

3 The Green Middle Tysoe Warwickshire

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



EXPERTISE WHERE YOU NEED IT

Archaeology Warwickshire Report No 1805
FEBRUARY 2018



*Working for
Warwickshire*

Project: 3 The Green, Middle Tysoe
Commissioned by: Mr and Mrs Dorrell
Project Report No: 1805
Site Code: TG17
Planning Reference: 17/00149/FUL
Planning Authority: Stratford-upon-Avon
Planning Archaeologist: NA
National Grid Reference: SP 3388 4416
Project Manager: Dr Cathy Coutts
Fieldwork: Dr Cathy Coutts, Jodie Duffy BA, Nigel
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OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		OASIS No
Project name		
Short description (250 words max)	Archaeological watching brief carried out, only features recorded were walls of former stone outbuilding, probably of 18th-century date.	
Project type (Eg DBA, Eval etc)	Watching Brief	
Site status (None, NT, SAM etc)	Grade II LB house	
Previous work (HER nos etc)	none	
Current land use	yard	
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	no	
Monument type / period		
Significant finds (artefact, type, period)	Bone spoon, clay pipe c.1700, iron heel plate	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Warwickshire	
Site address (inc postcode)	3 The Green, Tysoe, CV35 0SN	
Study area (sq.m or ha)	c.412sq m	
OS E & N (inc grid sq code)	SP 3388 4416	
Height OD	unknown	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	Archaeology Warwickshire	
Project brief originator	N/A	
Project design originator	Archaeology Warwickshire	
Director/supervisor Manager	Dr Cathy Coutts	
Sponsor or funding body	Mr and Mrs Dorrell	
PROJECT DATE	January 2018	
Start date /end date	10/1/18-26/1/18	
ARCHIVES	Location (Accession no)	Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	With owner	Bone spoon, iron heel plate, clay pipe
Paper	Warwickshire Museum	
Digital		
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, forthcoming, AW report	
Title		
Serial title, volume,		
Author(s)		
Page nos		
Date		

CONTENTS

	Summary	2
1	Introduction	3
2	Site Location	4
3	Archaeological and Historical Background	5
4	Aims and Methods	9
5	Results	10
6	Conclusions	12
	Acknowledgements	13
	References	14

PHOTOGRAPHS

1	Location of stone outbuilding (to left) and house, with rear extension, now demolished	15
2	Gable end	15
3	Front of outbuilding	16
4	Detail of weatherboarding	16
5	Old roof laths below corrugated iron	17
6	Plaster ceiling with laths exposed	17
7	Door detail	18
8	Strap hinge	19
9	Window set into rear wall	19
10	Interior of south-west part of outbuilding	20
11	Wall footing 105	21
12	New foundation trenches excavated	21
13	Carved bone salt spoon	22
14	Clay pipe bowl c.1700	22
15	Heel plate from a boot	23

FIGURES

1	Location of application area and Historic Environment Information
2	Detail from First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887
3	Groundworks observed

SUMMARY

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the excavation of footings for a new rear extension to 3 The Green, Middle Tysoe, a Grade II Listed Building of 18th-century date. Prior to this a basic level photographic survey had been carried out of the stone outbuilding which was partially demolished to make way for the new extension. During the watching brief finds of a bone salt spoon, a clay pipe bowl of c.1700 and a metal heel plate from a boot were recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Stratford-on-Avon District Council for the demolition of a stone outbuilding and replacement of a single storey rear extension with a two storey rear wing, at 3 The Green, Middle Tysoe, Warwickshire (Planning Ref. 17/00149/FUL). The development site lies within the supposed extent of medieval Middle Tysoe. The cottage at 3 The Green is a Grade II Listed Building of 18th-century date.
- 1.2 A condition of planning permission required the applicant to secure the implementation of a programme of historic building recording of the outbuilding to be partly demolished and an archaeological watching brief in accordance with the recommendations contained within the Assessment and Written Scheme of Investigation by Archaeology Warwickshire dated February 2017.
- 1.3 The fieldwork was carried out in January 2018. This report presents the results of that work. The project archive will be stored at the Warwickshire Museum under Site Code TG17. The work was carried out with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidelines (2014).

2 LOCATION

- 2.1 The site is located on the in the centre of the village of Middle Tysoe and at around National Grid Reference SP 3388 4416 (Fig 1). The new extension will occupy the existing extension's footprint, plus part of the outbuilding footprint and paved patio.

- 2.2 The underlying geology of the area is Charmouth Mudstone Formation (formerly Lower Lias Clay (British Geological Survey 2017).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The earliest evidence for human activity in the area was discovered by the Edgehill Project. In 1997 a small scatter of prehistoric flintwork was found which points to some otherwise unknown activity having taken place in this area (Warwickshire Historic Environment Record No MWA 8169).
- 4.2 There is considerable evidence for activity during the Roman period (AD 43 - 410) in the vicinity of the present site with coins finds (MWA 2081) as well as a pottery scatter (MWA 10249). Two possible areas of Roman settlement (MWA 12487 and 12444) are known to the north-east and south-east of the village.
- 4.3 The name Tysoe is derived from the Anglo-Saxon god Tiw. The Domesday Book (1086) records that the manor of Tysoe was rated at 23 hides and, prior to the Norman Conquest, belonged to the thegn Waga, passing to Robert de Stafford after the Conquest. There were 53 villeins, nine serfs and a priest (VCH 1904, 328), suggesting a relatively large total population of around 315 people. It remained in the possession of Stafford's descendants until 1520, since when it has been held by the Compton family. A weekly market was granted in 1341, along with a four-day fair at Lammas and other manorial rights (VCH 1949, 176-7).
- 4.4 At one time there was a figure of a horse (the Red Horse) cut into a nearby hillside at Edge Hill. Legend has it that this commemorated the killing, by the Earl of Warwick, of his own horse at the battle of Towton in 1461, as a sign that he would not abandon the field, but the figure may actually have been considerably older (VCH 1949, 175).
- 4.5 The Domesday Book reference to a priest at Tysoe in 1086 suggests that there may also have been an Anglo-Saxon church, possibly on the same site as, or close to, the present church. The church guide book and website suggest that the church may stand on the site of a Romano-Celtic temple (Tysoe Church 2006). The evidence cited is firstly that the church is due east of the site of the former horse figure, and secondly that on the vernal equinox the rising sun bisects the site of the horse and strikes the centre of the east window of the church. In the absence of any corroborating physical evidence, including an archaeological excavation in 2006, this can probably be discounted as speculative.

- 4.6 The extent of the medieval village can be estimated from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887 and which depicts Middle Tysoe (MWA 8955) as a linear settlement extending from the parish church of St Mary (MWA 2055), with Upper Tysoe (MWA 8956) concentrated around the manor house to the south. The remains of a medieval stone cross (MWA 2058) lie within the churchyard.
- 4.7 A tithe barn once stood in Tithe Barn Close (MWA 2090) and a windmill is known from the manor (MWA 2087). The village contains a number of Listed Buildings, several of which date from the 17th century.
- 4.8 Later points of interest include an imperial smithy (MWA 2057) and a quarry pit (MWA 2074) as well as a number of 19th-century drinking fountains (MWA 3811, MWA 13478 and 13479).
- 4.9 The earliest surviving map of the area is an Inclosure map of 1798 (WRO Q75/12/1; Fig 2). This shows the village in a primitive form with properties extending either side of the roads. The accuracy of this map is questionable given that the property alignments depicted vary considerably from the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1887 and it is unclear whether the row of cottages, of which No 3 is the south-western one, is depicted or not. Nothing appears in this location along the frontage of The Green which may suggest the cottages post-date the mapping, or that they were simply omitted from it.
- 4.10 The cottage itself is a Grade II Listed building (NHLE 1364800), part of a row of stone-built, thatched cottages of 18th-century date. The Listing citation is as follows:

TYSOE THE GREEN SP3344 (west side) Middle Tysoe

16/110 Police House, No 2 and cottage adjoining to left

GV II

Row of 3 cottages. C18. Squared, coursed ironstone with quoins and coped gables with kneelers. Thatch roof and brick end stacks with original stone bases. 2 storeys. 5-window range. Cottages to left and right 2-unit plan, that to centre one-unit plan. All cottages have C20 doors with C20 wood gabled hoods. Cottages to left and right have 3-light casements to ground and first floors with a 2-light casement above the door. Cottage to right has leaded lights. To

ground and first floor left of central cottage a C20 three-light casement. All windows have lintels with keyblocks. Interior of No 2 remodelled C20.

Historic sites and monuments in the search area

MWA	Description	Date
2055	Church of St Mary	11th/12th century
2057	Imperial smithy	Post-medieval
2058	Medieval cross in churchyard	Medieval
2068	Non-conformist cemetery, used from around the turn of the century.	Late 19th century
2069	Site of windmill	1752?
2074	Quarry pit earthwork	Unknown
2081	4 Roman coins found by metal detector.	4th century
2084	Findspot of medieval pottery	Medieval
2087	Manor windmill. Post Mill.	Built by 1457.
2090	Site of Tithe barn. Field to NE is called 'Tithe barn Close'.	Medieval?
3811	Drinking fountain at Main Street	19th century
8169	Prehistoric flint scatter	Prehistoric
8342	Watching Brief at The Old Police House	
8343	Watching brief at the Stores, Baldwin Lane	
8955	The possible extent of the Medieval settlement, based on the first edition OS maps of 1887.	Medieval
8956	Medieval settlement of Upper Tysoe	Medieval
9586	Medieval to modern finds scatter	Medieval
13182	Undated ditch recorded during archaeological evaluation	undated
13183	Undated pit recorded during archaeological evaluation	undated
13478	Stone-built drinking fountain	19th century
13479	Stone-built drinking fountain	19th century
13480	Pair of stone benches	19th century
19722	Surviving ridge and furrow	Medieval
19731	Surviving ridge and furrow	Medieval

Events in the search area

EWA	Description
2788	Fieldwalking survey
7676	Archaeological Observation at St Mary's Church
10030	Archaeological evaluation at land off Main Street
10041	Turning the Plough update assessment 2012
10280	Archaeological watching brief at St Mary's Church
10487	Archaeological evaluation at Back Lane
10488	Archaeological watching brief at 9 Church Farm Court
10489	Geophysical survey at land off Sandpit Road
10490	Archaeological evaluation at land off Main Street
10491	Magnetometer survey at land off Main Street

4.11 In 1998 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at The Old Police House when the foundations for an extension were being excavated. The western part of the area had once been occupied by a bakehouse and the remains of the stone foundations for one of the bakehouse's walls were uncovered during the excavation. (Coutts 1998, 41).

4 AIMS AND METHODS

- 4.1 The main aim of the work was to record the outbuilding before its demolition and to record any archaeological remains revealed or disturbed by the new development, to collate the records in an archaeological archive and present the significant aspects of the archive in a report for dissemination. The secondary aim was to form an understanding of the remains recorded in terms of their character and date, and to place the evidence in its local and regional context. The objective of the work was a programme of observation and recording during ground reduction to development formation levels.
- 4.2 The work undertaken involved the examination of early map evidence as well as records of archaeological remains in the area and local historical journals and other publications.
- 4.3 An experienced archaeologist was made available for each day of ground disturbance when notified by the client in accordance with WSI. Where potential archaeological deposits were encountered, the supervising archaeologist assessed or recorded these before they were disturbed by the machine.

5 RESULTS

Building Record

- 5.1 A basic level photographic record was undertaken before the south-west gable end of the building was demolished, with traditional black and white photos for the archive and high quality digital images. The building is constructed from stone, with a pitched roof, now covered in corrugated iron (Photos 1-3). Only the narrow south-west end of the structure is accessible from this property; the remaining, larger part, is accessed from the neighbour's property, and was not therefore recorded and is still standing.
- 5.2 Part of the front wall is weather-boarded in old boards (Photo 4). The corrugated iron roof covers the old roof material, some of which can be seen externally (Photo 5), while internally the laths have been plastered over (Photo 6). The main door is of some antiquity and has a small cut-out window in the front, now boarded over (Photo 7). The hinges (Photo 8) and door latch are basic in style and probably 20th-century in date. A window has been inserted into the thick rear wall (Photo 9). The interior is painted white, although traces of blue paint suggest its former colour. The lowest parts of the walls at the rear of the room are unpainted, suggesting the former presence of a privy. The floor is of flagstones, badly broken.

Watching Brief

- 5.3 Following on from the building recording, the old rear extension and south-west end of the outbuilding were demolished and the yard slabs taken up. The trenches for the new extension were 0.60m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m, reaching geological natural grey clay (102) at a depth of c.0.40m. The natural clay was overlain by 0.27m of former garden soil (101), a dark grey brown loam, which produced a fragment of clay pipe bowl dating to 1680-1710, a finely carved bone salt spoon and a horseshoe-shaped heel-plate from a hob-nailed boot.
- 5.4 The garden soil was cut for the footings of two stone walls. One of these was the (recently-standing) former gable end of the outbuilding (cut 104, footing 103) and the other was the remains of a wall footing parallel to this (cut 104, footing 105). This suggests that the outbuilding formerly extended further to the south-west, and indeed is shown on Ordnance Survey mapping as extending this far until at least the 1970s.
- 5.5 The area of the former extension had a thick concrete floor slab (107) which was

broken up and removed prior to the new foundation trenches being excavated, along with other debris associated with the demolition work (100) also removed prior to the main watching brief commencing. The stone walling for the former house extension had very slight foundations. A large number of modern services in this area required the trenches to be partly hand-dug.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 No features of medieval date were recorded during the work and no medieval finds recovered, suggesting that this part of the plot may not have been occupied in the medieval period. Evidence for the full original extent of the outbuilding was recorded in the form of a stone wall foundation in line with the south-west wall of the house. The lack of similar foundation from along the line of the front of the building suggested this part may have been open-fronted or had double doors or weatherboarding similar to that further along the building, and occupied the former gravelled area to the rear of the site. A planning application dating to 1988 (renewed in 1995) for a 'proposed two storey rear extension and demolition of existing single storey outhouses' at End Cottage, The Green (now referred to as No. 3), gives us a late 20th-century date for this demolition work and erection of the now-demolished lean-to extension.
- 6.2 No archaeological features were recorded in the excavations other than the walls of the outbuilding, which is likely to have been contemporary with the 18th-century house. It is likely that the area between the house and outbuilding was a yard during the house's occupation with disturbance confined to the area adjacent to the main house for drains etc. The finds included a clay pipe bowl dating to c.1700, an undated hand-carved bone salt spoon and a horse-shoe shaped iron heel plate from a hob-nailed boot, also undated. The finds have been returned to the owners, at their request.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology Warwickshire would like to thank Mr and Mrs Dorrell for commissioning the work and to Jamie for his co-operation during the groundworks.

REFERENCES

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- VCH 1904 *The Victoria County History of Warwickshire, Vol. 1*, London.
- VCH 1949 *The Victoria County History of Warwickshire, Vol. V, Kington Hundred*,
London.
- WRO QS 75/12/1 *Inclosure map of Tysoe, 1798*, Warwickshire County Records Office.



1: Location of stone outbuilding (to left) and house



2: Gable end



3: Front of outbuilding



4: Detail of weather-boarding



5: Old roof laths below corrugated iron



6: Plaster ceiling with laths exposed



7: Door detail



8: Strap hinge



9: Window set into rear wall



10: Interior of south-west part of outbuilding



11: Wall footing 105



12: New foundation trenches excavated



13: Carved bone salt spoon



14: Clay pipe bowl c.1700



15: Heel plate from a boot

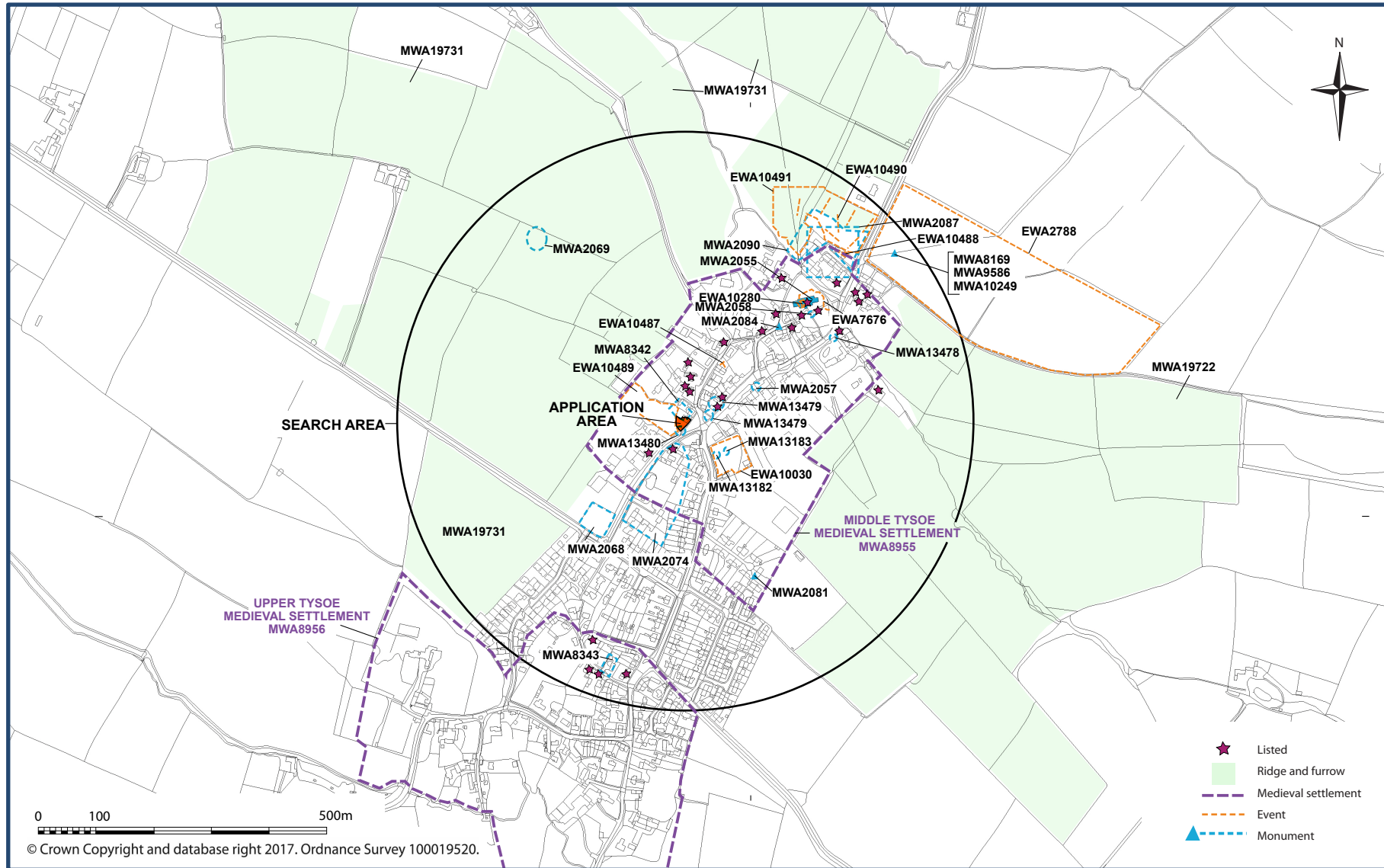


Fig 1: Location of application area and Historic Environment information

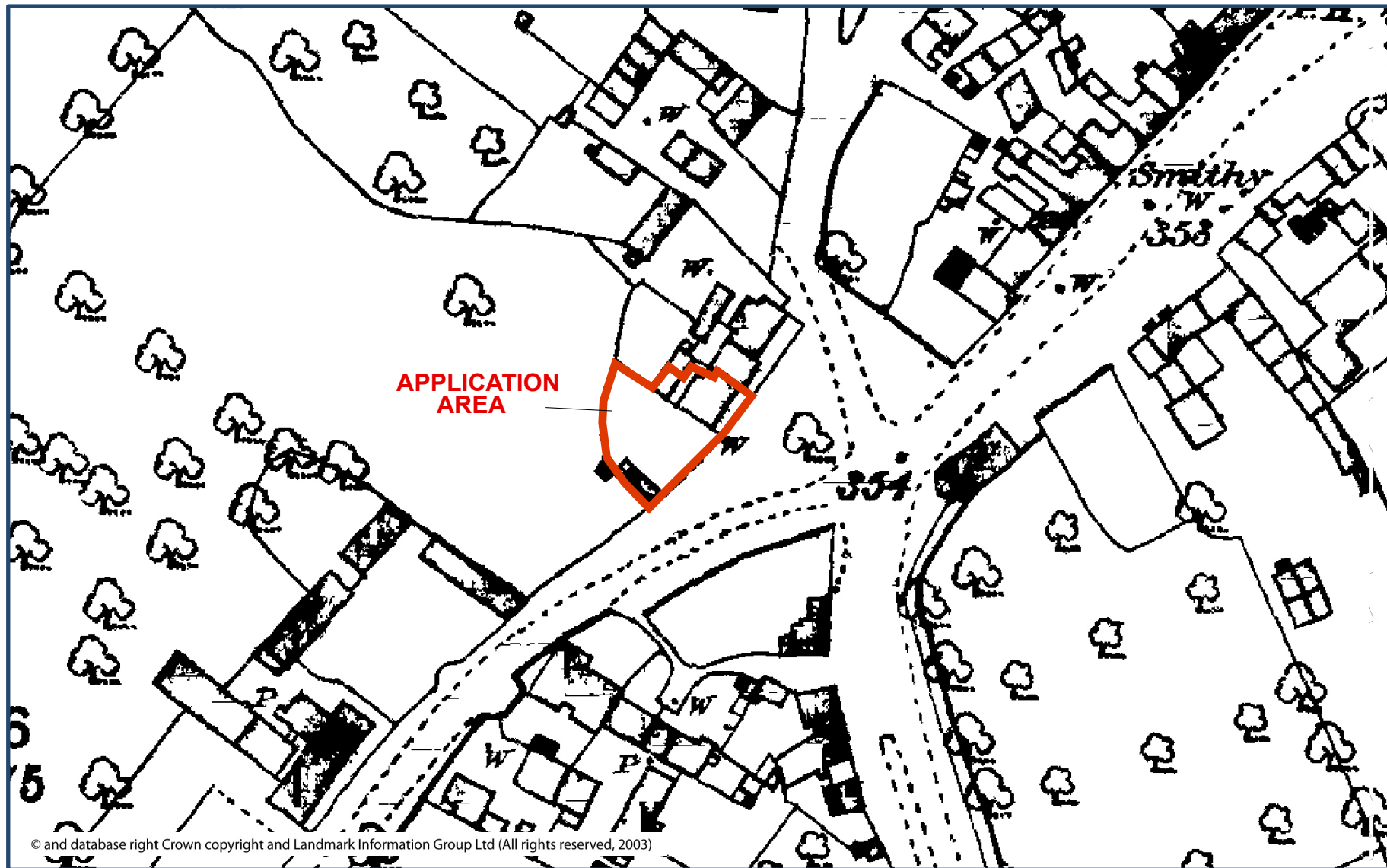


Fig 2: Detail from First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887

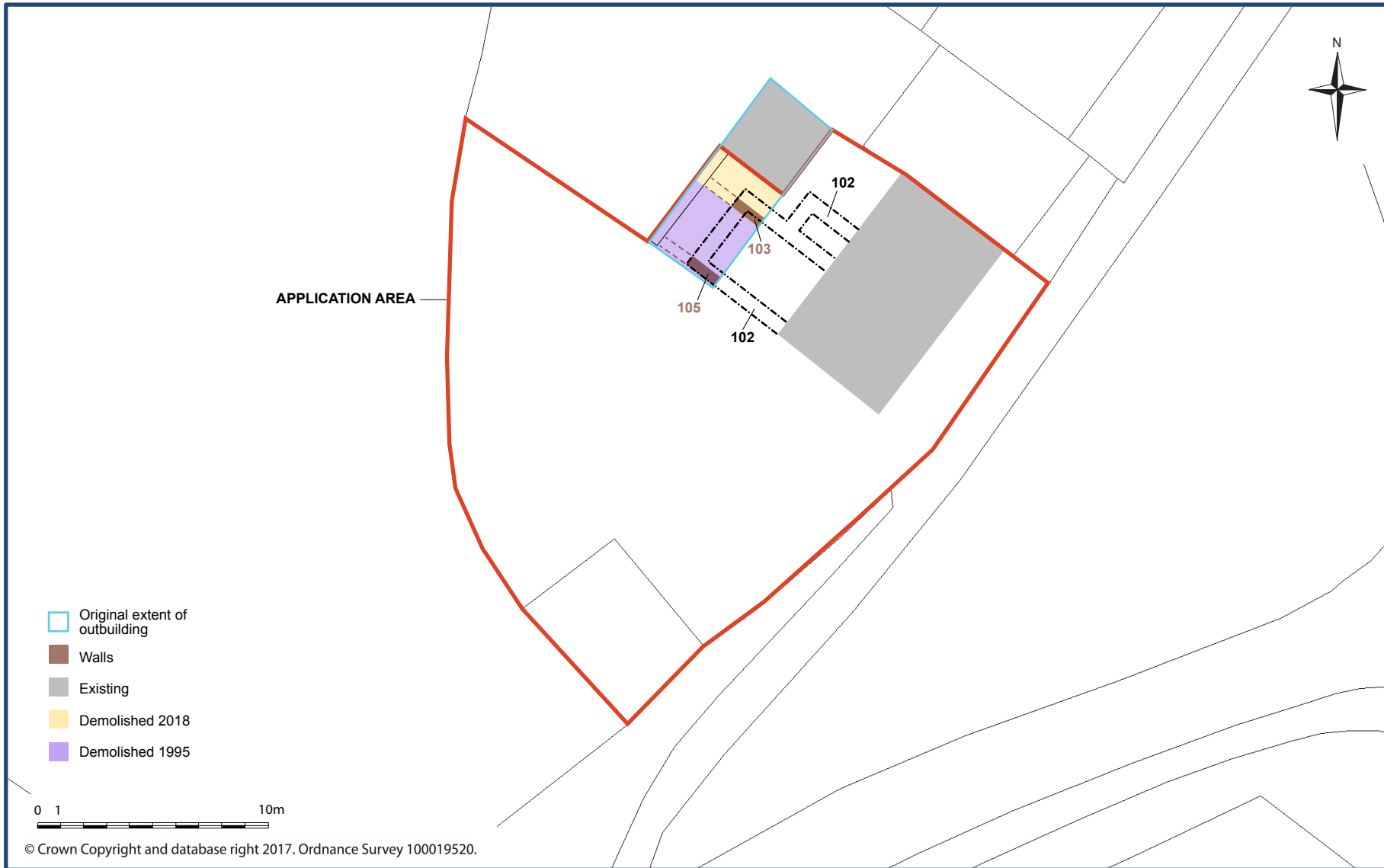


Fig 3: Groundworks observed