

HOPS13



Archaeological Watching Brief

Spring Farm, Withybrooke Lane, Hopsford, Warwickshire

Client: Howkins and Harrison.

HOPS13

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Client: Howkins & Harrison

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Grid Reference: NGR SP 4265 8378
Address: Spring Farm, Withybrook Lane, Hopsford, CV7 9LL
Parish: Withybrook
Council: Rugby Borough Council
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Schedule
Fieldwork dates: May 2014-September 2016
Report dates: October 2016

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Table of Contents

Spring Farm, Withybrook Lane, Hopsford

| | |
|---|----|
| Spring Farm, Withybrook Lane, Hopsford, Warwickshire | 5 |
| Archaeological Watching Brief | 5 |
| Summary..... | 5 |
| 1. Introduction..... | 5 |
| 1.1 Planning Background | 5 |
| 1.2 Site Description | 6 |
| 1.3 Archaeological Background | 6 |
| 2. Objectives..... | 6 |
| 2.1 General..... | 6 |
| 2.2 Specific..... | 7 |
| 3. Methodology | 7 |
| 3.1 Recording | 7 |
| 3.2 Reporting and archives | 7 |
| 4. Results..... | 7 |
| 4.1 Introduction..... | 7 |
| 4.2 Discussion | 8 |
| 4.3 Description of heritage assets and impact assessment..... | 9 |
| 5. Conclusion..... | 9 |
| 6. Bibliography..... | 9 |
| 7. Appendices..... | 10 |
| 7.1 OASIS Form..... | 15 |

APPENDICES

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Appendix I | Context Register |
| Appendix II | Photographic Register |
| Appendix III | Drawing Register |

ILLUSTRATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Illus. 1 | Site location |
| Illus. 2 | Plan of si |
| Illus. 3 | Section of service pit |
| Illus. 4 | N facing section of underpinning trench |
| Illus. 5 | S facing section of underpinning trench |
| Illus. 6 | Cobble floor- looking ESE (1405) |
| Illus. 7 | Partition wall Looking ENE (1302) |

TABLES

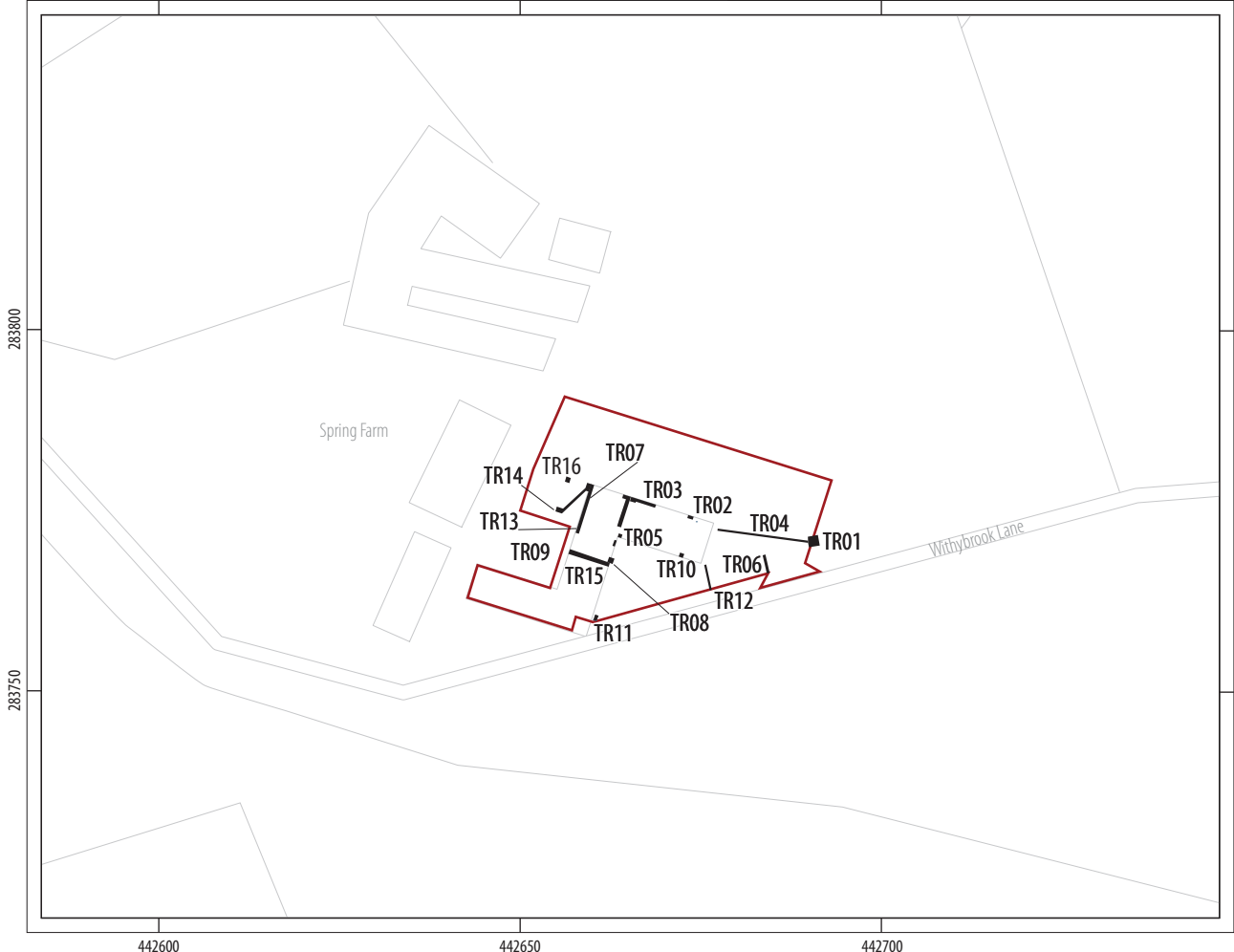
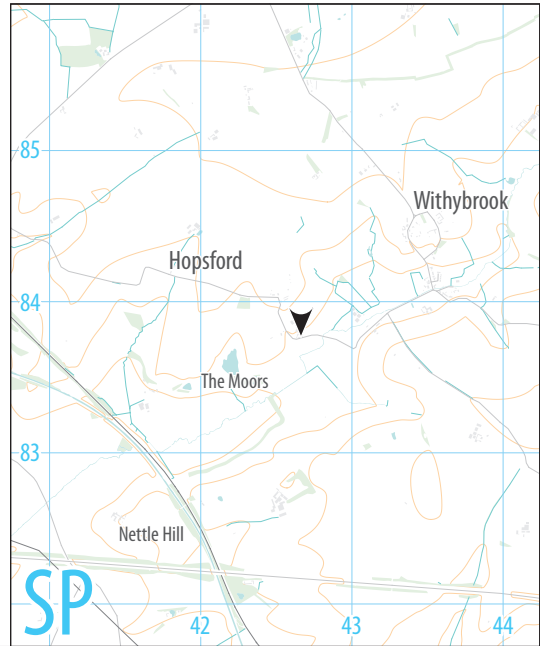
| | |
|---|---|
| Table 1 Significance of the Heritage Assets (HA)..... | 9 |
|---|---|

HOPS/01

Hopsford House, Spring Farm
north of Withybrook Lane
Coventry
Warwickshire

0 200km
1:10,000,000 @ A4

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0 20m
1:1,000 @ A4

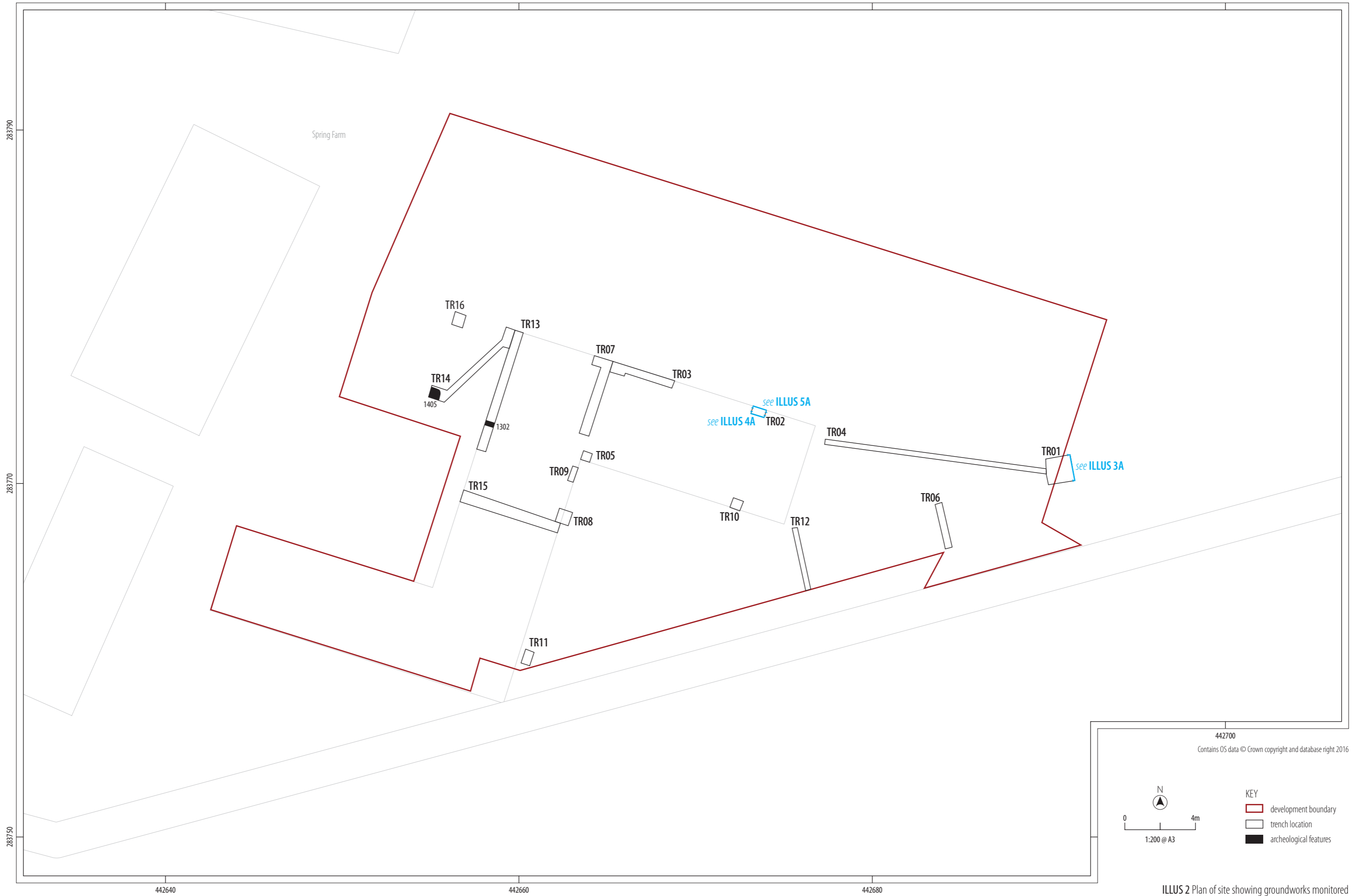
KEY
[Red outline] development boundary
[Black outline] trench location

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ARCHAEOLOGY

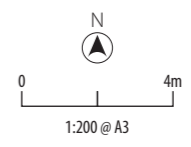
SOUTH & EAST

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ILLUS 1 Site location



442700
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- KEY
- development boundary
 - trench location
 - archeological features

ILLUS 2 Plan of site showing groundworks monitored

SPRING FARM, WITHYBROOK LANE, HOPSFORD, WARWICKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Summary

Between 6th May 2014 and 05th September 2016, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the conversion of an agricultural building into a residential annex at Spring Farm, Withybrook Lane, Hopsford, Warwickshire. This work was undertaken as a condition of planning consent in order to provide information on its archaeological potential.

The groundworks included test pits for underpinning and removal of existing concrete floors. Below those modern floors previous brick floors and the remains of a cobble surface which were recorded.

No earlier archaeological remains or finds were revealed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Howkins and Harrison, on behalf of Mrs JE Radmall, to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with the conversion of a barn at Spring Farm, Withybrook Lane, Hopsford.

1.2 Planning permission for the development was granted by Rugby Borough Council (RBC) (App.no. R12/2330) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works (no. 5):

“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority”

A Two briefs were prepared by Warwickshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (WCPA 2013a&b), outlining the archaeological works need to fulfil this condition. This consisted of:

“Brief A details a programme of archaeological work which is to be undertaken during the development works.” (WCPA 2013a) (for which this document forms the report).

“Brief B details a programme of photographic recording of the existing building. This work will not necessarily require recourse to a professional photographer or specialist equipment. The results of this work should, however, be submitted to, and approved by, me, or the Assistant Historic Environment Officer, prior to the commencement of works in order to ensure that they are fit for purpose.” (WCPA 2013b).

Headland Archaeology prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (2013) on behalf of Howkins and Harrison; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation to meet Brief A.

This consisted of archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the conversion of the building. The WSI was submitted to and agreed with WCPA who advise RBC on archaeological matters. This report details the results of the work.

1.2 Site Description

The site was located to the northeast of Coventry, approximately 900m southwest of the village of Withybrook (NGR: SP 4265 8378; Illus 1). It is bounded by Withybrook Lane to the south, farm buildings to the northwest, and open farmland to the northeast. The land on which the DA sits is at 95mOD, rising gently to the northwest and the southeast. The underlying geology is Mercia Mudstone and superficial deposits are listed as Oadby Member Diamicton (British Geological Survey). The current use of the DA is a barn surrounded by arable fields, with further farm buildings to the northwest.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The DA lay within an area of archaeological potential particularly dating to the medieval period.

No evidence for any prehistoric or Roman features had been uncovered in the vicinity of the DA, although the Fosse Way (the Roman road linking Exeter to Lincoln) was c2.5km to the east.

The DA was positioned close to, or possibly within, the medieval settlement of Hopsford, c1km southwest of Withybrook. This was first mentioned in the Domesday Book, when it was recorded as "Apleford", containing 3 hides of land (Victoria County History 1951). The earthwork remains of this (raised platforms representing the locations of houses, and a deep hollow representing the ford / street) could be seen some 100-150m to the north-west of the DA (MWA4218).

These have been scheduled (SAM1005731). The manor house for this hamlet was also recorded in documentary evidence, although no evidence for its precise location survives (MWA4219). This hamlet was deserted in the post-medieval period with Dugdale, in 1656, stating that it was "little better than a depopulated place" (Dugdale 1656: 217). In 1730 it was recorded as having six houses, and was completely deserted soon after this (Victoria County History 1951).

1.3.2 Some archaeological evidence for medieval activity had been uncovered in the vicinity of the DA. For example, a trial-trench evaluation at Hilltop cottage (to the north of Withybrook) uncovered evidence for 13th-15th century occupation layers (NMR: 1485926); and another evaluation 200m to the northwest of the church in Withybrook uncovered a medieval gully (MWA7184). Although this evidence is concentrated in Withybrook, this is probably partly because archaeological work to date has been focused here and similar remains could be uncovered in Hopsford.

1.3.3 The Following the desertion of the medieval hamlet in the 18th century, the area around the DA remained broadly as open arable fields. The farm at Hopsford Springs, including the barn itself, was constructed in the 19th century, and is shown in broadly the same way on all maps since the 1888 OS. It was therefore possible that remains associated with the 19th century occupation (boundary features, rubbish pits, etc) could be uncovered in the DA.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 General

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology ref) and designed to meet the requirements of the project brief (WCPA 2013a).

Generally, the archaeological monitoring was undertaken in order to:

- Assess the extent, structure and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- Place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- Establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);
- Place the findings of the investigation within the context of previous work undertaken within the vicinity of the site.

2.2 Specific

More specifically, the Research Framework for the West Midlands Region is provided by The Archaeology of the West Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Watt 2011). This will form the basis for any judgement of value or significance of remains covered by this report.

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in Warwickshire Museum Store (Accession Number: T/1514) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (ClfA 2014a; Headland Archaeology 2013). An online OASIS form has been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-184836).

3. METHODOLOGY

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken over the course of three visits between 6th May 2014 and 13th February 2015. This observed the excavation of footings to underpin the existing walls, service trenches and trial pits, parts of the internal floors, and of the area where the driveway was to be lain (see Illus. 2).

Monitoring was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2013) and involved archaeological observation and recording during all groundworks.

3.1 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014b). Contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was compiled. The site plan was accurately tied in to the National Grid and a scale version is shown in Illus. 1 and 2.

A digital photographic record, supplemented by black and white prints where appropriate, was taken and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3.2 Reporting and archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database (headland4-184836).

There resultant archive will be deposited at Warwickshire Museum Store. All archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines published by the ClfA (2014a).

4. RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The technical detail of contextual information can be found in Appendix 1. The following narrative is designed to interpret that technical detail and attempt to categorise its significance. Context numbers for deposits are expressed in parenthesis, i.e. (001), cuts of features are expressed in brackets, i.e. [003].

Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating we have completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects our adherence to the ClfA guidance on report production, which states that “descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements” (ClfA 2014b, 15, Section 5).

Drawing upon the same document, we feel it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence we gather to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) we encounter.

“The purpose of a watching brief is to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established

with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works (ClfA December 2014, 1, Section 2).

We always utilise multiple data-sources when phasing and interpreting remains. This includes feature morphology (recognisable and datable feature types), datable artefactual material, stratigraphic position of features, the relative stratigraphic position of features (cutting or cut by). A range of other considerations also come into play. The limitation of datable artefactual material is recognised and we reflect on the possibility of intrusive material and the presence of residual material. We also recognise that most archaeological features are 'filled' by disuse fills and disused artefacts.

Monitoring of works associated with the conversion of the building revealed no evidence of the land use of the DA prior to the construction of the extant barn. There was clear evidence of alterations to the barn since its construction, in the form of a concrete floor within much of the building and a concrete surface in the mostly enclosed courtyard area immediately to the north of Withybrook lane. What follows is a description of the ground makeup in the various areas where groundworks took place.

4.2 Discussion

At the eastern boundary of the DA, where a pit was excavated for a septic tank, dark grey brown silt topsoil (101), 0.4m thick, overlay mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil (102), 0.45m thick, which overlay mid orange brown natural clay (103).

At the entrance to the courtyard, where a service trench was excavated, a mid grey brown rubbly silt levelling deposit (1200), 0.4m thick, overlay a mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil (1201), 0.2m thick, which overlay mid orange brown natural clay (1202).

Within the courtyard, where a service access pit was excavated, a concrete surface (1100), 0.2m thick, overlay a mid grey brown rubbly silt levelling deposit (1101), 0.4m thick, which overlay mid orange brown natural clay (1102) (see Illus. 3).

Inside the barn, where multiple footings were excavated, a concrete floor (201), 0.05m thick, covered much of the original brick floor surface (202)/(203), 0.2m thick, which overlay mid red brown sand made-up ground (204), 0.05m thick, which overlay mid yellow brown natural clay (206) (see Illus. 4). The original floor consisted mostly of black bricks (202) with probably decorative lines of red bricks (203) at a 45° angle to the run of the black bricks. The foundations of the walls (206) consisted of an extension of the courses of bricks 0.32m below the floor surface (see Illus. 5).

Inside the immediately adjacent barn building, where a further series of test pits for underpinning were excavated, a concrete floor covered a previous brick floor (1301)/(1308) and the remains of a directly abutting partition wall (1302) integrated into the floor itself (see Illus. 5). The brick floor overlay a dark grey ash, sand and rubble deposit (1304) at the south of the partition wall and a mid red brown sand at the north (1303); both deposits were made-up grounds for the brick flooring and overlay the natural mid yellow brown clay (1306).

Inside the area currently used as toolshed and workshop, where a diagonal trench and underpinning test pits were excavated a concrete floor covered a 0.7 m wide concrete platform edged with red bricks. This might have been used to hold an animal feeding trough which ran along the northern wall. At the center of the room, the remnants of a red brick floor (1403) were uncovered and were shown abutting a modern drain (1406). At the southwest corner, lay the remains of a cobble floor (1405) (see Illus. 6) which appeared to have been patched up with concrete overtime. This lay over sand and rubble made-up ground (1407) directly overlaying the natural clays (1409).

No earlier archaeological remains were uncovered.

4.3 Description of heritage assets and impact assessment

| Heritage Asset | Significance of heritage asset on Local, Regional, National, International scale |
|--|--|
| HA 1 – 19 th Century unlisted Barns | Medium significance of Local interest |

Table 1 Significance of the Heritage Assets (HA)

HA1 comprises the 19th Century unlisted barn. This is considered to have medium significance of local interest.

5. CONCLUSION

No earlier archaeological remains were found during the monitoring of the works associated with the conversion of the 19th century barn buildings. Any remains which may have existed would likely have been truncated by the construction of the barn but no evidence for this has been found. As no further groundworks are required as part of the development, the potential damage to any unidentified heritage assets is negligible.

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WCPA 2013b. Brief for photographic records of standing structures (basic level).

7. APPENDICES

Appendix I – Context Register

| Context no. | Area | Trench | Description | Depth (m) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 101 | Septic Tank | 1 | Dark brown grey silt topsoil | 0-0.4 |
| 102 | Septic Tank | 1 | Mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil | 0.4-0.85 |
| 103 | Septic Tank | 1 | Mid orange brown natural clay | 0.85+ |
| 201 | Barn | 2 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.05 |
| 202 | Barn | 2 | Black brick floor | 0.05-0.2 |
| 203 | Barn | 2 | Red brick line in floor | 0.05-0.2 |
| 204 | Barn | 2 | Mid red brown sand - made up ground | 0.2-0.25 |
| 205 | Barn | 2 | Brick wall foundation | 0.05-0.32 |
| 206 | Barn | 2 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.25-0.5 |
| 301 | Barn | 3 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.05 |
| 302 | Barn | 3 | Black brick floor | 0.05-0.2 |
| 303 | Barn | 3 | Red brick line in floor | 0.05-0.2 |
| 304 | Barn | 3 | Brick wall foundation | 0.05-0.4 |
| 305 | Barn | 3 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.2-0.4 |
| 401 | Trench for septic tank | 4 | Dark brown grey silt topsoil | 0-0.3 |
| 402 | Trench for septic tank | 4 | Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil | 0.3-0.7 |
| 403 | Trench for septic tank | 4 | Mid orange brown natural sandy clay | 0.7+ |
| 501 | Barn | 5 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.05 |
| 502 | Barn | 5 | Red brick floor | 0.05-0.2 |
| 503 | Barn | 5 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.2-0.4 |
| 601 | Driveway | 6 | Dark brown grey silt topsoil | 0-0.4 |
| 602 | Driveway | 6 | Mid yellow brown silty sand subsoil | 0.4-0.65 |
| 700 | Barn | 7 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.2 |
| 701 | Barn | 7 | Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil | 0.2-0.6 |
| 702 | Barn | 7 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.6+ |
| 800 | Barn | 8 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.2 |
| 801 | Barn | 8 | Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil | 0.2-0.55 |
| 802 | Barn | 8 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.55+ |
| 900 | Barn | 9 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.2 |
| 901 | Barn | 9 | Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil | 0.2-0.6 |
| 902 | Barn | 9 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.6+ |
| 1000 | Barn | 10 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0-0.2 |
| 1001 | Barn | 10 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.2-0.85 |
| 1100 | Courtyard | 11 | Concrete forming courtyard surface | 0-0.2 |

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|----|--|-----------|
| 1101 | Courtyard | 11 | Mid grey brown sandy clay rubblely hard-core levelling | 0.2-0.6 |
| 1102 | Courtyard | 11 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.6+ |
| 1200 | Courtyard | 12 | Dark brown grey silt rubblely topsoil | 0-0.4 |
| 1201 | Courtyard | 12 | Mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil | 0.4-0.6 |
| 1202 | Courtyard | 12 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.6+ |
| 1301 | Barn | 13 | Inside floor made of black bricks | 0.05-0.2 |
| 1302 | Barn | 13 | remains of partition wall- Red bricks | 0.41 |
| 1303 | Barn | 13 | Mid orange brown silty sand subsoil | 0.14 |
| 1304 | Barn | 13 | Ash, sand and rubble deposit | 0.12 |
| 1305 | Barn | 13 | Mid orange brown silty sand found under brick floor | 0.10 |
| 1306 | Barn | 13 | Mid yellow brown natural sandy clay | 0.43-0.5 |
| 1307 | Barn | 13 | Dark grey silty sandy clay natural (below 1306) | 0.08+ |
| 1308 | Barn | 13 | Red brick floor | 0.05-0.2 |
| 1401 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Concrete forming barn pig shed floor | 0.09 |
| 1402 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Patch of concrete under flooring | 0.03 |
| 1403 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Red brick platform | 0.05-0.08 |
| 1404 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Brick line along concrete trough platform | 0.05-0.2 |
| 1405 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Remains of cobble floor | 0.10 |
| 1406 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Modern pig shed drain | N/A |
| 1407 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Sand, rubble and ash surface (below cobbles) | 0.22 |
| 1408 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | remains of concrete floor | 0.02 |
| 1409 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil | 0.41-0.55 |
| 1410 | Barn -pig shed | 14 | Dark grey silty sandy clay natural (below 1409) | 0.09+ |
| 1501 | Barn | 15 | Inside floor made of black bricks | 0.05-0.2 |
| 1502 | Barn | 15 | Sand and rubble | 0.05 |
| 1503 | Barn | 15 | Ash, sand and rubble deposit | 0.15 |
| 1504 | Barn | 15 | Mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil | 0.27 |
| 1505 | Barn | 15 | Dark grey silty sandy clay natural (below 1505) | 0.23+ |
| 1601 | Barn -pig shed | 16 | Concrete forming barn floor | 0.09 |
| 1602 | Barn -pig shed | 16 | concrete animal trough platform | 0.05 |
| 1603 | Barn -pig shed | 16 | Rubble, sand and ash | 0.18 |
| 1604 | Barn -pig shed | 16 | Mid orange brown sandy clay subsoil | 0.12 |
| 1605 | Barn -pig shed | 16 | Dark grey silty sandy clay natural (below 1505) | 0.05+ |

Appendix II – Photographic Register

| Photo no. | Direction facing | Description |
|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 001 | | ID shot |
| 002 | E | W facing section of septic tank pit |
| 003 | E | W facing section of septic tank pit |
| 004 | W | E facing section of septic tank pit |
| 005 | S | N facing section of septic tank pit |
| 006 | NW | Septic tank pit |
| 007 | N | Existing floor at location of underpinning |
| 008 | N | Existing floor at location of underpinning |
| 009 | N | Section showing wall foundation |
| 010 | S | Section showing floor layers |
| 011 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 012 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 013 | W | Excavation of pipe trench - working shot |
| 014 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 015 | SW | Underpinning - working shot |
| 016 | NW | Section of cable trench |
| 017 | NW | Section of cable trench |
| 018 | E | Section of trench through driveway |
| 019 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 020 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 021 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 022 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 023 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 024 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 025 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 026 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 027 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 028 | N | Underpinning - working shot |
| 029 | W | Underpinning - working shot |
| 030 | W | Service access pit - working shot |
| 031 | W | Service access pit |
| 032 | N | Section of service access pit |
| 033 | SE | Service trench |
| 034 | NE | SW facing section of service trench |
| 035 | SE | Service trench |
| 036 | NW | Underpinning - trench 15- inside building |
| 037 | SW | Test pit in underpinning trench 15 |

| | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 038 | SW | Test pit in underpinning trench 15 |
| 039 | NE | Underpinning trench 13 |
| 040 | NE | Underpinning trench 13 |
| 041 | WNW | Underpinning trench 13 |
| 042 | WNW | Test pit in underpinning trench 13 |
| 043 | NE | Wall -1302 in trench 13 |
| 044 | WNW | Wall -1302 in trench 13 |
| 045 | WNW | Deposit (1304) |
| 046 | WNW | Clay/ sand (1303) |
| 047 | WNW | General view of (1301), (1302) and (1308) |
| 048 | ESE | Underpinning trench 14. |
| 049 | SE | Brick floor (1403) in underpinning trench 14 |
| 050 | SE | Concrete deposit above drain. Trench 14 |
| 051 | SE | (1403) and (1402)in underpinning trench 14 |
| 052 | NW | Parts of (1408) Trench 14 |
| 053 | WNW | Remnants of cobble floor in trench 14 |
| 054 | WNW | Cobble floor (1405) |
| 055 | ENE | Test pit -Trench 14 |
| 056 | NE | General view of (1407)- Trench 14 |
| 057 | NE | Modern drain (1406) |
| 058 | NE | Detail of drain (1406) |
| 059 | NNE | Test pit in NE corner of trench 14 |
| 060 | NNE | Test pit in NE corner of trench 14 |
| 061 | WNW | Test pit- trench 16 |
| 062 | NW | Deposit (1407) Trench 14 |
| 063 | NE | Underpinning trench and test pit- Trench 13 |
| 064 | NE | Underpinning trench and test pit- Trench 13 |
| 065 | NW | Test into brick floors 1301 and 1308 |
| 066 | NW | Test into brick floors 1301 and 1308 |
| 067 | NE | General view of northern end of building |
| 068 | SW | Test into brick floors 1301 and 1308 |
| 069 | SSW | Test into brick floors 1301 and 1308 |
| 070 | SSW | Modern concrete animal trough |
| 071 | WNW | View of building in use- trench 16 |
| 072 | NNE | General view of building and trench 13 |
| 073 | NNE | General view of building and trench 13 |
| 074 | WNW | View of building in use- trench 14 |
| 075 | NE | View of building in use- trench 14 |
| 076 | N | General view of building |
| 077 | ESE | Northern end showing new concrete underpinning |
| 078 | SSW | General view of building |
| 079 | SSW | General view of building |
| 080 | NW | General view of building |
| 081 | N | General view inside shed. With trench 14 |

Appendix III—Drawing Register

| Drawing no. | Plan or section | Description |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| 001 | Section | S facing section of service pit |
| 002 | Section | N facing section of underpinning trench |
| 003 | Section | S facing section of underpinning trench |

7.1 OASIS Form ID:headland4-184836**Project details**

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Project name | Spring Farm, Hopsford |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the conversion of a barn into a residential dwelling. |
| Project dates | Start: 06-05-2014 End: 13-02-2015 |
| Previous/future work | No / No |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 2 - In use as a building |
| Investigation type | "Watching Brief" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | WARWICKSHIRE RUGBY WITHYBROOK Hopsford, Spring Farm, Withybrook |
| Postcode | CV7 9LL |
| Study area | 800 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SP 4265 8378 52.4499388846318 -1.372362706052 52 26 59 N 001 22 20 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 95m Max: 96m |

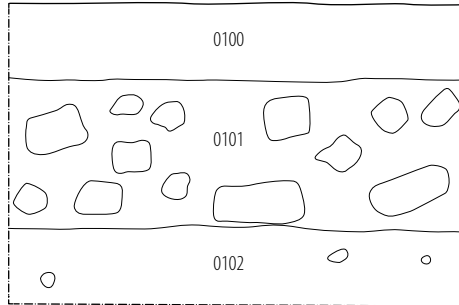
Project creators

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Name of Organisation | Headland Archaeology Ltd |
| Project brief originator | Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body |
| Project design originator | James Newbould |
| Project director/manager | Antony Walsh |
| Project supervisor | Joe Berry |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |

Project bibliography

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Hopsford Spring Farm |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Berry, J. |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | Headland Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Bedfordshire |
| Description | Grey Literature report of monitoring of groundworks associated with the conversion of a barn into a residential building. |
| Entered by | Joe Berry (joe.berry@headlandarchaeology.com) |
| Entered on | 15 January 2016 |

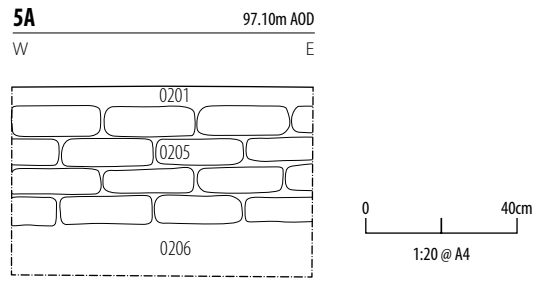
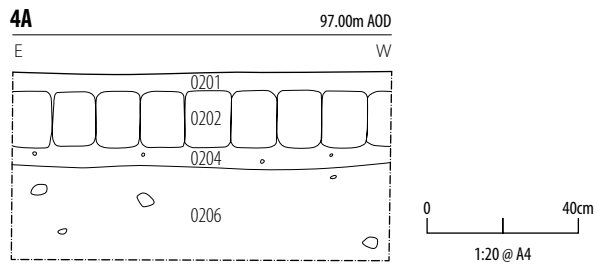
3A 96.10m AOD
N S



0 40cm
1:20 @ A4



ILLUS 3A-B W facing section of service pit



ILLUS 4A-B N facing section of underpinning in Trench 2 **ILLUS 5A-B** S facing section of underpinning in Trench 2



ILLUS 6 Cobble floor looking ESE (1405) underpinnig in Trench 14 **ILLUS 7** Partition wall looking ENE (1302) underpinning in Trench 13