

Chase Midland plc

**121 Tiddington Road
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR SP 217 557

Planning ref: S01/00587/FUL

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Planning ref: S01/00587/FUL

Prepared by: David Thomason/J Hiller

Date: April 2001

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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Date:

1/5/2001

**121 Tiddington Road
Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire**

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SUMMARY

In April 2001, the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out an archaeological field evaluation at 121 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, on behalf of Chase Midland plc.

The evaluation consisted of the excavation of three trenches located within the rear garden of the private premises of 121 Tiddington Road. Two trenches revealed ditches within the limits of an earlier larger ditch that probably formed part of the north-eastern enclosure of the Roman settlement. Pottery from the upper fills in the ditch sequence dated to the 1st century AD, suggesting that the later Roman recuts along the line of the ditch had cut through the earlier fills.

The northern part of the ditch complex appeared to turn to the west within the limits of the garden of 121 Tiddington Lane, giving a possible indication of the likely extent of the northern part of the settlement. A pit containing pottery dated AD 40-70 was also located, and may provide evidence of early occupation in this area of the settlement.

A series of undated gullies were located in the third trench north of the site of the settlement enclosure ditch. These appear to be part of a field system, possibly of prehistoric date.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In April 2001, the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation at 121 Tiddington Lane, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (Fig. 1) The evaluation site is situated on the north side of Tiddington Road (the B4086), on the east edge of the town of Stratford-upon-Avon (NGR SP 217 557).
- 1.1.2 Planning Permission has been sought for the demolition of the existing dwelling and for the construction of 10 domestic units, together with linked/detached garages (Planning Reference SO1/00587/FUL). The development site is within an area of archaeological potential and Stratford-upon-Avon District Council required that a predetermination archaeological field evaluation be undertaken, to allow an informed decision to be made on the planning application, in line with PPG 16 and the District Local Planning Policy (Policy ENV 17).
- 1.1.3 A brief for the archaeological work was prepared by Warwickshire County Archaeological Services on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by OAU detailing how it would meet the requirements of the County's Brief for the project.
- 1.1.4 OAU were commissioned to undertake the evaluation by Chase Midland Plc, on behalf of their client.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies at c 40 m OD. The underlying geology is the river gravel of the Second Terrace (Geological Survey of Great Britain. England and Wales. Stratford-upon-Avon, sheet 200).
- 1.2.2 The development area covers c 0.78 ha, and at the time of the evaluation was occupied by the residential property and gardens of 121 Tiddington Road.
- 1.2.3 At the time of the evaluation the garden of 121 Tiddington Road sloped gently downwards to the north and the site was covered with a thick layer of well-sorted garden topsoil.

1.2.4 The west part of the site was occupied by a separate area of trees and a fence line.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been researched with the use of published material.

1.3.2 The site of 121 Tiddington Road is within an area of known archaeological potential relating to the Roman settlement of Tiddington (Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record No. WA 4469). Parts of this settlement are scheduled (SAM County Monument, No. 184).

1.3.3 Tiddington Roman settlement is interpreted as a 'roadside' settlement extending along the south bank of the river Avon (Palmer, 1981; Burnham and Wachter, 1990, 310-313). Several excavations were undertaken during the 1920s and 1930s, within 750 m of the proposed development area. These revealed extensive evidence of Roman settlement. Further excavations in 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1988 have added more detail to the archaeological record of the settlement (see Fig. 7).

1.3.4 Excavations at 77 Tiddington Road (undertaken in 1923-4 by F. C. Wellstood, Secretary to the Birthplace Trust) to the south-west of the current evaluation site, revealed a Roman cemetery site comprising c 200 burials.

1.3.5 Roman material was located when Stratford Golf Course was laid out in 1925, again excavated by Wellstood. Work continued into 1927, when he and Thomas May found a stone building and associated features and deposits that were interpreted as evidence of industrial activity (Fieldhouse, May and Wellstood, 1931). Webster argued that the stone building was more likely a corn store (Webster, 1974, 53) and played down the extent of the 'industrial' activity of the settlement.

1.3.6 Wellstood excavated again adjacent to the 1927 area in 1937, and in the same year excavated the front and back gardens of 102 Tiddington Road. Work is known from 1938 but is not precisely located, and in 1939 excavations took place at 86 Tiddington Road. No further investigation of the settlement took place until the late 1970s, though finds were located during building works along the road.

1.3.7 An extensive excavation was undertaken in 1981 on the site of the National Farmers Union building due south of 121 Tiddington Road. The excavation followed a magnetometer survey by Bradford University (Aspinall, Aspinall and Heathcote, 1979). The excavation revealed structures and occupation evidence associated with the settlement. The most significant find was part of a large enclosure ditch forming the likely south-eastern boundary of the settlement. The ditch was dated to the 4th century on the basis of the pottery finds (Palmer, 1981a, 16-24). Beyond the Roman settlement, evidence of earlier Iron Age occupation was also revealed.

1.3.8 Excavations carried out in 1982 (the Reading Trust site) north of Tiddington Road examined a large area of the settlement, principally of early Roman date. These were

followed in 1983 with an excavation of a smaller site outside the limits of the settlement in Knights Lane (Palmer 1983). Stonework, features and ditches were recorded and excavated at both sites. In 1988 an excavation of a house plot was undertaken just to the west of the present proposal area and provided further evidence of the Roman settlement with features dating from the 1st century AD through to the 4th century.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

The aims for the project were detailed in the WSI designed for the project: these were:

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposal area.
- 2.1.2 To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.
- 2.1.3 To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- 2.1.4 To make available the results of the investigation

3 STRATEGY

- 3.1.1 Three trial trenches were proposed supplemented by hand excavation of archaeological deposits. Trench dimensions were as designed in the project brief.
- 3.1.2 Trenches 1 and 2 were targeted to locate the projected eastern arm of the settlement enclosure identified in the 1981 excavations. It was anticipated that the location of Trench 3 would be outside the settlement enclosure, but that it might reveal evidence of extra-mural activity including field-systems, industry, or outlying burials.
- 3.1.3 The possibility of locating prehistoric remains was also considered, based on the evidence gleaned from previous excavations in the vicinity.
- 3.1.4 Standard site procedures relating to excavation and recording were defined in Appendix 2 of the WSI.
- 3.1.5 The site work was programmed to take to three days by a team comprising a project supervisor (Dave Thomason, OAU) and a technician, under a project manager (Jon Hiller, OAU). The project was undertaken under the general direction of R J Williams MIFA (Head of Fieldwork, OAU).

4 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of fieldwork

- 4.1.1 The fieldwork comprised three evaluation trenches within the garden area of 121 Tiddington Road (Fig. 2).

4.1.2 Trench 1 measured 16 m by 1.6 m and was aligned north-south at the western corner of the rear of the house. Trench 2 was located immediately to the north of the existing flagstone patio at the rear of the house. The trench was aligned south-west - north-east, and was c.27 m long and 1.6 m wide. Trench 3 was aligned NNW-SSE and was positioned c 25 m away from the rear of the house; the trench was 20 m long and 1.6 m wide.

4.2 Fieldwork methods and recording

4.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator (JCB) equipped with a toothless bucket.

4.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the all features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples.

4.2.3 All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed standard OAU procedures (*OAU Fieldwork Manual*, ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

4.3 Finds

4.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and generally bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

4.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

4.4.1 No soil samples were taken during the course of the work.

4.5 Presentation of results

4.5.1 A general description of the site is followed by detailed description of the trenches followed by the specialist finds reports.

5 RESULTS: GENERAL

5.1 Soils and ground conditions

5.1.1 The site is located upon a thick layer of loam topsoil that overlies the underlying gravel.

5.1.2 Ground conditions at the time of the site work were damp underfoot, but generally dry during the excavation.

5.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

5.2.1 Archaeological deposits were revealed within each trench. Features and finds were concentrated more significantly towards the south end of the site nearest to the house.

- 5.2.2 The features were generally linear; features in Trenches 1 and 2 may relate to the projected alignment of the Roman settlement boundary ditch known from previous excavation.

6 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

6.1 Description of deposits

6.1.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

At the base of the trench was the natural (114), which comprised a mixed layer of riverine sand and gravels. This layer was located at the base of each of the three excavated trenches. Cutting the gravel at the south end of the trench was an irregular feature (113). The full extent of the feature was not revealed within the limits of the trench, but its profile was indicative of a tree-throw hole. The feature was filled with a yellow-brown silty gravel (112) up to c 0.2 m thick.

At the north end of the trench was a north-south aligned feature, probably a ditch (109) that was cut into the underlying gravel and sand (114). The feature was c 5 m wide and had steep, straight sides descending at an angle of 50°. The full depth of the feature was not ascertained owing to health and safety considerations and the narrow confines of the trench (Fig. 4).

Ditch 109 was probably associated with deposit 103, which was situated on its southern edge (Fig. 4). The deposit (103) was a moderately compacted sandy silt with a substantial gravel content (c 45%). This gravel was re-deposited natural, and was interpreted on site as material dumped to form a positive feature/ditch-bank structure. This 'bank' was 1.65 m wide and 0.26 m in thickness. Associated overlying deposits (101 and 102) may also probably derived from the upper part of the bank. Both deposits comprised silty sands containing c 10% gravel, that lay on a notable incline, partly covering layer 103 and filling the south edge of ditch 109. Layer 101 was 0.51 m thick and 0.72 m wide (N-S) and layer 102 was 0.25 m thick and extended for a length of 0.58 m north-south. Fourteen sherds of pottery of 1st century Roman date, c AD 40-70, were recovered from layer 101.

On the north edge of ditch 109 lay a steeply tipped layer (108) of mid-brown sandy silt with a low gravel content. The layer was 0.4 m thick and extended c 0.3 m (north-south). Layer 108 was overlain by deposit 107, which may be the same as fill/layer 105 that was located centrally within ditch 109. Fill 105 was a red/brown sandy silt with <1% gravel and charcoal content. Three sherds of pottery dated AD 40-70 were recovered from this fill.

Fills 105 and 107 were truncated by a later cut feature (110), probably a later re-cutting of ditch 109. This ditch (110) was 2.2 m wide and had a visible depth of 0.32 m. The sides were straight, sloping at an angle of c 40°. The re-cut was filled by 106, a moderately compacted mid red/brown sandy silt. Pottery (2 sherds) of 1st century Roman date was recovered from this fill.

As observed, cut 111 was seen as being possibly contemporary with 110 in a later re-development of this ditch system and truncated deposits 105 and 102 (Fig. 4). This cut was on the same alignment as 109 and had a width of c.1 m and a visible depth of 0.36 m. Its sides were steeply sloping at an angle of c 50°. The single visible deposit 104

filled this, which was a loose red/brown sandy silt containing *c* 3% gravel. Two sherds of pottery of 1st century Roman date (*c* AD 40-70) were recovered from this deposit. The overlying topsoil (100) was a loose dark brown silty loam.

6.1.2 Trench 2

At the base of the trench the natural sandy gravel (208) was observed. The natural was cut by two features. Feature 202 was an ovoid/sub-rectangular pit aligned roughly east-west. It was 0.42 m deep and 1.5 m wide within the limits of the trench (Fig. 3). This cut had steep, straight sloping sides and a narrow base that sloped slightly to the east. The primary fill (204) was a loose orange-brown sandy silt with a high gravel content (30%) that was 0.21m thick. A total of five sherds of pottery dated AD 40-70 were recovered from this fill. The secondary fill to this feature (203) was a dark brown silt with <5% charcoal and <15% gravel inclusions that was 0.19 m thick.

The second feature located within Trench 2 was a probable boundary ditch (205). This feature was located at the south-west end of the trench and was found to be turning at this point from a south-east - north-west alignment to a north-east - south-west alignment. This feature had a visible width within the trench of 1.7 m and was 0.92 m deep. The sides were steep sloping and slightly convex, leading to a smooth 'v'-shaped base (Fig. 5). This feature may be associated with ditch 109 observed within Trench 1. This ditch (205) contained two fills within the excavated section. The primary fill (207) was a loose orange-brown sandy silt containing <30% gravel and <1% charcoal inclusions. This was 0.20m thick and *c* 0.6 m wide. The secondary fill (206) was a dark brown sandy silt containing <5% gravel and <2% charcoal with a thickness of 0.70m. Nine sherds of pottery of dated *c* AD 40-70 were recovered from this fill.

Layer 201 was a mixed light brown silty loam with a 20% gravel content. This was found to have a thickness of *c* 0.1 m and was also observed within Trench 3 (context 309). The topsoil deposit 200 (equivalent to contexts 100 and 306) overlay this.

6.1.3 Trench 3

The natural (310) at the base of the trench comprised mixed gravel and sand/silt as described in Trench 1 and 2. Three features were observed within the trench (Fig. 3). All of the features cut into the natural; no relationships exist between these features.

In the south-east part of the trench, was a short stretch of a linear cut feature (304, Fig. 6 and section 302). The feature was 2.6 m in length with a terminus at its north end. The feature was 0.4 m deep and 0.6 m wide (minimum), and contained a single fill (305), a dark brown silty sand with 30% gravel. The cut had steep and regular sides and a slightly concave base. The feature was interpreted on site as an undated linear gully of unknown function.

A second linear feature (302; Fig. 6, section 303) was aligned north-south and extended for a length of 5 m. It was 0.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The base was concave and the sides steep and regular. Its fill (303) was an orange-brown silty sand with 20% gravel inclusions. The feature curved into the north-east section of the trench. The south western extent of the feature was unclear, but did not appear to continue to the west facing section.

To the north of gully 302 was a third feature, cut 300 (Fig. 6, section 304). This was a linear cut aligned east-west, with an irregular shape in plan and section. The feature

had a maximum width of 0.85m, and was 0.18 m deep. The base of the feature was concave. The fill (301) was an undated orange brown silty sand (with 30% gravel inclusions). The feature may have been a gully or possibly a feature created through vegetation disturbance, given its irregular shape and profile. A few fragments of animal bone were found within its fill.

The fills of all three features were overlain by layer 309 (Figure 6, section 300), probably equivalent to deposit 201 in Trench 2. The layer was 0.36m thick, and was sealed by layer 308, a brown sandy silt (with 10% gravel inclusions), with a thickness of 0.22m. Overlying this was a thin deposit (307), comprising a layer of charcoal with a maximum thickness of 0.04 m. This layer was only observed in the north-west end of the trench (section 300). The deposit was not apparent in the remainder of the trench. The deposit may represent evidence of vegetation burning, possibly of recent date.

Layer 306 at the top of the sequence was the topsoil, equivalent to layers 100 and 200 in Trenches 1 and 2. Layer 308 appeared similar in nature to layer 306 and is possibly part of the topsoil, with charcoal (307) being a lens within the topsoil.

6.2 Finds

Pottery by Paul Booth, OAU

Roman Pottery

The evaluation produced 35 sherds of pottery, weighing 414 grammes and entirely of early Roman date. The pottery was briefly scanned and recorded in line with OAU Roman pottery recording system standards, except that the fabric codes used were those of the Warwickshire Museum system. Fabrics were recorded at an intermediate level of precision within the latter, hierarchical system. All were assigned to the E (late Iron Age/early Roman 'Belgic type') ware category. Oxidised and reduced grog-tempered subgroups (E10, E20 and E30) were present, as well as fabrics which were principally sand-tempered. The sherds included probable and possible examples of fabrics E15 and E16, products of Kiln 1 excavated at Tiddington in 1982 (Booth, 1996).

Only a single rim sherd was present in the group. This was from a simple jar form, probably of a squat, high-shouldered type. A shoulder sherd from a similar vessel had a possible graffito of oblique and vertical lines. No other specific vessel types were identifiable from the body and base sherds present. One base sherd had been perforated - a fairly common characteristic amongst material of this date from the earlier Tiddington excavations.

The material is entirely consistent in character with that from the major excavations carried out in Tiddington in 1981 and 1982. Despite the absence of distinctive vessel forms the fabrics present are diagnostic of an early Roman date range, assigned (on the basis of evidence from the earlier excavations) roughly to the period AD 40-70. Such early Roman material was particularly prevalent in the 1982 (Reading Trust) excavation, on the same (north-west) side of Tiddington Road as the present site. The total absence of pottery of later 1st century and later date suggests that the present site was located towards the margin of settlement in the early Roman period and saw little or no significant later activity.

Table 1: Pottery by context, weight and date

Ctx	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
101	14	52	C AD 40-70	1 jar rim
104	2	46	"	
105	3	78	"	Possible graffito on 1 sherd
106	2	41	"	
204	5	96	"	1 pierced base sherd
206	9	101	"	
Total	35	414		

Other finds

Animal bone was recovered in small quantities from contexts 104, 206 and 301; pieces of amorphous fired clay were present in deposit 206.

6.3 Palaeo-environmental remains

6.3.1 No samples were taken from deposits located within the evaluation process.

7 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**7.1 Reliability of field investigation**

7.1.1 The stratigraphy within individual features was reliable although there is the possibility of some truncation from re-working of the upper deposits (eg: 201 and 200), as a result of post-Roman ploughing across the site, prior to conversion to domestic dwellings in the early part of the 20th century.

7.2 Overall interpretation

7.2.1 It was anticipated from previous work carried out in the vicinity that a large enclosure ditch might be located within the area of investigation. This would seem to have been the case with the discovery of ditch cut 109 (Trench 1) and ditch cut 205 (Trench 2). These two cuts probably form part of an overall ditch complex, of which the latest re-cuts and associated bank deposits were partly investigated in the course of this evaluation. The overall width of the ditch complex suggest that it is c 7-8 m wide, which is in accordance with its known dimensions to the south, as excavated in 1981. This excavation, however, clearly showed that the enclosure ditch was of 4th century date. The pottery recovered from the ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 dated to the 1st century with no later material recovered. Nonetheless, the alignment and scale of the features revealed in the evaluation are consistent with the 1981 ditch, and suggests that they are part of the same feature. This suggests that that the late ditch was cut through earlier ditch fills or other features, and that the pottery from these

was redeposited. The absence of later material may reflect the general lack of activity at the north-east part of the settlement in the later Roman period.

- 7.2.2 The projected line of the ditch and its apparent turning point in the evaluation trenches suggest that the overall site boundary may be slightly smaller than originally speculated (Palmer 1981a, 16-24). The absence of dated features of note in Trench 3 to the north would suggest that this trench was located outside the limits of the settlement. Further excavation would be required to elucidate the precise alignment of the ditch complex and its full profile. Sections cut through the ditch in 1981 to the south showed the ditch to have a broad concave profile, with no obvious signs of recutting (see Palmer 1981b). The recuts identified in Trenches 1 and 2 may have redefined the enclosure ditch late in its use. Alternatively it is possible that the recuts were part of a separate ditch system, and coincidentally cut across the line of the infilled enclosure ditch.
- 7.2.3 Ditch 109 does appear to have undergone some re-development after it had silted up, with the identification of two probable 're-cuts' within the fills of the primary ditch. This may represent a re-alignment of the boundary or reuse of the original feature later in the Roman period.
- 7.2.4 Ditch 109 did appear to have an associated positive feature or bank, identified in section (Fig. 4). This layer of re-deposited natural formed a slight incline at the south edge of the ditch. Associated with this were two subsided deposits (101 and 102) that may represent collapsed bank material.
- 7.2.5 Feature 202, which was located *c* 1.2 m to the south-east of the ditch 205, and therefore external to the confines of the projected enclosure, was still probably associated with the enclosure. This pit feature, although 'grave-shaped' did not contain any human bone. The pottery found within fill 204 was of a similar fabric to that found within the ditch fill 206, and was similarly dated. The total extent of this feature was not found and therefore it is difficult to characterise.
- 7.2.6 Trench 3 contained three shallow gullies (300, 302, 304). Features 304 and 302 were aligned north-west - south-east and may in fact be segmented parts of the same gully system (Fig.3). It is not clear as to whether the gully 300 was an associated feature as it appears to curve from east to west, although all three features seem to be cut from the same level within the natural layer 310 (gravel terrace). These features seem to be part of an undated field system, as their profiles do not correspond to that of a boundary system. The gullies seem to follow the slope of the natural terrace towards the River Avon to the north. These features may be of prehistoric date, similar to those located at the east side of the 1981 excavation area.
- 7.2.7 The overlying deposit 309 (equivalent to 201) was possibly a residual layer of ploughing activity, although again this was undated. The layer was a well-sorted loam with gravel, formed by mixing of the underlying natural with the soil.

- 7.2.8 The results from this evaluation seem to correspond at least in part with previous archaeological work in the area. The main enclosure ditch/ditch complex was located and identified in Trenches 1 and 2 and external features possibly associated with this enclosure located to the east and north in Trenches 2 and 3.
- 7.2.9 The significance of the evaluation site is that it appears to provide an indication of the location and alignment of the north-east boundary of the Roman settlement. The absence of later Roman pottery implies that early deposits were reworked in the formation of the later ditches here

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Ctx	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comments	Find
1	100	Layer		0.84	Topsoil	none
1	101	Layer	0.72	0.51	Probably derived from bank feature	pot
1	102	Layer	0.58	0.25	Probable secondary phase of bank collapsing	none
1	103	Layer	1.65	0.26	re-laid natural gravel material	none
1	104	Fill	1.1	0.36	Fill of re-cut 111	pot
1	105	Fill		0.26	Fill of ditch 109	pot
1	106	Fill	2.36	0.3	Fill to re-cut 110	pot
1	107	Fill			Fill within cut 109	none
1	108	Fill		0.40 min	Fill of ditch 109	none
1	109	Cut	5		Boundary ditch cut	
1	110	Cut		0.32 min	Possible re-cut of ditch 109	
1	111	Cut	1	0.36 min	Possible re-cut through ditch fills 102 and 105	none
1	112	Fill		0.2	Fill of tree hole cut 113	none
1	113	Cut		0.2	Tree hole	
1	114	Layer			Natural, gravel sandy/silt terrace	
2	200	Layer		0.8	Topsoil	none
2	201	Layer		0.08	Possible residual plough soil deposit, natural gravels mixed within layer matrix	none
2	202	Cut		0.42	Sub-rectangular/ovoid pit (?) aligned E-W	none
2	203	Fill		0.19	Secondary fill of feature 202	none
2	204	Fill		0.21	Primary fill of 202	pot
2	205	Cut		0.92	Ditch cut for settlement boundary feature, maybe related to cut 109 in trench 1	
2	206	Fill		0.7	Secondary fill to boundary ditch 205	pot/ bone
2	207	Fill		0.2	Primary fill to boundary ditch 205	none
2	208	Layer			Natural, gravel sandy/silt terrace	
3	300	Cut	0.85	0.18	Possible gully	
3	301	Fill	0.85	0.18	Fill of cut 300	bone
3	302	Cut	0.4	0.2	Linear gully aligned N-S	
3	303	Fill	0.4	0.2	Fill of cut 302	none
3	304	Cut		0.4	Linear gully	
3	305	Fill		0.4	Fill of cut 304	none
3	306	Layer			Topsoil	none
3	307	Layer		0.04	Charcoal, probably vegetation burning	none
3	308	Layer		0.22	Possibly topsoil	none
3	309	Layer		0.36	Possible residual plough soil deposit, natural gravels mixed within layer matrix	none
3	310	Layer			Natural, gravel sandy/silt terrace	

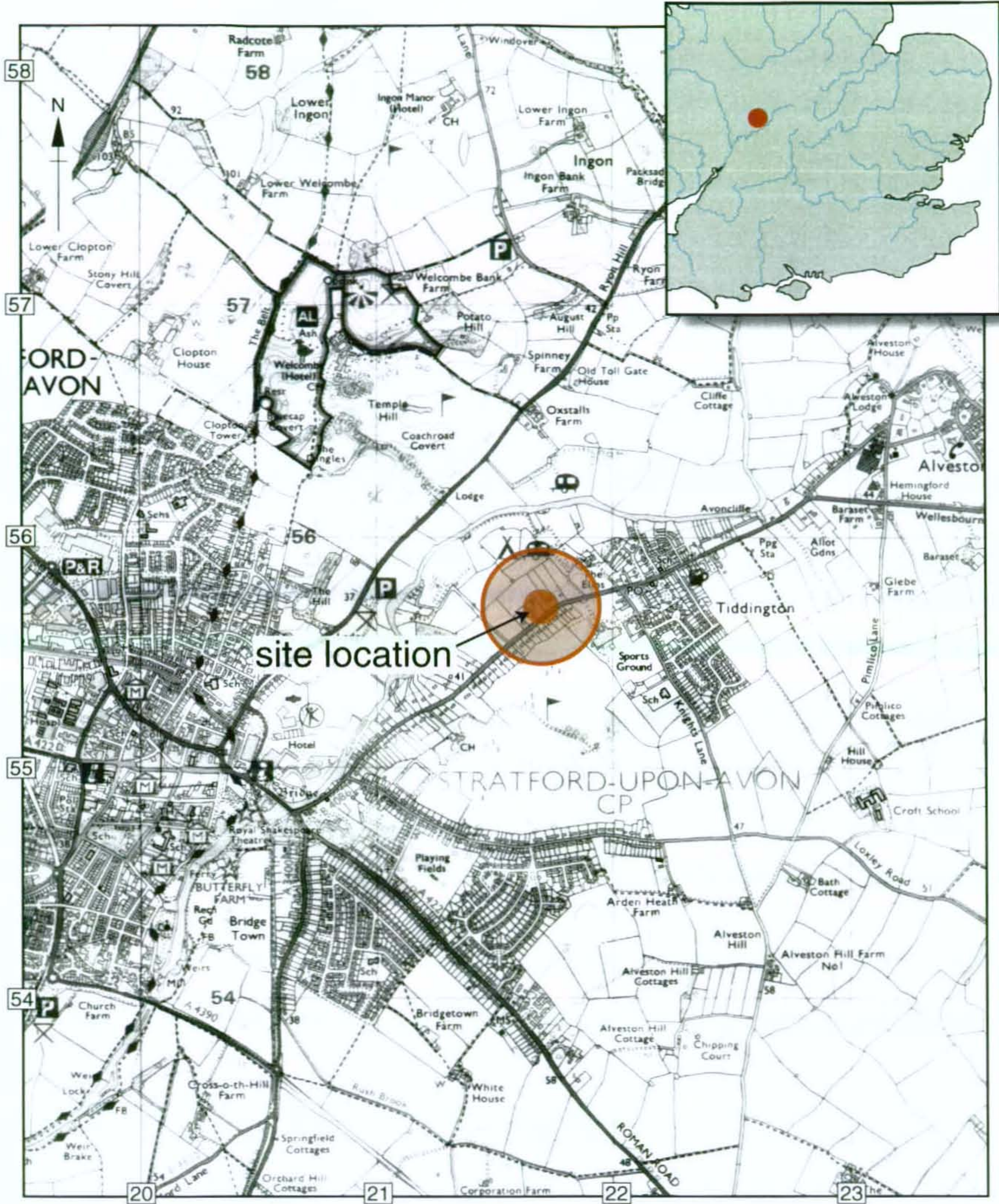
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APPENDIX 3 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**Site name:** 121 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon**Site code:** SBT - 2001 - 9**Grid reference::**

SP 217 557

Date and duration of project: 8th-10th April 2001, three day duration**Area of site:** covers *c* 0.78 ha.**Summary of results:** Roman settlement ?enclosure ditch, smaller recut ditches through the upper fills and associated external features; undated features.**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OAU, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Warwickshire County Museums Service in due course.



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Figure 1: Site location

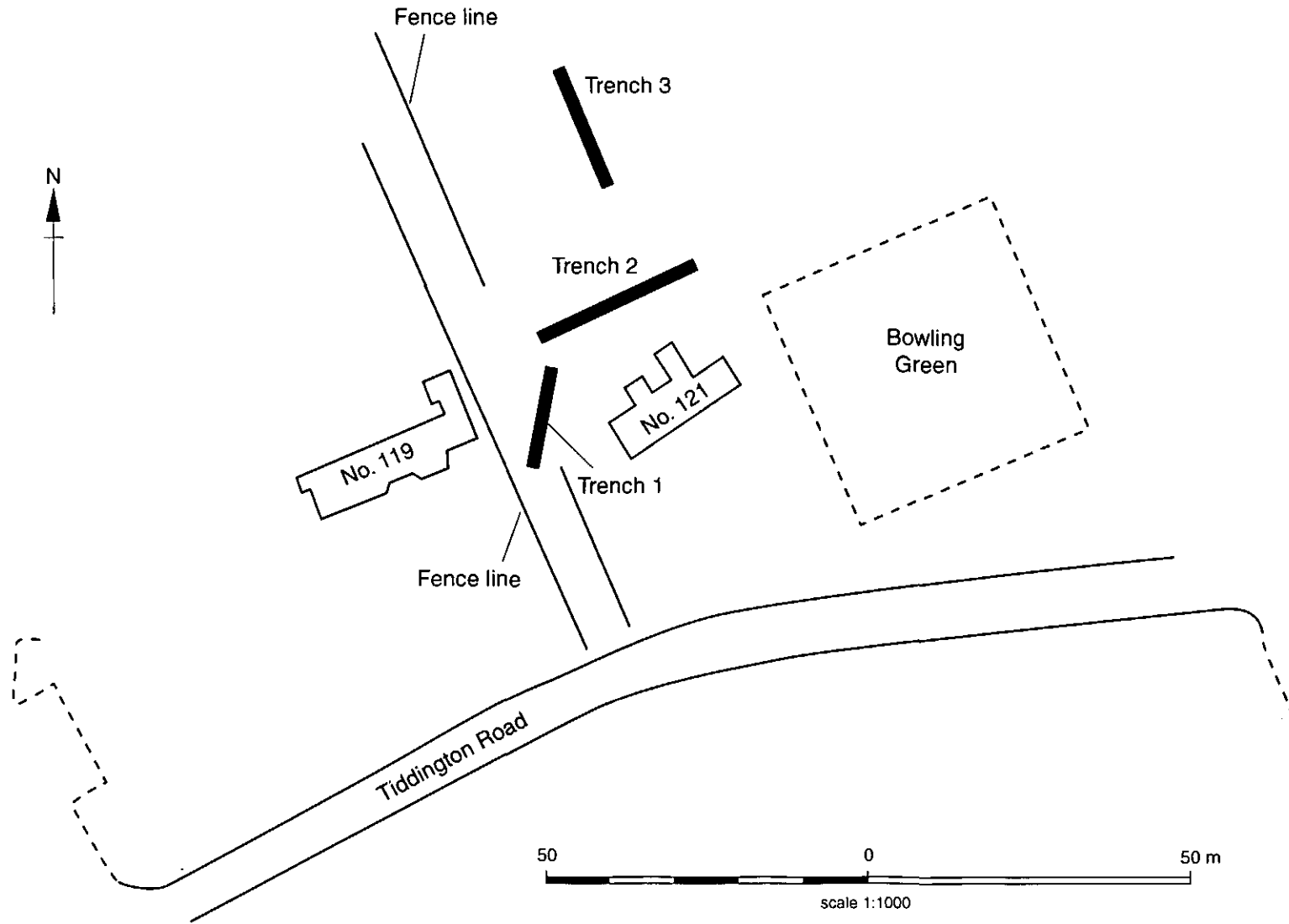
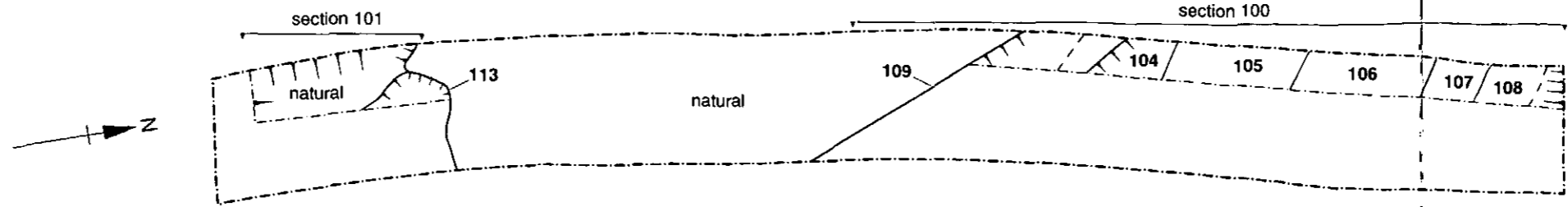
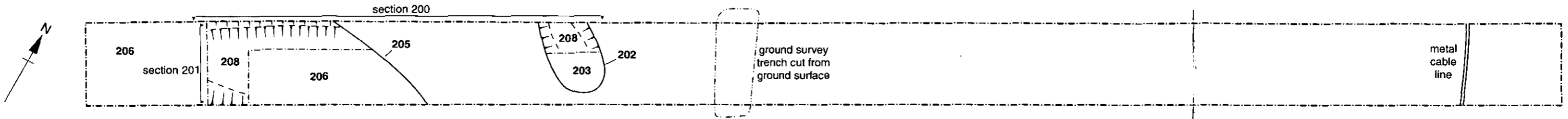


Figure 2: Trench locations

Trench 1



Trench 2



Trench 3

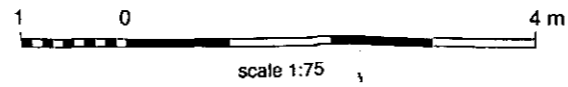
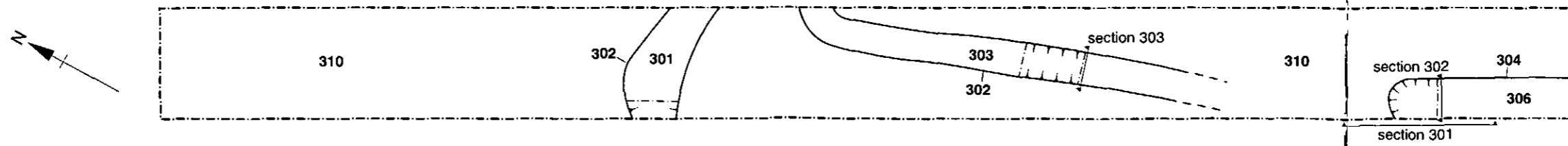


Figure 3: Trench plans

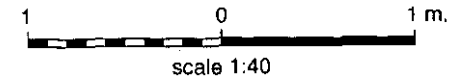
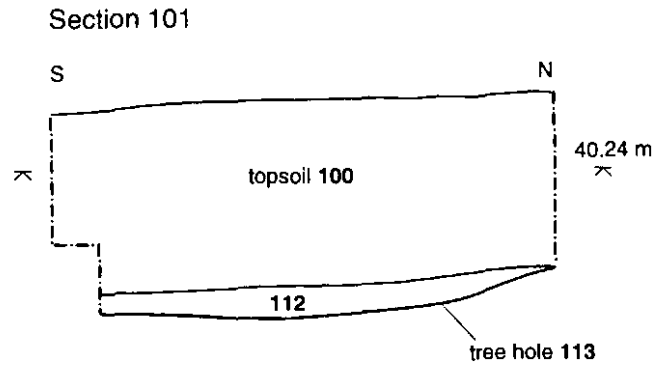
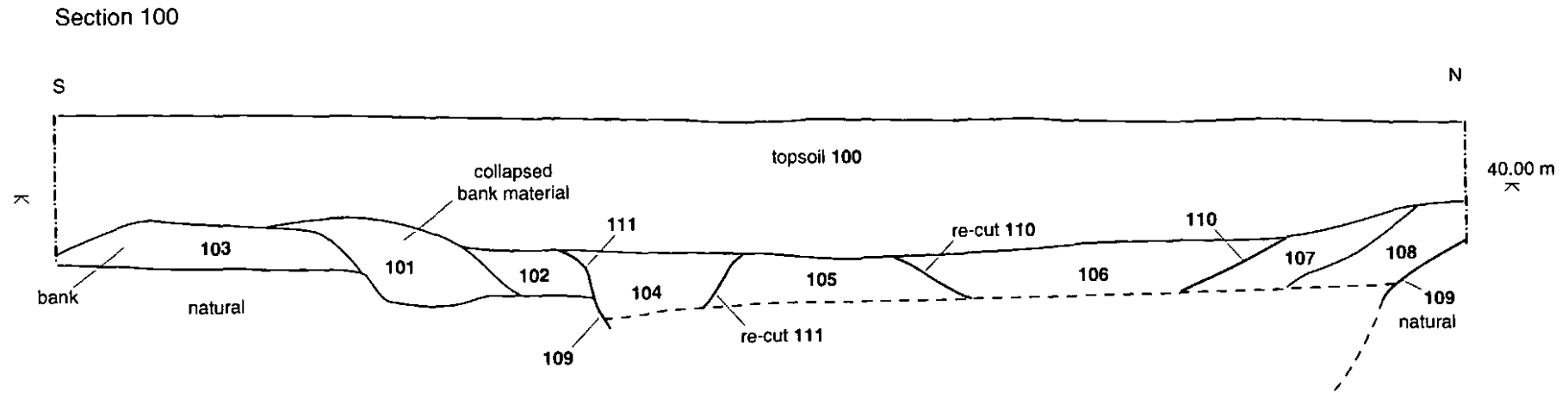


Figure 4: Trench 1, sections

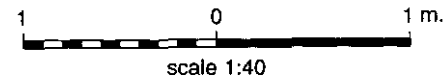
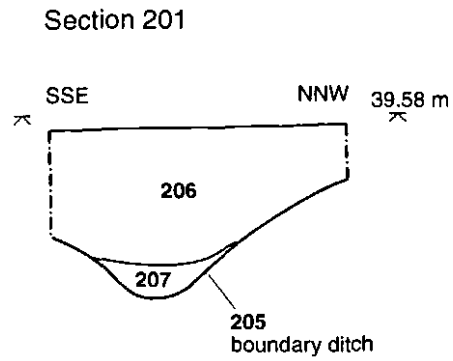
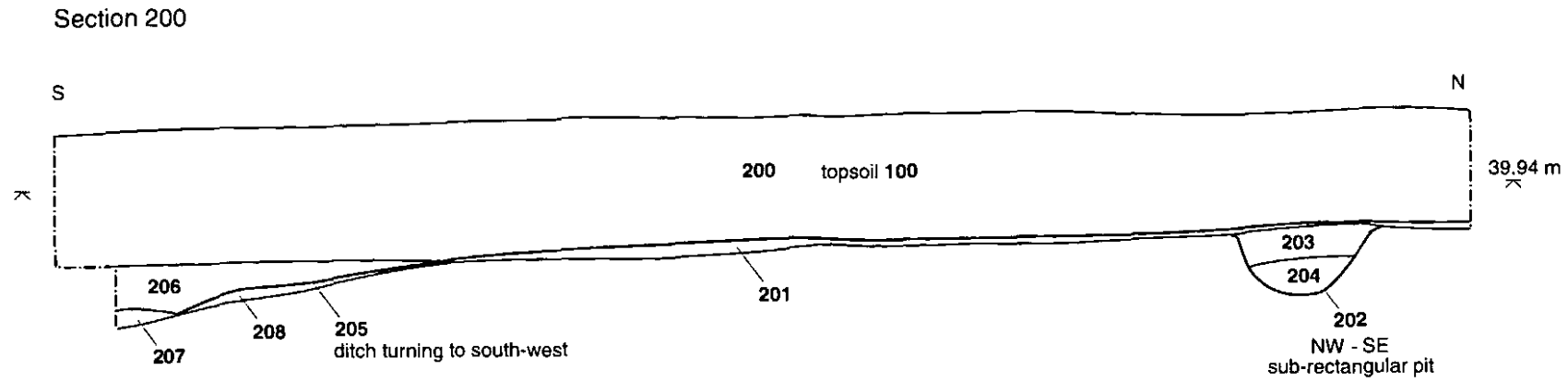
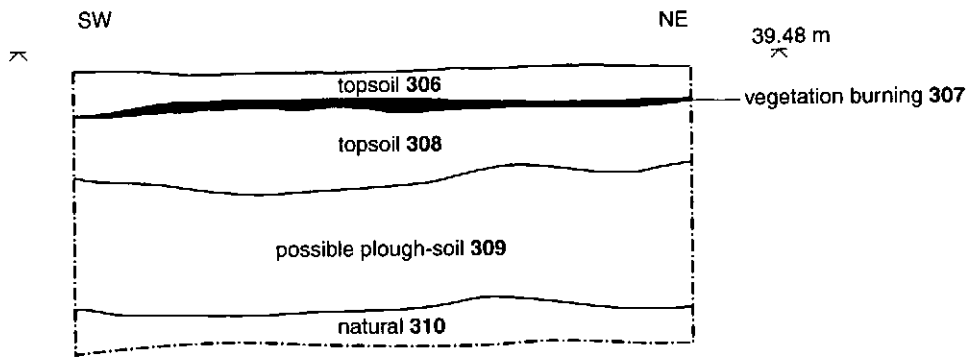
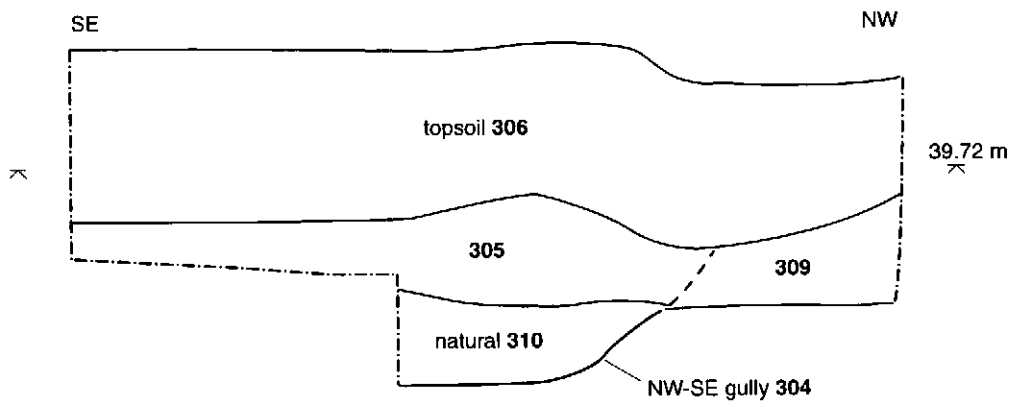


Figure 5: Trench 2, sections

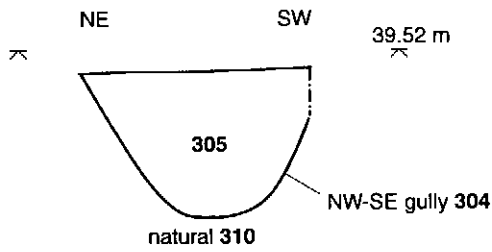
Section 300



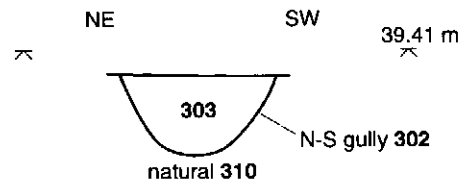
Section 301



Section 302



Section 303



Section 304

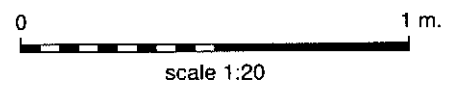
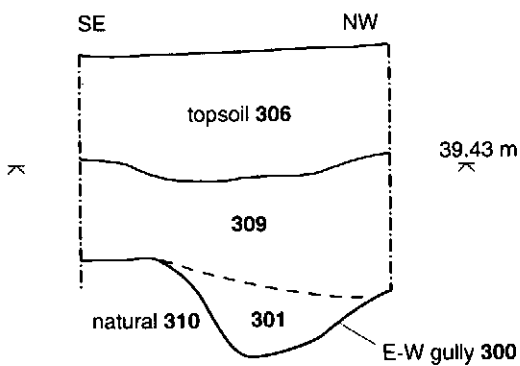


Figure 6: Trench 3, sections

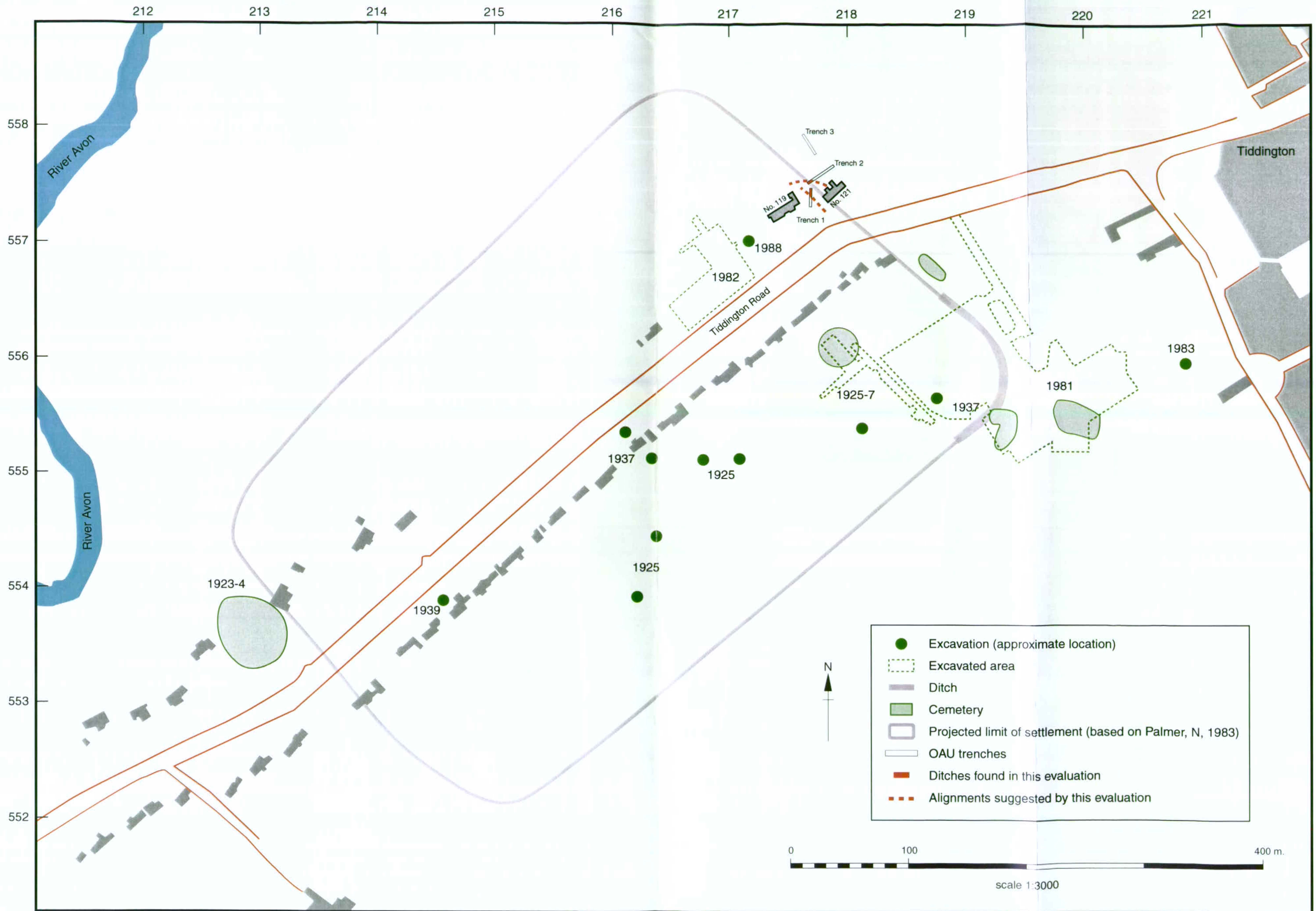
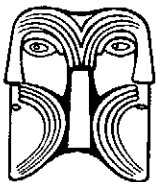


Figure 7: Alignment of main ditches with extent of Roman settlement, based on Palmer 1983



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