



**Land north of Idlicote Road
Halford
Warwickshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
Cala Homes (Midlands) Ltd

CA Project: 5359
CA Report: 15558

July 2015



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Halford
Warwickshire

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A	27 July 2015	P. Busby and C. Haines	R. Young	Internal review		

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Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Trench location plan, showing results (1:1000)



SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land north of Idlicote Road
Location:	Halford, Warwickshire
NGR:	SP 2631 4544
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	22-25 June 2015
Planning Reference:	Stratford District Council 15/02108/full
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Service
Site Code:	ILD 15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 on land north of Idlicote Road, Halford, Warwickshire. Nine trenches were excavated.

The earliest archaeological features encountered during the evaluation were medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in the north-eastern part of the site. Extensive modern quarry pits, recorded over much of the site, truncated the ridge and furrow and may have removed other archaeological features or deposits which may have originally extended into the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Cala Homes (Midlands) Ltd on land north of Idlicote Road, Halford, Warwickshire (centred on NGR: SP 2631 4544; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application made to Stratford on Avon District Council (SoADC Ref. 15/02108/full) for the construction of 28 dwellings and associated infrastructure works.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out at the request of Anna Stocks, Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council (WCC), advisor to Stratford on Avon District Council (SoADC). It followed a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2015) and approved by Anna Stocks. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Warwickshire County Council's Generic Archaeological Fieldwork Guidelines* (WCC 2012), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.2ha, and comprises a fallow field spit east west by a stream. It is bounded to the west by The Close, to the south by Idlicote Road and to the north and east by farmland. The boundaries are defined by hedges, trees and iron fencing. The site lies at approximately 65m AOD, with ground level dropping away to the south-west.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Langport Member – Limestone of the Triassic Period and Penarth Group Mudstone also formed during the Triassic Period (BGS 2015). No superficial deposits are recorded. Where natural substrate was encountered during the evaluation it comprised limestone overlain by gravel.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Whilst no evidence for archaeological remains are recorded within the boundary of the site, it lies within the study area of a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

conducted by Cotswold Archaeology in 2013 for a nearby site situated at Queens Street, Halford (CA 2013), and the results of that study are briefly summarised below.

- 2.2 The A429 that runs through Halford follows the course of the Fosse Way, a major Roman Road linking Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum) to Lincoln (Lindum Colonia). The Fosse Way bridges the River Stour and runs SW-NE c.100m to the south-east of the site. Though the current bridge dates to the medieval period, it may well incorporate elements of the original Roman structure. Given the strategic location of the river crossing, it is possible, if not likely, that there was a Roman settlement somewhere in the vicinity of the village. Though this has never been confirmed, possible settlement remains – including coins and a possible hearth – are recorded.
- 2.3 A possible Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER: MWA2293) comprising three north-south aligned inhumations is recorded approximately 400m south-west of the current site.
- 2.4 Halford medieval settlement predominantly comprised the area of the present-day village to the west of the Fosse Way. The majority of the original medieval structures have been replaced by post-medieval and later structures.
- 2.5 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping depicts the current site as a dis-used quarry from the late 1960s.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were 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 Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SoADC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 9 trenches in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Six trenches measured 30m in length, two were 20m long and one was 15m in length. All trenches measured 1.7m in width. A tenth trench (Trench 1), was omitted from the evaluation after discussion with Anna Stocks because of the presence of buried services. Trench 8 was moved slightly to the north-west of the location agreed in the WSI to avoid an overhead service. 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*.
- 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 Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Service, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIG 2)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

- 5.2 The natural substrate, which comprised limestone, was observed in all trenches, with the exception of Trenches 7 and 8, at between 0.18m and 0.6m below present ground level (bpgl). In Trenches 2, 3, and 4 the natural was overlain by superficial deposits of orangey brown clayey silt gravel up to 0.4m in thickness. The earliest deposits observed in Trenches 7 and 8 comprised quarry backfill, 704 and 806.

Ridge and Furrow

- 5.3 In the north-western portion of the site earthwork remains of east/west orientated ridge and furrow cultivation was visible prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches. In Trenches 3, 4 and 10 the remains of furrows and buried plough soils up to 0.70m thick were observed. In Trench 2, the buried soil (202) was 0.3m in depth.

Quarrying

- 5.4 Extensive depressions and mounds of spoil over much of the site were visible prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches. When excavated these were found to correspond to vertically sided cuts (207, 305, 505, 604, 606, 907, 909, 1007 and 1015). These cuts all contained dumps of limestone rubble and soil. In Trenches 7 and 8, although there were no cuts visible, there were similar dumps of limestone rubble. The most likely explanation for these features and deposits is that they are limestone quarries.
- 5.5 Quarry 207/305 in the far west part of the site, underlies some of the gardens along The Close, whereas local residents recall much of the quarrying in the eastern part of the site being carried out after the construction of The Close, in the late 1950s / early 1960s (pers. comm. local residents). Due to the limited nature of the evaluation it remains unclear if individual areas of extraction relate to piecemeal quarry pits or form a single large quarry. However, the quarry earthworks clearly indicate that most of the site has been subjected to truncation during the latter part of the 20th century. A small quantity of pottery dating to the Roman and medieval periods was recovered from two of the quarry pits 907 and 1015. The pottery was highly fragmentary and exhibited evidence of abrasion indicating it is almost certainly residual in modern deposits.
- 5.6 A north-east/south-west linear feature 805 was observed cutting into the top of the quarry deposits in Trench 8. It was 6.5m wide and 0.95m deep with moderately sloping sides and flat base. This feature is probably a track from the still open quarry

face just to the north. A modern dump of clay silt and gravel 203, was recorded at the south-eastern end of trench 2.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from three deposits within quarry pits 907 and 1015. The recovered material dates to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Where possible, National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are given (Tomber and Dore 1998). Medieval and post-medieval fabric codes are equated to the Warwickshire pottery type series as defined by Soden and Ratkai (1998).

Pottery

Roman

6.2 A total of five unfeatured bodysherds were retrieved from quarry pit fills. Pottery context groups are very small and surface condition ranges from poor to good. The average sherd weight of 2g indicates a high level of fragmentation. A sherd of Severn Valley oxidised ware (SVW OX2) was recorded in fill 1013 (quarry 1015): this type of pottery is commonly found in Warwickshire and was manufactured throughout the Roman period. The other fabric types represented (greyware, oxidised and black-firing, sand tempered) are of probable local manufacture and broad Roman date.

Medieval

6.3 Two small (5g) and unfeatured bodysherds were recorded in quarry pit fill 1013 (quarry 1015). One sherd is moderately abraded. The pottery types present are Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware (CO01) and Worcester sandy ware (SQ08). The former type typically dates to the 11th century in Warwickshire and the latter to the 12th to 13th centuries (Soden and Ratkai 1998, 10; 56).

Post-medieval/modern

6.4 Quarry pit fill 902 (quarry 907) produced a bodysherd of Modern glazed ware (MGW) in the form of refined whiteware. This sherd is in very good condition and dates to the late 18th to 19th centuries.

Other finds

- 6.5 A total of five fragments from iron nails of uncertain date was recorded in quarry pit fills 1011 and 1013 (quarry 1015).

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone totalling five fragments (146g) was recovered from four deposits. The bone was well preserved but fragmentary due to both historical and modern damage as well as erosion due to exposure to the elements. Where modern damage was noted and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were counted as a single bone. No evidence of butchery was observed.
- 7.2 The potential amount of useful interpretative data to be gleaned from such a small assemblage is very limited. The combined factors of low recovery, high fragmentation and surface erosion, suggest that while there may be an origin in domestic waste, the assemblage is now more than likely residual in nature.

8. DISCUSSION (FIG. 2)

- 8.1 The earliest activity identified on site was ridge and furrow ploughing. This agricultural activity is undated, but is likely to date to the late medieval or post-medieval periods as the site lies immediately to the east of the village of Halford which is known to have origins in the late medieval period.
- 8.2 Subsequent to ploughing, it is clear from the extant earthworks and the features identified in the evaluation trenches, that much of the site was quarried for limestone. Quarrying appears to have started prior to the construction of The Close in the late 1950s / early 1960s, and continued in to the latter part of the 20th century.
- 8.3 Whilst the recovery of residual Roman pottery from modern quarry fills could relate to activity in the vicinity of the site in this period, no features or deposits of this date were encountered during the evaluation. It is probable that if Roman features were to have originally extended into the site, that they have been entirely removed by modern limestone extraction.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Busby, assisted by Daniel Aguiar, Elisa Vecchi, and Lizzie Raison. The report was written by Peter Busby. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Jon Bennett. The archive has been compiled by Peter Busby, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Richard Young.

10. REFERENCES

- BGS (British Geological Survey) 2015 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 7 July 2015
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 *Land north of Idlicote Road, Halford, Warwickshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*
- CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Queens Street, Halford, Warwickshire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, CA Report No. 13403*
- DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- WCC (Warwickshire County Council) 2012 *Generic Archaeological Fieldwork Guideline*
- Soden, I. and Ratkai, S. 1998 *Warwickshire Medieval and Post Medieval Pottery Type Series*. Warwick. Warwickshire Museum Field Services
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998 *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*. London. MOLaS Monograph 2.

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
2	201	Layer		Topsoil	Very dark brown silt clay	>20	>1.7	0.17	
2	202	Layer		Relic plough soil	Red brown clay silt with 50% assorted gravel	>13.7	>1.7	0.3	
2	203	Layer		Dump	Red brown clay silt with 50% assorted gravel	>6	>1.7	0.25	
2	204	Layer		Relic topsoil	Red brown silt clay	>1.6	>1.7	0.17	
2	205	Layer		Natural (solid)	Light yellow white limestone	>20	>1.7		
2	206	Fill	207	Quarry fill	Layers of limestone rubble and yellow brown/brown clay silt	>6.3	>1.7	>0.73	
2	207	Cut		Quarry	Simi circular cut in plan (continues beyond trench as earthwork) with vertical sides, base not seen	>6.3	>1.7	>0.73	
2	208	Layer		Natural (drift)	Orange brown clay silt gravel	>7	>1.7	>0.4	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil	As 201	>20	>1.7	0.23	
3	302	Layer		Subsoil	Grey brown silt with 75% assorted gravel	>20	>1.7	0.5	
3	303	Cut		Furrow	E/W linear with shallow sides and rounded base	>3.5	1.6	0.4	
3	304	Fill	303	Furrow fill	Orange brown sand silt with 50% assorted gravel	>3.5	1.6	0.4	
3	305	Cut		Quarry	Same as 207	>7.5	>1.7	>1.2	
3	306	Fill	305	Quarry fill	Same as 206	>7.5	>1.7	>1.2	
3	307	Layer		Natural (drift)	Same as 208	4.5	>1.7		
3	308	Layer		Natural (solid)	Same as 205	>15	>1.7		
3	309	Layer		Relic plough soil	Orange brown silt clay with 33% assorted gravel	>15	>1.7	1	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil	As 201	>30	>1.7	0.15	
4	402	Layer		Relic plough soil	Grey brown sand silt with 50% assorted gravel	>30	>1.7	0.6	
4	403	Cut		Furrow	A number of E/W linear cuts with shallow sides and rounded bases	>30	>1.7	0.6	
4	404	Void							
4	405	Layer		Early relic plough soil	Dark brown clay silt with 50% assorted gravel	>29	>1.7	0.5	
4	406	Void							
4	407	Layer		Natural (drift)	Same as 208	>30	>1.7		
5	501	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201	>15	>1.7	0.18	
5	502	Layer		Natural (solid)	Same as 205	>5.7	>1.7		
5	503	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey brown silt clay	>5.7	>1.7	0.19	
5	504	Fill	505	Quarry fill	Light brown silt clay with 15% limestone rubble/gravel	>9.3	>1.7	>0.6	
5	505	Cut		Quarry	An cut in plan (continues beyond trench as earthwork) with vertical sides, base not seen	>9.3	>1.7	>0.6	
6	601	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201	>29	>1.7	0.2	
6	602	Layer		Natural (solid)	Same as 205	>1.7	1	>0.7	
6	603	Fill	604	Quarry fill	Light yellow brown silt clay with 75% Limestone gravel/rubble	>6.5	>1.7	>0.7	
6	604	Cut		Quarry	A fragment of E/W linear cut with a vertical side base not seen, forming southern side of a cut feature	>6.5	>1.7	>0.7	

6	605	Fill	606	Quarry fill	Light yellow brown silt clay with 75% Limestone gravel/rubble	>21	>1.7	>0.6	
6	606	Cut		Quarry	A fragment of E/W linear cut with a vertical side base not seen, forming northern side of a cut feature	>21	>1.7	>0.6	
7	701	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201	>31	>1.7	0.16	
7	702	Fill	703	Service trench fill	Brown silt clay with 50% limestone gravel/rubble	>1.8	0.5		
7	703	Cut		Service trench	NW/SE linear with vertical sides, base not seen	>1.8	0.5		
7	704	Fill	705	Quarry fill	A number of large interleaving limestone rubble and light brown clay fills	>31	>1.7	>1	
7	705	Cut		Quarry	Sides and base not seen	>31	>1.7	>1	
8	801	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201	>30.5	>1.7	0.19	
8	802	Fill	805	Dump	Grey brown silt clay	>1.7	6.5	0.35	
8	803	Fill	805	Relic topsoil	Dark brown silt clay	>1.7	6.2	0.15	
8	804	Fill	805	Primary fill of trackway	Brown silt clay with 50% coarse limestone gravel	>1.7	6	0.45	
8	805	Cut		Trackway	NE/SW linear cut with moderately sloping sides and flat base	>1.7	6.5	0.95	
8	806	Fill		Quarry fill	A number of large interleaving limestone rubble and light brown/brown clay fills	>30.5	>1.7	>1	
8	807	Cut		Quarry	Sides and base not seen	>30.5	>1.7	>1	
8	808	Void							
8	809	Fill		Service trench fill	Brick Manhole, foul drain	>2	1		
8	810	Cut		Service trench	NW/SE linear with vertical sides, base not seen	>2	1		
9	901	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201	>30	>1.7	0.16	
9	902	Fill	907	Quarry fill	grey brown clay with 1% bricks and plastic (not retrieved)	>7	>1.7	0.3	
9	903	Fill	907	Quarry fill	Black silt sand with 10% ash/charcoal and >1% 19th-20th century ceramics and glass (not retrieved)	>12	>1.7	0.65	
9	904	Fill	907	Quarry fill	Brown silt clay with 50% limestone gravel/rubble	>10	>1.7	0.38	
9	905	Fill	907	Quarry fill	Grey brown silt clay	>7.5	>1.7	0.43	
9	906	Fill	907	Quarry fill	Light orange brown silt clay with 75% limestone gravel/rubble	>22	>1.7	>0.9	
9	907	Cut		Quarry	A fragment of N/S linear cut with a vertical side base not seen, forming western side of a cut feature	>22	>1.7	>1.2	
9	908	Fill	909	Quarry fill	Light yellow brown silt clay with 75% limestone gravel/rubble	>7	>1.7	>0.6	
9	909	Cut		Quarry	A fragment of N/S linear cut with a vertical side base not seen, forming eastern side of a cut feature	>7	>1.7	>0.6	
9	910	Layer		Natural (solid)	Same as 205	>1.7	1.3		
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Same as 201	>31.6	>1.7	0.18	
10	1002	Layer		Dump	Dark grey brown silt clay with 10% limestone gravel, disturbed 1004	25.35	>1.7	0.55	
10	1003	Layer		Natural (solid)	Same as 205	25.35	>1.7		

10	1004	Layer		Relic plough soil	Olive brown silt clay	>8	>1.7	0.55	
10	1005	Cut		Furrow	E/W linear with shallow sides and rounded base	>2.6	1.5	0.1	
10	1006	Fill	1005	Furrow fill	Grey brown silt with 10% limestone gravel	>2.6	1.5	0.1	
10	1007	Cut		Quarry	A fragment of NE/SW linear cut with a vertical side base not seen, forming north-western side of a cut feature	>3.6	>0.17	>0.45	
10	1008	Fill	1007	Quarry fill	Limestone rubble and gravel	>3.6	>0.17	>0.45	
10	1009	Layer		Dump	Limestone gravel	1.4	>1.5	0.1	
10	1010	Fill	1015	Quarry fill	Dark grey brown silt clay	>6.2	>1.7	0.32	
10	1011	Fill	1015	Quarry fill	Very dark brown grey silt clay	>2.6	>1.7	0.12	
10	1012	Fill	1015	Quarry fill	Dark grey brown silt clay with 75% limestone rubble	2	>1.7	0.3	
10	1013	Fill	1015	Quarry fill	Light green brown silt clay	>2.75	>1.7	0.14	
10	1014	Fill	1015	Quarry fill	Grey brown silt clay with 10% limestone gravel/rubble	>2.15	>1.7	>0.24	
10	1015	Cut		Quarry	A fragment of E/W linear cut with a moderately sloping side down to the top of natural 1003, then a flat steep before a vertical side down through natural. Base not seen, forming southern side of a cut feature	>6.25	>0.17	>0.85	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Fabric Code/ NRFRC*	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
902	Post-medieval/ modern pottery	MGW	Modern glazed ware (refined whiteware)	1	11	LC18-C19
1011	Roman pottery	-	Black-firing, sand-tempered fabric	2	1	RB
	Roman pottery Iron	-	Oxidised fabric Nail	1 4	2 8	
1013	Roman pottery	-	Greyware	1	4	C12-C13
	Roman pottery	SVW OX2	Severn Valley (oxidised) ware	1	4	
	Medieval pottery	CO01	Cotswold oolitic limestone tempered ware	1	4	
	Medieval pottery	SQ08	Worcester sandy ware	1	1	
	Fired clay			1	8	
	Iron		Nail	1	4	

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**Table 1:** Animal bone quantified by identifiable fragment (NISP), context and weight

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	MM	Total	Weight (g)
907	905		1	1	2	42
907	906	1			1	57
1015	1011		1		1	23
1015	1013		1		1	24
subtotal		1	1	1	3	99
Total		1	3	1	5	
Weight		57	74	15	146	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; MM = sheep sized mammal

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land north of Idlicote road	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June 2015 on land north of Idlicote Road, Halford, Warwickshire. Nine trenches were excavated.</p> <p>The earliest archaeological features encountered during the evaluation were medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks in the north-eastern part of the site. Extensive modern quarry pits, recorded over much of the site, truncated the ridge and furrow and may have removed other archaeological features or deposits which may have originally extended into the site.</p>	
Project dates	22-25 June 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Idlicote Road, Halford, Warwickshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	1.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 2631 4544	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Warwickshire County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Young	
Project Supervisor	Peter Busby	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Destination of archive:	Content
Physical	Warwickshire Museum Service	Ceramics, animal bone
Paper	Warwickshire Museum Service	Trench sheets, drawings
Digital	Warwickshire Museum Service	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land north of Idlicote Road, Halford, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 15558		

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PROJECT TITLE

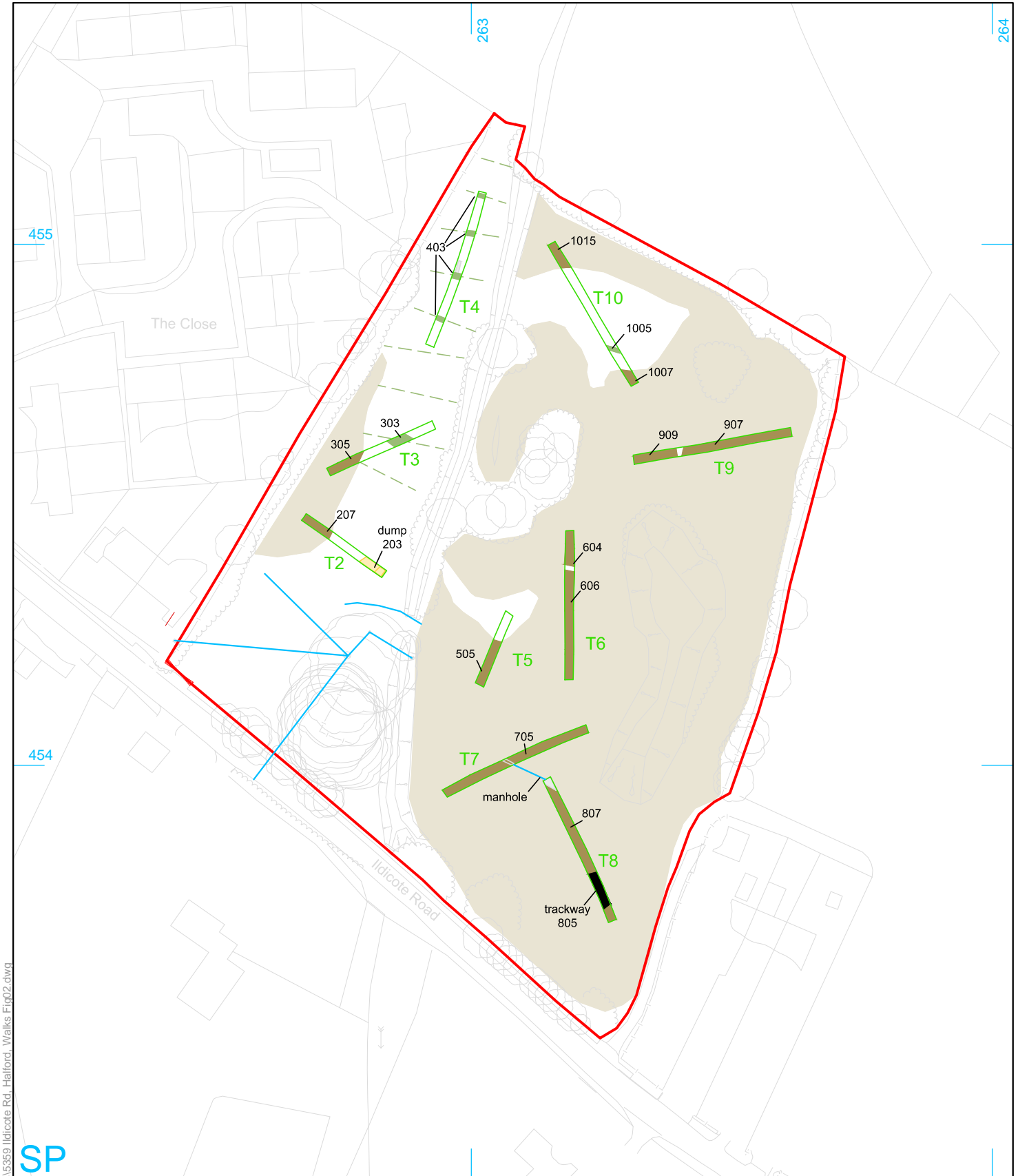
Land North of Idlicote Road, Halford
Warwickshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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CHECKED BY PB	DATE 30/06/215	
APPROVED BY REY	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	1



SP

- site boundary
- proposed evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- excavated quarry
- quarry earthwork
- modern service
- furrow
- deposit
- ridge and furrow



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land North of Idlicote Road, Halford
 Warwickshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan showing results

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