

WP 029(B) Historic Environment Works – Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village – Enabling Works North Contract Report: Trial Trenching

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P01	Phil Mann	Catriona Gibson	Melissa Melikian	01.04.2020	Issued for acceptance
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1 Summary

- 1.1.1 This report details the results of archaeological trial trenching on WP29B Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village. The work was carried out by Connect Archaeology between the 20th January and the 20th February 2020. The trial trench investigation site (‘the evaluation area’) is c. 1km long and covers 22.8ha at part of the HS2 route located north-west of Southam, Stratford-on-Avon District, Warwickshire (Figure 1). It is situated between the River Itchen (HS2 Chainage 126400) to the east and the Dallas Burston Polo Grounds (Hs2 Chainage 127230) to the west). The evaluation area is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 439866, 261782, and the land comprises rural pasture fields, a polo ground and several small wooded and developed areas.
- 1.1.2 In total, 10 trenches were excavated out of the 46 originally proposed trenches within the evaluation area (Trenches 1–10). In addition, five extra trenches were excavated to further test possible surviving archaeological remains identified within the original trenches (Trenches 47–51). The remaining trenches (Trenches 11–46) were unable to be excavated at the time of the evaluation due to ecological constraints and excavation of those will be carried out in the summer of 2020; the reporting of which will be appended to this report.
- 1.1.3 The following specific objectives were outlined in the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015) and specified in the Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001).
- KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age;
 - KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?;
 - KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?;
 - KC30: Identify the location and form of Early and Middle Saxon settlement and investigate evidence for land use in the period;
 - KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes;
 - KC33: Investigate the development of water mills from the Anglo-Saxon period

through to the modern period. How did the technology of milling change, and what implications has this for farming practice?;

- KC34: Undertake research and investigation into Medieval manorial complexes. What was their origin, development and impact on the landscape?;
- KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion;
- KC36: How were medieval and later woodlands managed and exploited and what evidence do they preserve for earlier land use? and
- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

1.1.4 The trial trenching revealed little in the way of surviving archaeological remains within the trial trenches excavated across the northern part of the evaluation area, with the exception of the shallow remains of a number of furrows and plough scars. One modern pit was also recorded within a trench at the eastern end of the evaluation area. Levelling of the evaluation area in the late 1990s during the landscaping of the Dallas Burston Polo Grounds has likely had a significant negative impact on any underlying archaeological features.

1.1.5 The results from the trial trenching carried out so far across the evaluation area has little potential to further contribute to HERDS Objectives KC5, KC9, KC15, KC30, KC31, KC33, KC34, KC35, KC36 and KC40.

2 Purpose

2.1.1 The purpose of this document is to report on the results of archaeological trial trenching carried out by Connect Archaeology from 20th January to the 20th February 2020 on a 1km long and 22.8ha part of the HS2 route located between the River Itchen (HS2 Chainage 126400) to the east and the Dallas Burston Polo Grounds (HS2 Chainage 127230) to the west. The project was carried out in line with the methodology set out in the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching (Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029021) and undertaken to meet the aims and specific objectives set out in the associated Project Plan for Trial Trenching: (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001).

3 Scope

3.1.1 This document is applicable to the HS2 WP 029(B) Historic Environment Works – Enabling Works Contract North: Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted

Medieval Village (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001) for the delivery of the archaeological trial trenching.

4 Definitions and Abbreviations

4.1.1 The abbreviations, descriptions and project terminology used within HS2 are documented in the HS2 Project Dictionary (HS2-HS2-PM-GDE-000-000002):

- **Archaeological Contractor** – the organisation undertaking the evaluation on behalf of the Contractor.
- **Contractor** – LM JV: the body responsible for the terms and conditions, policies, procedures and payments.
- **DJV** – the body responsible to the Contractor for assurance of historic environment work and all communication with the Employer and other stakeholders regarding the archaeological strategy, scope and method of work.
- **Employer** – HS2 Ltd.
- **Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)** – the framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.
- **Location** – a specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combined historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.
- **Project Plans** – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recording project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.
- **Works** – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each location.

5 Summary of Project Background

5.1 General

5.1.1 The evaluation area is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 439866, 261782, and includes 22.8ha of land mostly comprising rural pasture fields, a polo ground and several small wooded and developed areas. The A425 runs through the centre of the evaluation area and forms part of

the site boundary. The evaluation area is located in the Stratford-on-Avon District of Warwickshire. It runs for approximately 1km between the River Itchen (HS2 Chainage 126400) in the east and the Dallas Burston Polo Grounds (HS2 Chainage 127230) in the west. The historic core of the town of Southam is situated c. 2km to the east.

- 5.1.2 The evaluation area lies at an elevation of between 90m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south and rises gently to 95m aOD in the east.
- 5.1.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying bedrock geology across the evaluation area comprising Langport Member limestone across the north of the evaluation area and Penarth Group Formation mudstone in the south and north-west of the evaluation area. These sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 210 million years ago in the Triassic Period and are indicative of a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. Superficial deposits recorded in proximity to the evaluation area comprise a narrow band of alluvium flanking the River Itchen, which may extend into the south-east of the evaluation area.

5.2 Archaeological Baseline

- 5.2.1 The archaeological potential of the evaluation area was assessed in 2013 as part of the HS2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase One Environmental Statement (ES) and the results of a detailed desk-based assessment (DDBA) (Doc No. 1D037-EDP-EV-REP-030-000034). In addition, a Historic Settlement Landscape Study (Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001) was undertaken. Detailed assessments of the known archaeology of the evaluation area are contained within these documents, a summary of the results of these assessments, taken from WP29(B) - Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village (Doc No. 1EW04-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001) are presented below.

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (500,000 – 2,400BC)

- 5.2.2 There is currently no known evidence of activity associated with the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods in the vicinity of the evaluation area. The Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA) (Doc No: 1D037-EDP-EV-REP-000-000031) assessed the superficial alluvial deposits within Geoarchaeological Character Zone (GCZ) 25: Lower Radbourne to Southam 'River Itchen' as having high potential for the preservation of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits. It should be noted that the nationally significant Palaeolithic site of Waverley Wood Farm pit lies only 9km to the north-west of the evaluation area. This site is comparable with Boxgrove in Sussex, and from the mid-1980s onwards, four lower Palaeolithic hand axes, scrapers and a modified flake were found near a tributary of the River Avon.
- 5.2.3 The HER lists only a small number of Neolithic finds within the vicinity of the evaluation area. These include two find spots of possible Neolithic flint tools recovered near Southam, 2km east

of the evaluation area (HER ref. MWA3879), and 3.5km north-east of the evaluation area (HER ref. MWA10295), respectively.

Bronze Age and Iron Age (2,400 – 43AD)

- 5.2.4 No evidence of later prehistoric activity has been located within the evaluation area, although six Bronze Age barrows have been identified 1.5km north-west of the evaluation area at Long Itchington. The ES suggests that the River Avon continued to provide a focus for activity during this period, and it is likely that Bronze Age domestic settlement extended to its tributaries, including the River Itchen which is located c.50m east of the evaluation area's south-east boundary.
- 5.2.5 A non HS2 archaeological evaluation (EWA10816) identified two probable later Iron Age enclosed settlements, c. 30m south (HER ref. MWA20532) and c. 150m east (HER ref.MWA20538) of the evaluation area, respectively. It should be noted, however, that no dateable material was recovered from the features excavated in this evaluation. The geophysical survey completed for the non-HS2 evaluation included the southern part of the evaluation area examined by Trenches 13–46. The geophysics results clearly define the two areas of settlement activity situated to the south and east of the evaluation area, including round houses and ditches, but similar activity does not appear to extend into it.
- 5.2.6 Cropmark enclosures of uncertain, but likely prehistoric, date have been identified 1.5km north-east at Wood Farm (LBS084). The remains of a possible Iron Age settlement are thought to be defined by a sub-circular enclosure visible as cropmarks, measuring approximately 30m in diameter, indicative of a former round house or hut circle. A single Iron Age coin was found 1km to the south-east, as identified by the DDBA (1D037-EDP-EV-REP-030-000034).

Romano-British (AD43 – 410)

- 5.2.7 There is no evidence of Romano-British activity within the evaluation area, and indeed activity relating to this period is scarce within the surrounding vicinity. The closest evidence lies at Wood Farm c. 1.5km to the north-east of the evaluation area, where a settlement has been identified through cropmarks (LBS084), although as stated in Section 5.2.6, the ES notes that it is likely to be Iron Age in date.
- 5.2.8 Further evidence dating to this period lies 2km north-east of the evaluation area where there is an isolated findspot comprising a small number of Roman coins (HER ref. MWA765). Significant sites relating to this period comprise a possible settlement and Romano-British villa at Snowford, approximately 4km north of the evaluation area and the Roman road of Fosse Way (OFC012) c. 3.7km to the north-west.

Early Medieval/Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – 1066)

- 5.2.9 A Middle Saxon cemetery, comprising 13 burials was located c. 1.1km to the south east of the evaluation area on the Banbury Road south of Southam (MWA30407). The inhumation burials were all east to west with the head located to the west, indicating this was a Christian burial ground, and some grave goods were associated with burials including an iron knife and an amber bead. The cemetery was dated to the 7th to 8th centuries AD. There is currently no definitive evidence for associated settlement. The ES notes that at this period settlement in this landscape was likely to be dispersed and possibly short-lived and mobile leaving few traces of its presence.
- 5.2.10 The ES records a concentration of Anglo-Saxon barrows in the lower Itchen valley. One was excavated at Long Itchington in 1876 and was reported as containing two burials accompanied by a 'shield-boss, knife, spearheads and brooches'. Another burial site in Long Itchington was excavated in the late 19th century and contained an urn and fragments of human bone. North of Southam, in Stockton, a third barrow contained spearheads, a javelin and knife. Cropmarks at Snowford within the Itchen Valley in Long Itchington clearly show the location of a number of large rectangular timber halls suggestive of a high-status site of this period.
- 5.2.11 Within the wider area, the HER references Saxon boundary charters for Wormleighton, Southam and Long Itchington (HER ref. MWA8889). The boundary referred to is the parish boundary between Ufton and Long Itchington which runs between Ufton Wood and Long Itchington Wood. In this charter, Long Itchington is described as a royal manor and some of the surrounding woodland from this period is still present. The most notable of these ancient woodlands are Ufton and Long Itchington Woods, which may have covered the evaluation area between the Saxon and medieval periods.
- 5.2.12 Settlement of the later Saxon period often formed the origin of medieval villages and the Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) at Stoney Thorpe could have originated in this period. The Stoney Thorpe estate was part of the parish of Long Itchington in the early medieval period and was referred to as 'Torpor Thorpe', a placename of Old Norse origin indicating secondary settlement on the edge of the parish (1D037-EDP-EV-REP-030-000034).

Medieval (AD1066 – 1540)

- 5.2.13 The area was heavily depopulated at the end of the medieval period with many villages abandoned or in decline, the open fields becoming enclosed and estates gradually being turned over to extensive pasture for grazing. This process preserved the former villages, and their open fields of ridge and furrow, as earthworks within the new grasslands.
- 5.2.14 Ridge and furrow has been shown to survive within the evaluation area (LBS072) as part of the open fields of the Stoney Thorpe DMV which lies c. 170m north east of the evaluation area (LBS069). The preservation of the ridge and furrow earthworks in the evaluation area south of the Leamington Road is variable (EWA10816) with the best-preserved features located in the

south western field. These are likely to have medieval origins and be associated with the DMV, but some may also relate to post-medieval agricultural activity.

- 5.2.15 The DMV earthworks comprise c. 10 croft sites. Stoney Thorpe is first mentioned (as Thorp) in 1199 and from the 14th century by its current name. Originally part of the manor of Long Itchington, by 1308 it was a separate manor but remained within the parish. A medieval deerpark (MWA1646) was first mentioned in conjunction with the manor in the 14th century but its extent is unknown. The presence of a possible medieval chapel (HER ref. MWA5424) in the south of the evaluation area has been identified in the HER from 'circumstantial evidence'. The site of a chapel was first mentioned in the 16th century, but it is unclear if the location as identified in the HER or NMR data is correct.
- 5.2.16 Further ridge and furrow is recorded south of the evaluation area east of the River Itchen (LBS071), at Bascote Heath 600m north-west of the evaluation area (LBS078) and through LiDAR to the north, south and south-east of the Stoney Thorpe Hall (LBS067). Stoney Thorpe Hall comprises a 17th-century structure with 16th century origins and is likely to be on the site of the old manor house or was built incorporating its remains. The grounds of the hall contain a disused medieval watermill along its northern boundary (HER ref. MWA1644).
- 5.2.17 Throughout the medieval period, the evaluation area underwent significant assarting due to its proximity to Ufton and Long Itchington Woods (LBS082). LiDAR data shows field boundaries and ridge and furrow beneath the woodland suggesting that these woods have expanded over former medieval open fields which probably occurred from the end of this period and into the post-medieval period associated with the wider changes in the local agricultural economy (1Do37-EDP-EV-REP-030-000034).
- 5.2.18 Welsh Road runs north-west to south-east, 900m north of the evaluation area. It was used as a medieval drove road for transporting cattle from North Wales to the markets of South-East England. It may have earlier origins given that significant lengths of the road form parish or manorial boundaries and may have influenced the settlement pattern in the area from an early date.

Post-Medieval (AD1540-1901)

- 5.2.19 The most significant change in the immediate area during this period was the construction of Stoney Thorpe Hall north of the evaluation area (on the site of the earlier manor and DMV and landscaping associated with its park (LBS068). The park was developed piecemeal between the 17th and 19th centuries.
- 5.2.20 The Warwick to Northampton road was turnpiked in 1765 (LBS077) and it is possible that the original Thorpe Bridge (id 64) was built as part of this upgrade. The Grand Union Canal (LBS092) opened in 1800, 2km north of the evaluation area. The network of canals and roads improved

connections to the south and north. Both the canals and the roads came with a suite of physical infrastructure such as distance markers, bridges, wharves and locks and they often attracted new settlement and industry. Research completed as part of the EWC North Historic Settlement Landscape DDBA (1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001) identified a 19th-century listed gate (id 65) on the northern boundary of the evaluation area and indicated the landscape was enclosed and in agricultural use during the post-medieval period.

- 5.2.21 Within the evaluation area, in the fields to the south of Leamington Road, features visible on LiDAR include water channels to the west of the River Itchen and a hollow of unknown function. Geophysical survey in these fields also identified former post-medieval field boundaries (EWA10808).

Modern (1901 - present)

- 5.2.22 Beyond the development of housing estates surrounding Southam, modern impacts in the vicinity of the evaluation area are minimal, apart from the landscaping associated with the Polo Club. The only noteworthy modern feature is the Bascote Heath and Stoney Thorpe Grade II Listed war memorial that lies 500m north-west of the evaluation area.

5.3 Previous Investigations

Geophysical Survey

- 5.3.1 Geophysical survey was undertaken across the evaluation area as part of the Phase One Environmental Statement (ES) and identified post-medieval field boundaries in the fields to the south of Leamington Road. The survey also identified two likely post-medieval or modern ponds in the southern part of the evaluation area, to the south of Lower Farm (CH-004-016, ES 3.5.2.16.7, WA16.54). The larger was clearly dammed and these may represent mill ponds or fishponds. The features were also visible on LiDAR survey data.
- 5.3.2 Geophysical survey was also completed for the non-HS2 evaluation included the southern part of the evaluation area examined by Trenches 13–46 (A.J. Archaeology, 2015). The geophysics results clearly define the two areas of possible Iron Age settlement activity situated to the south and east of the evaluation area, as detailed in Section 5.2.5, but similar activity does not appear to have extended into it.

LiDAR Survey

- 5.3.3 The LiDAR survey over the evaluation area, undertaken as part of the Phase One Environmental Statement (ES), identified extensive areas of former ridge and furrow which is particularly well-preserved towards Thorpe Bridge (ES ref. LBS078; WA16.56). Also identified were substantial

boundaries which comprised banks with ditches on either side (ES ref. LBS082; WA16.57). These features were identified in the survey over the evaluation area.

- 5.3.4 A re-appraisal of LiDAR data (Doc. No. 1EWO4-LMJ-EV-PLN-N000-029011) identified extant medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow in the southern part of the evaluation area.

Historic Settlement Landscape Assessment

- 5.3.5 A route-wide historic settlement study (Doc. No. 1EWO4-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001) was undertaken to examine the later medieval and post-medieval landscapes. A single cultural heritage asset was identified as partially extending into the evaluation area; Thorpe Bridge (ES ref. LBS073) a modern bridge structure with earlier origins. Stoney Thorpe Lodge (id 65) and listed gate and piers (ES ref. LBS096) lie very close to the northern boundary.

6 Health and Safety / Access

6.1 Excavations

- 6.1.1 Permits to excavate were issued for all groundbreaking works. All deep archaeological features were fenced off using physical barriers and no excavation was carried out below the depth of 1.2m.

6.2 Utilities

- 6.2.1 The location of each trench was CAT (Cable Avoidance Tool) scanned prior to mechanical excavation. If trenches crossed or were deemed too close to previously identified services, they were relocated accordingly. Where potentially unidentified services were detected during a CAT scan, trenches were also moved following approval from DJV.

6.3 Site Access

- 6.3.1 Permission to access necessary land parcels was granted prior to any archaeological investigations.

6.4 Ecology

- 6.4.1 All trial trenching works were carried out in accordance with the mitigation set out in the Stoney Thorpe Ecological Site Pack (HS2 Doc No. 1EWO4-LMJ-EV-PKG-NS01_NL03-029004). An Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) visited site prior to trenching and determined the location of the environmental constraints and their associated buffer zones, primarily in relation to areas of Great Crested Newt activity.

7 Aims and Objectives

- 7.1.1 The main aim of the trial trenching was to determine, as far as was reasonably possible, the presence, nature, date, extent, survival and significance of the archaeological resource within the evaluation area primarily in relation to previously identified GWSI: HERDS research objectives, established prior to the commencement of the enabling works, so that a suitable mitigation strategy could be put in place to reduce or offset any adverse effects arising from proposed ground disturbance.
- 7.1.2 The following specific objectives were outlined in the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015) and specified in the Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001).
- KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age;
 - KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?;
 - KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?;
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 - KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes;
 - KC33: Investigate the development of water mills from the Anglo-Saxon period through to the modern period. How did the technology of milling change, and what implications has this for farming practice?;
 - KC34: Undertake research and investigation into Medieval manorial complexes. What was their origin, development and impact on the landscape?;
 - KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion;
 - KC36: How were medieval and later woodlands managed and exploited and what evidence do they preserve for earlier land use? and

- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

8 Method

- 8.1.1 The trench plan and numbering of trenches was specified by the Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village (Doc No: 1EW04-EV-PLN NS01_NL03-029001) and the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) (Doc No. 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029021).
- 8.1.2 In total, ten trenches within the Project Plan were excavated. Five additional contingency trenches were also added to further evaluate features of interest.
- 8.1.3 Each trench was dug by JCB and was 50m long and 1.8m wide. The methodology for setting out, mechanical excavation, fieldwork recording, environmental sampling and backfilling was followed as outlined in the Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village (Doc No: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001).
- 8.1.4 All significant archaeological features were metal detected.

9 Results

- 9.1.1 Trenches containing archaeological features are described in detail below; a full list of trenches and contexts are contained in Appendix A. The following trenches were either completely devoid of archaeological features, contained relatively modern agricultural features of little or no archaeological significance (i.e. field drains or post-medieval/modern boundary ditches), natural features such as tree bowls, or contained geological features or changes in the natural substrate: Trenches 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 48, 49 and 50.
- 9.1.2 Figures referred to in the text can be found at the back of this report. Overall plans showing archaeological features are shown on Figures 2.1 to 4.
- 9.1.3 The natural geological substrate, comprising a mixture of crushed limestone bedrock and yellow to brown silty clays, was identified at between 0.24m and 0.50m below ground level (BGL) across the entire evaluation area. The natural geology was identified at 95.22m aOD at the west of the evaluation area, and 88.53m aOD at the east of the evaluation area. Above this, subsoil measuring between 0.02m and 0.25m in thickness, was encountered overlying the natural geology in most trenches which was in turn overlain by topsoil measuring from 0.08m to 0.37m in thickness. The height above Ordnance Datum (aOD) for topsoil and subsoil for each trench is displayed alongside the archaeological results below.

Trench 1

Table of the deposit stratigraphy

Context Number	Thickness	Height of Deposit	Description/Interpretation
1001	0.16-0.19m	96.86m aOD	Topsoil
1002	0.08m	96.67m aOD	Subsoil
1003	N/A	96.59m aOD	Natural- Limestone bedrock (50%) and mid yellow-brown silty clay (50%), large angular fragments.

- 9.1.4 Trench 1 contained the remains of four furrows or plough scars, of which two [1004] and [1006] were recorded (the remaining two proving to be ephemeral upon investigation). Furrow [1004] was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench (Figures 2.1, 3 and 4, Section A-A1 and Plate 1) and was cut through the natural geology at a height of 96.59m aOD. The furrow had a visible length of 1.80m+, and was 1.94m in width and 0.28m in depth. It followed a north-west – south-east orientation and featured concave sides with a slightly concave base. The furrow was filled by mid-brown sandy clay (1005) which had occasional stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature. This furrow was not picked up in Trench 47 to the south, indicating that it did not extend much further in this direction.



Plate 1: Furrow [1004], facing north-west

- 9.1.5 Furrow [1006] was located towards the centre of the trench, and also followed a north-west to south-east orientation (Figures 2.1, 3 and 4, Section B-B1 and Plate 2). The furrow measured 1.82m+ within the trench, was 0.99m in width by 0.14m in depth. It had steep sides with a flat base and was cut through the natural geology at a height of 96.82m aOD. The furrow was filled with mid-brown clay sand (1007) that contained some small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature. The continuation of the furrow was also recorded within Trench 47 to the south-east [47005].



Plate 2: Furrow [1006], facing north-west

Trench 3

Table of the deposit stratigraphy

Context Number	Thickness	Height of Deposit	Description/Interpretation
3001	0.22m- 0.26m	95.58m aOD	Topsoil
3002	0.10m	95.32m aOD	Subsoil
3003	N/A	95.22m aOD	Natural- Mid yellow-brown silty clay (50%) large angular limestone (50%).

- 9.1.6 Trench 3 contained the remains of two furrows or plough scars, one of which was recorded [3005], but the other was too truncated and ephemeral to record. The furrows were both aligned on a north-east to south-west orientation and were located in the north-western half of the trench. Furrow [3008] was 1.80m+ in length within the trench, 0.83m in width and 0.15m in depth. It had shallow concave sides and a flat base (Figures.2.1, 3 and 4, Section C-C1 and Plate 3), and was cut through the natural geology at a height of 95.22m aOD. The furrow was filled by mid-brown silty clay that contained very occasional charcoal inclusions (3004). No finds were recovered from the feature.



Plate 3: Furrow [3005], facing south-west

Trench 47

Table of the deposit stratigraphy

Context Number	Thickness	Height of Deposit	Description/Interpretation
47001	0.19m-0.21m	96.53m aOD	Topsoil
47002	0.05m	96.32m aOD	Subsoil
47003	N/A	96.27m aOD	Natural- Limestone rock and brown sandy clay.

- 9.1.7 Trench 47 was a contingency trench opened to the south-east of Trench 1. It contained the remains of two probable furrows or plough scars, one of which [47005] was recorded, while the other one was too truncated and ephemeral to record, as in Trench 3. The furrows were located towards the western end of the trench and were both on a north-west to south-east orientation. Furrow [47005] was 1.72m+ in length within the trench, 0.53m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had steep sides and a flat base (Figures 2.1, 3 and 4, Section D-D1 and Plate 4) and was cut through the natural geology at a height of 96.27m aOD. The furrow was filled by mid orange-brown silty clay (47004). No finds were recovered from the feature. The furrows appeared to be the continuations of similar features identified within Trench 1 to the north-west.



Plate 4: Furrow [47005], facing north-west

Trench 10

Table of the deposit stratigraphy

Context Number	Thickness	Height of Deposit	Description/Interpretation
10001	0.18m-0.24m	88.85m aOD	Topsoil
10002	0.08m	88.61m aOD	Subsoil
10003	N/A	88.53m aOD	Natural- Loose limestone and orange silt.

- 9.1.8 Trench 10 contained the remains of a sub-oval pit [10005] which was located towards the southern end of the trench. Pit [10005] was 1.95 m long by 0.98m+ wide by 0.44m deep. The pit had steep to near vertical sides with a flat base (Figures.2.3, 3 and 4, Section E-E1 and Plate 5) and was cut through the natural geology at a height of 88.53m aOD. It was filled by black silty clay (10004) from which a sherd of 20th century pottery along with fragments of plastic debris were recovered. These finds indicate that the pit is modern in date.



Plate 5: Pit [10005], facing south-west

10 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

- 10.1.1 Archaeological features were identified in four trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 10 and 47; Figures 2 and 3). Only one feature, Pit [10005] recorded in Trench 10, produced any dating material upon excavation and was clearly modern in origin. The furrows recorded in the other trenches, [1004], [1006], [3005] and [47005], are likely to represent elements of larger blocks of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow, now largely truncated and ephemeral. Although shallow, the evaluation results indicate the remains of ploughing or field systems that were once present in this part of the evaluation area are still visible. These remains are anticipated to be similar to those present in the southern part of the evaluation area, which has better-preserved extant ridge and furrow earthworks and is yet to be evaluated.
- 10.1.2 The area in which the trenches were located was heavily landscaped, and this likely occurred during development of the polo club which currently exists on the site. The whole area to the north of the A425 road is extremely flat which, coupled with the uniform depth of topsoil across the evaluation area, the shallow depth of subsoil and the mounds of bunded topsoil present on the site, suggests that parts of the site had at some point been stripped and levelled. This landscaping would have truncated any sub-surface features where it was cutting rather than filling the ground, and helps to explain why many of the furrows recorded were fragmentary and ephemeral once investigated, and their full extents could not be traced across all trenches.
- 10.1.3 The pit recorded in Trench 10, [10005], contained plastic and modern pottery. It is likely that this is a remnant from modern agricultural activity or landscaping associated with the polo club within the evaluation area. Geological features and changes in the natural substrate were noted within Trenches 6 [6005] and [6007] and 7 [7005]. Features were also identified as likely tree throws in Trenches 4 and 6, [4004] and [6009].

11 Conclusion and Recommendations

- 11.1.1 The trial trenching carried out across the evaluation area revealed the surviving archaeological remains of furrows and plough scars associated with previous agricultural land use of the area.
- 11.1.2 In total, four of these furrows were excavated, and three of them followed a north-west to south-east orientation ([1004], [1006], and [47005]), while one ([3005]) followed a north-east to south-west orientation. These were associated with more ephemeral furrows also following both north-west – south-east and north-east – south-west orientations. Together, these linears represent a fragmented block of ridge and furrow which has been truncated modern agricultural activity and landscaping associated with Dallas Burston Polo Club. Although no dating evidence was recovered from them, these are likely of medieval and post-medieval date and indicate agricultural activity associated with the medieval settlement in the immediate vicinity. The

surrounding landscape has examples of extant ridge and furrow earthworks and it is likely that the excavation of evaluation Trenches 11–46 will provide better-preserved elements of these field systems, along with dating evidence.

- 11.1.3 One modern pit, [10005], was recorded within Trench 10 which is likely to be the remains of modern agricultural activity or landscaping associated with the polo club, which is present within the evaluation area.
- 11.1.4 The evaluation has contributed to the GWSI: HERDS research objectives as follows:

Table 1: Contribution to Specific HERDS Objectives

Specific Objective (KC)	Potential Contribution
KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.	No evidence of Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.
KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?	No evidence of Neolithic or Bronze Age activity has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.
KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?	No evidence of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.
KC30: Identify the location and form of Early and Middle Saxon settlement and investigate evidence for land use in the period.	No evidence of Early and Middle Saxon settlement has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.
KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.	No evidence of Middle to Late Saxon activity has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.

<p>KC33: Investigate the development of water mills from the Anglo-Saxon period through to the modern period.</p> <p>How did the technology of milling change, and what implication has this for farming practice?</p>	<p>No evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.</p>
<p>KC34: Undertake research and investigation into Medieval manorial complexes. What was their origin, development and impact on the landscape?</p>	<p>No evidence of medieval manorial activity has been identified within those trenches which have been excavated at the present time.</p>
<p>KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion.</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>KC36: How were medieval and later woodlands managed and exploited and what evidence do they preserve for earlier land use?</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.</p>	<p>None</p>

- 11.1.5 As the archaeological remains reported here represent the severely truncated remains of ridge and furrow, and the likelihood that the excavation of evaluation Trenches 11–46 will provide better-preserved elements of these field systems, further mitigation work is not recommended.
- 11.1.6 The requirements for any additional phases of archaeological work will be agreed in consultation with stakeholders and HS2 after review of results presented in this report and following the second phase of trial trenching due to take place mid-2020.

12 Evaluation of Methodology

- 12.1.1 The trial trenching has successfully evaluated the northern area of the land adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village. Trenches 1, 3 and 47 contained remains of furrows and plough scars associated with agricultural activity in this area. . No other archaeological remains were identified with the exception of a modern pit recorded within Trench 10. Although no artefactual evidence from the furrows was recovered to provide a firm date, the evaluation demonstrated a

high confidence rating that the scale, scope and methodology of the trial trenching were appropriate to assess the archaeological potential of the evaluation area.

13 Dissemination

- 13.1.1 The project archive and finds will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum. Digital and hard copies of the report will be submitted to Warwickshire County Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) in Swindon. In accordance with professional standard practice the Archaeological Contractor will complete an 'Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations' ('OASIS') record and a digital copy will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

14 Archive Deposition

- 14.1.1 The archive, consisting of a digital and physical archive of records, drawing and photographs, will be collated in line with the Technical Standard: Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure (Doc No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040) and the Technical Standard: Historic Environment Physical Archive Procedure (Doc No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039). HS2 Ltd will assure the delivery of the archive.
- 14.1.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990) guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage and the Archaeological Archives Forum.

15 References

Reference	HS2 document reference no.
A.J. Archaeology (2015). Stoneythorpe Village, Warwickshire Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	EWA10808
A.J. Archaeology (2016). Stoneythorpe Village, Warwickshire Archaeological Trenching	EWA10816
British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer. Available at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html	
Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy Po3 (GWSI: HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015

Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029027

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HS2 Project Dictionary	HS2-HS2-PM-GDE-000-000002
Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA)	1D037-EDP-EV-REP-000-000031
London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Museum of London, Standards for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives. Available at: http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/collections-research/laarc/standards-deposition	
Report: Detailed Desk Based Assessment of Long Itchington Assarts	1D037-ESP-EV-REP-030-000034
Technical Standard: Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040
Technical Standard: Historic Environment Physical Archive Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990, Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.	
WP 029(A) Historic Environment Works – Detailed Desk-Based Assessment Historic Settlement Landscape– Enabling Works North	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001
WP 029(A) Historic Environment Works – Detailed Desk Based Assessment for Historic Settlement Landscape Study	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029001
WP 029(A) Historic Environment Works – Detailed Desk Based Assessment – EIA LiDAR Survey Re-appraisal	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-N000-029011
WP029(B) - Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching at Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village	1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029021
WP29(B) - Project Plan for Trial Trenching: Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village	1EW04-EV-PLN-NS01_NL03-029001
WP 029B - Stoney Thorpe - Ecological Site Pack	1EW04-LMJ-EV-PKG-NS01_NL03-029004

16 Appendix A

16.1 Trench and Context Summary

Table 1 Trench and Context Summary

Trench 1				
Trench Depth: 0.23-0.27m		Topsoil depth: 0.16-0.19m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
Context	Fill of	Type	Dimensions	Description
1001	-	Topsoil	0.19m max.	Soft mid brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium, sub-rounded and subangular stones
1002	-	Subsoil	0.08 max	Mid yellow tinted brown clay sandy clay with very frequent, medium to large angular to subangular limestone fragments
1003	-	Natural	-	Limestone bedrock and mid yellow-brown silty clay, mixed roughly half and half. Large, angular fragments.
1004	-	Cut of furrow	1.8m length, 1.94m width, 0.28m depth.	Linear feature orientated north-west –south-east. Linear in plan with short moderate sides leading to a flat base. Three other similar features observed, roughly equally spaced from one another.
1005	1004	Fill of furrow	1.8m length, 1.94m width, 0.28m depth.	Single fill, soft mid pinkish brown sandy clay with occasional stones. No finds.
1006	-	Cut of furrow	1.8m length, 0.99m width, 0.14m depth.	Furrow orientated north-west to south-east. Linear in plan, short moderate sides leading to flat base. Aligned with one and spaced equally with three other oriented north-west to south-east.
1007	1006	Fill of furrow	1.8m length, 0.99m width, 0.14m depth.	Single fill, soft mid pinkish brown clayey sand with occasional stones (mostly limestone). No finds.
Trench 2				
Trench Depth: 0.33m		Topsoil depth: 0.14m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
Context	Fill of	Type	Dimensions	Description
2001	-	Topsoil	0.14m max	Soft mid brown sandy clay with a few small angular stones.

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2002	-	Subsoil	0.19m max	Yellow/brown sandy clay frequent large angular stone.
2003	-	Natural	-	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay and large pieces of limestone bedrock, mixed 50:50
Trench 3				
Trench Depth: 0.32-0.36m		Topsoil depth: 0.22-0.26m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
3001	-	Topsoil	0.26m max	Soft mid dark brown silt sand clay
3002	-	Subsoil	0.1m max	Mid yellowish-brown sandy clay with very frequent, medium to large, angular to subangular limestone fragments.
3003	-	Natural	-	Large angular limestone and mid yellowish-brown silty clay mixed 50:50.
3004	3005	Fill of furrow	1.8m length, 0.83m width, 0.15m depth	Single fill, soft mid pinkish brown silty clay with occasional limestone and very occasional charcoal. One of two furrows orientated north-east to south-west observed in Trench 3. No finds.
3005	-	Cut of furrow	1.8m length, 0.83m width, 0.15m depth	Linear in plan, short moderate sides leading to a flat base. One of two furrows orientated north-east to south-west
Trench 4				
Trench Depth: 0.26-0.33m		Topsoil depth: 0.18-0.22m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
4001	-	Topsoil	0.22m max.	Dark brown silty, sandy clay.
4002	-	Subsoil	0.1m max.	Orange/brown silty clay.

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4003	-	Natural	-	Loose limestone and patches of pea gravel.
4004		Cut	1.80m length, 2.54m width, 0.28m depth.	Cut of tree throw. Linear in plan. Oriented N-S.
4005	4004	Fill	1.80m length, 2.54m width, 0.28m depth.	Orange/brown silty clay.
Trench 5				
Trench Depth: 0.36-0.4m		Topsoil depth: 0.26-0.28m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
5001	-	Topsoil	0.28m max.	Soft dark brown sandy clay
5002	-	Subsoil	0.12m max.	Soft light brown sandy clay with some limestone inclusions
5003	-	Natural	-	Firm lumps of angular limestone rocks with bright yellow/brown sandy clay.
Trench 6				
Trench Depth: 0.35-0.4m		Topsoil depth: 0.25-0.35m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
6001	-	Topsoil	0.35m max	Soft dark brown sandy clay.
6002	-	Subsoil	0.1m max	Orange/brown sandy clay with limestone inclusions.
6003	-	Natural	-	Yellow/brown sandy clay with angular limestone fragments.
6004	6005	Fill	1.80m length, 5.15m width, 0.35m depth.	Fill of a probable geological feature in Trench 6. Consisted of light brown silty clay. No finds, very sterile in appearance.
6005		Cut	1.80m length, 5.15m width, 0.35m depth.	Cut for a geological feature in Trench 6. Featured shallow sloping sides with a largely flat base. No finds.
6006	6007	Fill	1.80m length, 3.80m width, 0.45m depth.	Fill of a probable geological feature in Trench 6. Consisted of light brown silty clay. No finds.

6007		Cut	1.80m length, 3.80m width, 0.45m depth.	Cut for a geological feature in Trench 6. Featured shallow sloping sides with a slightly concave profile. No finds.
6008	6009	Fill	1.80m length, 6.80m width, 0.16m depth.	Fill of a probable geological feature in Trench 6. Consisted of light brown silty clay. No finds.
6009		Cut	1.80m length, 6.80m width, 0.16m depth.	Cut for a geological feature in Trench 6. Featured shallow sloping sides with a slightly concave profile. No finds.
Trench 7				
Trench Depth: 0.4m		Topsoil depth: 0.24-0.26m		Trench Size 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
7001	-	Topsoil	0.26m max.	Soft orange/brown sandy clay
7002	-	Subsoil	0.16m max.	Light brown sandy clay with some limestone chunks
7003	-	Natural	-	Yellow/brown sandy clay with frequent angular limestone rocks.
7004	7005	Fill	1.80m length, 1.65m width, 0.40m depth.	Fill of a geological feature in Trench 7. Consisted of light brown silty clay.
7005		Cut	1.80m length, 1.65m width, 0.40m depth.	Cut for a geological feature within Trench 7. Featured steep sides on its eastern edge with gentle sloping sides on its western edge. Concave profile. No finds recovered.
Trench 8				
Trench Depth: 0.35-0.5m		Topsoil depth: 0.25m		Trench Size 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
8001	-	Topsoil	0.25m max.	Dark brown silty, sandy clay.
8002	-	Subsoil	0.25m max.	Orange-brown silty clay.
8003	-	Natural	-	Loose limestone and silt

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Trench 9				
Trench Depth: 0.25-0.28m		Topsoil depth: 0.20m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
9001	-	Topsoil	0.20m max.	Soft grey brown sandy clay.
9002	-	Subsoil	0.08m max.	Thin band of orange/brown sandy clay with some limestone inclusions
9003	-	Natural	-	Limestone fragments with yellow sandy clay, turn to dark yellow clay with limestone inclusions.
Trench 10				
Trench Depth: 0.26-0.32m		Topsoil depth: 0.18-0.24m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
10001	-	Topsoil	0.24m max.	Dark brown silty clay.
10002	-	Subsoil	0.08m max.	Orange/brown silty clay.
10003	-	Natural	-	Loose limestone and orange silt
10004	10005	Fill of Pit	1.95m length, 0.98+m width, 0.44m depth	Black silty clay fill of a modern pit. Finds included plastic and 20 th century pottery.
10005	-	Cut of Pit	1.95m length, 0.98+m width, 0.44m depth	Cut for a modern pit, probably a refuse pit. Contained finds including plastic and 20 th century pottery. Pit had steep to near vertical sided with a flat base.
Trench 47				
Trench Depth: 0.22-0.23m		Topsoil depth: 0.19-0.21m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
47001	-	Topsoil	0.21m max.	Dark brown silty clay

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47002	-	Subsoil	0.03m max.	Light brown sandy clay
47003	-	Natural	-	Limestone rock and brown sandy clay.
47004	47005	Fill of furrow	1.72+m length, 0.53m width, 0.18m depth.	Single fill, fairly compact, malleable, mid orange brown silty clay. No finds.
47005	-	Cut of furrow	1.72+m length, 0.53m width, 0.18m depth.	Furrow orientated north-west– south-east with steep sides (particularly on the SW edge) and a flat base.
Trench 48				
Trench Depth: 0.37-0.49m		Topsoil depth: 0.30-0.37m		Trench Size: 50m x1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
48001	-	Topsoil	0.37m max.	Dark brown silty clay
48002	-	Subsoil	0.12m max.	Light brown silty clay
48003	-	Natural	-	Limestone and brown silty clay mix
Trench 49				
Trench Depth: 0.31-0.34m		Topsoil depth: 0.21-0.26m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
49001	-	Topsoil	0.26m max.	Dark brown silty clay
49002	-	Subsoil	0.10m max.	Mid brown silty sand
49003	-	Natural	-	Limestone with light brown silt
Trench 50				

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Trench Depth: 0.3-0.32m		Topsoil depth: 0.24m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
50001	-	Topsoil	0.24m max.	Dark brown silty clay
50002	-	Subsoil	0.08m max	Mid brown silty clay
50003	-	Natural	-	Limestone and light brown silt
Trench 51				
Trench Depth: 0.4-0.42m		Topsoil depth: 0.3m		Trench Size: 50m x 1.8m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Fill of</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Description</i>
51001	-	Topsoil	0.30m max.	Dark brown silty clay
51002	-	Subsoil	0.12m max	Light brown sandy clay
51003	-	Natural	-	Limestone with brown silty fill.

17 Appendix B

17.1 OASIS Entry

OASIS ID: [hs2conne2-390706](#)

Project details

Project name	Stoney Thorpe Trial Trenching
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation as part of enabling works for HS2 took place at land adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village. In total 14 trenches were excavated which revealed the surviving remains of furrows and plough scars associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. One modern pit was also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2020 End: 20-02-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	INI8STTT - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rail links/railway-related infrastructure (including Channel Tunnel)
Prompt	New designation (ESA, NP, SSSI)

Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029027

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Position in the
planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
Site location WARWICKSHIRE STRATFORD ON AVON SOUTHAM Stoney Thorpe
Study area 22.8 Hectares
Site coordinates SP 439866 261782 51.931941896792 -1.360173078822 51 55 54 N 001 21 36
W Point

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Connect Archaeology
Project brief
originator DJV
Project design
originator DJV
Project
director/manager Melissa Melikian
Project supervisor Phil Mann
Type of
sponsor/funding
body HS2

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)
Physical Archive ID INI8STTT

Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029027

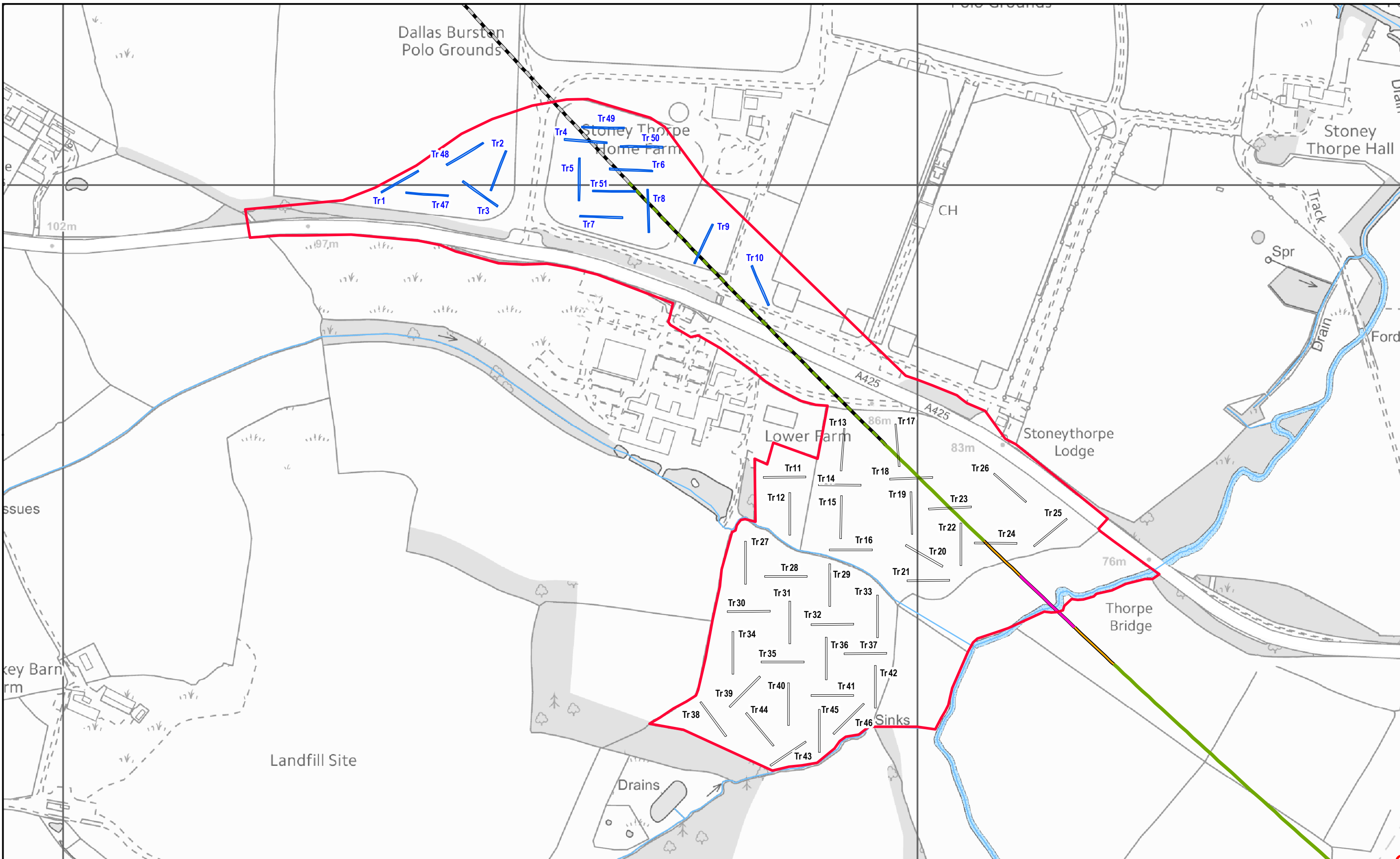
Revision: Co1

Digital Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)
Digital Archive ID	INI8STTT
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)
Paper Archive ID	INI8STTT
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	WP 029B Historic Environment Works - Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe Deserted Medieval Village – Trial Trenching - Enabling Works North Contract
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mann, P
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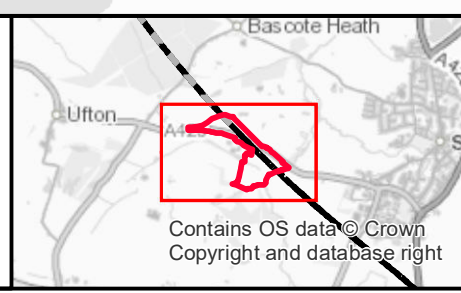
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Legend

Tunnel Portal	Viaduct
Bored Tunnel	Site boundary
Cutting	Excavated trench
Embankment	Unexcavated trench
Green Tunnel	
Retaining Wall	
Station	



High Speed Two

Figure 1
Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe
Deserted Medieval Village
Plan of Trench Locations
1 of 1
Community Forum Area CFA16
Ladbroke & Southam

Published

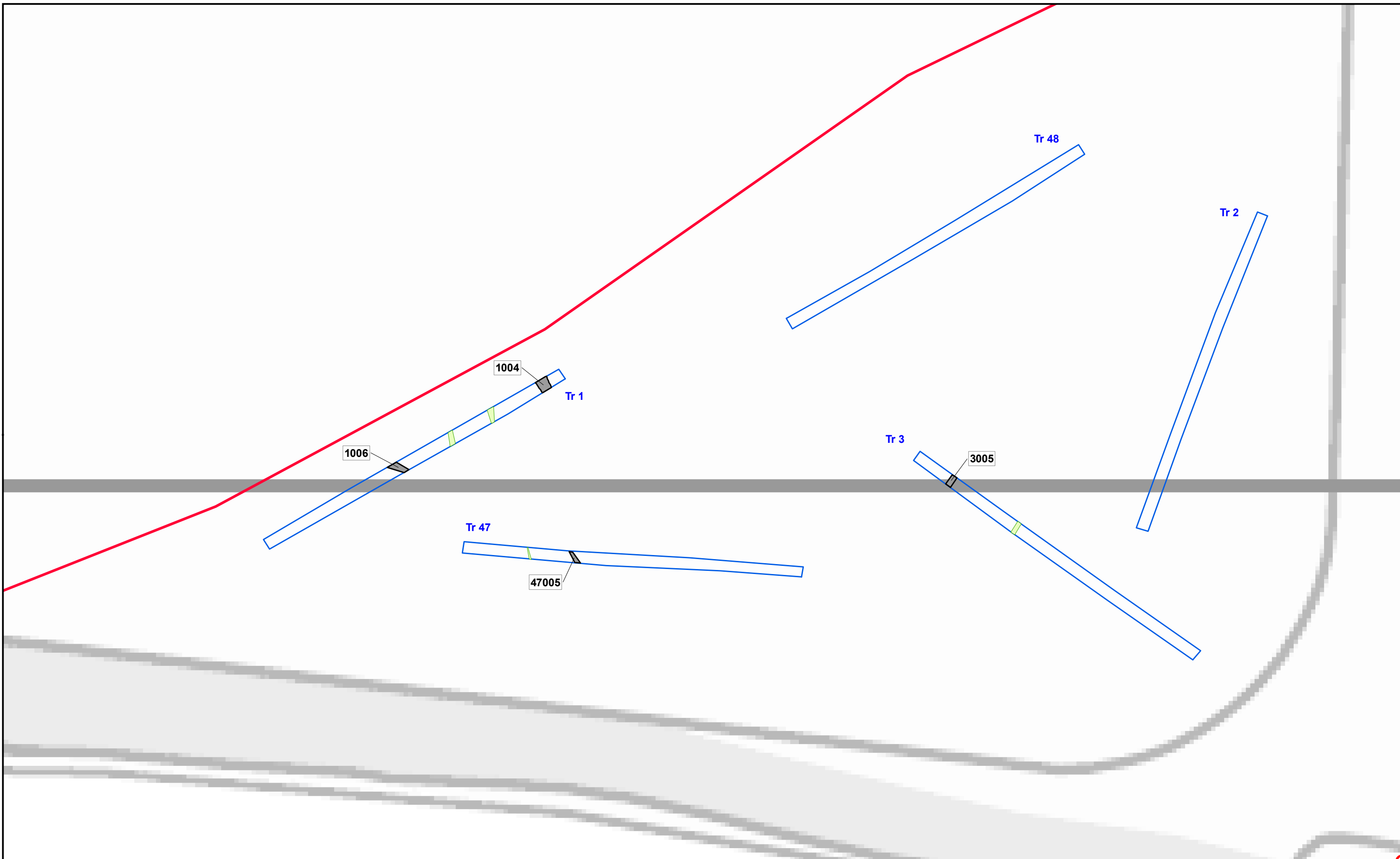
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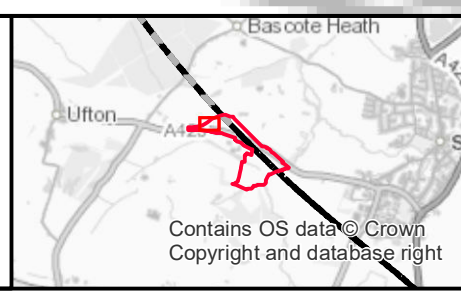
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Legend

- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Excavated feature
- Furrow



High Speed Two

Figure 2.1
Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe
Deserted Medieval Village
Detail of Key Trenches
Containing Archaeological Features
1 of 3
Community Forum Area CFA16
Ladbroke & Southam
Published

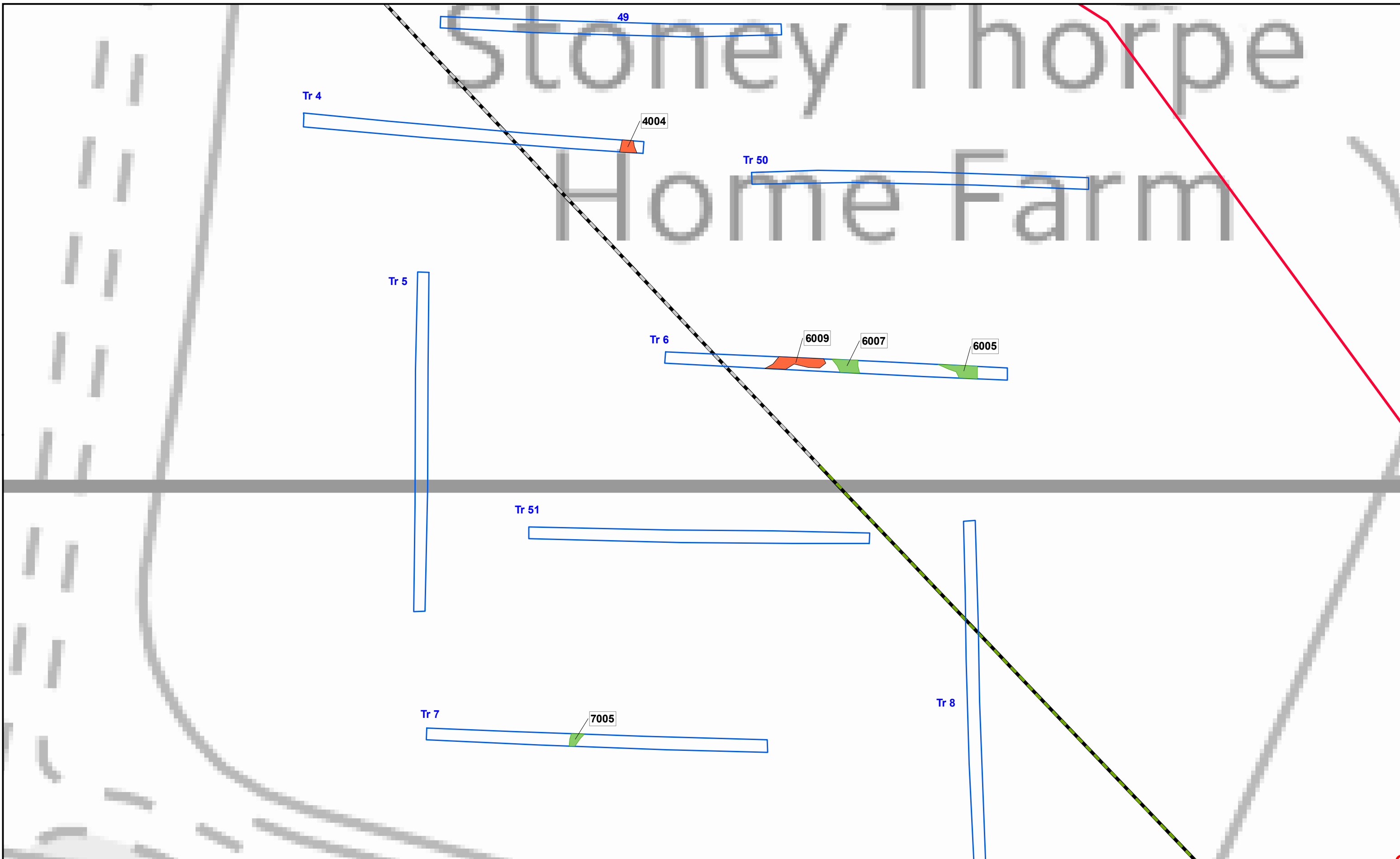
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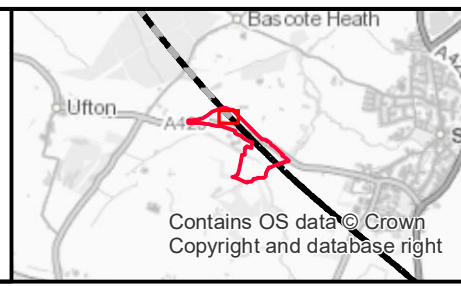
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Legend

Phase One

- Bored Tunnel
- Green Tunnel
- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Geological feature
- Tree throw



High Speed Two

Figure 2.2
Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe
Deserted Medieval Village
Detail of Key Trenches
Containing Archaeological Features
2 of 3
Community Forum Area CFA16
Ladbroke & Southam
Published

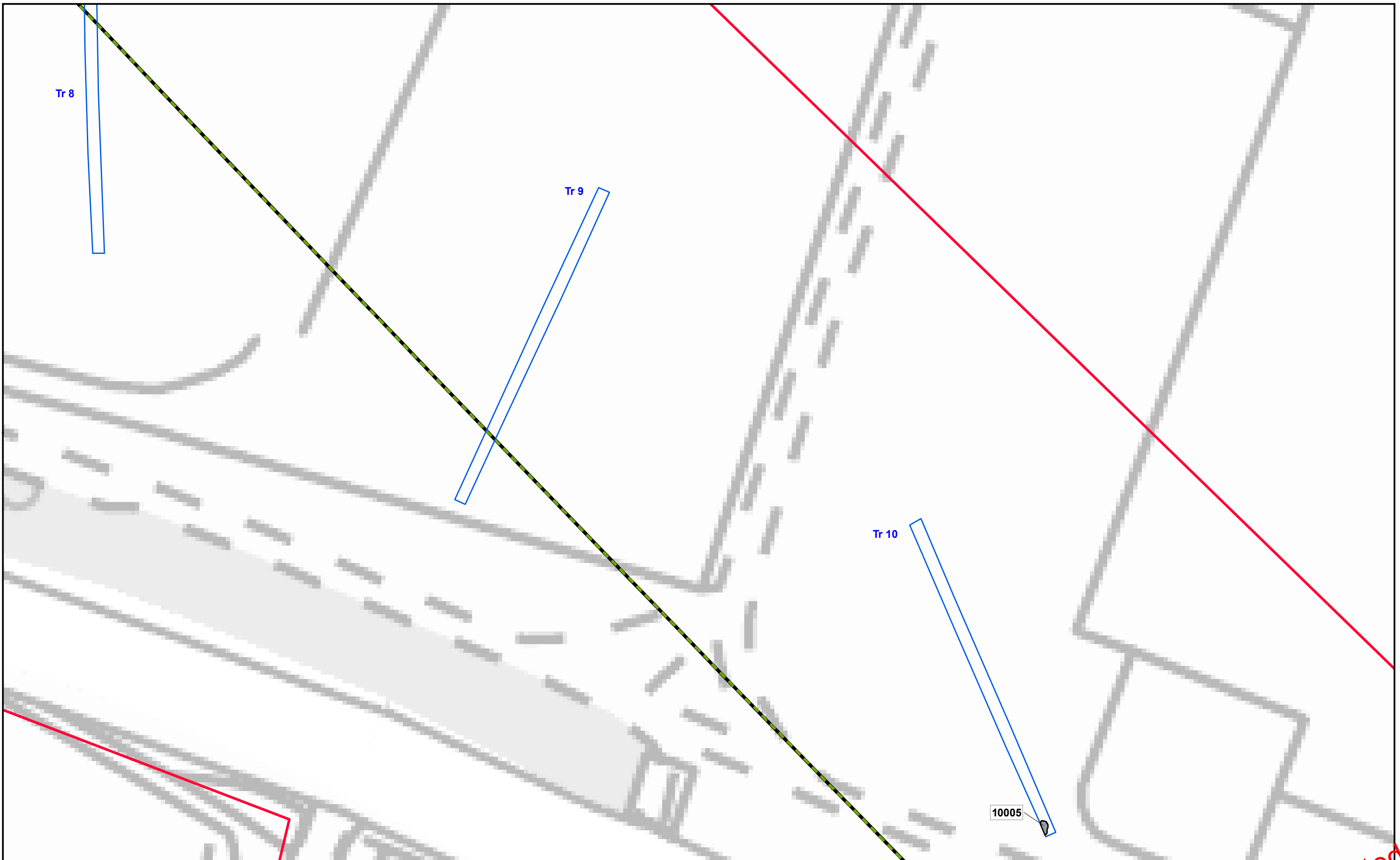
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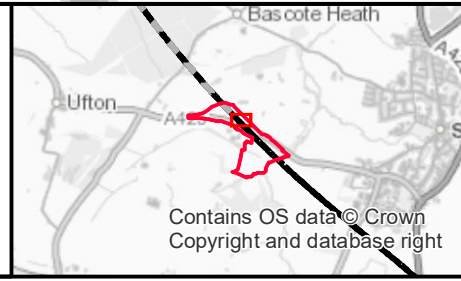
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Legend

Phase One

- Green Tunnel
- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Excavated feature



High Speed Two

Figure 2.3
Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe
Deserted Medieval Village
Detail of Key Trenches
Containing Archaeological Features
3 of 3
Community Forum Area CFA16
Ladbroke & Southam
Published

HS2

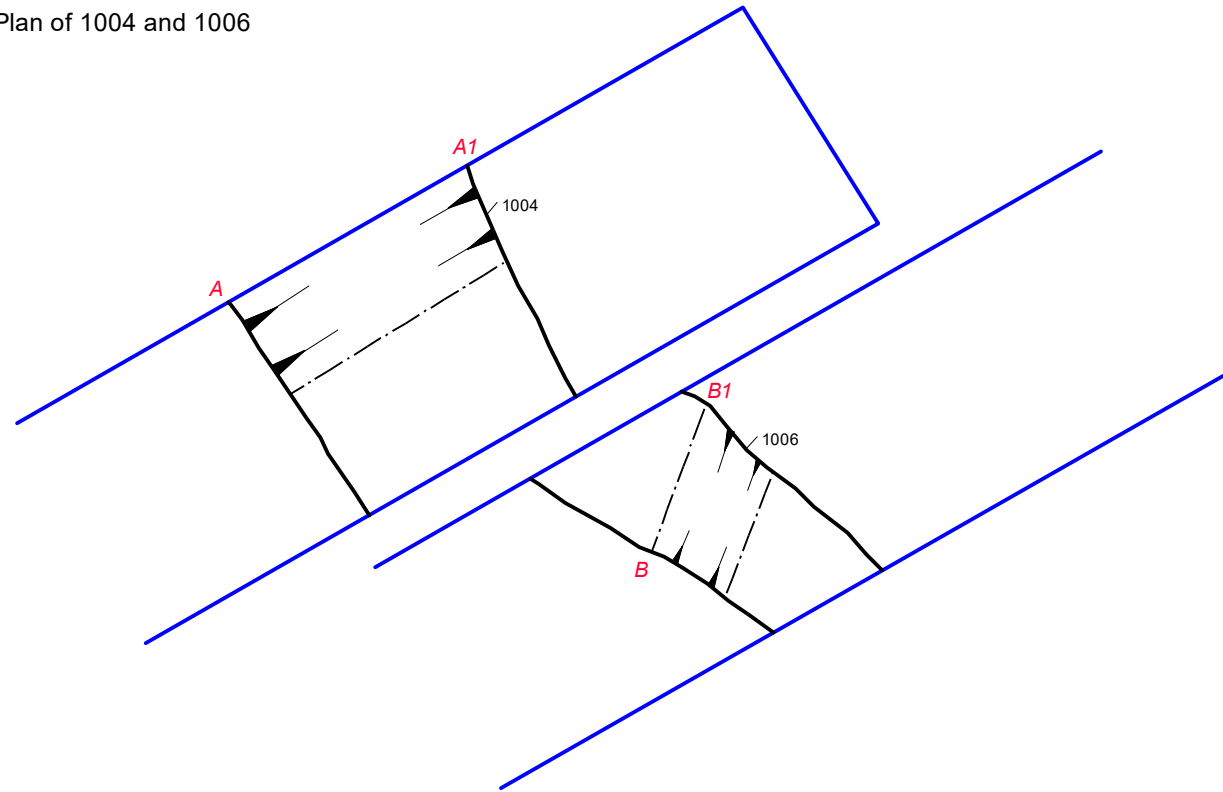
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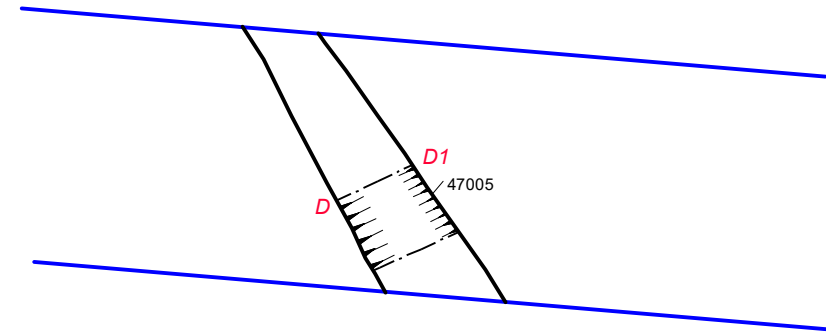
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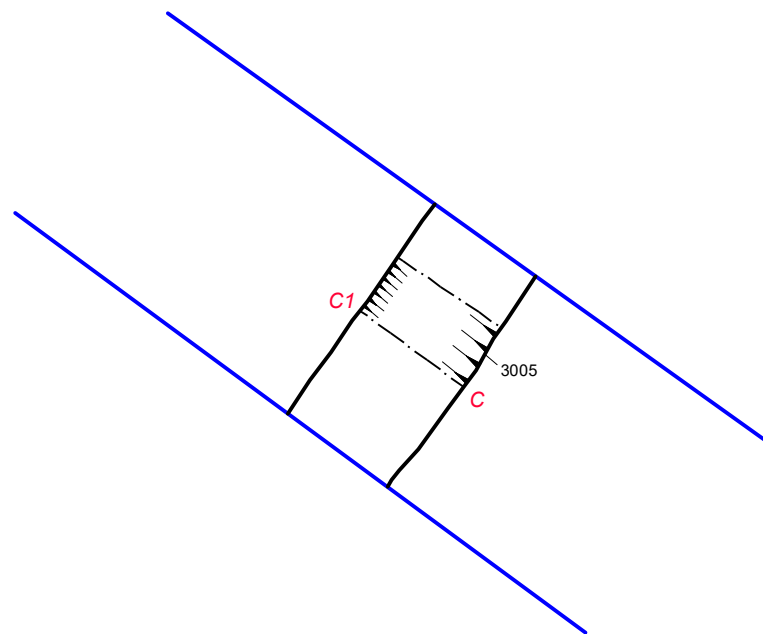
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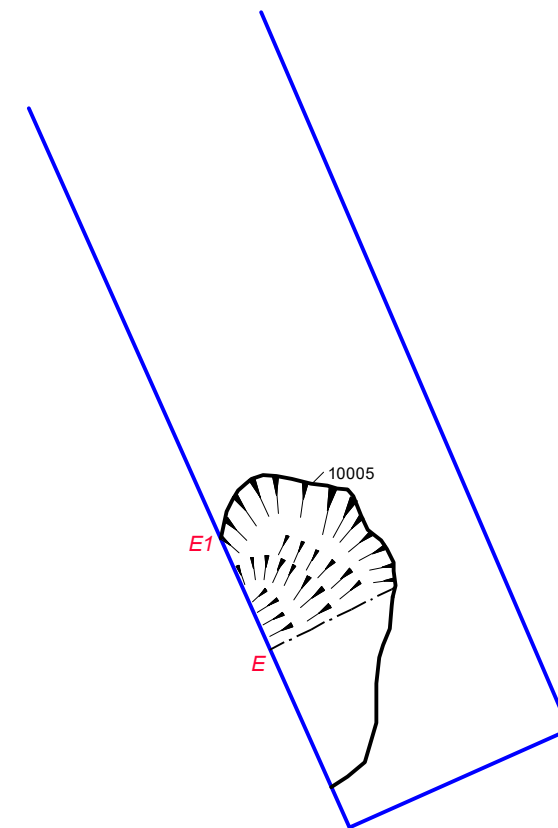
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Plan of 3005

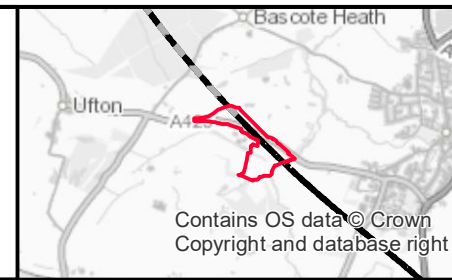


Plan of 10005



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Legend



High Speed Two
 Figure 3
 Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe
 Deserted Medieval Village
 Plan of Archaeological Features
 in Trenches 1, 3, 47 and 10
 Community Forum Area CFA16
 Ladbroke & Southam
 Published

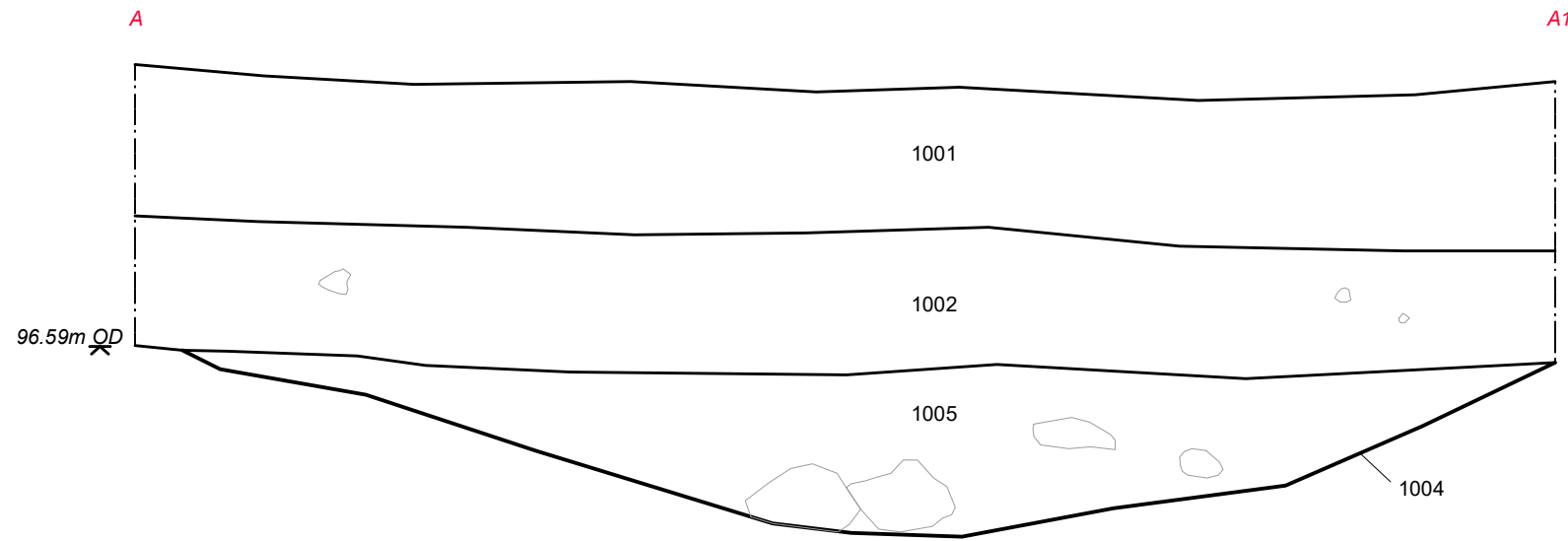
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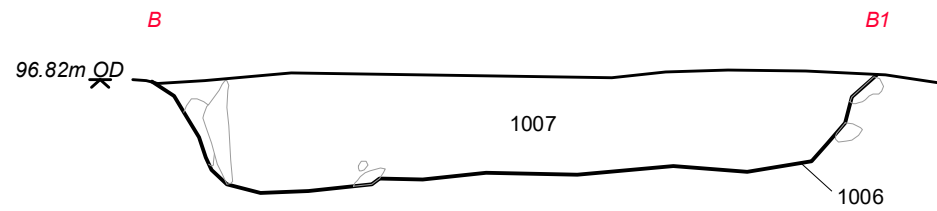
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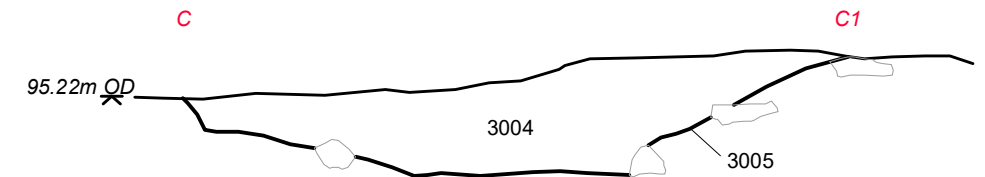
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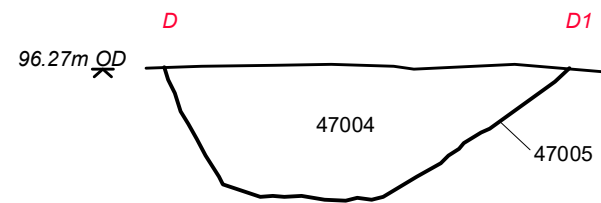
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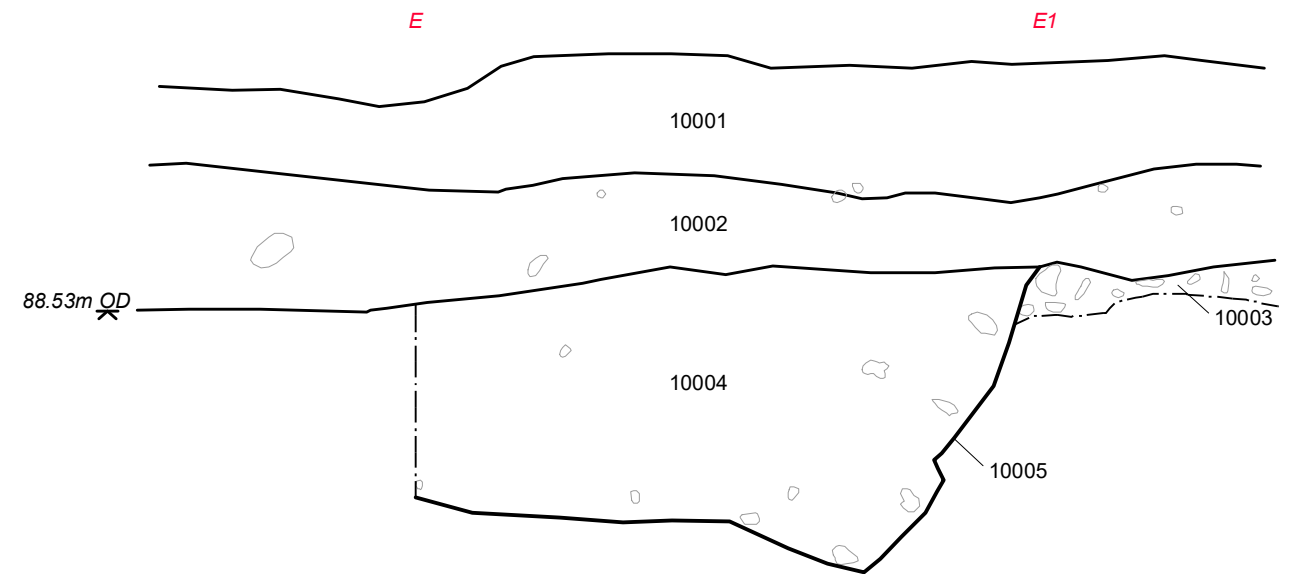
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SE facing section [47005]



NE facing section [10005]



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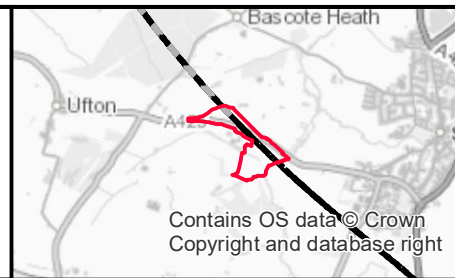
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Legend



High Speed Two

Figure 4
Land Adjacent to Stoney Thorpe
Deserted Medieval Village
Sections of Archaeological Features
in Trenches 1, 3, 47 and 10

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