



NASH'S HOUSE and NEW PLACE  
REDEVELOPMENT

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATIONS**

**STRIP, MAP and RECORD and  
WATCHING BRIEF**

PN 15-30

**Project No. 15-30**

**01/2016**

**Nash's House and New Place Redevelopment**

22 and 23 and Chapel Street, Stratford-Upon-Avon, Warwickshire, CV37 6EP

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS;  
STRIP, MAP and RECORD EVALUATION and WATCHING BRIEF**

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## Nash's House and New Place Redevelopment

Archaeological Evaluation, 01/2016

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## Nash's House and New Place redevelopment

Archaeological investigation; Strip, Map and Record Evaluation and Watching Brief, 01/2016

### SUMMARY

*The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned in by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations ahead of the redevelopment and conservation of the site of New Place and Nash's House, Chapel Lane, Stratford-Upon Avon. This redevelopment is the culmination of several years of archaeological research and excavation on the site of New Place, William Shakespeare's last home. This report outlines the results of the archaeological investigations carried out between January and September 2015.*

*New Place and Nash's house occupy a parcel of land formed by the junction of Chapel Lane and Chapel Street (NGR SP 2010 2547), Stratford-upon-Avon. The land is located at numbers 23 (Site of New Place) and 22 (Nash's House) Chapel Street. The work was carried out by a team of archaeologists from the Centre of Archaeology, University of Staffordshire in various stages, in anticipation of the redevelopment and construction programme of a new visitor centre and landscaped garden on the site.*

*A clearer understanding of the development of the site of New Place and Nash's house, from the origins in the prehistoric period through to the eighteenth century has been achieved through the recent excavations undertaken on the site.*

*The results have added more to the growing corpus of evidence of occupation in the Iron Age. Specifically, the storage of grains and vegetables in circular/ oval storage pits.*

*The archaeological evidence has increased the knowledge of the origins of this area of Stratford-upon-Avon, which developed through the introduction of grid pattern of 1196. Houses were constructed on both sites soon after along the street frontage (Chapel Street). Within the back-plots of these properties, there was evidence of small workshop buildings and associated industrial features used for activities such as storage and processing.*

*A clearer understanding of New Place, its layout, room function and developments has been achieved. The excavation of the areas immediately behind the frontage has confirmed that New Place was built by Hugh Clopton in the grand medieval style with a great hall around a courtyard plan. A much more detailed and accurate picture was available as a result of these excavations.*

*The structures identified within the development site to the rear of Nash's House represented the stone plinth foundations of small timber framed outhouses lying against the boundary wall, within the passage at the rear of the property.*

*For clarification, the results and analysis of the archaeological investigation undertaken on the site of New Place described below has been clarified and superseded by the publication:*

*Finding Shakespeare's New Place: An Archaeological Biography, Edmondson, P, Colls, K and Mitchell, W, 2016, Manchester University Press*

## Nash's House and New Place Redevelopment

Archaeological Investigations; Strip, Map and Record Evaluation and watching Brief, 01/2016

### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. The Centre of Archaeology was commissioned by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust to undertake a programme of archaeological investigations ahead of the redevelopment and conservation of the site of New Place and Nash's House, Chapel Lane, Stratford-Upon Avon (hereinafter referred to as the site). A planning application (Application Number 14/020732/FUL & 14/733) was submitted to Stratford-upon-Avon District Council for the proposed development of New Place. The site of New Place was William Shakespeare's Home from 1597-1616. Given the international significance of the site, in accordance with government advice contained within the NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government 2012) requirements of continued archaeological investigation and mitigation were placed upon the project.
- 1.1.2. This report outlines the results of archaeological investigations carried out between January and September 2015, and has been prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 1999).
- 1.1.3. The site of New Place has been the location of a long term community-led archaeological excavation called 'Dig for Shakespeare' since 2009 and the results of this work have played a key role in the design aspects of the redevelopment of this site and Nash's house. The redevelopment is the culmination of several years of archaeological research and excavation on the site of New Place, William Shakespeare's last home.
- 1.1.4. Previous archaeological work undertaken on the site of New Place, began with an archaeological desk based assessment and evaluation undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology (2010). The results of this led to further archaeological excavations being undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in 2010, 2011 and 2012 and evaluations by the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University in 2013 and 2014. This report should be read in conjunction with the aforementioned site reports. (See; Mitchell and Kelleher 2010, Mitchell 2010, 2011, Mitchell and Colls 2012, Colls 2013 and Charles 2014). In addition to this a book entitled 'Finding Shakespeare's New Place; an archaeological biography', is due to be released by Manchester University Press in the summer of 2016.
- 1.1.5. The archaeological investigations conformed to a brief produced by Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire District Council, and a Written Scheme of Investigation (The Centre of Archaeology 2015) (Appendix 1) which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

### 2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1. New Place and Nash's house occupy a parcel of land formed by the junction of Chapel Lane and Chapel Street (NGR SP 2010 2547), Stratford-upon-Avon. The land is located at numbers 23 (Site of New Place) and 22 (Nash's House) Chapel Street.
- 2.1.2. To the south of the site is the Guild Chapel and the King Edward IV school buildings, the Falcon Inn is located to the west. The site lies in an area of relatively flat ground except at the west of the site and within the Knott garden, where the ground has been reduced to produce the replica Tudor garden feature.

- 2.1.3. The underlying geology of New Place and Nash's house comprises bedrock consisting of West Mercian Mudstone which is overlaid by Wasperton sand and gravel of the Warwickshire Avon Valley Formation (British Geological Survey).
- 2.1.4. The present character of the site is formal gardens with associated features, which has been reinstated after the excavated area for the long-term community archaeology projects were backfilled and new turf placed over much of the site. The study area does not include or form part of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs); however it is located within the Stratford-upon-Avon Conservation Area (CA). The New Place Gardens form part of a Registered Park and Garden; whilst Nash's House is a Grade I listed building (LB).

### 3. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF NEW PLACE

- 3.1.1. The site of New Place has been the focus of much previous research and debate. Archaeologically though, not much was known about the site. Since 2009, the site has been the focus of a long-term archaeological project called 'Dig for Shakespeare'. This has continued through various archaeological investigations until the most recent excavations of 2015. A full set of archaeological reports have been produced and these should be read in conjunction with this document.
- 3.1.2. To summarise the archaeological results; Nine phases were identified, spanning at least 2000 years, very unusual for a site of this size and location. Residual pottery from the Neolithic period (c.4000 to 3500 BC) was also recovered. The site was occupied during the Later Iron Age (400-300 BC-AD 43), as known from the fortunate survival of food and grain storage pits and a short section of a ditch or gully.
- 3.1.3. After a long period of inactivity, and reversion to agricultural farmland, the site was reoccupied in the 1200-1300s and a significant stone and timber framed building, was established here at this time. Much evidence of domestic and industrial activity was recovered from this period, which may be directly related to the construction of the adjacent Guild Chapel in 1269.
- 3.1.4. Hugh Clopton built his 'Great House' on this site in the late 1400's. This house was constructed of distinctive brick and timber and was based around a courtyard style house. It is this house which Shakespeare purchased in 1597 and remodelled, by which time it had become known as New Place. Shakespeare is thought to have died here in 1616. His wife Anne and his daughters continued to live at New Place.
- 3.1.5. Shakespeare's family remained the owners of New Place until the death of Shakespeare's granddaughter, Elizabeth, Lady Bernard, the last direct descendant to live in the house. In the early eighteenth century, New Place was purchased by the Clopton family (descendants of Hugh Clopton) and was completely rebuilt in a style befitting of its time. This house was eventually demolished in 1759.
- 3.1.6. Since the time of its destruction, the site has remained free from structures or development. In the area of the Great Garden, at the far end of the New Place plot, the construction of properties continued throughout the nineteenth century until these were purchased by Halliwell-Phillipps and the area was cleared of all structures for the purpose of creating the Great Garden as a memorial to Shakespeare.
- 3.1.7. **Previous excavations at the site of New Place.** Excavations on the site of New Place were undertaken during the years 1862 and 1863 by J.O. Halliwell-Phillipps, antiquarian researcher and an enthusiastic student of Shakespearean history. The main purpose of Halliwell's excavations was to expose the layout of New Place and recover any significant finds relating to the period of Shakespeare's occupancy. These antiquarian excavations and subsequent publication (published in 1864) succeeded in revealing and interpreting elements of both the fifteenth and eighteenth century phases of New Place.

- 3.1.8. Further excavations were undertaken during the construction of the Knot garden in 1919-20, although this was undertaken under archaeological conditions. The modern excavations of the site of New Place began in earnest in 2010 with the introduction of the Dig for Shakespeare and continued until annually until 2012. Further smaller evaluations have occurred since, these finally ended with this project.
- 3.1.9. All of the known documentary history and previous archaeological evidence was used to interpret the evidence encountered on site. For a more detailed account of the history and archaeological interpretation of the site of New Place, please refer to the documents mentioned above (1.1.4).

#### 4. THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF NASH'S HOUSE

- 4.1.1. The house adjacent to the site of New Place has become known as Nash's house and is inextricably linked to William Shakespeare through its shared history, despite never having any direct association to the playwright. Its later history has seen it included in the wider sale of the site of New Place and the Great Garden at the rear of these properties.
- 4.1.2. Nash's house was constructed sometime in the early sixteenth century and is named after Thomas Nash (1593- 1647) who married Shakespeare's granddaughter Elizabeth in 1626. At this time Nash's House was still in the ownership of the Walford family but later in 1637, Susanna Hall, Nash's mother in law paid the chief rent on the property.
- 4.1.3. Later in 1639 Susanna also settled Shakespeare's real estate including New Place and his other holdings to Elizabeth and her issue. It remains unclear if Thomas and Elizabeth took Nash's house to be their home or if they remained in the more spacious New Place, but the histories of these two properties continued to become interconnected from this point onward. Thomas Nash appears to have attempted to absorb these properties into his own possession when in 1642, Nash's house, New Place and several other estates were bequeathed in his will to his cousin Edward Nash, upon the death of Elizabeth.
- 4.1.4. Elizabeth declined to fulfil this part of his will, resettling the estates, after the death of Nash in 1649 to the use of her mother Susanna, herself and the heirs of her body. Later in 1649, Elizabeth remarried John Bernard and during this time she lived at Abington Manor in Northamptonshire. Upon her death in 1670 the direct line of Shakespeare came to an end, the houses in Stratford upon Avon then came into the possession of her husband John Bernard. A succession of owners followed and from 1884, it has been vested in the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.
- 4.1.5. No plans of Stratford-upon-Avon survive before 1737 (by which time Hugh Clopton's house had been demolished), and therefore, no detailed ground plans of New Place remain in existence. Information on the appearance, location and significance of the house therefore, comes from later accounts, passing references and official documentation (such as concords, rents and leases relating to the site).
- 4.1.6. **Architectural description of Nash's House;** Nash's house, is commonly attributed to the early sixteenth century (around the 1530's), but retains no distinctive detail of that century. It is a timber-framed building of two 12½-ft. bays that had been re-fronted with brickwork, since removed. It is of three stories, the upper jettied, with eaves towards the street, and is gabled at the south end. On the gable are traces where the lower gabled roof of the house on the site of New Place abutted it.
- 4.1.7. The interior has open-timbered ceilings with stop-chamfered beams and plain joists. At the back of the front block is a sixteenth-century stone chimney-stack with a 7-ft. fire-place of brick with an oak lintel; above the roof it is of lias stone and has two diagonal shafts of brick. Extending behind about 50 ft. and 20 ft. wide is a two-storied wing of square framing of the seventeenth century. This has a chimney-stack at its west end with a 7½-ft. brick fire-place, back to back with the other but with a passage-way, to the garden doorway, between the two. On the north side of these is a staircase of c. 1630-40 with twisted balusters. A small Tudor fire-place of stone at the east end has probably been

introduced from elsewhere: the chimney-stack is modern. Two iron fire-backs are dated 1585 and 1618.

- 4.1.8. The earliest detailed map depicting Nash's house is the Board of Health one dated 1834. This shows the house has had extensions built on to the original sixteenth century portion and shows the property next door. It also shows a passageway where the office section of Nash's house is currently located. This is also shown on Halliwell's-Phillipps' 1864 map; however, the OS map of 1886 shows this area as part of the building suggesting the office section had been created between 1864 & 1886.
- 4.1.9. **Previous excavations at Nash's House.** A small evaluation of three 1.50m x 1.1m trenches was undertaken in 2003 by Warwickshire Museum Field Services, prior to the stabilisation of an eighteenth century brick garden wall, adjacent to the Knot Garden. The trenches were located to the south of this wall which formed the boundary between Nash's House and No. 21 Chapel Street.
- 4.1.10. The trenches cut through a series of archaeological layers, the earliest of which was sixteenth century and a residual sherd of thirteenth/ fourteenth century pottery was also recovered. One of the trenches contained the foundations of a north-south orientated limestone foundation. This appeared to run beneath the wall into the northern part of the Knott Garden. The presence of this suggests that there are potentially more structural remains buried beneath the Knott Garden, which was known to have been lowered in the 1920's.
- 4.1.11. Within the area currently under development of Nash's House, a small part was previously archaeologically evaluated by the Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University, for the purpose of determining the character of the site. Trial pits and bore holes within the area, highlighted buried archaeological deposits and recovered artefacts, but were unable to determine any diagnostic architectural or archaeological features. (**Please see;** Charles, E, 2014, *Nash's House and New Place Archaeological Evaluation 2014*, Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University for the results of test pits and bore holes excavated within the Nash's house boundaries).

## 5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1.1. The principal aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains.
- 5.1.2. More specific aims were to:
- Investigate the presence and survival of remains across the site and to produce a chronology of the built remains which were encountered.
  - Confirm the presence or absence of buildings in the area to the east of the New Place site, thought to be the location of the former medieval house.
  - Investigate the previously neglected site of Nash's house and previously untouched areas of the New Place gardens to recover evidence of domestic and industrial activities.
  - Investigate any further prehistoric remains that exist across the site as very few settlement sites of Iron Age date have been previously recorded in Stratford-upon-Avon.
  - Record and interpret the remains on the site of New Place and Nash's house within the development area and place these remains within the known chronological developments on the site.
  - Link several previous excavation areas together to complete a comprehensive archaeological plan and analysis of the site.
  - With the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, integrate this project into a wider remit for education and tourism of New Place, the local area and the region.

## 6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1.1. A complex sequence of archaeological investigation began in January 2014, with the evaluation of an area proposed for landscaping and as a water feature within the New Place site. In total this evaluation area covered approximately 120 square metres (10m x 10m). This entire area was opened to expose the underlying archaeological deposits, but only the features within the boundaries of the water feature was excavated any great depth. In total the proposed development area covered approximately 0.012 hectares.
- 6.1.2. Within the development area a mulberry tree was removed to ground level in advance of the excavation and the roots were removed by hand as they were encountered by the archaeological field team. The root ball was also removed by hand after reduction in size using hand saws.
- 6.1.3. All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a micro-mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.
- 6.1.4. After the overburden and modern features were recorded and removed, the investigation area was cleaned by hand to define the features and structures that were present. During the evaluation phase, the following methodology was employed;
- 6.1.5. The investigation area was cleaned, photographed and planned pre-excavation.
- 6.1.6. The proposed location of the water feature was located within the area, using a 1:50 scale architect plan of the area and survey equipment. This 5m diameter area provided the focus for the initial phase of archaeological work.
- 6.1.7. Archaeological features were identified within the proposed location of the water feature and a selection of these were targeted for archaeological intervention during the initial evaluation phase, to ascertain the character, nature, and date of the archaeological remains and also the depth of natural geology.
- 6.1.8. A further phase of work was required following this initial evaluation phase. A sample of the features exposed within the larger excavation area were chosen for investigation, the purpose of which was to develop the phasing of the site by identifying and clarifying a date and purpose for these features. This was with a view to being able to understand the site of New Place in its entirety.
- 6.1.9. Within the area of the extension to Nash's house, the area was reduced to the first archaeological horizon before being reduced further to reach foundation level. During this first phase, the area was cleaned by hand, photographed and planned. Archaeological features were identified and a selection of these were targeted for archaeological intervention during this strip, map and record phase to ascertain the character, nature, and date of the archaeological remains and also the depth of natural geology.
- 6.1.10. During the second phase of development, areas which were to be disturbed by deeper foundations were excavated in their entirety. Ground disturbance had been mitigated against in most instances, by the redesign of the building foundations in response to the archaeological evidence.
- 6.1.11. Pits and postholes were half-sectioned. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on pro-forma cards. Written records and scale plans were be supplemented by photographs using digital photography.
- 6.1.12. Archaeological deposits were not completely excavated unless it was deemed unavoidable. Where possible these were left *in situ*. All foundations identified on site regarded of significance were cleaned, recorded and protected, before being left *in situ*.

- 6.1.13. Recovered finds were cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conformed to guidance contained within the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 6.1.14. The full site archive includes all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust Archives.

## 7. RESULTS

### 7.1. Introduction

- 7.1.1. The results of the recent investigations on the New Place and Nash's House site are integrated within this report. The phases used are based upon the primary documentary evidence, stratigraphic relationships identified on site, pottery spot dating, other material evidence and all the previous excavations undertaken across both sites. The results are described with reference to the site as a whole. Nash's House is described separately but uses the same phasing. Prior to the creation of plot divisions in the later twelfth century it is likely that the sites of Nash's House and New Place represented the same site.
- 7.1.2. Previously the excavations have identified nine phases of activity. These nine phases, which are referenced in this report, broadly relate to the following sequence and correspond to the known historical record.
- 7.1.3. **Phase 0** Later Iron Age (400-300 BC-AD 43). *Settlement evidence.*
- Phase 1** The thirteenth century (1200-1300). *Primary construction and building phase. Medieval town planning and Industrial evidence.*
- Phase 2** The fourteenth century (1300-1400). *Discrete Features and layers.*
- Phase 3** The fifteenth century (1400-1500). Main building phase of New Place (*Hugh Clopton's Great House c.1483*).
- Phase 4** The sixteenth century (1500-1600). *Early period of Shakespeare's occupation of New Place 1597-1616*
- Phase 5** The seventeenth century (1600-1700). *Latter period of the Shakespeare family occupation at New Place and Nash's House*
- Phase 6** The eighteenth century (1700-1800). *New Place rebuilt. (c.1702 rebuilding)*
- Phase 7** The nineteenth century (1800-1900). *Halliwell-Phillipps' excavations of New Place- 1862-3, construction of buildings in the Great Garden.*
- Phase 8** The twentieth century (1900-2000). *Excavations 1900 & Laws excavations 1919-20.*
- 7.1.4. Detailed summaries of the individual trenches are presented in Appendix \* and full details are available in the project archive. The following section is arranged in site order. The site which falls within the boundaries of Nash's House is described first, followed by the site which falls within the boundaries of New Place. Both feature (cut) and context numbers are highlighted in bold. A representative selection of site plans and sections are illustrated.

## 7.2. Nash's House

- 7.2.1. Archaeological work was undertaken within the Nash's house plot as a result of the proposed redevelopment of the building for use as a museum exhibition space. Being archaeologically sensitive, the development required close monitoring (See Nash's house/ New Place, Stratford-upon-Avon written scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation, Centre of Archaeology 2015). The conversion and extension of the rear of Nash's house required the excavation and recording of below ground deposits which were thought to be undisturbed.
- 7.2.2. The first phase of work involved discrete trenching for the underpinning of the boundary wall between Nash's House and the property next door, No 21 Chapel Street. This exercise involved the removal of floor slabs and excavation along the boundary wall, this was monitored by an archaeologist under watching brief conditions and revealed a significant amount of archaeological deposits and structures immediately beneath the floor slabs. As a result of these surviving remains, a strip, map and record exercise across the entire area of the proposed extension building was deemed appropriate by the planning archaeologist for Warwickshire District Council to determine the extent and then record archaeologically, the buried remains.
- 7.2.3. Further archaeological interventions were required at the rear of Nash's house beneath the recently demolished toilet block extensions (c. 1960s) and within the external courtyard. The resulting area was the footprint of the proposed exhibition space extension.
- 7.2.4. The natural geology was encountered approximately 0.6m (**39.6m AOD approx.**) below ground level at several locations across the development area. It consisted of layers of compacted orange-yellow Wasperton sands and fine gravels of the Warwickshire Avon Valley Formation, into which the features and structural foundations had been cut.
- 7.2.5. **PHASE 0: Prehistoric.** Significant prehistoric layers and pits were preserved beneath the medieval levels. Possible pits, thought to have been for the storage of foods and grains were identified (**21046** and **21047**). These contained the physical evidence of the inhabitants of prehistoric Stratford-upon-Avon. Pottery fragments, a flint blade and fired pebbles used in cooking and drying were all recovered. This information adds to the growing corpus of evidence for the occupation of Stratford-upon-Avon, during this period. The pits appeared to be shallow (up to 0.2m-0.3m) but only the bases of these features were represented, and only a small part of these were visible. These prehistoric features were identified approximately 1m below modern ground level (**Plate A**)



**Plate A**

- 7.2.6. The evidence suggested that following the abandonment of these pits, there was a gradual silting, followed by an accumulation of deposited layers above. The layers (**21044**), which perhaps originated due to a natural widening of the River Severn or the neighbouring brook at this period, had sealed the prehistoric features beneath. All of the prehistoric pottery contained within the deposits were abraded and very fragmentary, these appear to have acquired their appearance due to being rolled around in water. These layers were first identified approximately 0.3m below modern ground level and were encountered at two separate locations within the development area. It is likely that these layers survived at other locations but were obscured by later developments.
- 7.2.7. **PHASES 1 to 4: The Thirteenth to Sixteenth Century.** Several features were encountered which were likely to have been constructed between 1200 and 1500. The frequency of the features from this period suggest that there was significant development across the site originating and continuing throughout this period. This was also found to be the case on the site of New Place.
- 7.2.8. A large pit (**21052**), containing animal bone and ceramics was identified. No immediate use of this pit was apparent, but its final use was for the deposition of domestic waste. Part of this pit continued beneath the stone foundations (**21004/21005**) and represented a feature cut at an earlier period.
- 7.2.9. Some of these features were foundations constructed of re-used stone roof tiles laid on edge. One of these was composed of an L-shaped return (**21004/ 21005**). The wall(s) was 0.3m in thickness but only the foundation was represented as only 1 course had survived. This surviving course was made up of possibly reused stone roof tiles laid at a diagonal angle on edge. This would have strengthened the foundation as it was built upon soft sandy ground.
- 7.2.10. A large (0.4m diameter x 0.4m depth) post-hole (**21008**) was located against the western side of wall **21004** and a stone post-pad was located at the eastern end of the wall (**21007**). This post-pad was composed of three thin (20mm-30mm thick) sandstone slabs laid on top of one another (**Plate B**). A further stone post pad (**21060**) had survived at the far eastern end of the development, constructed again using the same method and at the same level, and presumably contemporaneously. Each of these features may have been related to the same construction, which perhaps developed over an extended period.



**Plate B**

- 7.2.11. A further two foundations were identified (**21003, 21016**) one of which was also composed of stone roof tiles laid on edge. These type of foundations are likely to represent the plinth upon which timber base beams were constructed. These base beams would have been part of the timber framing of small buildings once located within this area (**Plates B and C**). The foundations which are present were located within what is thought to have always been the walkway between properties (Nash's house and no 21 Chapel Street), from the earliest grid layout of 1196. The

foundations which have survived may represent the remains of small outbuildings located within this walkway to the rear of the buildings on the street front.



**Plate C**



**Plate D**

- 7.2.12. The boundary wall between Nash's house and the adjacent property was built upon a several courses of stone in places, some of which was built a distance from it (**21011**). Areas of stonework within these foundations may represent the continued use of the earlier medieval boundary or reuse of the building materials from the period (**Plate D**).
- 7.2.13. At the western end of the development area, several stone slabs were removed to reveal a stone lined well (**21019**), likely to be medieval in origin. It was made up of regularly laid stone quoins, bonded with clay. This well survived to a depth of at least 7m, water was present at the base and it had been tapped in to at a later date. Part of the well was built over by the foundations of the mid-nineteenth century extensions of Nash's house (**Plate E**).



**Plate E**

- 7.2.14. Several layers were encountered across the area which were medieval in origin. These remained partially unexcavated, but dating evidence was recovered. The deposits (**21014, 21018**) which surrounded all of these features contained further fragments of stone building material perhaps representing evidence of the demolition of previous buildings located here. Dating evidence from within the layers directly surrounding and beneath the stone foundations was medieval in origin (and likely to be thirteenth – fourteenth century in origin) (**Plate F**).



**Plate F**

- 7.2.15. Two possible beam slots (**21055** and **21057**) were identified at the eastern end of the trench. These were 0.4m in width and shallow at 0.1m-0.15m in depth. Both were orientated east to west but their former extent was unclear as they had been truncated at their western end and were obscured by later layers. Although no dating evidence was obtained from these features, stratigraphically they were likely to have been medieval in origin.
- 7.2.16. **PHASES 6 and 7: The Eighteenth to Nineteenth Century.** Brick foundations and layers dating to the post-medieval period had obscured the earlier archaeology. Around the eastern part of the area (Plate ?), there was a significant eighteenth century layer (**21028**). This contained large amounts of demolition material (brick, tile and stone fragments). A coin from the later sixteenth century (plate) and early eighteenth century ceramics confirm a date of the early 1700s for this demolition later. Considering the proximity to New Place and its demolition date of c1702, it is possible to link these two events. This layer overlay the earlier medieval layers.

- 7.2.17. Constructed within this demolition layer were several brick/ stone foundations (**21010, 21013, 21014 and 21030**) (**Plate G**) Although stone was used in these foundations, it is probable that this was reused material. The brick foundations mirrored the foundations of the twentieth century toilet block attached to the end of Nash's House and were an earlier, rebuilt version of this. The longest north-south wall had survived to a length of 12m+. The bricks used in all of these foundations were all red/orange, machine made, unfrogged 3 inch thick bricks.



**Plate G**

- 7.2.18. The boundary line between the New Place and Nash's House plots had been built upon by these later buildings and was not clear at this location (Plate ?). A stone foundation (**21013**) identified in the far south eastern corner of the area was thought to be eighteenth or nineteenth century in origin as upon close inspection it was built upon a crude gravel/ concrete bedding layer (**Plate H**).



**Plate H**

- 7.2.19. Several large pits of a similar nature were identified at the far eastern end of the development area. Two pits (**21027 and 21062**), also filled with demolition material were exposed beneath the eastern trench edge and a further sub square pit (**21065**) was also identified in this area. Each of these three pits was approximately the same dimensions (1.8m x 1.2m x 0.6m) and was dated to the eighteenth century) around the time of the demolition of New Place.

- 7.2.20. In the far north-eastern corner of the area was a domestic rubbish pit (**21025**) containing a large quantity of ceramics, bone and glassware, thrown out by the occupants of Nash's house at the end of their useful life, sometime in the nineteenth century (**Plate I**).



**Plate I**

- 7.2.21. **PHASE 9: The Twentieth Century.** Several twentieth century features were identified. These were removed during the machining of the area and were all associated with the addition of drainage (**21009, 21049**) and foundations for the modern toilet blocks at the end of Nash's House.
- 7.3. The New Place Excavation area.**
- 7.3.1. **Natural Geology.** The natural geology was encountered approximately 0.6-0.8m below ground level within the evaluation area in several locations. Natural ground was made up of layers of compacted orange-yellow sand and fine gravels (**20061, 20062**) into which the features and structural foundations had been cut.
- 7.3.2. **Phase 0 Later Iron Age (400-300 BC-AD 43)** Two features attributed to this phase were identified. A shallow curving cut (**20043**) into the natural geology, suggested the presence of a large circular storage pit, which had been truncated by later developments, like that of those excavated elsewhere on site. The full extent of the feature however, was unclear. A second, large oval pit (**20066**) was also identified. The pit fills resembled those recovered from within other the Iron Age pits, and were almost devoid of artefactual evidence. Heat cracked stones were identified within both pits and some very fragmentary sherds of pottery were recovered from pit fill **20065**.
- 7.3.3. A further possible pit was identified (**20105**), this was adjacent to the other pits and of the same dimensions, but remained unexcavated. The presence of these features contribute to an already significant Iron Age element on the site. The pits form part of several continuous rows of storage pits of a type known to exist on the periphery of settlements of the period. Evidence for the houses themselves were not identified. These may not have survived due to subsequent developments, but they were likely to have been located in the immediate vicinity.
- 7.3.4. **Phase 1 The Thirteenth century (1200-1300).** Occupation layers, surface layers and pits were all identified within the evaluation area. It is likely that much of the archaeological evidence encountered across the excavation area, dates from this period. In similarity to the site frontage, there was significant evidence to suggest that there was lots of site activity, during the 13<sup>th</sup>- 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Several layers were identified across the site at the same general level, which were likely to represent surface and occupation layers from this period (**20019, 20024, 20110**). One of the

layers identified in the south western corner of site, had traces of burning and large quantities of charcoal within it. Grey clay had been used for a compacted surface upon which burning had occurred. The quantity and spread of this occupation layer (**20092/20124**) gives further suggestion of industrial use in the area. Trampled sherds of pottery throughout all of these layers suggested frequent movement across the area. The layers themselves may have been internal or external to the properties. These layers sealed features beneath and had themselves been cut by developments and features from latter periods.

- 7.3.5. Several discrete features were also dated to this period, a row of post-holes (**20072, 20080, 20082, 20100**) were laid 2-3m apart. They were orientated east to west along the plot and several remained unexcavated. The post-holes ranged in diameter from 0.3m-0.6m. It is likely that these represented a fence line or boundary.
- 7.3.6. A truncated pit (**20059**, seen only in section beneath later developments) was dated to the mid to late 13<sup>th</sup> century. It had been cut to a significant depth, much like several of the other pits dating to this period. Several large fragments of pottery were recovered from this pit.
- 7.3.7. Much of the surviving evidence from this period is likely to be dated to the same period as the construction of the Guild Chapel and may be directly related. Much of the surviving evidence from this and the rest of the site appears to have had an industrial function.
- 7.3.8. **Phase 2 The Fourteenth century (1300-1400)**. Several discrete features were identified in the evaluation area. These were cut into the underlying 13<sup>th</sup> century layers. The presence of these pits was suggestive of rubbish dumping, storage and industrial processes being undertaken within this plot. Further possible pits or post holes and other less well defined features existed across this area (**20109, 20128, 20084, 20132, 20130**). These remained unexcavated and several were truncated by later activity. Several occupation layers datable to this phase (**20034, 20035, 20010, 20101**) were also present.
- 7.3.9. A large (2.2m x 2.6m), shallow, sub-square pit survived on the south-west of site, the western edge of it ran into the trench edge and appeared to be a deliberate act of filling, covering and levelling of an industrial feature which had gone out of use. The feature it covered was identified in trench 1 (**7034**). The large size of the pit may be suggestive of an abandoned and covered industrial working area.
- 7.3.10. Three fragmentary limestone walls had survived within the evaluation area. An east to west orientated, 2-3 course wall (**20078**) was identified within the north-eastern corner of the excavation area (**Plate J**). To the south of wall **20078** was a very similar 3-5 course wall (**20029**). This had become separated from itself and had subsided eastwards at a later date (**20030**). These walls were located along the medieval plot orientation, and could have been the foundations for small outbuildings in the backplots or plot boundary walls. Both were relatively narrow and would not have supported any significant structure.



**Plate J**

- 7.3.11. Another more fragmentary north to south orientated foundation, of which only 1 course survived (**20045**) was also exposed. These foundations may have been constructed during the 13th-14th century. A stone lined storage pit (**20050**), similar to an example previously identified on site, was built directly up against this foundation. The pit was stone and clay lined and was probably used to store something soluble. After use it had been backfilled with stone rubble.
- 7.3.12. A small stone post-pad (**20097**) was located in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area. This was an isolated example but may have been related to a possible beam-slot (**20088**) which was located to the east. This beam-slot was orientated east to west and was very shallow with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Post-pad **20097** could represent the location of a post at the end of a wall elevation as identified from beam-slot **20088**.
- 7.3.13. **Phase 3 The Fifteenth century (1400-1500).** It was during this period that Hugh Clopton built his Great House (c.1483). This house is likely to have been built in the grand medieval style with a large hall and service wing set back from Chapel Street at the rear of the plot and probably a gatehouse at the front of the site on Chapel Street. From surviving examples and archaeological evidence it is known that until the middle of the sixteenth century most people lived in a space that was open to the roof, heated by a small fire burning on a hearth built on the floor. These halls were entered directly through a door, or pair of opposing doors, on the outside of the building. The passage created would have had the Hall on one side and the service accommodation on the other. Within the service range would have been the buttery (for beer), the pantry (for bread) and probably a kitchen area.
- 7.3.14. The house is known to have been built of brick and timber and it is assumed that brick was used to infill the timber framing (nogging) and for various architectural detail (chimneys, fire surrounds etc) rather than for significant structural elements. Hugh Clopton may have seen the use of brick whilst he was mayor of London, as a status symbol and brought this method back to Stratford (brick became used more frequently in the south-east in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries and more popular as a building material during the Tudor period, Hampton Court being the best extant example of this period). However, brick is known not to have been a very good material for infill panels as it is heavy, holds damp and is a poor insulator against heat loss, wattle and daub was also likely to have been used.
- 7.3.15. Within the 10 metres of the excavation area there was no evidence of the external foundations of the house from this period, suggesting either, that these lay outside of the excavation area, or more likely, they had been fully removed.

- 7.3.16. This type of house would not necessarily have left substantial structural remains, being built using timber framing, perhaps on a low stone plinth wall upon which the sill beam was supported. The main posts and other uprights were framed into this sill beam. This method of construction would have not needed significant foundations and all could have easily been removed, leaving no physical evidence.
- 7.3.17. To span the 10 metre (c.30ft) area the roof of the house would have needed to have been of a base cuck or hammer post type (beams of this size are not uncommon from this period). However, this size of hall was reserved for buildings of high status (known to have been the case, as it was referred to as the 'Grete House' and was the second largest house of the time in the period). This type of roofing construction would have alleviated the need for any internal pillars or posts for roof support.
- 7.3.18. However, three similar shallow circular pits containing artefactual material ranging from 13<sup>th</sup> -15<sup>th</sup> century (**20053**, **20074** and **20086**), perhaps represent the backfilled locations of the roof supports for an open hall area (a further pit may have been located to the south east of site, however this would have been truncated by feature **20012**). Any stone plinth, used as a post-pad was removed, leaving the hole to be backfilled with material from the surrounding layers (**Plate J**).
- 7.3.19. Across the main excavation area there was no evidence of archaeological features post-dating the mid to late 1400s, this is highly suggestive of a building being constructed across this area. This building would have required permanent flooring, this is likely to have been stone tiling, therefore no interventions would have taken place, a result of which would have been no physical evidence. The foundations (of which we do have fragmentary evidence in other locations) and floors would have been constructed at such a level to have been almost entirely removed when the house was demolished in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. One truncated and fragmentary occupation layer was dated to this period (**20025**). This may represent levelling which occurred at this period to raise the ground level.
- 7.3.20. All the features which have survived have done so due to being constructed beneath 15<sup>th</sup> century floor level. These features were identified outside of the main excavation area in previous excavations (walls, pits and layers). Two significant structures were identified in the South-West corner of the site, just outside of the excavation area. The first was a structure (**20112**) first identified in trench 8. Further excavation of this feature revealed two substantial stone built walls with a surface laid between. The surface was made up of stones laid on edge, the walls had been subjected to intense heat as they were, cracked and reddened and there were large amounts of ash and charcoal on the surface of the stones. The entire structure had been truncated at the southern end. This structure is likely to have been the ash pit/ flue for an oven structure, accessed from the eastern side. The fire and oven would have been built above and has therefore been truncated (**Plates K and L**).



**Plate K**



**Plate L**

- 7.3.21. A second stone built structure (**20113**) was also identified in the far south western corner. This structure was made up of a stone wall on the north and east sides and large stone slabs set on edge on the south and west sides. The base was made up of stone slabs. There was a sloping stone slab in its south east corner, likely used for access. Together these made up a square stone structure built below ground level. This structure was likely to be a subterranean storage tank, used for cold storage of foods within the service range (**Plate K**).
- 7.3.22. **Phase 4 The Sixteenth century (1500-1600)**. Although no direct evidence of this period was confirmed, much can be deduced from the indirect evidence. It is likely that due to the existence of the building already constructed in this location, no features were cut into the underlying ground in this area during this period, (See above). One truncated and fragmentary brick wall (**20091**) survived in the south-west corner of the excavation area. This was made up of dark orange-red hand-clamped bricks set into a degraded lime mortar. Approximately 1-2 courses of the 2.8m x 0.4m wall survived and more was known to have existed outside of the excavation area in trench 4. This wall appeared to have originally attached to one of the stone foundations identified in trench 4 and appears to have been an alteration or rebuild of an existing building, undertaken during the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century. This could perhaps represent part of the northern elevation of the service range (**Plates L and M**).



**Plate M**

- 7.3.23. To the west of brick floor surface **5032** (found in trench 5 2012 and also constructed below ground level) was a large spread of burnt clay and charcoal (**20077**). Although no dating evidence was present, this material appeared to be associated with the surface, suggesting a spread of debris which related its purpose (**Plate N**).



## Plate N

- 7.3.24. **Phases 5 and 6. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth century (1600-1800).** The fragmentary evidence and relatively few artefacts from this period, is suggestive of a clearance of buildings from this area in 1702, upon which this area became a formal garden for the new house. There was much evidence recovered from elsewhere on site which confirmed where the house of c.1702 was located. If a house stood here throughout the late fifteenth to early eighteenth century very little artefactual evidence would present itself, which appears to be the case. One small section of brickwork was exposed which may have been an alteration to the existing building or a later garden feature (20013). A George 1<sup>st</sup> coin from 1723 was found in this location and probably relates to the period in which this area became a garden.
- 7.3.25. **Phase 7 The Nineteenth century (1800-1900).** Two separate brick lined and stone capped drains traversed the site from north to south (20017) and north- west to south- east (20022). Drain 20017 had been identified in previous seasons on the site and is thought to have been constructed prior to 1862 as an early sewage pipe for Nash House. The excavation area has confirmed the extent of Halliwell-Phillips excavation edge and backfill (20020) which was evident on the western edge of the excavation area.
- 7.3.26. **Phase 8 The Twentieth century (1900-2000).** A large pit (20012) was identified within the evaluation area, this continued into the main excavation area. This pit had truncated several earlier features and was filled with a large quantity of domestic rubbish. This pit lay above a sewage pipe (20005) thought to have been laid between 1889 and 1901. The planting of the mulberry tree in 1946 had disturbed the underlying archaeology relatively slightly, aside from the fact that during the removal of the root bowl of the previous tree, some of the nineteenth century drainage had also been removed. Other garden features such as shrub bowls (20003) were also identified.
- 7.3.27. During the excavation of the area it was apparent that it had remained unexcavated and untouched by any previous archaeological or ground works. As a result, the features that were exposed remained in situ and undisturbed. One area received a full and thorough evaluation. This was the area of a proposed pond feature (a circular area, 5m in diameter). Outside of this area features were

planned, and photographed and a sample were excavated, but the majority remained untouched (For detailed plans please see *Finding Shakespeare's New Place: An Archaeological Biography*, Edmondson, P, Colls, K and Mitchell, W, 2016, Manchester University Press). This was for the reason of preservation *in situ*. Approximately eighteen pits and post holes were located outside of this area, along with stone and brick structural remains and occupation layers. The majority of these were able to be dated by virtue of artefacts recovered during their cleaning or by known type and association. It was also likely that further *in situ* features remained preserved beneath these layers. Some of the features which were identified had revealed dating evidence upon cleaning, but many remained undated and undefined. Two rows of post holes, further fragmentary stone foundations, rows of pits and occupation layers were among the features visible at this archaeological horizon. Many of these features were located within and along the thirteenth century plot orientation, which Hugh Clopton's fifteenth century house later respected.

## 8. THE FINDS

### 8.1. The pottery by Stephanie Ratkai

- 8.1.1. The pottery has been examined under x20 magnification and matched in the case of the medieval and later pottery to the Warwickshire County Pottery Type Series. The pottery has been quantified by sherd count and weight (Table 1). The pottery has been catalogued and the data stored on an Excel spreadsheet. The catalogue forms an Appendix to these notes. No stratigraphic information was available at the time of writing.
- 8.1.2. There are further prehistoric sherds which appear to be mainly Bronze Age. However, there is one sherd which resembles the calcareous (as opposed to igneous) Malvernian ware. This dates to the late Iron Age and occurs in very early Roman levels but its use seems to have died out very quickly after the Roman Conquest. There are one or two sherds that are likely to be Roman.
- 8.1.3. The Post-Conquest pottery is broadly similar to that recovered previously from New Place. In this case most, of the pottery pre-dates the 15th-century house of Hugh Clopton and dates to the 12th-14th centuries. Context 21064 dates to the 17th century and may just possibly be associated with the Shakespearean phase of New Place. Context 21066 is also post-medieval but later than the Shakespeare family's occupation

**Table 1: Pottery Quantification**

<i>Fabric</i>	21011	21014	21015	21018	21020	21028	21029	21053	21063	21064	21066	Total
Blackware						5				13	2	20
Brill-Boarstall			2	3	1							6
Brill-Boarstall?				1								1
Cannon Park				1								1
Chilvers Coton C				1								1
Coarseware						2				2	1	5
Coventry-type	1						1					2
Deritend				1								1
Deritend cooking pot?					4							4
Joggled slipware											4	4
Pellet ware				2				1				3
Prehistoric		4		1				1	2			8
Reduced Deritend				4	1		1	2				8
Roman		2										2
Sandy cooking pot ware	1			1			5	2				9
Sandy with shell cooking pot				1								1
Shelly ware				2				1				3
Worcester-type cooking pot				1								1
Wychwood?							1					1
Yellow ware										1		1
<b>Total Count</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>82</b>
<i>Fabric</i>	21011	21014	21015	21018	21020	21028	21029	21053	21063	21064	21066	Total
Blackware						38				131	19	188
Brill-Boarstall			131	78	2							211
Brill-Boarstall?				6								6
Cannon Park				4								4
Chilvers Coton C				17								17
Coarseware						74				170	20	264
Coventry-type	3						34					37
Deritend				8								8
Deritend cooking pot?					88							88
Joggled slipware											50	50
Pellet ware				23				24				47
Prehistoric		78		64				20	24			186
Reduced Deritend				26	4		10	5				45
Roman		13										13
Sandy cooking pot ware	3			22			60	17				102
Sandy with shell cooking pot				9								9
Shelly ware				63				10				73
Worcester-type cooking pot				3								3
Wychwood?							10					10
Yellow ware										20		20
<b>Total Weight</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1381</b>

## 9. DISCUSSION

- 9.1.1. A clearer understanding of the development of the site of New Place and Nash's house, from the origins in the prehistoric period through to the eighteenth century has been achieved through the recent excavations undertaken on the site.
- 9.1.2. The results have added more to the growing corpus of evidence of occupation in the Iron Age. Specifically, the storage of grains and vegetables in circular/ oval storage pits. The identification of these pits contributes to our knowledge of this period in Stratford-upon-Avon. The addition of these pits to Iron Age features known already, increases the number to around ten pits, and one ditch/gully recovered across the site of New Place and Nash's House. The pits probably made up a cluster on the periphery of a small farmstead located in the area. The area was chosen for settlement due to the fertile soils, present as a result of the close proximity of the river.
- 9.1.3. The archaeological evidence has increased the knowledge of the origins of this area of Stratford-upon-Avon, which developed through the introduction of grid pattern of 1196. Houses were constructed on the site soon after along the street frontage (Chapel Street) this may have been as a direct result of the proximity of the market places and land owned by the Guild of the Holy Cross (Upon which, the Guild Chapel was constructed in 1269). Almost all evidence from the frontage of both sites has been lost or is obscured by later developments but much evidence from the rear of these properties has survived. Within the back-plots of these properties, there was evidence of small workshop buildings and associated industrial features used for activities such as storage and processing.
- 9.1.4. A clearer understanding of New Place, its layout, room function and development has been achieved. The excavation of the areas immediately behind the frontage has confirmed (through detailed analysis of associated archaeological remains and documentary research of comparative houses of the period) that New Place was built by Hugh Clopton in the grand medieval style with a great hall around a courtyard plan. These excavations were within the confines of the open hall building and therefore they did not reveal any specific evidence relating to external elevations. A much more detailed and accurate picture was available as a result of these excavations. What became clear was that the open hall was a wide open space, within which there were no permanent features. The objects and structures contained within must have been moveable and temporary. Subsequent to the demolition of the hall building in the late seventeenth century (c1702), the site of the New Place open hall was left open and was not built upon. The site reverted to a garden upon which very little was planted. It became known as 'the wilderness' during the eighteenth century used only for recreation.
- 9.1.5. The structures identified within the development site to the rear of Nash's House represent the stone plinth foundations of small timber framed outhouses lying against the boundary wall, within the passage at the rear of the property. The evidence suggests that like the New Place plot, the plot upon which Nash's house was constructed, had been permanently occupied from the beginning of the thirteenth century.
- 9.1.6. A more extensive and comprehensive discussion of the results of the excavations which have taken place on the New Place site is available in the following book;
- Colls, K, Edmondson, P and Mitchell, M (2016 forthcoming), *'Finding Shakespeare's New Place; an archaeological biography'*. Manchester University press

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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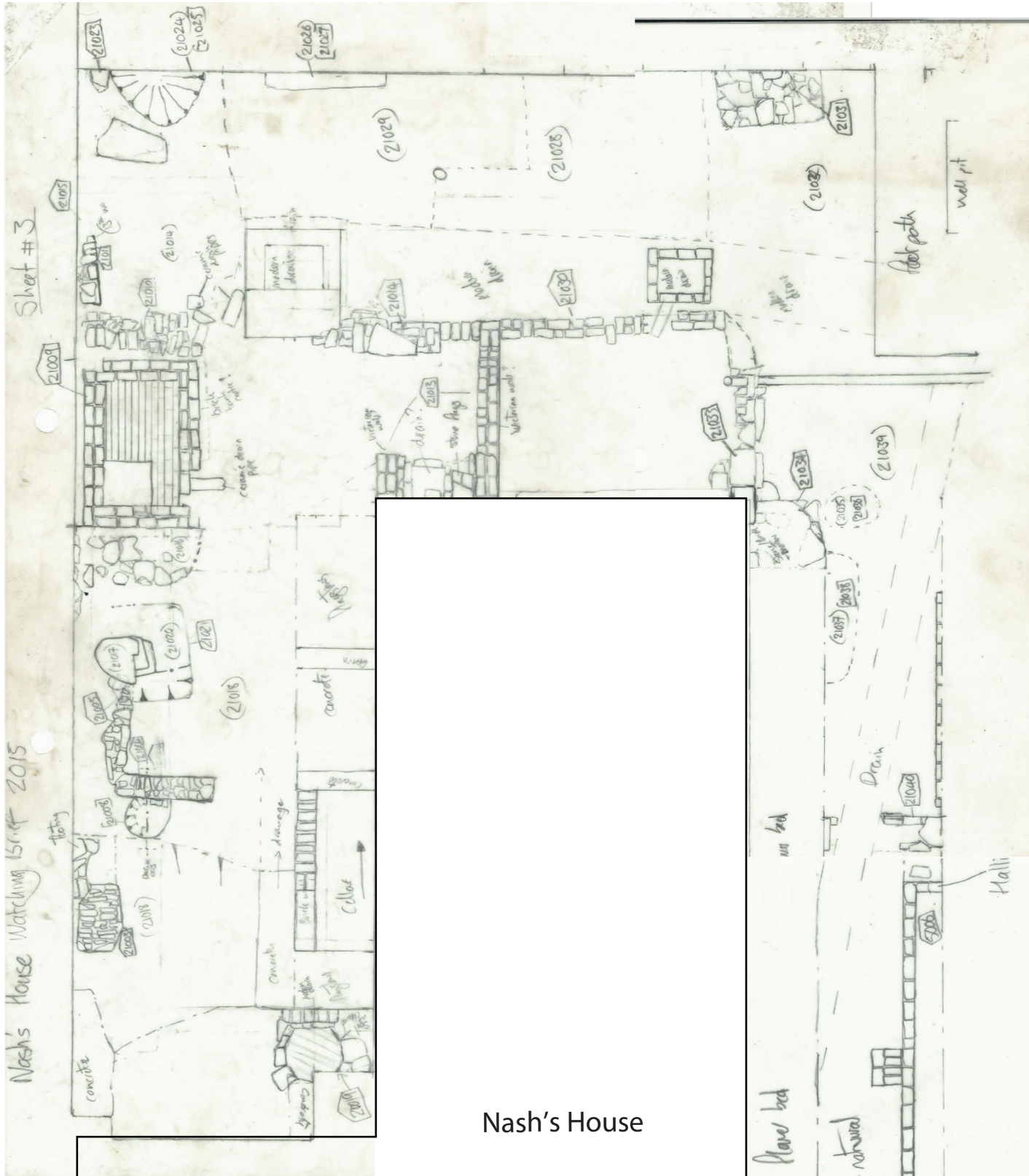
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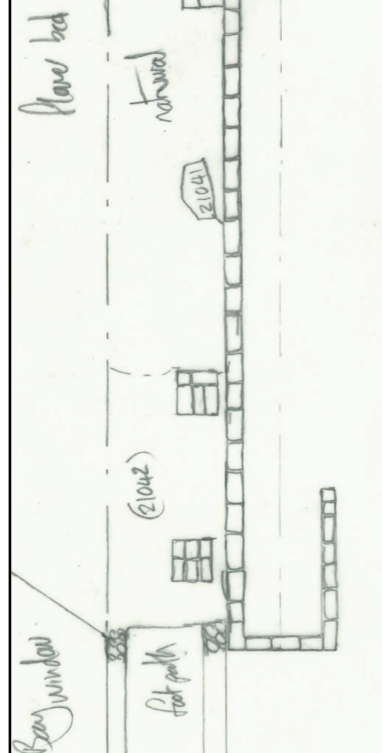


Nash's House Watching Brief 2015

Sheet #3



Nash's House



## **Appendix 1**

**WSI August September 2015**

**Nash's House Redevelopment, Stratford-Upon-Avon, Warwickshire  
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief  
AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2015  
Planning application no: 14/02732/FUL & 14/02733  
NGR: SP 2010 2547  
Archaeological Contractor: Centre of Archaeology, University of Staffordshire**

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This document describes the programme of work required to undertake further archaeological investigation at the above site. It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work, which is a requirement of the Conditions of Planning Permission placed on the project by Stratford-upon-Avon District Council. Any variation in the scope of work would be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire District Council before implementation.
- 1.2 This document has been produced in addition to the archaeological mitigation statement (dated May 2015) which is still active, and details how the archaeological resources across the site are to be managed during the proposed development of the site.
- 1.3 It forms the written scheme of investigation for the work, which is a requirement of the Conditions of Planning Permission placed on the project by Stratford-Upon-Avon District Council. A planning application (Planning application reference nos. 14/02732/FUL & 14/02733) has been submitted to Stratford-On-Avon District Council for the proposed development of New Place, the site of William Shakespeare's final home and redevelopment of Nash's House a Grade 1 listed building once owned and occupied by Thomas Nash, who was married to Shakespeare's granddaughter Elizabeth.
- 1.4 Given the international significance of this site, in accordance with government advice contained with NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework; Department for Communities and Local Government 2012), requirements of further archaeological investigation and mitigation have been placed on the project.
- 1.5 The site of New Place, which is located next door, has been the location of a long term community-led archaeological excavation since 2009 and the results of this work, managed by Birmingham Archaeology and the Centre of Archaeology, played a key role in the design aspects of the new

**Nash's House Redevelopment, Stratford- Upon- Avon  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief.**

development. General mitigation statements were completed as part of the Heritage Impact Statement which highlighted how the known archaeology influenced the design process and this document should be read in conjunction with this WSI.

- 1.6 Detailed mitigation statements were completed as part of the Heritage Impact Statement which highlighted how the known archaeology would be protected and avoided during the construction of the new exhibition and extensions at New Place and Nash House. Hence, this aforementioned document should be read in conjunction with this WSI.
- 1.7 The purpose of this WSI is to outline the methodology for further detailed excavation and groundwork monitoring of the proposed footprint of Nash's House exhibition centre, located to the rear of the property. This WSI does not include the alterations or redevelopment of the interior of Nash House (the property next door) and although this work is part of the above scheme, this is being managed by English Heritage; given the Grade I listed status of this property.

## **2 SITE DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

- 2.1 Nash's House/ New Place occupies a parcel of land formed by the junction of Chapel Lane and Chapel Street (NGR SP 2010 2547), Stratford-upon-Avon. To the south of the site is the Guild Chapel and the King Edward IV school buildings, the Falcon Inn is located to the west. The site lies in an area of relatively flat ground except at the west of the site and within the Knott garden, where the ground has been reduced to produce the replica Victorian garden feature.
- 2.2 The underlying geology of New Place comprises bedrock consisting of West Mercian Mudstone which is overlaid by Wasperton sand and gravel of the Warwickshire Avon Valley Formation (British Geological Survey).
- 2.3 The present character of the site is formal gardens with associated features, which has been reinstated after the excavated area for the long-term community archaeology projects were backfilled and new turf placed over much of the site. The study area does not include or form part of any Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs); however it is located within the Stratford upon Avon

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Conservation Area (CA). Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 also form part of a Registered Park and Garden; whilst Nash House is a Grade I listed building (LB).

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 **Stratford-Upon-Avon-** Very few archaeological excavations have been undertaken within the centre of Stratford-upon-Avon. Even fewer of these have been undertaken in the last 10 years. The archaeology of the surrounding area has been better understood. This indicates continuous occupation in the Stratford-upon-Avon area from Neolithic times. The density of settlement has increased from the Iron Age, at which time it was made up of scattered farmsteads. At the end of the Iron Age a focal settlement emerged at Tiddington, east of the River Severn. By the eighth century Stratford had taken its place as the main nucleated settlement in the area. The Saxons established a monastery on, or near to, the site of the Holy Trinity Church. This area is still referred to as Old town. The Domesday survey of 1086 revealed that Stratford became smaller but wealthier in the years following the Norman Conquest. Major developments occurred in 1196 when a charter was granted for a weekly market to be held in the area. The result was the establishment of a planned borough and market town laid out on a regular grid pattern, half a mile north of the original Saxon settlement.

3.2 The limited excavation which has taken place in the centre of Stratford show that within the area laid out in 1196 (where Nash House and New Place are located), the first phases of occupation belonged to the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries has been found in 'Old Town'.

3.3 **For additional information** see other grey literature reports undertaken by Warwickshire Museum Field Archaeology Unit and:

R. Bearman (ed.), *The History of an English Borough. Stratford-upon-Avon 1196-1996* (Stroud and Stratford, 1997)

S. Cracknell 'Bards Walk', *Wood Street, Stratford-upon-Avon, medieval structures excavated in 1989*  
Trans. Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol. Soc., 97 (1991-2), 57-75

S. Cracknell 'Archaeological excavation at the minories, Stratford-upon-Avon', Trans. Birmingham Warwickshire Archaeol. Soc., 98 (1993-4), 61-71

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- 3.4 **Nash House Historical Background-** Nash's House (No 22 Chapel Street) is a Grade I listed building (LB) and was constructed in the early 16th century. It was once owned and occupied by Thomas Nash, who was married to Shakespeare's granddaughter Elizabeth.
- 3.5 Nash House has a complicated history containing several historical, architectural and archaeological uncertainties. A detailed architectural survey has been undertaken by Dr Nat Alcock and is in the possession of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust archives, this however remains unpublished and not readily accessible.
- 3.6 Shakespeare's granddaughter Elizabeth (1608-70) was the only daughter of Susanna Shakespeare and Dr John Hall. Elizabeth married Thomas Nash in 1626. At this time Nash House was still in the ownership of the Walford family. Later, in 1637, Susanna Hall, Nash's mother in law and Shakespeares daughter paid the chief rent due on the property.
- 3.7 In 1642 Nash House was bequeathed by Thomas Nash to Elizabeth. It is assumed that throughout the period of marriage Thomas Nash and Elizabeth lived at this property. Elizabeth also inherited the New Place property (No 23 Chapel Street) after the death of Susanna Hall in 1649. She was left a childless widow when in 1649, Thomas Nash died. Later in 1649 she remarried John Bernard and during this time she lived at Abington Manor in Northamptonshire. Upon her death in 1670 the direct line of Shakespeare came to an end, the houses in Stratford then came into the possession of her husband John Bernard.
- 3.8 The earliest detailed map accurately depicting Nash's House is the Board of Health map dated 1834. This shows the house has had extensions built on to the original 16th century portion and shows the property next door. However, it does show a passageway where the office section of Nash's House is currently located. This is also shown on Halliwell's 1864 map; however, the OS map of 1886 shows this area as part of the building suggesting the office section had been created between 1864 & 1886.

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- 3.9 **Excavations at Nash House. Warwickshire Museum Field Services 2003.** A small evaluation of three 1.50m x 1.1m trenches took place in 2003, prior to the stabilisation of an 18th century brick garden wall adjacent to the Knott Garden. The trenches were located to the south of the wall which formed the boundary between Nash's House and No. 21 Chapel Street.
- 3.10** The trenches cut through a series of archaeological layers, the earliest of which was 16th century and a residual sherd of 13th/ 14th century pottery was also recovered. One of the trenches contained the foundations of a north-south orientated limestone foundation. This appeared to run beneath the wall into the northern part of the Knott Garden. The presence of this suggests that there are potentially more structural remains buried beneath the Knott Garden, which was known to have been lowered in the 1920s.
- See also; Nash House and New Place Archaeological Evaluation 2014,* (Centre of Archaeology, Staffordshire University) for the results of test pits and bore holes excavated within the Nash house boundaries.
- 3.11 **Excavations at Nash's House. Centre of Archaeology. Staffordshire University May 2015.** A strip, map and record exercise was undertaken within the footprint of the proposed exhibition centre in May 2015. Preliminary results suggested that the features and deposits which were exposed, were similar to those exposed on the adjacent New Place site.
- 3.12 Several features were encountered which were likely to have been constructed between 1200 and 1600 and were similar to those identified on the New Place site. These features were constructed of stone, one of which had a clear L-shaped return with a post-hole against one side and a stone post-pad on the other. Two of the foundations were composed of stone roof tiles laid on edge, and was likely to represent the foundations for timber base beams.
- 3.13 The boundary wall between Nash's house and the adjacent property was built upon a several courses of stone in places, some of which was built a distance from it. Some of these foundations were likely to represent the reuse of the earlier medieval boundary or building materials from the period.

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- 3.14 The foundations which were present were located within, what is thought to have always been, the walkway between properties (Nash's house and no 21 Chapel Street), from the earliest grid layout of 1196. The foundations which have survived are likely to represent the remains of small outbuildings located within this walkway. Dating evidence from within the layers directly surrounding these stone foundations was medieval in origin (and likely to be 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century).
- 3.15 A stone lined well, likely to be medieval in origin was identified. This survived to a depth of at least 7m. Water was present at the base and it had been tapped in to at a later date. Part of the well was built over by the foundations of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century extensions of Nash House.
- 3.16 The deposits surrounding all of these features across the area, contained further fragments of stone building material which could be potential evidence for further preserved structures, located beneath. Several layers were encountered across the area which were medieval in origin, these remained unexcavated.
- 3.17 Around the eastern part of the area, was a significant 18<sup>th</sup> century layer. This contained large amounts of demolition material (brick, tile and stone fragments). A coin from the later 17<sup>th</sup> century and early 18<sup>th</sup> century ceramics confirm a date of the early 1700s for this demolition later. Considering the proximity to New Place and its demolition date of 1702, it is possible to link these two events. This layer overlay earlier medieval layers.
- 3.18 Constructed within this demolition layer were several brick/ stone foundations. Although stone was used in these foundations, it is probable that this was reused material. The brick foundations mirrored the foundations of the 20<sup>th</sup> century toilet block attached to the end of Nash's House and were an earlier version of this.
- 3.19 The boundary line between the New Place and Nash's House plots had been built upon by these later buildings and was not clear at this location. A stone foundation identified in the far south eastern corner of the area was thought to be 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin as upon close inspection it was built upon a crude gravel/ concrete bedding layer.
- 3.20 In the far north-eastern corner of the area was a mid- 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic rubbish pit containing a large quantity of ceramics, bone and glassware.

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- 3.21 **New Place Archaeological and Historical Background-** Much has been written about New Place and the site has been the focus of a long-term archaeological project called 'Dig for Shakespeare'. This began in 2009 and has continued through various archaeological investigations until 2015. A full set of archaeological reports have been produced and these should be read in conjunction with the WSI document.
- 3.22 To summarise the archaeological results; Nine phases were identified, spanning at least 2000 years, very unusual for a site of this size and location. Residual pottery from the Neolithic period (c.4000 to 3500 BC) was also recovered. The site was occupied during the Later Iron Age (400-300 BC-AD 43), as known from the fortunate survival of grain storage pits and a short section of a ditch or gully.
- 3.23 After a long period of inactivity, the site was reoccupied in the 1200-1300s and a significant building was located here at this time, much evidence of domestic and industrial activity was recovered from this period, perhaps directly related to the construction of the adjacent Guild Chapel in 1269.
- 3.24 Hugh Clopton built his 'Great House' on this site in the late 1400's and it is this house which Shakespeare purchased in 1597 and remodelled, by which time it had become known as New Place.
- 3.25 In the early 18th century, New Place was extensively rebuilt and eventually demolished in 1759.
- 3.26 Since this time, the site remained free from structures. In the area of the Great Garden activity the construction of properties continued throughout the 19th century until the properties and theatre along Chapel Lane were purchased by Halliwell-Phillipps and the area was cleared of all structures for the purpose of creating the Great Garden as a memorial to Shakespeare.

#### **4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 4.1 As the above archaeological and historical summary demonstrates, a high percentage of the site (New Place and Nash's House) has been archaeologically investigated. This significant volume of archaeological work has been comprehensively considered as part of the design process. The scheme has been revised and adjusted numerous times to respect, avoid and limit the impact upon the buried remains that exist across the site. However, the archaeological deposits exposed within the area of the proposed footprint of Nash's House exhibition centre will be directly affected by

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ground reduction and foundation cutting activities and the archaeological methodologies outlined below serve to mitigate against this.

- 4.2 The proposed footprint of Nash's House exhibition centre was exposed down to the first archaeological horizon, under archaeological watching brief conditions, during May 2015. This monitoring exercise revealed a significant amount of archaeological deposits and structures, some of which were exposed immediately beneath the slabs of the courtyard area and were extremely well preserved. It was therefore deemed necessary to complete a further strip, map and record exercise across the area.
- 4.3 The purpose of the strip, map and record exercise was to expose, clean and record any underlying archaeological deposits and/or structures within the footprint of the proposed building extension and try to achieve a proper characterisation of the exposed features. The discovery of any archaeological features determined the viability of any proposed designs.
- 4.4 As a result, the foundations have been designed to avoid impacting upon the medieval structures encountered in this area. The foundations of the proposed exhibition centre have been designed to preserve *in situ* these significant structural remains.
- 4.5 However, the formation levels of the proposed exhibition centre lay 500mm beneath the current archaeological horizon. This will impact upon any buried remains and therefore, the principle aim of this programme of archaeological work is to excavate the remaining archaeological deposits in their entirety or to a depth of 500mm below current levels, whichever occurs first, to recover all available evidence regarding the nature, extent and dating of these archaeological deposits. Where natural ground is encountered, archaeological investigation will cease (Plan 2).
- 4.6 In addition, a secondary key objective of this programme of works is to hand excavate the new foundation trenches, where these lie within known archaeological deposits ensuring that all features and deposits that are revealed are recorded (Plan 3).
- 4.7 Finally, given the important structural remains that exist across the site that were protected and backfilled as part of the previous archaeological work, a further aim of this project will be to monitor the groundworks in these areas to ensure that no damage occurs.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

### **Archaeological excavation**

- 5.1 The first archaeological exercise will be the monitoring and interpretation of augur holes across the area, the purpose of which is to establish the extent and preservation of the archaeological deposits and the underlying natural ground (Plan 1). This will guide the second archaeological exercise.
- 5.2 The second archaeological exercise is the excavation of the remaining archaeological deposits in their entirety or to a depth of 500mm below current levels, whichever occurs first (Plan 2). There is the possibility of further buried structural remains, beneath the current exposed levels in this area. If any features of this nature are discovered, further discussion regarding design alteration may be required.
- 5.3 The third archaeological exercise is the hand excavation of the new foundation trenches, where these lie within known archaeological deposits (Plan 3).
- 5.4 Cleaning and excavation will be done by hand. The archaeological features and deposits will be manually excavated in their entirety or to a depth of 500mm below current levels, whichever occurs first. This is done to sufficiently define their character, recover all potentially disturbed material and to obtain suitable dating evidence.
- 5.5 Archaeological deposits will not be completely excavated unless it was deemed unavoidable, although this is potentially likely across this entire area.
- 5.6 All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.
- 5.7 Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments conformed to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (English Heritage 2004). Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy follows the guidelines contained in the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice*

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*of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning 1996).

- 5.8 Where suitable deposits existed they will be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).
- 5.9 Where there was evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.10 Recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and dried onsite and remedial conservation work undertaken as necessary off site. Treatment of all finds conforms to guidance contained within the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 5.11 Any human remains that are encountered will be left insitu unless this is deemed as impossible. Any lifting of human skeletal remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with an adequate evaluation. Burials will be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, washed, marked and packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Excavation of human remains confirms with advice provided in *Church Archaeology: its care and management* (Council for the Care of Churches 1999), *Human bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).
- 5.12 The full site archive will include all artefactual remains recovered from the site. The site archive will be prepared according to guidelines set down in Appendix 3 of the Management of Archaeology Projects (English Heritage, 1991), the Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological collections (Museum and Art Galleries Commission, 1992). The paper archive will be deposited with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, who represent the repository for archaeological archives from Stratford Upon Avon.

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**Archaeological Watching Brief**

- 5.13 An appropriately skilled and qualified archaeologist will be on site to observe all groundworks in the areas of the site marked for watching brief or monitoring, this a continuation of the works set out in the approved WSI of May 2015. Any remains that are identified during the watching brief will be surveyed-in using an EDM total station or other appropriate survey instruments and located on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 5.14 Should large quantities of archaeological features are identified, or the remains are judged to be highly significant, then work will be suspended in these areas until further mitigation plans can be formulated after a site meeting with Planning Archaeologist, the client, and the archaeological Project Manager.
- 5.15 All stratigraphic sequences will be recorded, even where no archaeology is present. Features will be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and sections drawn of all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:10. A comprehensive written record will be maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* cards. Written records and scale plans will be supplemented by photographs using black and white monochrome, colour slide and digital photography.
- 5.16 Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site where appropriate. Examination of soil sediments conformed to guidelines set out in *Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (English Heritage 2004). Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological remains. The environmental sampling policy follows the guidelines contained in the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Sampling strategies for wooden structures conformed to guidelines set out in *Waterlogged wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*. (Brunning 1996).
- 5.17 Where suitable deposits existed they will be sampled for dendrochronological dating evidence in line with *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological data* (English Heritage 2004a).

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- 5.18 Where there was evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).
- 5.19 Recovered finds will be cleaned, marked and remedial conservation work undertaken as necessary. Treatment of all finds conforms to guidance contained within the Centre of Archaeology Fieldwork Manual and *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).
- 5.19 Any human remains that are encountered will be left insitu unless this is deemed as impossible. Any lifting of human skeletal remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with an adequate evaluation. Burials will be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, washed, marked and packed to standards compatible with *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains* (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Excavation of human remains conforms with advice provided in *Church Archaeology: its care and management* (Council for the Care of Churches 1999), *Human bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and in *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage 2005).

**6 STAFFING**

- 6.1 The project will be managed and directed for the Centre of Archaeology by Kevin Colls (MCIfA) and supervised in the field by William Mitchell, who also directed all the previous summer excavations at the site between 2010 and 2013. He will be assisted by a further experienced senior project archaeologist.
- 6.2 Specialist staff will be, where appropriate:

<b>Prehistoric pottery</b>	David Mullins	Freelance Specialist
<b>Prehistoric flint</b>	Barry Bishop	Freelance Specialist
<b>Roman pottery</b>	Jane Evans	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Roman pottery</b>	Jane Timby	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Samian pottery</b>	Felicity Wild	Freelance pottery specialist
<b>Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery</b>	Stephanie Rátkai	Honorary Research Associate and Finds Researcher, University of Birmingham
<b>Medieval and post-medieval</b>	Chris Cumberpatch	Freelance

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<b>pottery</b>		
<b>Post-medieval pottery and glass</b>	Leigh Dodd	Freelance
<b>Ceramic building material (CBM), tile</b>	Phil Mills	Leicester University
<b>Vessel glass</b>	Cecily Cropper	Freelance specialist
<b>Clay tobacco pipe</b>	Dr David Higgins	Freelance Specialist
<b>Coins, brooches</b>	Dr Roger White	University of Birmingham
<b>Iron, leather</b>	Quita Mould	Freelance finds specialist
<b>General finds</b>	Jon Goodwin	Finds specialist, Senior Planning Officer, Stoke On Trent City Council
<b>Animal bone</b>	Matilda Holmes	Freelance archaeozoologist
<b>Human bone</b>	Dr Caroline Sturdy Colls/ Dr. Kirsty Squires	Staffordshire University
<b>Archaeo-geomorphology</b>	Dr Andrew Howard	Freelance specialist
<b>Palynology</b>	MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
<b>Archaeobotany</b>	MOLA	Museum of London Archaeology
<b>Entymology</b>	Dr David Smith	University of Birmingham
	Dr Emma Tetlow	University of Edinburgh
<b>Charcoal and wood</b>	Rowena Gale	Freelance Specialist
<b>Dendrochronology</b>	Dr Robert Howard	Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory
<b>Archaeometallurgy</b>	Anthony Swiss	Freelance specialist
<b>Glass residues</b>	Dr David Dungworth	English Heritage

## **7 REPORT**

- 7.1 A report will be produced outlining the results of the archaeological works. On completion of the fieldwork, a post-excavation report, including finds processing/ conservation, analysis and primary research, will be undertaken. A site archive will be compiled and an illustrated report will be prepared.
- 7.2 This report would be in the format required by the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006, 2008) guidelines and the *Generic Fieldwork Guidelines* prepared by Warwickshire County Council as appropriate, to include:

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- 1) Summary
- 2) Description of the archaeological background
- 3) Method
- 4) A narrative description of the results and discussion of the evidence, set in their local, regional and national research context, supported by appropriate plans, sections and photographs
- 5) Summary of the finds and environmental evidence
- 6) Specialist assessments of the finds and environmental evidence
- 7) Conclusions and discussion as appropriate.

7.3 The written report will be made publicly accessible, as part of the Warwickshire Historic Environment Record within six months of completion. Two copies of the report will be lodged with the Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council. A digital copy on CD-ROM will be provided. On completion of the report the appropriate OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations) form will be completed and the report will be submitted to OASIS.

7.4 The results of this project will be integrated and published as part of a comprehensive book on the New Place site. Work on this publication has already begun, funding has been secured from the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust and a publication contract is under negotiation with Manchester University Press, who wish to publish.

## **8 ARCHIVING**

8.1 The full site archive will include all artefactual and/or ecofactual remains recovered from the site. Finds and the paper archive will be deposited with the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, who are also the landowners of the site.

8.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive, from both evaluation and excavation will be undertaken with reference to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust guidelines and to *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

## **9 TIMETABLE**

- 9.1 For these significant groundworks , work will commence on the 1<sup>st</sup> September. Monitoring visits will be arranged with the Planning Archaeological Advisor to Stratford District Council.

## **10 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS**

- 10.1 All project staff will adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The Centre of Archaeology holds Registered Organisation Status (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the project manager holds the highest level of membership of this organisation. The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation/ Excavation* (CIfA revised 2013).
- 10.2 Any human remains encountered will be initially left *in situ* and covered. In the event that human remains need to be removed this will be carried out under the terms of a Ministry of Justice Licence and adhering to relevant environmental health regulations. All finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. If removal is not possible on the same working day as discovery, appropriate security arrangements will be provided to keep the finds safe from theft.

## **11 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 11.1 A detailed risk assessment (and method statement when appropriate) will be prepared prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 11.2 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with. The excavation will conform to the *Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992*, *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999*, and *Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007* and any other health and safety legislation where appropriate. Work will be carried out in accordance with guidelines laid out in the *Staffordshire University health and Safety Manual* and *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual* (SCAUM 2007).

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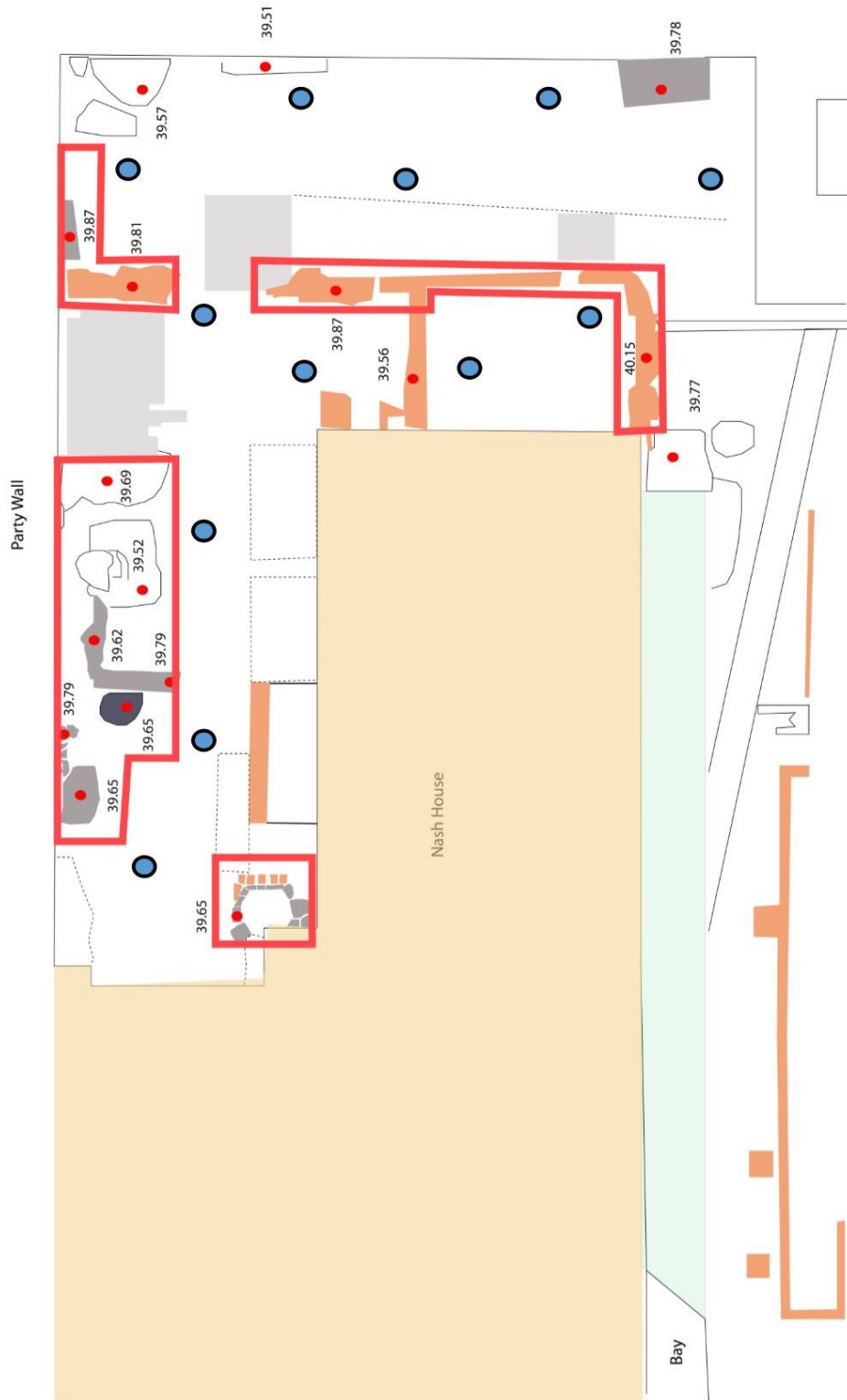
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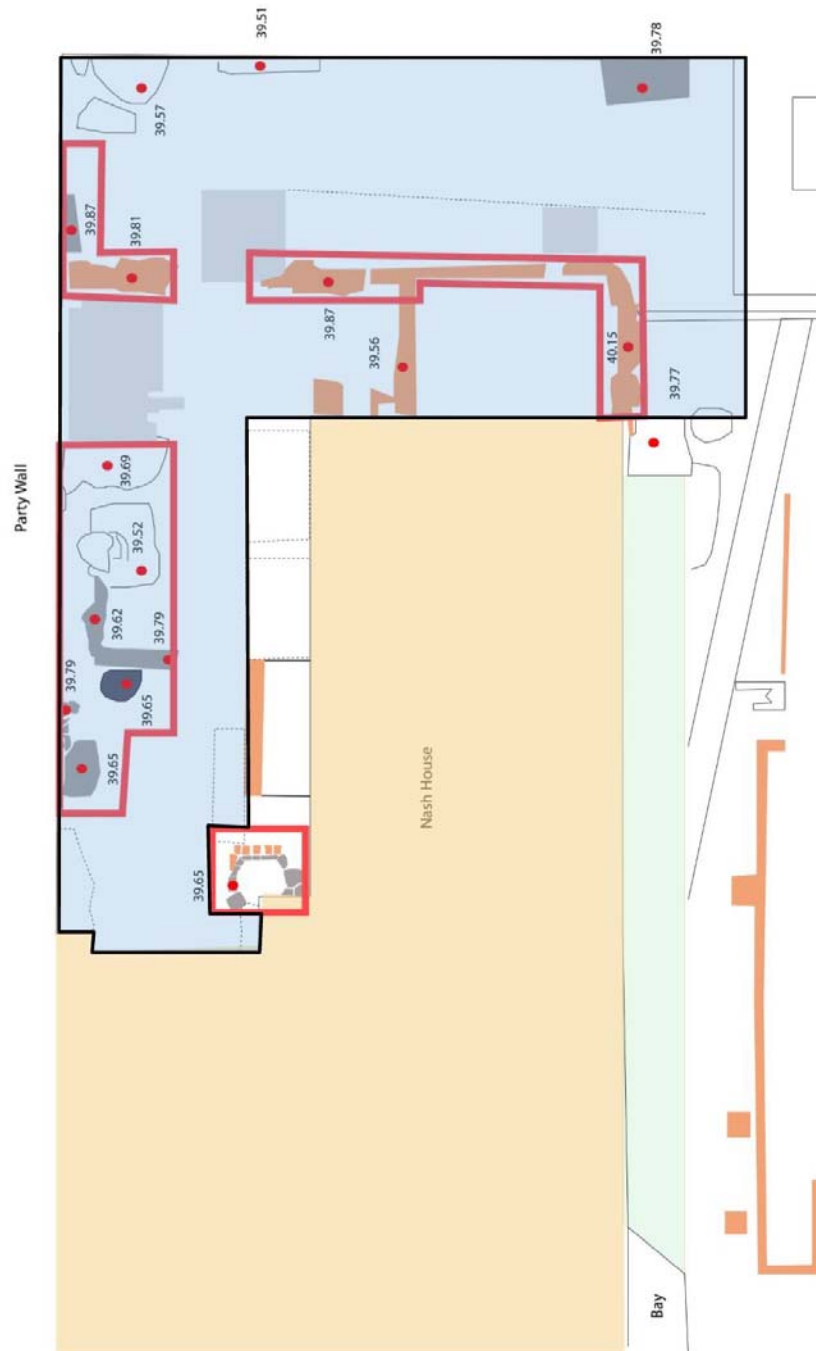
Nash's House Redevelopment, Stratford- Upon- Avon  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief.



**Nash's House redevelopment.  
Proposed location of boreholes. Marked in blue.**

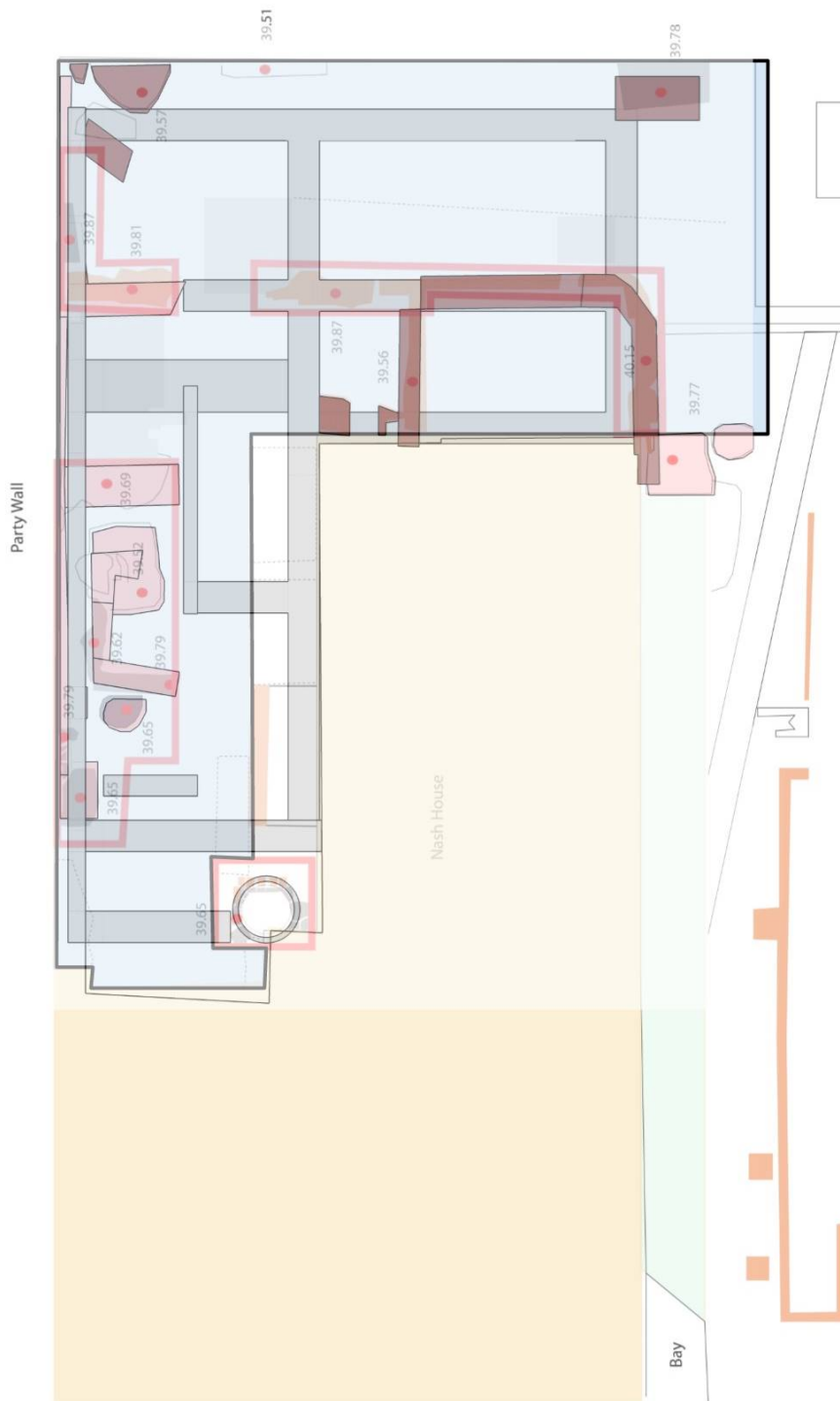
**Plan 1. Proposed location of boreholes.**

Nash's House Redevelopment, Stratford- Upon- Avon  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief.



**Plan 2:** Plan showing area of proposed footprint of Nash's House Extension. Where there are archaeological deposits within the area highlighted in blue, these will be reduced by a further 500mm.

Nash's House Redevelopment, Stratford- Upon- Avon  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
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**Plan 3:** Plan showing proposed foundations of the Nash's House Extension (highlighted in grey). Where these foundations cut through undisturbed archaeological deposits, they will be hand excavated archaeologically.

**Nash's House Redevelopment, Stratford- Upon- Avon  
Written Scheme of Investigation  
for Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief.**



## Appendix 2 Pottery Catalogue and dating

ctxt	Description	qty	wght	Fabric	Code	Form	Comment	Date
21011		1	3	Sandy cooking pot ware	Sq04	cpj	ext. soot	12th-13th c
21011		1	3	Coventry-type	Sq20.2	cpj	could be Alcester? Ext. soot	12th-13th c
21014		1	8	Roman	RO-BB1?	jar	Black burnished ware?	Roman
21014		4	78	Prehistoric	PREH	jar	Bronze Age	Bronze Age
21014		1	5	Roman	RO-R	jar	Roman greyware	Roman
21015		1	121	Brill-Boarstall	Sg20	jug	rod handle with central stabbing, trace of very thin olive glaze	<b>13th-14th c</b>
21015		1	10	Brill-Boarstall	Sg20	jug	rim, very abraded, spot of olive glaze on ext.	<b>13th-14th c</b>
21018		1	2	Shelly ware	CS02		Found at Burton Dasset	12th-13th c
21018		1	61	Shelly ware	CS10?	jug	body and part of lower part of handle , CS10 found at Stoke Golding	12th-13th c
21018		1	64	Prehistoric	PREH		base sherd, possibly Iron Age (late Bronze Age?)	Late Bronze Age /Early Iron Age
21018		4	26	Reduced Deritend	RS01	cpj	two sherds have light sooting	late 12th-early 14th c
21018		1	9	Sandy with shell cooking pot	SC22	cpj	int. limey deposit, ext soot	12th-13th c
21018		1	8	Deritend	Sg12	jug	olive glaze and trace of white slip decoration	13th c
21018		1	29	Brill-Boarstall	Sg20	jug	some ext. apple green glaze with cu speckles	13th-14th c
21018		1	2	Brill-Boarstall	Sg20	jug	reduced ext. surface, ext olive glaze	13th-14th c
21018		1	6	Brill-Boarstall?	Sg20	jug	rim sherd, ext green glaze spot and traces of v. thin green glaze	13th-14th c
21018		1	22	Sandy cooking pot ware	Sq04	cpj	Body-base, reduced int. ext. oxidised	12th-13th c

21018		1	47	Brill-Boarstall	Sq06.1	jug	some ext. yellow glaze, brushed red slip, trace of vertical ?combing; possibly OXAW rather than OXAM, abundant red quartz (should perhaps have been coded Sg20.4 but Sq06.1 used in previous season)	Late 12th-early 13th c
21018		1	3	Worcester-type cooking pot	Sq08	cpj		12th-13th c
21018		1	4	Cannon Park	Sq23	jug	two tiny glaze spots on ext.	mid 13th-mid 14th c
21018		1	3	Pellet ware	Sq26	jug	probably Alcester, ext. yellowish opaque glaze, horizontal combing	12th-13th c
21018		1	20	Pellet ware	Sq26	jug	Base-body sherd, looks wheelthrown (or poss finished on wheel)	12th-13th c
21018		1	17	Chilvers Coton C	Sq30	jug/jar	streaky fabric, int. limey deposit	<b>14th-15th c</b>
21020		1	4	Reduced Deritend	RS01	cpj		late 12th-early 14th c
21020		1	2	Brill-Boarstall	Sg20	jug	Ext.mottled apple green/yellow glaze, trace of vertical red slip trail	<b>13th-14th c</b>
21020		4	88	Deritend cooking pot?	Sq05.1?	cpj	int. limescale, ext. soot	12th-13th c
21028		2	74	Coarseware	CW	bowl	int. brown glaze, orange to red-brown slip	17th c
21028		1	12	Blackware	MB	mug	base	17th c
21028		1	8	Blackware	MB	mug	base	<b>late 17th-18th c</b>
21028		1	5	Blackware	MB	mug	Rim, slight carination below rim	later 16th-mid 17th c
21028		2	13	Blackware	MB			17th c
21029		1	10	Wychwood?	C003.3	cpj	Hard-fired, grey, oolitic fabric	12th-13th c
21029		1	10	Reduced Deritend	RS01	cpj		<b>late 12th-early 14th c</b>

21029		1	6	Sandy cooking pot ware	Sq04	cpj		12th-13th c
21029		2	31	Sandy cooking pot ware	Sq04	cpj	int limescale, ext. soot	12th-13th c
21029		2	23	Sandy cooking pot ware	Sq05.3	cpj	ext. soot, fabric paralleled at Goldicote	12th-13th c
21029		1	34	Coventry-type	Sq20.2	bowl	some olive glaze on int. base, heavy ext. soot	12th-13th c
21053		1	10	Shelly ware	CS10?			12th-13th c
21053		1	20	Prehistoric	PREH		possibly LIA Malvernian limestone	late Iron Age?
21053		2	5	Reduced Deritend	RS01	cpj		<b>late 12th-early 14th c</b>
21053		2	17	Sandy cooking pot ware	Sq04	cpj	same vessel, reduced int., oxidised ext.	12th-13th c
21053		1	24	Pellet ware	Sq26	CBM	ridge tile	medieval
21063		2	24	Prehistoric	PREH		Bronze Age, 2 separate vessels	<b>Bronze Age</b>
21064		1	33	Coarseware	CW	bowl	body sherd, clean orange fabric, int. slightly dull brown glaze	late 16th-early 17th c
21064		1	137	Coarseware	CW/MP	bowl	Flange rim bowl, rim-body sherd, very hard-fired, form and fabric owe more to MP tradition, int. brown glaze dribbles	late 16th-early 17th c
21064		2	52	Blackware	MB	mug	complete base, black glaze, handle scar	<b>17th c</b>
21064		1	13	Blackware	MB	mug	base, black glaze	<b>17th c</b>
21064		2	5	Blackware	MB	mug/cup	rim sherds, black glaze	<b>17th c</b>
21064		1	24	Blackware	MB	mug	Tall multi-handled, cylindrical mug, black glaze	<b>17th c</b>
21064		1	7	Blackware	MB	mug	black glaze, handle scar	<b>17th c</b>
21064		6	30	Blackware	MB	mug/cup	black glaze	<b>17th c</b>
21064		1	20	Yellow ware	MY	bowl	surfaces largely missing but trace of int. white slip and ext. red slip	late 16th - 17th c

21066		1	20	Coarseware	CW	jar?	int. brown glaze, ext. purple- brown slip	17th-early 18th c?
21066		2	19	Blackware	MB	mug	tall, cylindrical mug, rim-body sherd, int. and ext. black glaze	<b>late 17th-18th c</b>
21066		4	50	Joggled slipware	SLPW	platter	yellowish buff fabric	later 17th-mid 18th c