



**Land at The Willows, Welford Road, Long Marston,  
Warwickshire  
Archaeological Evaluation Report**

*Prepared for Bloor Homes Ltd*

**WILW15**

**OASIS NUMBER: headland4-223417**

**Archaeological Evaluation  
Land at The Willows, Welford Road, Long Marston, Warwickshire.**

**Client: Bloor Homes**

Client: Bloor Homes  
Grid Reference: NGR SP 415296 248884  
Address: The Willows, Welford Road, Long Marston, Warwickshire, CV37 8RA.  
Parish: Long Marston  
Council: Warwickshire County Council  
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Schedule  
Fieldwork dates: 2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> September 2015  
Report dates: September 2015

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# LAND AT THE WILLOWS, WELFORD ROAD, LONG MARSTON, WARWICKSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted archaeological investigations on land at The Willows, Welford Road, Long Marston, Warwickshire, in response to a planning condition for the proposed residential development of the site. The evaluation excavation of 8 trial trenches within a mature orchard, to assess the presence of earlier archaeological remains, found a single undated post-hole and evidence of ridge and furrow indicating historic arable cultivation.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Planning Background

Bloor Homes (the developer) intends to submit a full planning application for a residential development on the site for the construction of up to 15 new build houses, with access road and associated works (Kimber 2015).

An Heritage Statement was prepared by Bromley Planning (consultants) in 2014 (Bromley Planning 2014). A revised Heritage Statement is in preparation by Headland Archaeology for Bloor Homes (Kimber 2015).

The developer commissioned Headland Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation on an area of land at to the west of Welford Road, Long Marston, Warwickshire, named 'The Willows', as part of the planning application process (14/01600/OUT).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) defining the scope of the evaluation was agreed, prior to commence of works, with the archaeological Officer (AO) at Warwickshire County Council, Anna Stocks, advisor to the planning authority (Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (2015)).

#### 1.2 Site Description

The proposed development site comprised 0.88ha area of land centred at NGR SP 415296 248884 (Illus. 1).

The site was located on flat ground at an elevation of approximately 42m OD and was currently a disused orchard with bee hives and a small pond in the northwest corner of the site.

The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Blue Lias formation and Charmouth Mudstone formation, formed during the Jurassic and Triassic periods, 183-204 million years ago (British Geological Survey).

Superficial deposits identified onsite consisted of firm yellow brown clay.

#### 1.3 Archaeological Background

A heritage assessment was prepared for the current development by Bromley Planning (2014). An archaeological and cultural heritage assessment of the adjacent site to the north, was produced by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (Craddock-Bennett 2014). An evaluation in the field to the north was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (2014) which found no significant archaeological remains.

No prehistoric activity has been previously identified within the proposed development. The closest recorded activity dating to the prehistoric period is a multi-vallate hillfort on Meon Hill 3.75km to the south-east. Meon hillfort is one of only two known examples of large multi-vallate hillforts in Warwickshire.

No Romano-British activity has been identified within the proposed development. Warwickshire HER (**MWA 9139**) records a Romano-British rural settlement approximately 1.2km to the southeast; identified during the

construction of the Honeybourne to Newbold Pacey pipeline in 1999. Finds of Romano-British date have also been recovered from Meon hillfort suggesting some continuing level of occupation.

The nearest Roman road is Icknield Street (Buckle Street), which runs from Gloucestershire to South Yorkshire, passing 4.5km to the west of the site.

Long Marston is recorded in the Domesday Book as belonging to the Hundred of Celfledetorn (Williams & Martin 1992). The land was under the ownership of the abbey of St. Mary, Coventry, both at the time of the survey in 1086 and at the time of King Edward (TRE). The total population is recorded as 24 households and the taxable value as 10 geld units.

Warwickshire HER has determined the probable extent of the medieval village (**HA11**) by the presence of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries. Analysis of aerial photographs suggests that the village formerly extended further to the north and east of the junction of Welford Road and Wyre Lane.

The Heritage Assessment (Bromley Planning 2014) records that an earlier survey carried out in 2012 recorded the presence of ridge and furrow to the west of the village and within the disused orchard upon the current site.

The distribution of surviving medieval and early post-medieval buildings within Long Marston, particularly the cluster of buildings (**HA3, 4 and 5**) to the west of the junction of Wyre Lane and Welford Road, suggest that the focus of the medieval settlement was to the south of the proposed development.

Two listed buildings 'Little Thatch' and 'Jasmine Cottage' are located on the opposite side of Welford Road from the site. The buildings are timber framed and thatched, dating from the 17th century with later additions.

An evaluation was carried out in the field directly to the north of the site (Partridge 2014). No significant archaeological features were discovered; although the remnants of possible ridge and furrow were recorded in one trench. Finds recovered were post medieval brick, tile, glass and an iron object present in the topsoil.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 General

The general aim of the evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also informs the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ, if appropriate, and thus determine their significance.

The aims of the archaeological investigations were:

- to determine the existence or absence of any archaeological remains.
- to determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.
- to determine or confirm the approximate extent of the remains.
- to determine the condition and state of preservation of the remains.
- to determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- to assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
- to determine, as far as is possible, the implications of the remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity.
- to determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
- to determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present.
- to determine the sequence and dating of Made Ground deposits to enable an understanding of the recent history of the site and its impact on archaeological remains.
- to establish in more detail the date, character and extent of the archaeological remains on the site.
- to seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any

surviving structures of archaeological significance.

- to clarify the recent development history of the site and its impact on the sites archaeological significance.
- to inform the design of suitable mitigation measures and the production of a written scheme of investigation for zoned excavation or an archaeological watching brief if archaeology is identified.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Archaeological Research Framework for the West Midlands (Watt 2011). Any evidence retrieved during the works were analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The fieldwork archive will be organised and deposited in Warwickshire Museum (accession number: T/1468) to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (ClfA 2014a). An online OASIS form (headland4-223417) will be completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the archaeological investigations was outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (2015) and agreed with the Archaeological Officer.

#### 3.1 Recording

Recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology, 2015). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma evaluation sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan, relative to the National Grid, was recorded by digital survey using a Trimble GNSS device. Hand plan and section drawing was also undertaken at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 where stratigraphic relationships were encountered and multiple fills of features were observed (see appendix III).

A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs. The full photographic record

appears as appendix II.

#### 3.2 Trial trenching

The trenches were opened between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> of September 2015 using a JCB fitted with a bladed bucket.

Several of the trenches were repositioned in order to avoid risk of contact with overhead cables, standing mature trees and working bee hives, and to maintain proper access to site.

## 4. RESULTS

#### 4.1 Introduction

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendices I and 2. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. 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, 14, 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:

*“If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate”* (ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

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 feature (in heavily ploughed areas the presence of an intact subsoil sealing remains is given particular emphasis), 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.

All finds from features and deposits were bagged and labelled by context number, the full summary of which appears as appendix IV.

A total of 8 trenches were opened, totalling 330m<sup>2</sup>, representing approximately 5% of the total area of the development.

Trenches 1, 5, and 6 contained no archaeological features. Trench 3 contained an isolated post-hole. The remaining trenches contained remnants of furrows.

The stratigraphy of the trenches was recorded and is detailed in appendix I. Undisturbed natural deposits, firm yellow brown clay was observed at between 0.49m and 0.67m below

the present ground-surface.

Above this was a firm yellow brown silty clay sub-soil measuring between 0.13m and 0.3m thick.

Above the subsoil was the topsoil, firm dark grey silty clay, between 0.23m and 0.4m thick. No finds were recovered from the topsoil.

Occasional sherds of pottery were recovered from the subsoil (see Appendix IV). These were generally Medieval or Post-medieval in date, and abraded, suggesting they were residual sherds, consistent with manuring. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the subsoil in trench 3.

#### 4.2 Trench Results

Trench	Orientation	Max. depth	Stratigraphy		Archaeology present?	Length
			Deposit	Depth		
1	E-W	0.58m	Topsoil (1001)	0-0.32m	None	10m
			Over subsoil (1002)	0.32-0.58m		
			Over natural substrate (1003)	0.58m+		
2	N-S	0.62m	Topsoil (2001)	0-0.33m	Three furrows	33m
			Over subsoil (2002)	0.33-0.62m		
			Over natural substrate (2003)	0.62m+		
3	NW-SE	0.49m	Topsoil (3001)	0-0.25m	Three furrows, one post-hole	30m
			Over subsoil (3002)	0.25-0.49m		
			Over natural substrate (3003)	0.49m+		
4	N-S	0.67m	Topsoil (4001)	0-0.34m	Two furrows	26m
			Over subsoil (4002)	0.34-0.67m		
			Over natural substrate (4003)	0.67m+		
5	E-W	0.62m	Topsoil (5001)	0-0.4m	None	21m
			Over subsoil (5002)	0.4-0.62m		
			Over natural substrate (5003)	0.62m+		
6	ENE-WSW	0.58m	Topsoil (6001)	0-0.33m	None	29m
			Over subsoil (6002)	0.33-0.58m		
			Over natural substrate (6003)	0.58m+		
7	N-S	0.55m	Topsoil (7001)	0-0.3m	Three furrows	31m

			Over subsoil (7002)	0.3-0.55m		
			Over natural substrate (7003)	0.55m+		
8	NNW-SSE	0.63m	Topsoil (8001)	0-0.32m	Two furrows	26m
			Over subsoil (8002)	0.32-0.59m		
			Over natural substrate (8003)	0.59m+		

Table 1 Summary of the trenches

### Ridge and Furrow

Furrows were present in 5 of the 8 trenches; designated by group number [2004]. Within the orchard the ridges and furrows were visible as upstanding earthworks between 8.6m and 10.5m apart. They measured between 0.8m and 2m wide at the base of the trenches. Pottery recovered from these features dated from the 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century.

### Post-hole

Centrally within trench 3 was a single post-hole [3005]. It was circular with steep sides

and a concave base, 0.15m in diameter and 0.11m in deep. The fill (3004) mid grey, firm silty clay contained a single degraded metal object, probably a nail shaft, which cannot be dated (Illus. 4).

### 4.3 Finds

by Julie Franklin, Paul Blinkhorn

The finds assemblage numbered 12 sherds (47g) of pottery and one iron find. The pottery ranges from Romano-British to Modern in date. The finds are quantified by trench in the Table 2, a complete list of all the finds is given at the end (appendix IV).

Trench	Pottery (Rom)	Wgt	Pottery (Medi-PM)	Wgt	Pottery (Mod)	Wgt	Iron	Dating
	Count		Count		Count			
2			1	3g				L15th-M16th
3	2	5g	1	7g	1	9g	1	Rom, Mod
4			3	8g	1	4g		PM, Mod
6			2	10g				Medi
8			1	1g				Medi
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5g</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29g</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13g</b>	<b>1</b>	

Table 2 Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

### Pottery

The pottery assemblage was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire

Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai & Soden, in archive). The types present are shown in Table 3.

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Dating	Sherds	Wgt
RB	All Romano-British		2	5g
CIST	Cistercian Ware	1475-1550	1	3g
MB02	Late Midland Blackware	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C	1	7g
MGW	Modern Earthenwares	late 18 <sup>th</sup> C	2	13g
Sg20	Brill/Boarstall Ware	13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	1	3g
SLM01	Oxidized Malvernian Ware	14 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> C	5	16g
<b>Total</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>47g</b>

Table 3 Pottery type series

All the wares are common finds in the region. Most of the medieval and earlier post-medieval

wares show signs of abrasion, indicating that they are the product of secondary deposition.



Most sherds were found in the subsoil and therefore can only suggest a general background presence during the periods represented. The only stratified sherds were found in ridge and furrow in Trench 2. They may suggest a 15<sup>th</sup> or 16<sup>th</sup> century date for these features, though with only two sherds (6g) of pottery, this dating should be used with caution.

### Iron

A single iron find was recovered. It is probably a fragment of nail shaft and cannot provide useful dating evidence. It was the only find recovered from post-hole [3005] (3004).

## 5. DISCUSSION

### Quality of preservation

No significant disturbance was apparent on site either in the form of plough truncation or rooting action from the orchard. The depth of overburden varied from 0.49 to 0.67m. This variation in overburden is probably a result of variation in the level of natural sediment prior to soil formation processes creating a more level landscape.

### Description of heritage assets and impact assessment

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench	Feature	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: Roman activity	3	Subsoil	Low significance of local interest
HA2: Ridge and Furrow	2, 3, 4, 7, 8	[204]	Low significance of local and regional interest
HA3: Undated post-hole	3	[305]	Low significance of local interest.

Table 4 Description of heritage assets

HA1; the evidence for Roman activity in the area, consisted of 2 sherds of pottery recovered from the subsoil of trench 3. No features on site can be related to this activity. This is considered to have low significance of local interest and is unlikely to be impacted on during construction.

HA2 is the ridge and furrow earthworks. This is considered to have low significance of local and local interest and will be directly impacted upon during construction.

HA3 is the undated post-hole [305] in trench 3. This was undated but is probably related to activity associated with the orchard. This is considered to have low significance of local

### Summary of remains by Phase

#### Roman Activity

2 sherds of Roman-British pottery were recovered from the subsoil of trench 3. The recovery of these sherds suggests the presence of Roman activity nearby.

#### Post-Medieval Activity

Ridge and Furrow earthworks were identified at the modern ground level and the bases of furrows were present in 5 of the 8 trenches. Pottery, dating to between the 13<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century, was recovered from the fill of these furrows.

#### Undated Activity

A single post-hole was excavated in trench 3. A single, undated, metal object, probable a nail shaft fragment, was recovered from this feature. This probably represents a piled fence-post relating to activity associated with the orchard.

interest and will be directly impacted upon during construction.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The evaluation uncovered limited archaeological evidence for past activity, with the majority of the trenches across the DA consisting of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural substrate. Furrows, representative of the medieval system of ridge and furrow cultivation, were identified. The single posthole recorded is most likely to be recent, associated with the orchard.

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**Appendix I – Trench and Context Summary**

<b>Trench Number</b>	1			
<b>Length</b>	10m		<b>Width</b>	1.6m
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.54m		<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.58m
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>	
			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>
			<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(1001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.			0-0.32m
(1002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.			0.32-0.58m
(1003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits			0.58m+

<b>Trench Number</b>	2			
<b>Length</b>	33m		<b>Width</b>	1.6m
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.4m		<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.62m
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>	
			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>
			<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(2001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.			0-0.33m
(2002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.			0.33-0.62m
(2003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits			0.62m+
[2004]	Group number for ridge and furrow earthworks		85m	42m

<b>Trench Number</b>	3			
<b>Length</b>	30m		<b>Width</b>	1.6m
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.4m		<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.49m
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>	
			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>
			<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(1001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.			0-0.25m
(3002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.			0.25-0.49m
(3003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits			0.49m+
(3004)	Fill of post-hole [3005]. Mid grey silty clay with infrequent very small stones.		0.15m	0.11m

[3005]	Cut of post-hole. Circular in plan, steep sides, concave base, and sharp breaks of slope.	0.15m			0.11m
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<b>Trench Number</b>	4				
<b>Length</b>	26m		<b>Width</b>	1.6m	
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.4m		<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.67m	
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>		
			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>
(4001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.				0-0.34m
(4002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.				0.34-0.67m
(4003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits				0.67m+

<b>Trench Number</b>	5				
<b>Length</b>	21m		<b>Width</b>	1.6m	
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.46m		<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.62m	
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>		
			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>
(5001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.				0-0.4m
(5002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.				0.4-0.62m
(5003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits				0.62m+

<b>Trench Number</b>	6				
<b>Length</b>	29m		<b>Width</b>	1.6m	
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.4m		<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.58m	
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>		<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>		
			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>
(6001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.				0-33m
(6002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.				0.33-0.58m
(6003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits				0.58m+

<b>Trench Number</b>	7				
<b>Length</b>	31m	<b>Width</b>	1.6m		
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.4m	<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.55m		
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(7001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.				0-0.3m
(7002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.				0.3-0.55m
(7003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits				0.55m+

<b>Trench Number</b>	8				
<b>Length</b>	26m	<b>Width</b>	1.6m		
<b>Minimum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.5m	<b>Maximum Depth to Geological Deposit/level of archaeological significance</b>	0.59m		
<b>Context No</b>	<b>Description (Layer, Cut, Fill)</b>	<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>			
		<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth</b>
(8001)	Topsoil. Dark grey silty clay deposit with occasional stones, CBM fragments, and pottery.				0-0.32m
(8002)	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stones, and CBM fragments.				0.32-0.59m
(8003)	Geological Deposit. Light yellow brown clay with occasional stones and mineral deposits				0.59m+

## Appendix II – Photographic Register

<b>Photo number</b>	<b>Black and white</b>	<b>Digital</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	N/A	6347	NW	General view of site
002	N/A	6348	W	General view of site showing power-cable access for plant
003	N/A	6349	SW	General view of site
004	25	6350	W	Trench 5 Post-excavation view
005	24	6351	E	Trench 5 Post-excavation view
006	23	6352	E	Trench 6 Post-excavation view
007	22	6353	W	Trench 6 Post-excavation view
008	21	6354	NE	Trench 8 Post-excavation view
009	20	6355	SW	Trench 8 Post-excavation view
010	19	6356	S	Trench 7 Post-excavation view
011	18	6357	N	Trench 7 Post-excavation view
012	17	6358	S	Trench 4 Post-excavation view
013	16	6359	N	Trench 4 Post-excavation view
014	15	6360	N	Trench 2 Post-excavation view
015	14	6361	S	Trench 2 Post-excavation view

016	13	6362	NW	Trench 1 Post-excavation view
017	12	6363	SE	Trench 1 Post-excavation view
018	11	6364	NW	Trench 3 Post-excavation view
019	10	6365	SE	Trench 3 Post-excavation view
020	009	6366	W	East facing section of post hole [3005]
021	008	6367	N	South facing section of trench 1 stratigraphy
022	N/A	6368	NW	General view of area around trenches 1 and 3
023	N/A	6369	NW	Working shot- backfilling trench 8
024	N/A	6370	SW	Post-backfilled shot of trench 8

### Appendix III – Drawing register

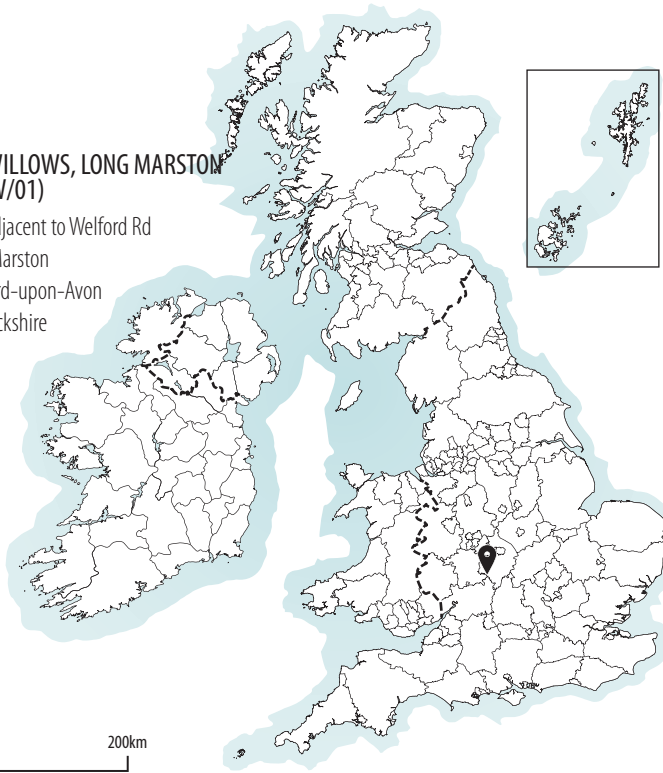
Drawing number	Scale	Plan/Section	Description
1001	01:10	Section	South facing section of trench 1 stratigraphy

### Appendix IV – Finds Catalogue

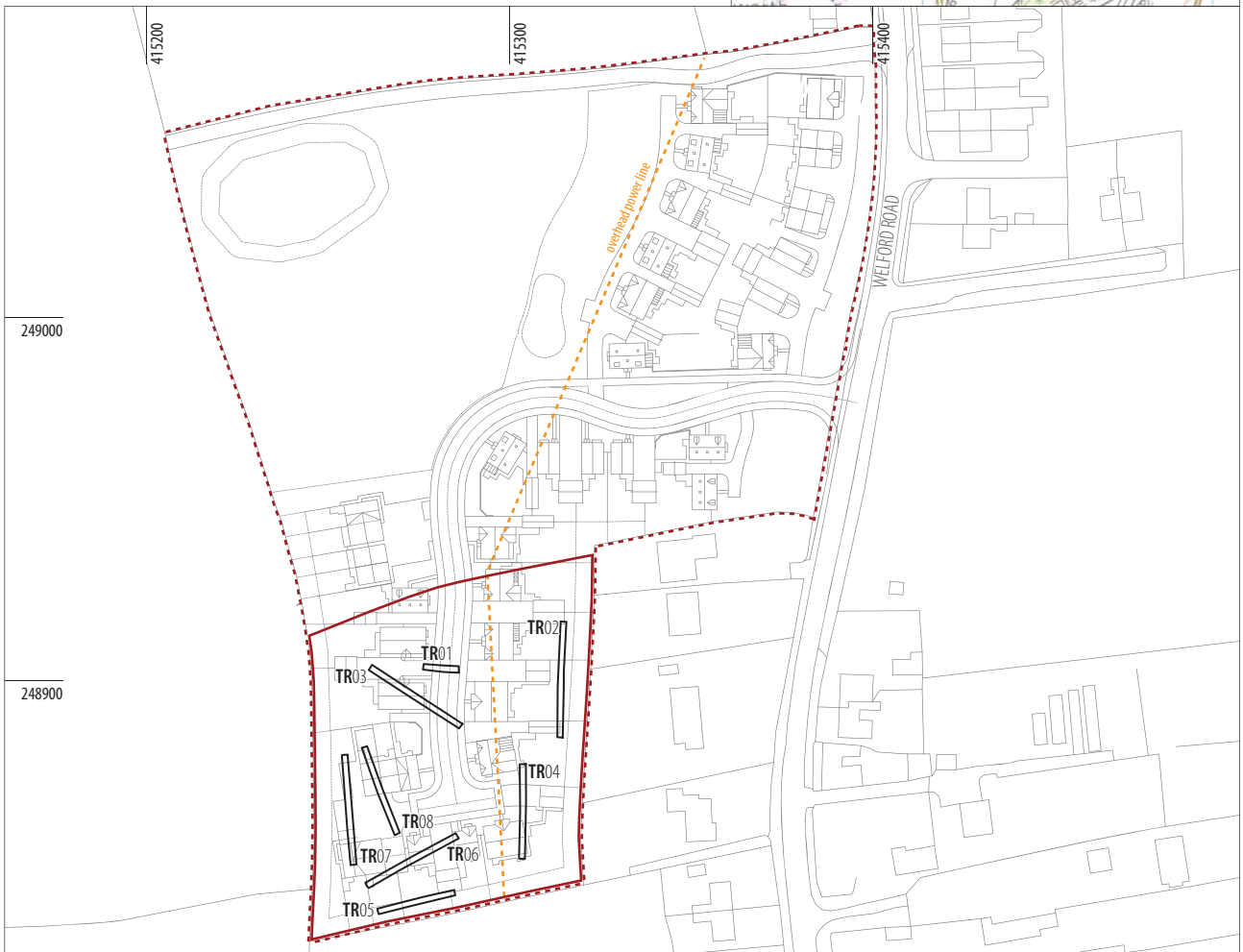
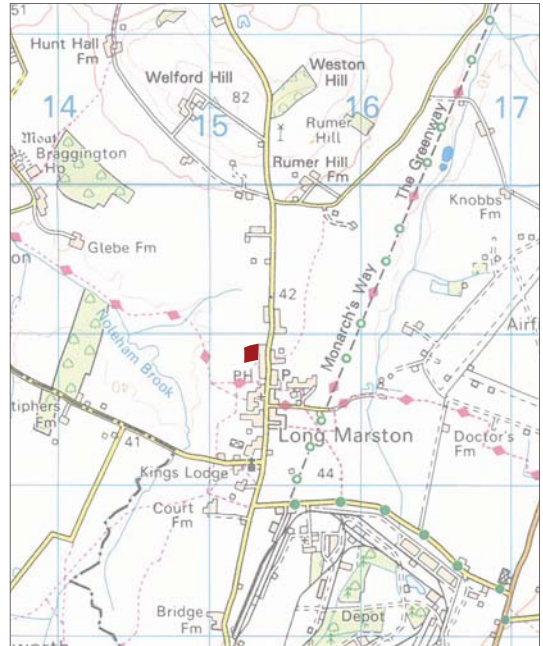
Trench	Context	Context Notes	Quantity	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
2	2004	ridge & furrow	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	Sg20	Brill/Boarstall Ware	13th-16th
3	3002	subsoil	1	9	Pottery (Mod)	MGW	Modern Earthenwares	L18th-present
3	3002	subsoil	1	7	Pottery (PM)	MB02	Late Midland Blackware	17th-19th
3	3002	subsoil	2	5	Pottery (Rom)	RB	Roman	Rom
3	3004	PH [3005]	1	3	Iron	Nail	small shaft fragment	
4	4002	subsoil	1	3	Pottery (PM)	CIST	Cistercian Ware	L15th-M16th
4	4002	subsoil	1	4	Pottery (Mod)	MGW	Modern Earthenwares	L18th-present
4	4002	subsoil	2	5	Pottery (PM)	SLM01	Oxidized Malvernian Ware	16thC
6	6002	subsoil	2	10	Pottery (Medi)	SLM01	Oxidized Malvernian Ware	15thC
8	8002	subsoil	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	SLM01	Oxidized Malvernian Ware	14thC

**THE WILLOWS, LONG MARSTON  
(WILW/01)**

land adjacent to Welford Rd  
Long Marston  
Stratford-upon-Avon  
Warwickshire



0 200km



**KEY**

- proposed development boundary
- site boundary
- trench location



scale 1:2,000 @ A4

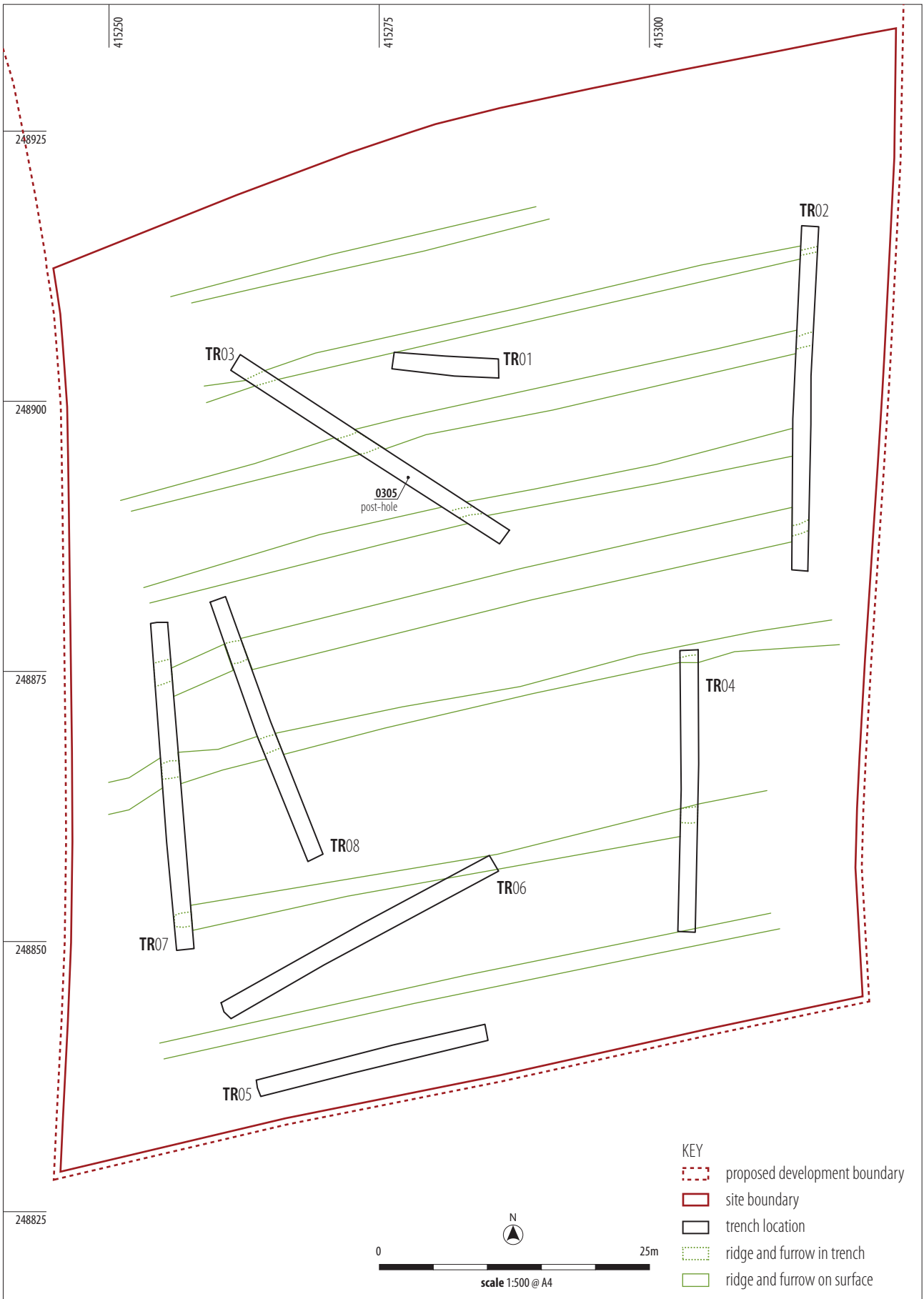


**SOUTH & EAST**

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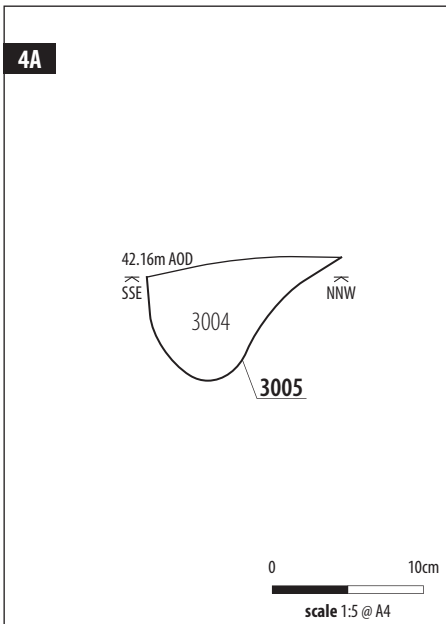
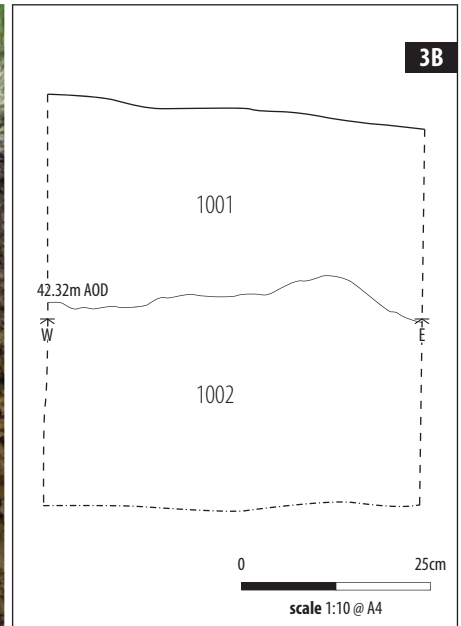
**ILLUS 1**  
Site location



ILLUS 2

Trench plan showing archaeology and extant ridge and furrows





ILLUS 3  
S facing section of overburden in Trench 1

ILLUS 4  
ENE facing section of post-hole [3005]