



Town Square Shopping Centre Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire

Programme of Archaeological Investigation



for UK and European Investments

CA Project: 660623 CA Report: 16154 Site Code: TSQ15

October 2016



Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Town Square Shopping Centre Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire

Programme of Archaeological Investigation

CA Project: 660623 CA Report: 160154 Site Code: TSQ15



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SUMMARY

Site location:	Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire
NGR:	SP 2002 5487
Туре:	Watching brief
Date:	2nd February – 8th March 2016
Planning Reference:	Stratford-on-Avon District Council 15/02621/FUL
Site Code:	TSQ15

During February and March 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological investigation at the site of the former Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. The work was commissioned by UK & European Investments and was carried out during the demolition and groundworks phase of the shopping centre redevelopment.

The archaeological investigation established that the site has undergone extensive ground reduction, with the original land surface having been almost entirely removed in preparation for the construction of the 1970s shopping centre. *In situ* topsoil and subsoil deposits were entirely absent and in some areas the sand and gravel substrate appears to have been truncated. The only remains of the original land surface were pockets of redeposited dark soil located in two areas of the site. The only feature identified within the site was a modern rubbish pit, largely filled with broken roof tiles and a glass bottle bearing the stamp *'R. M. Bird & Co, Stratford-on-Avon'*, a local wine merchant in business in the town around 1900. Reference to historic maps shows that the pit was located to the rear of a former public house, The Plymouth Arms, which fronted on to Wood Street.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 During February and March 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of archaeological investigation at the site of the former Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (site centred on NGR: SP 2002 5487; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by UK & European Investments and was carried out during the demolition and groundworks phase of the shopping centre redevelopment. This involved the demolition of a former Somerfield store, as well as the range of buildings to the north, including the block housing the public toilets; other units within the complex are to be retained and refurbished. The redevelopment has been granted planning consent by Stratford-upon-Avon District Council (SoADC), subject to a S106 Agreement (planning ref: 15/02621/FUL).
- 1.2 As part of the consultation process, Anna Stocks, Warwickshire County Council's Planning Archaeologist (WCCPA), advised that a programme of archaeological mitigation should be carried out as the site is located within the historic core of the town. The scope of the mitigation was agreed following discussions between CA and WCCPA and was informed by an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared by CA (2015a), which updated the results of a previous DBA (CA 2011), and the results of an environmental and geotechnical site investigation (RPS 2015). The agreed strategy was formalised in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (CA 2015b) that was approved by WCCPA.
- 1.3 The project was carried out in accordance with the WSI (*ibid.*) and abided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014b), and the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

2. SITE BACKGROUND

Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1 The site, which encloses an area of approximately 0.25ha, comprises the Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon (Fig. 1). This is located in the centre of the town, behind the frontages of High Street, Wood Street, Ely Street and Rother Street. The shopping centre, which was built in the late 1970s, consists of modern retail units arranged around an open paved area, with paved access off the surrounding streets (Fig. 2). Ground level lies at approximately 39m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 2.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises Triassic rocks of the Mercia Mudstone Group, a subgroup of the New Red Sandstone Supergroup (BGS 2016). This is overlain by superficial Pleistocene cold phase deposits of the Wasperton Sand and Gravel Member, which underlie the Second Terrace gravels of the River Avon.
- 2.3 Archaeological monitoring of ground investigation works immediately south-west of the site revealed the geological substrate at a depth of 0.8m below present ground level (bpgl), consisting of mid reddish brown silt and sandy clay silt. At the eastern end of the site a clean deposit of silty sand with frequent rounded river cobbles was recorded at 1.0m bpgl; these are likely to be gravel terrace deposits.

Archaeological and historical background

- 2.4 This section is summarised from the archaeological DBA of the site prepared by CA (2015a). In brief, this demonstrated that there are no designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although the street frontages surrounding the site contain a number of medieval and post-medieval listed buildings. It also established that the site has not been subject to previous archaeological investigation and that no archaeological remains are recorded from the time of the development of the late 1970s shopping centre.
- 2.5 There are few archaeological sites in the surrounding area that pre-date the medieval period and it is anticipated that any archaeology that may survive within the site dates from the late 12th century or later, following the establishment of New Town by the Bishop of Worcester in *c*. 1196. Largely located behind the street frontages, the site is located in an area that would have been occupied by yards and gardens in the medieval period; historic and modern mapping shows that the open,

'backyard' character of the site was maintained into 1970s, when the current shopping centre was built.

- 2.6 Given the historical development of the site, the archaeology is likely to consist of features associated with medieval and post-medieval 'backyard' activity, for example wells, cess pits, property boundaries, outbuildings and middens. Evidence for industrial activity may also be encountered, as has been demonstrated at similar sites in the town. Building remains (i.e. the walls of houses, tenements etc.) are unlikely to be encountered in the main development area, although they may survive in the access areas approaching the street frontage.
- 2.7 Reference to the ground investigation results (RPS 2015) shows that the geological substrate occurs at a depth of between 0.3m and 1.0m below modern paved and concrete surfaces. This is overlain by grey, brown or orange sandy, gravelly soil, occasionally containing ash and fragments of brick, tile and concrete; this deposit is considered to be made-ground and is likely to derive from redeposited garden soil, alluvial gravels and building rubble.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general aim of the archaeological investigation, as stated in the WSI (CA 2015b), was to establish whether archaeological remains survive within the site and, if present, determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeology and place it within its cultural and environmental setting.
- 3.2 The archaeology of the site is currently poorly understood, although the site was considered to have the potential to contain the remains of medieval 'backyard' activity dating from the establishment of New Town at the end of the 12th century. The initial aims of the project were to:
 - determine the extent to which archaeological horizons have been impacted by the 1970s development, so that a predictive deposit model can be developed for the site;
 - establish the extent of any archaeological remains that may survive within the site;

- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement or landuse in the investigation areas;
- use information gathered from the archaeological investigation to build up a deposit model of the site;
- identify, through a programme of environmental sampling and the collection of ecofacts, any activities that may have been carried out within or in the vicinity of the site in order to investigate domestic and industrial economies of the medieval town and the general nature of the environment immediately surrounding the site.
- 3.3 Subject to the results of the fieldwork, the specific research aims of the project were to have been reviewed and updated to incorporate new findings, with reference to the regional research agenda *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watts 2011). However, no archaeological remains were encountered by the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 The requirement for the archaeological investigation is in accordance with planning guidance stated in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015b). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during all intrusive groundworks and an exploratory trench was excavated in one area where there was considered to be the potential for archaeological remains to survive.
- 4.2 All surveying was carried out using Leica GPS in accordance with *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Written, graphic and photographic records were compiled on the deposits encountered by the watching brief, in accordance with *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). A photographic record of the project was maintained in high resolution digital images and black and white 35mm negative film and included photographs of the general site, archaeological features and working shots. There were no finds and no deposits were encountered that were suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis.

4.3 The project archive is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes and will be deposited with Warwickshire Museums Service. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. FIELDWORK RESULTS

5.1 The initial stage of the fieldwork programme was a watching brief maintained during a soak away test at the base of an access ramp immediately to the south-west of the site (Test Pit 1). Excavation of a larger test pit in the same area (Test Pit 2) was also monitored. The main stage of the fieldwork was undertaken following the demolition of above-ground structures in the western part of the site and comprised a watching brief during the removal of floor slab, ground beams and pile caps, ground reduction to formation level and the excavation of new service trenches (Figs 3 and 4). An exploratory trench through made-ground deposits was also excavated on the north side of Fountain Way (Trench 1) to locate and investigate any buried soil horizons or archaeological remains that may have survived in this area.

Test Pit 1 (Figs 2 and 5)

5.2 Test Pit 1 was excavated to a depth of *c*. 1.6m below present ground level (bpgl). The upper surface of the geological substrate (104), comprising mid reddish brown sandy clay, was encountered at a depth of 0.72m bpgl; this was sealed by a thin layer, *c*. 0.08m thick, of mid reddish brown sandy silt (105), which was tentatively interpreted as a silty lamination within the gravel terrace and also part of the geological substrate. Overlying these natural deposits was a 0.15m thick layer of mixed mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt (103), probably a former garden soil; its mixed appearance suggests that it was redeposited. This dark deposit was overlain by a compacted mid yellowish brown clayey silt (102) that formed the base for a levelling layer of Type 1 stone (101) and the tarmac surface of the access road (100).

Test Pit 2 (Figs 2 and 6)

5.3

Test Pit 2, which was located immediately to the west of Test Pit 1, was excavated to a depth of 2.1m bpgl. The upper surface of the geological substrate (117), comprising light greyish orange silty gravel, was encountered at a depth of 1.5m bpgl. Overlying this was a redeposited layer of gravel in a mid brownish red sand matrix (116), measuring approximately 0.4m thick¹. This deposit was sealed by a 0.75m thick layer of made-ground (115), predominately consisting of brick rubble, which formed the base for the access road above (114 and 113).

¹A similar deposit was identified in previous ground investigations (RPS 2015) and thought to represent madeground with brick and ash inclusions; no inclusions were noted in the deposit in this test pit.

Slab removal and ground reduction (Figs 2 and 10)

- 5.4 The removal of the concrete floor slab was carried out using a breaker mounted on a 360-tracked excavator, followed by the mechanical removal of the resultant rubble. The underlying concrete foundation pads and ring beams were then removed and broken up and the surface was levelled off in preparation for the construction of the new building. The concrete foundations of the former buildings were substantial and had caused extensive truncation to underlying deposits, in places to a depth of *c*. 3.5m bpgl. However, the underlying deposits only comprised made-ground directly overlying the geological substrate, indicating that the site had been reduced previously as part of the 1970s development.
- 5.5 The geological substrate, which was extensively truncated by concrete foundations and service trenches, was encountered at a depth of 0.9m–1.1m bpgl and comprised compact mid brownish red silty sand (118). At the western end of the site this was overlain by a 0.25m thick layer of dark orangey brown clayey sand containing fragments of brick (112). This was sealed by a layer of made-ground, 0.9m–1.1m thick, consisting of redeposited sandy gravel and demolition rubble (111). This deposit was capped with a layer of crushed stone that formed the base for the reinforced concrete floor of the supermarket and the paving stones on Fountain Way.

Trench 1 (Figs 2 and 7)

- 5.6 Within the footprint of the former retail unit on the north side of Fountain Way, an area was identified where the impact of the 1970s development was less extensive and offered the opportunity to investigate any deposits or features below the layers of made-ground. An exploratory trench, measuring 25m long by 2m wide, was therefore excavated in this area.
- 5.7 The geological substrate (110) was encountered at a depth of 1.15m–1.25m bpgl. This was overlain by a layer, *c*. 0.15m thick, of dark orangey brown clayey sand

(109). In the western half of the trench, this deposit was cut by a modern rubbish pit (108), the fill (107) of which contained a glass bottle bearing the stamp *'R. M. Bird & Co, Stratford-on-Avon'*, a local wine merchant in business in the town around 1900. The pit was sealed by an extensive layer of made-ground (106), approximately 1.0m thick, which extended over the general area.

Pipe trenches (Figs 2, 8 and 9)

- 5.8 A pipe trench was excavated for the diversion of a water main, crossing the northern half of the site from west to east. This afforded the opportunity to record levels of truncation in a profile crossing the length of the site.
- 5.9 In the western half of the trench, the geological substrate (110), consisting of mid yellowish orange sandy gravel, was encountered between 0.9m and 1.1m bpgl. This was sealed by a reddish orange layer of sandy gravel (111) with an average thickness of 0.25m. Overlying this was a deposit of made-ground (equivalent to 106) which consisted of demolition rubble and redeposited sand and gravel. At the centre of the site the degree of truncation was extensive, with concrete pile bases, brick inspection chambers and service trenches associated with a large sewer cutting deep into the geological substrate.
- 5.10 The eastern length of the pipe trench extended across a paved square to the east of the demolition area. The geological substrate was encountered at an average depth of 1.0m bpgl and consisted of light orangey brown sand and gravel. The upper surface of the geological substrate had been truncated by the 1970s development of the site and the ground made-up with a compact layer of red sand (112), measuring 0.45m–0.55m thick. This was overlain by a layer of reinforced concrete and the subbase and slabs of the paved surface.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 The location of the development site, within the area of the 'New Town' established at Stratford-upon-Avon by the Bishop of Worcester in *c*. 1196, suggested that it may have contained medieval remains dating from the late 12th century or later. It was recognised that such activity would probably be associated with 'backyard' activity as the main part of the site lay behind the medieval street frontages (CA 2015), but such remains would have had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development of the medieval town and the extent of domestic and industrial activity in the area.

- 6.2 The archaeological investigation of the site afforded the opportunity to determine the extent and degree of survival of the archaeology within the area, and the degree to which the 1970s development, and previous 19th-century activity, had impacted on any buried features and deposits. The result has been to establish that the site has undergone extensive ground reduction, with the original land surface having been almost entirely removed in preparation for the construction of the 1970s shopping centre. *In situ* topsoil and subsoil deposits were entirely absent and in some areas the sand and gravel substrate appears to have been truncated. The only remains of the original land surface were pockets of dark soil located in two areas at a depth of between 0.4m and 1.1m bpgl (Test Pit 1 and part of Trench 1), and in both locations these soil layers were almost certainly redeposited.
- 6.3 Following the stripping of the site in the 1970s, the ground level had then been raised by *c*. 1.0m with made-ground in readiness for the construction of the shopping centre, the concrete foundations of which were cut to a depth of up to 3.5m bpgl in places. Given the degree of impact of the 1970s development, only deep archaeological features, such as wells and deep pits, would have survived; within the investigated areas; no such features were identified by the current investigation, other than a modern pit.
- 6.4 The historic map of Stratford-on-Avon, prepared for the local board of Health in 1851 (CA 2015a), shows the site bounded by buildings fronting onto Wood Street, High Street, Ely Street and Rother Street, with the main part of the site lying within back-plots belonging to those buildings. The Plymouth Arms, a public house fronting onto Wood Street, is recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey town plan (*ibid*.) that shows a range of buildings and a garden belonging to the pub extending south into the present site. It is possible that the pit in Trench 1, which contained a glass bottle stamped '*R. M. Bird & Co, Stratford-on-Avon'*, was a refuse pit associated with the pub.
- 6.5 The Ordnance Survey's 25" map of the town, published in 1913, shows that the southern range of buildings behind the Plymouth Arms had been extended by a range of buildings into the garden shown on the earlier map (Fig. 11). The construction of these buildings in the central part of the site is likely to have had a

localised impact on any archaeological remains in this area, prior to the more widespread truncation caused by the construction of the 1970s shopping centre.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

7.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Peter Boyer, Julian Newman and Jake Streatfeild-James. The report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James, with illustrations prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Jessica Cook. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

8. **REFERENCES**

BGS (British Geological Survey) *Geology of Britain Viewer* <u>http://maps1.bgs.ac.uk/geology viewer google/googleviewer.html</u> Accessed 08 March 2016

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2011 *Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire:* Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, CA report **11037**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015a *Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment,* CA project **5495**

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015b *Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire: Written Scheme of Investigation,* unpublished document

DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) 2012 National Planning Policy Framework

RPS 2015 Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon: Phase 2 Environmental and Geotechnical Site Investigation Report, report **HLE130660-002R**

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Area	Context	Туре	Context	Description	L	W	D/ T	Spot-
	No.		interpretation		(m)	(m)	(m)	date
TP1	100	Layer	Concrete	Concrete road surface	-	-	0.13	Post 1970
	101	Layer	Made-ground	Coarse sand bedding	-	-	0.21	Post 1970
	102	Layer	Made-ground	Mid yellowish brown compact clayey silt	-	-	0.15	Post 1970
	103	Layer	Buried surface	Mid to dark greyish brown compact clayey silt, mixed soils	-	-	0.15	Post 1970
	104	Layer	Geology	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	-	-	>0.80	
	105	Layer	Geology	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	-	-	0.08	
TR1	106	Layer	Made-ground	Lensed material, crushed stone, sand and redeposited substrate	-	-	0.80	Post 1970
	107	Fill	Fill of pit	Loose, dark grey black silty sand, frequent modern tiles	-	-	>0.60	
	108	Cut	Cut of pit	Steep sides, base not recorded	>1.2	1.25	>0.60	c.1900
	109	Layer	Made-ground	Dark orange brown gravelly sand	-	-	0.25	Post 1970
	110	Layer	Geology	Light brown yellow sandy gravels	-	-		
WB	111	Layer	Made-ground	Redeposited sandy gravel, crushed stone and demolition rubble	-	-	0.9-1.1	Post 1970
	112	Layer	Made-ground	Compacted dark orangey brown clayey sand containing fragments of brick	-	-	0.25	Post 1970
	118	Layer	Geology	Mid brownish red silty sand	-	-	>2.2	
TP2	113	Layer	Concrete	Concrete road surface	-	-	0.07	Post 1970
	114	Layer	Made-ground	Type 1 gravel	-	-	0.28	Post 1970
	115	Layer	Made-ground	Brick and stone sandy rubble in mid red brown silty sand	-	-	0.75	Post 1970
	116	Layer	Made-ground	Mid brownish red gravel in sand matrix	-	-	0.4	Post 1970
	117	Layer	Geology	Light greyish orange silty gravels	-	-	>0.6	

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Town Square Shopping Cent	tre, Stratford-upon-Avon		
Short description	t description The archaeological investigation established that the site undergone extensive ground reduction, with the original I surface having been almost entirely removed in preparation for construction of the 1970s shopping centre. In situ topsoil subsoil deposits were entirely absent and in some areas the s and gravel substrate appears to have been truncated. The remains of the original land surface were pockets of redepos dark soil located in two areas of the site. The only feature identi within the site was a modern rubbish pit, largely filled with bro roof tiles and a glass bottle bearing the stamp 'R. M. Bird & Stratford-on-Avon', a local wine merchant in business in the to around 1900. Reference to historic maps shows that the pit located to the rear of a former public house, The Plymouth Ar which fronted on to Wood Street.			
Project dates	2nd February to 18th March	2016		
Project type	Watching brief			
Previous work	DBA (CA 2011; 2015)			
Future work	None			
Monument type	None	None		
Significant finds	None	None		
PROJECT LOCATION				
Site location		Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire		
Study area	c. 0.25ha	c. 0.25ha		
Site co-ordinates	SP 2002 5487	SP 2002 5487		
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)			
Project Brief originator	-			
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA			
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA)			
Project Supervisor	Jake Streatfeild-James and	Iulian Newman (CA)		
PROJECT ARCHIVE		· · ·		
	Accession no: -	Content		
Physical	Warwick Museum	None		
Paper		Site records		
Digital	Warwickshire HER	Report, digital photos		
BIBLIOGRAPHY				

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Town Square Shopping Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire: Archaeological Watching Brief. CA typescript report **16154**



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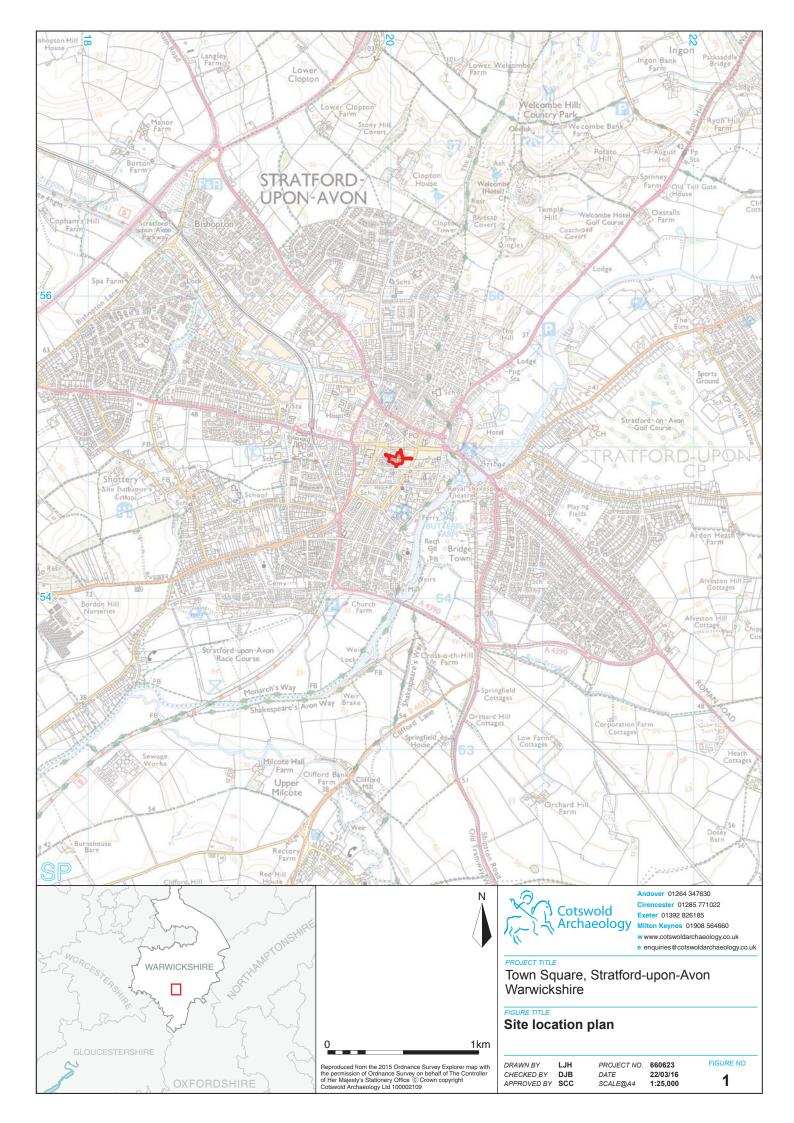
t: 01392 826185

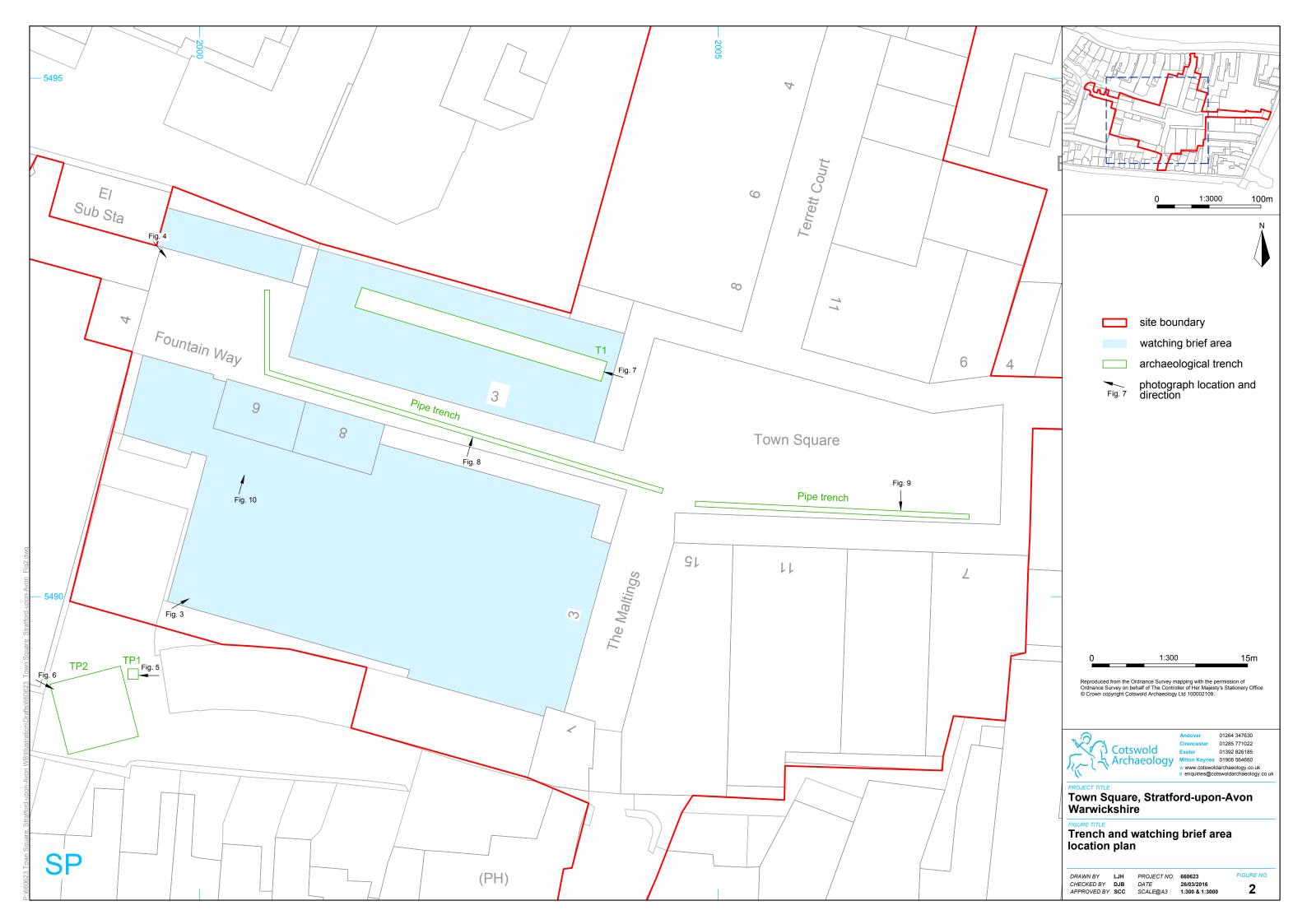
Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South Kiln Farm Milton Keynes Buckinghamshire MK11 3HA

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- 3 General view of the site, looking north-east
- 4 General view of the site, looking south-east

R.C.	Cots Arch	wold aeology		85 771022 6185
PROJECT TITLE Town Sc		, Stratford	d-upon-A	von
Warwick				
FIGURE TITLE Photogi	aphs	5		
DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	660623	FIGURE NOs.
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- 5 Test Pit 1, looking west
- 6 Test Pit 2, looking, south-east (1m scale)





7 Trench 1, looking west (1m scale)	Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01286 771022 Exeter 01392 826185 Milton Keynes 01908 564660 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
	PROJECT TITLE Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire
	FIGURE TITLE Photograph
	DRAWN BY LJHIAO PROJECT NO. 660623 FIGURE NO. CHECKED BY DJB DATE 13/10/16 APPROVED BY SCC SCALE@A4 NA 7



- 8 Pipe trench section (west), looking north
- 9 Pipe trench section (east), looking south

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10 Removal of a foundation block, looking north	Andover 01264 347630 Cirencester 01265 771022 Exeter 01392 826185 Milton Keynes 01908 564660 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
	Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire
	FIGURE TITLE Photographs
	DRAWN BY AO PROJECT NO. 660623 FIGURE NO. CHECKED BY LM DATE 28/04/16
	APPROVED BY SCC SCALE@A4 NA 10

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