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East Banqueting House, Chipping Campden 1990

Report on a watching brief, March 1990



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Archaeology service
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Summary

A watching brief observed the excavation of a trench to accommodate large scale drainage works against the western wall of the East Banqueting House, Chipping Campden. This recorded the surviving remains of part of the stone revetment face of the embankment which formed a grand terraced walk within the 17th century ornamental Gardens of Campden House along with evidence for a further garden wall visible on contemporary drawings of the house and garden. There was some evidence for later strengthening of the terrace wall and also repairs to, or rebuilding of, the steps leading to the Banqueting House's western door. Most of the finds post-dated the Banqueting House's construction or early 17th century use, but a fragment of moulded plaster cornice and some lead window cames may have been original fixtures. A small quantity of medieval finds including floor and roof tiles, suggested an earlier high status property in the vicinity.

1 Historical and archaeological background to the site.

1.1 Prehistoric

Although there is no known evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the East Banqueting House the Chipping Campden area is known to have been occupied throughout these periods and several Roman and Prehistoric sites are recorded on the Gloucestershire Historic Environment Record within 1km of the site.

A possible Mesolithic flint flake (HER 41195) has been recovered from Chipping Campden's 17th century Almshouse c. 150m to the west (Cook 2011), Mesolithic debitage, and Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman pottery (HER 42767, 48957) have been found at Badger's Field, c. 500m to the southwest (Powell 2016) and a neolithic Greenstone axe (HER 11007) has been reported c. 800m to the northwest. An Iron Age ditch and enclosure (HER 46532) was recorded at Berrington Mill nurseries just over 300m to the east (Thomson 2013), and a late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure ditch (HER 47779) has been excavated at The Leasow c. 1km to the west (Cornah and Vaughan 2015). Cropmarks of probable Prehistoric or Roman date have also been recorded at Hillsdown (HER 26886) and to the southwest of Mickleton Hills Farm (HER 26894) c. 1km to the northwest and northeast respectively

1.2 Medieval

Although a 13th century chronicler recorded a 7th century council of Kings and thanes in a field called *Campdene* the earliest known contemporary reference to the settlement of Campden is a charter dated to c. 1005 which refers to *the boundaries of the people of Campden* (Whitfield 1958, 4-5 cited in Douthwaite and Devine 1998, 53-54). There does, however, appear to have been early Saxon period settlement at Badger's Field, c. 500m to the southwest (HER 42765, 42767, 48957) where ditches containing 6th/7th century pottery have been recorded (Powell 2016).

Campden (*Campdene*) is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Moore 1982) and the manor and early settlement were probably in the vicinity of the present church (Douthwaite and Devine 1998, map 19). The manor was granted borough status during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) and the burghage plots of the new town were laid out on either side of the present High Street to the west of the earlier settlement. Borough status was confirmed during the reign of Henry III in April 1247, at which time a market was first recorded. By the second half of the 15th century Chipping Campden was an important and prosperous commercial centre for the wool trade (Douthwaite and Devine 1998, 55-57; Map 19) and home to a number of wealthy wool merchants who supported a fine 'wool' church in the perpendicular style (Verey and Brooks 1999, 228).

1.3 Post-medieval

After the decline of the wool trade in the late 16th century the town's principal benefactor was a London mercer and moneylender, Sir Baptist Hicks, who bought the manors of Chipping Campden, Broad Campden and Berrington between 1606 and 1609. He endowed the church with a new pulpit and lectern and financed the construction of the Almshouses, the Market Hall and a new schoolroom for the Grammar School, and provided the town with a water supply (Verey and Brooks 1999, 228-237, Stanford 2007, 5, Everson 1989, 110-111). In 1612 Hicks also began work on a new manor house to the south of the church, possibly (but not definitely) on the site of an earlier manor house (Everson 1989, 120; Stanford 2007, 8). This extravagant Jacobean house, built '...in the boldest Style of That day' (Bigland 1784 cited in Stanford 2007, 8) was set

within extensive grounds which Hicks transformed into a terraced renaissance garden, influenced by French and Italian design. This included a rectangular 'inner garden', transected by symmetrical paths in a 'Union Jack' design, immediately to the south of the house, with further terracing, an ornamental canal, a water parterre, a possible viewing mount, and a small enclosed area of parkland to the south of this (Everson 1989, 113-118). Campden House also included an impressive gateway flanked by two porter's lodges, domestic buildings such as a laundry, later referred to as the Almonry, (Morris 2000, 35), stables and two garden pavilions, the West and East Banqueting Houses, at either end of the '*Terras Walk*' a raised embankment, higher on its southern side, which separated the 'inner garden' from the main house (Everson 1989, 113). These small but elaborate structures would have been used as relatively secluded spaces for partaking of dessert and private conversation at the end of a meal (Stanford 2007, 17, 21).

The grandeur of Campden House was relatively short-lived and, after changing hands during the English Civil Wars was burnt down by retreating royalist troops in 1646, perhaps to prevent it falling into Parliamentary hands. It was never rebuilt and subsequently plundered for usable building stone (numerous later buildings in the town contain burnt stone which is thought to be derived from the house) and only a small section of the façade survives. The gardens were used as orchards and grazing after the Civil War and the Banqueting Houses, which had survived the destruction, were used both as accommodation and as storage for animals or produce (Stanford 2007, 14-17). Both fell into disrepair although in 1862 some restoration work, including the replacement of the roof and glazing the windows was carried out on the East Banqueting House, although it was not maintained in the subsequent century (Stanford 2007, 23).

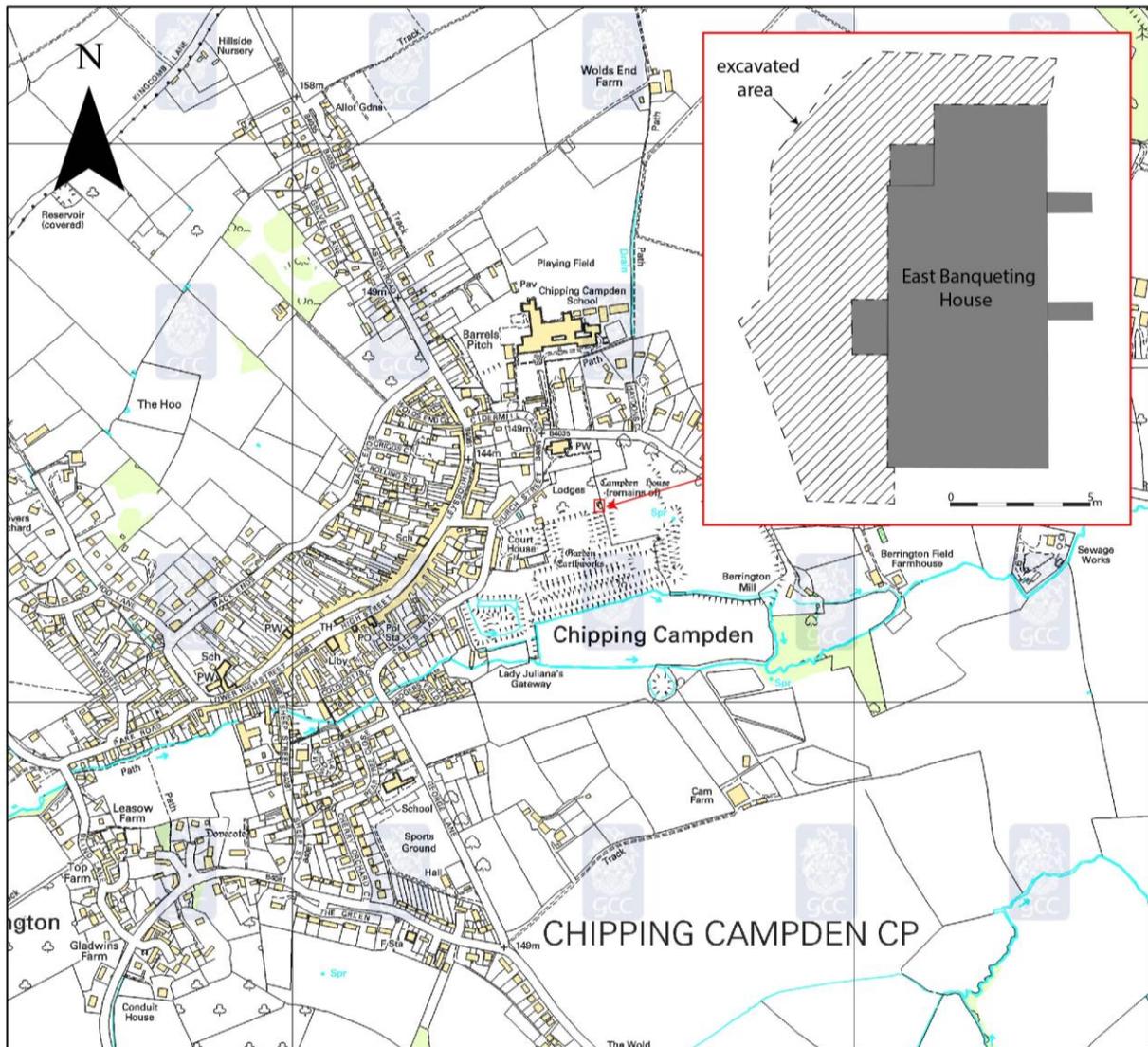
2 The Watching brief

2.1 Introduction

In March 1990 a watching brief, funded jointly by the Landmark Trust and the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (Historic England in 2018) was undertaken at The East Banqueting House, Chipping Campden by the Archaeology Section of Gloucestershire County Planning Department (the Archaeology Service within the Strategic Infrastructure directorate of Gloucestershire County Council in February 2018). The watching brief observed large scale drainage works associated with the renovation of the East Banqueting House by the Landmark Trust and its conversion to a holiday let.

The groundworks comprised the excavation of a large trench against the western wall of the East Banqueting House and also on its northern side and to its south where slippage from the embankment of the *Terras Walk* had encroached onto the original structure. The purpose of the trench was to accommodate the insertions of a waterproof membrane and stone-filled gabions to improve drainage and counteract the effects of damp on the lower floor of the East Banqueting House which was below the level of the 17th century terrace embankment which abutted the Banqueting House's western wall. The trench was initially c. 4m wide and up to c. 1.9m of material was excavated to level off the domed terrace embankment. Subsequent to this a narrower trench c. 2m wide and up to c. 3.5m deep was excavated immediately adjacent to the Banqueting House's western wall to accommodate the gabions.

Excavation was initially undertaken by hand, although the decision was made at an early stage to allow this to continue by machine under close archaeological supervision.



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Figure 1: Location of East Banqueting House and excavated area

2.2 Watching brief results

2.2.1 Phase 1: Pre Banqueting House

A possible buried soil which may have predated the construction of the Banqueting House was identified in the area of the northern porch where an olive brown virtually stone-free clay (56) was sealed by terrace embankment material (54) and directly over the undisturbed yellowish brown clay subsoil (41)/(57). No finds were recovered from (56) and it is not absolutely clear whether this represented a buried soil or the lowermost level of the terrace embankment dumping in this area (see below). It did, however, appear to have been cut by the construction of the Banqueting House's northern wall and possibly also by the base of the northern garden wall (25), although in neither case was this relationship clear cut.

2.2.2 Phase 2: Banqueting House construction

2.2.2.1 Structures removed during groundworks

The groundworks required the removal of a number of structural components of the East Banqueting House which were subsequently replaced as part of the renovation work.

Steps leading to western entrance

The flight of stone steps leading to the entrance on the western side of the building were removed. The steps themselves, which were made up of four courses of squared limestone blocks, attained a height of 0.93m and projected c. 1m out from the western face of the building. Below this was a foundation of large limestone rubble in a matrix of brownish yellow sand (7) which was essentially a revetting material for an infill of yellow brown silt clay with some limestone fragments (9)/(12). This basework projected out a further 1.8m from the Banqueting House's western wall. It was c. 1.10m deep and abutted and appeared loosely bonded with the Banqueting House's western wall (8). The base work (7) overlay material which had been dumped to create the terrace which abutted the Banqueting House's western wall. It was, however, also abutted by the upper layers of these dumps suggesting that the construction of the steps was undertaken contemporaneously with the finalisation of the laying of terrace embankment.

The rubble of (7) contained some burnt stone and also 3 fragments of pre-modern brick, three con-joining sherds black iron-glazed pottery which began to be used in the 17th century, a plain roof tile and a black-glazed possible ridge crest tile which were not closely dated, but were probably post-medieval, a fragment of greenish grey slate roof tile and also four fragments of clay pipe stem which dated from the mid to late 18th century (or possibly slightly later). The soil deposit (9) produced a sherd of red glazed earthen ware of 17th or 18th century date, a fragment of clay pipe stem dating from the late 18th to mid 19th century, two copper alloy clothing pins, a fragment of greenish grey roofing slate and a large coping stone.

A number of finds were recovered from contexts (7) and (9) which are clearly later than the early 17th century when the Banqueting House was built, and also some recovered stones, such as the coping stone, which is very similar to an unstratified example, seem likely to be derived from architecture associated with the finished garden. Later finds can filter into crevices within exposed structures, the watching brief conditions under which these finds were recovered is not always conducive for precise provenancing and the coping stone may have been waste from the construction of the garden reused in a contemporary structure. The number of apparently anomalous finds, however, seems too great to be written off as 'intrusive' and it would seem likely that, in part at least, the steps present in 1990 had undergone extensive repairs or rebuilding at a later date, perhaps during the renovations of 1862.



Figure 2: Basework for steps leading to the western entrance under excavation. Scale 1m (50cm divisions)

Steps leading to northern porch

The steps leading down to the northern porch of the Banqueting house were also removed. These steps were made up of large limestone blocks topped with green lias (62) which overlay a bedding layer of angular

limestone fragments bonded with a pinkish white mortar (27). This was above a basework of large limestone rubble in a matrix of brownish yellow to brownish green clayey sand (22)/(63) edged with roughly laid limestone blocks bonded with yellowish brown sand (23)/(55). This was a relatively massive structure which extended c. 3m to the north of the northern wall of the porch and c. 1.20m west of the Banqueting House's western wall and was c. 1.50m deep. Like the basework for the steps on the western side of the Banqueting House, this foundation was both abutted by and constructed upon successive layers of terrace embankment dumping indicating that these were part of the same process of construction. Where the basework to the steps abutted the northern wall of the porch (24)/(26)/(68) these appeared to be loosely bonded with the porch wall and it was noticeable that the wall was only faced with neatly worked ashlar blocks where these would have been visible adjacent to the steps. A wide shallow stone buttress immediately to the east of the north porch's ground floor doorway was constructed on a slightly larger foundation of rough stone blocks (67), which would presumably not have been visible when the Banqueting House was completed. These overlay c. 0.50m of made up ground (66) interpreted as landscaping contemporary with terrace dumps and the Banqueting House's construction.

A nail fragment, mortar and a fragment of lias, possibly the remains of a paving slab, were recovered from (62). Moulded stone, fragments of steps and also a coping stone of a style similar to that recorded from (9) were recorded within the make up (22)/(63)/(23) although these were not retained.



Figure 3: Stone structure (22)/(25) cut by later drain [29]. Scale 1m (50cm divisions)

2.2.2.2 Terrace embankment construction

The principal deposits recorded during the watching brief were the make up to the embankment of the *Terras Walk* which extended between the East and West Banqueting Houses. This material (35)/(54) abutted the western wall and northwestern corner of the Banqueting House and consisted of numerous deposits (15)/(16)/(17)/(18)/(19)/(39)/(40)/(42)/(43)/(44)/(60)/(61)/(66) which ranged from light yellowish brown sandy silt clay to brown silty clay with variable quantities of generally small to medium limestone fragments.

Most of these were excavated by machine and produced two fragments of stone roof tile, three fragments of wall plaster, one of which was partly burnt on one side, a fragment of worked stone, a burnt stone fragment which was not worked, three mortar fragments, nine animal bones, a fragment of oyster shell, a small fragment from a glass vessel, the date of which was not established. These contexts also produced two sherds of medieval pottery (including a sherd of 16th -17th century Cistercian Ware), three fragments of

medieval glazed ceramic roof tile and 13 fragments of glazed medieval floor tiles, seven of which had a yellow glaze, five with a black glaze and one decorated with curved lines and part of a fleur de lyse. Context (19), which was not only a layer within the terrace dumps but was also a general number applied to some machine-excavated finds from these dumps, also produced a clay pipe bowl with part of its stem attached which dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. The date of this find appears anomalous, although, it may have been intrusive from the robbing of wall (25) (see below), later landscaping associated with the repairs of 1862 or some other late feature not recorded in watching brief conditions.

The terrace embankment dumps abutted the western and northern walls of the East Banqueting House, (8), (26) and (28), and these walls were noticeably less-well faced where these were hidden by the terrace embankment dumps. Immediately to the west of the Banqueting House this material was over 4m thick and may have been dumped directly on the surface of the undisturbed subsoil suggesting that the area had been stripped of turf before works began. Some doubt remains over this interpretation, however, given the equivocal status of context (56) currently interpreted as a possible buried soil in the area of the northern porch (see above).

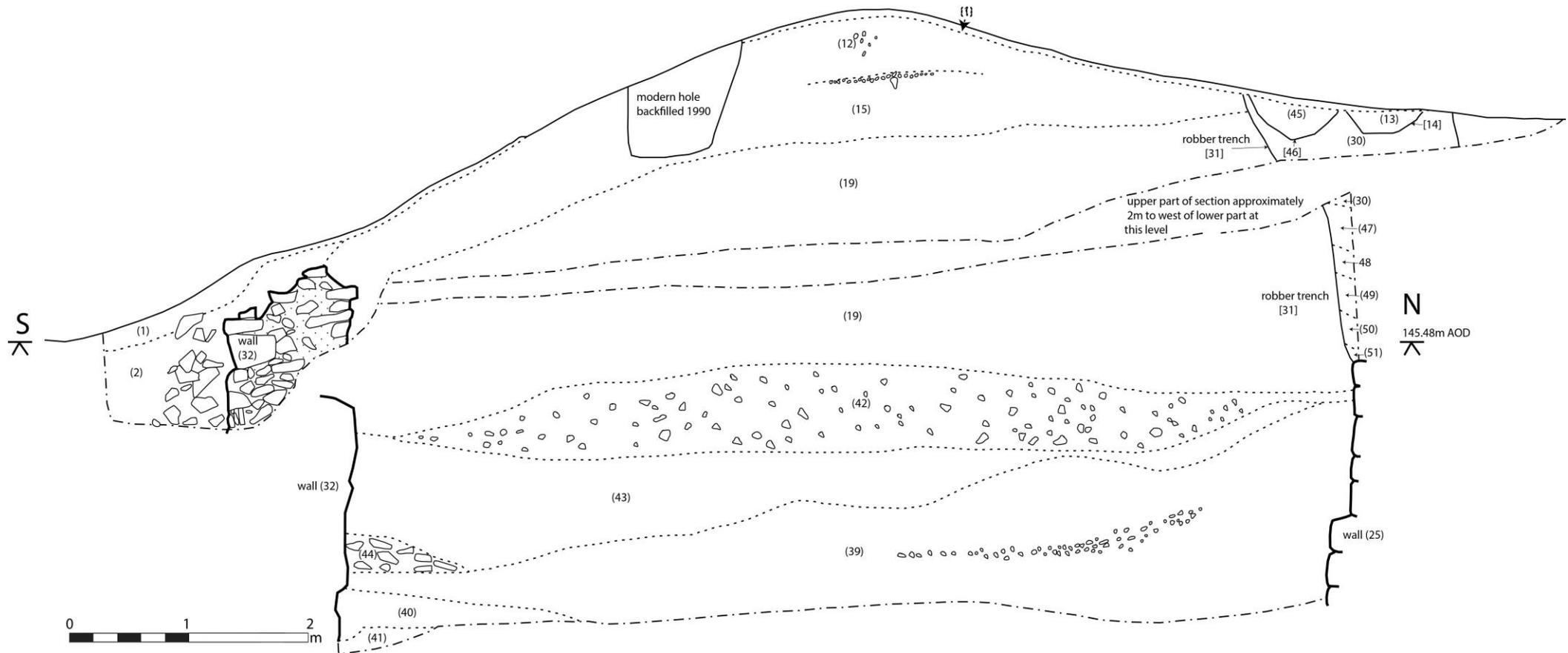


Figure 4: Section through terrace embankment dumps

2.2.2.3 Northern wall of the terrace embankment

The foundations of a large stone wall were identified in the northern part of the trench excavated to the west of the Banqueting House. This wall (25) was double-faced with a rubble central core and made up of roughly shaped limestone blocks bonded with a brownish yellow fine clayey sand. Of the surviving 22 courses the upper 13 tended to be made up of smaller stones (c. 13 x 10cm to 33 x 13cm), whilst the lowest nine courses were of more massive construction with stones measuring c. 35 x 11cm to 46 x 53 cm. Both faces of this wall were relatively rough suggesting that, at its surviving levels, it had not been intended to be visible, and several burnt stones were recorded in its northern face. The surviving wall was abutted by the massive stone foundations for the steps to the northern porch (23) and the dumps which made up the artificial terrace embankment in this area (54). It appeared to be bonded with the wall of the Banqueting House (36) and the Banqueting House, the terrace embankment and wall (25) were constructed as a co-ordinated and integrated process.

The wall itself, which survived to a height of c. 4m and was c. 0.90m wide, appeared to be built directly from the surface of the undisturbed subsoil with no discernable construction trench (although its northern toe may have been within a narrow construction trench [58] filled with a stony yellowish brown soft clay (59) cut into layer (56) which may have been a buried soil, but could also have been an early layer of terrace embankment dump). If constructed to its full height without either foundations, or the support of terrace dumping on both sides, this wall would have been extremely unstable and it would seem likely that the terrace embankment material was built up around completed sections of the wall as it was increased in height.

The function of this wall is not entirely clear and its rough construction would suggest that no surviving sections of it were intended to be visible, and it may have acted partly as a means of stabilising the internal structure of the terrace embankment. However its position also corresponds to a wall visible on drawings of the gardens dating to c. 1750 (but apparently based on a now lost original contemporary with the house (Eversen 1989, Fig 2; Stanford 2007, 4)) which ran from the northern corners of both Banqueting Houses to connect with the corners of the façade of Campden House. This wall demarcated the northern side of the terrace embankment which formed the *Terras Walk* between the two Banqueting Houses and separating Campden House from the Great Garden to the southeast (Eversen 1989, 113). Despite this there were no signs that this wall had been bonded with the Banqueting House above ground level or that it had physically abutted this corner. The quarter round string course which projected from the northern wall of the Banqueting House at the level of the surface of the terrace embankment also continued without a break to the northwestern corner of the building suggesting that the wall had not made contact with the Banqueting House at this point



Figure 5: Northern terrace embankment wall. Note upper part robbed. View north, scale 2m (50cm divisions)

2.2.2.4 Southern wall of terrace embankment

At the southern edge of the main trench to the west of the Banqueting House a further wall (32) was uncovered running east/west from the southwestern corner of the Banqueting House and apparently parallel to wall (25) and c. 10m to its south. This wall was double-faced with a rubble core and was c. 90cm wide and survived to a height of c. 2.90m. Its northern face, which was c. 11 courses high, was made up of massive rough limestone blocks (up to 44 x 38cm) bonded with brownish yellow fine clayey sand, whilst its southern face comprised limestone blocks worked to a rusticated finish and included at least two courses of chamfered stone. Wall (32) was clearly intended to retain the terrace embankment dump material which abutted its rough northern side, whilst its more finished southern face with decorative chamfered courses would have been exposed as the southern face of the *Terras Walk*.

Unlike wall (25), wall (32) appeared to abut the western wall of the Banqueting house where this relationship could be discerned, although this relationship was obscured by a later buttress (34) at this location (see below). The construction of wall (32) was, however, undoubtedly undertaken as an integrated process as part of the construction of the Banqueting House and creation of the embanked *Terras Walk*.

Approximately 1m to the west of the southwestern corner of the Banqueting House a buttress (33) was attached to the southern face of the terrace revetment. Where originally exposed this consisted only of an irregular mass of vertically pitched stonework, but further excavation exposed its eastern face (along with a small section of the southern face of terrace revetment (24) and the western face of later buttress (34)) to foundation level.

Buttress (33) protruded from the face of terrace wall (32) by c. 76cm and, in places, appeared to abut the face of the terrace wall. Some sections were, however, bonded with the terrace wall and the two were of similar build and finish including the course of chamfered stone on the face of terrace wall (32) which continued onto the face of the buttress. Buttress (33) can, therefore, be interpreted as an original feature of the terrace wall.

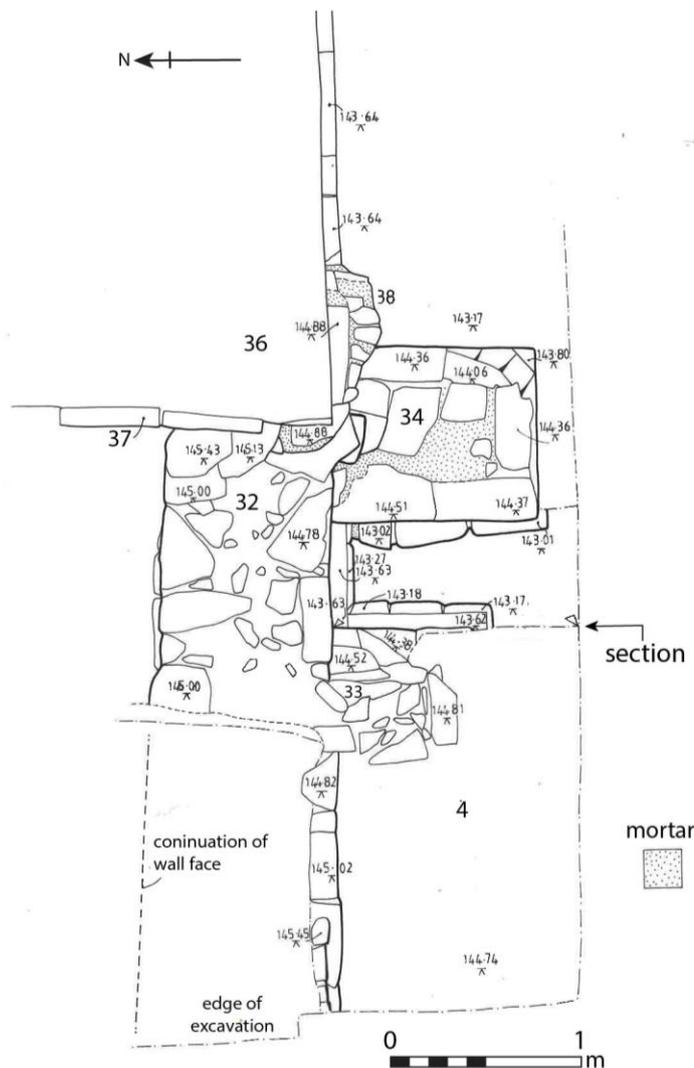


Figure 6: Plan of southern terrace wall (32). Note original buttress (33) and additional buttress (34)

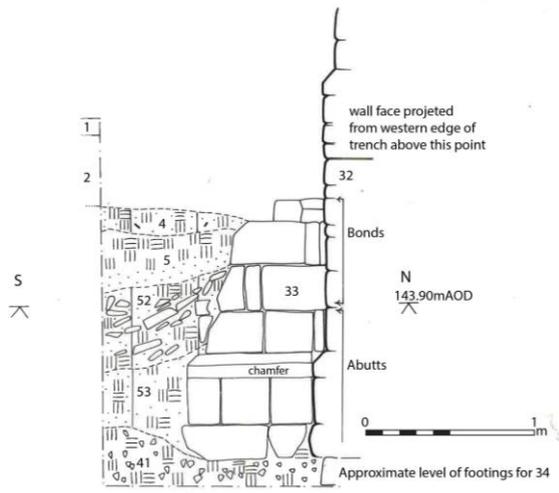


Figure 7: Elevation of original butters (33) attached to southern terrace wall (32)



Figure 8: Exposed face of southern terrace wall. View northwest, scale 2m (50cm divisions)



Figure 9: Face of southern terrace wall between buttresses. View north scale 2m (50cm divisions)

It was not possible to explore the foundations of the terrace wall (32) and buttress (33) in detail, although neither appeared to have substantial foundations. Terrace wall (32) appeared to be resting on a single foundation course of stonework (c. 25cm thick) slotted into the undisturbed subsoil (41) whilst buttress (33) was within a shallow foundation cut (again only 1 course deep) cut into the subsoil (41).

The southern terrace wall survived to a height of c. 2.70m, c. 75cm below the surviving lip of the southern terrace slope in 1990 (at a height of c. 145.68m AOD) and the terrace must have been revetted with a vertical face at least to this level. It is not known for certain whether the vertical face of the terrace continued upwards for a further c. 2.5m to what may originally have been the top of the terrace at c. 148.25m AOD. One possible clue to this is found in the southern part of the Banqueting Houses western face which was exposed during excavation of the gabion trench. This shows the well-faced stones (which appear to correlate with visible stonework extending downwards as far as just above the surviving top of the terrace wall (32) where the remains of a short row of quarter-round mouldings (37) echo the string course above at first floor level (Figure 10). Although the lower string course does not continue to the corner of the building, this may have been removed when the later buttress (34) was added (see below).



Figure 10: Exposed southwestern face of East Banqueting House after removal of terrace dump material. The slope of the terrace as it was in 1990 is visible as a tide mark

The quarter-round moulding is also at approximately the same height (c. 145.5m AOD) as the highest surviving section of the terrace wall (32) visible in the edge of the trench to the west and this may represent the original full height (c. 2.6m) of the vertical terrace wall. Above this level the southern face of the terrace embankment may have been either stepped or, more likely, sloped and which could have been grassed, planted with shrubs or paved. This may seem to be at odds with the 18th century copy of a contemporary drawing of the garden which suggest that the southern face of the *Terras Walk* had been revetted by a vertical wall face to its full height (see Everson 1989, Fig 2; Stanford 2007, 4), although other details of the garden depicted in this image, such as the layout of the Inner Garden and its flanking raised walkways, also appear to be less than entirely accurate (compare Everson 1989, Figs 2 and 3). Such a design might appear to be incongruous in a renaissance garden, but sloped terraces are a feature of the gardens of the Elizabethan Hatfield House, Hertfordshire (Bembridge 2010) and, as a wall over 5m high would have been needed to revet the full height of the terrace embankment, this may have been seen as a practical engineering solution to the construction of this section of the garden.

2.3 Phase 3: Banqueting House use, early to mid 17th century or later

The only identified structural feature which appeared to date to the use of the Banqueting House was a further buttress (34) which had been constructed against the junction of the terrace wall (32) and the southern face of the Banqueting House (6). This buttress, which was c. 90cm wide and protruded out from the face of the wall by c. 1.10m, was built of large smoothly-faced ashlar blocks of limestone, which displayed two clear mason's marks, with a smaller rubble core in a matrix of fine yellowish brown clay sand and bonded with a pinkish sandy mortar. The finely smoothed ashlar construction overlay a cruder foundation of large limestone blocks measuring c. 18 x 18cm to 39 x 19 cm. The buttress may have abutted the southern wall of the Banqueting House (6) but was keyed into the face of terrace revetment (32). It did, however, appears to be a later addition and was built of differently finished stone and did not include the chamfered course evident on both terrace wall (32) and buttress (33). Although it only survived to a height of c. 1.34m, buttress (34) may originally have been higher as the string course at the level of the Banqueting House's first floor (and also that at upper floor level directly above) was missing at its southwestern corner. There was, however, no obvious scar against the face of the building at this point where the buttress had been attached to the earlier building. It is not known for certain when Buttress (34) was added, but it may have been built at the same time as the massive buttresses against the Banqueting House's eastern wall which were a later addition to the building to address some perceived or actual stability problems (Morriss 2000, 21).

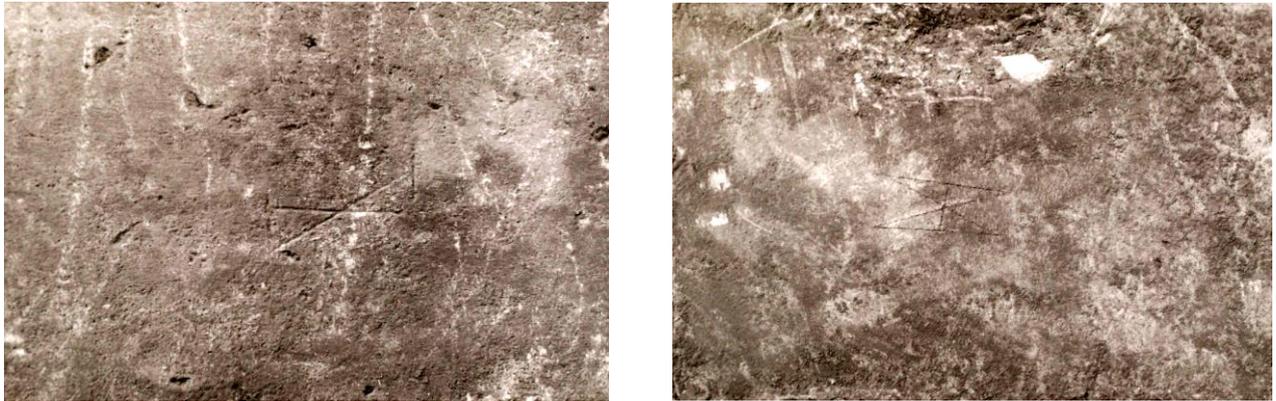


Figure 11: Mason marks visible on eastern face of butters (33)

An area of angular limestone fragments bonded with white lime mortar (38) had been added to the Banqueting House's southwestern corner above the surviving top of butters (34). The status of this this was unclear but it was clearly an addition to the original structure and may represent either part of the same phase of activity as butters (34) or a subsequent strengthening of this part of the structure.



Figure 12: Additional butters added to southern terrace wall. View east, scale 1m (50cm divisions)

2.4 Phase 4: Deliberate robbing of Banqueting House structures, post-mid 17th century

Wall (25) which sprang from the northwestern corner of the Banqueting House (24) had been robbed leaving only a nub of the wall c. 45cm long (see Figure 5). To the west of this wall (25) had been robbed within a narrow robber trench [31] to a depth of c. 2m, removing the smaller stones of its upper structure but bottoming out when the larger foundation stones were encountered. This trench was visible within the whole of the recorded area but it is not clear how far this continued to the west of this. Robber trench [31] was filled with brownish-yellow to yellowish brown sandy silt clay with a variable stone content (30)/(47)/(48)/(49)/(50)/(51) which produced animal bone, a fragment of 18th/19th century bottle glass/a stone paving

fragments and a small fragment of half round stone moulding, two fragments of post-medieval, but pre-modern brick, an unidentifiable fragment of iron although the upper fill (30) produced two sherds of 19th century china.

2.5 Phase 5: Mid-17th century to modern periods

Later deposits encountered in the course of the watching brief included a number of layers brown to yellowish brown sandy clay with variable amounts of stone content (2), (3), (4), (5), (52), (53) interpreted as erosion of the south-facing terrace which had accumulated against the terrace wall (32), and also deposits which probably represent slumping of terrace make-up material on the northern side of the Banqueting House (65)

Finds from these deposits included animal bone, brick, clay pipe, post-medieval pottery, roof slates and stone roof tile fragments, an number of lead comes of two distinct types, and iron window catch, a fragments of plaster moulding, bottle and window glass and miscellaneous buttons, nails and plaster fragments. The bulk of these appear to post date the 17th century use of the Banqueting House, although some of the lead comes and the plaster moulding may have been original fittings (see 5.3 and 5.5).

A modern drain pipe (20)/(21)/[29] and a galvanised water pipe (13)/[14] were also recorded running from the northwestern corner of the Banqueting House. The date of these was not certain but the fill of the water pipe trench (13) produced 16 sherds of 19th century stoneware, four sherds of 19th century china, four sherds of iron glazed ware of 17th century or later date, and five fragments of window glass, suggesting that these services may relate to the 19th century refurbishment of the building.

Other features included a small flat-bottomed circular posthole c. 18cm in diameter [11] c. 1m to the west of the southwestern corner of the steps on the western side of the Banqueting House, but cutting the wider basework (12). This was c. 48cm deep and filled with a loose fill of soft brown silty clay (10) and also contained some un-rotted wood suggesting it was the remains of a relatively recent fence line. A similar stake hole, c. 13cm in diameter, and also containing rotted wood, was also recorded cutting the terrace make up dumps c. 2m to the west of the Banqueting House's northwestern corner.

Further evidence for a recent fence line was recorded to the west of the Banqueting House where lead-filled hollows in a line of three re-used masonry blocks (between 1.60m and 1.85m apart) would have housed upright metal posts forming a fence line running parallel to the Banqueting House and c. 2m to its west. Similar stones (64), which were no longer in situ were also recorded in the area of the steps to the porch on the northern side of the Banqueting House and may represent evidence for the fence line acting as a balustrade for the steps. Both of these fence lines were probably later additions, perhaps associated with the refurbishment of 1862.

A late feature of indeterminate function [46] filled with a dark brown humic silt clay (45) was also recorded in the section at the western edge of the trench.

3 Drainage trenches to the east of the Banqueting House

In addition to the observations made during the works on the western and northern side of the East Banqueting House a watching brief was maintained on a number of small drainage trenches (each c. 30cm wide, c. 55cm deep and between 2 and 3m long) running from the Banqueting House's eastern wall. The sides of these consisted of fairly uniform dark yellowish brown silt clay. Evidence for the construction trenches for either the Banqueting House or the large buttresses on its eastern side were not recorded during this operation, perhaps suggesting that the ground level had been made up in this area. No finds or other deposits of archaeological significance were recorded.

4 Discussion

Although limited in scope the watching brief of the drainage works at East Banqueting House Chipping Campden revealed significant evidence of the some details of the construction of the early 17th century garden. It was clear that the Banqueting House and garden landscaping, or at least the creation of the *Terras Walk*, were a part of a single constructional process, although the Banqueting House, or at least its lower floors, were constructed first. The southern face of the *Terras Walk* consisted of a vertical stone wall was faced with a buttressed vertical stone wall faced with stones worked to a rough, almost rusticated face and including at least two chamfered courses. An original buttress was recorded in the watching brief although it is unclear how many of these were part of the wall when it was first built. It is also not clear whether this was originally a vertical wall to the full height of the terrace embankment or whether its upper part had a more sloped face. The latter possibility may be at odds with contemporary views of neo classical architecture, although what little evidence there was supported this interpretation and it must be remembered that a

composite design like this may have been less of an issue within the context of early 17th century garden design in provincial Chipping Campden. There was also evidence for a second wall, springing from the Banqueting House's northwestern corner as depicted on contemporary illustrations of the garden (Eversen 1989, Fig 2; Stanford 2007, 4). Only the lower courses of this wall, which were probably never intended to be visible, were found, and, at this level, its main purpose was probably to stabilise the structure of the dumps of soil which had been used in this area to create the main terrace.

Apart from a single fragment of moulded plaster cornice and some fragment of leaded window came no evidence was found relating to the Banqueting House's original decoration.

There was evidence that the terrace wall was strengthened with an additional buttress and also that the steps leading to the banqueting House's western door were either rebuilt or expensively repaired at some point. Precisely when this occurred is however, not clear, and although the terrace strengthening may have been a relatively early modification to resolve subsidence issues while the garden was still in use (i.e. before the destruction of Campden house in the mid 17th century) although the rebuilding of the steps may have been as recent as the period of refurbishment in the 1860s

Finds of medieval pottery and tile, plaster and burnt stone (including some moulded fragments) from the terrace dumps and also possibly fragments of slate roof tile and burnt stone recorded in the basework to the steps leading to the banqueting House's western door (but see above) may be residual from a high status house in the vicinity. This may have been Chipping Campden's medieval manor house, which was swept away in Sir Baptist Hick's comprehensive development of the site in the early 16th century, although this interpretation must remain speculative at the present time.

5 Finds

Unless otherwise stated, all finds reports are by Jon Hoyle.

5.1 Pottery and roof tile, Jane Timby

Summary

A moderately small assemblage of 42 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and five pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the 1990 watching brief at the East Banqueting Hall, Chipping Campden. The pottery was recovered from 11 defined contexts. The sherds were briefly assessed to type potential date and quantified by sherd weight and count. Much of the material is slightly ambiguous in date as to whether it relates to the construction and use of the Hall or postdates it. In particular this includes a number of black iron glazed wares and glazed red earthenware both of which start to appear in assemblages from the 17th century on.

Potentially the earliest sherds present appear to be from a jar from cxt (2); two unglazed grey sandy wares from (2) and a jug handle from (19) all of which are likely to be of medieval date. The fabric of the latter with quartz sand and polycrystalline quartz fragments matches that used for the partially glazed medieval roof tile from (54) suggesting a common source for these products. The grey wares may be from the Hereford and Worcestershire area. Next in the sequence is a possible piece of well-fired Cistercian ware from a handled drinking vessel or tyg from cxt (35), a ware which first appears in the 16th century. Possibly of similar date are the base of a small jug in unglazed red earthenware (Tudor red ware) from cxt (2) and a sherd of German stoneware from (4/5). Black iron glazed kitchen ware first appears from the 17th century and there are 10 sherds of this distributed across cxts (2), (4/5), (7), (13) and (30). Similarly clear-glazed red earthenware could date back to this period. More clearly of post-medieval date are fragments of industrial white earthenware (china), tin glazed wares and English stone ware recovered from cxts (1), (2), (4), (4/5) (13) and (30).

Context	Fabric	Form	Wt	No	Date	Comment
1	industrial china		16	3	19th +	
1	?mortar		4	1	nd	
2	industrial china		21	3	19th +	
2	iron glazed ware		8	2	17th +	
2	streaky brown glazed		3	1	19th +	
2	Tudor red earthenware	jug base	35	1	16/17th	

Context	Fabric	Form	Wt	No	Date	Comment
2	Med grey sandy ?Worcestershire		20	2	13- 15th?	
2	mottled yellow/brown glaze		13	1	?17th+	
2	Med - sandy with clay pellets	jar	14	1	Med	
2	glazed red earthenware		276	5	17/18th +	
4	tin glaze		10	2	18th+	blue painted décor
7	black iron glazed earthenware		96	3	17th +	3=1 joining
7	CBM	ridge crest?	97	1	Pmed?	
7	CBM	plain roof tile	144	1	Pmed?	
9	glazed red earthenware		3	1	17/18th+	
13	English stone ware	base	16	1	19th+	
13	industrial china		4	2	19th+	
13	iron glazed ware		4	1	17th+	
19	med sandy	handle	45	1	Med	glaze splatters
30	industrial china		2	2	19th+	
30	tin glaze		2	1	18th +	
30	iron glazed ware		8	1	17th +	
30	glazed red earthenware	platter/shallow dish	32	1	17/18th +	
35	?Cistercian ware	handle springing ?tyg	10	1	16/17th	
54	CBM	part glazed roof tile	308	3	med	
4/5	cream glazed ware ?Staffs	tankard base	37	1	19th+	
4/5	German stone ware		12	1	15/16th+	
4/5	black iron glazed ?Staffs	beaker/ tyg rim	13	3	17th +	
TOTAL			1253	47		

5.2 Ceramic Floor Tile

Thirteen fragments of glazed encaustic floor tiles were recovered from the terrace dump deposits (19) and (54).

Twelve of these were monochrome (6 yellow glaze and 6 brownish black glaze) and had generally very worn surfaces. Non were complete, but where measurements were possible, were generally square (measuring between 11.8 x 11.4cm to 12 x 12 cm and approximately 3cm thick), although one yellow-glazed tile had been cut diagonally in half before firing. One tile appears to have been set in a hard white mortar.

The remaining fragment was of two colour decoration with a yellow/white pattern of concentric arcs, dots and what may have been a fleur de lys on a brown background. This tile was c. 2.6cm thick although as only corner survived its dimensions could not be calculated.

Tile of these types were popular from the 13th to mid-16th century (Eames 1985, 4) although the examples from Chipping Campden were not more precisely dated. Black and yellow monochrome tiles (including tiles cut diagonally in half) have, however, been recorded in a later 13th century pavement from Halesowen Abbey, Worcestershire (Eames 1988, Fig 59). The pattern on the two colour tile included a number of motifs typical of later medieval encaustic tiles although an exact match was not found in the British Museum catalogue of medieval Floor tiles (Eames 1980).

The source of these tiles is not known, although as they were residual within garden landscape deposits, they may be derived from an earlier high status building in the vicinity which was demolished to make way for Sir Baptist Hick's new house and garden in the early 17th century.



Figure 13: Monochrome medieval floor tile. The white tile (top right) was originally triangular



Figure 14: Decorated medieval floor tile. The bottom and left hand edges are original

5.3 Lead objects

Two types of lead objects were recovered.

5.3.1 Lead comes

A small assemblage (nine fragments, weighing 126g) of lead window comes were found, all residual within later contexts (context (1) and (2)). Two of fragments from the topsoil (1) appeared to be relatively modern with a machine-knurled interior and were probably residue from the refurbishment of the Banqueting House in 1862. The remaining seven fragments were found in material which had eroded from the main terrace (2). These were much finer and displayed no evidence for machine manufacture, and may be original comes from windows dating to the Banqueting Houses' construction, or perhaps relating to some subsequent use during the 17th or 18th centuries.



Figure 15: Lead window comes. Those on the left are probably Victorian, those on the right may have been used on the Banqueting House's original windows.

5.3.2 Lead toy

The remains of a lead cowboy on a horse was recovered from the topsoil (1). The cowboy wore a wide-brimmed hat with a circular brim, fringed chaps and a neckerchief and a lasso was hanging from the right hand side of the saddle. He originally had a movable right arm which held a pistol, although this was not present, and the horse's head, left foreleg and hooves from its back legs were also missing. Traces of red paint survived on his shirt and chaps, and brown paint in the saddle area. The underside of the horse was marked BRITAINS LTD DEPOSE COPYRIGHT.

Toys marked DEPOSE may have been manufactured in Britains's Paris factory between 1912 and 1923, although when this factory closed the moulds were transferred to London and continued to be used in the later 1920s and possibly into the early 1930s (Opie 2016, 2139).



Figure 16: Early 20th century lead toy cowboy

5.4 Clay pipe, Andy Frape

The following clay pipe fragments were found, the majority of which probably date to the 18th century. Unless otherwise stated all typology assessment are from Peacey 1979, 49, Fig 2.

Context 1

1 x stem fragment, no marks (thinner bore).

Date: Probably late early-mid 18th century.

Context 2

3 x stem with spur, no marks

10 x unmarked stem fragments

Date: As a group all approximately 1690-1780, very difficult to be more accurate.

1 x bowl fragment, no stem remaining.

2 x unmarked stem fragments.

Date: Bowl: Most likely Broseley type 7A (Atkinson 1975, 32, Fig 2) as the date range for that type is c. 1720-1740 and it looks like a better quality product. The equivalent similar Glos type 16 is later in date c. 1810-1840, however given the stem fragments are more aligned to this early 19th century date this cannot be ruled out. Without markers' marks it is extremely difficult to be more precise, although the slightly smaller size of the Broseley type makes this identification more likely.

Stem fragments: Thicker fragment (wider bore) earlier in date late c. 17 – early/mid 18th century, thinner fragment (narrower bore) mid 18th – early 19th century.

Context 4/5

1A x partial bowl with spur and long stem surviving (wide bore), no makers mark.

1B x complete bowl, small round flat heel

1C x bowl fragment

2 x stem fragments

Date: 1A: Similar to example in Bag 19. Glos Type 9. c. 1690-1720. Nicely fired however not as well finished as join in bowl still visible, no milling or marks detected.

1B: Probably variation on Broseley Type 5B, c. 1680-1720 (Atkinson 1975, 25, Fig 1), certainly not a Gloucester type; however cannot be certain without a maker's mark, also similar to similar period Bristol types.

1C: Fragment un-datable.

Both stem fragments unmarked, approximation by stem and bore width mid-late 18th century.

Context 7

1 x pipe bowl with spur and some stem remaining.

4 x individual unmarked stem fragments.

Date: Bowl: Probably Glos type 12. c. 1690-1720. Nicely fired and finished, fairly crude/uneven milling at top of bowl, no marks. This type was probably heavily influenced by the more common and prolific Broseley products; it is extremely similar in type to Broseley type 4A (1690-1720) (Atkinson 1975, 25, Fig 1). Indeed, if found in isolation, I would have attributed it to an unknown Broseley maker given Broseley pipes were exported in and found in huge quantities in Gloucestershire - given the trade links which existed via the Severn.

Stem fragments: Hard to be precise but all probably mid-late 18th century, possibly even crossing into the early 19th century given the stem bore widths are narrower, approximately 1760-1820.

Context 9

1 x stem fragment, no marks (thin bore).

Date: Probably late 18th century – mid 19th century, if found alongside the pipes this would be slightly out of context.

Context 19

1 x pipe bowl with spur and some stem remaining (wide bore).

Date: Bowl: Glos Type 9. c. 1690-1720. Nicely fired and finished, no milling or marks detected.

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5.5 Plaster

A fragment of decorative plaster moulding, probably part of a plaster cornice, was recovered from erosion from the main terrace (5). Although residual within a later deposit this is likely to have been an original feature of the Banqueting House.

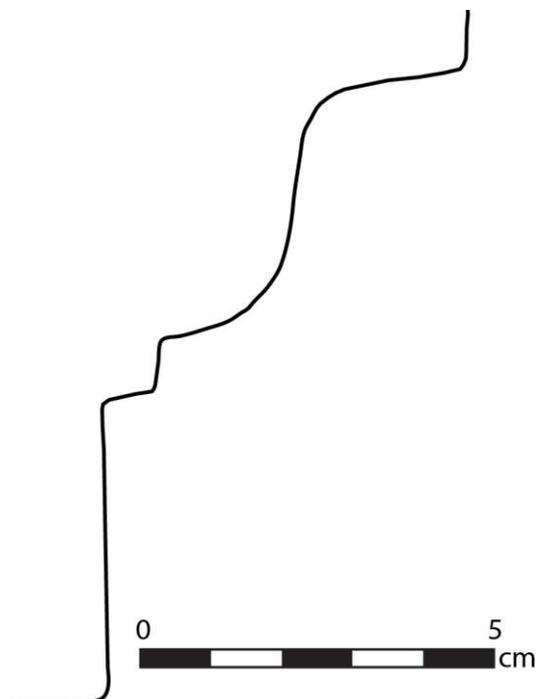


Figure 17: Profile of plaster cornice, probably an original feature of the Banqueting House

5.6 Decorative fittings

5.6.1 Gilded copper alloy fitting

A copper alloy fitting (measuring c. 7.5cm in length) was found in the topsoil (1). This highly decorative item had traces of gold gilt, appears to have been a handle from an item of good quality furniture (for example a draw handle) but its style would suggest it dated to the late 18th or early 19th century and did not relate to the Banqueting House's use in the early to mid 17th century.



Figure 18: Gilded copper alloy handle

5.6.2 Iron fittings

A pair of iron fittings were found, one from the topsoil (1) and the second as an unstratified surface find. These clearly form a pair and appear to be made of fairly low-quality stamped or cast iron spot-welded to what appears to be a pressed metal curved rim which, if the handles protruded horizontally, would have formed the rim of a vessel c. 21cm in diameter. The quality of these items would suggest that they were the remains of garden furniture, perhaps decorative planters, probably dating to the 19th or early 20th century.



Figure 19: Iron handles, probably from 19th century garden furniture

5.7 Glass

5.7.1 Window glass

A total of 46 fragments of window glass (weight 242g) were recovered. These were generally from deposits which post-dated the destruction of Chipping Campden House in the mid 18th century, and although these were not clearly modern, it is not clear that they were derived from the original windows of the Banqueting House. Five fragments were from context which may have been from terrace deposits although of these, four were from context (65) the status of which is not clear and may be later landscaping.

5.7.2 Vessel glass

Three fragments of vessel glass from different vessels (weight 42g) were found in the topsoil (1), and eight fragments of bottle glass (weight 385g) were found in tumble from the main terrace (2) or from (30) the upper fill of robber trench [31]. All of these were consistent with vessels post-dating the destruction of the banqueting House in the mid 17th century.

A single small fragment of vessel glass (weight less than 1g) was recovered from the terrace embankment dumps (19). The date of this was not established for certain, but it could easily pre-date the 17th century.



Figure 20: Small fragment of vessel glass from terrace embankment dumps (19)

5.7.3 Glass bead

A single small glass bead of relatively recent date was recovered from the topsoil (1)

5.8 Buttons

Three buttons, one made from animal bone, one from pewter and one from stamped copper alloy, were recovered from the topsoil. All of these appear to be of relatively recent date.

5.9 Copper alloy

A number of copper alloy objects, comprising a George V penny, a tube and pin were found in the topsoil (1) or tumble from the main terrace (2). In addition a copper alloy pin and fragment of what may have been the lid of a vessel were found in (13) the fill of the construction trench for a galvanised water pipe of 19th century date or later.

Two copper alloy pin fragments from context (9), the soil within the make up for the steps to the west of the Banqueting House, may date to the Banqueting House's construction but could date to a later period of repair (see above).

5.10 Stone

5.10.1 Lias

A fragment of a slab of lias and a number of lias chippings were found in context (30) which related to the robbing of the Banqueting House and chippings were also found in context (13) which related either to its construction or use. These may have been the remains of paving associated with the Banqueting House, or other associated structures within the garden, although quantities were too small for any definite conclusions to be drawn from the assemblage.

5.10.2 Limestone

Two fragments of flat limestone were recovered from possible terrace material context (66). Neither of these had any diagnostic indicators (for example nail holes) although both were probably fragments of limestone roof tile and probably waste from the construction of the Banqueting House.

Eleven fragments of worked limestone were recovered the majority of these were found in deposits which post-dated the Banqueting House's use in the 17th century although one fragment of worked (not moulded) building stone was recovered from terrace deposit context (54), although this could easily have been waste from the construction of the house or gardens which had become incorporated into terrace deposits.

The remaining fragments included a chamfered stone, probably derived from the terrace's southern face, two fragments of half-round moulding (with a diameter of c. 5cm), a fragment of either half-round or quarter-round moulding would have had a diameter of c. 10cm, and another which would have had a diameter of c. 15-20cm. A fragment of chamfered stone which differed from that recorded on the terrace wall in that it had a small linear step along its face was also found along with two large (c. 32 x 15cm in section) trapezoidal coping stones (a number of identical coping stones were recorded but not retained). One of the coping stones was found in the foundations to the steps leading to the Banqueting House's western wall, which may have been rebuilt in the 19th century (see above), although this also could have been waste reused during 17th century construction. The large coping stones would seem likely to have been part of the original southern wall of the terrace here although it was not clear whether the other fragments of moulded stone had originally been part of the Banqueting House, the terrace wall or perhaps detritus from the destruction and robbing of Chipping Campden House.



Figure 21: Worked stone. Left: possible chamfer with linear step (scale 20cm at 5cm divisions). Right: Coping stone (scale 20cm at 10cm divisions)

A further fragment of limestone had a circular profile (c. 9.5 cm in diameter) whilst another was oval (c. 13.5 x 11.5 cm). Neither of these was cylindrical and both appeared to have originally been part of a sweeping curved shape suggesting that they were either the remains more complicated stone decoration than the simple geometrical mouldings (see above) or possibly of statuary.



Figure 22: Possible statuary fragments (scale 20cm at 5cm divisions)

5.10.3 Slate

In total eight fragments (weight 187g) of slate were recovered, presumably broken fragments of roofing slate, although only one (from context (2)) displayed evidence for a square nail hole. Most were a coarse light greenish grey slate, although one, from context (2) was finer dark blue-grey slate probably from a different source.

The majority (including the dark blue-grey fragment) were recovered from the tumble from the main terrace (2) and could, therefore post-date the use of the Banqueting House, although three were from the basework to the steps leading to the banqueting House's western door (7) and (9).

The status of these slate fragments is intriguing as, although slate (described as 'blue slate') from quarries in Devon and Cornwall were widespread in high status buildings in southern England from the late 12th century (Wood 1965, 295), whilst slates from the Pembrokeshire area were exported to Bristol, supplying its hinterland, by the later medieval period (Jope and Dunning 1954, 212). The majority of the Chipping Campden examples are a coarse grey-green slate and it is not clear that they originated in the southwest or Wales. Greenish grey slates were quarried in the Lake District from the 12th century, but not widely exported until the later 17th century (Marshall and Davies-Shiel 1977, 154-160, cited in LUAU 1996, 35).

A fragment of roof tile made from superficially similar slate recovered from a post-medieval context at Tewkesbury Abbey was almost certainly derived from monastic buildings, whilst a fragment of coarse blue/grey slate was recovered from a late medieval context at the same site (Hoyle forthcoming). Given this, greenish grey and blue/grey slate, from whatever source, was certainly available in northern Gloucestershire and used in high status buildings during the later medieval period.

No petrological analysis of the Chipping Campden slate has been undertaken and their source (and perhaps also inferences of their date) remains unclear. The Banqueting Houses were roofed in Cotswold stone (Morriss 2001, 14, 24, 53) it remains possible that slate was used in roof of Chipping Campden House or possibly on a late medieval building in the area.

5.11 Animal bone

A total of 24 fragments of animal bone (weight 504g) were recovered during the watching brief. Many of these were from deposits which post-dated the destruction of Campden House in the mid 17th century, although 15 (weight 319g) were from terrace deposits or ground make-up associated with the construction of the banqueting House of garden landscaping. This small assemblage is consistent with residual waste which has become randomly incorporated into later deposits and the assemblage appears to have no intrinsic interest.

5.12 Miscellaneous iron objects

A number of miscellaneous iron finds, including nails, a knife blade, a window latch and various objects of indeterminate character were recovered from recent deposits. None of these are thought likely to relate to the Banqueting House's use, although the window latch (from the topsoil (1)) may have derived from the mid 19th century re-glazing of the banqueting House.

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Appendix A : Contexts

A.i Context phases

Phasing	description	date
1	Pre Banqueting House	Natural subsoil/buried soil
2	Banqueting House construction	early 17th Century
3	Banqueting House use	early to mid 17th Century
4	Banqueting House robbing	post - mid 17th century
5	Post-Banqueting House	mid 17th century to modern

A.ii Context summary

NO.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
1	dark grey brown soil	topsoil over site	5
2	yellowish brown slightly sandy clay	tumble from terrace	5
3	angular limestone fragments in loose yellowish brown slightly sandy clay	tumble from terrace	5
4	grey clay	tumble from terrace against south wall of Banqueting House	5
5	small-medium limestone chippings in brown sandy clay	erosions from Banqueting House wall	5
6	Ashlar blocks	southern wall of Banqueting House	2
7	orange limestone blocks in light brownish sand - some burnt stones	basework for steps on western side of to Banqueting House to main entrance	2/4
8	Coursed masonry	Western wall of Banqueting House	2
9	yellowish brown silty clay with some limestone frags	infill of basework for western steps 7	2/4
10	loose brown silty clay	fill of post pipe 11	5
11	circular steep sided post pipe	post pipe for wooden post rotted in situ	5
12	yellowish brown silty clay with some limestone frags	infill of basework for western steps 7	2/4
13	large blocks of limestone masonry (some burnt) in matrix of brown silty clay	Fill of 14	5
14	flat bottomed trench	trench for galvanised water pipe	5
15	brown silty clay	layer within terrace dump	2
16	light yellowish brown sandy silt clay	layer within terrace dump	2
17	brown silty clay	layer within terrace dump	2
18	light yellowish brown sandy silt clay	layer within terrace dump	2
19	brown, fairly compact silty clay	layer within terrace dump	2
20	modern drain pipe running from NW corner of Banqueting House	modern drain pipe	5
21	brown sandy silt clay	fill of modern drain 29	5
22	large limestone rubble in matrix of brownish yellow to yellow fine clay sand	basework for steps on N side of Banqueting House	2
23	roughly laid limestone blocks bonded with yellowish brown to yellow fine sand	Edging of steps on N side of Banqueting House - facing for basework 22	2
24	Stone facing of N wall of Banqueting Hall bonded with hard pinkish white mortar	Faced stones on N Wall of Banqueting House in area of steps (faced stones only visible where steps on n side of Banqueting House were not present)	2
25	angular limestone fragments in matrix of brownish yellow fine sand - some burnt stones used where these would not have been visible	wall running E/W within northern side of terrace material	2

NO.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
26	roughly worked limestone blocks	N wall of Banqueting House in area which would have been obscured by terrace material	2
27	angular limestone fragments bonded with pinkish white mortar	basework for stepson N side of Banqueting House	2
28	Fairly smooth limestone blocks bonded with pinkish mortar	W Wall of porch on N side of Banqueting House	2
29	modern drain pipe trench not excavated	modern drain pipe trench	5
30	Stoney yellowish brown sandy silt clay	upper fill of robber trench 31 (number also used as general fill number for finds)	4
31	Steep-died cut	Robber trench for wall 25	4
32	2 skin wall with rubble fill - S face - massive limestone blocks c. 11 courses high - N face was visible and made up of smaller square stones also a chamfered course	Terrace wall springing from SW corner of Banqueting House	2
33	Worked limestone facing with smaller rubble core with brownish yellow fine clay sand	Buttress against terrace wall	2/3
34	Worked limestone facing with smaller rubble core with brownish yellow fine clay sand - mason marks visible on face	Buttress against terrace wall - NB bonded with wall 32 BUT a different build - may have been added	3
35	General number for dumped soil layers forming terrace - general finds number for terrace finds recovered by JCB	General number for terrace material	2
36	General number for Banqueting Hall	General number for Banqueting Hall	2
37	String course	String course on W wall of Banqueting House - presumably originally visible	2
38	generally rubbly limestone fragments with some worked stones bonded with white lime mortar	Repair to SW corner of Banqueting House - prob post-dates robbing of stone from terrace wall	3/5
39	brown slightly silty clay with some small to medium limestone fragments	deposit with terrace dump	2
40	yellowish brown slightly silty clay with some small stones	lowest level of terracing dump	2
41	yellowish brown friable clay with some limestone fragments	Subsoil	1
42	dark yellowish brown loose clay with many small limestone fragments	terrace dump material - prob derived from re-deposited subsoil	2
43	yellowish brown slightly sandy clay with some small limestone fragments	terrace dump material - prob derived from re-deposited subsoil	2
44	angular limestone rubble in matrix of light olive brown - brownish yellow slightly clay sand	layer within terrace dump	2
45	dark brown humic silt clay	fill of recent? Feature 46	5?
46	feature with semi-circular profile - only seen in section	Recent? Feature of indeterminate function	5?
47	brownish yellow fairly stone-free soft sand	Fill of robber trench 31	4
48	yellowish brown fairly stone-free silt clay	Fill of robber trench 31	4
49	yellowish brown fairly stone-free silt clay with bands of yellow slightly clay sand and occasional small lime fragments	Fill of robber trench 31	4
50	brownish yellow soft sand with some small limestone fragments	Fill of robber trench 31	4
51	yellowish brown silt clay with some small to medium limestone fragments	Fill of robber trench 31	4
52	limestone fragments (some worked and derived from terrace wall) in matrix of yellowish brown silt clay with some sand	collapse of terrace wall	5
53	Fairly stone - free yellowish brown silt clay	soil build up against face of buttress	5
54	General finds number for Terrace material in area to N of Banqueting House and W wall of N porch	Terrace material in area to N of Banqueting House and W wall of N porch	2
55	limestone rubble in matrix of yellowish brown fine sand	continuation of 23 (basework for steps 22) on N side of Banqueting House	2

NO.	Description	Interpretation	Phase
56	olive brown virtually stone-free soft clay	buried soil below dumped terrace material/possibly lowest level of terrace dumping	1/2?
57	yellowish brown virtually stone-free slightly silty clay	subsoil below buried soil 56	1
58	very narrow (c. 2cm) cut against face of wall 25	Construction trench for wall 25 (prob in fact a vertical face cut into sloping ground to accommodate terrace wall)	2
59	yellowish brown soft clay with numerous tiny limestone fragments	Fill of construction trench/slot 58	2
60	yellowish brown sandy clay with some silt and numerous small limestone fragments	Layer within terrace dump	2
61	yellowish brown sandy clay with some silt and numerous small limestone fragments some of which are burnt - slightly more orange than 60	Layer within terrace dump	2
62	large limestone blocks topped with fragments of green lias	Steps to porch on N side of Banqueting House	2
63	large limestone blocks bonded with light yellowish brown/greenish clayey sand	Basework for steps to porch on N side of Banqueting House	2
64	limestone blocks some with lead and iron fittings	NOT IN SITU - prob stones at base of balustrade for steps on N side of Banqueting House	NOT IN SITU
65	fairly stony yellowish brown sandy clay	possibly layer within Terrace dump but may be later landscaping	2/5
66	fairly stony yellowish brown silty clay with some sand	Ground make-up to N of Banqueting House	2?
67	Smooth ashlar blocks on rough stone foundations sitting within dump terrace material and abutting rough below ground N wall of porch on N side of Banqueting House	Buttress against N wall of N porch of Banqueting House -prob part of original structure rather than a later addition?	2
68	Faced Ashlar blocks becoming much rougher below the level at which it was originally visible	N wall of N porch of Banqueting House	2

Appendix B : Finds summary

Context	No	Weight (g)	material	Artefact	date	Notes
1	1	7	Animal bone			
2	6	60	Animal bone			
19	6	88	Animal bone			
30	1	109	Animal bone			
54	7	172	Animal bone			
66	2	59	Animal bone			
4/5	1	9	Animal bone			
2	1	<1	bone	button	PM	4 - holes
7	1	2291	ceramic	brick	pre-modern	
2	6	535	ceramic	brick and tile	PM?	includes 1 x stone with peg hole
7	2	240	ceramic	brick and tile	PM?	
30	2	175	ceramic	brick and tile	PM?	
19	3	1477	ceramic	floor tile	Med?	2 glazed - black, 1 glazed - yellow
19	3	1598	ceramic	floor tile	Med?	glazed - black
19	4	2178	ceramic	floor tile	Med?	glazed - yellow
54	3	1168	ceramic	floor tile	Med?	glazed floor tiles 1 yellow (corner missing, 1 completed triangle, 1 brown with yellow curved lines and traces of fleur de lys. Yellow glazed tiles have traces of lime mortar
54	3	314	ceramic	roof tile	Med	2 frags glazed, curved roof tile 1 with brown glaze (11mm thick), 1 with green speckled orange glaze (13mm thick). Unglazed flat frag (13mm thick) with smoke damage on underside
1	1	3	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
2	5	31	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
2	12	53	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
7	4	12	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
9	1	2	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
19	1	18	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
4/5	5	38	ceramic	clay pipe	PM	
1	1	220	ceramic	land drain	PM	
1	4	20	ceramic	pot	PM	3 frags white glaze with blue transfer print, one buff unglazed - pos MED,
2	16	418	ceramic	pot	PM	
4	2	11	ceramic	pot	PM	
7	3	96	ceramic	pot	PM	3 sherds from platter with black inner glazed surface
9	1	2	ceramic	pot	PM/early PM	
13	4	25	ceramic	pot	PM	
19	1	44	ceramic	pot	late MED	handle from pot
30	5	48	ceramic	pot	PM	

Context	No	Weight (g)	material	Artefact	date	Notes
35	1	10	ceramic	pot	late Med/ early PM	
4/5	5	60	ceramic	pot	PM	
13	4	7	coal			
1	1	14	copper alloy	handle	PM	Copper alloy with some trances of gold gilt. Possible window or drawer handle
13	1	5	copper alloy	lid	PM	squashed lid - loop in centre of top
13	1	<1	copper alloy	pin	PM	wrapped around head
1	1	14	copper alloy	tube	PM	tube
1	1	<1	cu alloy	button	PM	overall button - STAMPED best ring edge
1	1	10	cu alloy	coin	PM	George V penny - 1917 - sf 1
2	1	<1	cu alloy	pin	PM	
9	2	<1	cu alloy	pin	PM	clothing pins with wrap around heads. Traces of tin-plating on shanks
1	2	2	glass	bead	PM	
2	7	298	glass	bottle	PM	
30	1	87	glass	bottle	PM	bottle glass. Neck of Georgian wine bottle
19	1	<1	glass	vessel fragment	PM	
1	3	42	glass	vessel fragments	PM	Vessel glass - 3 fragments form different vessels
1	8	95	glass	window	PM	window glass. 3 from leaded window lights
2	17	60	glass	window	PM	window glass
13	5	31	glass	window	PM	
65	4	4	glass	window	PM	
4/5	12	52	glass	window	PM	window glass
1	1	14	iron	bracket	PM	
1	1	80	Iron	handle	PM	
U/S	2	83	Iron	handle	PM	
1	1	44	Iron	knife	PM	knife blade
1	1	33	Iron	loop	PM	rectangular iron loop, broken on one side
1	2	13	Iron	nail	PM	round headed, square shanked
2	7	78	Iron	nail	PM	square headed, square shanks - some with tips missing
13	2	6	Iron	nail	PM	1 square shanked, 1 square shanked, round head
62	1	25	Iron	nail	PM	round headed, square shanked - tip missing
1	1	11	iron	object	PM	length of rectangular rod bent into a loop at one end
30	1	6	Iron	object	PM	small piece of curved iron strip - unidentifiable
65	9	308	Iron	object	PM	fragments including one possibly galvanised? - unidentifiable lumps - also pos some lead splashes
4/5	1	132	Iron	object	PM	

Context	No	Weight (g)	material	Artefact	date	Notes
1	1	205	Iron	window latch	PM	
4/5	1	68	Iron	window stay and hasp	PM	
1	2	90	lead	comes	PM	2 lengths of lead comes form windows - NB these have a knurled interior - different quality to those form (2) - seem to be more modern?
2	6	36	lead	comes	PM	Different quality to those from (1) - less substantial - do not have a knurled interior
1	2	22	lead	splashings	PM	
1	1	57	lead	toy	PM	cowboy on a horse
27	7	265	mortar		PM	
54	2	100	mortar		PM	
62	2	2168	mortar		PM	
63	1	84	mortar		PM	
66	1	12	mortar		PM	
1	1	2	pewter	button	PM	
4/5	2	29	plaster	moulded plaster	PM	fragment of moulded plaster
2	2	50	plaster	plaster	PM	fragments of white plaster - 1 roughly triangular, 1 rectangular with two parallel grooves
3	1	4	plaster	plaster	PM	white plaster
54	3	78	plaster	plaster	PM	wall plaster - burnt on one side
5	1	441	plaster	plaster cornice	PM	moulded plaster cornice
19	1	14	shell	oyster shell	PM	
1	2	47	stone	paving	PM	
13	16	447	stone	paving	PM	grey lias chippings for paving
30	2	313	stone	paving	PM	
2	5	92	stone	roof slate	PM	
9	2	14	stone	roof slate	PM	slate roof tile, grey
30	1	480	stone	roof tile	PM?	
54	2	645	stone	roof tile	PM	1 oolitic limestone with peg hole, 1 marl? Burnt on one side
4/5	2	11	stone	roof tile	PM?	burnt oolitic limestone
66	2	939	stone	roof tile?	PM	limestone pos roof tile frags - no peg holes
7	1	81	stone	Slate	PM?	slate roof tile, grey
54	1	348	stone	unworked	PM	burnt limestone
2	3	827	stone	worked	PM	
2	1	1931	stone	worked	PM	
2	1	2327	stone	worked	PM	
2	2	3083	stone	worked	PM	
30	1	192	stone	worked	PM	
54	1	842	stone	worked	PM	building stone worked but not moulded
9	1	7000	stone	worked stone	PM	Coping stone

Context	No	Weight (g)	material	Artefact	date	Notes
62	1	1233	stone	worked?	PM	grey lias flat slab
U/S	1	1190	Stone	worked stone	PM	Coping stone