



# **Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire**

## **Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

**November 2022**

**Client: Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull**

Issue No: 1

OA Reference No:

NGR: SP 15456 09977





Client Name: Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull

Document Title: Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire. Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Document Type: Watching Brief

Grid Reference: SP 15456 09977

Site Code: OAALDM22

Invoice Code: OAALDMWB

OA Document File Location:

OA Graphics File Location:

Issue No: 1

Date: November 2022

Prepared by: Bernadetta Rzadek (Buildings Supervisor)

Checked by: Deirdre Forde (Senior Project Manager)

Edited by: Bernadetta Rzadek (Buildings Supervisor)

Approved for Issue by: Jon Gill (Senior Project Manager)

Signature:

.....

**Disclaimer:**

*This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.*

**OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridge  
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w. [oxfordarchaeology.com](http://oxfordarchaeology.com)

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Chief Executive Officer  
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA  
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597  
Registered Charity, No: 285627  
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES

## Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire

### *Archaeological Watching Brief Report*

*Written by Bernadetta Rzadek*

*Illustrations by Magdalena Wachnik*

#### Contents

Summary.....	vii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology .....	1
1.3 Aims and Objectives .....	1
1.4 Methodology .....	2
<b>2 BACKGROUND HISTORY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Aldsworth .....	3
2.2 Aldsworth Manor.....	4
2.3 Map Regression .....	8
<b>3 RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results.....	9
3.2 General soils and ground conditions .....	9
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits .....	9
<b>4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT INVENTORY .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>APPENDIX B LISTED BUILDING ENTRY FOR ALDSWORTH MANOR.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>APPENDIX C BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>16</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location map, scale 1:5000
Figure 2	Aldsworth Manor Listing Map
Figure 3	1799 Enclosure Map, Christ Church Archives
Figure 4	1881 six-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Aldsworth Manor
Figure 5	1900 six-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Aldsworth Manor
Figure 6	1920 six-inch Ordnance Survey Map of Aldsworth Manor
Figure 7	Ground floor plan of Aldsworth Manor

## List of Plates

Plate 1	Section 1
Plate 2	Section 2
Plate 3	Section 3
Plate 4	Section 4
Plate 5	Section 5
Plate 6	Section 6
Plate 7	General view, Sections 1 and 2
Plate 8	General view, Sections 2, 3 4 and 5
Plate 9	General view, Sections 3, 5 and 6



## Summary

*Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by F&GS Architects, on behalf of Jonathan and Harriet Turnbull, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the site of Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire. A watching brief took place 18th August 2022 and was undertaken during groundworks with the potential to disturb archaeological remains of the historic cellar.*

*During groundwork, the machine exposed six sections under the walls of the back hall. Five sections contained wall foundations and one (section 5) featured a concrete floor. The foundations of the walls were made of hewn or rough stones. Below them there was a layer of light-yellow clay - a natural layer, except in section 2, where the stone foundation was deeper and rested directly on a layer of dark yellow clay. This was under the layer of light-yellow clay.*

*There were no visible archaeological features or deposits in the sections and the natural layer was intact.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by F&GS Architects, on behalf of Jonathan and Harriet Turnbull, to undertake a watching brief at the site of Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire (National Grid Reference: SP 15456 09977).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 21/02264/FUL) and Listed Building Consent (ref: 21/02265/LBC). A specification was set by Robert Weaver, Chief Executive Officer, and a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by OA detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process/discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 Aldsworth Manor is a Grade II listed building in the village of Aldsworth in Gloucestershire that dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but it may be built around elements of older structures. Elevated to its rear and included in this investigation are historic outbuildings that have been converted into garages and a cottage in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix B).
- 1.1.4 The current work has followed a previous assessment and studies on Aldsworth Manor. Among these studies was a heritage statement and impact assessment at Aldsworth by Oxford Archaeology (2021) which was intended to inform the consideration of the planning application and application for listed building consent.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Aldsworth Manor is located in Aldsworth, a village and civil parish of Gloucestershire, about 10 miles north-east of Cirencester, slightly north of the River Leach. Situated on elevated land just off the B4425, Aldsworth is village located 3 miles from Bibury, 6 and a half miles from Burford and 6 miles from Northleach (figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey maps the underlying geology as comprising limestone with subordinate interbedded calcareous mudstone ('marl'); limestone characteristically grey to brown, thinly bedded, fine- to very fine-grained, well-sorted, ooidal grainstone to packstone, commonly slightly sandy or silty, with small-scale cross-bedding, laid down 166 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2022).

### 1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The principal project aims and objectives were as follows:
- to investigate and record for posterity potential archaeological features related to the manor house which will be lost or temporarily exposed during the current works;
  - to enhance understanding of the manor house and its construction history;
  - to inform any further proposed alterations to the house.



## 1.4 Methodology

### *Historic Buildings Watching Brief and Recording*

- 1.4.1 A watching brief took place 18<sup>th</sup> August 2022 and was undertaken during groundworks with the potential to disturb archaeological remains of old basement. The specific works comprised area of excavation for the construction of new cellar and support for existing walls of the back hall.
- 1.4.2 The watching brief area was machined excavated using a toothless ditching bucket with an archaeologist in attendance. All exposed sections were recorded in accordance with the standard OA guidance detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (OA 2022).
- 1.4.3 Ground was reduced below a construction formation level to 0.90 m below current ground level (bgl) (see Appendix A).

## 2 BACKGROUND HISTORY

### 2.1 Aldsworth

- 2.1.1 Aldsworth is a small village and civil parish in the Cotswold district of Gloucestershire. It is located about ten miles north-east of Cirencester, slightly north of the River Leach. Its nearest neighbouring villages are Sherborne, Coln St Aldwyns and Bibury, and the town of Burford is six miles away.
- 2.1.2 The stony soil is not very fertile but is suitable for sheep farming and throughout the village's history, this has been the main economic activity, although corn, barley and turnips were also grown. It was recorded in the Domesday Book as Elleorde, an old English name meaning Old Enclosure or Old Farm. Settlement at Aldsworth developed around a series of small springs running north to south and its early history involved the church in Bibury being granted land in Aldsworth to support a chapel. By 1086, St Peter's of Gloucester held the largest estate in Aldsworth and by 1151, Oseney Abbey of Oxford and Cirencester Abbey also held large estates there. The efficient organisation of wool production by these estates, and the profit generated, contributed to the building of the churches in the area.
- 2.1.3 The Church's influence decreased after the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 when a new class of landowner was created. The village suffered during the Civil War of 1641 – 45 as it was on the main route between the Royalist headquarters in Oxford and the Parliamentarian stronghold in Cirencester, and as a result the population fell. The fortunes of the village changed, however, when from 1743 to 1845, there was a racecourse 1 mile away on the downs that stretched to Burford. During these years, a stabling business and racehorse training, as well as village inn, flourished. The race meetings were very fashionable and were attended by the Prince of Wales around the turn of the century, and later by King George IV. Today, the village has a population of just over three thousand but in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the population was twice as big as it is now due to the prosperity of the sheep farming, the racecourse, and the renewed influence of the Church.
- 2.1.4 The village suffered through the agricultural depression in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century due to the dramatic fall of grain prices, and throughout the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, production of food and open spaces for airfields during World War II again increased prosperity in the village, despite the hardships. The late 20<sup>th</sup> century and early 21<sup>st</sup> century has seen a greater turnover of population in the village, and houses bought and sold at a faster rate. The end of the millennium saw the building of a village hall at Aldsworth.
- 2.1.5 According to Jessica Stawell in her book *Aldsworth 1000-2000; The History of a Cotswold Village* (2002), several families have had a great influence in the village. The Duttons of Sherborne acquired the main estate in the village after the dissolution and the head of that family became a baronet in 1678 and a baron in 1784. From the 1790, he controlled almost all of Aldsworth and his control was strengthened by the Enclosure Act of 1793. This estate was still largely intact when it was sold to the National Trust in 1982 at a time when most of the property in Aldsworth was sold. The Waine family came to Aldsworth in about 1700 and for the next 200 years were

maltsters, bakers, brewers and stable keepers as well as farmers. The Garne family came to Aldsworth in around 1800 as tenant farmers and they became renowned for breeding sheep and cattle. The Phillips family moved to the village in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and had a great influence on it in the 20<sup>th</sup> century when John Phillips took on many farms in and around Aldsworth. His son Gregory farmed in Aldsworth for more than fifty years from 1946.

## 2.2 Aldsworth Manor

### 2.2.1 The following text has been taken from *Aldsworth 1000-2000; The History of a Cotswold Village* by Jessica Stawell (2002), with archival referencing added by OA;

*“The estate in Aldsworth held by the church in Bibury in 1086 consisted of 3 hides of land (approximately 360 acres). The priest and his men had four ploughs. There must therefore have been a house, cottages and farm buildings on the estate at that date. They had probably been there for centuries. In 1151 Bibury Church was ‘appropriated’ by Oseney Abbey, Oxford. In 1546, not long after the dissolution of the monasteries, the ‘impropriate rectory’ in Aldsworth, together with the advowson of the church, was handed over to Christ Church, Oxford, a new foundation that was a cathedral and a college combined.*

*Already before that, in 1544, the Dean (Richard Coxe) and Chapter of the Cathedral granted a lease of the Rectory Manor in Aldsworth to John Blomer of Heythrop for seventy years at a rent of £13 13s 4d. The tenant was to rebuild the ruinous house, provide a bushel of wheat at Easter to make oblations and straw for strewing in the church, and to receive ‘honestly’ any preacher sent by the Dean and Chapter to preach the word of God in the church. In 1560 a lease of the parsonage, cottage and tithes was granted to Edward Barnard, gentleman, of London for forty years [ChChA/ MS Estates 24/ 8].*

*In 1612 Henry Powle of Coln St Aldwyns was granted a lease of the manor and parsonage in Aldsworth for the term of three lives.*

*An early eighteenth-century legal document refers to a ‘new-built dwelling house all erected at the only cost and charge of Henry Bote, of stone, timber and other materials, the old being quite ruined and not habitable, the old tenant not able to repair it. The said new house consisteth of four rooms below stairs and four above with a garret over’ [ChChA/ MS Estates 24/ 16]. It is difficult to see who this Henry Bote could be, since the name is not recorded anywhere else and the Powle family were tenants from 1612 until 1737. Perhaps ‘Henry Bote’ was a sub-tenant, or the name possibly could be a mistranscription of Henry Powle. In a list of inscriptions in the church and the churchyard made in 1785, there are eleven for people with the surname Palmer born between 1685 and 1712. It is likely that this family lived at the manor. The 1999 edition of *The Buildings of England* describes the Manor in Aldsworth as ‘mid-seventeenth century’ and thus it is likely to be the house described in the eighteenth-century document – which has no date.*

*It was probably when Henry Powle (1630-92) was lessee that the Manor House in Aldsworth was built. He was the son of the aforementioned Henry who had bought Williamstrip Manor in Coln St Aldwyns in 1618 and who died in 1642. This younger*

*Henry Powle was MP for Cirencester. He became speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls in the reign of William III and is said to have been that monarch's most trusted advisor. He bought Williamstrip from his elder brother in 1657. After his death in 1692 his daughter Catherine (d. 1714) and her husband Henry Ireton (d. 1711) held a lease of Aldsworth Rectory Manor. They also inherited Williamstrip Manor.*

*The link between Aldsworth and Williamstrip continued. John Powle and William Forrester who held later leases [see the list of leases below] were Catherine Ireton's cousins and heirs. Samuel Blackwell, MP for Cirencester, bought Williamstrip in about 1760.*

*It is possible that none of these head lessees actually lived in Aldsworth. Then, as now, land was bought or leased as an investment and sub-let.*

*The leases granted by Christ Church were usually for a term of seven years. From 1772 the lessee was John Waine (1738-76), and later his wife Mary. A document of 1723 indicates that a John Waine was a sub-tenant of the Manor in 1712. From 1791 until 1864 Lord Sherborne was the lessee.*

*Aldsworth Manor was described in 1771 as a three-storey house of five bays with some twelve rooms [ChChA/ MS Estates 24/ 18]."*

2.2.2 This entry in the Estate papers dating to 1771 further describes the manor and parsonage as having two fields of sixty-two yardlands each, two cow pastures, a "sheep laight", and sundry enclosures on the outskirts of town. The "Homestall" is described as containing a house with five bays with four rooms to a floor over three storeys, and two barns of four and five bays, a stable and a poultry roost of three bays, all covered with slate.

2.2.3 Stawell continues;

*"Lord Sherborne (the 1st Baron) was able to treat the rectory estate very much as his own. He actually lost the lease, so that his son later has to apply to Christ Church for another. He built a stretch of road in front of the house to complete his green carriageway from Sherborne House to the turnpike road, so that he could drive directly to the racecourse at Ladbarrow with his important guest beside him. A lodge built of ashlar stone with a triangular pediment was built on the main Cirencester to Burford Road. A similar lodge was built 2 miles to the north on the main Northleach to Burford Road. They were called Allen's Lodges. (Another lodge half way along the route later became a gamekeeper's cottage. It was occupied by Mr Sandles before it was demolished just after the Second World War.)*

*The sub-tenants of the Rectory Manor at the time of the enclosure were William Palphrey and William Hewer. William Palphrey held Pig Close, the western part of the rectory estate and Cocklebarrow – 646 acres, the south-east part of Rectory Farm, including the part on the other side of the main road. In 1821 Adam Craddock farmed 435 acres of the Rectory Farm, including the part on the other side of the main road ad Thomas Sadler 148 acres. In the 1840s and 1850s Richard Waine (1783 – 1858) farmed 413 acres of Rectory Farm. It is not known where all these tenants lived.*

*As for the Rectory House itself, the three words most often used to describe it in the Christ Church records are 'large, ancient and ruinous'. In 1835 it was once more in bad repair. The upper floor was said to be unusable: 'one could not tread on it without danger' [ChChA/ MS Estates 24/ 63]. In 1837 it was restored completely by Lord Sherborne [ChChA/ MS Estates 24/ 93]. From 1849 to 1888 it was usually occupied by the vicar. An attempt was made in 1872 to establish it as a permanent vicarage, but the Ecclesiastical Commission did not consider it suitable.*

*From about 1890 to 1919, when he retired, the Manor Farm was let to Thomas Reginald Slatter (1868 – 1830). He married a farmer's daughter Edith Hewer (1872 – 1949), in 1901 and they had four children, Sara, Lois, Owen and David, born in 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1913.*

*In 1919 the 621 acres of Manor Farm (sometimes called College Farm) and the Manor House were let to Mr John Burton A'bear (1858 – 1937), who came with his wife Ada and family from Courtfield Farm, Peppard, Henley-on-Thames. They travelled by train to Fairford and then by horse and wagon. There had been twelve children in the family, two by a first marriage and ten by a second, but the elder son of the first marriage, Jack Bert, had been killed in the 1914 – 18 war. Thomas Newall, the second eldest, also fought in the war, in the cavalry, but survived, and at the time of the Armistice was in hospital with flu, which he survived also. The eleven A'bear children who came to Aldsworth were Thomas Newall, Winifrid Mary, Edmund Ironsides (known as 'Sides'), Bertha Mary, Albert (who went to Canada and got killed in an accident), George Edgar, Helen (known as Nell), Frederick John, Charles Reginald, Sydney Arthur (known as Ted) and Kathleen Mary.*

*The family brought their livestock with them – 200 Hampshire Down sheep, six carthorses, a horse and trap, and a horse and van (the horses travelled by road). Some of the family came by car. Sydney Arthur, known as Ted, was 10 years old when the family came to Aldsworth.*

*The staff on the farm at the time included the Barnes family – father and son; Jimmy Midwinter, who lived at Chapel Row; John Stevens, who used to clean up around the house and looked after the trap-horse and the trap, and who lived in one of the Manor Farm Cottages; and the shepherd, who lived in the other.*

*When the eldest sons, Thomas Newall and 'Sides' married, their father put them into farms at Withington and Ablington; but John Burton A'bear died in 1937, leaving four boys and two girls still at home. In 1939 Mrs S. J. Phillips asked Charles to manage the farm at Ablington, and then asked Ted to help manage the farms at Kemble. Fred found a job at Daglingworth.*

*George A'bear (1905 – 75) was the eldest son left at home when his father died, so he took on the tenancy of Manor Farm in 1937 with his wife Eveline (1903 – 74). George A'bear farmed Manor Farm for thirty years but had no son to take over the tenancy. In 1970 Christ Church sold the estate with its 620 acres to the Hon. E. R. H. Wills and since then this land has been leased to and farmed by S. J. Phillips and Sons Ltd.*

*The former Rectory Farmhouse, or Manor, hereafter always called 'The Manor', was sold together with the Manor Lodge and the barns to Captain Peter Percy, TD, in 1975.*

*He and his wife Jean had formerly lived in Bibury. Peter Percy ran a poultry wholesale business from the big barn behind the house. Refrigerated lorries laden with chickens and Turkeys would come and go at all times of the day and night.*

*The house was stripped of the ivy that covered it and extensively restored. The porch was altered with a flight of steps up to it and the house was floodlit so that its appearance was completely changed. Inside the house was redecorated with considerable style and flair. The Percy's were outgoing and hospitable. They had two beautiful daughters, Vanessa and Joanne, who were fashion models. Joanna was 'deb. of the year' in the early 1980s. Peter took his responsibility for the church and chancel seriously and supported the church in many ways. He also founded the Aldsworth branch of the British Legion. Unfortunately, the poultry business failed, and the Percy's had to leave in 1986.*

*The Manor House was sold to Mr and Mrs Hulbert. The big barn was sold separately. The pair of semi-detached farm cottages on the Cirencester Road were built just before 1919.*

### ***Leases of Aldsworth Manor granted by Christ Church***

*1544 – John Blomer of Heythrop*

*1560 – Edward Bernard of London*

*1612 – Henry Powle of Coln St Aldwyns*

*1636 – Henry Powle 1680 – Henry Powle*

*1695 – Henry Ireton and his wife Catherine, the only daughter and heir of Henry Powle*

*1717 – John Powle*

*1723 – John Powle*

*1724 – John Powle*

*1730 – John Powle*

*1737 – John Powle*

*1744 – William Forrester*

*1751 – John Needham and Robert Henley*

*1766 – Samuel Blackwell*

*1772 – John Waine*

*1779 – Mary Waine, widow of John*

*1786 – Mary Waine*

*1809 – James Dutton, 1st Baron Sherborne*

*1823 – John Dutton, 2nd Baron Sherborne*

*1834 – John Dutton*

*1836 – John Dutton*

*1943 – John Dutton*

*1850 – John Dutton*

*1857 – John Dutton*

*1864 – Charles John Howard, 27th Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire*

*1970 – Sold to the Hon. E. R. H. Wills – 620 acres for £180,000”*

## **2.3 Map Regression**

- 2.3.1 The Aldsworth Enclosure Map dating to 1799 shows a building on the site of Aldsworth Manor that is difficult to make out but appears to be L-shaped in plan (figure 3). This may be an error in the map but may also represent structures built onto the current house that no longer exist. To the rear of the building on the west side is a structure that may be what is now the north garage on the terrace over the house.
- 2.3.2 On the 1881 six-inch OS map, Aldsworth Manor is called ‘Vicarage’. It shows the footprint of the house much as it exists today but without the terrace (figure 4). There is a structure in the current location of the porch tower, suggesting that this 20<sup>th</sup> century addition replaced an earlier porch feature. There appear to be structures at either side of the stair turret to the rear of the building also. The turret-like structure that curves outwards to the south of the stair turret may be represented here and it is likely that there may have been earlier outbuildings that predate the current 20<sup>th</sup> century extensions. The road that was laid by Lord Sherborne in front of the house in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is visible on the map. Both the buildings that today are the cottage and the north garage are present on this map, but the west garage is not. The cottage has its lean-to on the south side and a structure on the north side that no longer exists. The north garage was extended northwards in the 1980s and on this map shows the small structures built against the north side that predate this extension. At the west end, there is a small structure that is, according to the previous owners, a pigsty. Another small structure built against the centre of the north elevation may represent the small toilet building that exists today.
- 2.3.3 On the 1900 six-inch OS map, Aldsworth Manor is referred to as ‘Manor Farm’. The footprint of the manor house and the outhouses has not changed (figure 5). By the time the 1920 OS map is drawn, this has not changed (figure 6).

### 3 RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF

#### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the watching brief are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the uncovered sections. The full details of all sections with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A.

#### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology beneath the back hall was uniform across site, consisting of light and dark yellow clay.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the watching brief were good, and the trench remained dry throughout. Features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

#### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The trench, except wall foundations, modern floor and one modern construction cut for pipe, was completely devoid of archaeological or modern features.

3.3.2 During groundwork, the machine exposed six sections under the walls of the back hall. Five sections contained wall foundations and one (section 5) featured a concrete floor. The foundations of the wall are set to a depth of between 0.22 m (section 6) and 0.55 m (section 2). They are constructed of hewn or rough stones. Below them there is a layer of light yellow clay - a natural layer, except in section 2, where the stone foundation is deeper and rests directly on a layer of dark yellow clay. This is under the layer of light yellow clay. There are no visible archaeological features or deposits in the sections and the natural layer is intact.

##### 3.3.3 *Section 1*

3.3.4 Section 1 is located in the south-west part of the room and contains a 20<sup>th</sup> century wall with a concrete foundation. The foundation is truncated by a modern construction cut for water pipe. The wall abuts the primary wall of the staircase and the foundation overlies natural the geology of light yellow clay (plates 1 and 7).

##### 3.3.5 *Section 2*

3.3.6 Section 2 is exposed in the north-west part of the back hall and is located under the south-east wall of the staircase. This profile consists of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century wall of the staircase and its foundation, made of 4 rows of rough hewn stones. This foundation is the deepest among all of the walls of the room, i.e., at a depth of 0.55 m below the ground level. Additionally, the foundation base extends from the wall line at 0.30 m and its top is level with the wall line. The foundation overlies the natural geology of dark yellow clay (plates 2, 7, and 8).

##### 3.3.7 *Section 3 and 4*

3.3.8 Sections 3 and 4 are located in the north-east part of the room, under the same primary wall from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but on two different sides: south-west and south-east. The foundation here is constructed of a single row of rough stones, 0.25 m thick. It is based on the natural layer of light yellow clay (plates 3, 4, and 8).



### 3.3.9 *Section 5*

3.3.10 Section 5 is at the entrance to the reception hall. No foundations have been found here. This section consists only of a concrete floor layer from the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which is placed on two levelling layers. These layers in turn cover the natural layer of light yellow clay (plates 5, 8 and 9).

### 3.3.11 *Section 6*

3.3.12 Section 6, similarly to sections 4 and 5, is located in the northeast part of the back hall, under the primary wall from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Below it there is one row of hewn stones 0.22 m thick - the foundation. The stones rest on the natural geology of light yellow clay (plates 6 and 9).

## 4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- 4.1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Aldsworth Manor in Gloucestershire during excavation works within the cellar.
- 4.1.2 The aims of the evaluation were to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features or deposits and remains of the historic cellar.
- 4.1.3 The watching brief revealed only foundations for walls, a modern floor surface and one modern construction cut for a pipe. Otherwise, the area of investigation was completely devoid of archaeological and modern features.
- 4.1.4 Given the lack of any features or deposits within the trench, and the natural layer being intact, the proposed cellar development is unlikely to adversely impact any archaeological remains.

## APPENDIX A DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Number of Section	Location	Maximum depth (m)
Section 1	Southwester wall of back hall	0.55
Section 2	Northwester wall of back hall	0.55
Section 3	Northeaster wall of back hall	0.50
Section 4	Northwester wall of vestibule	0.50
Section 5	Northeaster wall of the vestibule	0.50
Section 6	Southeaster wall of the vestibule	0.50

Section 1						
General description					View	SW
Section devoid of archaeology. Contained one modern construction cut for pipe which truncates modern foundation. Consists of wall and foundation overlying natural geology of light and dark yellow clay.					Width (m)	3.50
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Structure	3.50	-	South-west exterior wall of back hall	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
2	Fill	0.25	0.15	Dark grey concrete- fill of construction cut	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
3	Structure	0.12	0.13	Pipe	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
4	Cut	0.25	0.28	Construction cut for pipe	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
5	Layer	> 3.50	0.13	Dark grey concrete- foundation part	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
6	Layer	> 3.50	0.12	Light grey concrete- foundation part	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
7	Layer	> 3.50	0.11	Dark grey concrete with pebbles poor sorted- foundation part	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
8	Layer	> 3.50	0.12	fine grained sediment soft, dark greyish yellow, sandy clay- levelling layer	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
9	Layer	> 3.50	0.07	fine grained sediment soft, light yellow, sandy clay- natural	-	-
10	Layer	> 3.50	> 0.35	fine grained sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay- natural	-	-

Section 2						
General description					View	NW
Section devoid of archaeology. Consists of wall and foundation overlying natural geology of dark-yellow clay.					Width (m)	2.50
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
11	Structure	2.50	-	Nort- west primary wall of back hall	-	19 <sup>th</sup> c
12	Structure	2.50	0.55	Hewn stones- foundation	-	19 <sup>th</sup> c
10	Layer	> 2.50	> 0.35	fine grained sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-

Section 3						
General description					View	NE
Section devoid of archaeology. Consists of wall and foundation overlying natural geology of light and dark yellow clay.					Width (m)	1.50
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13	Structure	1.50	-	Nort- east primary wall of back hall	-	17 <sup>th</sup> c
14	Structure	1.50	0.25	Rough stones- foundation	-	17 <sup>th</sup> c
9	Layer	> 1.50	0.25	fine grained sediment soft, light yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-
10	Layer	> 1.50	> 0.40	fine grained sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-

Section 4						
General description					View	NW
Section devoid of archaeology. Consists of wall and foundation overlying natural geology of light and dark yellow clay.					Width (m)	1.00
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13	Structure	1.00		Nort- east primary wall of back hall, NW view	-	17 <sup>th</sup> c
14	Structure	1.00	0.25	Rough stones- foundation	-	17 <sup>th</sup> c
9	Layer	> 1.00	0.25	fine grained sediment soft, light yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-
10	Layer	> 1.00	> 0.40	fine grained sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-

Section 5						
General description					View	NE
Section devoid of archaeology. Consists of concrete floor and leveling layers overlying natural geology of light and dark yellow clay.					Width (m)	1.50
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
15	Surface	> 1.50	0.03	Concrete floor	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
16	Layer	> 1.50	0.05	fine grained sediment soft, dark yellow, sandy clay with pebbles poor sorted-levelling layer under concrete	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
17	Layer	> 1.50	0.17	fine graine sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay with stones poor sorted-levelling layer	-	20 <sup>th</sup> c
9	Layer	> 1.50	0.25	fine grained sediment soft, light yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-
10	Layer	> 1.50	> 0.40	fine grained sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-

Section 6						
General description					View	SE
Section devoid of archaeology. Consists of wall and foundation overlying natural geology of light and dark yellow clay.					Width (m)	1.30
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
13	Structure	1.30		Nort- east primary wall of back hall, SE view	-	17 <sup>th</sup> c
18	Structure	1.30	0.22	Hewn stones- foundation	-	17 <sup>th</sup> c
9	Layer	> 1.30	0.25	fine grained sediment soft, light yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-
10	Layer	> 1.30	> 0.43	fine grained sediment firm, dark yellow, sandy clay-natural	-	-

## APPENDIX B LISTED BUILDING ENTRY FOR ALDSWORTH MANOR

### Overview

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1340780

Date first listed: 23-Jan-1952

Date of most recent amendment: 25-Mar-1987

Statutory Address: ALDSWORTH MANOR

### Location

Statutory Address: ALDSWORTH MANOR

The building or site itself may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County: Gloucestershire

District: Cotswold (District Authority)

Parish: Aldsworth

National Grid Reference: SP 15456 09977

### Details

ALDSWORTH ALDSWORTH VILLAGE SP 1510 11/6 Aldsworth Manor (formerly listed as Manor Farmhouse) 23.1.52 GV II Manor house. Mid C17. Porch and small extension added C20. Coursed squared and dressed limestone, dressed stone quoins, stone slate roof, ashlar stacks. Rectangular plan with stairs projection with small C20 extension adjoining at rear. Two storeys and attic lit by two C20 three-light roof dormers. 2:1:2 windowed facade with central C20 gabled porch. Four-light hollow-moulded stone-mullioned casements with transoms and king mullions to facade. Continuous dripmould over ground and first floor windows. Two blocked rectangular openings far left. C20 panelled door within flat-chamfered 'Tudor'-arched surround to projecting porch, 3-light stone-mullioned casement above. Two-light stone-mullioned windows inside walls. C17 six-light stone-mullioned casements with transoms and 2 king mullions in left gable end, similar C20 stone-mullioned casements lighting right gable end. All casements with rectangular leaded panes. Flat coping at gable ends. Gable-end and axial stacks. Limited interior inspection revealed no features of special interest.

Listing NGR: SP1545609977

### Legacy

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system. Legacy System number: 130443 Legacy System: LBS

### Legal

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

---

## APPENDIX C      BIBLIOGRAPHY

Forde, D., 2021, *Aldsworth Manor, Aldsworth, Gloucestershire*, Oxford Archaeology [grey literature report]

Stawell, J., 2002, *Aldsworth 1000-2000; The History of a Cotswold Village*, New Clarion Press, Cheltenham

Estate papers for Gloucestershire, Christ Church Archives, Ms Estates 24



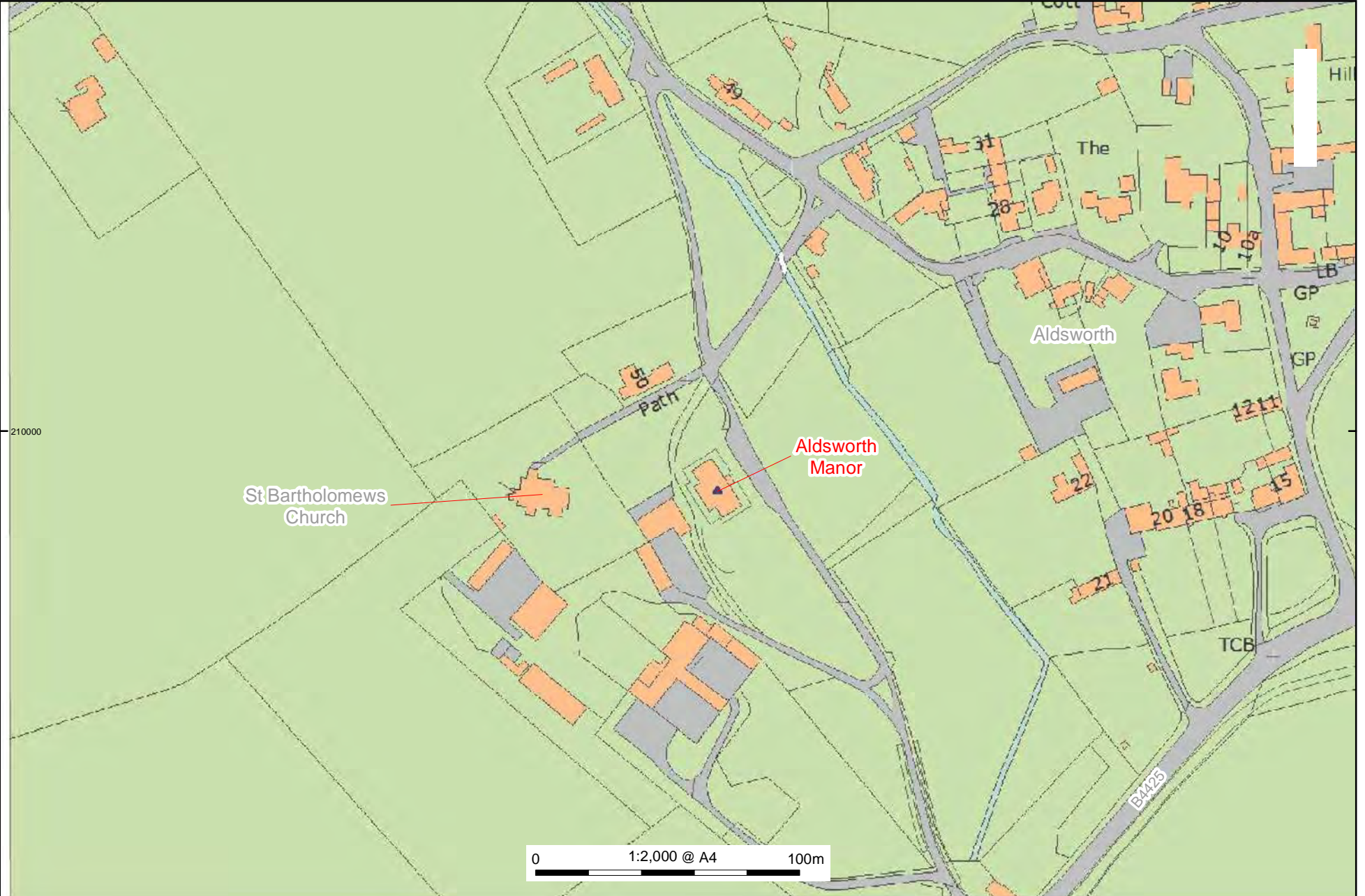
O:\Projects\_Ongoing\Aldsworth2022\_WB\GIS\Geomatics02\_GIS Projects\Figures\OALDMWB\_2022-09-02\_Figure\_1.mxd\benjamin.brown\02/09/2022

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018  
 © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA  
 Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location



O:\Projects\_Ongoing\Aldsworth\2022\_WB\Geomatics\02\_GIS\Projects\Figures\AALDMWB\_2022-09-02\_Figure\_2.mxd\benjamin.brown\02/09/2022



Copyright Historic England ©. Listing Map accessed on 02-09-2022.

Figure 2: Aldsworth Manor Listing Map

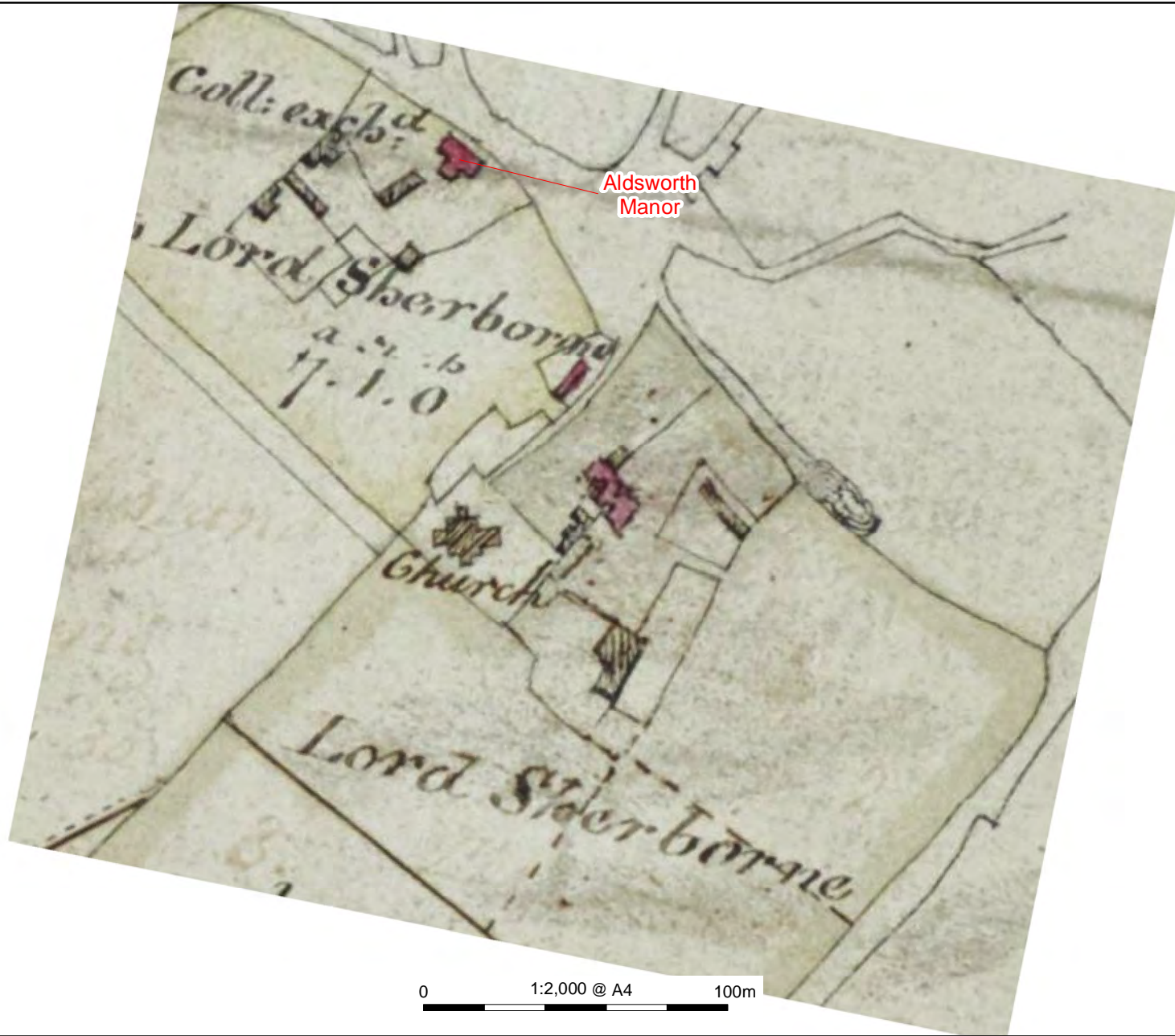
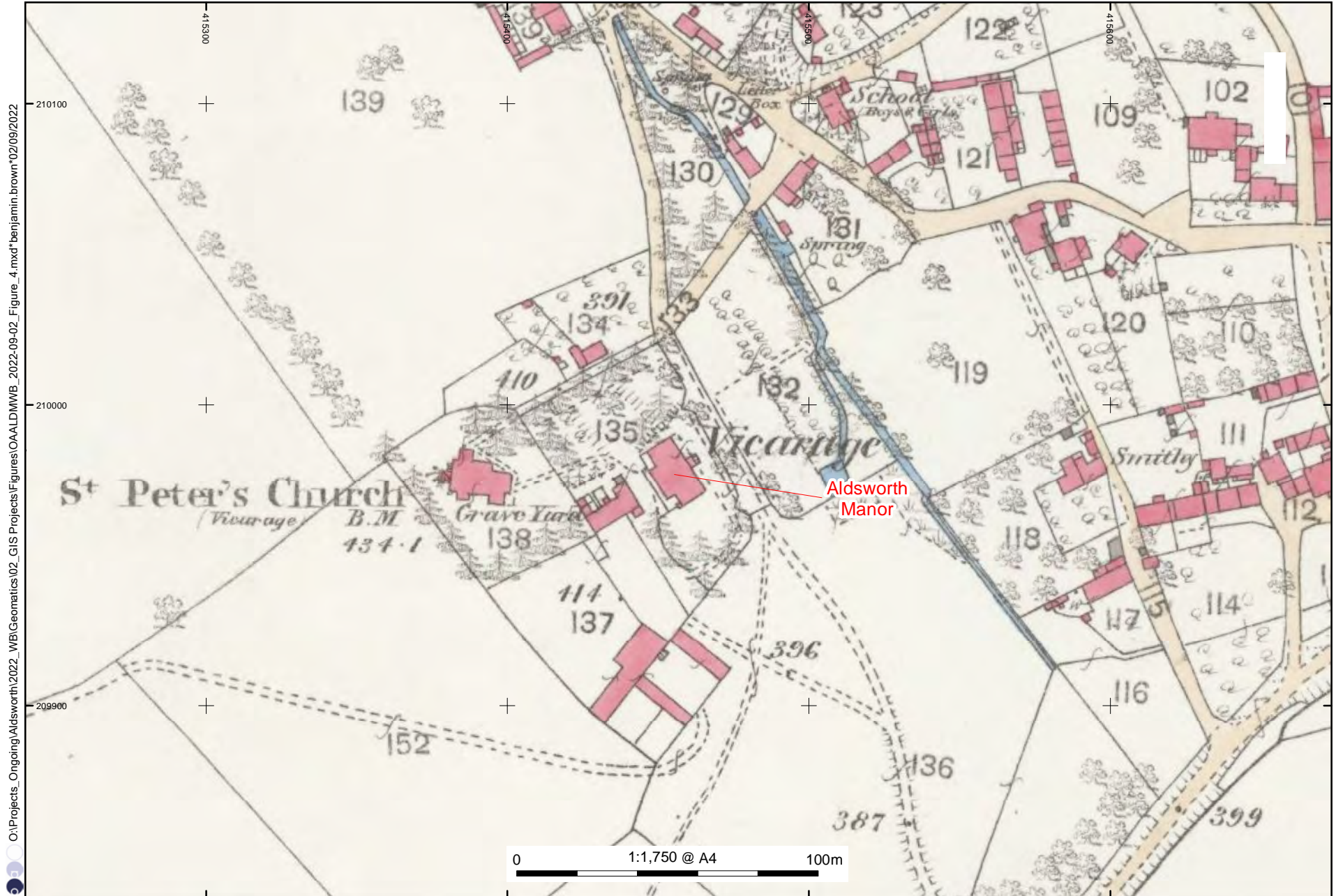


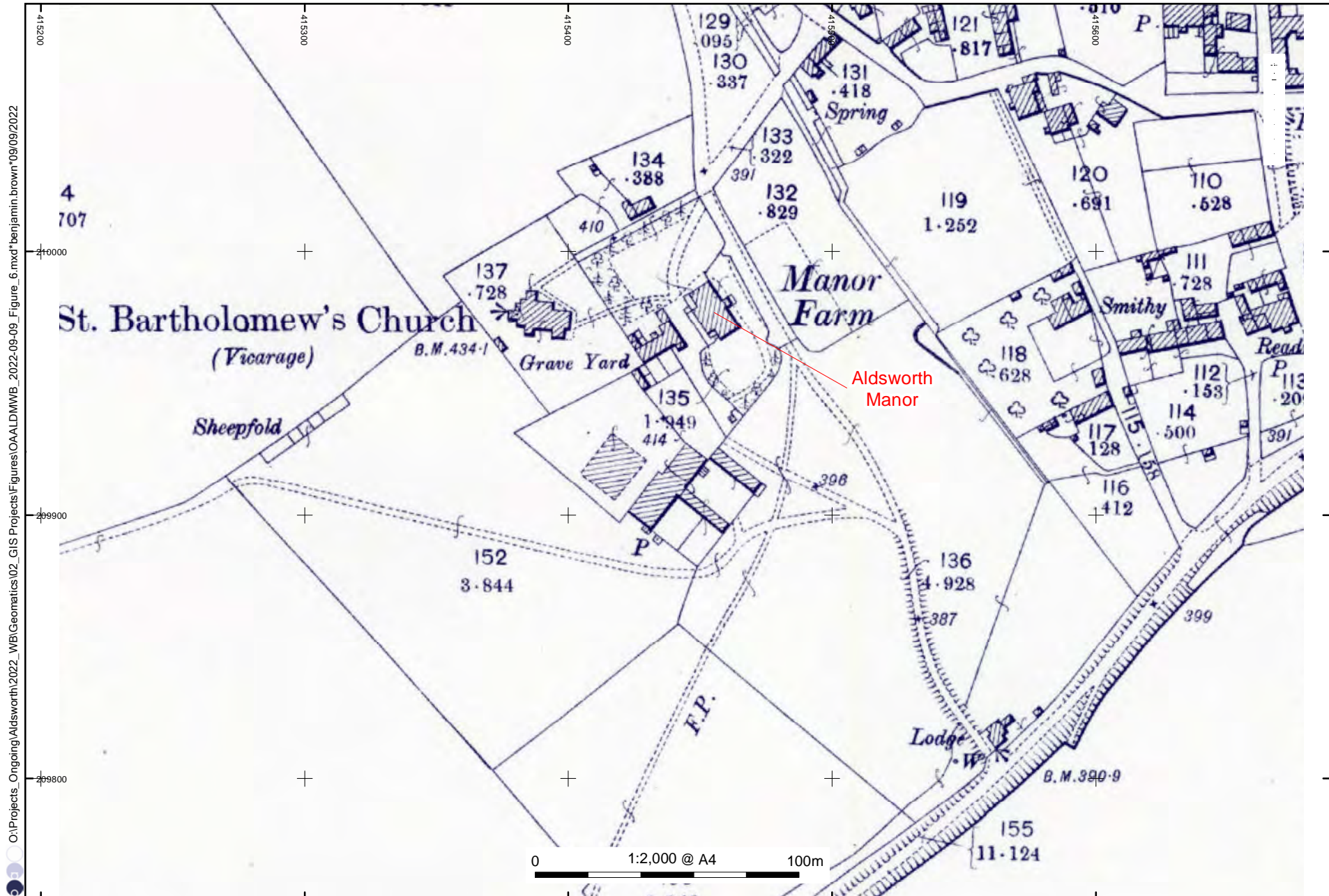
Figure 3: 1799 Enclosure Map, Christ Church Archives



O:\Projects\_Ongoing\Aldsworth\2022\_GIS\Projects\Figures\OAAALDMWB\_2022-09-02\_Figure\_4.mxd\benjamin.brown\02/09/2022

Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2020 Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under CC BY-NC-SA <https://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

Figure 4: 1881 six inch Ordnance Survey Map of Aldsworth Manor



O:\Projects\_Ongoing\Aldsworth2022\_WB\Geomatics\02\_GIS Projects\Figures\OAAALDMMB\_2022-09-09\_Figure\_6.mxd\benjamin.brown\09/09/2022

Figure 5: 1900 six inch Ordnance Survey Map of Aldsworth Manor

O:\Projects\_Ongoing\Aldsworth2022\_WB\Geomatics\02\_GIS Projects\Figures\OALDMWB\_2022-09-09\_Figure\_6.mxd\benjamin.brown\09/09/2022



Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland under CC BY-NC-SA  
<https://maps.nls.uk/index.html>

Figure 6: 1920 six inch Ordnance Survey Map of Aldsworth Manor

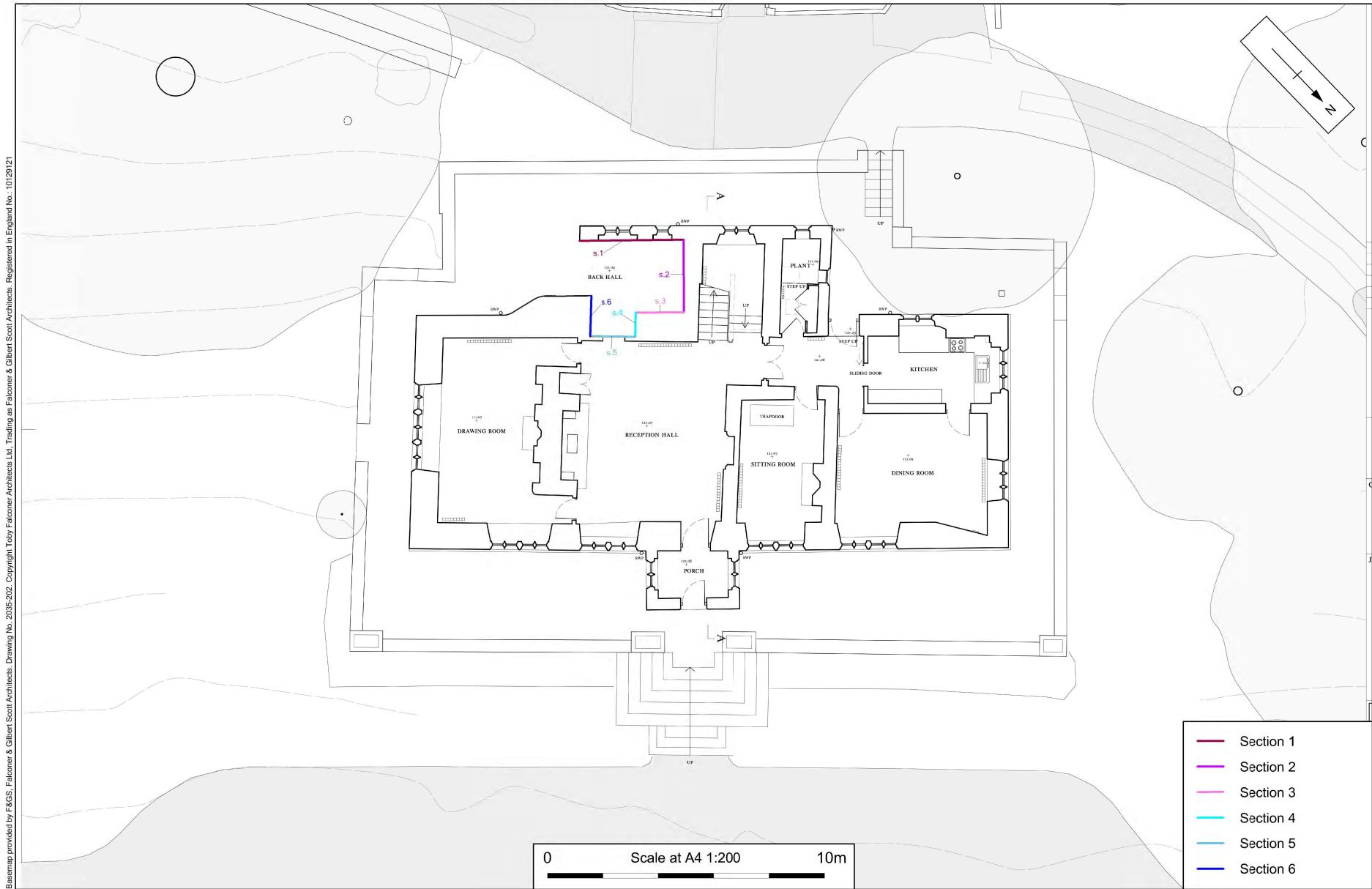


Figure 7: Ground floor plan of Aldsworth Manor



Plate 1: Section 1



Plate 2: Section 2



Plate 3: Section 3

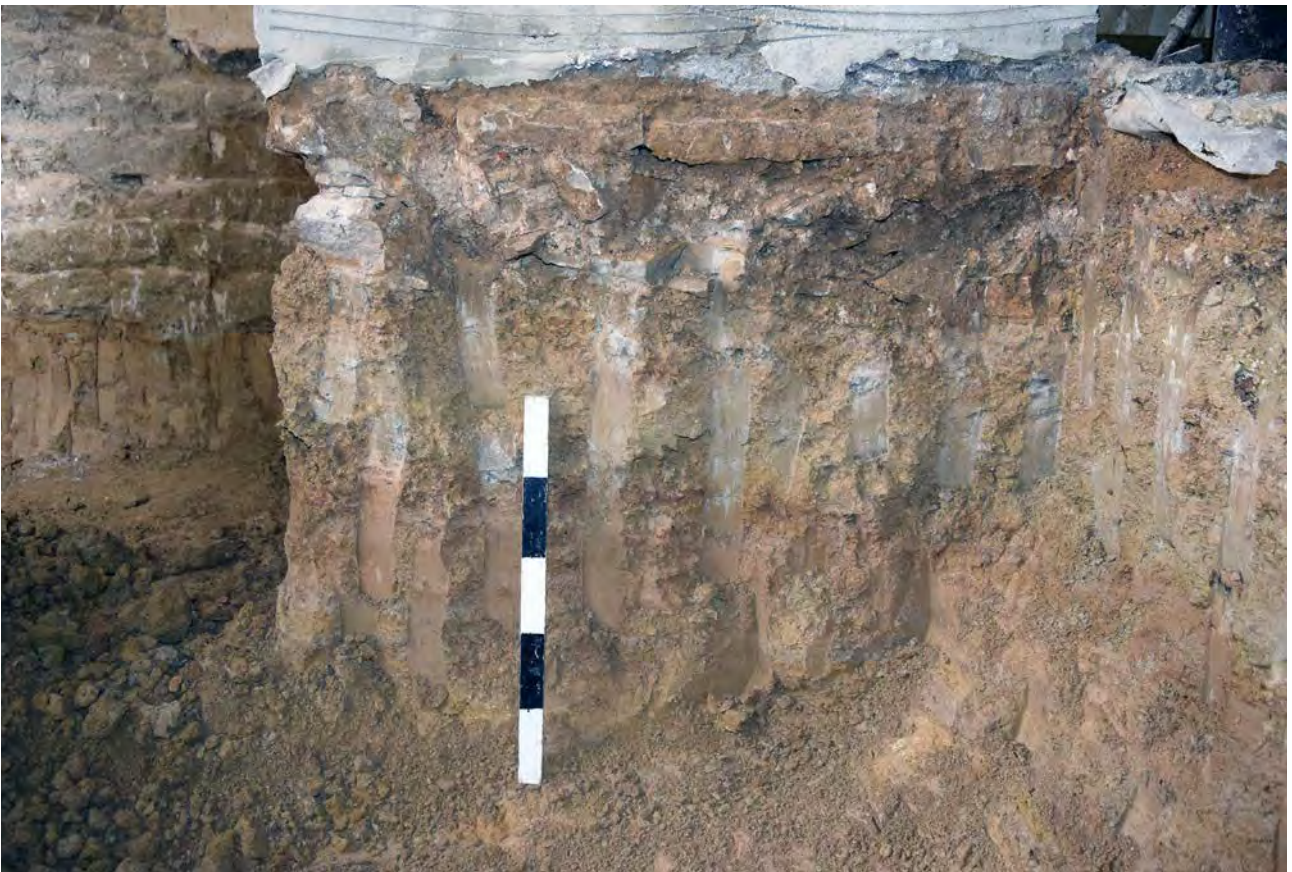


Plate 4: Section 4





Plate 5: Section 5



Plate 6: Section 6



Plate 7: General view, sections 1 and 2



Plate 8: General view, sections 2, 3 4 and 5



Plate 9: General view, sections 3, 5 and 6



**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



*Chief Executive Officer*  
Ken Welsh, BSc, MCIFA  
Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a  
Private Limited Company, N<sup>o</sup>: 1618597  
and a Registered Charity, N<sup>o</sup>: 285627