

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF  
OF TEST TRENCHES AT  
STONELEIGH ABBEY,  
STONELEIGH,  
Nr. KENILWORTH,  
WARWICKSHIRE  
(KSLA 07)**

**Work Undertaken For  
Ecologia Environmental Solutions Limited**

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National Grid Reference: SP 3188 7129  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES**

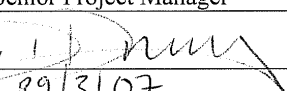



APS Report No. **28/07**

## Quality Control

### Archaeological Watching Brief Of Test Pits at Stoneleigh Abbey, Stoneleigh, Near Kenilworth, Warwickshire (KSLA07)

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## 1. SUMMARY

*A watching brief was undertaken during test pitting to determine the extent of oil contamination at Stoneleigh Abbey, Stoneleigh, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire.*

*Stoneleigh Abbey was founded in 1155 and its gatehouse, dating from 1346, survives to the north. The abbey surrendered to the crown in 1535 and then lay ruinous until 1561 when a large house was constructed on the site. This Elizabethan building is coincident with the north and east wings of the present house, most of which dates to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*The watching brief did not reveal any remains or artefacts associated with the medieval abbey. However, substantial dumped deposits used to create terraces for the landscaped garden of the 18<sup>th</sup> century country house occurred extensively. These probably constitute parts of the park and garden laid out by Humphrey Repton in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, a deposit of building debris, probably also associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century house, was revealed. Significant variations in topsoil depth across the area suggest that it was imported, rather than natural development, with deeper areas infilling hollows in the landscaping. A waterlogged organic deposit identified at depth may be the fill of a river palaeochannel or, more probably, a much more recent pond. A recent ceramic drain was also observed. Significant oil contamination was restricted to the western end of the investigation area.*

*Finds retrieved during the investigation include a quantity of post-medieval brick and tile, 19<sup>th</sup> century glass, stone, animal bone and mollusc shell.*

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed.” (IFA 1999).

### 2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Ecologia Environmental Solutions Limited to undertake an archaeological watching brief during test pitting to determine the extent of oil contamination at Stoneleigh Abbey, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. The watching brief was carried out between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> February 2007 in accordance with a specification prepared by Archaeological Project Services (Appendix 1) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council.

### 2.3 Topography and Geology

Stoneleigh is located about 5km east of Kenilworth in the Warwick district of the county (Fig. 1). The Abbey lies southwest of the town, on the north bank of the River Avon and is centred on National Grid Reference SP 3188 7129 (Fig. 2).

Stoneleigh Abbey lies at about 60m OD on a very gentle slope down to the river, which loops around the site on the west and south. The site is at the boundary of two soil regimes, with Whimple 2 reddish loamy over clayey soils developed on Drift over Carboniferous reddish mudstone and sandstone covering most of the site, with Bromsgrove Association reddish loamy soils over Permo-Triassic and Carboniferous sandstone and siltstone

(SSEW 1983).

## 2.4 Archaeological Setting

Stoneleigh Abbey is located in an area of known archaeological activity dating from the prehistoric period to the present day. A stone axe of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was found in the vicinity.

Located northwest of Stoneleigh Abbey is the site of a Roman settlement with an associated field system partly exposed during the construction of Kenilworth bypass. A cremation was also revealed which was dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD.

Stoneleigh is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of c. 1086. Referred to as *Stanlei* it is derived from the Old English and means ‘the stony (*stān*) clearing in a wood (*lēah*)’ (Ekwall 1989, 447). At the time of Domesday the land was held by the King and contained two priests, 2 mills, 20 acres of meadow, extensive woodland and pasture for pigs (Williams and Martin 1992, 651).

Stoneleigh Abbey, a Cistercian house, was founded in 1155 following a transfer from the Abbey of Radmore in Cannock Chase (Page 1908, 78). Little survives of the abbey, although portions of walls, 12<sup>th</sup> century doors, the Chapter House and the 14<sup>th</sup> century vaulted undercroft of the monastic dormitory are incorporated into the current house (Midmer 1979, 296), which is Listed Grade II. To the north of the abbey lies the still extant gatehouse which dates from 1346 and is a Grade I Listed Building. Further walls, including the west end of the conventual church were revealed during restoration of the house. An archway which stood between the nave and south transept is the only remaining upstanding part of the church (*ibid.*).

The abbey surrendered to the crown in 1535 and the site passed to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk (Page 1908, 81).

The abbey lay ruinous until 1561 when an Elizabethan building was constructed on the site which is coincident with the north and east wings of the present building, the majority of which dates from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century and is roughly based on the ground plan of the cloister garth. This country mansion is set within a Grade II registered Park and Garden that was laid out by Humphrey Repton c. 1808-11.

Previous investigations at the abbey revealed walls of the nave, north transept and side chapels of the church and the Chapter House and abbey cloister. Additionally, near the Gatehouse, walls of a 13<sup>th</sup> century building overlain by brick and stone foundations of a later structure were revealed. Other possible medieval walls were exposed south of the conservatory and remains of buildings in an outer court to the west of the house were recorded. Further foundations located to the south may be medieval or later (Bradley, Gaimster and Haith 1999, 281-2; Bradley and Gaimster 2000, 309-10). Monitoring of a pipeline across the area also recorded a medieval wall.

## 3. AIMS

The requirements of the watching brief, as detailed in the specification (Appendix 1), were to locate and record archaeological deposits and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

## 4. METHODS

Ten environmental test-pits, each measuring 3m x 0.3m in area were excavated by machine under archaeological monitoring (Fig. 3, Plates 1 and 2). Each deposit identified was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was compiled

and plans and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following excavation finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 2). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic matrix produced. Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them and supplemented by artefact dating.

## 5. RESULTS

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

### **Test Pits 1 and 2** (Fig. 4, Plate 3)

Red clay (002) over 1.55m thick was sealed by 0.3m depth of dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (001).

### **Test Pit 3** (Fig. 4)

Above red clay (002), which was at least 1.2m thick, was a loose rubble layer (003). This was 0.3m thick and contained late post-medieval brick and tile and sandstone slabs. Overlying this rubble was the 0.3m thick topsoil of dark grey-brown clayey silt (001).

### **Test Pit 4** (Fig. 4, Plates 2 and 4)

A recent service trench containing a ceramic drain pipe surrounded by rubble and capped by sandstone slabs (004) extended to 1.5m depth. Above the drain capping was topsoil (001) up to 0.5m thick.

### **Test Pit 5** (Fig. 4, Plate 5)

This test pit was badly oil contaminated to its full 1.1m depth but appeared to be clayey silt (001), blackened by the oil. At the base of the test pit was a stone slab, like those observed in Test Pit 4, but this was not removed. Due to the

contamination this test pit was not closely examined.

### **Test Pit 6** (Fig. 5, Plate 6)

The lower 1.4m depth of this was red-brown silty sandy clay (006), above which was 0.1m of topsoil (001). At the base of the trench (1.5m below the surface) the waterline was reached and was polluted with oil.

### **Test Pit 7** (Fig. 5)

At the base of the test pit, 2.05m below the ground surface, was red-brown silty sandy clay (009). Over 0.13m thick, this is considered to be natural. Above this was a stone slab and on top of that was 1m thickness of dark grey-brown sandy clay subsoil (008). This was sealed by a 0.9m thick layer of red-brown silty sandy clay (007), interpreted as redeposited natural. This was sealed by 0.15m thick topsoil (001).

### **Test Pit 8** (Fig. 5, Plate 7)

In the lower 0.7m of this test pit was dark grey-brown sandy clay subsoil (008). Overlying this was red-brown silty sandy clay (007) that was 0.9m thick. At the top of the clay was a partially faced sandstone block. Above this was 1.2m depth of topsoil (001).

### **Test Pit 9** (Fig. 5)

At the base of this test pit, 1.95m below the surface, was dark bluish grey organic silt (012). Over 0.12m thick, this anaerobic deposit contained frequent wood fragments and leaves. Overlying this were two deposits of red-brown silty sandy clay, (011) being 0.76m thick and the upper, (010), 0.44m thick. This latter deposit contained frequent stone, charcoal and brick fragments. Above this was 0.76m thick topsoil (001).

### **Test Pit 10** (Fig. 5, Plate 8)

Buff-brown sand with blue-grey organic mottles and frequent sandstone pebbles (015) was the lowest deposit encountered in this test pit and was 0.4m thick. This

deposit contained post-medieval brick and tile and animal bone.

Deposit (015) was sealed by 1m thick buff grey-brown clay with scarce tile fragments (014). Overlying this was 0.7m thickness of dark grey-brown sandy clay (013) with moderately frequent fragments of late post-medieval roof tile. Glass of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and oyster shell was also recovered from this deposit. A concrete slab was observed in the side of the test pit at this level.

Above (013) was 0.5m thick reddish clay (007), topped by 0.3m thick topsoil (001).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The upper surface of natural red clay (009) was observed over 2m below present ground level in Test Pit 7. Other red clays (002) in Test Pits 1-3 similarly extended more than 1.8m beneath the ground level, though their upper surface was only about 0.3-0.6m beneath the ground. These latter layers may be natural but it is possible that they are redeposited and correspond with comparable materials in several of the other test pits to the west (see below).

At almost 2m depth in Test Pit 9 was an organic silt (012) that contained much vegetation, including leaves and wood fragments. The survival of leaves in the layer suggests that the deposit is not particularly ancient. While this deposit may be in a palaeochannel of the river it is perhaps more likely to have been a fill of a pond or water-holding hollow,

Above the natural red clay in Test Pit 7, and at the base of Test Pit 8, were dark grey-brown sandy clay subsoils (008).

In Test Pit 10 was a series of dumped grey-brown sand (015), clay (014) and sandy clay (013), all containing fragments of post-medieval brick and tile. Above these dumps, and recorded in several of

the other test pits, were layers of red-brown silty sandy clay (007), (010), (011), the latter also containing brick/tile pieces (not retained). These are also explained as dumps, to create the terracing of the gardens for the post-dissolution house. As the ceramic building materials from these dumps were late post-medieval it seems likely that the landscaping was related to the 18<sup>th</sup> century house, rather than the 16<sup>th</sup> century one. Specifically, it seems likely that the landscaping was an aspect of the laying out of the park and garden by Humphrey Repton in *c.* 1808-11. Similar red clay deposits (002) in Test Pits 1-3 may also be part of this dumping for landscaping, rather than natural (see above).

Above red clay (002) in Test Pit 3 was a rubble dump (003) containing late post-medieval brick and tile, as well as stone. This perhaps relates to construction or demolition activity, possibly the building of the 18<sup>th</sup> century house

A recent drain containing a ceramic drain pipe was recorded in Test Pit 4. This was capped with stone slabs. A very similar slab was seen at the base of contaminated Test Pit 5, and another near the bottom of Test Pit 7.

Topsoil provided the current ground surface across the area. Major differences in the thickness of this deposit imply it was dumped and not a natural formation, with some of the deeper parts likely to be infilling hollows or lowered areas in the landscaping.

## 7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken at Stoneleigh Abbey, Stoneleigh, as the site lay in close proximity to a medieval abbey and a post-medieval country house.

No evidence associated with the medieval abbey was identified. Similarly, there was

no structural remains directly related to the post-dissolution of 18<sup>th</sup> century houses at the site. However, extensive dumped deposits, probably associated with the creation, in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, of landscaped gardens related to the 18<sup>th</sup> century house, were identified. A dump of building debris, perhaps also related to the 18<sup>th</sup> century house, was recorded. An organic deposit may be the fill of a river palaeochannel or, more probably, a pond. A recent ceramic drain was also observed.

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Ms E. Bradbeer of Ecologia Environmental Solutions Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly permitted access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

## 9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Supervisors: Tom Bradley-Lovekin, Mark Peachey  
 Finds processing: Denise Buckley  
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth  
 Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Tom Bradley-Lovekin  
 Post-excavation analysis: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Gary Taylor

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## 11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services  
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists  
 SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales

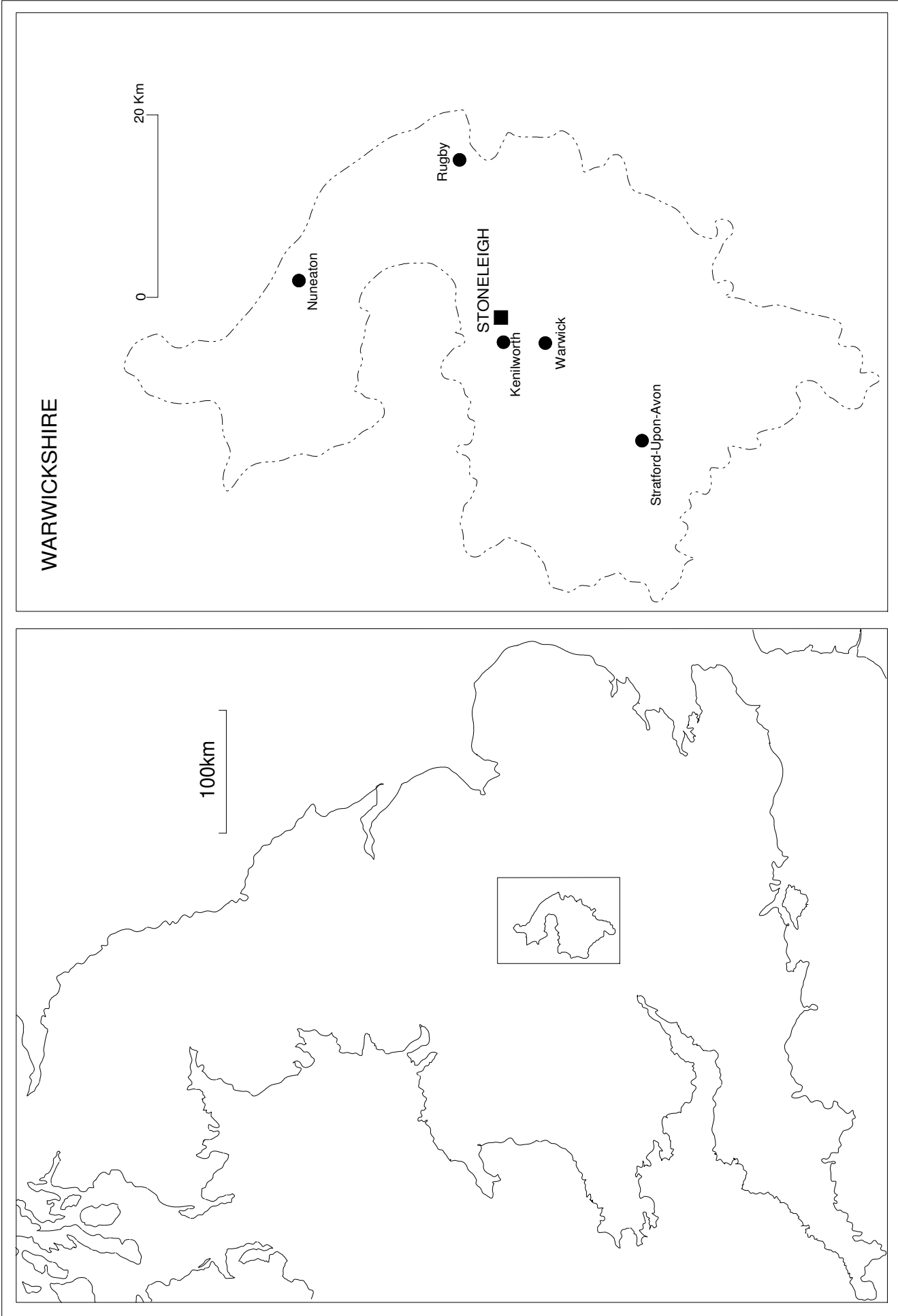
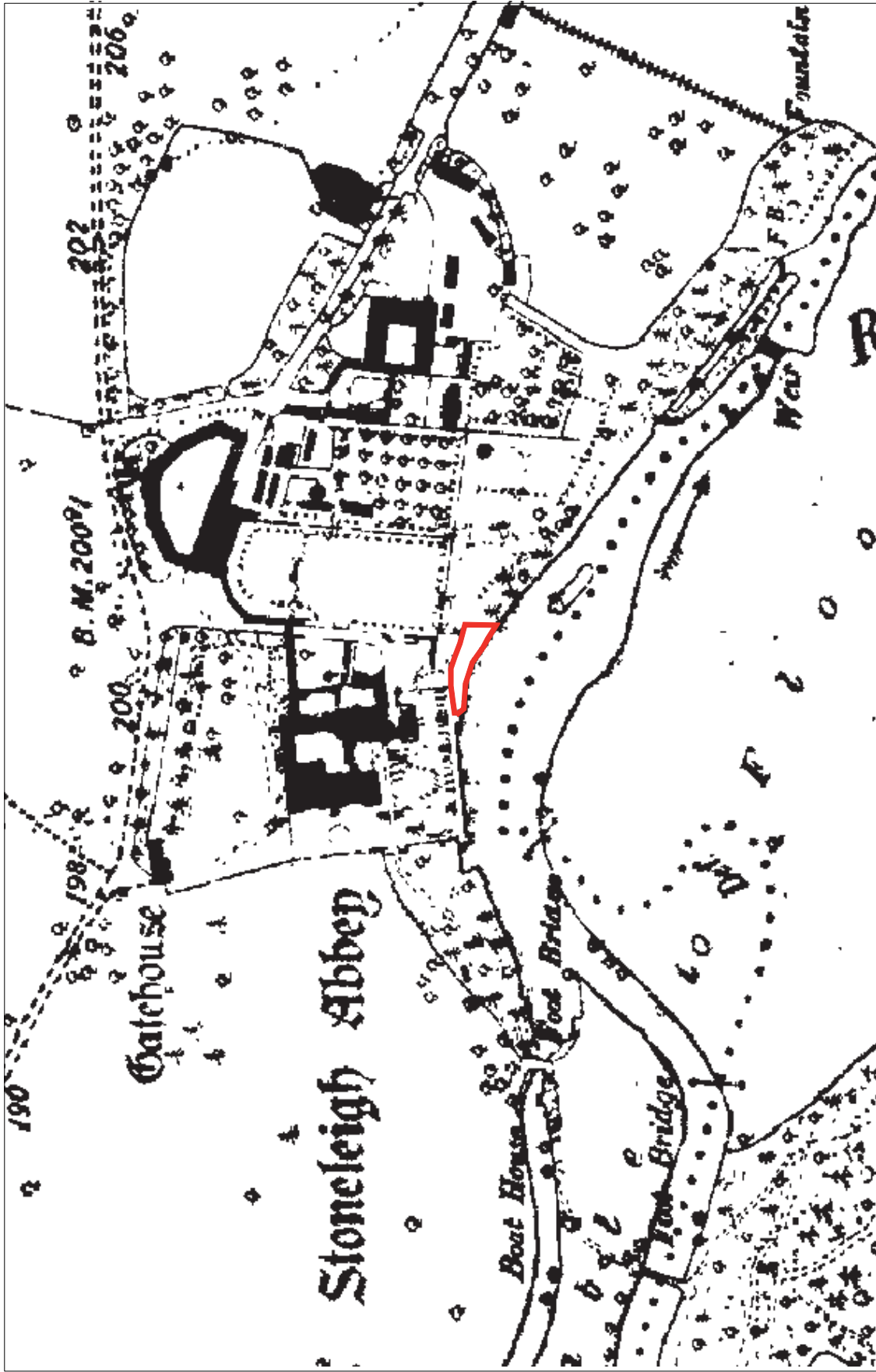
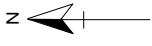


Figure 1 General Location Plan





Archaeological Project Services

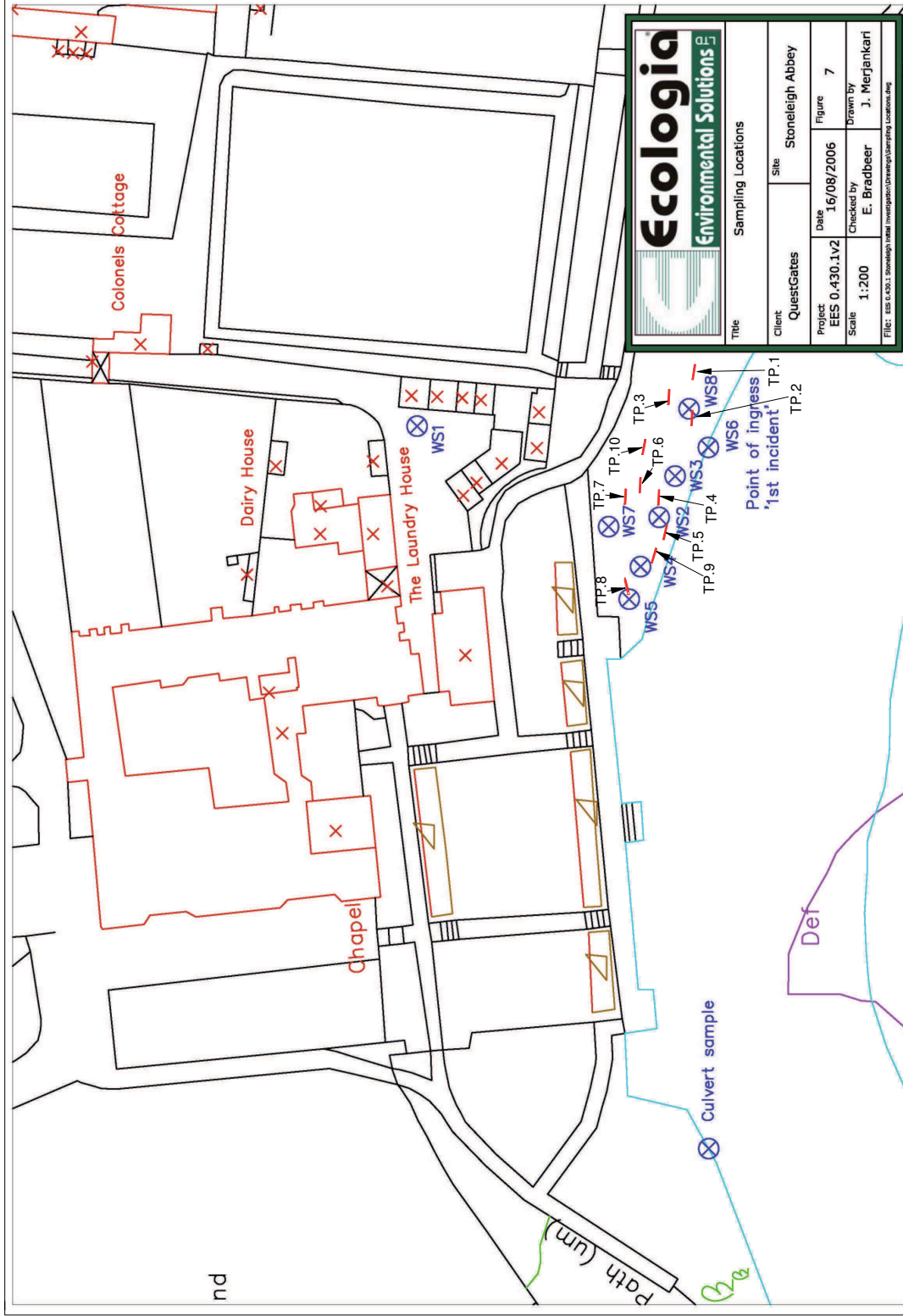
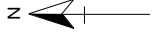
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Report No: 28/07

Figure 2 Extract of 1889 Ordnance Survey Map showing Stoneleigh Abbey and Investigation Area



- Test Pits Monitored
- ⊗ Boreholes (Not Monitored)

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Sampling Locations

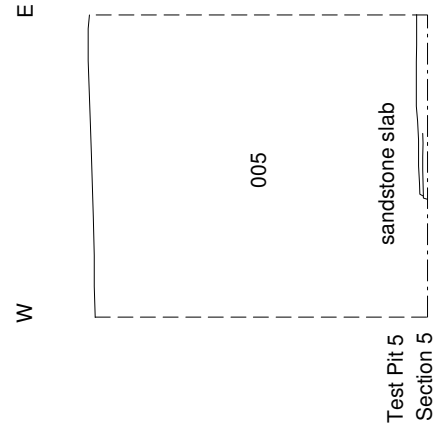
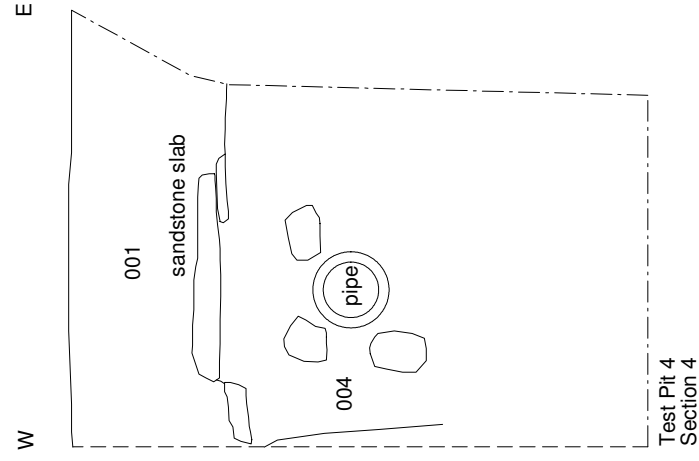
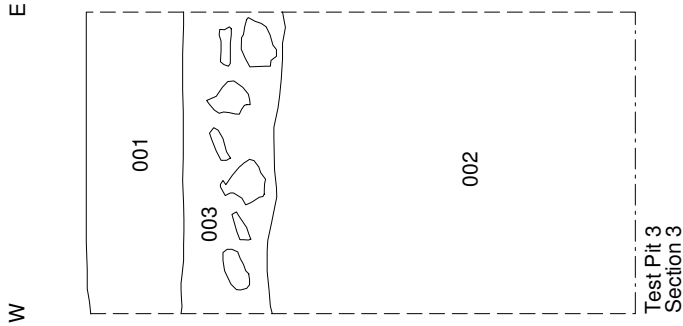
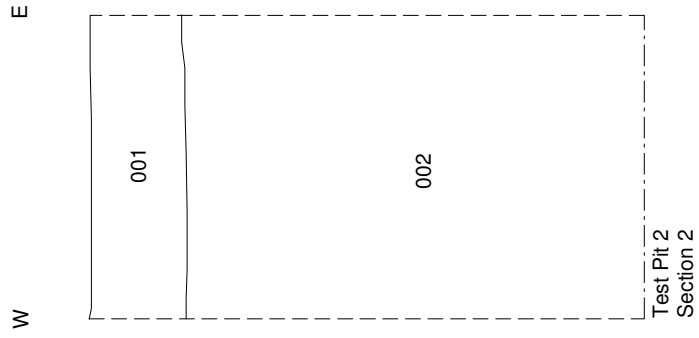
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		Drawn by	J. Merjankari
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<b>Archaeological Project Services</b>	
Project Name: Kenilworth Stoneleigh Abbey (KSLA 07)	
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Scale reduced from Ecologia original of 1:200. This Drawing at 1:1250

Figure 3 Plan of site showing location of test pits monitored

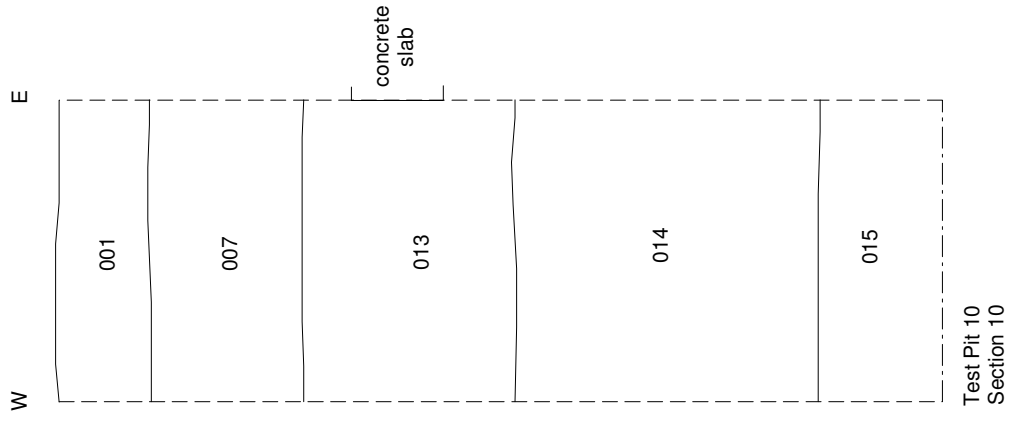
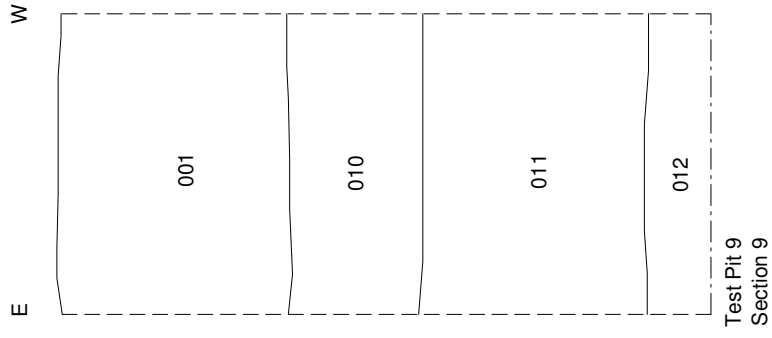
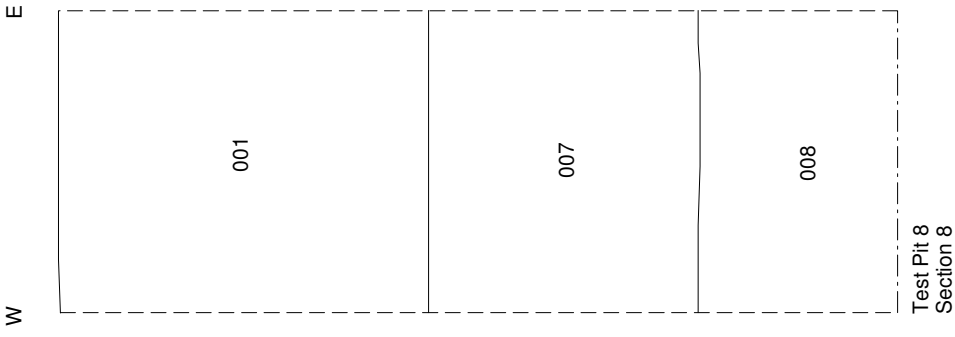
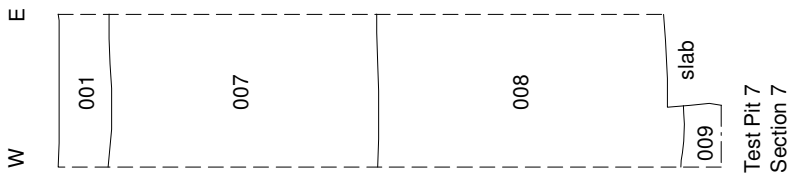
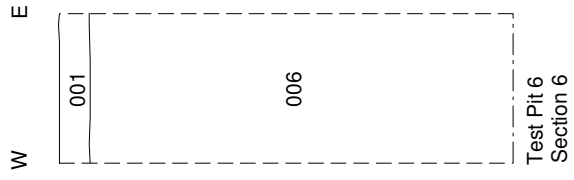


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Scale 1:25 Drawn by: PCF Report No: 28/07

Figure 4 Sections of Test Pits 1-5



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Kenilworth Stoneleigh Abbey KSLA07

Scale 1:25

Drawn by: PCF

Report No: 28/07

Figure 5 Sections of Test Pits 6-10





Plate 1 General Site View of area of Test Pits, looking southeast



Plate 2 General Site View showing Test Pit 4 and house to rear, looking northwest



Plate 3 Test Pit 1 Section, looking north



Plate 4 Test Pit 4, stone drain cover (004), looking north





Plate 5 Test Pit 5 Section,  
looking north



Plate 6 Test Pit 6 Section,  
looking north



Plate 7 Ashlar block from Test Pit 8,



Plate 8 Test Pit 10, showing  
concrete block, looking north

**Appendix 1**

**LAND AT  
STONELEIGH ABBEY,  
STONELEIGH,  
NR. KENILWORTH,  
WARWICKSHIRE**

**SPECIFICATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

**PREPARED FOR  
ECOLOGIA**

**BY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES  
Institute of Field Archaeologists'  
Registered Organisation No. 21**

**JANUARY 2007**





## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 *An archaeological investigation is required during the excavation of test pits to investigate the extent of oil contamination at Stoneleigh Abbey, Stoneleigh, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire.*
- 1.2 *Stoneleigh Abbey was founded in 1155 and suppressed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It lies within a Grade II registered Park and Garden laid out in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and parts of the monastic buildings are incorporated into an 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion on the site. The 14<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse also survives but the church has almost entirely gone.*
- 1.3 *The archaeological work will consist of monitoring and recording during the excavation of trial trenches on the site.*
- 1.4 *On completion of the fieldwork a report will be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report will consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs.*

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological investigation during the excavation of test pits at Stoneleigh Abbey, Stoneleigh, near Kenilworth, Warwickshire.
- 2.2 This document contains the following parts:
  - 2.2.1 Overview.
  - 2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.
  - 2.2.3 List of specialists.
  - 2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

## **3 SITE LOCATION**

- 3.1 Kenilworth is 7km north of Warwick in the Warwick District of the county. Stoneleigh is located about 5km east of Kenilworth. Stoneleigh Abbey is located to the southwest of the town, on the north bank of the River Avon. It is centred on National Grid Reference SP 3188 7129.

## **4 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Following a leak from a pipeline supplying properties within Stoneleigh Abbey, a programme of site investigation, comprising ten test pits, each 3m x 0.3m, is required to inform the development of a remediation strategy to decontaminate the site. Due to the high archaeological potential of the area, Warwickshire Museum has advised that a programme of archaeological work should be carried out.

## **5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 5.1 Stoneleigh Abbey lies at about 60m OD on a very gentle slope down to the river, which loops around the site on the west and south. The site is at the boundary of two soil regimes, with Whimple 2 reddish loamy over clayey developed on Drift over Carboniferous reddish mudstone and sandstone covering most of the site, with Bromsgrove Association reddish loamy soils over Permo-Triassic and Carboniferous sandstone and siltstone (SSEW 1983).
-

## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Stoneleigh Abbey is a Cistercian house founded in 1155 and suppressed in 1536. It is a Grade I Listed Building and lies with a Grade II registered Park and Garden laid out by Humphrey Repton c. 1808-11. Part of the monastic buildings, specifically, the vaulted undercroft of the dormitory, are incorporated in an 18<sup>th</sup> century mansion. The 14<sup>th</sup> century gatehouse, a Grade I Listed Building also survives. A church was located here but only an archway which stood between the south transept and the nave still stands (Midmer 1979). Other ancillary buildings including barns, a granary and dairy are likely to have been located in the Park. The church, cemetery, monastic and ancillary buildings are likely to survive as buried remains.

6.2 Monitoring of a pipeline across the area recorded a medieval wall.

## 7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the investigation will be:

7.1.1 To record and interpret the archaeological features exposed during the excavation of the trial trenches.

7.1.2 The objectives of the investigation will be to:

- Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;
- Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;
- As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and
- Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site.

## 8 SITE OPERATIONS

### 8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the investigation. Personal Protective Equipment (hard hat, high visibility jacket, steel toe-capped boots) will be worn. Disposable overalls and gloves will also be provided and will be worn if there is any indication of contamination. In the event of any hydrocarbon odour being noted the trenches will be passively recorded.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practise issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

### 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The investigation will be undertaken during the ground works phase of development,

and includes the archaeological monitoring of all phases of soil movement. In the event of contamination being detected the archaeological investigation will be by passive watching brief (photography, sketch section, annotation of site plans). Otherwise, normal recording as detailed below will take place.

- 8.2.2 Trench sections will be observed to identify and record archaeological features that are exposed and to record changes in the geological conditions. The section drawings of the trenches will be recorded at a scale of 1:10. Should features be recorded in plan these will be drawn at a scale of 1:20. Written descriptions detailing the nature of the deposits, features and fills encountered will be compiled on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma record sheets. Ordnance Datum heights will be transferred to sections and plans.
- 8.2.3 Any finds recovered will be bagged and labelled for later analysis. Objects that have evidence of contamination (visible contamination, odour) will not be retained unless of exceptional significance. Any exceptionally significant, contaminated artefact will be enclosed in a minimum of double sealed polythene bags and promptly transported to the Conservation Laboratory at Lincoln for appropriate decontamination.
- 8.2.4 Throughout the investigation a photographic record will be compiled. This will consist of:
- the site during work to show specific stages, and the layout of the archaeology within the trenches.
  - groups of features where their relationship is important
- 8.2.5 Should human remains be located they will be left in situ and only removed if absolutely necessary. Should their excavation be required the appropriate Home Office licence will be obtained before their removal. (This would be a separate stage of work, beyond the details of this specification). In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department, the coroner and the police will be informed.

## 9 POST-EXCAVATION

### 9.1 Stage 1

- 9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the investigation will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence forming a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued and labelled, the labelling referring to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.
- 9.1.2 All finds recovered during the fieldwork will be washed, marked and packaged according to the deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

### 9.2 Stage 2

- 9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the

various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.2.3 Background information will be obtained from the County Sites and Monuments Record and the archive of the previous investigation at the site will be consulted.

### 9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared.

9.3.2 This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the investigations.
- Description of the topography of the site.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation.
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- A consideration of the local, regional and national context of the investigation findings.
- Plans of the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed, and their chronology and setting within the surrounding landscape.
- Specialist reports on the finds from the site.
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features.

## **10 REPORT DEPOSITION**

10.1 Copies of the report will be sent to the Client and the Warwickshire County Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record (3 copies).

## **11 ARCHIVE**

11.1 The documentation, finds and records generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to Warwickshire Museum, in accordance with their archive requirements, for long-term storage and curation.

## **12 PUBLICATION**

- 12.1 Details of the investigation will be input to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS).
- 12.2 A note on the investigation will be submitted to *West Midlands Archaeology*.
- 12.3 If appropriate, notes on the findings will be submitted to the appropriate national journals: *Britannia* for discoveries of Roman date, and *Medieval Archaeology* and the *Journal of the Medieval Settlement Research Group* for findings of medieval or later date.

## **13 CURATORIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 13.1 Curatorial responsibility for the archaeological work undertaken on the site lies with Warwickshire Museum Planning Archaeologist. They will be given written notice of the commencement of the project.

## **14 VARIATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- 14.1 Variations to the proposed scheme of works will only be made following written confirmation of acceptance from the archaeological curator.
- 14.2 In the event of the discovery of any unexpected remains of archaeological importance, or of any changed circumstances, it is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to inform the archaeological curator.
- 14.3 Where important archaeological remains are discovered and deemed to merit further investigation additional resources may be required to provide an appropriate level of investigation, recording and analysis.
- 14.4 Any contingency requirement for additional fieldwork or post-excavation analysis outside the scope of the proposed scheme of works will only be activated following full consultation with the archaeological curator and the client.

## **15 PROGRAMME OF WORKS AND STAFFING LEVELS**

- 15.1 The investigation will be integrated with the programme of construction and is dependent on the developers' work programme. It is therefore not possible to specify the person-hours for the archaeological site work.
- 15.2 An archaeological supervisor with experience of watching briefs will undertake the work.
- 15.3 Post-excavation analysis and report production will be undertaken by the archaeological supervisor, or a post-excavation analyst as appropriate, with assistance from a finds supervisor, illustrator and external specialists. It is expected that each fieldwork day (equal to one person-day) will require a post- excavation day (equal to one-and-a-half person-days) for completion of the analysis and report. If the fieldwork lasts longer than about four days then there will be an economy of scale with the post-excavation analysis.

## 16 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

16.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln
Pottery Analysis	S Ratkai, Independent Specialist
Non-pottery Artefacts Animal Bones	J Cowgill, Independent Specialist, or G Taylor, APS J Kitch, APS
Environmental Analysis	J Rackham, Independent Specialist
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, APS

## 17 INSURANCES

17.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation can be supplied on request.

## 18 COPYRIGHT

18.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

18.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

18.3 In the case of non-satisfactory settlement of account then copyright will remain fully and exclusively with Archaeological Project Services. In these circumstances it will be an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 for the client to pass any report, partial report, or copy of same, to any third party. Reports submitted in good faith by Archaeological Project Services to any Planning Authority or archaeological curator will be removed from said planning Authority and/or archaeological curator. The Planning Authority and/or archaeological curator will be notified by Archaeological Project Services that the use of any such information previously supplied constitutes an infringement under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 and may result in legal action.

18.4 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

**19 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

SSEW (Soil Survey of England and Wales), 1983 *Legend for the 1:250000 Soil Map of England and Wales*

Midmer, R., 1979 *English Medieval Monasteries 1066-1540, A summary*

Specification: Version 1, 08-01-07

## Appendix 2

### CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trial Pit	Description	Interpretation
001	1-5	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
002	1	Soft mid red clay, >1.8m thick	Natural deposit
003	3	Loose mid greyish brown brick/tile rubble, 0.3m thick	Deposit
004	4	Mid brown sandstone slabs, capping for modern ceramic pipe	Recent drain capping
005	5	Soft black clayey silt, 1.1m thick	Contaminated topsoil
006	6	Plastic mid reddish brown sandy clay, >1.4m thick	Natural deposit
007	7	Plastic mid reddish brown sandy clay, 1.09m thick	Deposit
008	7	Friable dark greyish brown sandy clay, 1m thick	Subsoil
009	7	Plastic mid reddish brown sandy clay, >0.13m thick	Natural deposit
010	9	Plastic mid reddish brown sandy clay, 0.44m thick	Deposit
011	9	Plastic mid reddish brown sandy clay, 0.76m thick	Deposit
012	9	Soft dark bluish grey silt with frequent wood fragments, >0.22m thick	Waterlogged deposit
013	10	Loose dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.7m thick	Dumped deposit
014	10	Plastic light greyish brown clay, 1m thick	Dumped deposit
015	10	Loose mid pinkish brown sand with frequent sandstone pebbles, >0.4m thick	Deposit



## Appendix 3

### THE FINDS

by Anne Boyle, Rachael Hall, Jennifer Kitch and Gary Taylor

A small quantity of artefacts, mostly brick/tile, comprising 16 items weighing a total of 4207g, was retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated faunal remains assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments weighing 9g.

#### Provenance

The material was recovered from a rubble layer (003) and dumped deposits (013), (015).

It is probable that most, if not all, of the ceramic building materials were manufactured locally in the Stoneleigh/Kenilworth area.

#### Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Ceramic Building Materials

Context	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	Flat roof tile, late post-medieval	2	416	Late post-medieval
	Flat roof tile, post-medieval	1	236	
	Flat roof tile, early post-medieval	1	260	
	Handmade brick, post-medieval	1	163	
013	Flat roof tile, late post-medieval	1	121	Late post-medieval
	Flat roof tile, mortar adhering, post-medieval	3	617	
	Flat roof tile, reduced surfaces, mortar adhering, post-medieval	1	95	
015	Flat roof tile, post-medieval	1	55	Post-medieval
	Brick/tile	1	1	

Table 2: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
003	Stone	Red sandstone slabs	3	2242	
013	Glass	Pale green bottle	1	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century

There is no obvious working to the stone from (003), nor is there any mortar adhering. These could be natural slabs, or possibly material used in drystone construction.

Table 3: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Part	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
013	Oyster	Shell	2	8	
015	Unidentifiable	Unidentified bone	1	1	

**Condition**

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

**Documentation**

There have been previous archaeological investigations at Stoneleigh that are the subjects of reports. Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Warwickshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record.

**Potential**

The collection of artefacts is entirely of post-medieval date and of limited local potential and significance, though the relative abundance of ceramic building materials indicates the presence of post-medieval buildings in the area.

The lack of any material earlier than the post-medieval period is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this time are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the investigation, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

## Appendix 4

### GLOSSARY

<b>Bronze Age</b>	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
<b>Context</b>	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> [004].
<b>Dissolution</b>	The closing and seizure of abbeys, priories and other monastic houses by the crown. This occurred in the period 1536-40.
<b>Domesday Survey</b>	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
<b>Drift</b>	Materials (eg, clays, silts, gravels, <i>etc.</i> ) deposited by the combined action of rivers and glaciers, or from streams from glacial ice.
<b>Fill</b>	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
<b>Layer</b>	A layer is an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
<b>Medieval</b>	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
<b>Natural</b>	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
<b>Neolithic</b>	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
<b>Old English</b>	The language used by the Saxon occupants of Britain.
<b>Palaeochannel</b>	An ancient, infilled, watercourse.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
<b>Prehistoric</b>	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
<b>Romano-British</b>	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.

## Appendix 5

### The Archive

The archive consists of:

15	Context records
2	Photographic record sheets
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
4	Daily record sheets
9	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix
1	Box of finds

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services  
The Old School  
Cameron Street  
Heckington  
Sleaford  
Lincolnshire  
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Warwickshire Museum  
The Butts  
Warwick  
CV34 4SS

Oasis Identification Code	archaeo11-25632
Archaeological Project Services Site Code:	KSLA07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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