



9 Banbury Road

Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire

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Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 7HN.

Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment
& Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological
Evaluation

NGR: *SP 20992 54563*

Site code: *strat22*

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Contents

<i>SUMMARY</i>	4
<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	6
<i>Location and scope of work</i>	6
<i>Geology and topography</i>	6
<i>Aims and objectives</i>	7
<i>ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</i>	10
<i>Development or other impact</i>	14
<i>DISCUSSION</i>	15
<i>Conclusion & Recommendation</i>	16
<i>Methodology</i>	16
<i>Archive Location</i>	17
<i>BIBLIOGRAPHY</i>	17
<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation</i>	18

Figures

- 1 *site location*
- 2 *location of study site*
- 3 *Site plans showing existing property and the proposed development.*
- 4 *Sketch map: Historic Environment.*

SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out during December 2021 to February 2022 at 9 Banbury Road, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 7HN to support an application to Stratford District Council for a rear extension of the existing property. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, formerly part of Alveston Manor where a significant amount of prehistoric activity is recorded including numerous Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts scattered over a wide area and Iron Age and Bronze Age settlement deposits in the same location. Roman features have also been found north-west of the manor near the Tiddington Road frontage and a Saxon settlement and cemetery are in the area to the east and north-east of the site. Medieval deposits have also been discovered in the area.

The assessment demonstrated that study lies in an area where there is moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits of all periods to be present including prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval remains. In view of this it was recommended that an investigative evaluation comprising trial trenching should be carried out within the proposed areas of development to inform, if required, an appropriate mitigation strategy.



Fig. 1; site location circled in red.



Fig. 2; study site outlined in red.

INTRODUCTION

Location and scope of work

This document details the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment carried out during the 22nd November 2021 and 20th February 2022 at 9 Banbury Road, Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 7HN. The assessment was required by Stratford on Avon District Council in response to a proposal for a rear extension of the property. The site is in an area of archaeological interest, the ancient settlement of Alveston which along with the adjacent village of Tiddington Manor. The application is to be supported by a desk-based archaeological assessment of the impact upon sub-surface archaeology within the site and if required, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation (investigative trenching) which would inform the owner and planning authority of the potential impact of the development on any archaeological remains.

Geology and topography

Tiddington is a village lying within the Parish of Alveston, Warwickshire, about 1 ½ miles (2km) east of the centre of Stratford-upon-Avon. The parish of lies to the east of Stratford, between the Avon and the Banbury Road, and is bounded on the west by Charlecote, Loxley, and Alderminster. Its present boundaries seem to be approximately those given in a Saxon charter of 985 (VCH, 1945). The parish includes the two separate villages of Alveston and Tiddington and part of the hamlet of Bridgetown, with the Manor House, which was once the residence of the Lanes and the Bishops. The main road from Stratford to Wellesbourne runs through Tiddington and there is a parallel road to the south, branching from Loxley Lane and going through Hunscombe. The Avon is crossed by a ferry at Alveston village and a ford near the mill,

The site is situated along the Banbury Road leading southeast out of Stratford on Avon. towards the south of Tiddington village and along the east side of the road between Loxley Road and Knights Lane. It consists of a rectangular plot extending northeast off the Banbury amounting to about 1,850m² and lies at approximately 40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), the underlying geology is Second Terrace River Gravels (BGS, 1974).

Aims and objectives

The objective of the desk-based assessment is to define the likely extent, survival and significance of archaeological remains within the application site so that if necessary appropriate mitigation strategies can be devised. To aid the production of mitigation strategies the assessment will also include a plan showing the existing site lay out and a description of the proposed development indicating, where known, the predicted impact of the proposed foundations including drainage and services.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in March 2012 provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains. The framework sets out the obligations placed on the local planning authority (Chapter 12, paragraphs 128 & 129) through the development and implementation of a local plan. In accordance with NPPF an application should be accompanied by an assessment of significance (DBA) to inform the application process to an extent necessary to understand the potential impact (positive or negative) of the proposal on the heritage asset and its setting.

'A desk-based assessment will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so (CIfA, 2014).'

NPPF Chapter 12; Paragraph 128 states:

'In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed, includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.'

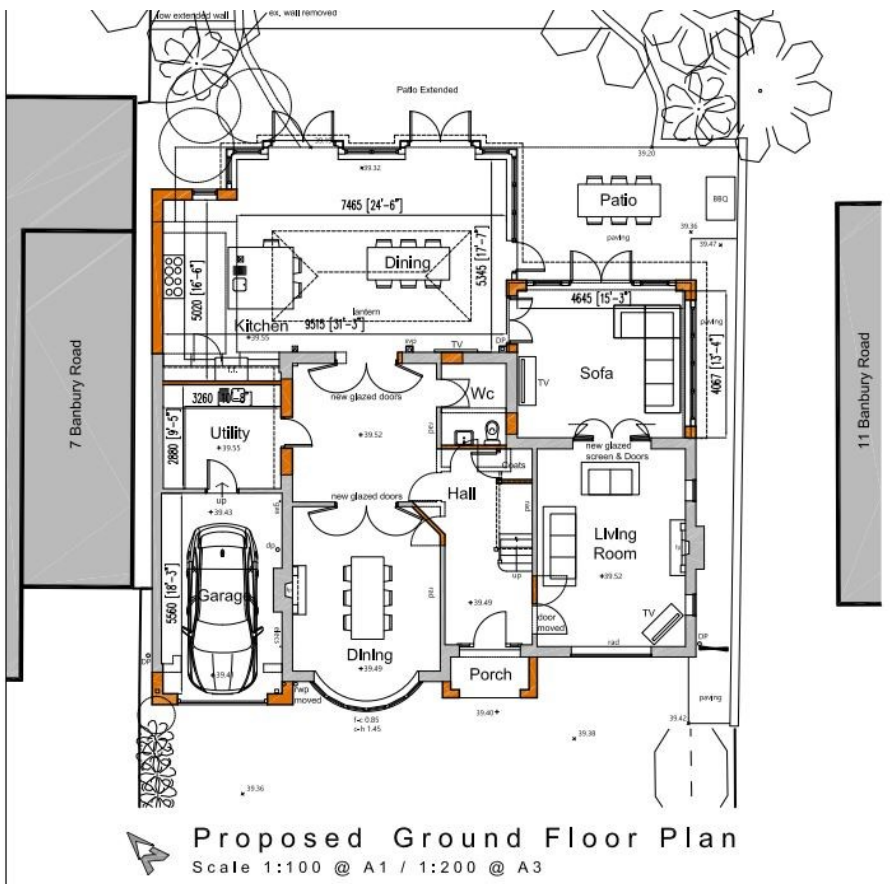
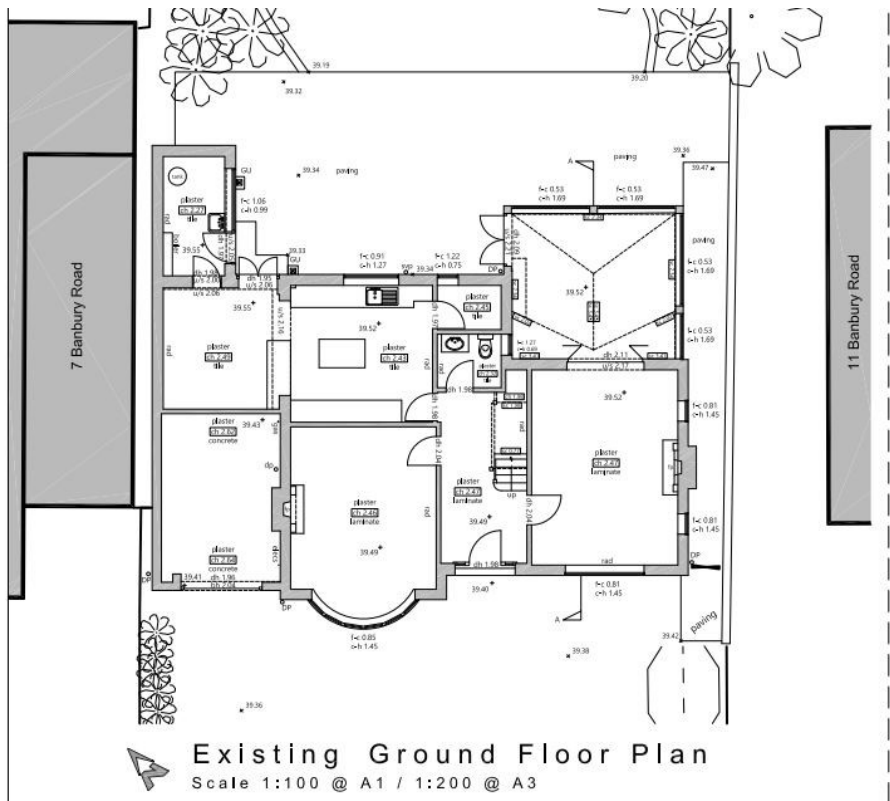


Fig. 3; Site plans showing existing property & proposed development.



View from northwest showing area of proposed extension.



View from east showing area of proposed extension.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

There are a series of monuments located within the search area spanning the prehistoric period, mostly comprising findspots, but emphasizing the likelihood of settlement. The earliest discovery is a collection of flint artefacts dating to the Mesolithic period ([mwa891](#)) recovered from a gravel pit to the north-east of the site in 1970. Further flint artefacts of Mesolithic date ([mwa6480](#)) and Neolithic date ([mwa7218](#)) were found during archaeological work on the allotment site at the rear of 43 Loxley Road (CAT, 1992). Two flints of probable prehistoric origin were found at 80 Tiddington Road ([mwa7861](#)) during another evaluation (Jones & Palmer, 1996) whilst the excavation of Anglo-Saxon cemetery to the east of Alveston Manor Hotel in 1934 produced a flint scatter ([mwa1065](#)), comprising numerous worked flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date scattered over a considerable area indicating a working site. Archaeological work at Alveston Manor in 1970 recorded numerous Bronze Age pits ([mwa5161](#)) were Stratford-on-Avon were found spread over the whole area of the excavation. A further gully, pit and posthole also of probable early Bronze Age date were noted in excavations carried out during 2002-2003 (Jones, 2010).

A possible Iron Age settlement south of Tiddington Road ([mwa4623](#)) is suggested by the discovery of Iron Age pottery and 'pot boilers' during excavation in the 1920s around the Loxley Road gravel pit. Two probable Iron Age pots ([mwa1064](#)) were also uncovered during an excavation of a Roman cemetery site in Tiddington to the north-east of the site and a single sherd of residual Iron Age pottery ([mwa8318](#)) was found during an evaluation at Alveston Manor Hotel (Jones, 1998).

By the late Iron-Age the fording place at Stratford ([mwa1066](#)), located near the present Clopton Bridge, was already in use serving the routeway from the salt workings at Droitwich to East Anglia.

Roman

Evidence for Roman activity within the search area is also characterised by a series of discoveries ranging from stray finds to evidence of Romano-British settlement extending over a large area throughout the period.

The site lies in an area where Iron Age and Romano-British settlements are known to exist, and these areas are currently bisected by the Tiddington Road, a Roman road that ran northwest and southeast through the Romano-British settlement to the west and northwest of the proposal site. A trackway

([mwa1002](#)) on the eastern side of Alveston Pasture is possibly of Roman origin and is mentioned in an Alveston Charter. The route continues to the fords at Stratford, Tiddington and Halton.

About 400m north-east of the study site situated on the edge of a gravel terrace on the southeast side of the River Avon is a small Roman Town ([mwa4469](#)) centred around the Reading Court at Tiddington. Excavations (1923) have revealed occupation debris, indicating timber buildings. Further evidence of the Roman settlement ([mwa7859](#)) was found at 80 Tiddington Road (Sheldon, 2009). A cemetery ([mwa1014](#)) was present on the western edge of the settlement. It contained over 200 burials, of which most were inhumations, with some cremations. An evaluation at 79 Tiddington Road recorded many burials. The absence of graves in trenches further to the north, suggests that the cemetery was limited to the flat part of the Avon's second terrace. A linear feature was however located in trenches to the north which could suggest a boundary for the cemetery. An evaluation ([mwa12520](#)) at 69 Tiddington Road recorded a Roman gully (Palmer, 2010).

Stray finds include Roman coins and a ring ([mwa1002](#)) near the site and a Roman limestone head ([mwa1060](#)) uncovered during an excavation in 1938.

Roman roads are also identified within the search area. These include the site of a probable Roman road on the Tiddington Road ([mwa4764](#)), the Saltway ([mwa4757](#)), a major Roman road running east and south-east from Droitwich and the course of a road ([mwa4760](#)), possibly of Roman origin, parts of which are referred to in Early Medieval charters and which can be traced on aerial photographs. A ford formerly existed across the River Avon ([mwa1066](#)). At one stage it carried the Roman road from Alcester (hence Straet-Ford) but it was in use both before and after this period. It was in the area of the present Clopton Bridge.

Saxon/early medieval

The possible site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery dating to the Migration period north of Tiddington Road ([mwa6268](#)) is suggested by several finds of Anglo-Saxon objects which have been recovered from this location.

Sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery from ditches and gullies have also been recovered during work at 77 and 79 Tiddington Road ([mwa12518](#)) which could represent a further Anglo-Saxon focus along Tiddington Road (Palmer, 2009).

A single fragment of Anglo-Saxon pottery, dating to the Migration or Early Medieval periods, was found during archaeological work in 6/7 Tiddington Road ([mwa8155](#)).

An Anglo-Saxon artefact ([mwa29612](#)) and an Early Mediaeval artefact ([mwa28522](#)) were found during metal detecting. Fragments of Saxon pottery ([mwa8154](#) & [mwa8155](#)), dating to the Migration and Early Medieval period, were found in Tiddington Road during archaeological work.

The site of two burials ([mwa870](#)) which were found during an excavation in Tiddington were dated to the Migration or Early Medieval periods.

North-east of Alveston Manor is the site of an Anglo-Saxon burial site ([mwa5162](#)) discovered in 1934 and evidence of settlement ([mwa5163](#)) was revealed east of the manor during further archaeological work in (1970-71). Evidence of a palisade, a burial, and enclosures. Identified Pottery was found in one of the palisade trenches. The location is to the northeast of the Alveston Manor Hotel. 1970.

Northeast of the Alveston Manor Hotel is the site of an Early Medieval settlement ([mwa5163](#)). Archaeological work identified evidence of a palisade, a burial, and enclosures. Further work to the northeast of the manor revealed an Anglo-Saxon burial site ([mwa5162](#)) with skeletons, cremation burials and hearths. The grave goods included jewellery, vessels and weapons.

Medieval

The study site lies within the eastern extent of the planned Medieval settlement of Stratford upon Avon ([mwa9582](#)) and close to Clopton Bridge ([mwa1011](#)) which was built in the C15th to replace the earlier timber bridge. Documentary evidence suggests that at the south end of Clopton Bridge was a chapel of St Mary

Medieval Features ([mwa8156](#)) were found during an evaluation at 6/7 Tiddington Road (Warwickshire Museum, 1992) and the remains of a Medieval ditch ([mwa8303](#)), possibly a field boundary, were found during archaeological work at Alveston Manor Hotel (Jones, 1998).

Alveston Manor Gardens associated with the late Medieval manor house ([mwa8512](#)). The gardens, marked on the Ordnance Survey map of 1886, included a kitchen garden and a gazebo and were situated southeast of Clopton Bridge.

Clopton Bridge ([mwa10110](#)) was built in the C15 to replace the earlier timber bridge. This bridge was made of stone with 14 segmental pointed arches. It was widened in 1814 and crosses the Avon at Stratford on Avon.

The site of a moat ([mwa1021](#)), a wide ditch usually surrounding a building. Aerial photographs and excavation prior to earth tipping suggested a Medieval date. It was situated at the southeast end of the Recreation Ground at Stratford on Avon.

Documentary evidence suggests that at the southeast end of Swan's Nest Lane, is the site of the Chapel of St Mary Magdalene and of a hermitage, both of Medieval date ([mwa1027](#)).

A series of Medieval artifacts ([mwa19081](#)) found during metal detecting and a Medieval coin ([mwa5910](#)) was found in a garden in the Shipston Road area of Stratford upon Avon.

A Medieval ditch or plough furrow ([mwa8156](#)) was discovered during archaeological work in Tiddington Road, Stratford upon Avon. Medieval pottery was also recovered from the site.

The remains of a Medieval ditch ([mwa8303](#)), possibly a field boundary, were found during archaeological work at Alveston Manor Hotel.

Post-medieval

The period was characterised by a series of toll roads which are identified within the search area including ([mwa4775](#)), the Turnpike Road from Edge Hill to Birmingham via Stratford, established 1725-50. A toll road which ran from Stratford to Long Compton Hill ([mwa4784](#)) was built in the 18th century and a turnpike road from Wellesbourne to Stratford ([mwa4815](#)) was established from 1770. A Post Mediaeval artifact ([mwa23900](#)) was found during metal detecting.

A toll road ([mwa4775](#)) which was established during the Post Medieval period. It continued to be used during the Imperial period. It was part of one of the London to Birmingham routes. The road ran between Edge Hill and Birmingham via Stratford.

A smithy ([mwa7752](#)) is shown on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

Undated

A possible pit, ditch and gullies of unknown date were discovered during archaeological work on the Banbury Road ([mwa7896](#)). The site is at the intersection of the Banbury and Shipston Roads (Meek, 1996). Undated post holes, pits and possible gullies ([mwa9680](#)) were recorded during the excavation of a trial trench adjacent to a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alveston Manor Hotel (Jones, 2002). An undated gully parallel with the road ([mwa13264](#)) was found at 74 Tiddington Road (Palmer, 2011) and another undated gully, possibly a field boundary, has been recorded at Saxon Close ([mwa8725](#)).

A possible pit, ditch and gullies of unknown date ([mwa7896](#)) were discovered during archaeological work. The site is at the intersection of the Banbury and Shipston Roads at Stratford-on-Avon.

A gully of unknown date ([mwa8725](#)) was found in Saxon Close, Stratford upon Avon. It might represent a field boundary.

Undated post holes, pits and possible gullies ([mwa9680](#)) were recorded during the excavation of a trial trench. The site is adjacent to a known Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The site is located at Alveston Manor Hotel, Stratford-upon-Avon.

Development or other impact

The proposed development comprises replacement of the existing dwelling with a new dwelling occupying a larger footprint. The proposed foundation design is unknown at this point. It is anticipated that the previous development will have impacted on some of the underlying deposits, an event that was unrecorded and therefore its impact on potential archaeological deposits during this development is unknown.

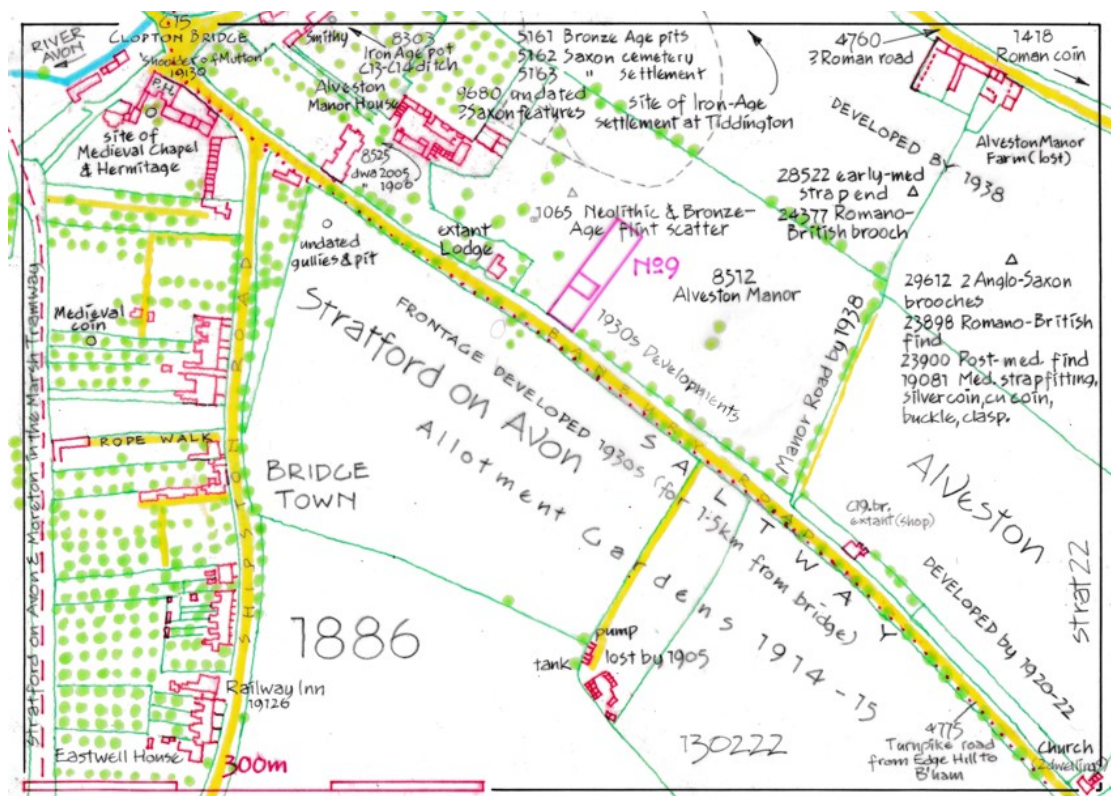


Fig. 4; Sketch map: Locations of recorded sites in the broader landscape.

DISCUSSION

A large amount of prehistoric activity is recorded within the HER search area mostly comprising the discovery of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint artefacts, some as stray finds and others as part of large scatters over a wide area indicating a working site. Iron Age settlement close to the north-east side of the site is suggested by pottery finds found in the same location as the earlier flint finds. Bronze Age flints and pits have also been recorded south and south-east of the Loxley Road, north of Alveston Manor. The collective results of these discoveries indicate continued occupation throughout the prehistoric period. Current evidence suggests prehistoric settlement activity stretching from the manor along the east side of the Tiddington Road to the north of the site.

Although the main Roman settlement lies about 500m to the north-east, some Roman features ([mwa6479](#)) have been found north-west of Alveston manor near the Tiddington Road frontage.

Current evidence suggests that the Saxon settlement and cemetery is located south of Loxley Road in the area to the east and north-east of Alveston Manor.

Medieval deposits have been recorded to the south of the search area located around Alveston Manor where the medieval settlement appears to have been concentrated.

The Banbury Road remained little developed by the end of the C19. Alveston Manor extended eastward along the north side from the Tiddington Road which runs northeast, along the River Avon, from the Clopton Bridge. The extensive timber-framed Manor House survives as an hotel. Manor Farm, now lost, was located a little way to the northeast surrounded by fields. A few buildings are shown on the road frontage, spread out further east, the first is a large C19 brick building which remains extant as a small supermarket. A little further along the road is a modest two-bay church, presumably C19, with a single central buttress facing the road separating the two three-light square-headed windows wrought in stone, the gables have stone copings and the tile-clad roof is topped by crested ridge-tiles. The building survives as a pair of dwellings. Beyond this is a short row of modest cottages of late C18 origins. ([dwa4136](#)). On the southwest, Stratford on Avon, side the development was formerly limited to the area adjacent to the bridge and extended southward in the C19 along the Shipston Road, this was associated with the development of the tramway from Moreton in Marsh to the sawmill and wharfs at the northwest end of the Clopton Bridge.

The housing developments along the Banbury Road began after the Great War starting in the vicinity of the existing buildings on the north side and by 1938 both sides had been developed for 1.5km (1ml). Common features of the detached and semi-detached houses include asymmetry and bow windows under a projecting half-timbered gable. A few of the houses appear bespoke and these are noted for the multi-ordered round-headed brick entrances to small porch areas. Manor Farm, on a parallel road to the northeast was lost to housing development at this time.

The large area to the south of Banbury Road, behind the road frontage houses, began in the 1960s with development just east of Bridge Town and has progressed eastward in recent decades.

Conclusion & Recommendation

The assessment has shown that there is moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits of all periods to be present within the study site including prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains. The proposed development comprising a large rear extension could disturb the surviving remains from any one or more of these periods. It is therefore recommended that an evaluation in the form of trial-trenching should be carried out within the proposed area of development to assess the potential archaeological impact on any remains that may be present. The results of the investigation will inform the need, or otherwise, for an appropriate mitigation strategy.

Methodology

The assessment has been compiled in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Guidance and Standards for an archaeological desk-based assessment & field evaluation (CIfA, 2014). The Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted with a search carried out within a 500m radius centred on the site. A visit to the site was carried out during 8th January.

Timescales used in this report:

Palaeolithic 450,000-12,000 BC

Mesolithic 12,000-4,000 BC

Neolithic 4,000-1,800 BC

Bronze Age 1,800-600 BC
Iron Age 600-AD43
Roman AD43-410
Saxon/early medieval AD410-1066
Medieval AD 1066-1530
Post-medieval AD 1531-1800
Modern AD 1800-present

Archive Location

The digital archive arising from the work will be deposited with the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) via the online portal OASIS.

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Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation

1 Introduction

1.1 This WSI sets out details of a research design for an archaeological evaluation at the site, the work to be carried out in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological potential as identified in the assessment. There is potential for prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological features and deposits to survive within the site, that may be adversely affected by the proposed development.

2 Aims of the investigation

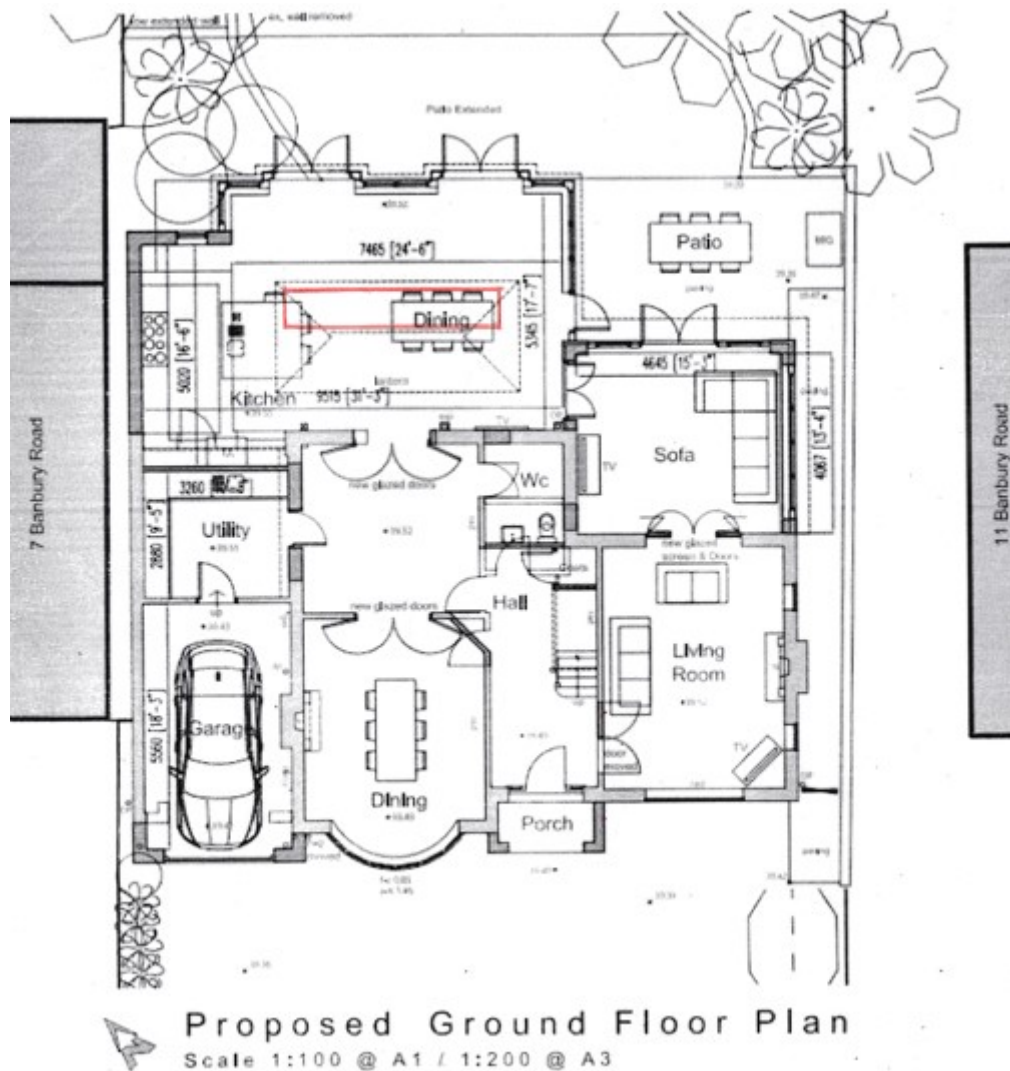
2.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to determine the date, character, quality, survival and extent of the archaeological deposits within the application area likely to be threatened by the proposed development in order to inform the basis of a mitigation strategy.

3 Field methodology

3.1 The archaeological field work and post-excavation assessment will be carried out in accordance with standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2014).

3.2 It is anticipated that the evaluation will comprise a single trench across the footprint of the proposed new extension.

3.3 Machine excavation will only be used for the removal of non-archaeologically significant material (modern deposits) and will be used to excavate these layers stratigraphically. All machining will be conducted under constant and close archaeological supervision using a toothless bucket and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Excavation will continue by hand thereafter.



Approximate trench location plan.

4 Excavation Guidelines

4.1 A representative sample of any archaeological features or deposits that are identified will be excavated by hand. For the purposes of the report, the site stratigraphy will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

- 4.2 All excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ. Should the need arise the relevant curatorial authority will be informed so that appropriate strategies can be applied to the treatment of the remains.
- 4.3 Where human remains are encountered, these will be planned and recorded in detail and will initially be left in situ. Where excavation of remains is required, this will be conducted following the regulations of the requisite Home Office license.
- 4.4 Finds that constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act 1996 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner, in the event that they cannot be removed during the same day then suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.5 Due care will be taken to identify deposits that may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Historic England, 2011). Samples will be taken, processed and assessed for potential.

5 Excavation of archaeological deposits.

- 5.1 The various types of features and deposits revealed following the removal of non-significant overburden will be subject to the following sampling levels which will be undertaken by hand.

a) any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activity (eg, burials, cremations) and domestic/industrial activity (post-holes, hearths, floor surfaces/floor make-up deposits) will if required, be investigated by removing a 100% sample of the deposit from each feature.

b) Pits will require a minimum of a 50% sample of the deposits from each feature, but a 100% sample may be necessary should significant assemblages of finds be present; linear features (eg, ditches/gullies,

paths/tracks) will require a minimum of a 20% sample of the deposits from each feature.

6 Recording of archaeological deposits

6.1 During excavation all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with the Museum of London Field Archaeology Manual a recognised standard for site recording during archaeological excavation. In the event, that no archaeological deposits are encountered, as an absolute minimum a written, drawn and photographic record will be compiled.

6.2 Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans and sections at appropriate scales and related to the Ordnance datum. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record.

6.3 A photographic record of all stratigraphic units will be compiled in addition to a representative photographic record of the progress of the archaeological work.

7 Staff and timetable

7.1 The project will be managed by Sean Cook BA (Hons) MCIfA, One Ten Archaeology who will also be responsible for on-site work. The team will also consist of 1-2 site assistants.

7.2 It is envisaged that excavation will require approximately 2-3 days to complete. Analysis of the results and completion of the final report will, dependent upon the results, take a minimum of 2-3 weeks.

7.3 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project during the post-excavation stage as necessary are:

Animal bone	Jen Wood
Coins	Karl Savage
Conservation	Pieta Greaves

Human skeletal remains	Gaynor Western
Pottery (post Roman)	Paul blinkhorn
Pottery (Roman)	Phil Mills
Pottery (prehistoric)	Elaine Morris
Small find ID	Nina Crummy
Palaeo-environmental	Val Fryer
Slag & hammerscale	Jennifer Sitwell

- 7.4 Pottery reports will be expected to refer to the appropriate type series, including the Worcestershire type series for Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

8 Report and Archive preparation

- 8.1 The archaeological archive and artefact collection arising from the work will be appropriately conserved and deposited with the Worcestershire Museum Service. Artefacts will be deposited subject to agreement with the legal landowner.

- 8.2 In preparation for museum deposition, all finds and samples will be cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed separately and related to the context record. Documentary records will be catalogued and appropriately conserved.

- 8.3 An illustrated report will be compiled detailing the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeo-environmental deposits etc. The report will include an assessment of the impact of the development on archaeological remains. The structure of the report will include the following:

A non-technical summary

Introduction

Methodology

Description of deposits

Finds

Discussion

Impact of development

Archive

- 8.4 A pdf copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the local authority.
- 8.5 An on-line form will be submitted to OASIS and it is anticipated that the digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the ADS within 6 months of completion of the project. Deposition of the physical archive to the County Museum will be made within 12 months of completion of the final report.
- 8.6 It is anticipated that on completion of the project as a minimum a short summary of the results will be provided for publication in West Midlands Archaeology.

9 Health and Safety

- 9.1 One Ten Archaeology will conduct all excavation work in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
- 9.2 Notices and fencing will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and high visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 9.3 One Ten Archaeology holds Public and Employers Liability Insurance and Professional Indemnity Insurance.

10 Copyright

- 10.1 One Ten Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive license to the client and/or commissioning agent in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.
- 10.2 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with One Ten Archaeology. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 for the client and/or commissioning agent to pass on any report, partial report, or copy of the same to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by One Ten Archaeology to any planning authority

(planning archaeologists, Historic Environment Record and archive repository) will be removed from the said planning authority who will also be notified by One Ten Archaeology that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

- 10.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to any report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

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