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A46 Alcester to Stratford Improvement
Environmental Assessment
Part 2: Cultural Heritage

DRAFT 3.1

Warwickshire Museum
Market Place
Warwick
CV34 4SA

September 1994

A46 Alcester-Stratford Improvement - Non Technical Summary

Cultural Heritage

Three early archaeological sites, a possible prehistoric settlement, a Romano-British settlement and a series of probable Romano-British field enclosures would be directly affected by the proposals. These would be investigated and recorded in advance of construction. The A46 follows the line of a Roman Road which continued in use through the middle ages becoming a Turnpike (or Toll) Road in the 18th century. Remains of early road surfaces, or of previously unknown sites, revealed during construction would also be recorded. The mid-19th century Toll House at Haselor crossroads, a prominent local landmark, would be demolished, but would be reerected on the new junction. An 18th/19th century milestone and a mile post would also be displaced. The milestone would be relocated but the post is in too poor a state for this.

Haselor Lodge and its farm buildings, Grade II Listed Buildings, would suffer severe visual intrusion which would be mitigated somewhat by a screening bank and planting. A Grade II Listed Barn and shelter would suffer negligible visual intrusion. Among other buildings of local historical significance the Stag's Head at Red Hill and Redhill Farmhouse would suffer severe visual intrusion. Planting would in time screen the Farmhouse, but for commercial reasons the Stag's Head would be unscreened.

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A desktop assessment of a 1km study corridor centred on the proposed route, walkover survey of a 150m corridor and selective fieldwalking was carried out by the Field Archaeology Section of the Warwickshire Museum to identify archaeological sites and historic buildings affected by the scheme. Further field evaluation was proposed for three of the archaeological sites, but the landowner's permission was not forthcoming to carry this out. It is still hoped to do this work in which case it would be the subject of a supplementary report; if it is not possible then the evaluation would be the first stage in a programme of rescue excavation.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1.2 The road corridor contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments but twenty two archaeological sites, possible sites and findspots were identified (as shown on Drawing 2.1):

<i>Sites and Monuments Record No.</i>		<i>N.G.R.</i>
WA 1503	Toll House at Haselor crossroads	SP 12155658
WA 1507	Find of Neolithic flint axe	SP 11185656
WA 1518	Site of possible Romano-British temple at Alcocks Arbour	SP11375659
WA 4702	Cropmark enclosures and linear features	SP 140564
WA 4703	Cropmark linear features	SP 13755607
WA 4757	Roman Road	SP 10555680-SP 17805540
WA 4786	Turnpike Road	SP 10905740-SP 17805540
WA 5208	Find of Bronze Age socketed gouge	SP 11375659
WA 5209	Find of Iron Age coin	SP 11375659
WA 5210	Find of medieval seal	SP 11375659
WA 5966	Find of Romano-British pottery and brooch	SP 162554
WA 5967	Find of medieval spur	SP 162554
WA 6359	Linear cropmarks	SP 13855585
WA 6360	Cropmark enclosure	SP 13905655
WA 6381	Cropmark enclosures and linear features	SP 14665623
WA 7273	Find of worked flint	SP 12355641
WA 7274	Possible site of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement	SP 13105635
WA 7275	Find of worked flint	SP 14115628
WA 7276	Find of worked flint	SP 15015624
WA 7277	Romano-British settlement	SP 15205600
WA 7278	Milestone	SP 11265688
WA 7279	Wooden milepost	SP 14225607

- 1.3 Eight of these are directly affected by the proposals:

- 1.3.1 A possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement (WA 7274) would have a strip c.20m wide cut through it and a possible reservoir dug into it, an impact to be classed as moderate. This would be a site of national importance if further evaluation revealed it to have below ground remains. In this case the whole threatened area would be subject to rescue excavation. If the evaluation showed the site to be entirely in the ploughsoil, its importance would be much less; and in this case topsoil stripping would be observed and a contingency allowance made for investigation of features revealed.

- 1.3.2 A Romano-British settlement (WA 7277) would also be cut by a new carriageway c.15m wide, a slight-moderate impact. The site is of regional importance and, unless evaluation revealed it to be very badly preserved, the whole strip would be excavated along with a small area to the south where the site abuts the Roman road.
- 1.3.3 About 1ha of an area of cropmark enclosures (WA 4702) north of Red Hill would be affected by the proposed new cutting, a slight impact. These are most likely to be part of a Romano-British field system of local importance, but they might relate to an earlier settlement or include buildings abutting the Roman road in which case they would be of local-regional importance. Further evaluation is necessary. If the cropmarks were revealed to be part of a field system, mitigation would involve investigation by trenching and sample area excavation, if they proved to be an earlier settlement or to include buildings larger scale area excavation would be carried out.
- 1.3.4 The Alcester-Stratford Roman Road (WA 4757), a monument of regional importance would be severely affected, were it not for the fact that little of the original road will have survived later improvements and repairs. The road would be investigated as part of work on the Romano-British settlement (WA 7277) and the cropmark enclosures (WA 4702) and a contingency allowance would also be made to investigate well-preserved sections of road revealed during construction.
- 1.3.5 The 18th-19th century Alcester-Stratford Turnpike road (WA 4786), a monument of local interest, would also be severely affected but again it is likely that its remains have already been destroyed by later road improvements. A contingency allowance would be made to investigate any significant remains revealed during construction.
- 1.3.6 The mid-19th century Toll House at Haselor crossroads (WA 1503, OB 1) would be demolished, a severe impact to a prominent local landmark and historic building of local importance. The building would be surveyed before demolition, after which it would be reerected on the north west corner of the new junction, along with discreet modern extensions to make it suitable for use as a dwelling.
- 1.3.7 A milestone on Trench Lane (WA 7278) and a milepost east of Red Hill (WA 7279) are 18th/19th century features of local interest. The milestone would be relocated, but the post is in too poor a condition for this.
- 1.4 The proposals would also affect some small surviving areas of medieval ridge and furrow field system, mainly at the east end of the corridor, but these are too poorly preserved to constitute a significant constraint.
- 1.5 An archaeological 'watching brief' would be carried out during the initial topsoil stripping along the route in case previously unknown sites or well preserved sections of Roman road or turnpike road were revealed and a contingency allowance would be made for their investigation if necessary.
- 1.6 To prevent damage to archaeological sites outside the actual roadworks the contractors would be excluded by contract from using the areas of sites WA 1518, WA 7274, WA 4702/6360, WA 4703, WA 6359, WA 6381 or WA 7277 (or others outside the 1km corridor) for site compounds, borrow pits, spoil heaps or other purposes involving ground disturbance.

BUILT HERITAGE

- 1.7 There are no Conservation Areas or Registered Parks and Gardens in the road corridor but it does contain six Listed Buildings, all Grade II (Drawing 2.1):

- LB1 Oversley Hill Farmhouse
- LB2 Rollswood Farmhouse
- LB3 Stable and barn 12m SE of Rollswood Farmhouse
- LB4 Field barn and shelter 170m NW of Haselor Lodge
- LB5 Haselor Lodge and attached farm buildings
- LB6 Cartshed, granary, barn and stable 50m N of Haselor Lodge

- 1.8 Of these three would be affected by the proposals: Haselor Lodge and its associated farm buildings (LB 5-6) would suffer severe visual intrusion and moderate increased noise. A proposed screening bank and planting in front of the house would mitigate the impact viewed from the house but would itself increase the general visual intrusion. The Barn and shelter NW of Haselor Lodge (LB 4) would suffer negligible visual intrusion.

- 1.9 In addition three unlisted buildings of local historical significance which would be affected by the proposals can be identified (Drawing 2.1):

- OB 1 Toll House at Haselor Crossroads
- OB 2 Redhill Farmhouse and Barns
- OB 3 The Stag's Head

The Toll House at Haselor crossroads has already been discussed (above section 1.3.6). The Stag's Head at Red Hill and Redhill Farmhouse and Barns would suffer severe visual intrusion from the new cutting and bridge, and slight increased noise. The impact to Red Hill Farmhouse and Barns would be mitigated by planting along the edge of the cutting, but for commercial reasons the owner of the Stag's Head would prefer that building to remain unscreened.

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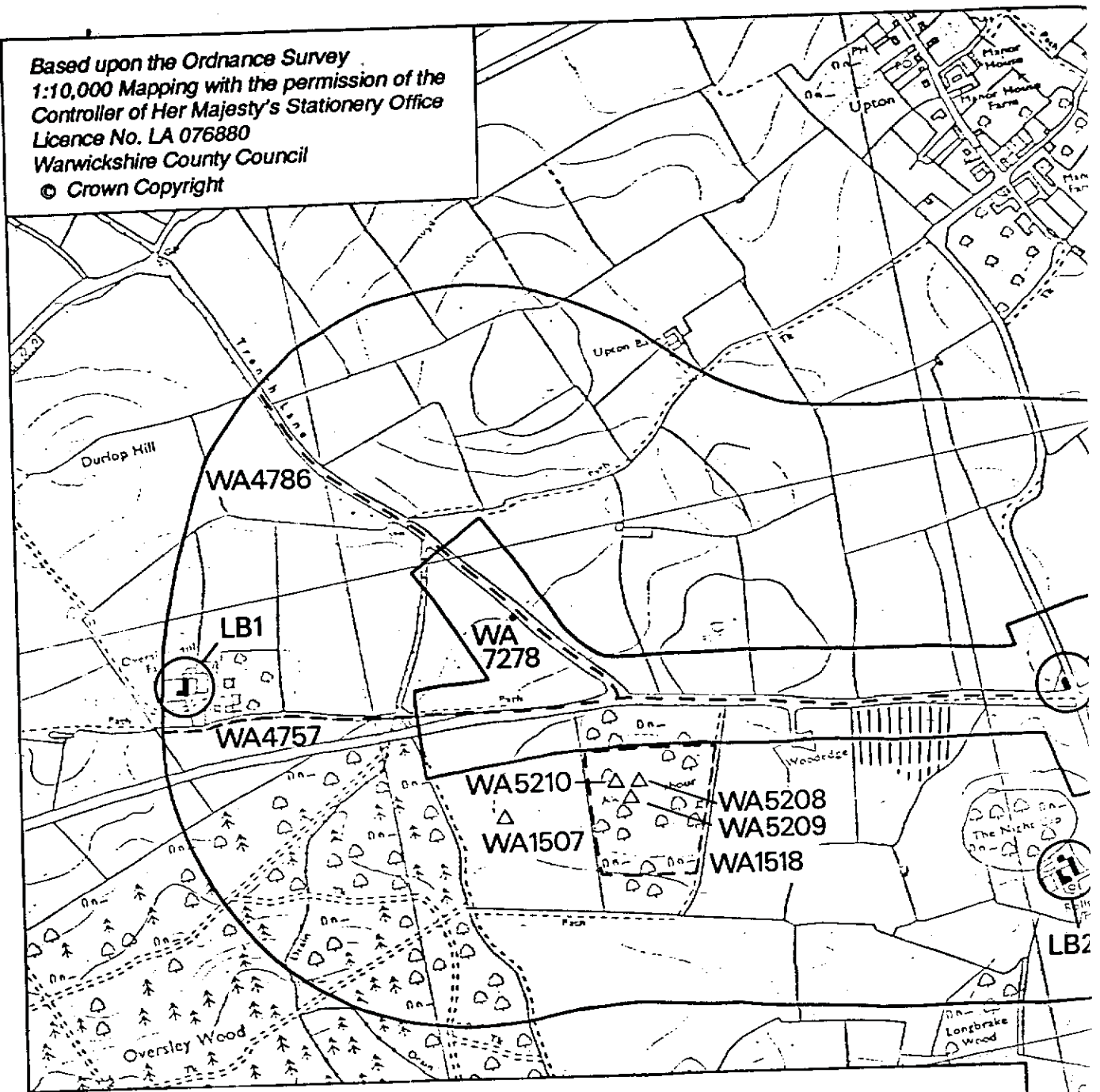
1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 To assess the impact of the proposed scheme on the 'Cultural Heritage' a survey was carried out by the Field Archaeology Section of the Warwickshire Museum. Although work began in 1992 the survey was adapted to conform to the Department of Transport *Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, Volume 11, Environmental Assessment* (DoT 1993). It involved a desktop study covering a corridor 1km wide centred on the proposed road line, and a more detailed walkover field survey within a narrower band 150m wide centred on the road and junction works (Fig. 1). In addition, a number of cultivated fields were subjected to more intensive fieldwalking surveys. This work identified a number of cultural heritage sites affected by the road. These are described below along with measures proposed to mitigate the effect of the proposals upon them.
- 1.2 In the case of three archaeological sites it was felt that further investigation was necessary to produce a proper assessment of their significance and a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching was devised in consultation with English Heritage. However it has not yet been possible to put this programme into effect as the necessary permissions have not been forthcoming. It is still hoped to carry out this work which will be the subject of a supplementary report.
- 1.3 The Cultural Heritage consists essentially of surviving evidence of man's past interaction with the landscape and can be divided into Archaeological Sites and Landscapes and Built Heritage.

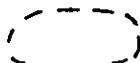




ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 1.3 Archaeological Sites can date from all periods from the Palaeolithic to modern times and come in a number of forms, including upstanding structures, earthworks, buried features or scatters of artefacts. They can be ranked in importance into four categories: sites of national importance, which will often but not always be Scheduled Ancient Monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; sites of regional or county importance; sites of district or local importance; and sites which are too badly damaged to qualify for a higher grading. To these can be added possible sites for which the evidence is dubious or unclear, and findspots of isolated archaeological material which do not necessarily indicate the presence of a site. The ranking of the importance of a particular site depends on criteria such as those used to assess sites for Scheduling which include *period, rarity, quality of documentation, group value, survival/condition, diversity and potential* (DoE 1990, Annex 4; quoted in DoT 1993, Annex II). In addition Warwickshire County Council in January 1994 adopted extra criteria to be applied within the county of *local association* and *amenity value*.
- 1.4 Archaeological sites can be affected by road schemes in a variety of ways. Apart from direct destruction or damage by road works, cuttings or landscaping, a site can be affected by vibration or by changes in the water table. The settings of sites are also relevant and can be affected by severance. Where the remains are upstanding they can be affected by visual intrusion and particularly where there is public access to a site there may be impacts from noise and loss of amenity.
- 1.5 These impacts can be graded into four categories:



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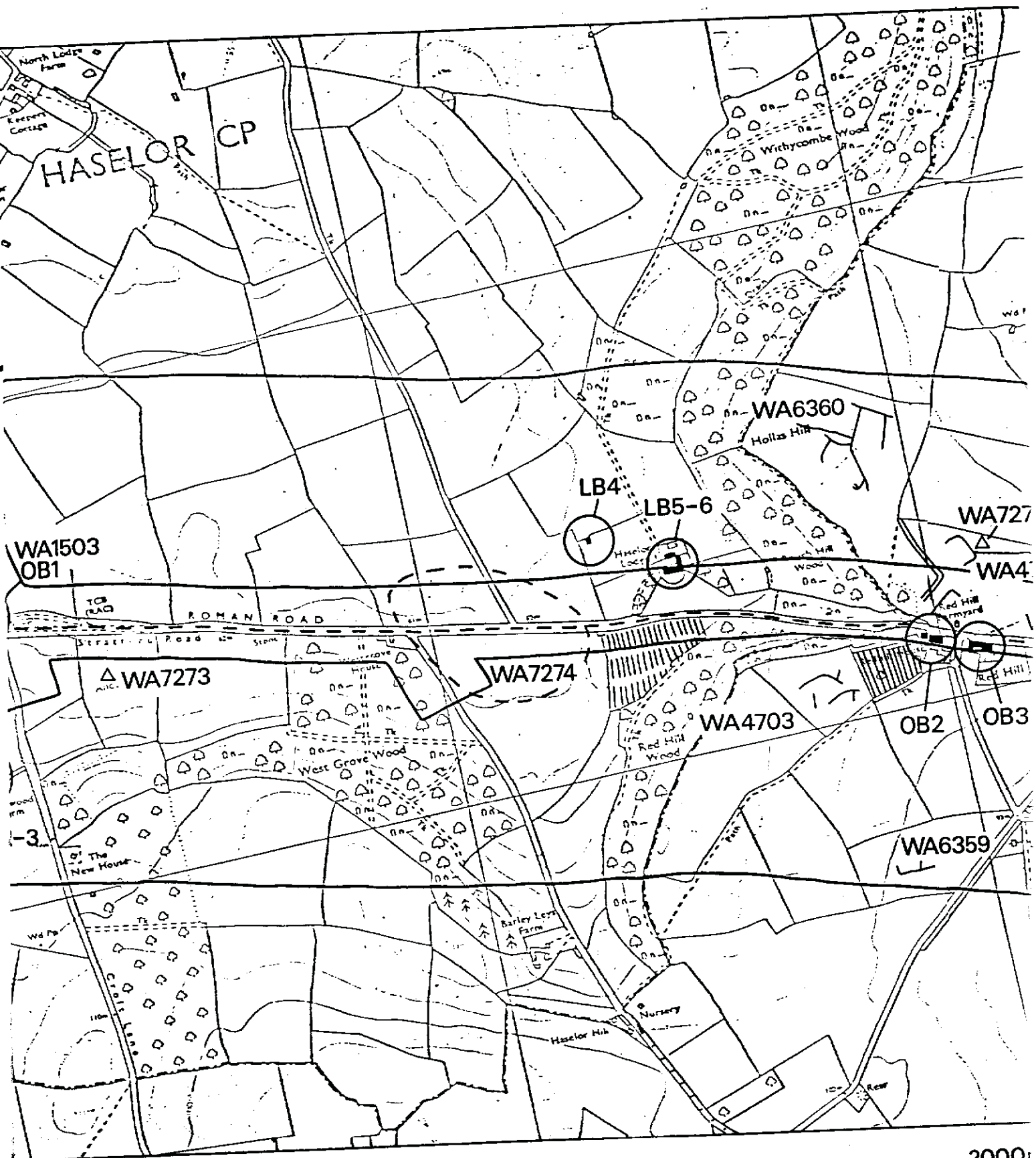
Archaeological Sites

-  Archaeological Site
-  Archaeological Find
-  Cropmarks
-  Surviving Ridge and Furrow
-  Faint Ridge and Furrow

Built Heritage

-  LB Listed Building
-  OB Other Building of Interest





HASELOR CP

WA1503
OB1

ROMAN ROAD

WA7273

WA7274

WA4703

WA6360

OB2

OB3

WA6359

LB4

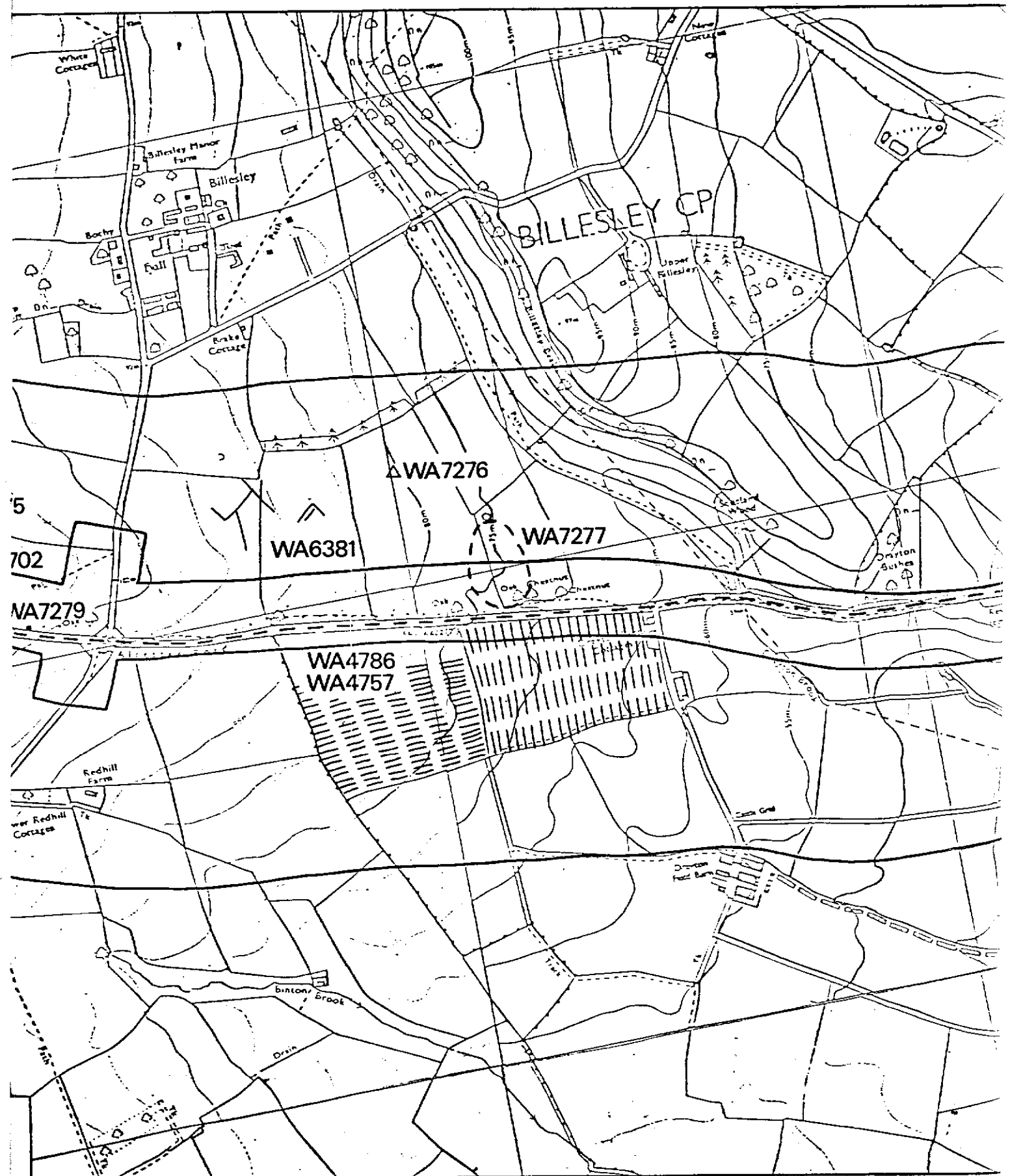
LB5-6

WA727

WA4

1000

2000



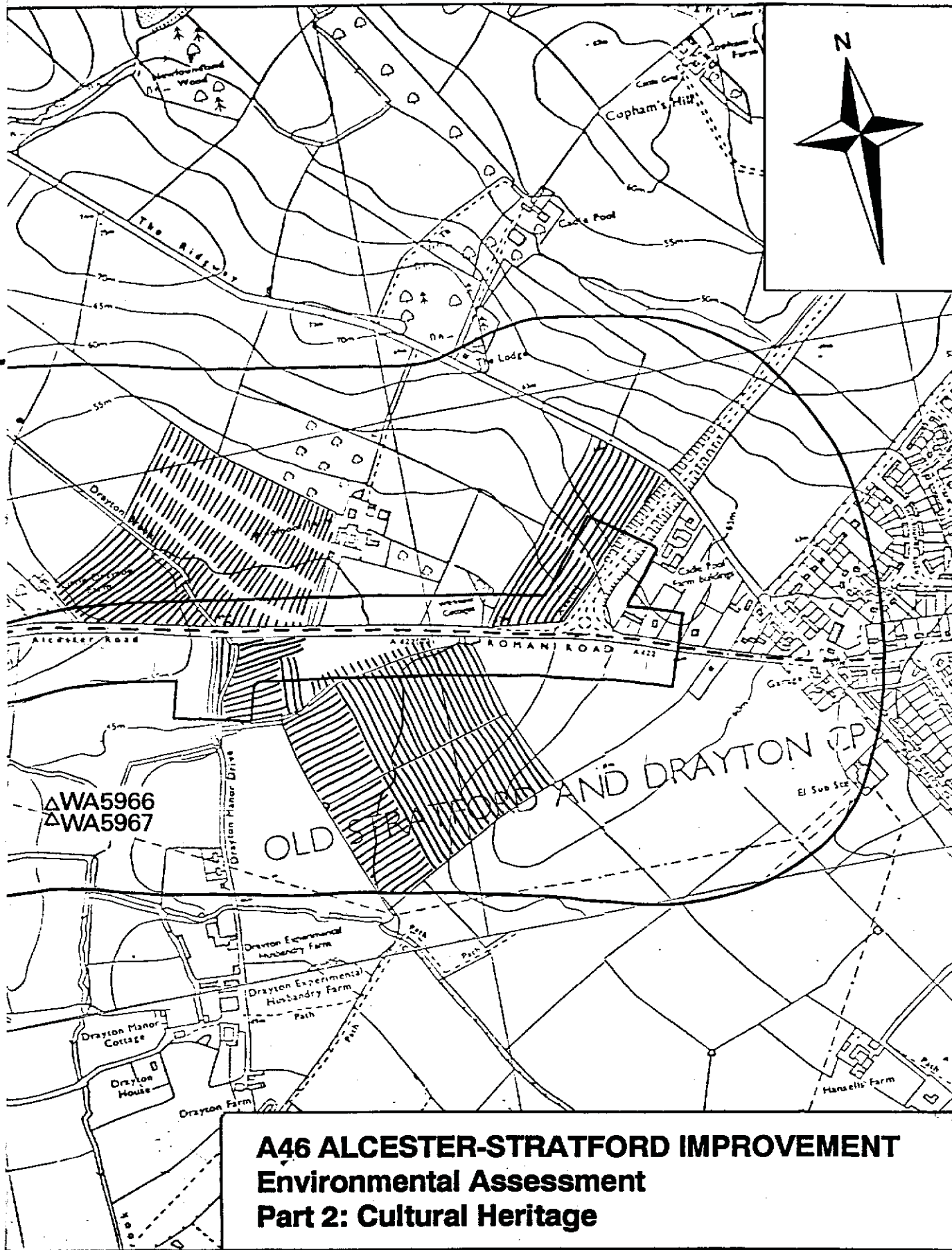


Fig. 1: Cultural Heritage sites

Severe, where destruction or damage would involve an area fundamental to the site, where severance would result in the complete loss of the integrity of the site, where the proposals would be a dominant element in views, where the quality and amenity of the setting would be radically altered, or where there would be a severe increase in noise;

Moderate, where destruction or damage would affect an important part of the site, where severance would affect the integrity of the site but only peripherally, where the proposals would be a significant element in views, where the quality and amenity of the setting would be significantly altered, or where there would be a moderate increase in noise;

Slight, where destruction or damage would be secondary or peripheral, where the integrity of the site and the quality of the setting would not be significantly affected, where the proposals would intrude in views and affect the quality and amenity of the setting to a limited extent; or

Negligible, where the destruction or damage is confined to a small, peripheral or unimportant part of the site, where the integrity of the site would not be affected, where the proposals would be unobtrusive in views and the quality and amenity of the setting would be unaffected, or where there would be a perceptible increase in noise.

- 1.6 Mitigation of impacts on archaeological sites can be done in a variety of ways: a road can simply be rerouted to avoid sites and their settings; or, vertical alignments or construction methods can be adjusted so that the road avoids disturbance to the site. In some cases it is acceptable to destroy or damage a site provided that it is properly recorded by a programme of excavation in advance of construction, and in others, where the site is of little importance or the impact is minor, the archaeological recording can be carried out during construction work.

BUILT HERITAGE

- 1.7 The Built Heritage includes buildings, structures, parks and gardens of architectural or historic interest. The most important historic buildings are individually Listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and classified in three grades: Grade I, buildings of exceptional interest; Grade II*, particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and Grade II, buildings of special interest. Areas of special historical or architectural interest can be designated as Conservation Areas. Other unlisted buildings outside conservation areas can also be of sufficient local interest or importance to merit consideration. Important historic parks and gardens are included in a non-statutory register maintained by English Heritage (English Heritage 1994) in which they are classified in three grades: Grade I, parks and gardens of exceptional interest; Grade II*, parks and gardens of great quality; and Grade II, parks and gardens of special interest.
- 1.8 The Built Heritage can be affected by road proposals in a number of ways: demolition or partial demolition of a building, visual intrusion, vibration and noise, severance from linked features, changes to the landscape setting and loss of amenity, particularly where there is public access to a building. The settings of buildings, parks and gardens are also vulnerable.
- 1.9 The degree of impact of proposals on Built Heritage sites can also be graded into four categories (*Severe*, *Moderate*, *Slight* and *Negligible*) using the same criteria as for Archaeological Sites (see 1.5 above).

1.10 Possible mitigation measures include locating the route away from historic buildings, keeping the vertical alignment low to exploit natural screening, screening by the use of cuttings or embankments, and other landscaping techniques such as false cuttings or planting. Where demolition is unavoidable the building might be surveyed or recorded in advance.

2. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT

DESKTOP STUDY

- 2.1 The first aim of the desktop study was to identify the known archaeological sites and historic buildings within a 1km study corridor centred on the proposed route. For Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens the lists maintained and published by English Heritage were consulted (English Heritage 1992, 1994). For Listed Buildings the lists maintained by Stratford-upon-Avon District Council and published by the Department of the Environment (DoE 1985a, 1985b) were consulted. For other archaeological sites the prime source was the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) a database of information about archaeological sites in the county maintained by the Warwickshire Museum. Relevant published works relating to the archaeology and local history of the area were also consulted. These are listed in Appendix A.
- 2.2 A high proportion of archaeological sites are discovered from the air. National and local collections of air photographs were therefore examined. Approximately 19 oblique photographs and 37 vertical photographs (from 6 sorties) showing parts of the assessment corridor taken between 1946 and 1994 were examined (See Appendix A). The early photographs, mainly RAF verticals, are particularly important for showing the remains of medieval ridge and furrow field systems (Fig. 2), most of which do not survive on the ground today.
- 2.3 Further documentary research was carried out in the Warwickshire County Record Office and the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Record Office, mainly examination of early maps and other topographical sources giving information such as field names which often reveal the location of sites. The documents examined are also listed in Appendix A.

WALKOVER SURVEY

- 2.4 The walkover survey was then carried out in a 150m corridor centred on the route and junction works to establish the current condition of the sites and buildings identified by the desktop study, and to determine the likely impact on them of the road proposals. It was also designed to locate previously unrecorded sites that might show as earthworks in pasture or as artefact scatters in cultivated fields, and to identify any unlisted buildings of interest or importance. Details of the fields examined are given in Appendix D.

FIELDWORK

- 2.5 A selection of cultivated fields along the route were also walked on a more intensive basis to identify unknown sites which might show as artefact scatters and in the hope of obtaining dating evidence from two cropmark sites (Figs. 4, 5, 7). The fields were walked in 10m transects and artefactual material (pottery, worked flint, tile etc) was collected in 20m units. In one case where large quantities of Roman pottery and other material were found a grid of 40 20m squares and 2 part squares was then laid out (Fig. 6) and each square walked for the equivalent of 15 man minutes.
- 2.6 In the case of three of the archaeological sites identified (Cropmark enclosures WA 4702, a possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement WA 7274 and a Romano-British settlement WA 7277) it was felt that there was insufficient

information to allow a proper assessment of their significance. A programme of further work involving geophysical survey and trial trenching was devised and approved but permission from landowners has not yet been obtained to carry this programme out. It is hoped that it will be possible to do this work in the near future, in which case it will be the subject of a supplementary report. If this is not possible then the work would be carried out as the first stage of a programme of rescue excavation in advance of construction. In the meantime the sites can only be assessed on the basis of the available evidence.

CONSULTATION

- 2.7 For archaeological sites the assessment fieldwork programme, the impact of the proposals and possible mitigation measures have been discussed with the Warwickshire County Field Archaeologist and with English Heritage.
- 2.8 For built heritage discussions have taken place with English Heritage in relation to Toll House Cottage and Haselor Lodge and with the Conservation Section of Stratford-upon-Avon District Council and the Warwickshire County Field Archaeologist.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PREHISTORIC EVIDENCE

- 3.1 The earliest evidence for human activity in the road corridor is in the form of a few worked flint fragments found between Haselor Lodge and Westgrove House (WA 7274) which probably date to the Mesolithic period (c.8500-3500bc) when the population lived as nomadic hunter gatherers. A few finds such as these probably represent chance losses rather than an occupation site.
- 3.2 Another isolated find, dating to the Neolithic period (3500-1700bc) was a flint axe found just west of Alcock's Arbour (WA 1507, Thomas 1974, 32). It was in this period, using axes like these, that man began to clear the forest and first to have an impact on the landscape.
- 3.3 The earliest possible settlement site in the corridor is suggested by a scatter of late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork from the same area as the mesolithic flints already mentioned (WA 7274). A few other isolated finds of flintwork from the area (WA 7273, WA 7275, WA 7276) are of uncertain prehistoric date (Mesolithic-Bronze Age). These increase the impression of activity in the area without indicating the location of settlement sites.
- 3.4 The only evidence for the later prehistoric period is in the form of two objects, both found at Alcock's Arbour: a late Bronze Age socketed gouge (WA 5208) and an Iron Age coin of the Corieltavi (WA 5209), a tribe whose territory lay to the north east centering in Leicestershire.

ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD

- 3.5 It was in the Roman period (AD 43-410) that the first road (WA 4757) was laid out from Alcester to Stratford. Although excavation of part of the road in Alcester found 2nd century material it is likely that it was originally laid out in the mid-1st century by the Roman army to link a fort at Alcester with the Fosse Way. After the army moved north it would have continued in use both as a long distance route, particularly for the Droitwich salt trade, and to link the Roman town that grew up at Alcester with the large village at Tiddington (Stratford) and other settlements along the Avon valley. The Roman road followed more or less the line of the modern road from Stratford as far as Trench Lane but then diverged, running straight, its line marked by the path just south of Oversley Hill Farm.
- 3.6 The area of the study corridor was quite densely settled in the Roman period with three or four settlements identifiable along its length. North west of Drayton Barn Cottages field survey located the site of a Romano-British farming settlement (WA 7277; Figs. 5-6) lying just north of the road and marked by a dense scatter of pottery and other material, including three coins. The settlement covered c.1.5ha and was probably occupied through the Roman period with a peak of activity in the 2nd century. In the fields around the settlement there were smaller quantities of Roman pottery which presumably derived from manuring of fields with domestic rubbish and whose distribution gives some idea of the cultivated area around the settlement.

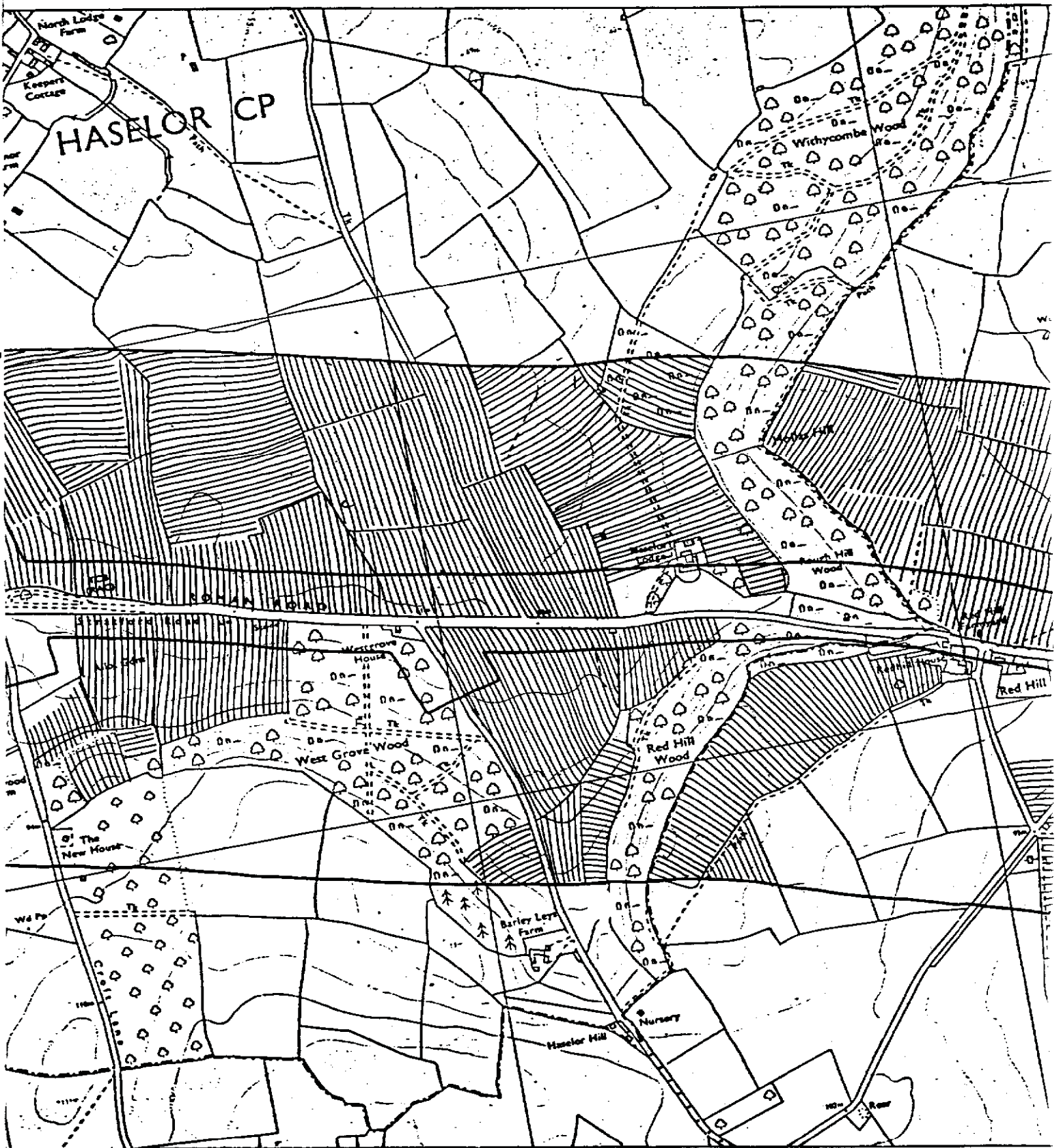
- 3.7 On the edge of Red Hill north of the road there appeared to be another Romano-British settlement. Fieldwalking east of Rough Hill Wood (Fig. 7, Field 48) produced quantities of Roman pottery increasing in density to the north which suggests that the cropmarks (WA 6360) just north of the corridor represent the centre of a settlement. Cropmarks (WA 4702) to the south west may also be associated with this settlement, but because fieldwalking in this area produced no pottery it is likely that the cropmarks represent part of a field system rather than an occupation area. It is possible that the cropmarks belong to a site of an earlier period but their form seems most consistent with a Roman date. Again small quantities of Roman pottery in the surrounding fields (Fig. 7, Fields 50, 51 and 53) probably derive from manuring and suggest the extent of cultivation around the settlement.
- 3.8 To the east of this site there are cropmarks (WA 6381) which may belong to a rectilinear field system of Roman date. They are set at an odd angle to the Roman road but the alignment does correspond with that of the WA 4702 cropmarks. They might be fields belonging either to WA 6360 or to WA 7277, or to another possible settlement suggested by the presence of pottery just outside the corridor at Billesley (Hooke 1985, 57). Other cropmarks to the south (WA 4703, WA 6359) may also mark the remains of field systems but these are rather more nebulous.
- 3.9 At the west end of the corridor, Alcock's Arbour (WA 1518) is the site of a possible Romano-British shrine or temple. The exact nature of the site is uncertain although the quantity of coins found there over the years means that it will have been a villa site or a temple rather than a farmstead. Its location is more suggestive of a temple. It is the finding of these coins that will have given rise to the local legend quoted by Dugdale (1730, 841) of Alcock the Robber who kept his treasure in a cave under the hill.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 3.10 As usual in Warwickshire the Anglo Saxons left much less physical trace in this area than the Romano-British. The Roman road continued in use and its importance for the salt trade is shown by its naming in Saxon charters as *Sealt Stret* (Slater and Wilson 1977, 25). Other documentary references to the transfer of land show the area remained settled, but no traces are known of the settlements. These would presumably have started as dispersed farms as in the Roman period, later being reorganised into villages.
- 3.11 By the time of the Domesday survey of 1086 settlement was concentrated on the existing villages and hamlets at Upton and Haselor in Haselor, Billesley and Binton. Drayton and Shottery, although they are not mentioned in Domesday, being included in Stratford, would also have existed by this date. All these lie outside the corridor.
- 3.12 The dominant features of the medieval landscape would have been the large communal open fields, two, three or four of which surrounded each village. These were divided into strips or selions and each landholder would have had a group of strips scattered across the fields. At the east end of the corridor there were the fields of Shottery. To the west there were those of Drayton, Billesley and Binton. Haselor had two field systems, one for Upton to the west and one for Haselor to the east. Substantial traces of these fields can be seen as areas of ridge and furrow on air photographs particularly those taken by the RAF in 1946-47 (Fig. 2). Virtually the whole study corridor was

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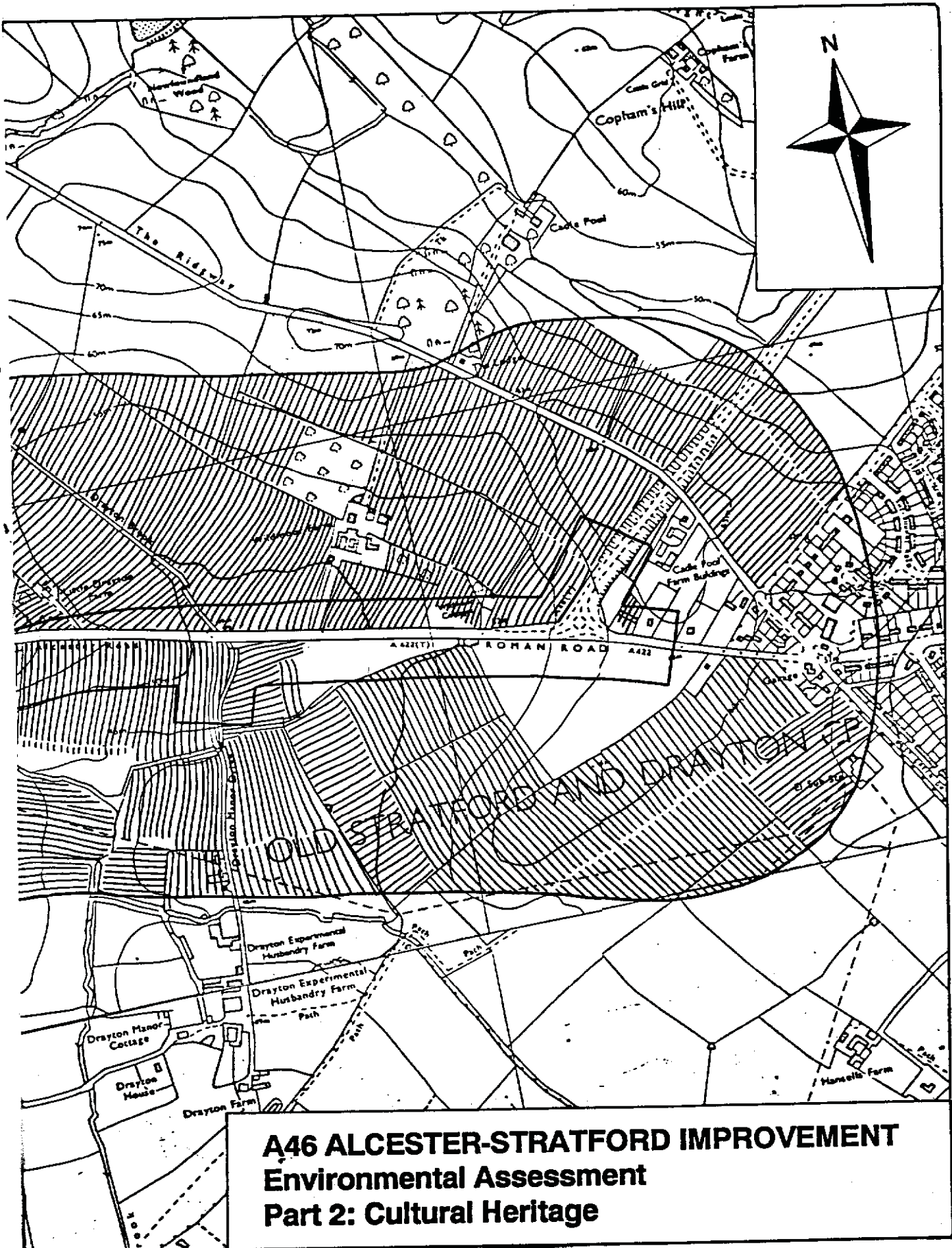


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Fig. 2: Ridge and furrow field systems visible on air photographs

covered and it is likely that the blank areas south of Red Hill and south west of Billesley would also once have been covered.

- 3.13 The southern part of Haselor, as now, was fairly wooded in the middle ages. The woods of *Widcombe* (Withycombe), *Middelgrove* and *Rougheia* (Rough Hill) formed part of the endowment of Haselor church in the 12th century (VCH 1945, 109) and West Grove Wood may be the *Westgraf* mentioned in the 8th century boundaries of Shottery. Until the mid-19th century, the part of Oversley Wood in Haselor was more extensive, extending around Alcock's Arbour (Fig. 3). It is noticeable that the fields in this area are devoid of ridge and furrow.
- 3.14 The Roman Road still remained in use but there are signs that the divergence of the main road to Alcester from the Roman line at the west end of the corridor along Trench Lane seems to have occurred at quite an early date. There are references to *Le Trenche* in 1280 (VCH 1945, 110) and it is probably significant that the parish boundary between Haselor and Alcester which would have been laid out at least by the 12th century runs partly along the Lane. Most of the existing side roads would also have existed by this period and some of them were of greater importance than now. The road through Drayton was the main road from Evesham to Warwick (VCH 1945, 266).
- 3.15 The later middle ages was a period of decline in which almost all settlements shrank and many were deserted. Both the villages closest to the corridor, Billesley and Drayton, were reduced to a fraction of their former size in this period.

POST MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 3.16 At the western end of the corridor parts of the farmhouse at Oversley Hill Farm date to the 16th/17th century (Appendix C), and parts of those at Rollswood Farm and Barley Leys (Barlichway) Farm, just outside the corridor, date to the 17th century (Ibid; Saville 1983, 43-4). This suggests that these farms had been created at least by the early post medieval period, presumably by being taken from the woodland. It is possible that this was in fact a late medieval development. There are areas of ridge and furrow in the vicinity of both Rollswood and Barley Leys which presumably belonged to the farms.
- 3.17 In 1753-4 a Turnpike Act (Cossons 1941/2, 59, 87; Saville 1978) was passed under which the upkeep of the main road was undertaken by Trustees who were given the right to charge tolls. In the 18th and 19th centuries most of the major roads in the county were turnpiked in this way. A toll house was built at Hoo Mill corner on Trench Lane just outside the corridor to the north west. This toll house was later replaced by the existing Toll House (Toll Bar Cottage) at Haselor crossroads (WA 1507, OB 1) around 1850. No identifiable traces of road improvements carried out by the Trustees survive, but it is possible that work was done to the Red Hill cutting: a Ragley Estate survey of 1823 (WRO CR 114A/190) implies that the road in the cutting had been diverted slightly to the south. It is also possible that the milestone on the south west side of Trench Lane (WA 7278) was set up in this period. A possible wooden mile post east of Red Hill (WA 7279) is probably a later replacement for an original milestone. The Turnpike Trust remained responsible for the road until the 1880s.



Fig. 3: Ordnance Survey 1 inch map, 1st edition, 1831 (enlarged)

- 3.18 Stone quarrying was an important activity in Binton in the post-medieval period (and also probably in the medieval period as well). The Stag's Head at Red Hill (OB 1) was originally occupied by a stonecutter. It was probably built around 1770; in that year it is described as 'newly erected' when let with a 6ac quarry lying to the south, just outside the corridor (WRO CR 114/Rag III/52). The first reference to the use of the building as an inn, *The Stag's Head*, comes in 1805, by which time the tenant's main occupation was 'victualler' although the quarry was still also in operation (WRO CR 114/Rag III/71).
- 3.19 The late 18th century saw major changes to the landscape all along the corridor. This was brought about by the Parliamentary Inclosure Acts whereby the landowners in each parish agreed to divide up the former medieval open fields into a number of compact farm units which were then subdivided into fields. This process effectively created the modern landscape as most of these fields still survive. Haselor was enclosed in 1766, Binton and Draycote in 1779 and Shottery in 1786. As the new farms were created houses were built on them and farmers moved out of the villages. Red Hill Farm is described as 'largely enclosed' in a lease of 1785 (WRO CR 114/Rag III/65). The building of the farmhouse and barn must have taken place at around this time. Wildmoor Farm existed by 1808 (WRO CR 114/Rag III/154) but on a survey of 1823 (WRO CR 114A/190) there appears to have been no farmhouse (only a yard and barn). A farmhouse does appear to have been built by 1831. The farm at Haselor Lodge (LB 5-6) was built later than the others in the early 19th century. Its plan is that of a model farm with purpose built buildings designed according to 19th century scientific principles, and contrasts with the more traditional arrangements of house and barn, evident at Red Hill Farm and Little Draycote Farm. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1 inch map (Fig. 3) shows the area in 1831 after the enclosures by which time all these farms had been built, along with another at Porto west of Shottery.
- 3.20 The mid-later 19th century saw very little change. Between 1831 and 1886 there was some clearance of woodland around Alcock's Arbour and a number of agricultural workers' cottages were built along the road at Drayton Farm Cottages, Wildmoor Cottages and on the site of West Grove House. The replacement Toll House was also built around 1850. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 map of 1886 shows the landscape of the area essentially the same as it is today. Developments since that date have been relatively few. The farm at Porto in Old Stratford has disappeared. Some housing development has taken place at the Stratford end of the corridor, a small number of field boundaries have been altered, a house has been built at Woodedge, and Westgrove House and Drayton Barn Cottages have been rebuilt.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 4.1 The assessment corridor contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments but twenty two archaeological sites, possible sites and findspots of material can be identified (Fig. 1). Transcripts of the full SMR entries for these sites are given in Appendix B but in summary they are:

<i>Sites and Monuments Record No.</i>	<i>N.G.R.</i>	
WA 1503	Toll House at Haselor crossroads	SP 12155658
WA 1507	Find of Neolithic flint axe	SP 11185656
WA 1518	Site of possible Romano-British temple at Alcocks Arbour	SP11375659
WA 4702	Cropmark enclosures and linear features	SP 140564
WA 4703	Cropmark linear features	SP 13755607
WA 4757	Roman Road	SP 10555680-SP 17805540
WA 4786	Turnpike Road	SP 10905740-SP 17805540
WA 5208	Find of Bronze Age socketed gouge	SP 11375659
WA 5209	Find of Iron Age coin	SP 11375659
WA 5210	Find of medieval seal	SP 11375659
WA 5966	Find of Romano-British pottery and brooch	SP 162554
WA 5967	Find of medieval spur	SP 162554
WA 6359	Linear cropmarks	SP 13855585
WA 6360	Cropmark enclosure	SP 13905655
WA 6381	Cropmark enclosures and linear features	SP 14665623
WA 7273	Find of worked flint	SP 12355641
WA 7274	Possible site of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement	SP 13105635
WA 7275	Find of worked flint	SP 14115628
WA 7276	Find of worked flint	SP 15015624
WA 7277	Romano-British settlement	SP 15205600
WA 7278	Milestone	SP 11265688
WA 7279	Wooden milepost	SP 14225607

- 4.2 Eight of these are affected by the proposals:

Possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement (WA 7274)
 Romano-British settlement (WA 7277)
 Cropmark enclosures north of Red Hill (WA 4702)
 Roman Road (WA 4757)
 Turnpike Road (WA 4786)
 Toll House at Haselor crossroads (WA 1503, OB 1)
 Milestone (WA 7278)
 Milepost (WA 7279)

The proposals will also affect some small surviving areas of medieval ridge and furrow field system, but these are too poorly preserved to constitute a significant constraint.

Possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement (WA 7274)

- 4.3 East of Westgrove House, fieldwalking in Fields 25 and 26 (Fig. 4), produced a scatter of 18 worked flint fragments (plus one post medieval gun flint) concentrating in an area of c.6ha. Three or four of the fragments were patinated and two of these were of Mesolithic date. The majority of the fragments however were unpatinated. Among these there were three fragments, one a scraper, typical of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age. There was one core of a type more commonly mesolithic but not inconsistent with a late Neolithic date. There were also two pieces, one retouched, which were probably borers and a retouched hammer stone. Although the group is rather small from which to draw conclusions it does appear that the scatter

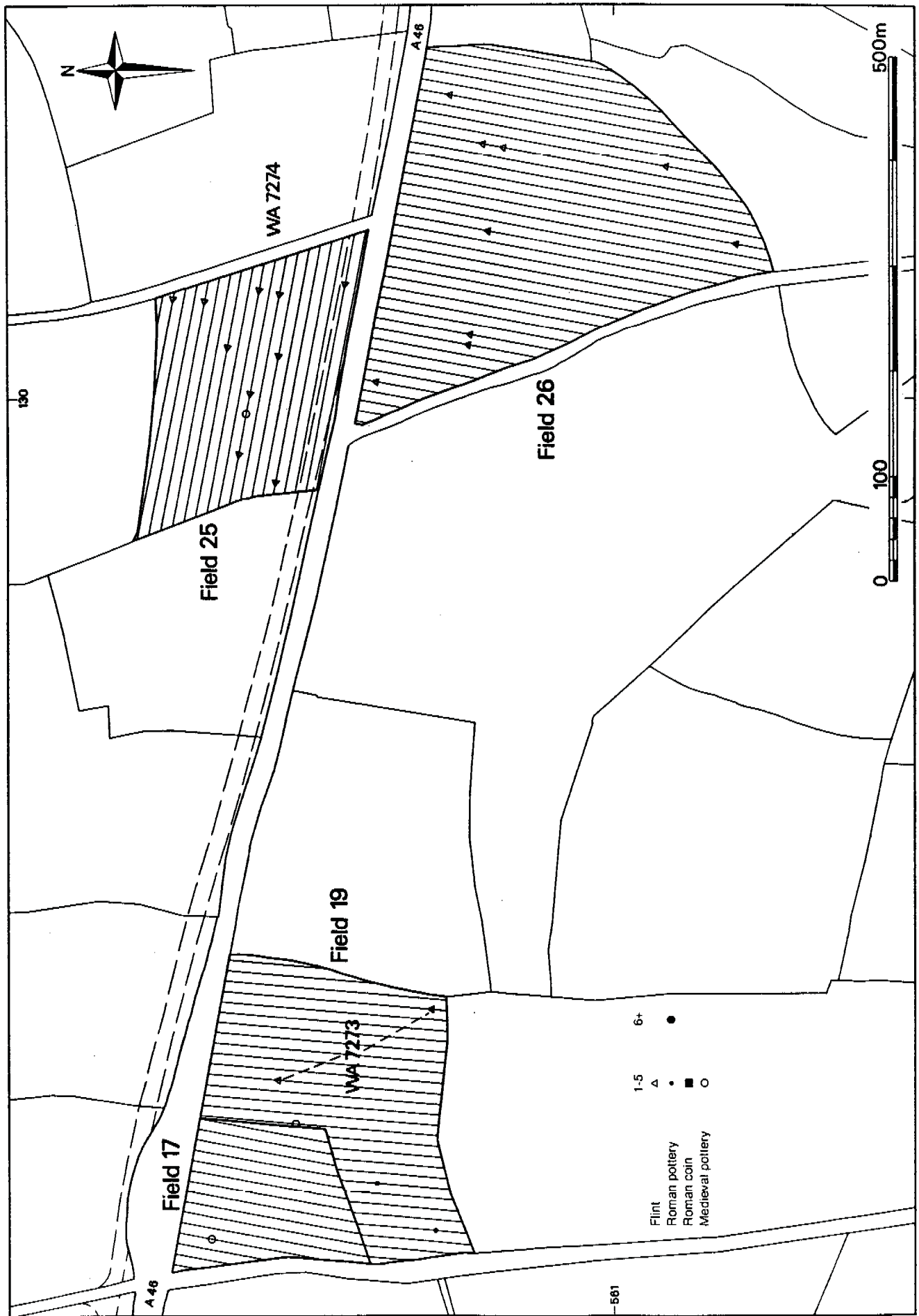


Fig. 4: Fieldwalking: Fields 17, 19, 25 and 26 (WA 7273, 7274)

contains a significant late Neolithic/early Bronze Age component possibly from a settlement in this vicinity.

- 4.4 If such a site contained features preserved below ground to any degree it would one be of national importance because of the rarity of settlement sites of this date. If, however, below ground features did not survive then it would be of much less importance. This site therefore requires further field evaluation to allow a proper assessment of its significance. A programme for this has been approved but has yet not received the permission of the landowner. It is still hoped to carry it out as part of this environmental assessment but if this is not possible then it would be the first stage in a programme of rescue excavation. Because features making up such a settlement site would be fairly ephemeral the evaluation would begin with geophysical survey of the threatened area using a magnetometer to detect features such as hearths. These would then be investigated by three trial trenches.
- 4.5 The road proposals would involve the destruction of a strip c.20m wide x c.270m long through the centre of the scatter just north of the existing road, the possible construction of a balancing reservoir on the west side of the junction and the digging of a drainage outfall (No. 4) to the east, an impact to be classed as moderate.
- 4.6 If the further evaluation showed that there were surviving below ground features of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date in the strip threatened by the proposals the impact would be mitigated by a programme of archaeological rescue excavation involving the investigation of all such features. If, on the other hand, the evaluation concluded that no below ground features survived then the contractor's topsoil stripping would be observed as part of an archaeological watching brief (see below section 4.26) with a contingency allowance made for the investigation of significant features revealed.

Romano-British Settlement (WA 7277)

- 4.7 North west of Drayton Barn Cottages fieldwalking in Fields 59 and 61 revealed a Romano-British settlement marked by a dense scatter of pottery, coins and other material covering an area of c.1.5ha just north of the Roman Road (Figs. 5, 6).
- 4.8 The pottery from this site would seem to indicate occupation throughout the Roman period, perhaps commencing in the late 1st century AD. Much of the material would seem to be 2nd century with perhaps the greatest intensity of pottery discarded then. The presence of a few sherds of Oxfordshire colour coated ware indicated occupation in the late 3rd century or later, as does a Black Burnished ware beaded and flanged bowl, and several shell tempered sherds suggested occupation in the 4th century. The three coins were also of late 3rd/4th century date, one issued under Constantine I can be dated to 330-7AD. There is no obvious patterning of the material across the fieldwalking scatter with late Roman material apparently being fairly evenly spread across the area. The functional composition of the group, the proportion of fine wares (c.1.9%) and the absence of amphorae suggest that this was a rural farmstead of no particular pretensions although the presence of vessel glass means the site was not at the very bottom of the socio-economic scale. To the south of the site the parish boundary lies just north of the modern road suggesting that the Roman Road may also lie north of the modern road at this point. Although apparently on the edge of the concentration of material it is possible that there might have been buildings

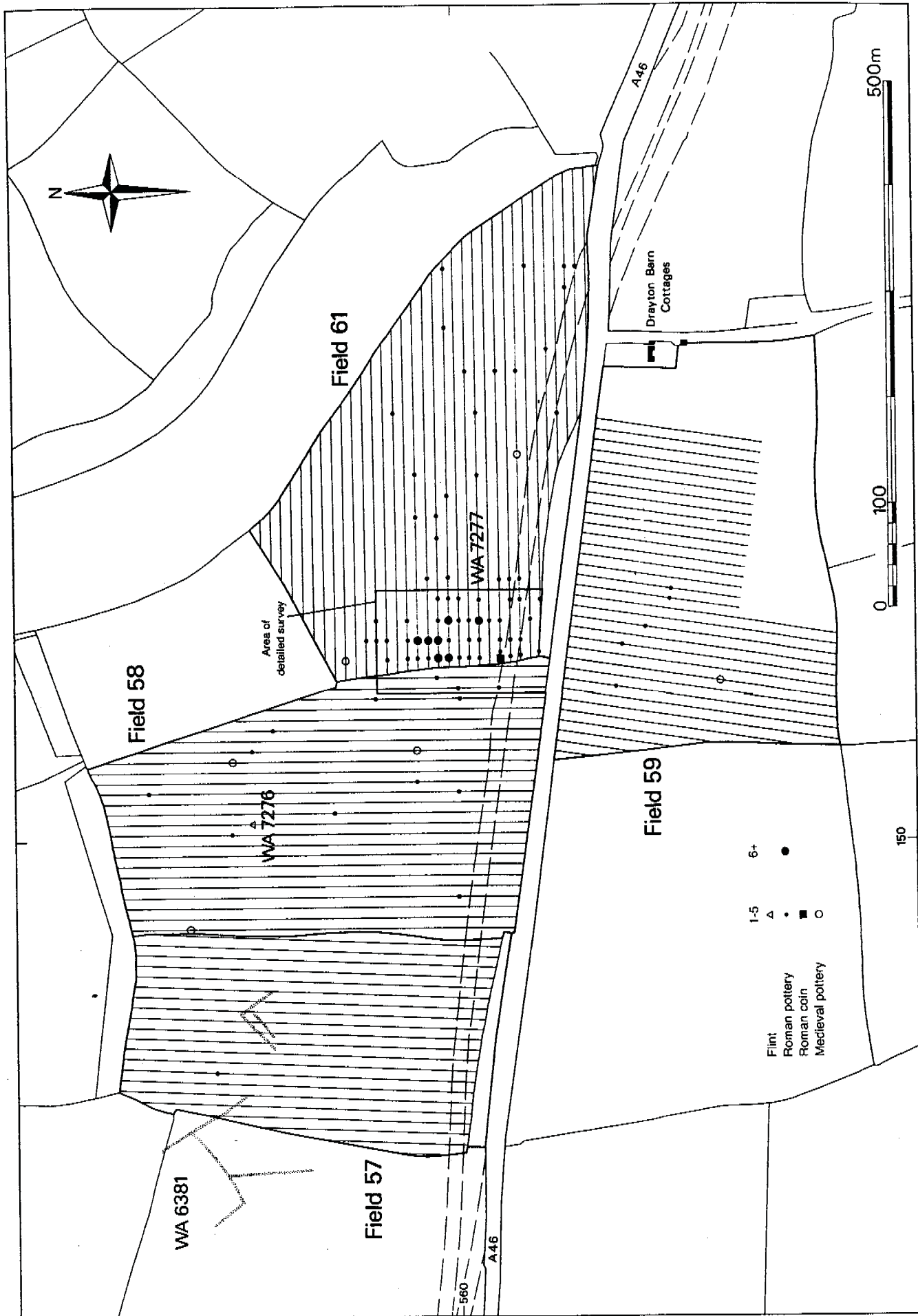


Fig. 5: Fieldwalking: Fields 57, 58, 59 and 61 (WA 7276, 7277)

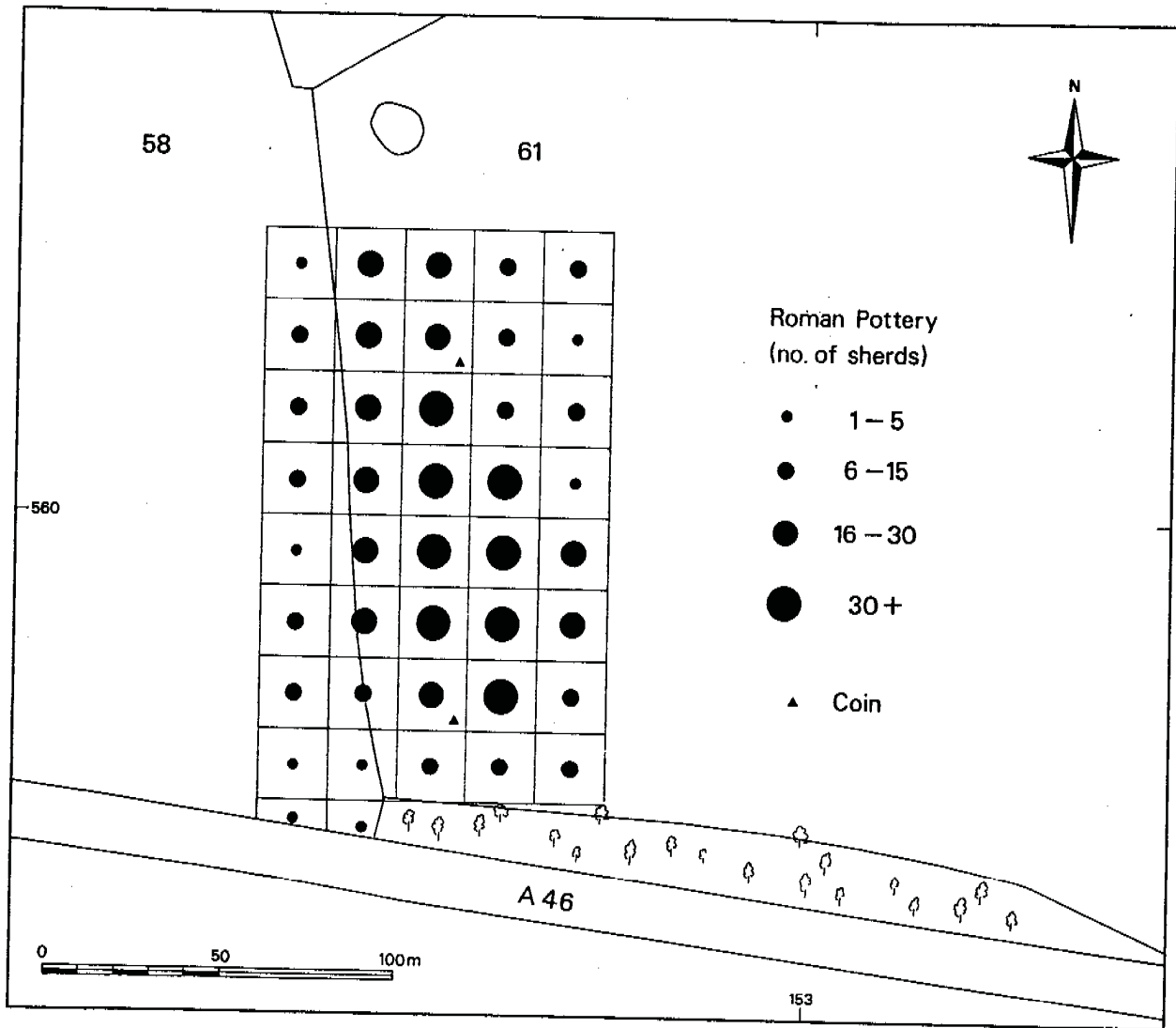


Fig. 6: Detailed Fieldwalking (WA 7277)

abutting the road. The presence of pottery from the settlement might make it possible to date surviving road features.

- 4.9 This settlement is a site of regional importance. Although quite a large number of Roman farmstead sites are known in the area the majority lie on the gravel terraces of the Avon Valley where they show as cropmarks. A site on a clay soil such as this is rarer. Further field evaluation of the site is proposed: a magnetometer survey to confirm the extent of the site suggested by the finds distribution and three trial trenches to provide information on the character and state of preservation of the below ground remains.
- 4.10 The proposals would result in the destruction by a new carriageway of a strip c.15m wide through the southern part of the site, an impact to be classed as slight-moderate. Unless the site proves to be very poorly preserved, this would be mitigated by a programme of archaeological rescue excavation involving area excavation of the 15m strip. An attempt to sample the point where the settlement abutted the Roman Road would also be made. Any new planting over the area of the site between the carriageways would be avoided.

Cropmark enclosures north of Red Hill (WA 4702)

- 4.11 North of the existing road at Red Hill an area of cropmarks (WA 4702) shows on air photographs (Fig. 7). These suggest the presence of an enclosure, a double ditched field boundary and a possible trackway running north east from the former Roman road. Fieldwalking over the cropmark in Field 50 produced nothing apart from a worked flint flake (WA 7275). However in Field 48 to the north west there was a scatter of Roman pottery increasing in density to the north towards a second group of cropmarks (WA 6360). It seems probable that these cropmarks represent a Romano-British settlement and that the threatened cropmarks (WA 4702) were related to this settlement, the absence of material from over them indicating that they represent part of a field system rather than an occupation site. However it is also possible that they belong to a settlement of earlier date, although their form, particularly the double ditched boundary, does suggest a Roman date. If the site is Roman it is also possible that there would have been buildings at the point where the cropmark abutted the Roman road. This lay outside the area available for fieldwalking. Because of this uncertainty further field evaluation has been proposed although it has not yet been possible to obtain the landowner's permission to carry it out. It is still hoped to do this, in which case an area of 0.9ha would be surveyed by magnetometer to detect any further features associated with the cropmarks and six trial trenches 25m x 1.5m would be excavated to elucidate their date, character and state of preservation.
- 4.12 An area of c.1ha on the edge of the site would be destroyed by the proposed Red Hill cutting, including the point where the cropmarks met the Roman Road, an impact probably to be classed as slight. If the site proved to be part of a Romano-British field system it would be of local importance and would be investigated by a rescue excavation programme of further trenching and sample area excavation. If it proved to be an earlier settlement or if there were Roman buildings abutting the road then it would be of local-regional importance and more extensive area excavation would be necessary. In either case the investigation would involve some examination of the Roman road in this area.

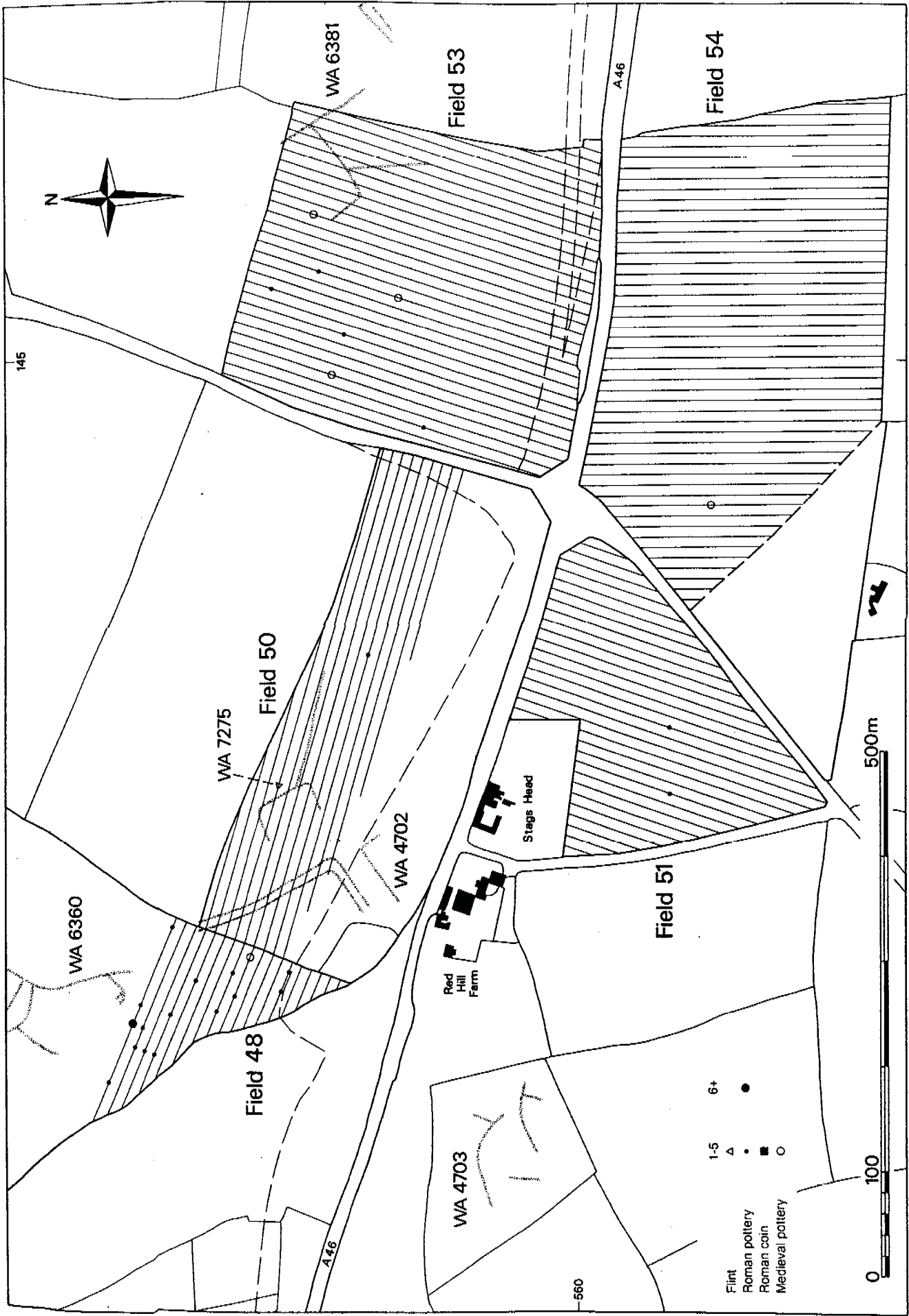


Fig. 7: Fieldwalking: Fields 48, 50, 51, 53 and 54 (WA 4702, 4703, 6360, 6381, 7275)

Appendix D: Information on the fields within the 150m corridor

(Fig. 16 for key to field numbering)

Fieldwork undertaken October-November 1992, July 1994; geological information is from British Geological Survey 1974 with revised nomenclature from British Geological Survey 1989; soil information is from Soil Survey 1983

Field No	-	1
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Alne Croft
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	2
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Bant Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs to north, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Milestone (WA 7278) to NE
Field No	-	3
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Between Woods
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Find of neolithic flint axe (WA 1507)
Field No	-	4
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Woolocks Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	5
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Alcock's Arbour
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Site of possible Romano-British Temple (WA 1518), Finds: Roman pottery and coins, also Bronze Age gouge (WA 5208), Iron Age Coin (WA 5209), medieval seal (WA 5210)
Field No	-	6
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Ash Furlong Ground
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture

Roman Road (WA 4757)

- 4.13 The Roman road from the Fosse Way to Alcester was probably laid out by the Roman army in the early years of the conquest and has been in continuous use ever since. Within the study corridor the Roman road generally follows the line of the modern road from Stratford as far as Trench Lane but then diverges, with the Roman road continuing straight, its line marked by the path just south of Oversley Hill Farm. However it is possible that the two roads have diverged locally. Between Drayton Bushes and Red Hill, in places, the parish boundaries run just north of the modern road a divergence which suggests the existence of an earlier road line just to the north. The modern road has also moved slightly southwards in the Red Hill cutting, according to a map of 1823 (WRO CR 114A/190) which marks the strip to the north as 'old road'.
- 4.14 The road is a monument of regional importance and the impact of the proposals on it would be severe. However no definite physical remains of Roman date are known within the study corridor and it is likely that most will have been destroyed by later road improvements of various dates. The most likely places where undisturbed remains might survive are where the Roman and modern roads may diverge between Red Hill and Drayton Bushes.
- 4.15 Sections of the road would be investigated as part of the rescue excavations of both the Romano-British settlement (WA 7277) and the cropmark enclosures (WA 4702). Some contingency allowance would also be made for the investigation of well preserved sections of Roman road revealed during road construction as part of an archaeological 'watching brief' (See below section 4.26).

Turnpike Road (WA 4786)

- 4.16 The 18th-19th century Alcester-Stratford Turnpike road is a monument of local interest and the impact of the proposals on it would be severe. However again no definite physical remains of the road improvements that would have followed the 1753-4 Act can be identified. As the existing road runs on the same line as the 18th century road it is likely that most of the evidence will have been destroyed by more recent road improvements. Some remains might be revealed in the course of construction in which case they would be investigated and recorded as part of the archaeological watching brief (see below section 4.26).

Toll House at Haselor crossroads, Toll Bar Cottage (WA 1503, OB 1)

- 4.17 Toll Bar Cottage on the north west corner of the Haselor crossroads, as its name suggests, was formerly a toll house on the Turnpike. It is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record (WA 1503) and also qualifies for consideration as an unlisted historic building of local interest (OB 1, see below section 5.5).
- 4.18 The Toll House (Fig. 8) is a single storey building, basically rectangular with a hexagonal south end, and with a low, hipped slate roof and a central brick chimney stack. In the south wall there is one large square window opening. In the east and south east walls there are three square headed windows with hood moulds and a modern doorway with a window adjacent. (The west wall is not visible from the road). To the north and west there are modern single storied, flat roofed extensions.



Fig. 9: Milepost (WA 7279)



Fig. 8: Toll House at Haselor crossroads (WA 1503, OB1)

- 4.19 The Toll House was built in c.1850 probably as a replacement for an earlier toll house at Hoo Mill Corner on Trench Lane outside the study corridor (Saville 1983, 43). It is not shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3) but its occupants appear in the 1851 census. It is said that the building was built from reused materials brought from Tiddington. It ceased to function as a toll house in the 1880s and since then it has been used as a dwelling.
- 4.20 The building is not listed and there is no intention to list it, but it is a well known local landmark and represents a prominent reminder of an important period in the history of the area. A number of consultees have expressed concern for the fate of the building. Out of nine toll houses recorded in the Alcester area this is one of four still standing (Saville 1978, 7). There are 23 toll houses recorded on the Warwickshire SMR but this is likely to be a large underestimate of the real total given that most of the main roads in the county were turnpiked.
- 4.21 The proposals require the demolition of the Toll House, an impact to be classed as severe. In mitigation a drawn and photographic survey of the original part of the building would be made before demolition. Following this the original part of the building would be reerected to the north west of the new junction. Discreet modern extensions similar to the existing ones sufficient to make the building suitable for modern domestic use would be added. It would then be sold to recoup some of the costs of reerection. This would retain the building as a landmark in an appropriate position in relation to the new road, and allow the continuance of one of its original functions. To leave the original part of the Toll House standing in situ between the carriageways would lead to problems of access, use and maintenance, while to simply commemorate its presence by a memorial would be pointless.

Milestone (WA 7278)

- 4.22 On the west side of Trench Lane 200m north west of the present junction with the A46 there is a milestone of sandstone, c.1m high and 0.4m wide, missing its lettering but with an oval depression with two fixing holes on the front presumably for a lettered metal plate reading *Alcester 2, Stratford-upon-Avon 6*. In spite of its lack of lettering the milestone is a survival of some local interest and it would be relocated in the equivalent position on the side of the new road.

Mile post (WA 7279)

- 4.23 On the north side of the road 120m east of the Stag's Head at Red Hill there is a wooden post (Fig. 9) with a rounded top, c.0.6m high x 0.35m wide, set in the verge at the location of a mile marker shown on the 1886 Ordnance Survey (*Alcester 4, Stratford-upon-Avon 4*). The side facing towards the road is flat and has a depression and a fixing hole presumably to take a lettered metal plate. The post is not firmly fixed and is in poor condition. On the 1886 Ordnance Survey the marker here is described as M.S. which may mean that the post is a replacement for an earlier milestone. The present location of the post will be removed by the beginning of the new Red Hill cutting. The post is a survival of some local interest. However its condition is such that it would not be suitable for relocation.
- 4.24 No trace was found either of the Alcester 5, Stratford 3 milestone which lay west of Drayton Bushes, or of the Alcester 3, Stratford 5 milestone, c.15m west

of Westgrove Wood, although the latter is marked on the 1971 Ordnance Survey 1:10,000. These stones were presumably removed by earlier road improvements.

Ridge and furrow field systems

- 4.25 Most of the study corridor was once covered by medieval ridge and furrow field systems except for the areas of ancient woodland to the west (Fig. 2). As a result of subsequent cultivation relatively little of this is now visible at ground level (and much of this is eroded and faint), although more can still be made out from the air. Only a few fields at the east end of the corridor have ridge and furrow in a reasonable state of preservation. The proposals would involve the destruction of some small areas of this surviving ridge and furrow but these are too poorly preserved to constitute a significant constraint.

Watching Brief during construction

- 4.26 Because of the possibility that previously unknown archaeological sites might be revealed during construction work the initial stripping of topsoil along the route would be subject to an archaeological watching brief with a contingency allowance for the investigation of sites revealed. This would also enable the investigation of any undisturbed sections of Roman road or Turnpike road revealed.

Possible damage to archaeological sites from site compounds, borrow pits or spoil heaps

- 4.27 To prevent unnecessary damage during construction to archaeological sites outside the actual area of the roadworks the contract documents would exclude the contractors from making site compounds, temporary or permanent spoil heaps, borrow pits or otherwise causing ground disturbance on land covering, or in the immediate vicinity of, the following sites within the 1km corridor:

Alcock's Arbour (WA 1518)
Possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age Settlement (WA 7274)
Cropmark enclosures on Red Hill (WA 4702/6360)
Cropmark enclosures south of Red Hill (WA 4703 and WA 6359)
Cropmark enclosures south of Billesley (WA 6381)
Roman settlement north west of Drayton Barn Cottages (WA 7277)

The use of other sites outside the 1km corridor registered on the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record would also be excluded, in consultation with the County Field Archaeologist.

5. BUILT HERITAGE

- 5.1 The assessment corridor contains no Conservation Areas or Registered Parks and Gardens but it does contain six Listed Buildings, all Grade II (Fig. 1, LB 1-6). There are also three unlisted buildings of some interest that are affected by the proposals and require consideration (Fig. 1, OB 1-3).

LISTED BUILDINGS

- 5.2 The six Listed buildings in the corridor, all Grade II (Fig. 1, LB 1-5), are as follows. Their listed building citations are given in Appendix C.

- LB 1 Oversley Hill Farmhouse
- LB 2 Rollswood Farmhouse
- LB 3 Stable and barn 12m SE of Rollswood Farmhouse
- LB 4 Haselor Lodge and attached farm buildings
- LB 5 Cartshed, granary, barn and stable 50m N of Haselor Lodge
- LB 6 Field barn and shelter 170m NW of Haselor Lodge

Of these Oversley Hill Farmhouse (LB 1), Rollswood Farmhouse (LB 2) and its accompanying stable and barn (LB 3) would be unaffected by the proposals. The Barn and shelter NW of Haselor Lodge (LB 6) would suffer negligible visual intrusion, the new road approaching to c.125m of the building as opposed to c.150m for the existing road.

Haselor Lodge and associated farm buildings (LB 4-5)

- 5.3 Haselor Lodge and its attached farm buildings and the accompanying cartshed, granary, barn and stable, both of which are listed (LB 4-5) would be more seriously affected. These buildings (Figs. 10-11) represent a complete planned farm of early 19th century date. The exact date of the farm is not known but it is shown on the 1831 Ordnance Survey. They represent a good and substantially complete example of their type and offer a contrast to the earlier, more traditional arrangements of farmhouse and separate barn found at Redhill Farm and Little Drayton Farm.
- 5.4 The existing road lies c.80m from the house but is screened by a substantial hedge. The new road would run across the front of the house at a distance of c.55m. This will result in severe visual intrusion and moderate increased noise. It is proposed to place a mound along the north edge of the road, c.3m high x 13.5m wide in front of the house, but while this, along with planting on the mound, may mitigate the effects of noise and visual intrusion from the house it will increase the general visual intrusion.

OTHER BUILDINGS OF INTEREST

- 5.5 Three unlisted buildings of local historic interest that are directly affected by the proposals are (Fig. 1, OB 1-3):

- OB 1 Toll House at Haselor Crossroads (Toll Bar Cottage)
- OB 2 Redhill Farmhouse and Barns
- OB 3 The Stag's Head, Red Hill



Fig. 10: Haselor Lodge (LB 5-6)

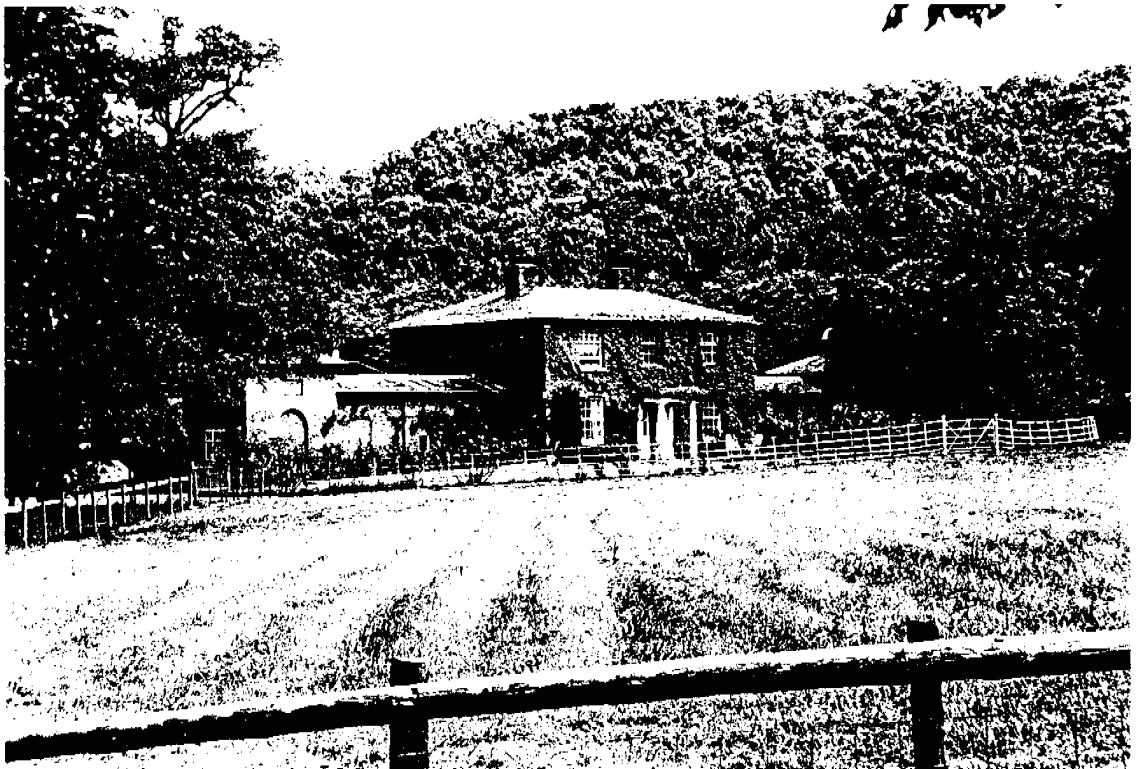


Fig. 11: Haselor Lodge (LB 5-6)

The Toll House is also recorded as an archaeological site (WA 1503) and is discussed above (See sections 4.17-4.21).

Redhill Farmhouse and Barns (OB 2)

- 5.6 Redhill Farmhouse (Fig. 12) is built of coursed lias limestone with brick quoins, modillion eaves cornices and window heads, and tiled roofs. The main range is of three bays, two storeys and an attic with brick chimney stacks at the west end and to the east at the rear. It has a central doorway with a blank window over and a brick attic gable with semi-circular window above. On either side there are window openings with low arched heads containing two light sash windows. To the rear there are two ranges at right angles of one storey and an attic.
- 5.7 To the east there is a later 18th century barn also of coursed lias limestone with a half hipped tiled roof (Fig. 13). It has facing central doorways and two tiers of vertical ventilation slits. To the south east there is a second barn, of mid-19th century date, of brick with a gabled central doorway to the north.
- 5.8 Redhill Farm was let in 1785 to William Penn along with the adjacent house (The Stag's Head) and a quarry (WRO CR 114/Rag III/65). In the lease the farm is described as 'largely enclosed' which must mean that its fields were still being laid out after the enclosure of 1779. The farmhouse and the adjacent stone barn were presumably built at around this time. The brick barn was presumably built in the mid-19th century, certainly before 1886 when it is shown on the Ordnance Survey 1:10560.
- 5.9 The proposals involve a new cutting 80m wide with its edge c.15m from the farmhouse and stone barn. A bridge would be constructed 40m east of the house. This would result in severe visual intrusion. Because the edge of the existing road is only c.7.5m from the farmhouse whereas that of the new road will be c.37.5m there would be only a slight increase in noise even with increased traffic. Proposed on site planting along the south side of the cutting would eventually provide some mitigation of these effects.

The Stag's Head, Red Hill (OB 3)

- 5.10 The original part of the Inn (Fig. 14) is a later 18th century, three bay range of lias limestone, of two storeys and an attic with a tiled roof and brick chimney stacks at either end. It has a central, canopied front doorway flanked by windows, with three windows above and two gabled attic windows over. To the east there is a two storey, single bay extension of lias limestone with a brick chimney stack to the east. To the rear there are further modern, brick-built extensions.
- 5.11 To the west of the original range there is a single storey range partly of brick, partly timber framed and partly of lias limestone with a modern tiled roof (Fig. 15). At the east end this has two gabled attic windows; at the west end there are three pointed-arched, traceried gothick windows. Further west is a lower building with two more gothick windows. To the rear further outbuildings form a courtyard and there are further modern extensions to the south.
- 5.12 The Stag's Head appears to be the house described as 'newly erected' in 1770 when it was leased to a stonecutter, Francis Penn, along with a 6ac quarry (WRO CR 114/Rag III/52). It was in use as an Inn by 1805 when, described as



Fig. 12: Redhill Farmhouse (OB 2)



Fig. 13: Redhill Farmhouse and Barn (OB 2)



Fig. 14: The Stag's Head, Red Hill (OB 3)



Fig. 15: The Stag's Head, Red Hill (OB 3)

the Stag's Head, it was leased to William Penn, victualler (WRO CR 114/Rag III/71). On a survey of 1823 (WRO CR 114A/190) it is shown as an L-shaped building, but by 1886 (Ordnance Survey 1886) it had acquired further extensions to the rear and outbuildings around a yard to the west.

- 5.13 The proposals would involve a new cutting 65-70m wide with its edge c.15m from the Inn buildings. A bridge would be constructed 45m to the east. This would result in severe visual intrusion. Because the edge of the existing road is only c.7.5m from the Inn whereas that of the new road will be c.37.5m away there would be only a slight increase in noise even with increased traffic. For commercial reasons the landowner would prefer to have the Inn buildings unscreened by planting so no planting is proposed.

6. CONCLUSIONS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

- 6.1 The road corridor contains no Scheduled Ancient Monuments but twenty two archaeological sites, possible sites and findspots can be identified within it. Of these, eight would be affected by the proposals. Three of these require further field evaluation for a proper assessment to be made of them.
- 6.2 A possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age settlement (WA 7274) would have a strip c.20m wide cut through it and a possible reservoir dug into it, an impact to be classed as moderate. This would be a site of national importance if evaluation revealed it to have below ground remains. In this case the whole threatened area would be subject to rescue excavation. If the evaluation showed the site to be entirely in the ploughsoil, its importance would be much less; in this case topsoil stripping would be observed and a contingency allowance made for investigation of features revealed.
- 6.3 A Romano-British settlement (WA 7277) would also be cut by a new carriageway c.15m wide, a slight-moderate impact. The site is of regional importance and, unless evaluation revealed it to be very badly preserved, the whole strip would be excavated along with a small area to the south where the site abuts the Roman road.
- 6.4 About 1ha of an area of cropmark enclosures (WA 4702) north of Red Hill would be affected by the proposed new cutting, a slight impact. These are most likely to be part of a Romano-British field system of local importance, but they might relate to an earlier settlement or include buildings abutting the Roman road in which case they would be of local-regional importance. Further evaluation is necessary. If the cropmarks were field system, mitigation would involve investigation by trenching and sample area excavation, if settlement or including buildings larger scale area excavation would be carried out.
- 6.5 The Alcester-Stratford Roman Road (WA 4757), a monument of regional importance would be severely affected, were it not for the fact that little of the original road will have survived later improvements and repairs. The road would be investigated as part of work on the Romano-British settlement (WA 7277) and the cropmark enclosures (WA 4702) and a contingency allowance would also be made to investigate well-preserved sections of road revealed during construction.
- 6.6 The 18th-19th century Alcester-Stratford Turnpike road (WA 4786), a monument of local interest, would also be severely affected but again it is likely that its remains have already been destroyed by later road improvements. A contingency allowance would be made to investigate any significant remains revealed during construction.
- 6.7 The mid-19th century Toll House at Haselor cross roads (WA 1503, OB 1) would be demolished, a severe impact to a prominent local landmark and historic building of local importance. The building would be surveyed before demolition, after which it would be reerected on the north west corner of the new junction along with discreet modern extensions to make it suitable for use as a dwelling.

- 6.8 A milestone on Trench Lane (WA 7278) and a milepost east of Red Hill (WA 7279) are 18th/19th century features of local interest. The milestone would be relocated, but the post is in too poor a condition for this.
- 6.9 An archaeological 'watching brief' would be carried out during the initial topsoil stripping along the route in case previously unknown sites or well preserved sections of Roman road or turnpike road were revealed and a contingency allowance would be made for their investigation if necessary. To prevent damage to archaeological sites outside the actual roadworks the contractors would be excluded by contract from using the areas of sites WA 1518, WA 7274, WA 4702/6360, WA 4703, WA 6359, WA 6381 or WA 7277 (or others outside the 1km corridor) for site compounds, borrow pits, spoil heaps or other purposes involving ground disturbance.

BUILT HERITAGE

- 6.10 There are no Conservation Areas or Registered Parks and Gardens in the road corridor but it does contain six Listed Buildings, all Grade II. Of these three would be affected by the proposals: Haselor Lodge and its associated farm buildings (listed separately) would suffer severe visual intrusion and moderate increased noise. A proposed screening bank and planting in front of the house would mitigate the impact viewed from the house but would itself increase the general visual intrusion. The Barn and shelter NW of Haselor Lodge would suffer negligible visual intrusion.
- 6.11 Three other unlisted buildings of historic interest would also be affected. The Toll House at Haselor crossroads has already been mentioned. The Stag's Head at Red Hill and Redhill Farmhouse and Barns would suffer severe visual intrusion from the new cutting and bridge, and slight increased noise. The impact to Red Hill Farmhouse and Barns would be mitigated by planting along the edge of the cutting, but for commercial reasons the owner of the Stag's Head would prefer that building to remain unscreened.

Appendix A: Bibliography and Sources consulted

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A.2 Sources consulted

A.2.1 Repositories

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Stratford District Council Conservation Section

Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Record Office, Stratford-upon-Avon (SBTRO)

Warwick Library Local History Section

Warwickshire County Record Office (WRO)

Warwickshire Museum Air Photograph Collection (SMR)

Warwickshire Museum Sites and Monuments Record

A.2.2 Manuscript Sources and Early Maps:

SBTRO ER 23/26/4 Webb Estate Map, Haselor by Thomas Gould, 1820

SBTRO ER 23/12/1 Maps of Binton, 19th century

SBTRO ER 23/11/1 Map of Billesley, 19th century

WRO CR 91/1 Plan of Willoughby de Broke Estate in Drayton by Richard
Godson, 1790

WRO CR 114 Seymour of Ragley Archives

WRO CR 114A Seymour of Ragley Archives

/190 Book of Estate Plans by W Pepperman [/Peppercorn], 1823

WRO CR 569/33/2 Billesley Tithe Apportionment, 1850

WRO CR 569/45 Binton Tithe Apportionment, 1852

WRO CR 1128 Haselor Estate of Col. L.G. Gray-Cheape

/409 Hemming Estate Map, Haselor, 1824

/436 Haynes Estate Map, Haselor, 1810/1823

WRO CR 1446 Hemming of Haselor

/1-4 Hemming Estate Map by John Morgan, 1819

WRO CR 1596 Slatter, Son and More, Solicitors (Clients' Papers)

/82/3 Haynes Estate Map, Haselor, 1823

/83/71 Billesley sale particulars with map, 1880

WRO CR 1886 Greville of Warwick Castle

/M1 Survey of Estates in Haselor by William Sutton, 1752

WRO QS 75/17 Binton and Drayton Inclosure Award
 WRO QS 75/56 Haselor Inclosure Award
 WRO QS 75/111 Shottery Inclosure Award

A.2.4 Air Photographs:

Oblique

<i>SMR Ref</i>	<i>NMR Ref</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
SP1355/I	SP1355/06	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1356/A	SP1356/01	01/01/65	J. Pickering
SP1356/B	SP1356/02	01/01/65	J. Pickering
SP1356/C	SP1356/03	01/01/65	J. Pickering
SP1356/D	SP1356/04	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1455/A	SP1455/01	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1455/N	SP1455/03	06/07/89	J. Pickering
SP1456/G	SP1456/04	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1456/H	SP1456/05	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1456/I	SP1456/06	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1456/T	SP1456/10	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1456/D	SP1456/14	06/07/89	J. Pickering
SP1456/E	SP1456/15	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1456/F	SP1456/16	28/06/76	J. Pickering
SP1456/Y		14/07/94	N.Palmer
SP1456/Z		14/07/94	N.Palmer
SP1456/AA		14/07/94	N.Palmer
SP1655/A		14/07/94	N.Palmer
SP1755/B		14/07/94	N.Palmer

Vertical

<i>NMR Ref</i>	<i>Sortie</i>	<i>Frames</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
449	106G/UK/1698	4227-4280, 6339-6350	27/08/46	MoD
244	106G/UK/1348	5121-5134	01/04/46	MoD
306	106G/UK/1354	5046-5053	02/04/46	
	OS64/148	33-36, 49, 71-73, 89-91, 114-116, 130-132	1964	Ordnance Survey
	OS64/149	19, 32-34	1964	Ordnance Survey

Also Sheets SP 15 NW and SP 15 NE of RAF Survey of October 1947 (published by Ordnance Survey)

Appendix B: Archaeological Sites within the 1km corridor recorded on the Warwickshire Sites and Monument Record

SMR No. WA 1503
Site Name Toll House at Haselor Cross Roads
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Haselor
NGR SP12155658
Form Building
Period Imperial
Type Toll House
Subtype

Description

<1> A toll house was situated at Haselor cross roads. The building is now used for residential purposes. It is single storey, brick built with central chimney stack and slate roof. Turnpike records show this as removed from Tiddington c.1850.

<1> /Desc Text /Saville E.G. /1979 /Arrow Valley Gazetteer / / /6 /WMB /N /

SMR No. WA 1507
Site Name Flint object found near Alcocks Arbour
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Haselor
NGR SP11185656
Form Find
Period Neolithic
Type Flint Object
Subtype

Description

Flint object found near Alcocks Arbour.

<1> An axe (or celt?) and a rubbing stone were found in December 1923 in a field between Alcocks Arbour and Oversley Wood.

<2> A small celt, of pale honey-coloured flint, was picked up in 1923 by Mr Bernard Davis from the field between Alcocks Arbour and Oversley Wood. It is ground only on a small area at the cutting end, but an excellent polish has been imparted.

<3> Flint axe made from a thermal flake (1/c F).

<1> /Desc Text /Davies B W /1927 /TBAS /Vol 52 /p288-289 /WMB /Y / <2> /Desc Text /Shotton F W /1934 /TBAS /Vol 58 /p37-52 /WMB /Y /
<3> /Desc Text /Thomas N /1974 /TBAS /Vol 86 /p32 /WMB /Y /

SMR No. WA 1518
Site Name Site of Possible Roman Temple at Alcock's Arbour
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Haselor
NGR SP11375659
Form Site of
Period Romano British
Type Temple
Subtype

Description: Possible site of Roman temple.

<1> 1924: A few test holes were excavated indicating that the hill was natural rather than a Prehistoric barrow, as had been suggested.

<2> A legend of hidden treasure resulted in an excavation. A little way down the NW side of the hill a large amount of Roman pottery and coins were found. The pottery was C2 and C3, the coins coins

date from AD117-375. There must have been a building and a search was made for its foundations, but with no success.

<3> 1970: A Roman coin of Constantine and some Roman pottery was found by Mr Harris' son while 'scratching' at Alcock's Arbour.

<4> 1967-74: Twelve further coins found and reported to Birmingham Museum and also a brooch, a bronze bracelet with ring and dot motif and a penannular brooch.

<5> Alcock's Arbour is a small wooded hill which stands adjacent to the Alcester - Stratford on Avon Roman road. The hill is not very high, but is isolated and steep. Surface survey in 1979 produced evidence for some irregularities, including the site of the 1920s excavations. Most of the pottery is worn and slightly soft. Two Samian sherds are of Antonine date, most of the rest of the pot is coarse ware. Severn Valley ware makes up over half the total. Use of the site from the early C2 to the late C4 is indicated. The site's location indicates that it is probably not domestic. A temple perhaps seems probable.

<6> 1981: Finds from the NW slope of the site were made by K Hill with a metal detector. These included eight coins.

<7> 44 coins from the site have been found.

<8> Finds by Mr F White include one Roman coin.

<1> /Desc Text / /1924 /TBAS /Vol 50 /p78 /CRO /N /

<2> /Desc Text / /1927 /TBAS /Vol 52 /p303-4 /CRO /N /

<3> /Correspondence / / / / /WMBFI 1518 /N /

<4> /Desc Text /Taylor R /1975 /TBAS /Vol 87 /p131 /WMB /N /

<5> /Desc Text /Goddard N /1980 / /Alcock's Arbour / /WMBFI 1518 /N /

<6> /Correspondence / / / / /WMBFI 1518 /N /

<7> /Desc Text /WAS / /WM /List of Coins / /WMBFI 1518 /N /

<8> /Desc Text /WAS / /WM /Enquiry /320 /WMBFI 1518 /N /

SMR No. WA 4702

Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Billesley
NGR SP140564
Form Crop Mark
Period Undated
Type Linear Crop Mark
Subtype Trackway

Description:

Linear features and a possible trackway show as crop marks.

<2> Linear features and a possible trackway show as crop marks.

<1> /AP /JP / /WM /SP1356: A, C, E; SP1456: J, K, L, P, Q / /WMB /N /

<2> /Desc Text /RCH /1985 /WMSMR /PRN 4702 / /WMB /Y /

SMR No. WA 4703

Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Binton
NGR SP13755607
Form Crop Mark
Period Undated
Type Linear Crop Mark
Subtype

Description: Linear features show as crop marks.

<2> Linear features show as crop marks.

<1> /AP /JP / /WM /SP1355:J / /WMB /Y /

<2> /Desc Text /RCH /1985 /WMSMR /PRN 4703 / /WMB /Y /

SMR No. WA 4757

Site Name Stratford-Droitwich Roman Road

Stratford on Avon

SP051601
Documentary
Romano British
Road

ation:

No.	WA 4786
Name	Turnpike Road
District	Stratford on Avon
Parish	
NGR	SP051601
Form	Documentary
Period	Imperial
Type	Road
Subtype	Turnpike

Description:

<1> A turnpike road established between 1750 and 1775.

<1> /Note /Cossons A /1941 /TBAS: Warwickshire Turnpikes /64 /53-100 /WMB /Y /

SMR No.	WA 5208
Site Name	
District	Stratford on Avon
Parish	Haselor
NGR	SP11375659
Form	Find
Period	Bronze Age
Type	Bronze Object
Subtype	

Description: Find of Bronze Age bronze object

<1> 1981: K Hill found a number of objects on the NW slope of Alcock's Arbour with a metal detector. These finds included a Bronze Age socketed gouge (c900-700 BC).

<1> /Correspondence / / / / /WMBFI 1518 /N /

SMR No.	WA 5209
Site Name	
District	Stratford on Avon
Parish	Haselor
NGR	SP11375659
Form	Find
Period	Iron Age
Type	Coin
Subtype	

Description: Find of an Iron Age coin.

<1> 1967-74: Coins found at Alcocks Arbour were reported to Birmingham Museum. These included a Celtic (Coritani - South Ferriby type) coin.

<1> /Desc Text /Taylor R /1975 /TBAS /Vol 87 /p131 /WMB /Y /

SMR No.	WA 5210
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Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Haselor
NGR SP11375659
Form Find
Period Medieval
Type Bronze Object
Subtype

Description: Find of a Medieval bronze object.

<1> Find of a Medieval bronze seal made by Mr F C White with a metal detector.

<1> /Desc Text / / /WM /Enquiry /320 /WMBFI 1518 /Y /

SMR No. WA 5966
Site Name RB Assorted Finds near Drayton Experimental Farm
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Luddington
NGR SP1654
Form Find
Period Romano British
Type Assorted Finds
Subtype Brooch Pottery Find

Description: Assorted Romano British finds found in the vicinity of Drayton Experimental Farm.

<1> Assorted finds comprising a decorated bronze brooch and a samian sherd were found in field 35 on the Experimental Farm. Map in FI file shows location of field 35 together with sketch of brooch.

<1> /Desc Text /Pickin J L /1987 /WMEF /1131 / /WMBFI 5966 /Y /

SMR No. WA 5967
Site Name Possible Med Iron Spur, nr Drayton Experimental Farm
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Luddington
NGR SP1654
Form Find
Period Medieval
Type Iron Object
Subtype

Description: Medieval spur found in the vicinity of Drayton Experimental Farm.

<1> An iron rowel spur, possibly 13th to 14th Century was found in field 35 on the Experimental Farm. Map in FI file shows location of field 35.

<1> /Desc Text /Pickin J L /1987 /WMEF /1131 / /WMBFI 5967 /Y /

SMR No. WA 6359
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Binton
NGR SP13855585
Form Cropmark
Period Undated
Type Linear Cropmark
Subtype

Description: Possible linear features show on air photographs.

<2> Possible linear features

<1> /AP/JP/ WM/SP1355:G-I,K,L;SP1455:B/ / /WMB /N

<2> /Desc Text/RCH/1985/WMSMR/PRN 4704/WMB/Y

SMR No. WA 6360
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Billesley
NGR SP13905655
Form Crop Mark
Period Undated
Type Linear Crop Mark
Subtype

Description: Linear features joined to part of possible enclosure.

<2> Linear features and part of possible enclosure show as cropmarks.

<1> /AP /JP / /WM /SP1356: A, C, E; SP1456: J, K, L, P, Q / /WMB/N /
<2> /Desc Text /RCH /1985 /WMSMR /PRN 4702 / /WMB /Y /

SMR No. WA 6381
Site Name Crop Mark 350 M SW of Brake Cottage
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Billesley
NGR SP14665623
Form Crop Mark
Period Undated
Type Enclosure
Subtype Enclosure-Rectangular Linear Crop Mark

Description: Crop Mark enclosure and linear feature.

<1> Part of a rectilinear enclosure and appended linear feature appear on air photographs.

<1> /AP /Pickering J /1977 / /SP1456 E,F,R,S,T / /WMB /Y /

SMR No. WA 7273
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Haselor
NGR SP 12355641
Form Find
Period Prehistoric
Type Flint object
Subtype

Description: Find of worked flint flakes

Two flint flakes found fieldwalking in Field 19 <1>.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

SMR No. WA 7274
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Haselor
NGR SP 13105635
Form Find
Period Prehistoric
Type Flint scatter
Subtype

Description: Mesolithic flint fragments and possible site of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Settlement

In Fields 25 and 26, east of Westgrove House fieldwalking produced a scatter of 18 worked flints, plus one gun flint. According to Dr A. Brown two out of three or four patinated flints were mesolithic; the majority were unpatinated, and amongst them were three typical of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and others not inconsistent with this date. Although a very small group from which to draw conclusions there was a significant late Neolithic/early Bronze Age component raising the possibility of a settlement of that date in the area.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

SMR No. WA 7275
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Billesley
NGR SP 14115628
Form Find
Period Prehistoric
Type Flint object
Subtype

Description: Find of worked flint flake

A single flint flake from fieldwalking in Field 50 <1>.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

SMR No. WA 7276
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Billesley
NGR SP 15015624
Form Find
Period Prehistoric
Type Flint object
Subtype

Description: Find of worked flint

A flint hammerstone, not datable, found in fieldwalking in Field 58 <1>.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

SMR No. WA 7277
Site Name
District Stratford on Avon
Parish Billesley
NGR SP 15205600
Form Find
Period Romano-British
Type Settlement
Subtype Pottery scatter Coin

Description: Romano-British Settlement

Fieldwalking of Fields 57 and 61 revealed a dense scatter of pottery and 3 coins covering an area of c.1.5ha, extending north of the Roman road, NW of Drayton Barn Cottages. The pottery (examined by Dr Jeremy Evans) would seem to indicate occupation throughout the Roman period, perhaps beginning in the late 1st century and with the peak of activity in the 2nd century. The presence of Oxfordshire colour coated ware, a BB1 beaded and flanged bowl and shell tempered ware, and the coins, suggest continued occupation in the late 3rd and 4th centuries. There was no obvious patterning of material across the site, the late wares being fairly evenly spread. The proportion of

fine wares (c.1.9%) and the absence of amphorae suggests that this was a rural farmstead of no particular pretensions<1>.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

SMR No.	WA 7278
Site Name	
District	Stratford on Avon
Parish	Haselor
NGR	SP 11265688
Form	Other structure
Period	Imperial
Type	Milestone
Subtype	

Description: Milestone

On the west side of Trench Lane there is a milestone of sandstone, c.1m high x 0.4m wide, missing its lettering, but with an oval depression with two fixing holes in the front presumably for a lettered metal plate reading *Alcester 2, Stratford-upon-Avon 6*<1>.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

SMR No.	WA 7279
Site Name	
District	Stratford on Avon
Parish	Billesley
NGR	SP 14225607
Form	Other structure
Period	Imperial
Type	Milepost
Subtype	

Description: Wooden milepost

On north side of road east of Red Hill a wooden post with a rounded top, c.0.6m high x 0.35m wide, set in the verge at the location of the mile marker shown on the 1886 1st ed OS 1:10560 (*Alcester 4, Stratford-upon-Avon 4*). The side facing the road is flat with a depression and a fixing hole presumably to take a lettered metal plate. On the 1886 OS the marker is described as M.S. which may mean the post is a replacement for an earlier milestone <1>.

<1>/Desc Text/NJP/1994//A46 Alcester-Stratford Environmental Assessment

Appendix C: Listed Buildings Citations

Oversley Hill Farmhouse Oversley Green, Alcester

SP15SW 3/118

Grade II

First listed: 11/12/93

Farmhouse. C16/early C17; altered and heightened mid C19. Timber framed with lath and plaster or brick infill, rough rendered; lias ashlar base. C20 tile roof; lias stacks with brick shafts. Double depth plan. 3 storeys; 2-window range. Central mid C19 porch has half glazed door with glazing bars in moulded wood surround. C19 wood and iron 3-light casements with glazing bars; ground floor has wooded mullioned and transomed windows. First floor jettied on simple brackets. Left and right return sides have massive stacks with moulded cornice and square and V-shaped pilaster strips; tops rebuilt. Rear also jettied. Two unequal gables. Irregular fenestration. Interior: some exposed framing and chamfered ceiling beams. Winder stairs. C17 eight panelled and 3 plank doors, and early C18 two-panelled doors. Attics with composition floor. Original roof trusses still visible.

Rollswood Farmhouse Croft Lane (West side), Haselor

SP15NW 7/95

Grade II

GV

Farmhouse. C17 origins, front range mid/late C18th Circa. Back range partly timber framed with brick infill. Remainder of brick. Front range has lias quoins and keyblocks, and brick dentil cornice. Old tile roofs; brick end stacks. Double depth plan of 2 parallel ranges. 2 storeys and attic; 3-window range. Off-centre entrance has 6-panelled door and overlight, and panelled hood on large, shaped brackets. C20 leaded-light wood and metal mullioned and transomed windows under brick flat arches. 3 hipped dormers with old leaded-light casements. Left and right return sides have large internal stacks. To rear some exposed framing. Interior not inspected.

Stable and barn approx. 12m SE of Rollswood Farmhouse Croft Lane (West side), Haselor

SP15NW 7/96

Grade II

GV

Stable and Barn; one build. Mid/late C18. Stable of regular coursed lias and brick. Barn timber framed with weatherboarding and lias plinth. Single old tile roof. L-plan. Stable has central stable door with brick surround to upper part and flanking windows. Segmental brick arches. Hayloft doorway above; door missing. Upper section of wall brick. 3-bay barn has central plank doors. to rear: Stable has brick outshut with lias quoins and plinth. Barn has porch with half-hipped gable; doorway now blocked with weatherboarding. interior: Stable has central passage and remains of two rows of stalls. Retains hayrack and trough. Barn has jowled posts. One queen post and one tie beam and collar roof truss. Forms part of an interesting group.

Haselor Lodge and attached farm buildings Stratford Road (North side), Haselor

SP15NW 7/112

Grade II

GV

First listed: 01/02/67

Farm house and attached farm buildings. Early C19. Brick with moulded stone cornice. Slate hipped roofs; brick stacks. Symmetrical central staircase plan with wings and pavilions. Neoclassical style. 2 storeys, one storey wings and taller pavilions; farmhouse is 3 window range. Central double-leaf part-glazed 6-panelled door and stone Tuscan porch of two baseless columns and pilasters. Sashes, 16-pane on ground floor, with stone sills and brick flat arches. Strongly projecting cornice and shallow parapet. Right wing has 6 panelled door under brick segmental arch. Left wing has blocked doorway. Small window. Pavilions have blank round arches and sunk panels above. Shallow pyramid roofs with square boarded lanterns and weathervanes. Return sides have blank arches. Left pavilion has casement and small window above; right pavilion has Diocletian window. To rear: farmhouse has flat 6-panelled, part glazed door and C20 casements; central window largely blocked. single storey ranges have casements. Open verandah on right. Single storey ranges at right angles: on left loose boxes, on right shorter range of pigsties. Forms part of a planned farmstead including cartshed, granary, barn and stable (q.v.). (Buildings of England: Warwickshire, p. 308)

Cartshed, granary, barn and stable approx 50m N of Haselor Lodge Stratford Road (North side), Haselor

SP15NW 7/113

Grade II

GV

Cartshed, granary, barn and stable. Early C19. Brick. Corrugated iron hipped roof. One build. 7 bays. 3-bay cartshed on left has wood posts and lintels. Granary above has external brick and stone staircase to left return side. Central 3-bay barn has plank doors. Air vents. Stable on right has stable door with wooden grille over. Hayloft door above. 2 small openings with shutters. Forms part of a planned farmstead including Haselor Lodge and attached farmbuildings (q.v.).

Field barn and attached shelter shed approx 170m NW of Haselor Lodge Stratford Road (North side), Haselor

SP15NW 7/114

Grade II

Field barn and attached shelter shed. Barn C17/early C18, shelter sheds possibly later C18/early C19. Timber framed: square framing with tension braces and brick infill, some C20; upper part weatherboarded. Regular coursed lias plinth. Tile roof. Shelter shed has weatherboarding. L-plan. 3-bay barn, 3-bay shelter shed. Barn has central plank doors. Return sides have jowled posts. Interior: Jowled posts. Low retaining walls with braces, 2 renewed. One queen strut and one queen post truss. Shelter shed has wood trough and hay rack. Simple king post roof.

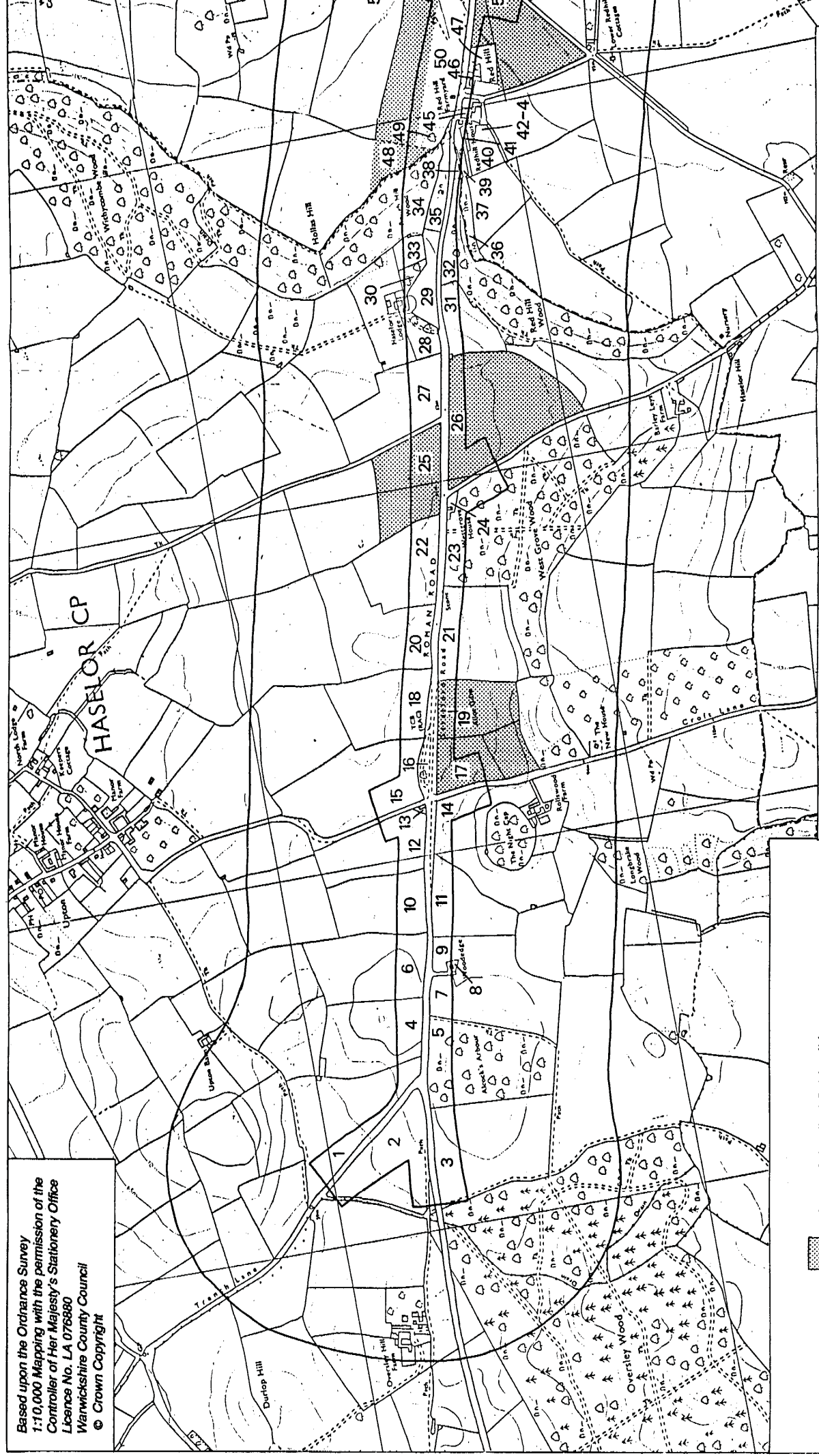
Appendix D: Information on the fields within the 150m corridor

(Fig. 16 for key to field numbering)

Fieldwork undertaken October-November 1992, July 1994; geological information is from British Geological Survey 1974 with revised nomenclature from British Geological Survey 1989; soil information is from Soil Survey 1983

Field No	-	1
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Alne Croft
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	2
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Bant Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs to north, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Milestone (WA 7278) to NE
Field No	-	3
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Between Woods
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Find of neolithic flint axe (WA 1507)
Field No	-	4
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Woolocks Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	5
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Alcock's Arbour
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Site of possible Romano-British Temple (WA 1518), Finds: Roman pottery and coins, also Bronze Age gouge (WA 5208), Iron Age Coin (WA 5209), medieval seal (WA 5210)
Field No	-	6
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Ash Furlong Ground
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture

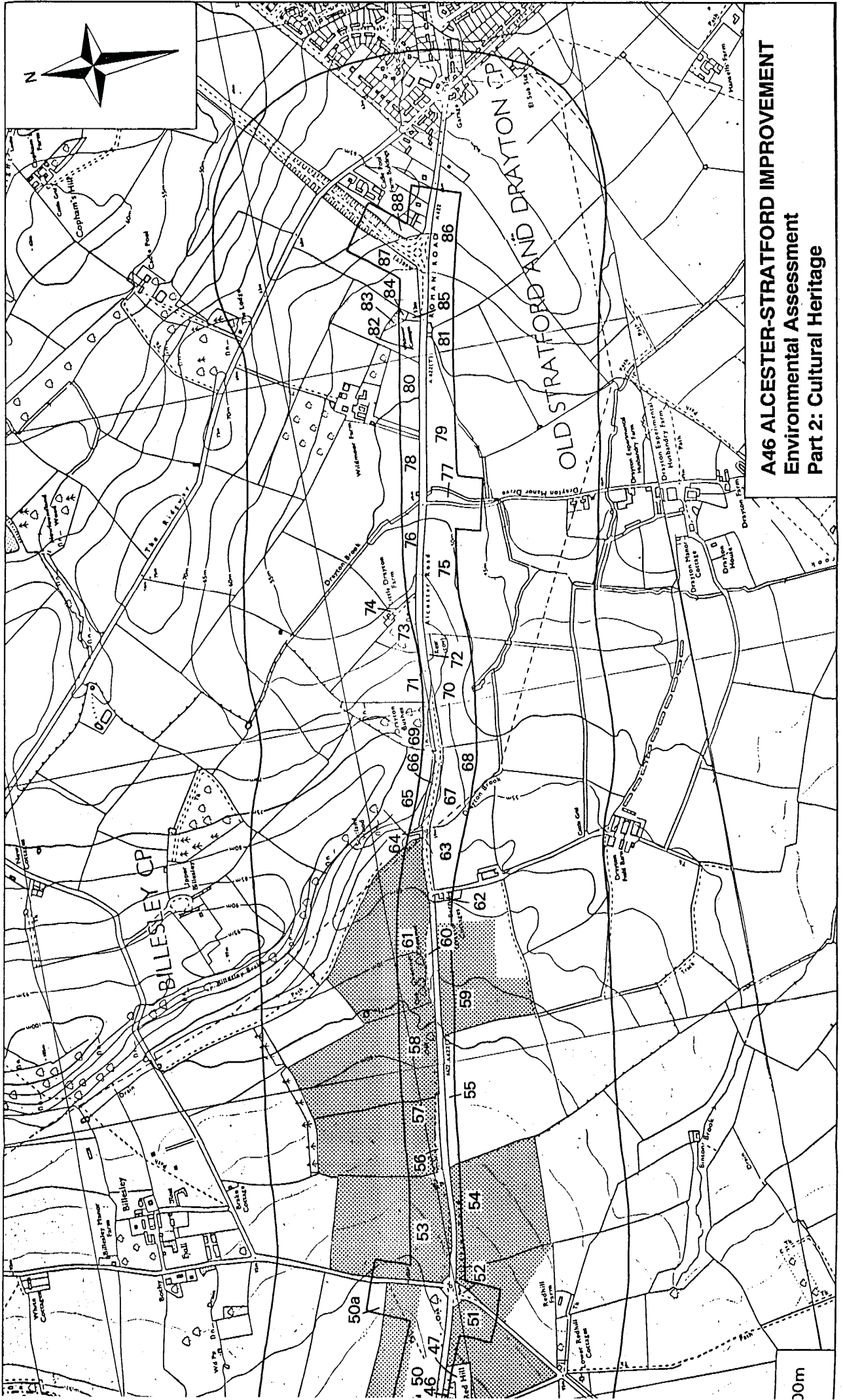
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Area of detailed fieldwalking



2000m



A46 ALCESTER-STRATFORD IMPROVEMENT
Environmental Assessment
Part 2: Cultural Heritage

Fig. 16: Key to 150m corridor field information

Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	7
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	
Field No	-	8
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Woodedge
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Building
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	9
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	10
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Far Wood Row
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	11
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Scrub
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, barely visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	12
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Hither Wood Row
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	13
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	(Hither Wood Row)
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone

Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Building/garden
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Toll House (WA 1503)
Field No	-	14
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Hot Ground/Little Coppice
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	15
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Bull Hole Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	16
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	(Bull Hole Piece)
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Lay by/verge
Ridge and Furrow	-	None visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	17
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Great Salters Street Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	None visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Field walked (1 sherd medieval pottery)
Field No	-	18
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Copton Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)/Brockhurst 2 Association (711c)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	19
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Bansty/Bansley Piece
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable/Heath
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Field walked (2 worked flints (WA 7273), 2 sherds RB pottery, 2 sherds medieval pottery)

Field No - 20
Parish - Haselor
Field name - Upper Bansty
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)/Brockhurst 2 Association (711c)
Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 21
Parish - Haselor
Field name - Upper Bansty
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 22
Parish - Haselor
Field name - West Grove
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)/Brockhurst 2 Association (711c)
Landuse - Arable
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 23
Parish - Haselor
Field name - West Grove Wood
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)
Landuse - Woodland
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 24
Parish - Haselor
Field name - Westgrove house
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)
Landuse - Building/garden
Ridge and Furrow - None visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 25
Parish - Haselor
Field name - Road Ground
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)/Brockhurst 2 Association (711c)/Whimple 3 Association (572f)
Landuse - Arable
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - Field walked (Flint scatter (WA 7274), 1 medieval sherd)

Field No - 26
Parish - Haselor
Field name - Barley/Barlichway Leys
Geology - Mercia Mudstone
Soils - Worcester Association (431)
Landuse - Arable
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground

Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Field walked (Flint scatter (WA 7274))
Field No	-	27
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	West Barn Ground
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Whimble 3 Association (572f)/Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	28
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Home Close
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	None visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	29
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Front Close
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	30
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	House Close
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Orchard
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	31
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Hermitage Close
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, barely visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	32
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Red Hill Wood
Geology	-	Blue Anchor Formation
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	33
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Orchard
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)

Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	34
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Red Hill Brake
Geology	-	Blue Anchor Formation/Penarth Group
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	35
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	Red Hill Meadow
Geology	-	Mercia Mudstone/Blue Anchor Formation/Penarth Group
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	
Field No	-	36
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Blue Anchor Formation/Penarth Group
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	37
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Cropmarks (WA 4703)
Field No	-	38
Parish	-	Haselor
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Penarth Group
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	39
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Penarth Group
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	
Field No	-	40

Parish - Binton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Garden
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 41
Parish - Binton
Field name -
Geology - Penarth Group
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Building/driveway
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 42
Parish - Binton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Building
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 43
Parish - Binton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Garden
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 44
Parish - Binton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Garden
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 45
Parish - Binton
Field name - Redhill House
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Building/farmyard
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 46
Parish - Binton
Field name - The Stag's Head PH
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Building/car park
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No	-	47
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Car park
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	48
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	Upper Hollows/Hollas Hill
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Cropmarks (WA 6360), part fieldwalked (Roman pottery scatter, 1 medieval sherd)
Field No	-	49
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Penarth Group/Lower Lias
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	50
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Worcester Association (431)/Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Cropmarks (WA 4702), Milepost to S (WA 7279), part fieldwalked (1 worked flint (WA 7275), 1 RB sherd)
Field No	-	50a
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	Windmill Hill
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	51
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs to south, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Field walked (2 RB pottery sherds)
Field No	-	52
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)

Landuse	-	Verge
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	53
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Cropmark (WA 6381); Fieldwalked (4 RB sherds, 3 medieval sherds)
Field No	-	54
Parish	-	Binton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Part fieldwalked (1 medieval sherd)
Field No	-	55
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs to south, barely visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	56
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	57
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Cropmarks (WA 6381), Field walked (1 RB sherd)
Field No	-	58
Parish	-	Billesley
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Arable
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	Field Walked (1 worked flint (WA 7276), RB Settlement (WA 7277))
Field No	-	59
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	

Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Arable
Ridge and Furrow - Not on APs, barely visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - Part fieldwalked (5 sherds RB pottery, 1 medieval sherd)

Field No - 60
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Woodland
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 61
Parish - Billesley
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Arable
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - Fieldwalked (RB Settlement (WA 7277))

Field No - 62
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name - Drayton Barn Cottages
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Buildings
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 63
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 64
Parish - Billesley
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 65
Parish - Billesley
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 66
Parish - Billesley
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Woodland verge
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 67
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 68
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)/Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Woodland verge
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 69
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Woodland
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 70
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)/Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 71
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 72
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Building/scrub
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None

Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	73
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Woodland
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	74
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	Little Drayton Farm
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse	-	Building/garden
Ridge and Furrow	-	None
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	75
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)/Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse	-	Arable/pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	76
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Evesham 2 Association (411b)/Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	77
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse	-	Pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	78
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse	-	Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow	-	On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks	-	None
Sites/finds	-	None
Field No	-	79
Parish	-	Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name	-	
Geology	-	Lower Lias
Soils	-	Denchworth Association (712b)

Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs to west, some visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 80
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 81
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 82
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 83
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Woodland
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 84
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name - Wildmoor cottages
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Building/garden
Ridge and Furrow - None visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 85
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Driveway/garden
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 86
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton

Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - None
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 87
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)/Evesham 2 Association (411b)
Landuse - Pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, visible on ground
Earthworks - None
Sites/finds - None

Field No - 88
Parish - Old Stratford and Drayton
Field name -
Geology - Lower Lias
Soils - Denchworth Association (712b)
Landuse - Rough pasture
Ridge and Furrow - On APs, none visible on ground
Earthworks -
Sites/finds - None