

Castle Bungalow 2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief



for

Mr & Mrs Morris

CA Project: 6097
CA Report: 17079

February 2017



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2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth
Warwickshire

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and Watching Brief

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
4. METHODOLOGY	6
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 - 9).....	8
8. DISCUSSION.....	9
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	10
10. REFERENCES.....	10
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	12
APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM.....	14

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Trench location plan and area of observed groundworks (1:250)
- Fig. 3 General photograph of site looking south, towards Kenilworth Castle
- Fig. 4 Trench 5: looking south-east (2 x1m scale)
- Fig. 5 Trench 5: section, looking south-west (1m scale)
- Fig. 6 Trench 3: looking north
- Fig. 7 Earthen bank: pre-excavation, looking south
- Fig. 8 Earthen bank: post-excavation, looking north
- Fig. 9 Earthen bank: section looking south (1:20).

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Castle Bungalow, Kenilworth
Location:	2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1PQ
NGR:	SP 2777 7244
Type:	Evaluation and Watching Brief
Date:	21-22 December 2016 and 19-20 January 2017
Planning Reference:	Warwick District Council (W/16/1577)
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Service
Site Code:	CBK 16

Cotswold Archaeology undertook a watching brief in December 2016, which targeted initial site enabling groundworks at Castle Bungalow, 2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1PQ. This was followed by an archaeological evaluation, which comprised the excavation of seven trenches.

Despite the archaeological potential of the application site and surrounding area, the watching brief and evaluation identified no evidence of surviving buried archaeological remains within the site, with the exception of the buried elements of the earthen bank in the south-west of the site, which may be of post-medieval or early modern origin. Principally activity within the site comprised evidence of earlier landscaping works associated with the building of Castle Bungalow in the 1950s and associated landscaping. This building, along with a garage and shed was demolished for the new development.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December 2016 and January 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a watching brief followed by an archaeological evaluation for Mr and Mrs Morris (the Client) at Castle Bungalow, 2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1PQ (centred on NGR: SP 2777 7244; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to planning consent granted by Warwick District Council for the construction of a new detached dwelling, garage and associated landscaping works (Planning reference W/16/1577; Condition 3). Condition 3 required the completion of a programme of archaeological investigation, recording and associated reporting.
- 1.2 The watching brief and evaluation were carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (CA 2016) and approved by John Robinson, Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council (PAWCC), the archaeological advisor to the Warwick District Council (WDC). The fieldwork also adhered to the *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991); and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The fieldwork also adhered to *Standard and guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by John Robinson, who undertook a site visit on 20 January 2017 to monitor the programme of fieldwork.

The site

- 1.3 The site is approximately 0.2ha in extent, and comprises an irregular parcel of land, previously occupied by a 1950's bungalow and associated garden. The site lies at approximately 83m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), and slopes upward from west to east. It is bounded on three sides, to the north, east and west, by existing housing and to the south by Purlieu Lane. The site is adjacent to Kenilworth Castle, which lies the south-east and is situated within the Kenilworth Conservation Area. It lies outside the boundaries of Kenilworth Castle Scheduled Monument (Historic England National Heritage List 1014041), Kenilworth Abbey Scheduled Monument (Historic England National Heritage List 1021079) and also the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden associated with Kenilworth Castle (Historic England National Heritage List 1000496).

- 1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Kenilworth Sandstone Formation of the Enville Group; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 271 to 299 million years ago in the Permian Period in a local environment previously dominated by rivers. The site lies just east of known superficial alluvial deposits (clay, silt, sand and gravel) formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2016).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following presents a review of the archaeological and historical background of the area in the vicinity of the site, drawing on accessible evidence derived from the Warwickshire HER (accessed 20 December 2016). The site is located in an area of high archaeological potential directly adjacent to Kenilworth Castle and Elizabethan Gardens, however, as noted, lies outside both the Scheduled area and the Registered Park and Garden.

Prehistoric (up to AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 2.2 Evidence of early prehistoric activity (Mesolithic and Neolithic periods), in the area is limited to the chance find of a single Mesolithic flint core found near Abbey Fields (MWA3251). However, of more notable significance was the discovery during an archaeological watching brief on land at 25a and 27 Clinton Lane of the remains of an urned cremation burial dating to the Early Bronze Age. This proved to comprise the remains of a child aged between 6 and 11; with a radiocarbon date of 2030 – 1881 cal BC (Palmer, Archaeology Warwickshire, 2014). Elsewhere only a single Late Iron Age coin (MWA3234) has been found; near Abbey Fields, and a Roman Imperial *sestertius* (MWA3307) dating to the 2nd century or later, recovered c.100m south of Kenilworth Castle.

Early medieval (410 – 1066) and medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 2.3 Whilst little of the early medieval period is recorded in the surrounding area, the medieval period is very well represented. There is an abundance of findspots, and the results of archaeological investigation and intervention, records of the locations of former buildings and elements of surviving buildings, and accounts associated with Kenilworth Castle and of its surrounding landscape.



2.4 A brief overview of these include: the Scheduled remains of Kenilworth Castle, its environs (MWA9229, 1014041) and a variety of associated buildings, structures and gardens, initially founded in the 12th century and shortly after, acquired from Geoffrey de Clinton by Henry II; the Grade II* Kenilworth Castle Registered Park and Garden (1000496); Kenilworth Mere (MWA3225), an early 13th century defensive lake south-west of the castle; the Scheduled remains of Kenilworth Abbey founded c.1122 (1021079); Kenilworth Chase (MWA3226); the Welsh Way droveway (MWA4766), formerly used to move cattle to the markets (the Leamington Road out of Kenilworth marks its former route); the remains of a stone-lined well east of the castle in Abbey Fields, which may have served a stone conduit to convey water to St Mary's Abbey from a spring near Purlieu Lane (MWA20488); a group of metal finds recovered during metal detecting (MWA18427); and variety of coins, a cresset lamp and a brass token. In addition, the evaluation at 25a and 27 Clinton Lane recorded a number of pits and gullies aligned broadly toward the street frontage, which included an assemblage of predominantly 12th to 14th century pottery (Palmer, *Archaeology Warwick*, 2014). Another evaluation, at 15 Clinton Lane, just to the east of the Castle Bungalow site also revealed evidence of medieval occupation, which included the remains of a timber building (EWA3209, MWA7923).

2.5 Kenilworth Castle and the Elizabethan formal gardens have undergone numerous archaeological investigations and surveys including desk-based assessment and geophysical survey, evaluation at the Castle Gallery Tower, and Castle Kitchens and observations of test pits at Kenilworth Mere. In summary, Kenilworth Castle represents a complex medieval fortress and late medieval and Tudor palace. Having been built initially in the early 12th century it has been extended and remodelled throughout its history, with parts having undertaken heavy damage during the Civil War. The mere (MWA3225) and two parks were also created for the Castle, the Old or Great Park, containing some 740 acres and the Chase.

Post Medieval and Modern (1540 onwards)

2.6 The majority of records pertaining to the post-medieval and modern periods are associated with former and extant buildings including Lord Leicester's Stables at Kenilworth Castle (MWA10291); the site of a saw mill to the north of Purlieu Lane (MWA3279); a Smithy at Village Green (MWA3280) and another on Castle Hill (MWA3273); the remains of a brick-lined 18th century well also on Castle Hill (MWA12438); parts of a small barn also on Purlieu Lane (Hammonds Barn, MWA13115); the site of a bridge close to Purlieu Lane which could have been

associated with routes to the castle (MWA3247); and the site of a former drovers inn on Clinton Lane (MWA13300).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Evaluation

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 the *Standard and guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable WDC 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).

Watching Brief

3.2 The objectives of this element of the archaeological works were:

- to monitor and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the enabling works at the access to the site from Purlieu Lane;
- at the conclusion of the watching brief element of the programme, to incorporate the integrated archive and a report into the overarching evaluation report setting out the results of the project as a whole and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

4. METHODOLOGY

Evaluation

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches; Trench 1 measured 12.5m long by 1.8m wide, Trench 4 measured 7.5m long by 1.8m wide, Trenches 5 to 7 measured 10m long by 1.8m wide and Trenches 2 and 3 measured 4m by 1.8m. The location of each trench is shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). The final

trench distribution deviated slightly from that set out in the WSI (CA 2016). Trenches 1 and 7 were relocated to avoid existing services, and Trenches 2 and 3 were reduced in length to 4m due to their depth (in excess of 3m) and because the option to step each one was not possible. Trenches 2 and 3 were opened, then recorded and immediately backfilled for safety, with the approval of John Robinson on 19 January 2017. All 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* (2012a).

- 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* (2013).
- 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* (2012b). No deposits were identified during the evaluation or watching brief that required sampling. No artefacts were recovered that required processing in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).

Watching Brief

- 4.4 The watching brief element of the programme comprised the observation by a competent archaeologist during enabling works for the access to the site from Purlieu Lane, including, but not limited to, the sweeping and grading back of the bank on the right hand side of the access and reduction of the level of the drive for the central area by the gate by around 500 – 600mm (Fig. 2). In advance of the bank reduction works a record of the existing bank profile was made by GPS.
- 4.5 The attendant archaeologist had full authority to stop these groundworks and to inspect and carry out investigation/recording as necessary. Non-archaeologically significant deposits were removed by the contractors under archaeological supervision. No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

- 4.6 The methodology adhered to that set out above for the programme of post-demolition trial trench evaluation (4.1 – 4.3) and accorded with the WSI (CA 2016).
- 4.7 The archive deriving from the evaluation and watching brief is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. No artefacts were recovered which required retention. Subject to the agreement of the legal owner the site archive will be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Service (accession number T/1572). A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2 - 9)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during the evaluation, or enabling groundworks during the watching brief and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the later post-medieval and modern periods was recovered.
- 5.2 In Trenches 1 and 4 – 7 the natural substrate, consisting of mid-pink orange firm silty sand and gravels was identified at 0.17m below pre-development ground level (bpgl) in Trench 6, c. 0.3m bpgl in Trenches 5 and 7, 1.7m bpgl in Trench 4 and c.2.0m bpgl in Trench 1. This was overlain in each trench, with the exception of Trench 5, by a subsoil layer which varied in depth between 0.15m in Trench 7 and 0.8m in Trench 4. The uppermost layers in Trenches 1, 4 and 7, which comprised redeposited natural material and / or redeposited subsoil, were overlain by made ground (hardcore) material which had previously served as a driveway. In Trench 5, which was located within the footings of the demolished Castle Bungalow, only remains of its concrete foundations overlay the natural substrate.
- 5.3 In Trenches 2 and 3 the natural substrate also comprised mid-pink orange firm silty sand and gravels and was identified at a depth of 3.25m bpgl. This was overlain in both trenches by a subsoil layer which measured up to 1.9m in depth. The uppermost layers in these two trenches comprised a layer of buried topsoil measuring 0.45m in depth, redeposited natural material and landscaped made ground with topsoil. These two trenches exhibited a sequence of layers of material

similar to that of the earthen bank material recorded during the watching brief, as detailed below and in Appendix A.

- 5.4 The watching brief on groundworks associated with the earthen bank located in the south-west of the site, demonstrated that it comprised both modern made ground in its upper layers (1001 – 1004; Fig. 9) and a possible buried topsoil c.0.32m thick (1005) overlain by subsoil c.0.68m in depth (1006), which comprised the earlier bank (1000). Prior to remodelling groundworks the bank was measured at a height of 2.53m above the driveway level (Figs 6-8). The uppermost element of the earthen bank is likely to derive from groundworks and landscaping associated with the 1950s construction of Castle Bungalow. A fragment of clay pipe was recovered from buried topsoil layer 1005 and a single sherd of yellow glazed pot from subsoil layer 1006. Neither of these was retained.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site (see archaeological background above), the watching brief and evaluation identified no evidence of surviving buried archaeological remains within the site, with the exception of the buried elements of the earthen bank in the south-west of the site, which may be of post-medieval or early modern origin. The absence of any further evidence indicates that peripheral structural elements associated with Kenilworth Castle and associated defensive landscaping works are unlikely to have extended as far as the site, or may simply not have survived the intervening centuries. The site is also thought to be located at the western edge of the medieval settlement of Kenilworth, though no evidence of this was recorded either. The putative extent of the medieval settlement may therefore not extend so far west, or, alternatively, evidence may have been removed during the earlier 20th century development associated with Castle Bungalow and its associated landscaping.
- 8.2 From the levels of the surrounding buildings and the evidence of significant landscaping work within the site it is clear that the adjacent hillside has been heavily terraced over time. In the 20th century this may have afforded better opportunity for the building of the Castle Bungalow and house to the west of the site, built in the 1970s. It may be that localised landscaping both within the site and surrounding it

has served to truncate or remove evidence of earlier, notably medieval, activity associated with Kenilworth Castle and the settlement of Kenilworth too.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Whelan, assisted by Alice Krausova. The report was written by Andrew Whelan. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**EVALUATION**

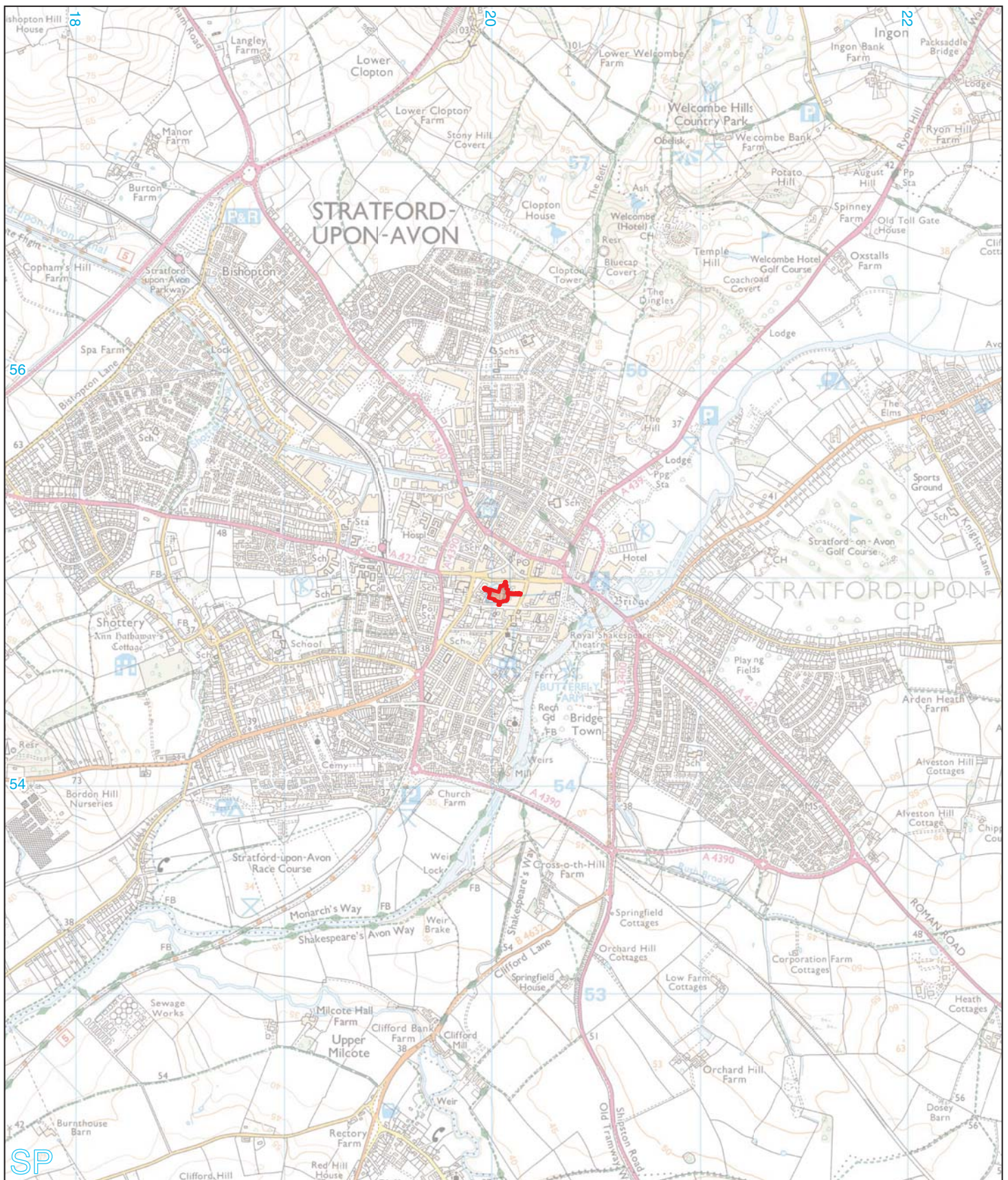
Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer	Made Ground	Dark black brown compacted silt and loam with modern rubble inclusions.	12	1.8	0.65	modern
1	101	Layer	Redeposit subsoil	Mid grey brown compacted sandy silt with stones.	12	1.8	0.65	modern
1	102	Layer	Redeposit natural	Mid pink grey compacted silty sand with stones.	12	1.8	0.32	modern
1	103	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt.	12	1.8	0.4	
1	104	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	12	1.8	>0.2	
2	200	Layer	Made Ground	Mixed mid pink brown and dark black brown compacted sandy loam with stones.	4	1.8	0.5	modern
2	201	Layer	Redeposit natural	Mid pink grey compacted silty sand with stones.	4	1.8	0.4	modern
2	202	Layer	Buried topsoil	Dark black brown compact silty loam.	4	1.8	0.45	modern
2	203	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt.	4	1.8	1.9	
2	204	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	4	1.8	>0.25	
3	300	Layer	Made Ground	Mixed mid pink brown and dark black brown compacted sandy loam with stones.	4	1.8	0.5	modern
3	301	Layer	Redeposit natural	Mid pink grey compacted silty sand with stones.	4	1.8	0.4	modern
3	302	Layer	Buried topsoil	Dark black brown compact silty loam.	4	1.8	0.45	modern
3	303	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt.	4	1.8	1.9	
3	304	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	4	1.8	>0.25	
4	400	Layer	Made Ground Driveway	Dark black brown compacted silt and loam with modern rubble inclusions.	8	1.8	0.4	modern
4	401	Layer	Redeposit natural	Mid pink grey compacted silty sand with stones.	8	1.8	0.5	modern
4	402	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt.	8	1.8	0.8	
4	403	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	8	1.8	>0.2	
5	500	Layer	House	Remains of bungalow foundations, light white grey concrete.	10	1.8	0.3	modern
5	501	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	10	1.8	>0.4	
6	600	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt.	10	1.8	0.17	
6	601	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	10	1.8	>0.3	
7	700	Layer	Made Ground Driveway	Dark black brown compacted silt and loam with modern rubble inclusions.	10	1.8	0.13	modern
7	701	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey brown firm sandy silt.	10	1.8	0.15	
7	702	Layer	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.	10	1.8	>0.25	

WATCHING BRIEF

1000	Cut		Bank	Intervention through post medieval bank. Steed curved slope on to upper terrace.			2.56	modern
1001	Layer	1000	Topsoil	Mid grey brown compacted silty loam with stones.			0.26	modern
1002	Layer	1000	Overburden/ Made Ground/ Bank Material	Banded mid brown orange and mid grey brown, soft silty clay and silty sand, with gravel.			0.22	modern
1003	Layer	1000	Buried topsoil/ Overburden/ Bank Material	Dark grey brown compact sandy silt and loam, with modern brick.			0.47	modern
1004	Layer	1000	Overburden/ Bank Material	Mid mottled brown orange and grey brown firm sandy silt, with stones.			0.36	modern
1005	Layer	1000	Buried topsoil / Bank Material	Dark grey brown firm sandy silt with charcoal, and clay pipe.			0.32	post- medieval to modern
1006	Layer	1000	Subsoil	Mid orange brown firm sandy silt.			0.68	post- medieval to modern
1007	Layer	1000	Natural	Mid pink orange firm silty sand and gravels.			>0.25	

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Castle Bungalow, Kenilworth, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2017 and an associated watching brief in December 2016, at the site of Castle Bungalow, 2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1PQ. Seven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>Despite the archaeological potential of the application area, the watching brief and evaluation identified no archaeological remains within the site, with the exception of a later post-medieval to modern earthen bank and landscaping works associated with the former Castle Bungalow.</p>	
Project dates	21-22 December 2016 19-20 January 2017	
Project type	Evaluation and Watching Brief	
Previous work	Not Known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Castle Bungalow, 2 Purlieu Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 1PQ	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.2ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 2777 7244	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Warwick District Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Hewson	
Project Supervisor	Andrew Whelan	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical		None
Paper	To be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Service	Context sheets, Day sheets, Trench sheets, Attendance records, Sections
Digital	To be deposited with Warwickshire Museum Service	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Castle Bungalow, Kenilworth, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief</i> . CA typescript report		



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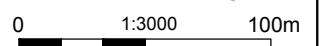
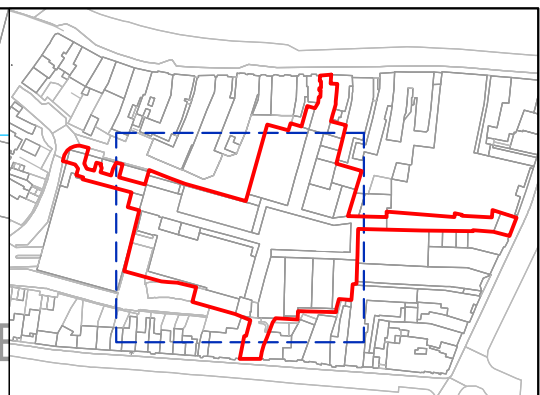
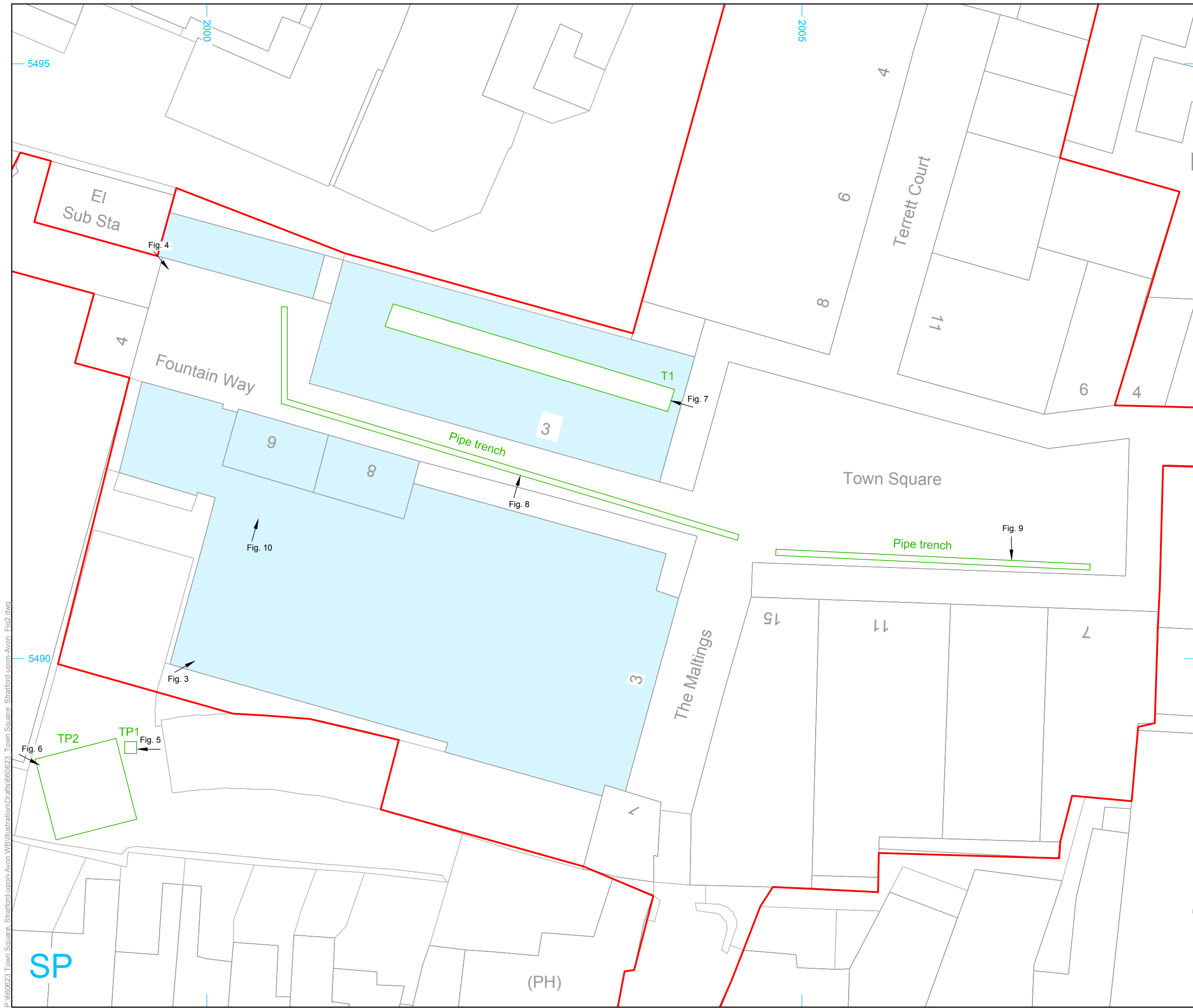
PROJECT TITLE
 Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon
 Warwickshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

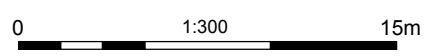


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DRAWN BY	LJH	PROJECT NO.	660623	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/03/16	
APPROVED BY	SCC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- watching brief area
- archaeological trench
- photograph location and direction



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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench and watching brief area
 location plan

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CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 26/03/2016	2
APPROVED BY SCC	SCALE@A3 1:300 & 1:3000	

P:\660623 Town Square - Stratford-upon-Avon\WB\Illustration\Drafts\660623_Town Square - Stratford-upon-Avon - Fig2.dwg

SP

(PH)



3



4

3 General view of the site, looking north-east

4 General view of the site, looking south-east



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Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon
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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 22/03/16
 APPROVED BY SCC SCALE@A4 NA

FIGURE NOS.

3 & 4



5



6

5 Test Pit 1, looking west

6 Test Pit 2, looking, south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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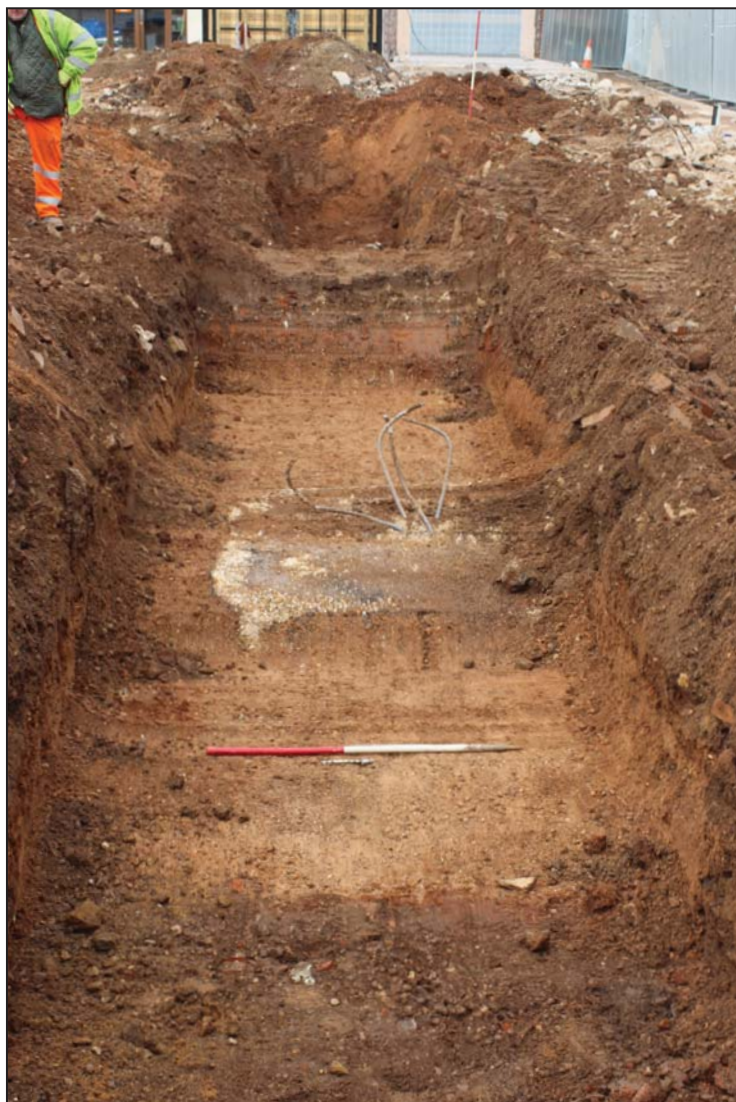
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NOS.

5 & 6



7

7 Trench 1, looking west (1m scale)



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Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon
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FIGURE TITLE

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8



9

8 Pipe trench section (west), looking north

9 Pipe trench section (east), looking south



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NOS.

8 & 9



10 Removal of a foundation block, looking north



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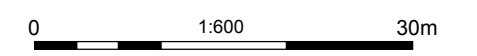
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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- ▭ site boundary
- ▭ watching brief area
- ▭ archaeological trench



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PROJECT TITLE
**Town Square, Stratford-upon-Avon
 Warwickshire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Detail from Ordnance Survey 25" map
 of Stratford-upon-Avon, 1913, 1:600**

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OS Town Plan: Stratford-upon-Avon, WARWICKSHIRE 1:500 1886-1887

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