

Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke Burton Dassett Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Mulberry Homes

CA Project: 661244

Site Code: LOFP19

Planning ref: SDC 15/03833/OUT

March 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke
Location:	Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire
NGR:	438130 252246
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11-15 February 2019
Planning Reference:	SDC 15/03833/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Warwickshire Museum
Site Code:	LOFP19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2019 on land north-east of Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire. Eighteen trenches, each measuring 40m long by 2m wide, were excavated across the 3.75ha site.

A single field boundary ditch tentatively dated to the Iron Age – Roman period was recorded running northeast to southwest near the western boundary of the site. The absence of any other associated nearby features and a general absence of artefactual material from the site as a whole suggest that it is a relatively isolated feature, located away from any settlement focus. Other recorded features comprised an undated pit/posthole and three discrete areas likely resulting from natural processes such as rooting or groundwater percolation.

No significant heritage assets of archaeological interest (archaeological remains or artefacts) were identified within the development area. Consequently, it is judged that no further archaeological works are required on any part of the application site as defined by the application redline boundary.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Mulberry Homes on land north-east of Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire (centred at NGR: 438130 252246; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with conditions attached to outline planning permission for the construction of 94 dwellings, a new community hall, village green and associated infrastructure, as granted by Stratford-on-Avon District Council (SDC - ref: 15/03833/OUT). Condition 16 states that:

16. Prior to the submission of any Reserved matters application:

- a) *a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological evaluative work, including trial trenching, across the site shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.*
- b) *the programme of archaeological evaluative work and associated post-excavation analysis, report production and archive deposition detailed within the approved WSI is to be undertaken. A report detailing the results of this fieldwork is to be submitted to the planning authority.*
- c) *an Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document (including a Written Scheme of Investigation for any archaeological fieldwork proposed) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. This should detail a strategy to mitigate the archaeological impact of the proposed development. Dependent upon the results of the trial trenching, this may include further archaeological fieldwork and/or the preservation in site of any archaeological deposits worthy of conservation. The development shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved Archaeological Mitigation Strategy.*

Reason: *To protect features of archaeological significance within the site.*

1.2 The evaluation was carried out following a scope of work determined in consultation between CA and SDC (Duty Planner), with a subsequent Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2018) and approved by SDC in fulfilment of part a of Condition 16. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014).

The site

- 1.3 The development area is 3.75ha in size, and comprises a single arable field, bounded to the north and east by the B4100 and to the south and west by residential roads relating to a housing estate. The site lies at approximately 101m AOD on relatively flat ground.
- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, formed approximately 183 to 199 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2018). No superficial deposits are recorded within the area.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site was the subject of an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment undertaken in 2014 (Archaeology Warwickshire) and the following section draws upon the results of that report and readily available published sources including the Heritage Gateway.
- 2.2 The 2014 Desk-based Assessment noted that the proposed development area does not contain any known archaeological deposits but that Roman pottery and a coin were found during construction of the M40, just over 200m to the east (MWA 7889), which may be indicative of a settlement of this date in the vicinity. The deserted or shrunken medieval settlement at Dasset Southend also lays to the east of the site (MWA 6191/2/3). Partly excavated during the construction of the M40, the main focus of the medieval settlement was located to the east of the motorway, close to the current settlement of Northend.
- 2.3 At the time of the 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the main road from Warmington to Birmingham, formerly a toll road (Historic Environment Record MWA 4774), ran along the south and west of the site. However, it was diverted to the north and east of the site by 1992. During the diversion works a milestone, also depicted on the 1886 map was found by the contractors (HER MWA 9885).
- 2.4 An aerial photograph from 1970 shows that the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation earthworks of medieval or later date were extant across the development

area at that time; however, these are no longer apparent on modern aerial photography, with the site having been under arable cultivation since at least 1999.

- 2.5 In 2014 the site was noted to form part of the MOD Kineton Central Ammunition Depot (HER MWA 8856), although cartographic sources suggest that the development area has been in continuous agricultural use throughout the modern period.
- 2.6 The Desk-based Assessment concluded that *the proposed development area does not contain any known archaeological deposits. There is potential for prehistoric, Roman, and Saxon remains to survive on the site, although, the potential that they are significant is rated low and their potential state of preservation is likely to be moderate to poor* (Archaeology Warwickshire 2014).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality, in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). This information will enable SDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage assets that are identified, consider the impact of the proposed development upon those heritage assets, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the conservation of those heritage assets and any aspect of the development proposal. This process is in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2018).
- 3.2 No significant archaeological remains were identified and so consequently the results of the investigation will not contribute to any West Midlands Regional Research Framework (Watt 2011) objectives.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of eighteen trenches in the locations shown on Figure 2. All trenches measured 40m long by 2m wide, with the exception of Trench 18 which was shortened to 37m to permit machine access in restricted space between field boundaries. The trenches were distributed at even intervals

across the site on alternating northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast orientations. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. Prior to excavation all trenches were scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and no deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3-9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds (artefacts) are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 No archaeological features or deposits were identified in Trenches 1, 3, 5, 7-11, and 13-18 (Figs. 4-9). Features tested and recorded in Trenches 2, 4, and 6 consisted of shallow, irregular features of potentially natural origin (i.e. rooting or water channelling). These are further described below.

Trench 2

- 5.3 Feature 203 was recorded running N-S near the northeast end of the trench and measured approximately 0.70m at its widest by 0.30m deep. It entered into the trench from the southeast before terminating in the centre of the trench as a result of truncation. The shape of the feature in plan, along with its irregular base has led to an interpretation that it is likely the result of natural processes. The single undated fill (204) consisted of a dark grey-brown clayey silt.
- 5.4 Pit/post-hole 205 was roughly circular in shape, measuring 0.35m by 0.30m and 0.11m deep. It was filled by a dark grey-brown clayey silt, 206, similar to that found in gully 203. No artefacts were recovered from feature 205. Given its shallow depth and relative isolation from any other archaeological features, no interpretation can be provided.

Trench 4

- 5.4 Feature 403 measured approximately 0.97m by 0.95m and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. The feature was roughly circular in plan, with shallow concave sides and an undulating/uneven base. It contained a mid brown-grey silty clay, 404, likely occurring as a result of natural infilling, that produced no dating evidence, and given the shallow and undulating nature of the feature it is likely that it represents rooting activity.

Trench 6

- 5.5 Feature 603 extended approximately 0.33m into Trench 6 from the southeast. The portion of the feature visible in the trench measured 0.42m wide and 0.17m deep. Similar to 403, feature 603 had gently sloping sides and was filled by a mid brown-grey clay with yellow mottling as a result of natural processes (604). No artefacts were recovered from feature 603 and it is again interpreted as likely resulting from root action.

Trench 12 (Fig 3)

- 5.5 Northeast/southwest aligned ditch 1203 was recorded in the southeast portion of Trench 12. It measured approximately 1.10m wide and 0.29m deep (Fig. 3, section AA). The ditch contained a single naturally derived fill, comprising a mid orange-brown clayey silt with grey clayey silt mottling (1204) that produced a single heavily abraded body sherd of grog-tempered pottery of likely Iron Age – Roman date.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material is recorded from three deposits, a ditch fill, the subsoil and one unstratified deposits (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.

Pottery by Pete Banks

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay 2016).
- 6.3 The assemblage comprises 3 sherds (13g) of pottery, which were recovered three deposits: a ditch fill, the subsoil and one unstratified deposits. The condition of the assemblage is poor; the majority of fractures and surfaces are heavily abraded. The mean sherd weight is low (4.3g).

Late Iron Age/Roman

- 6.4 Two sherds (8g) of pottery can be attributed a Late Iron Age or Roman date. One heavily abraded body sherd (5g) of grog-tempered pottery (UNS GR) is recorded from ditch fill 1204. This fabric can be dated to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period. One heavily abraded body sherd (3g) of shell tempered pottery (UNS SH) is recorded from the subsoil of trench 11, 1101. This fabric dates to the Roman period.

Medieval

- 6.5 One plain body sherd (5g) of medieval coarse ware (MCW) is recorded from an unstratified deposit. This sherd dates from the 12th to 14th centuries.

Summary

- 6.6 Due to the poor condition and small size of the assemblage it is not possible to provide a more detailed analysis.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 Ditch 1203 probably represents an earlier northeast/southwest field boundary alignment. This boundary does not appear on available historic mapping for the site

and the presence of a single sherd of Iron Age – Roman pottery could be taken to suggest an early date for this feature, although the material was heavily abraded and may therefore be residual, having become incorporated in the backfill of the ditch at a later date. The absence of any other associated nearby features and the general absence of artefactual material from the site as a whole further suggest that if an Iron Age – Roman date is accepted for the ditch it nonetheless appears to be a relatively isolated feature, located away from any settlement.

- 7.2 The lack of finds and additional or associated features in proximity to shallow pit/posthole 205 does not permit dating or interpretation.
- 7.3 Undated features recorded in trenches 2, 4, and 6 (features 203, 403 and 603 respectively), with their relatively shallow and irregular plan forms and profiles, likely represent natural events such as rooting or groundwater channelling/ percolation.
- 7.4 The archaeological evaluation has successfully demonstrated that the project area does not contain any significant heritage assets of archaeological interest, the significance of which would be harmed by the development. On this basis it is judged that no further archaeological works are required on any part of the application site as defined by the redline boundary.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Dale Langford, assisted by Alice Krausova, Ethan Ellis, Kimberly Briscoe. The report was written by Dale Langford. The finds report was written by Pete Banks. The illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Adrian Scruby.

9. REFERENCES

APABE (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England) 2017 *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England, 2nd Edition*.

Archaeology Warwickshire 2014. *Land South-West of the B4100, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.
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Barclay, A., Booth, P., Knight, D., Evans, J., Brown, D.H. and Wood, I., 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* Historic England

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2016 *Geology of Britain Viewer*
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 9 February 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Lang off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

MHCLG (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government) 2018 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Warwickshire County Council, 2017. *Generic Archaeological Fieldwork Guidelines*



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.24	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.37	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-grey with orange mottling; silty clay; compact	-	-	>0.37	
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.35	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact	-	-	0.30	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown-grey with blue-grey mottling; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone and chalk	-	-	>0.65	
2	203	Cut		Natural gully	Liner; Irregular sides with concave slope; concave base; N-S orientation	>1.00	0.70	0.30	Undated
2	204	Fill	203	Fill of natural gully	Dark grey-brown; Clayey silt; occasional small stone inclusions; good horizon clarity; low risk of contamination; TSM	>1.00	0.70	0.30	Undated
2	205	Cut		Pit/Posthole	Circular; concave sides with gentle slope; concave base	0.35	0.30	0.11	Undated
2	206	Fill	205	Fill of Pit/Posthole	Dark grey-brown; clayey silt; friable; good horizon clarity; low risk of contamination; T	0.35	0.30	0.11	Undated
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.30	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.37	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-brown; silty clay; compact; occasional stone	-	-	>0.67	
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.36	
4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.31	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Mid grey-brown; silty clay; compact; occasional stone	-	-	>0.64	
4	403	Cut		Pit – root bole	Circular; concave sides with gentle slope; irregular base	0.97	0.95	0.12	Undated
4	404	Fill	403	Fill of root bole	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; friable; occasional small stones; poor horizon clarity; low risk of contamination; TSM	0.97	0.95	0.12	Undated
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.29	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.22	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid brown-grey and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional stone and chalk	-	-	>0.51	
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.30	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.37	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and yellow-brown; silty clay; compact; occasional stone	-	-	0.67	
6	603	Cut		Pit - rooting	Circular; gentle concave slope; concave base	0.42	0.33	0.17	Undated
6	604	Fill	603	Fill of Pit/ root bole	Mid brown-grey; clay; moderately compact; occasional small stone; moderate horizon clarity; low risk of contamination; T	0.42	0.33	0.17	Undated
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.30	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.32	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and yellow-brown; silty clay; compact; occasional stone	-	-	>0.62	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.35	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.26	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid blueish-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk	-	-	>0.61	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.34	
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.24	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk and small stone	-	-	>0.58	

10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.34	
10	1002	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.31	
10	1003	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk and small stone	-	-	>0.67	
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.36	
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.29	
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid brown-grey and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk and small stone	-	-	>0.65	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.36	
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.29	
12	1202	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk and small stone	-	-	>0.65	
12	1203	Cut		Ditch	Linear; concave sides with moderate slope; concave base; NE-SW orientation	>1.00	1.10	0.29	
12	1204	Fill	1203	Fill of ditch	Mid orange-brown with grey mottling; clayey silt; compact; good horizon clarity; low risk of contamination; TS	>1.00	1.10	0.29	
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.26	
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.40	
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid brown-grey and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk	-	-	>0.66	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.34	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.26	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stones	-	-	>0.60	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.25	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.38	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid brown-grey and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk	-	-	>0.63	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.33	
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.32	
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid brown-grey and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional chalk	-	-	>0.65	
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.26	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.34	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stones	-	-	>0.60	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown-grey; clayey silt; moderately compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.28	
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stone	-	-	0.30	
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mixed mid grey-brown and blue-grey; silty clay; compact; occasional small stones	-	-	>0.58	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

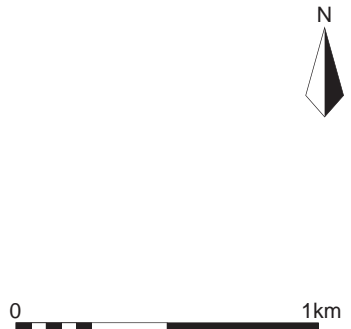
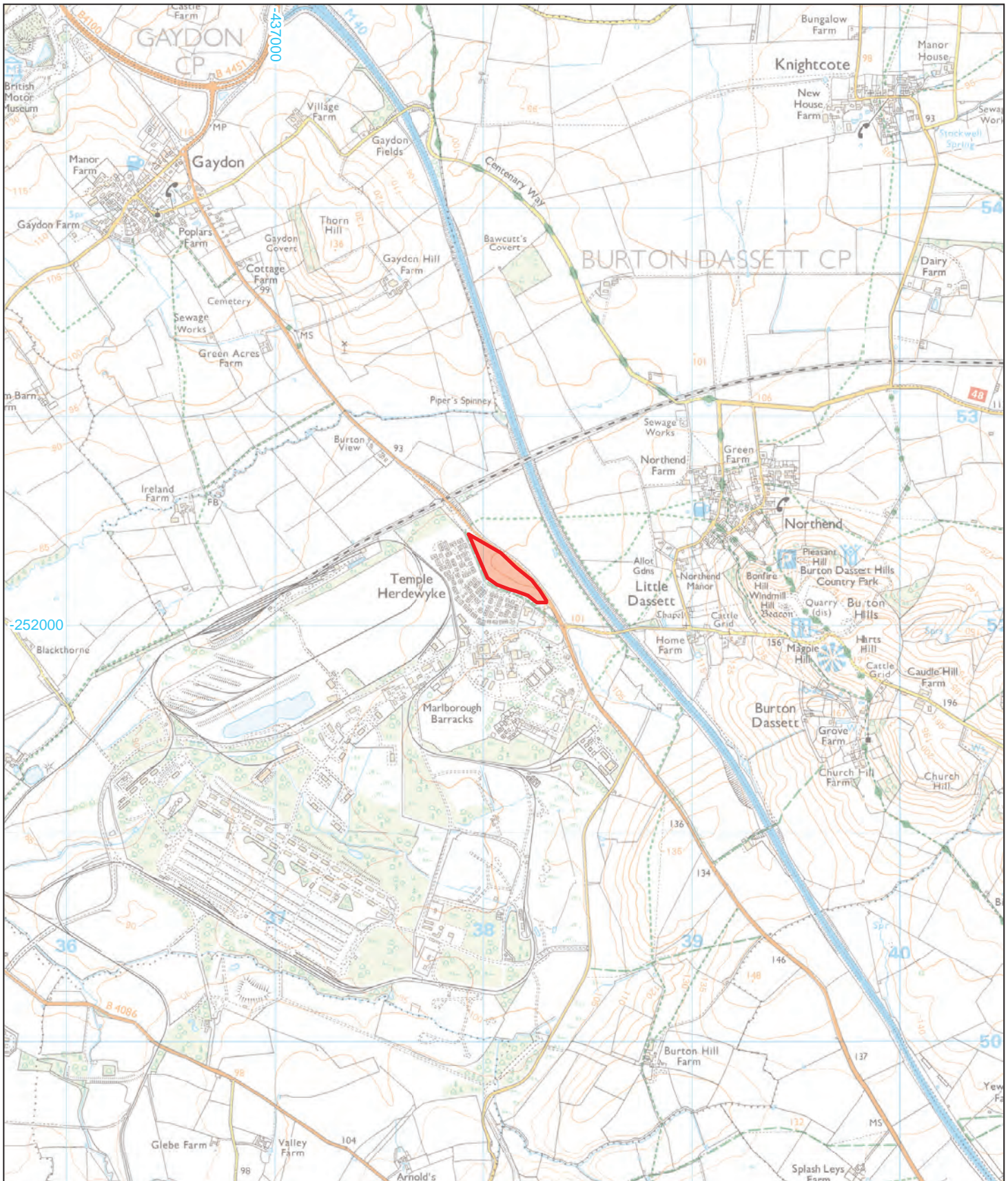
Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
0	Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	1	5	C12-C14
1101	Roman Pottery	Shell-tempered ware	UNS SH	1	3	RB
1204	LIA/Roman Pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	UNS GR	1	5	LIA-RB

Table 2: Pottery fabric descriptions

Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
LIA/Roman Pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	UNS GR	1	5
	Shell-tempered ware	UNS SH	1	3
Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarse ware	MCW	1	5
Total			3	13

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2019 on land north-east of Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire. Eighteen trenches, each measuring 40m long by 2m wide, were excavated across the 3.75ha site.</p> <p>A single field boundary ditch was recorded running northeast to southwest near the western boundary of the site. Other recorded features comprised an undated pit/posthole and three discrete areas likely resulting from natural processes such as rooting or groundwater percolation.</p> <p>No significant heritage assets of archaeological interest (archaeological remains or artefacts) were identified within the development area. Consequently, it is judged that no further archaeological works are required on any part of the application site as defined by the current redline boundary.</p>	
Project dates	11-13 February 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeology Warwickshire, 2014. Land South-West of the B4100, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Archaeology Warwickshire Report No 1466	
Future work	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	3.75	
Site co-ordinates	NGR: 438130 252246	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Stratford upon Avon District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Adrian Scruby	
Project Supervisor	Dale Langford	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Recipient of each type of archive	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Warwickshire Museum	Pottery
Paper	Warwickshire Museum	Trench recording forms, Context sheets, Permatrace drawings, Photographic registers
Digital	Warwickshire Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i>		

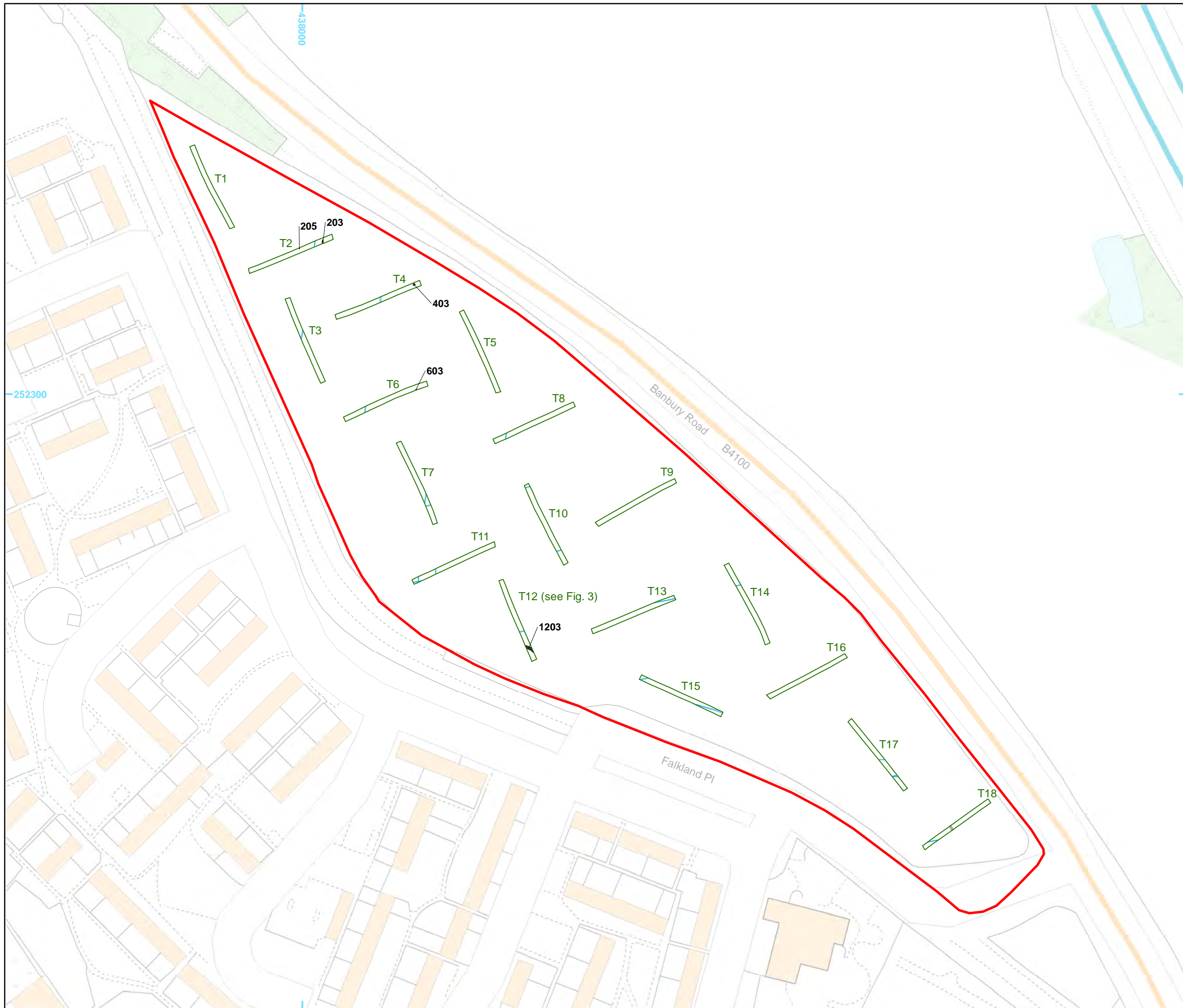



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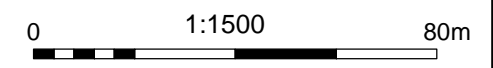
PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warwickshire
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	661244	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/03/2019	1
APPROVED BY	AS	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Land drain
- Modern feature



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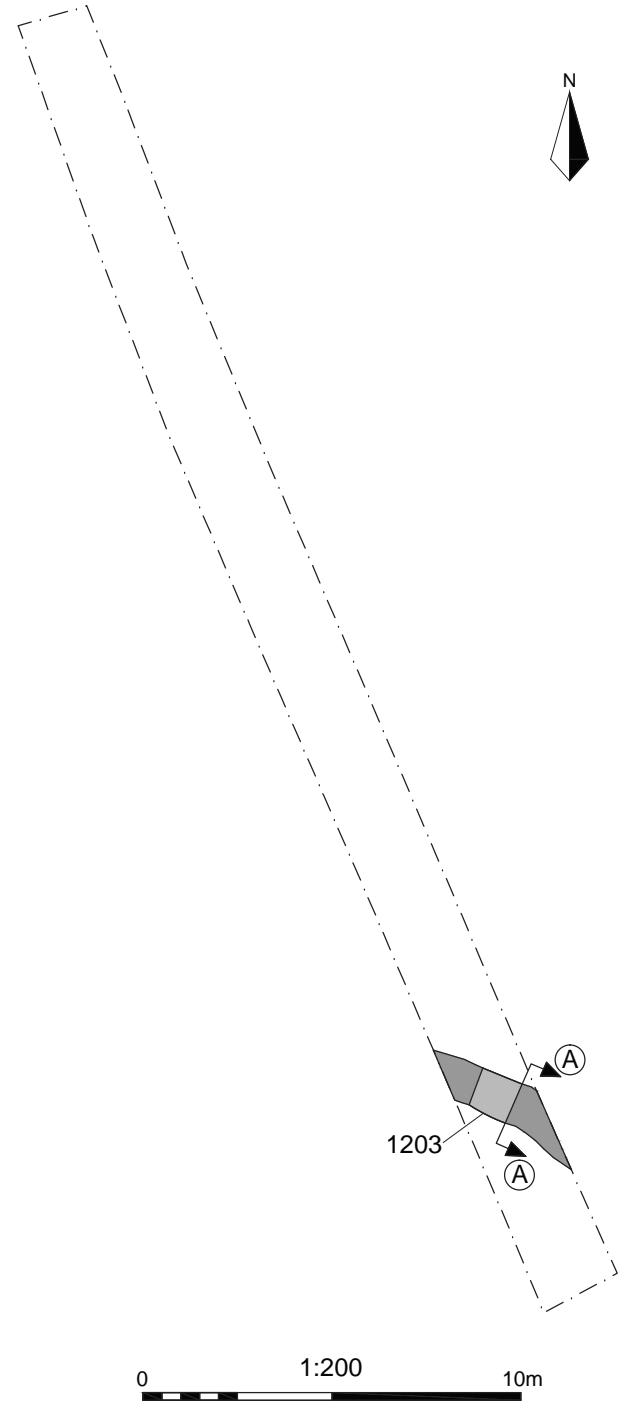
PROJECT TITLE
 Land off Falkland Place, Temple Herdewyke, Burton Dassett, Warks.

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing investigated features

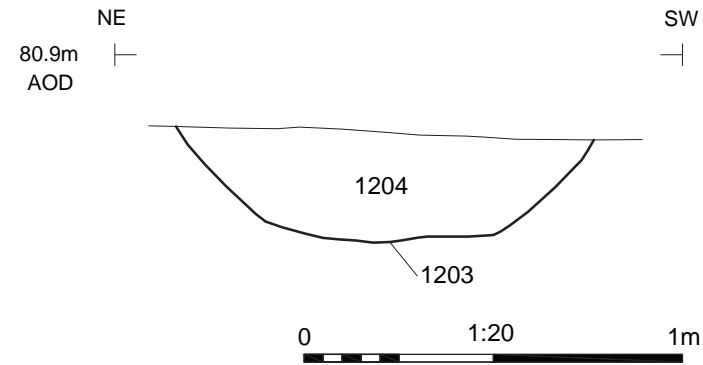
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	20/03/2019	2
APPROVED BY	AS	SCALE@A3	1:1,500	






Trench 12



Section AA



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature
excavated/unexcavated
-  Section location



NW-facing section of 1203 (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 12: plan, section
 and photograph**

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APPROVED BY	AS	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



4

Trench 1: General shot looking north-west (1m scales)



5

Trench 2: General shot looking north-east (1m scales)



6

Trench 5: General shot looking north-west (1m scales)



7

Trench 11: General shot looking south-west (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/03/2019	4-7
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8

Trench 13: General shot looking south-west (1m scales)



9

Trench 18: General shot looking north-east (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/03/2019	8-9
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