

**An Archaeological Desk-based  
Assessment of land at Friday  
Furlong, Bidford on Avon,  
Warwickshire. 2004**

**Project No. 1156**

February 2004

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**Appendix 1**

Summary of all sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record located within the study area

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT OF LAND AT FRIDAY  
FURLONG, BIDFORD ON AVON, WARWICKSHIRE.  
2004**

*Summary*

*An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Friday Furlong, Bidford on Avon, Warwickshire was carried out in February 2004 in advance of a proposed residential development. The work was commissioned by George Wimpey West Midland Limited and was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology. The Avon valley, with its diverse resources has been a favoured site for settlement from the Iron Age onwards. The desk-based assessment highlighted a continuous if sometimes fluctuating population dating back to the prehistoric period within the locality.*

*The present day Ryknield Street, a former Roman road is located to the east of the site, and may formerly have been aligned within or adjacent to the site. An Anglo-Saxon settlement is recorded at Broom to the northwest and a cemetery at Bidford on Avon to the south. Several medieval villages and hamlets are present within the locality, however, it seems likely that the site was used for agricultural purposes during the period. Former archaeological evaluation work conducted immediately to the south of the site identified one small gully of Roman date. No archaeological features or earthworks were observed during an inspection of the site.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by Birmingham Archaeology for George Wimpey West Midland Limited for a site at Friday Furlong, Bidford on Avon, Warwickshire (Figs. 1 and 2). The aim of the report is to provide a summary of known archaeological information, based on existing data. The assessment adheres to the guidelines set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 1999).

## **2 LOCATION OF STUDY AREA**

The site is located at Friday Furlong, to the west of Waterloo Road. It is centred on NGR 409902E, 252508N, and lies immediately to the north of Bidford-on-Avon. The Roman town of Alcester is situated approximately 4k to the north.

## **3 OBJECTIVES**

The objective of this assessment was to determine the likely survival or absence, of archaeological remains within the proposed development site, and assess their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. This report also provides an assessment of the possible archaeological deposits in advance of a

planning decision. Final mitigation decisions, however, rest with Warwickshire County Council. Monuments within the locality of the study area (Figs. 2 and 3) were also researched in order to place the findings into context.

#### **4 METHOD**

As part of this report a site inspection of the study area was undertaken. Documentary research included the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for known archaeological and historical sites (Figs. 2 and 3). The Warwickshire Sites and Monuments website was consulted for information concerning relevant sites situated outside the study area. Primary and secondary sources, including historic maps (Figs. 4 to 9), were also examined at Warwickshire Record Office and Birmingham University Library.

#### **5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

According to the British Geological Survey Plan No. 200, the underlying geology consists of Mercia Mudstone overlain by river terrace gravel. It may also be possible that alluvial deposition from the River Avon is present on the site.

#### **6 SITE INSPECTION** *by Mark Hewson*

The site lies about 400m to the north of the centre of Bidford on Avon at NGR SP 4099 2525. It has a total area of approximately 7ha and is predominantly flat. It is accessed by means of an ungated entrance at least 5.0m wide onto a metalled trackway directly adjoining Waterloo Road, which lies on the course of the former Roman road.

The boundary alongside Waterloo Road is hedged with patchy, low level hawthorn. To the south of the site are residential properties bounded by a c.2.0m wooden screen fence. To the north the boundary is fenced with low wooden screen fencing for a length of c.35.0m dividing it from residential properties. Further, as it heads west the boundary is unfenced, comprising a low raised bank c.1.0m wide and 0.75m high. At this point it divides the area from arable fields. The southwestern boundary is in part an unfenced stand of trees, none of which are apparently of significant age or species.

The plot comprises a number of sub-divisions individually owner occupied or left to grass by owners who live elsewhere. On average these plots range in area from 0.1ha to 0.5ha. Those that are occupied either by static caravans or brick built buildings are commonly walled or fenced at their boundaries, each having a gateway access of at c.4.0m. The majority of the plots that are permanently occupied have tarmac or compacted hardstanding. These may need to be taken into consideration in advance of any proposed geophysical works, which may prove difficult. The plots that have been left to grass are commonly bounded by irregular rows of trees. Primarily these comprise old fruit trees. Old fruit trees also remain within some of these plots as remnants of orchard

cultivation. The remainder of the plots which have been left unattended are predominantly overgrown and would need clearance prior to any works. In addition, the location of fruit trees may need to be taken into consideration prior to any further works.

There is widespread evidence of fly-tipping in particular a number of burnt out vehicles, scrap metal and sundry other rubbish. There is some evidence of soil dumping in the open plot to the immediate east of the Roman road. The open plots have ditches cut across each of the access points closest to the metalled trackway. These are of recent origin and serve to prevent illegal access. The presence of metal debris would need to be taken into consideration prior to any geophysical works.

There is no evidence at all of earthworks or other positive features, which could be considered of archaeological significance. Anecdotal evidence indicates that nothing of archaeological significance has been recovered during the cultivation of the plots either as plum orchards or as vegetable plots. Anecdotal evidence indicates also that a well (RAW Consulting, p. 6), was dug by the early 1950s and later in-filled. The precise location of this well is not known but is thought to lie in the southwestern quarter of the site. This would need consideration in advance of trench location and potential excavation, both from the perspective of safety and of archaeological assessment.

A site clearance in order to get scrap vehicles and other dumped rubbish away and to clear the greatly overgrown abandoned plots would be required prior to any future works. Anecdotal evidence also indicates that the depth of the topsoil is quite significant, perhaps considerably deeper than is common for rural, open land.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Due to the volume of archaeological and historical information concerning the immediate environs of the study area, a summary has been prepared illustrating the key sites held by the Sites and Monuments Record (Appendix 1). All information contained within this section has been obtained directly from the Sites and Monuments Record unless otherwise stated.

### **7.1 Prehistoric Period**

The Avon Valley forms a focus for settlement during the prehistoric period within Warwickshire, since much of the county was dominated by the Forest of Arden. There is, however, increasing evidence to suggest prehistoric activity was not as sparse as once thought. To the north at Oversley Castle, Alcester, an Iron Age Hillfort appears to be bisected by Ryknield Street and partially built over by the later medieval castle (WA 6119, Warwickshire Monument No. 74, not illustrated). Other evidence for Iron Age occupation around Alcester was recorded at Oversley Mill (WA6417, not illustrated) with small settlement (WA7113, not illustrated), found during archaeological work at Cold Comfort Lane, Alcester.

Flint scatters and pottery to the south and southeast of Marlcliff (WA4047, and WA5692, not illustrated), approximately 1.5km to the south of Bidford are probably also suggest settlement dating to the prehistoric period. Finds from Tower Hill, to the east of Bidford have included Neolithic and Bronze Age flints (WA4512, WA4811, not illustrated), and coins dating to the Iron Age (WA6637, not illustrated).

The earliest features close to the study area would appear to be cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. A possible ring ditch, possibly of Neolithic or Bronze Age date is located 350m to the northwest of the study area (WA4912, Fig. 2). This may be related to a further complex of cropmarks approximately 450m to the northwest of the site, thought to date to the prehistoric period (WA6176 and WA6927, Fig 2). Cropmark complexes are also located approximately 600m to the west and south of the study area (WA597, WA4567, WA6733 and WA6735, Fig. 2).

Excavations at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the north of Bidford Bridge (approximately 400m to the south of the site) revealed a ditch dated to the prehistoric period (WA6136, Fig. 3), and finds of flint artifacts dating from the Palaeolithic (WA6131), Neolithic (WA6624) and Bronze Age (WA6173) have been recovered nearby

Spot finds of prehistoric flint artifacts have been recovered to the south of the site (WA4035, WA4810, WA6137, and WA6624, Fig. 3), close to the River Avon.

## **7.2 Romano-British Period**

A Roman Fort (WA455, not illustrated) believed to date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD is located to the south of Alcester, approximately 100m to the south of Lower Oversley Lodge, and evidence for Romano-British settlement spanning the whole of the period of Roman occupation has been identified at Alcester, Bidford, Staple Hill etc. These settlements are quite densely located within the area as a whole, concentrating around Ryknield Street.

The site is bordered on its eastern site by the Roman road of Ryknield Street (WA445, WA8674), which crosses the Watling Street at Wall, passing through Birmingham, Alcester and Bidford before joining the Fosse Way at Bourton on the Water. This was possibly an advanced section of the frontier line (along with the Fosse Way), and is likely to have developed piecemeal in the second half of the first century AD. The route can be traced through the county (see straight sections of road Figs. 4 and 5), though the topography suggests that the road may have run to the west of the present alignment between the river at Bidford and Wixford (Margary 1955, 153-154).

It seems likely that the course of the present road is not the original course of the Roman road. The VCH describes Ryknield Road between Alcester and Bidford as 'represented by an interesting holloway through fields' (VCH i, 240) though often earthwork evidence of Roman roads survives as an agger (a raised section the road's foundations). It is possible that this is a reference to the section of Road between Wixford and Alcester, which survives as a trackway between Wixford and Oversley Mill. The alignment of the

road between Wixford and Bidford has clearly altered since the road was built. Assuming the original course was predominantly straight, it may be possible that the original road was formerly aligned through the site. Three possible fords over the River Avon possibly associated with the road have been identified in Bidford (WA591, WA604 and WA603, Fig. 3).

An archaeological evaluation immediately to the south of the site (WA8187, Fig. 3), identified a gully dated to the Roman period by a single sherd of Romano-British pottery. Further evaluations at 21 and 23 Rykniel Street, in the centre of Bidford (WA7125, Fig. 4), demonstrated the presence of an extensive Romano-British settlement in the central and eastern parts of the site. This included 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century occupation overlain by 4<sup>th</sup> century timber buildings (*ibid.*).

Excavations in 1975, approximately 350m to the south of the site revealed a ditch and a number of pits, probably of Roman date (WA6178). Later excavations in this area identified a Roman enclosure and cremation burial (WA6177). Graves dating to the Roman period were also identified within the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bidford (WA608).

To the west of these excavations was a Roman quarry for sand and gravel (WA 596). This was most probably in use during the construction of Rykniel Street (*ibid.*). While Anglo-Saxon graves were found on both sides it seems likely that it was still visible as a hollow in the 6<sup>th</sup> century and the graves dug around it.

No Roman features or finds have been noted or found in the study area. However a copper strip (WA4010) and a bronze fitting (WA4039) were recovered approximately 50m to the south of the site. Spot finds of coins, brooches and pottery recovered in and around Bidford on Avon (WA4036, WA4840, WA6135 and WA6623, Figs. 2 and 3) attest to significant activity during the Roman period. However it would appear that the focus of settlement activity is located in an area 200m to the south of the site and to north of the fording points across the River Avon (WA603 and WA604).

### **7.3 Anglo-Saxon Period**

Settlement evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period in Warwickshire is sparse (Crawford 2002). One of the few sites that has produced structural evidence for this period is to the north of the study area, at Broom, where an archaeological evaluation and excavation uncovered sunken-floored buildings, loom weights, slag, animal bone and a large assemblage of pottery dating from the Saxon period (WA7230, not illustrated). To the south at Marlcliff, pottery and coins dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century AD (WA5101, not illustrated) were recovered just outside a possible Saxon cemetery (WA5687, not illustrated).

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity at Bidford is predominantly in the form of cemeteries. The large Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bidford (WA 605, Fig. 2) is one of a quartet of cemeteries in the Avon valley that are known to have contained more than a hundred



burials (Crawford 2002). This cemetery was excavated in 1922-1923 by the Birmingham Archaeological Society, and identified about 187 inhumations and 30 cremation burials. Many of the burials contained grave goods including brooches, buckles and knives (*ibid.*). The cemetery may have extended as far west as Bidford High Street (WA602, WA8129, Fig. 4), however an evaluation of land to the rear of the Anglo-Saxon public house in 1998 found no evidence for a continuation of the cemetery to the south (WA 8220). Occupation features including a complex of ditches, pits and post holes were identified below a medieval plough-soil close to the cemetery. Along with destruction debris, these appear to relate to a late Saxon timber building (WA6132).

Investigations in 1971 in advance of road construction to the north of this cemetery produced a further two cremations and three inhumations (WA608, Fig. 4). Further excavations in 1975, 1978 and 1979 located further evidence of domestic occupation and graves. Two of these graves are probably 6<sup>th</sup> century, another early 7<sup>th</sup> century. Graves dating to the Roman period were also identified (*ibid.*). Further burials radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age seem more likely to be of Saxon origin (WA8129).

Immediately to the east of Bidford on Avon at Tower Hill, several Saxon finds have been recovered (WA4021, WA5696, WA7805, not illustrated). No features or finds have been recorded within the study area. Evidence for Anglo Saxon activity at Bidford appears to be localised in the area to the north of the River Avon, close to the bridge.

#### **7.4 Medieval Period**

There are two entries for Bidford in the Domesday survey. It is listed in Ferncombe Hundred and as part of Bidford (on Avon), part was owned by the King and part was owned by the church and Bishop of Bayeux (WA9031, not illustrated). Within the Kings lands of Bidford there were 4 mills.

In 1206, Bidford was granted by John as part of the dowry for his illegitimate daughter Joan to Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, though Llewelyn did not obtain livery until 1218 (VCH iii, 52). Henry III granted Llewelyn the right to hold a market at his manor on Tuesdays (later changed to Fridays) in 1220 (WA9031), and Llewelyn in turn gave Bidford as dower on the marriage of his daughter Helen to John the Scot, Earl of Huntingdon (VCH iii, 52).

In 1280 Edward I granted Robert (Burnell) Bishop of Bath and Wells a market on Saturday, and in 1291 Edward I granted a Friday market at his manor in lieu of the Saturday market previously granted.

The medieval settlement of Broom lies to the north west of Bidford and is mentioned in the Domesday survey as being in the Land of the Bishop of Bayeux (WA 9027). Broom formerly consisted of the hamlets of 'Kings Broom' and 'Burnells Broom' (VCH iii, 50), with the latter probably referring to Robert Burnell, the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The VCH states it is hard to date Kings Broom, which leads down to the river, but not to a

crossing place (VCH iii, 50). A watermill at Broom is recorded in 1363 and 1594 (WA1889).

Burnells Broom was likely to have been to the south of the modern Broom settlement, and was said to have been depopulated by Sir Rice Griffin in Elizabeths time. The former manor house in the area, Broom Court, was built by Sir Simon Clark in 1618 (VCH iii, 50; WA589).

Situated near Moor Hall, 800m south of Wixford, to the north of Broom there is a site of a deserted medieval settlement, known as Aspley juxta Wixford (WA1511, Fig. 2). This settlement dates from the medieval to the post-medieval period and is known from documentary evidence. At Moor Hall itself, there is a moat, dating from the medieval period, with parts still visible as earthworks (WA1519). There is a possible fishpond to the south east (WA6293, Fig. 2).

Within Bidford the archaeological evidence attests to medieval activity close to the site of the Saxon cemetery. Features included a number of parallel slots possibly animal pens (WA6132). Trial trenches on the High Street identified ditches and pits containing medieval pottery and tile, and also a late medieval cultivation layer and three possible flood layers, one of which contained possible medieval building material (WA5607). The absence of pre-14<sup>th</sup> century material may be a consequence of the lowering of the ground surface at some time, or the site may simply not have been occupied before the 15<sup>th</sup> century (*ibid.*).

The evaluation work at 21-23 Rykniel Street (WA7126), to the south of the High Street, identified post-medieval buildings overlying Roman features. This suggests that Saxon and medieval occupation to the north of the bridge did not extend this far east. Since the majority of the archaeological evidence for Saxon and Medieval activity has been located further to the north and west, it is possible that the course of the Avon changed during this period, or perhaps this area was prone to flooding, as suggested by the identification of the possible flood layers nearer the High Street (WA5607, Fig. 3).

Bidford Bridge (WA588) dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century. In 1449 it was found to be very much decayed and a year's indulgence was offered to all who would contribute to its repair. Leland in 1545 found that the bridge had been repaired with stones from Alcester Priory and some masonry of this date is still visible (VCH iii, 50). The Church of St Laurence, situated to the south of the High Street, is medieval in origin and was later altered during the post-medieval period (WA586). The chancel, the west end of the nave and west tower date from about 1250 (VCH iii. 55-6).

Aerial photographs of the area show patchy survival of ridge and furrow within the parish of Bidford on Avon, with some to the north and also to the north east of Bidford itself (WA9031, not illustrated). Slightly curving field boundaries as depicted on Figs. 6-9 may also be indicative of a field system with ridge and furrow. It seems unlikely that medieval settlement at Bidford extended as far to the north as site.

## 7.5 Post-Medieval Period

Although there is evidence of activity and occupation during the post-medieval period, there appears to be a decline during this period. The hamlet of Burnells Broom was deliberately depopulated in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and Aspley juxta Wixford was deserted.

Where Bidford High Street widens into a small square it was described by Sir Simon Archer in 1639 as 'all downe and ruinated' (VCH iii, 49). This was probably the site of the Market Cross (WA585, Fig. 3),

Waterloo Road, to the east of the Friday Furlong may represent the line of a toll road which ran from Wixford Lane to Chipping Campden in Gloucestershire (WA 8684). This turnpike road was recorded in an Act of 1790-1, but this apparently lapsed as no further evidence of continuance or disturnpiking seems to exist (*ibid.*).

Although there have been no post-medieval finds within the site, spot finds dating from the post-medieval period have been recovered in the locality, including coins of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (WA6186, not illustrated), and several buildings and wells recorded in Bidford (WA599, Fig. 2).

## 8 DISCUSSION

The Avon valley with its diverse resources has been a favoured site for both prehistoric and later settlement. In particular the River Avon would have provided a focus for a continuous if sometimes fluctuating population, with the site lying between the River Alne and the River Avon. The confluence of rivers are considered to have particular importance during the prehistoric period, and the presence of flints dating from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age in the locality reflects this. A ditch (WA6136) to the north of Bidford bridge suggests some settlement prior to the Roman period. A cropmark complex to the northwest does not appear to extend as far southwards as the site, and there is no direct evidence to suggest that the site at Friday Furlong would have been occupied during the prehistoric period.

Much evidence for activity and occupation during the Roman period is concentrated within the centres of Alcester and Bidford on Avon, with Ryknield Street aligned between the two. The focus of Roman activity at Bidford is located approximately 400m to the south of the site, close to the fording points across the River Avon. It may therefore be possible that the former Roman road was aligned close to, or across the site with the possibility that associated ribbon settlement could be located within the site boundaries. However, an evaluation conducted immediately to the south (WA8187) identified only one feature and one fragment of pottery. This tends to suggest that it is unlikely that Roman occupation associated with Bidford, extended as far northwards as the site.

The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity appears to be focused in similar areas to the Roman, largely to the north of the river near the fording points. Anglo Saxon activity does not appear to have extended as far to the east as the former Roman buildings.

The Saxon cemetery identified to the north of Bidford Bridge (to the south of the site) is the first clear indication of a large, settled population in the area. It seems unlikely that the settlements at Broom and Marlcliff, are associated with the cemetery as settlements and cemeteries are more commonly close during this period. Evidence of late Saxon occupation has been identified adjacent to the cemetery, though the majority of the remains of the associated Saxon settlement have yet to be documented. The structures associated with Saxon settlements are often ephemeral with a shifting focus, and it is entirely possible that this lies outside of the medieval centre of Bidford. Archaeological work has suggested the southern limit of the cemetery does not extend beyond the High Street. Evaluation work immediately to the south of the site has shown that the northern limit of the Anglo Saxon cemetery is approximately 200m to the south of the site.

Medieval occupation appears to be concentrated around the known settlement centres at Bidford, Broom and Wixford. The medieval centre of Broom lies to the northwest of Friday Furlong, with the medieval settlement of Bidford to the south. It seems unlikely that the medieval settlement was ever larger than its post-medieval counterpart, and probably suffered the same contraction during the 14<sup>th</sup> century as occurred at Broom and Wixford. There is little evidence to suggest that during the medieval period Friday Furlong was used for anything other than agricultural purposes.

It seems likely that the land continued in use as open fields during the early post-medieval period. Cartographic evidence from the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Figs.6 and 7) depicts the site still in agricultural use. The change in usage demonstrated by analysis of the cartographic evidence (Figs. 8 and 9), is to orchards and allotments during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In view of this it seems likely an aerial photographic search of the site would yield poor results. The allotments would also make any form of geophysical work difficult due to the presence of fruit trees, walls and buildings and scattered iron fragments.

Anecdotal evidence from the walk over survey suggests that there is an anomalous depth of topsoil across the site. It seems very unlikely that this is due to alluvium since the site is located on the terrace at the 40m contour. It seems more likely that this may be the result of cultivation from the Anglo Saxon period onwards. For this reason the examination of any geotechnical reports may be of use in further understanding formation processes on site.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was commissioned by Chris Leeson and Ingrid Gelly on behalf of George Wimpey West Midlands Limited. Thanks are due to Anna Stocks at the Warwickshire Sites and Monuments Record and to the staff at Warwickshire Record Office. The site inspection was conducted and written by Mark Hewson. The research was conducted by

Eleanor Ramsey, who wrote this report. The illustrations were prepared by John Halsted and Nigel Dodds. The report was edited by Richard Cuttler, who managed the project for Birmingham Archaeology.

## **10 REFERENCES**

### **10.1 Cartographic Sources**

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1787-9 Map of Warwickshire W. Yates

Undated (probably early 19<sup>th</sup> century) map of Bidford (sketch)

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### **10.2 Textual Sources**

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Appendix 1  
Summary of all sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record located within the  
study area

**Warwickshire: Sites and Monuments Record***(Listing)*

02/02/2004

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
<b>Building</b>				
586	Church of St Laurence	CHURCH	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105182
<b>Find Spot</b>				
587	Findspot - Medieval stone mortar	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09725183
602	Site of Cemetery 100m NW of Bidford Church	CEMETERY, FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Not illustrated.	SP10015189
4010	Findspot - Roman Copper Strip	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105130
4035	Findspot - Prehistoric Flint	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10405180
4036	Findspot - Roman finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10405180
4037	Assorted Medieval Finds off Grange Lane	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Not illustrated.	SP10405180
4038	Assorted 18th-19th Century Finds off Grange Lane	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Not illustrated	SP10405180
4039	Findspot - Roman Bronze Fitting	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105130
4080	Findspot - Medieval Seal-Matrix	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10005200
4810	Findspot - Neolithic to Bronze Age flint	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, not illustrated.	SP08705145
4840	Findspot - Roman metal finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08705160
4981	Findspot - Medieval coins	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105130
5108	Findspot - Medieval coin	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105230
5109	Findspot - Post Medieval metal finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105230
5613	Findspot - Medieval metal finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08705145
5616	Findspot - Post Medieval & Imperial coins	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08705160
5621	Findspot - Post Medieval coins	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10105130
6131	Findspot - Palaeolithic flint	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09935187
6135	Findspot - Roman finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09725183
6137	Findspot - Medieval finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Not illustrated	SP09725183
6138	Findspot - Post Medieval metal finds	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP09725183
6173	Findspot - Neolithic to Bronze Age flint	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP09725183
6175	Findspot - Migration/Early Medieval coin	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP09905196

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
6623	Findspot - Roman coins & bronze brooch	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP09755185
6624	Findspot - Neolithic Flint Scatter	FLINT SCATTER, FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09755185
7808	Findspot - Medieval coin	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10405180
7963	Findspot - Undated ditch	DITCH	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP09705180
8129	Site of Cemetery 100m NW of Bidford Church	BURIAL, CEMETERY, FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP10015189
8187	Findspot - Roman pottery sherd	GULLY, FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09805225
8269	Findspot - Migration period copper alloy brooch		FINDSPOT Warwickshire	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on
8270	Findspot - Migration or Early Medieval copper alloy strap end	FINDSPOT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire. Not illustrated	SP10205300

## Monument

Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
585	Possible Site of Market Cross	CROSS, MARKET CROSS	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10055188
588	Bidford Bridge	BRIDGE, ROAD BRIDGE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09905176
589	Broom Court	MOAT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08815257
591	Ford (?Byda's Ford)	FORD	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10125174
593	Site of Ford at Broom	FORD	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08695326
596	Site of Roman Quarry 200m N of Bidford Bridge	QUARRY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09885197
597	Possible Crop Mark Enclosure 200m S of Broom Court	ENCLOSURE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP08795221
599	Post Medieval houses & well	HOUSE, WELL	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10135192
601	Site of Medieval House and Well 200m S of Moor Hall	HOUSE, WELL	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08795345
603	Site of Ford 100m E of Bidford Bridge	FORD	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09995176
604	Possible Site of Ford to W of Bidford Bridge	FORD	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09875174
605	Site of Saxon Cemetery 100m N of Bidford Bridge		CEMETERY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on
606	Undated burial	BURIAL	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09995187
608	Site of Saxon Cemetery 200m N of Bidford Bridge		CEMETERY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on



Ref	Site Name	Monument Types	Administration Areas/Description	NGR
1511	Aspley juxta Wixford Shrunken Medieval Settlement	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	Wixford, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09255369
1519	Moor Hall Moat	MOAT	Wixford, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP08835374
1889	Broom Mill	MILL, WATERMILL	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08805350
4346	Bidford Navigation Weir	WEIR, FLASH LOCK	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09875175
4567	Undated enclosure	ENCLOSURE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09985146
4863	Post Medieval buildings	BUILDING, HEARTH	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10015180
4912	Site of Possible Ring Ditch 500m W of Bidford Sta	RING DITCH	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09465277
4985	Undated trackway	TRACKWAY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08835162
5607	Medieval buildings	BUILDING, DITCH, PIT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10025180
5758	Arch. Evaluation of Proposed Library site	NON ANTIQUITY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09915200
5759	Arch Evaluation at The Bank, Bidford-on-Avon	NON ANTIQUITY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09835205
6132	Early Medieval Settlement 200m N of Bidford Bridge	SETTLEMENT, ENCLOSURE POST HOLE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09955195
6136	Prehistoric ditch	DITCH	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09895194
6176	Linear Crop Mark Features NE of Broom Court	LINEAR FEATURE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08915275
6177	Roman burial & enclosure	BURIAL, ENCLOSURE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09955195
6178	Roman ditch & pits	SETTLEMENT, DITCH, PIT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09955195
6293	Fishponds at Moor Hall	FISHPOND	Wixford, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP08835374
6733	Possible Cropmark Complex SW of Avon, SP09115141		ENCLOSURE, LINEAR FEATURE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on
6735	Possible Enclosure W of Big Meadow, Bidford on Avon	ENCLOSURE	Warwickshire Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire	SP09275150
6927	Cropmark Complex 550m NE of Broom Court	ENCLOSURE, RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE, LINEAR FEATURE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09215281
7125	Roman Features at 21 - 23 Icknield Avon, SP10185190		BUILDING	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on
7126	Post Medieval Features at 21-23 Icknield Street	WELL, BUILDING	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10185190
7134	Gas works located on the edge of Bidford-on-Avon	GAS WORKS	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Not illustrated	SP10005200
7237	Bridge (Site 11)	BRIDGE, FOOTBRIDGE	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08735288

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Monument Types</b>	<b>Administration Areas/Description</b>	<b>NGR</b>
8180	Observation at 51 High Street Broom	BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08815330
8220	Arch Eval of land to rear of The Anglo-Saxon pub	NON ANTIQUITY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09905180
8297	WB at 28 Marleigh Road,	NON ANTIQUITY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09975207
8412	Arch Obs at Fraser House	NON ANTIQUITY	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Not illustrated	SP09705175
8454	Avonside House	GARDEN	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire. Not illustrated	SP10325170
8463	Broom Court gardens	FORMAL GARDEN/ORCHARD	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08815257
8684	Turnpike road from Wixford Lane to Chipping Campden	TOLL ROAD	Weethley, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, Wixford, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP08174923
9027	Broom Medieval Settlement	SETTLEMENT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09005340
9030	Site of St Mathew's Church at Broom	CHURCH	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP09105340
9031	Bidford on Avon Medieval Settlement	SETTLEMENT	Bidford on Avon, Stratford on Avon,	SP10095195