after 1550 (Fletcher 2003).

It is likely to be of German manufacture in the early 16th century.

5.8 Slag

Two pieces of slag were recovered from 2 contexts with a combined weight of 30g. Context (3/06a) contained a probable piece of ferrous slag welded to a slate roof tile that was heavily burnt, weighing 7g. Context (1/02) contained a piece of slag with a glassy appearance weighing 23g.

5.9 Environmental Samples

No environmental samples were taken.

6 DISCUSSION

The historical assessment indicates that settlement at Wotton-under-Edge probably commenced sometime in the early medieval period. The recovery of Oolitic Wares (10th to 12th century) and Newbury Wares (11th to 14th centuries) are the first artefacts recovered from the town that point to the eventual likely confirmation of this date in the area around the church, manor, Culverhay, Old Town, and the continuation of Old Town towards the river. The site of the Christian Centre has signs of occupation and human activity from the 11th century through to the present day.

Phase 1 had a number of features that included a hearth, walls and a pit. The hearth in Trench 2 is likely to be one of the oldest features on the site being cut into the disturbed natural deposits and having no apparent identifiable association with any other feature on the site. This produced no finds, but stratigraphically has to be early. The earliest pit in Trench 4 also has to be early stratigraphically, but was also a feature that produced no finds. This pit was sealed by a later relic soil horizon, through which the other pits were cut. Foundation cuts and wall foundations truncate the earliest relic soils or occupation layers in Trench 3; they were probably to support a timber-framed structure. One of the walls seems to be respected the line of Old Town Road. The pottery from these levels suggests intact Anglo-Norman levels.

The major feature of Phase 2 was the remains of a substantial wall, found in Trench 2, which seems to have no regard for the later boundary plots in Old Town; it is likely to be the town wall of the New Borough that was referred to in the surviving texts held at Berkeley Castle as ‘the wall by the market’. This was either constructed in 1253 or slightly after. Mid 12th century pottery was recovered from the wall footings and an area that had probably robbing had 13th century material. Though a number of boroughs were founded in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds and Severn Vale very few have had the remains of their town walls identified, if they were ever built.

Phase 3 saw the establishment of the building platform in Trenches 1 and 4, which is probably the foundation for a pair of houses that fronted onto Old Town Road. The block would match the basic outline of the two houses further along Old Town Road to the west, and may represent the outline of two early semi-detached structures. The pots recovered from the foundation are predominantly of a 12th century date, but one sherd was of a 16th century date. With one late sherd amongst an otherwise uniform group it is possible that there was unrecognised disturbance. Houses are mentioned as fronting onto Old Town in the mid 14th century, but where exactly these houses were located is not known, the house of Phase 1 could be a possibility. The second of the pits in Trench 4 has been assigned to this phase.

Phase 4 was placed in the 16th century and included some of the deposits in Trench 2 over the wall foundation and also the subsoil. More significantly the two larger pits in Trench 4 could also be dated to the mid 16th century although there was also much residual 12th and 13th century material, which one would expect if the pits had been dug through earlier undated pits.

Trench 1, adjacent to Old Town, contained a bone rich layer from which pot was recovered dating from the 12th to the 17th century. These were soil horizons that either took a long time to build up or more likely saw much disturbance. This deposit overlapped the stone foundations and it is possible that the 16th century sherd from the

platform may have resulted from the constant disturbance apparent in this layer. The building on the platform site was presumably demolished by the 17th century or early 18th century at the latest.

The foundation of the Old Meeting House in 1702 probably saw the clearance of the earlier buildings that fronted onto Old Town, which is classed as Phase 6 (18th century). The gardens were laid out by 1763 as shown on an estate map (Weaver 2010). The east-west orientated gravel path in Trenches 3 and 4 probably date to this period as do the shrub bowls located in Trench 3. A north-south gully or planting trench, also in Trench 3, may also date to this period.

The gardens were maintained and repaired in the 19th century (Phase 7) with the mortar path found in Trenches 1 and 3 being re-laid. The shrubs were replaced as a lazy bed was dug that truncated the earlier shrub bowls. The subsoil in Trench 3 also contained material of the 19th century.

Phase 8 covered the formation of the topsoil and the dumped make-up layer which saw the raising of the ground level in the 20th century.

7 ARCHIVE

Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

Paper record

The project brief
Written scheme of investigation
The project report
The primary site record

Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to The Museum in the Park, Stroud.

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ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Deposit	Loose dark brown black clay silt	0.55				Topsoil	
1/02	Deposit	Moderately compact dark brown grey	0.15			Pottery Clay Pipe	Subsoil	17 th century
1/03	Deposit	Compact mid grey brown to dark red brown with charcoal flecks and stone inclusions	0.18				Relic soil horizon across parts of trench	
1/04	Deposit	Compact mid green brown sand silt some with some stone, bone, shell and charcoal inclusions	0.6			Jetton, Pottery, Clay Pipe	Occupation layers or rubbish layer	17 th Century
1/05	Deposit	Loose dark grey yellow mortar with small stone inclusions	0.12	0.7		Pottery	Path	Early 18 th Century
1/06	Deposit	Compact mid red orange to mid red brown sand silt with much rubble					Natural	
1/07	Deposit	Compact layer of rubble scatter	0.14	1.6+		Pottery	Foundation platform for house	Mid 16 th Century

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 2								
2/01	Deposit	Loose dark grey black silt loam with bits of mortar and stone inclusions	0.37				Topsoil	
2/02	Deposit	Moderately compact mid orange brown silt clay with minimal gravel inclusions	0.3			Pottery	Subsoil	Mid 16 th Century
2/03	Cut	Oval shallow sided with flat base	0.09	0.34			Hearth	
2/04	Deposit	Highly compact brown red silt clay with no inclusions	0.09	0.34			Hearth	
2/05	Cut	Probable linear cut (full extent not visible) on NE-SW alignment	0.2	2.6+			Cut for wall foundation, a linear that does not align with any of the surviving features	
2/06	Deposit	Compact, yellow brown, clay, lying as a layer over the stone foundation	0.04	2.6+		Pottery Clay Pipe	Deposit over surface of wall foundation, base of garden disturbance	Mid 16 th Century
2/07	Cut	Irregular cut slopes gently to the west	0.2	1.6	1.6		Robber trench of wall (causing disturbance of the finds and the	13 th century

							surviving part of laid foundation	
2/08	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown silt clay with patches grey clay natural redeposited	0.2	1.6	1.6	Pottery	Robber trench fill	13 th Century
2/09	Deposit	Highly compact yellow brown to blue grey clay with stone inclusions	0.15	-	-		Weathered layer above the natural	
2/10	Deposit	Compact light orange grey silt clay with charcoal flecks	-				Like natural but contains flecks of charcoal, a human deposit	
2/11	Masonry					Pottery	Wall	Mid 12 th Century

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 3								
3/01	Deposit	Moderately compact dark grey black silt clay	0.4				Topsoil	
3/02	Deposit	Compact grey white sand mortar with brick, pot and rubble inclusions	0.08	0.47		Pottery, Clay Pipe	Path (possibly a continuation of 1/05)	19 th Century
3/03	Deposit	Moderately compact grey black silt clay	0.4				Subsoil (relic soil horizon)	
3/04	Deposit	Moderately compact black grey silt clay	0.17	0.38			Gully fill	
3/05	Cut	Linear with gentle sides and a rounded base	0.17	0.38			Gully	
3/06	Deposit	Moderately compact black grey silt clay with charcoal inclusions	0.3	0.7+	8+	Pottery, Clay Pipe	Lazy bed fill for planting	19 th Century
3/07	Cut	Linear with steep to vertical sides and a flat base, orientated E-W, the cut terminates with a rounded end	0.3	0.7+	8+		Lazy bed trench	Post-Medieval
3/08	Deposit	Mortar, limestone scatter				Clay Pipe	Path	Post-Medieval
3/09	Deposit	Moderately compact, light grey, silt clay	0.1	0.46	0.55		Shrub bowl fill	Post-Medieval
3/10	Cut	Circular with shallow sides and rounded base	0.1	0.46	0.55		Shrub bowl	Post-Medieval
3/11	Deposit	Moderately compact, light grey, silt clay	0.06	0.46	0.49		Shrub bowl	Post-Medieval
3/12	Cut	Circular with shallow sides and rounded base	0.6	0.46	0.49		Shrub bowl	Post-Medieval
3/13	Deposit	Moderately compact, yellow grey, clay	0.17	1.4+		Pottery	Relic soil horizon upper	Mid 16 th Century
3/14	Deposit	Compact, grey yellow, clay	0.23	1.2+		Pottery	Relic soil horizon lower	Mid 12 th

								Century
3/15	Deposit	Compact, grey yellow, clay	0.19	0.85+			Relic soil horizon	
3/16	Masonry	Stone rubble bonded by a green grey clay	0.17	0.82			Wall foundation	11 th Century
3/17	Cut	Linear, vertical sides and a flat base	0.17	0.82			Foundation trench	11 th Century
3/18	Masonry	Stone rubble bonded by a green grey clay	0.17	0.82			Wall foundation	11 th -12 th Centuries
3/19	Cut	Linear with steep sides and flat base	0.19	0.7+			Foundation trench	11 th -12 th Centuries
3/20	Deposit	Compact, light grey clay with charcoal inclusions	0.07	0.15	0.15		Post-hole fill	
3/21	Cut	Circular with gentle sides and a rounded base, the cut is truncated	0.07	0.15	0.15		Post-hole	
3/22	Deposit	Highly compact, orange yellow, clay, some bioturbation					Natural or weathered natural	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 4								
4/01	Deposit	Loosely compact, black, silt sand	0.7				Topsoil	
4/02	Deposit	Moderately compact, brown black, silt clay	0.07	0.7			Pit fill	
4/03	Cut	Linear or oblong, sharp and gentle sloping sides with an undulating base	0.07	0.7			Pit	
4/04	Deposit	Moderately compact, black brown, silt clay	0.4	1.8	1.8		Pit fill	mid 16 th century
4/05	Cut	Circular with steep sides and a rounded base	0.4	1.8	1.8		Pit	mid 16 th century
4/06	Deposit	Compact mortar and gravel in a brown clay matrix	0.04	0.95+			Path (same as 3/08)	
4/07	Deposit	Compact, grey brown, silt clay	0.32	1.4	1.4		Pit fill	mid 16 th century
4/08	Cut	Circular with steep sides and a flat base	0.32	1.4	1.4		Pit	mid 16 th century
4/09	Deposit	Compact, light grey, silt clay	0.14	0.8	0.8		Pit fill	
4/10	Cut	Circular cut with steep sides and a rounded base	0.14	0.8	0.8		Pit	
4/11	Deposit	Compact, brown yellow, silt clay	0.21	0.6			Pit fill	

4/12	Cut	Circular with steep sides and a rounded base	0.21	0.6			Pit	
4/13	Deposit	Compact, grey yellow, silt clay	0.09	2.9			Relic soil horizon	
4/14	Deposit	Loose dark green grey clay silt with angular stone inclusions	0.2	3.6		Pottery	Occupation layer (same as 1/04)	
4/15	Deposit	Soft mid orange grey sand clay with a few charcoal flecks	0.14	1.5+			Hill wash	
4/16	Masonry	Stone layer with stones 0.07m x 0.21m x 0.14m approximately bonded in a green brown clay layer	0.1	0.8			Stone foundation platform (same as 1/07)	12 th century- 17 th century
4/17	Deposit	Compact light green grey to light orange grey clay					Natural	
4/18	Deposit	Compact, green grey, clay	0.03	0.8			Spread of soil	