

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT
GODSON'S LANE
NAPTON ON THE HILL
WARWICKSHIRE



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Archaeological evaluation at Godson's Lane, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire

Andrew Walsh

With contributions by Laura Griffin and Elizabeth Pearson

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Godson's Lane, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire (NGR SP 46685 61146). It was undertaken for Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of their client, AC Lloyd (Homes) Ltd, in advance of a proposed residential development for which a planning application has been submitted.

LiDAR analysis carried out prior to the evaluation had established the presence of earthworks of presumed medieval date. These included ridge and furrow on the west of the proposed development site, along with a series of platforms and hollow/tracks across the rest of the site.

Twelve trenches were excavated across the proposed development site. They established that well preserved archaeological remains dating to the medieval and modern periods survive on the site, buried below the earthwork features. The medieval remains were represented by a number of linear features including ditches and at least one wall, as well as other extensive deposits. The modern features included a ditch and a number of stone surfaces associated with platforms, which may relate to a building illustrated on an 1834 Ordnance Survey map. An undated wall, which probably represents the remains of a structure or building, was also identified on the site.

The medieval finds assemblage formed a good group of 12th–13th century material. The dominance of cooking pot fabrics and forms is consistent with the date range and may also indicate a lower order settlement due to the scarcity of jug or pitcher forms, which would commonly be associated with an urban assemblage of this date.

The environmental samples demonstrate the use of clean, processed grain on the site, although it is not possible to make any detailed interpretation of arable farming methods or crop growing conditions. The good preservation suggests that there is the potential to recover some evidence of cereal crop use and processing elsewhere on the site, should further work be carried out.

The evaluation results correlate well with the LiDAR survey. There are two main phases of occupation across the site: the first, of 12th to 13th century date of local, and potentially regional, significance with associated ridge and furrow to the north-west, followed by a second in the 18th to 19th centuries.

Report

1 Background

1.1 Reasons for the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA) at Godson's Lane, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire (NGR SP 46685 61146; Fig 1). It was undertaken for Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of their client, AC Lloyd (Homes) Ltd, in advance of a proposed residential development for which a planning application has been submitted to Stratford-on-Avon District Council (reference 13/02690/FUL).

The proposed development site is considered to include heritage assets and potential heritage assets, the significance of which may be affected by the application.

No brief was prepared by the Planning Archaeologist, Warwickshire County Council (the Curator) but the written scheme of investigation, produced by WA (WA 2014), aimed to conform to the generality of briefs which have been previously issued, and current industry standard practice. The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008) and the event reference for this project is P4255.

2 Aims

The aims of this evaluation were:

- to describe and assess the significance of the heritage asset with archaeological interest
- and to establish the nature, importance and extent of the archaeological site.

3 Methods

3.1 Personnel

The fieldwork was led by Andrew Walsh (BSc MSc FSA Scot AlfA) who joined Worcestershire Archaeology in 2013 and has been practicing archaeology since 2004. He was assisted in the field by Tim Cornah (BA), Pete Lovett (BSc), and Mike Nicholson (BSc). The report preparation was led by Andrew Walsh and the project manager responsible for the quality of the project was Tom Vaughan (BA MA AlfA). Illustrations were prepared by Carolyn Hunt (BSc MfA). Laura Griffin (BA AlfA) contributed the finds report and Elizabeth Pearson (MSc AlfA) contributed the environmental remains report.

3.2 Documentary research

No desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the site, although an assessment of the Historic Environment of Napton on the Hill was undertaken as part of a larger assessment of local service villages in Stratford-upon-Avon district (AOC 2012). Prior to fieldwork commencing a search was made of relevant online sources including A Vision of Britain Through Time, British History Online, old-maps.co.uk and Warwickshire Museum's Take the Timetrail website (WM 2014).

3.3 List of sources consulted

Cartographic sources

- 1834, Ordnance Survey, First Series, scale 1":1mile
- 1st edition, 1887, Ordnance Survey, scale 25":1 mile
- 1905, Ordnance Survey, scale 25":1 mile
- 1925, Ordnance Survey, scale 25":1 mile
- 1955, Ordnance Survey, scale 6":1 mile

- 1974, Ordnance Survey, scale 1:2,500

Documentary sources

Published and grey literature sources are listed in the bibliography (Section 13 below).

3.4 Fieldwork strategy

A detailed written scheme of investigation was prepared by Worcestershire Archaeology (WA 2014) which proposed a trench location plan targeted on features identified by the LiDAR analysis (Section 4.1 below). Due to overhead power cables and a public footpath crossing the site the proposed trench locations and sizes were amended in this area to fit the available working space.

Twelve trenches, amounting to 585m² in area, were excavated over the site area of 1.3ha, representing a sample of c 4.6%. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

Deposits considered not to be significant were removed using a 360° tracked excavator, employing a toothless bucket and under archaeological supervision. Subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Clean surfaces were inspected and selected deposits were excavated to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples (as required), as well as to determine their nature. Deposits were recorded according to standard Worcestershire Archaeology practice (WA 2012). On completion of excavation, trenches were reinstated by replacing the excavated material.

Fieldwork was undertaken between 16 and 22 January 2014. The site reference number and site code was P4255.

3.5 Structural analysis

All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Analysis was effected through a combination of structural, artefactual and ecofactual evidence, allied to the information derived from other sources.

3.6 Artefact methodology, by Laura Griffin

3.6.1 Artefact recovery policy

The artefact recovery policy conformed to standard WA practice (WA 2012; appendix 2).

3.6.2 Method of analysis

All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* date was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a *pro forma* Microsoft Access 2000 database.

Artefacts from environmental samples were examined, but none were worthy of comment, and so they not included below, nor included in the Table 1 quantification.

The pottery and ceramic building material was examined under x20 magnification and where, possible referenced as appropriate by fabric type and form to the *Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery Type Series* (Soden and Ratkai 1998).

3.7 Environmental archaeology aims and methodology, by Elizabeth Pearson

3.7.1 Project parameters

The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2012); *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (EH 2010a), and *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations* (AEA 1995).

3.7.2 Aims

The aim was to determine the state of preservation, type, and quantity of environmental remains recovered from the samples. This information will be used to assess the importance of the environmental remains.

3.7.3 Methods

Sampling policy

Samples were taken according to standard WA practice (2012).

Processing and analysis

The samples were processed by flotation using a Siraf tank. The flots were collected on a 300µm sieve and the residue retained on a 1mm mesh. This allows for the recovery of items such as small animal bones, molluscs and seeds.

The residues were scanned by eye and the abundance of each category of environmental remains estimated. A magnet was also used to test for the presence of hammer scale. The flots were scanned using a low power MEIJI stereo light microscope and plant remains identified using modern reference collections maintained by Worcestershire Archaeology, and a seed identification manual (Cappers *et al* 2012). Nomenclature for the plant remains follows the *New Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd edition (Stace 2010).

3.7.4 Discard policy

The following categories/types of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- where unstratified
- modern pottery, and;
- generally where material has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

The remaining environmental samples, and scanned residues will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository).

4 The application site

4.1 Topography, geology and archaeological context

The proposed development site occupies the south-eastern half of a field which is bounded to the north by the residential properties, to the east by Fells Lane, to the south by Godson's Lane, and west by Vicarage Road. This field is located on a south-eastern facing slope with the elevation of falling from 119m AOD in the north to 106m AOD to the south. The underlying geology of the site is mapped as Jurassic Charmouth Mudstone Formation (BGS 2014). Superficial deposits are not mapped.

Although no prehistoric settlement has been found in Napton, there is evidence to suggest that activity was taking place in the surrounding areas during this period. A small flint axe dating to the Neolithic was found during an archaeological evaluation Windmill Business Park to the west of Napton. A Bronze Age ring ditch and a round barrow, indicative of settlement and burial activity have been identified at Tomlow, to the north-west of Napton (WM 2014). Evidence of Roman activity at Napton has been restricted to a number of pottery findspots and the identification of Roman field system at Windmill Business Park on aerial photographs (WM 2014).

Early medieval activity on the area is limited to an Anglo-Saxon burial, found complete with a sword in 1927 during quarrying operations near the west end of Napton Hill (WM 2014). However despite the lack of archaeological evidence the settlement of Napton almost certainly dates to the

early medieval period. The place-name is thought to derive from the Anglian '*cnæpp*' (hill-top; a short sharp ascent, a hillock) or possibly Old English '*hnæpp*' (a bowl) combined with the Old English '*tūn*' (an enclosure, farmstead or village) (KEPN 2014). Three estates are listed in the Domesday Book (1086), with a total population of 39 households (Martin 2003, 657, 660-1).

A priest was resident at Napton in 1086 and, although the Church of St Lawrence was constructed during the 12th century (Salzman 1951), the current building was probably not the first church in the parish. The street layout south of the church indicates that this part of Napton was laid out as a planned settlement along an axis of parallel roads, Howecombe Lane, High Street (leading up to the church) and possibly Godson's Lane, which are intersected by New Street/Dog Lane to the south and School Hill/Poplar Road to the north. The date of this planning has not been established although elsewhere in the region there was a phase of re-planning of settlements during the 12th century (Watt 2011, 179), which also correlate with the date of construction of the church at Napton.

A market was granted to Robert de Napton in 1321 to hold a Thursday market and an annual fair on the Assumption. In the 16th century there were at least four distinct manors, and large numbers of documents record property transfers through the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Salzman 1951). The village has always been large with reports of encroachments and cottages on the common fields in 1656 and 'above one hundred' houses recorded in 1730.

The earliest available mapping for the proposed site is the Ordnance Survey First Series 1":1 mile dating to 1834. Despite the small scale map it does appear to show a building on the site, although no boundaries apart from roads are illustrated. The next available map is the OS 1st edition 25":1 mile dating to 1887. This map shows the site much as it is now, with the exception of two ponds. These are illustrated on OS maps up to and including the 1955 edition. The next available map (1974) does not show them, indicating they had been filled during the intervening period.

Prior to the evaluation an analysis of Environment Agency LiDAR data was commissioned by the Client (Malone 2013). This established the presence of earthworks of presumed medieval date across the proposed site. These included ridge and furrow on the western side of the site, along with a series of platforms and holloways/tracks across the rest of the site.

4.2 Current land-use

The site is currently used as agricultural land, is set to pasture.

5 Structural analysis

This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 2-8. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1. The natural yellowish brown clay deposit, consistent with Charmouth Mudstone, was identified in all trenches except Trench 5.

5.1 Trench 1

The natural substrate was cut by a pit 104, measuring 0.18m in depth and 0.66m in diameter. It was filled by a grey brown silty clay 105 which appeared to have accumulated naturally and yielded no finds. A possible posthole 106, and ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east consistent with the LiDAR results, were also identified in the trench (Figs 2 and 7).

5.2 Trench 2

Overlying the natural substrate was stone surface 204 (Figs 3 and 7). It was constructed of rounded slabs of igneous stone. Although the function of this surface was unclear a threshold and metal door hinge or post were identified set into the cobbles and slabs (Plate 1). At the south-eastern end of the trench there was evidence of a retaining wall, onto which the surface appeared to have collapsed or slipped over. This feature was visible on either side of the trench as a clear earthwork, complete with stone protruding through the turf (Plate 2). East to west aligned wall 207 may have been associated with the surface. It was cut by a ditch 206, which was also aligned east

to west. A rubble deposit 203, which covered surface 204, and the fill (205) of ditch 206, yielded finds dating to the 20th century.

5.3 Trench 3

The natural substrate was cut by north-east to south-west aligned ditches 303, 304, 310 and 315, and postholes 316 and 317 (Figs 2 and 7). Ditch 315 measured 2.18m in width and 0.72 in width, and contained a series of clayey silt fills (307, 313 and 314; Fig 8, S.15 and Plate 3). No datable finds were recovered from any of the fills, although a sample taken from fill 313 yielded fired clay, and environmental remains consistent with medieval deposits.

Ditch 310 lay adjacent to an earthwork platform, which was constructed of redeposited natural (311) and a thick layer of topsoil (300) measuring up to 0.7m in depth. Ditch 310 measured at least 1.5m in width and 0.5m in depth and contained at least two fills (308 and 309). The fills yielded finds dating to the 18th century. Below the platform was greyish silty clay layer 312 which yielded finds dating to the 13th century (Plate 4).

The fills of postholes 310 and 315 did not yield any finds. Ditches 303 and 304 were not excavated during the course of the evaluation.

5.4 Trench 4

The natural substrate was cut by north-east to south-west aligned ditches 404, 406 and 408, north to south aligned ditches 413 and 415, and posthole 410 (Figs 2 and 7). Ditch 406 measured 2.06m in width and 0.70m in depth, and was filled by a greyish brown silty clay (405) which yielded one sherd of medieval pottery. A sample from this deposit produced a small amount of processed wheat. Ditch 406 cut ditch 409 (Plate 5). It measured 2.38m in width and 0.77m in depth and was also filled by greyish brown silty clay which yielded one sherd of medieval pottery. The other features were not excavated during the evaluation.

5.5 Trench 5

This trench was located across the top of the platform which was partially excavated in Trench 3. The natural clay deposit visible in the other trenches was not clearly observed. In the base of the trench was yellowish grey silty clay 506 (Figs 4 and 7), which did not yield any datable finds, although it may be related to layer 312 in Trench 3. This deposit was cut by possible linear feature 505, which was only partially visible at the southern end of the trench. They were sealed by layer 503 which measured 0.42m in depth which was probably a redeposited topsoil laid to build up the platform. At the northern end of the trench this layer was overlaid by stone surfaces 501 and 502. Surface 502 was constructed of worn slabs of igneous stone, similar to surface 204 in Trench 2 (Plate 6). Surface 501 was constructed of gravelly stone, with brick fragments. These were sealed by a layer 507, which produced finds dating to the 20th century.

5.6 Trench 6

The natural substrate was cut by north to south aligned ditches 605, 607 and 613, wall 611 and pond 610 (Figs 5 and 7). Ditch 605 measured 1.04m in width and 0.36m in depth (Figure 8, S.29) and was filled by a mixed orangey yellow black charcoal rich clayey silt (614), and a yellow brown clayey silt (604). It was overlaid by rubble spread 603. No finds were recovered from ditch 605 or rubble 603.

Wall 611 was constructed of roughly hewn sandstone blocks (Plate 7). It measured 0.65m in height and although it was exposed along the northern edge of the trench a clear return was visible in plan. To the north of this feature, beyond the extent of the trench, a mound was visible indicating the possible presence of a building or structure. No datable finds were recovered although the lack of any modern finds, together with its sandstone construction, may suggest that this structure is post-medieval or earlier.

Pond 610, visible on historic mapping until 1955, was visible in the centre of this trench. The origin of this pond is not known although the fill contained material, including brick rubble, tile and

ceramic drain, consistent with a mid-20th century backfilling. The other features were not excavated during the evaluation.

5.7 Trench 7

The natural substrate was cut by north-east to south-west ditch 706, north to south ditch 710 postholes 712, 714, and 716 and features 704 and 708 (Figs 2 and 7). Ditch 706 measured 2.68m in width and at least 0.66m in depth although it was not fully excavated during the evaluation (Plate 8). It was filled by grey silty clay 705 which yielded pottery dating to the 13th century.

Posthole 714 measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.24m in depth, and was filled by brownish grey silty clay 713, which yielded two pieces of fired clay. It also contained a number of sandstone packing stones. Posthole 716 measured 0.18m in diameter and 0.07m in depth and was filled by brownish grey silty clay 715. This feature did not contain any finds or packing stones. The other features were not excavated during the evaluation.

5.8 Trench 8

The natural substrate was cut by posthole 803 and overlaid by layer 801 (Figs 2 and 7). Layer 801 was formed sandstone rubble in a greyish brown silty clay soil matrix. Although it was not excavated during the evaluation it yielded six sherds of pottery and a fragment of roof tile consistent with a 13th century date. Posthole 803 was not excavated but its fill contained at least two packing stones.

5.9 Trench 9

The natural substrate was overlaid by layers 902/903, 905 and 906 (Figs 2 and 7). Layer 902/903 was located in the southern half of the trench. It measured over 15m and was formed of a brownish grey silty clay that was at least 0.35m in depth. It yielded twelve sherds of 13th century pottery and a sample produced a small amount of processed grain. At the northern end of this deposit was wall 905, which was constructed of sandstone rubble blocks (Plate 9). During the cleaning of this wall four sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered. No cut was visible for the wall. Gully 908 cut layer 902/903. It measured 0.2m in depth and 0.37m in width and did not yield any finds.

In the northern part of the trench were slightly greyish light brown silty clay 905 and rubble layer 906 (Plate 10). This appears to be the same rubble deposit as layer 801 in Trench 8 and suggests and extensive stone rubble deposit across this area, possibly related to an earthwork platform visible in this area. At the north end of the trench, within 906, a group of sandstone slabs appeared to be on their side (Plate 11). It was unclear if they had been placed or if they were part of a collapsed wall or structure.

5.10 Trench 10

The natural substrate was cut by ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east, consistent with the LiDAR results (Figs 2 and 7). No other archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench although a sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil.

5.11 Trench 11

The natural substrate was cut by north-east to south-west aligned ditches 1111 and 1112, pit 1110 and feature 1106 (Figs 2 and 7). Ditch 1112 measured 1.52m in width and 0.52m in depth and was filled by grey brown silty clay 1108 which yielded one sherd of 12th century pottery. Ditch 1111 was not excavated but three sherds of 13th century pottery were recovered from its upper fill when cleaning the trench.

Feature 1106 measured 5.7m in plan. It measured 0.36m in depth although it had an unusual stepped edge, which featured slabs of roughly hewn sandstone placed along the edge of the feature (Figure 8, S.4; Plate 12). It yielded thirteen sherds of medieval pottery as well as small amounts of fired clay and slag. South of feature 1106 was feature 1107 which appeared to be formed of a similar grey brown silty clay. It measured 7.5m in plan and it yielded three sherds of 13th century pottery.

century pottery during cleaning. The other features in this trench were not excavated although layer 1109, which was located north-west of feature 1106 yielded 13th century pottery and slag.

5.12 Trench 12

The natural substrate was cut by north to south aligned ditch 1208 and pond 1207 (Figs 6 and 7). None of the features in this trench were excavated. Pond 1207, recorded on historic mapping until 1955, was visible in the centre of the trench. The origin of this pond is not known although a sequence of fills were visible within the feature. The earliest observed fill was a light grey clayey silt which appeared to be a gradual natural silting of the pond. This was overlaid by a thin loamy layer 1206, which was probably the topsoil edge immediately prior to the modern infilling. Fill 1205 contained material, including pottery and iron, consistent with a mid-20th century filling of the remaining extent of the pond.

At the southern end of the trench was a rubble layer 1209 formed of sandstone blocks. This was similar to the medieval rubble identified in Trenches 8 and 9, although no finds were recovered from this deposit.

5.13 Other features

A number of other features were observed on the site during the works including a possible well head or wall to the north of Trench 5 and a depression north-west of Trench 7 which may have been a spring (Figs 2 and 7).

6 Artefact analysis, by Laura Griffin

6.1 Introduction

The artefactual assemblage recovered totalled 182 finds weighing 6,219g and is summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Pottery formed the largest proportion of the material, consisting of 105 sherds weighing 1,094g. In addition fragments of tile, brick, glass, slag and metalwork were recovered.

The group came from 22 stratified contexts and with the exception of single sherd of Roman pottery, could be dated from the medieval period onwards (see Table 1). The majority of medieval material was retrieved from ditch fills and occupation layers associated with buildings. Using pottery as an index of artefact condition, this was fair, with the majority of sherds displaying moderate levels of abrasion.

Material type	Total	Weight (g)
Roman pottery	1	26
Medieval pottery	87	817
Post-medieval pottery	5	164
Modern pottery	12	87
Fired clay	9	94
Brick	4	105
Brick/tile	6	2162
Roof tile(flat)	7	332
Undiagnostic tile	7	344
Ceramic drain	3	329

Material type	Total	Weight (g)
Iron objects	29	1573
Copper button	2	6
Slag	3	15
Vessel glass	3	34
Sandstone	4	131

Table 1: Quantification of the assemblage

6.2 Summary artefactual evidence by period

The discussion below is a summary of the finds and associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary.

6.2.1 Roman

A single, undiagnostic sherd of sandy greyware was retrieved from the site and although only lightly abraded, was residual within a feature of medieval date (context 1111).

6.2.2 Medieval

Fifteen stratified contexts could be seen to have a medieval *terminus post quem* (TPQ) based on the dating of associated pottery (Table 2 below). Pottery fabric and form types present indicated this to be a domestic assemblage with a narrow range of vessel types identified. Furthermore, diagnostic sherds, alongside the range of fabric types present, indicated this to be a short-lived settlement of 12th–13th century date.

Fabric types present were all of relatively local production with a large proportion of the assemblage having calcareous temper in the form of either shell or oolitic limestone (fabrics CL01, CO03, CS02, CS05, SC01 and SC02). Other fabrics found in smaller amounts were predominantly sand- (SQ02, SQ051, SQ202 and RS02) or grog-tempered (G10). In addition, three sherds of Chilvers Coton wares were identified, one glazed (context 903) and two unglazed (context 1107).

Diagnostic sherds were almost exclusively from cooking pot forms and many of the body sherds displayed evidence of use over a fire in the form of soot deposits, thereby confirming this function. In addition, four jug sherds were also identified.

Other material likely to be of medieval date consisted of fragments of fired clay (contexts 312, 904, 906, 1103 and 1107), slag (contexts 1103 and 1109) and one nibbed roof tile (context 801).

6.2.3 Late post-medieval and modern

Material of 18th century date onwards was retrieved from six stratified contexts and the site surface (Table 2 below). The pottery was of common domestic fabric types including Midlands blackwares (MB02), modern glazed wares (MGW) and stoneware (STE). Other material included fragments of brick, roof tile, and highly corroded ironwork, consisting primarily of nails and pieces of agricultural machinery.

6.3 Discussion

The medieval finds assemblage formed a good group of 12th–13th century material. The dominance of cooking pot fabrics and forms is consistent with the date range and may also indicate a lower order settlement due to the scarcity of jug or pitcher forms, which would commonly be associated with an urban assemblage of this date.

Context	Material class	Material subtype	Object class	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)	TPQ
203	glass		domestic	vessel	3	34	20 th century
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	3	
	metal	copper alloy	personal ornament	button	1	4	
	metal	iron			16	428	
	ceramic	earthenware	building material	brick	2	25	
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	5	
205	metal	iron	tool		1	176	20 th century
	ceramic	earthenware	building material	tile	1	63	
	ceramic	stoneware	domestic	pot	8	72	
	ceramic		building material	drain	3	329	
300	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	9	13 th century
308	ceramic	earthenware	building material	brick	2	80	18 th century
	metal	iron	tool		3	124	
	ceramic	earthenware	building material	roof tile(flat)	6	230	
	ceramic	earthenware	building material		5	2088	
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	50	
309	ceramic	earthenware	building material	brick/tile	1	74	18 th century
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	42	
312	stone				1	36	13 th century
	ceramic	fired clay			2	7	
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	12	95	
403	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	2	13 th century
405	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	2	13 th century
507	ceramic	stoneware	domestic	pot	2	12	20 th century
	metal	iron			7	522	
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	67	
	metal	copper alloy	personal ornament	button	1	2	
705	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	15	102	13 th century
713	ceramic	fired clay			2	8	
801	ceramic	earthenware	building material	roof tile(flat)	1	102	13 th century
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	6	89	
902	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	4	13 th century
903	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	10	57	13 th century
904	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	4	26	13 th century
	ceramic	fired clay			1	1	
905	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	28	13 th century
906	ceramic	fired clay			2	3	13 th century
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	17	
1001	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	24	13 th century
1103	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	13	208	13 th century

Context	Material class	Material subtype	Object class	Object specific type	Count	Weight(g)	TPQ
1107	slag	slag(Fe)	production waste		1	10	13 th century
	ceramic	fired clay			1	23	
	ceramic	fired clay			1	52	
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	48	
1108	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	10	12 th century
1109	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	12	87	medieval
	slag	slag(Fe)	production waste		2	5	
1111	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	1	26	Late 13 th century
	ceramic	earthenware	domestic	pot	2	9	
1205	ceramic	earthenware	building material	tile	5	278	20 th century
	ceramic	stoneware	domestic	tile	1	3	
	metal	iron			2	323	
1207	stone	sandstone			3	195	

Table 2: Summary of the assemblage

7 Environmental analysis, by Elizabeth Pearson

7.1 Introduction

A total of three samples (each of 20 litres) were taken from the site. The results are summarised in Tables 4 to 6.

Context	Sample	Feature type	Fill of	Position of fill	Period	Phase	Sample volume (L)	Volume processed (L)	Residue assessed	Flot assessed
313	3	Linear	315	Secondary		0	20	10	Yes	Yes
405	1	Linear	406	Primary	Medieval	2	20	10	Yes	Yes
903	2	Layer			Medieval	2	20	10	Yes	Yes

Table 3: List of environmental samples

7.2 Hand-collected animal bone

A small assemblage, totalling 29 fragments (571 g) of animal bone was hand-collected (Table 4). The material was composed of small fragments of mammal bone, some diagnostic. Preservation was generally good. Cut marks were noted on one small piece of burnt bone (unstratified) and one bone, whilst most breakages on the bones look and feel fresh. Context 309 produced some whole bones (sacrum and thoracic vertebrae, possibly pig) and part of a mandible with cut marks. Part of dog humerus and a sheep tibia were also noted.

Context	Material type	Count	Weight(g)	Feature type	Period	Phase
309	animal bone	8	440	Linear	Post-medieval	3
312	animal bone	6	50	Layer		0
713	animal bone	4	8	Post Hole		0
801	animal bone	5	38	Layer	Medieval	2

903	animal bone	1	6	Layer	Medieval	2
906	animal bone	2	1	Wall	Medieval	2
1103	animal bone	2	20	Unknown	Medieval	2
1103	animal bone	1	8	Unknown	Medieval	2
TOTAL		29	571			

Table 4: Hand-collected animal bone

There is the potential for good animal bone survival if the site were to go to full excavation.

7.3 Macrofossil remains

A small quantity of well preserved charred cereal remains was recovered from two linear features and a layer, demonstrating the use of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp free threshing) and hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). Occasional weed seeds were noted, but chaff was absent. As the material was dominated by cereal grain, this appears to represent clean, processed grain. The remains are likely to derive from parching of grain prior to milling, or as a result of grain burnt during roasting on domestic fires. The quantity was small and does not suggest processing or use on a large scale.

Context	large mammal	small mammal	charcoal	Uncharred plant	Comment
313	occ	occ	occ	abt*	mod fired clay, * = intrusive
405	mod	occ	occ	abt*	occ fired clay, pot, * - ?intrusive
903	occ	occ	occ	abt*	occ pot, * = ? Intrusive

Occ = occasional, mod = moderate, abt = abundant, * = probably intrusive

Table 5: Summary of environmental remains from samples

Latin name	Family	Common name	Habitat	313	405	903
Uncharred plant remains						
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	Ranunculaceae	buttercup	CD			+
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Caprifoliaceae	elderberry	BC		+	
unidentified root fragments	unidentified			+++	+++	+++
Charred plant remains						
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain	Poaceae	emmer/spelt wheat	F		+	
<i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i> grain	Poaceae	club wheat	F		+	
<i>Triticum</i> sp (free-threshing) grain	Poaceae	free-threshing wheat	F	+	+	+
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grain (hulled)	Poaceae	barley	F	+		+
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	Asteraceae	scentless mayweed	AB		+	
<i>Carex</i> sp (2-sided) nutlets	Cyperaceae	sedge	CDE		+	

Table 6: Plant remains from bulk samples

Key:

Habitat	Quantity
A= cultivated ground	+ = 1 - 10
B= disturbed ground	++ = 11- 50
C= woodlands, hedgerows, scrub etc	+++ = 51 -100
D = grasslands, meadows and heathland	++++ = 101+
E = aquatic/wet habitats	
F = cultivar	

The material demonstrates the use of clean, processed grain but it is not possible to make any detailed interpretation of arable farming methods or crop growing conditions. However, the good preservation suggests that there is the potential to recover some evidence of cereal crop use and processing elsewhere on the site, should further work be carried out.

7.4 Significance

The environmental remains demonstrate the potential to recover evidence of local importance.

8 Synthesis

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

A natural yellowish brown clay deposit, consistent with Charmouth Mudstone, was identified in all trenches except Trench 5.

8.2 Phase 2: Roman

A single, undiagnostic sherd of sandy greyware was recovered during the evaluation indicating low level Roman activity in the area. This is consistent with previous evidence of low level Roman activity in the Napton area.

8.3 Phase 3: 12th to 13th century

A series of features dating to the 12th to 13th century were identified across the site. These features including ditches in Trenches 4, 7 and 11, a wall in Trench 9, a rubble deposit in Trench 8 and 9, and layers in Trench 3, 9 and 11. These features indicate the proposed development site was subject to a period of widespread but relatively short lived occupation during the 12th to 13th centuries. The site lies on the edge of Napton and it seems likely this activity was associated with a period of expansion and contraction of the settlement.

8.4 Phase 4: c 1700 to 1887

There then appears to have been a hiatus on the site until the 18th century. Ditch 310, which was 18th century in date, was located adjacent to a large earthwork platform which may be contemporary. This platform, along with the structures and surfaces identified in Trenches 2 and 5 may be associated with the building visible on early OS mapping dating to 1834. This building, along with the observed archaeological structures in Trenches 2 and 5 do not appear on the 1st edition OS map (1885) indicating they had been abandoned by this date, although the finds suggest they may have continued in use in some capacity into the 20th century.

8.5 Phase 5: 1887 onwards

The two ponds which are illustrated on OS mapping 1887 to 1955 were identified in Trenches 6 and 12. They were infilled by 1974, although the sequence of fills in the pond in Trench 12 suggests it was subject to silting up over a period of time.

8.6 Undated features

Significant other features included a possible building immediately north of Trench 6 and a sandstone rubble deposit in Trench 12. The absence of modern material from these features suggests they are probably post-medieval or earlier. A number of postholes, some of which included packing stones, were identified across the site in Trenches 1, 3, 4, 7 and 8. However the function and date of these features was not established during the evaluation.

8.7 Comparison with the LiDAR survey

In general the results of the evaluation correlate well with the LiDAR analysis (Fig 7). The large earthworks towards the north of the site appear to be largely of 18th to 19th century date, while the smaller, more ephemeral, earthworks across the rest of the site appear to be related to medieval activity. On the western edge of the proposed site an area of ridge and furrow marks the edge of the settlement activity.

It should be noted that the 1m resolution used in the survey is the minimum recommended by English Heritage for archaeological survey (EH 2010b, 17) and a number of more subtle features, which were observed on the ground during the evaluation where not visible on the LiDAR analysis.

9 Significance

9.1 Nature of the archaeological interest in the proposed development site

The evaluation has established the potential for well preserved 12th to 13th and 18th to 19th century remains to survive on the proposed development site, buried under an extensive series of earthworks. The medieval activity on the site was represented by a number of linear features including ditches and at least one stone built wall, as well as large deposits of rubble and other material which appear to be indicative of settlement activity. In the south of the proposed development area the archaeological features appear to be related to the low earthwork platforms and features, although to the north the relationship with the earthworks is unclear due to later 18th and 19th century activity. The finds and environmental samples appear typical of a short lived lower status settlement.

The medieval activity appears to be limited to a relatively short period during the 12th to 13th centuries, although the absence of earlier pottery may be a result of the relatively aceramic nature of earlier 10th and 11th century settlement and that most of the deposits excavated during the evaluation were upper fills or layers. The 12th century was a period when the settlement at Napton may have been re-planned, and the activity on the proposed site may be related to this event or the socio-economic factors behind the decision to re-plan. The proposed development site was abandoned by the 14th century and only re-occupied during 18th century.

The later features include a number of surfaces associated with larger platforms, which may relate to a post-medieval building illustrated on an 1834 OS map. An undated building or structure was tentatively identified north of Trench 6. To the west of the site is an area of undated ridge and furrow. The presence of features in Trench 1 suggests there is some activity within this area, although the date of this activity was not established during the evaluation.

9.2 Relative importance of the archaeological interest in the proposed development site

The evaluation has established that medieval remains of local, and potentially regional, significance survive across the proposed development area. Further archaeological work has the potential to help contribute to our understanding of a number of questions highlighted in the *The Archaeology of the West Midlands: A Framework for Research* (Watt 2011, 178-9) relating to;

- the origins of medieval settlement;
- the socio-economic factors relating to settlement fluidity and re-planning;
- the desertion and/or shrinkage of medieval settlements.

9.3 Physical extent of the archaeological interest in the proposed development site

The evaluation has established that archaeological earthworks and buried remains survive across the proposed development site. The features appear to be undisturbed by modern activity although the 18th and 19th century activity has probably truncated some of the medieval remains in the northern part of the site.

10 The impact of the development

The development of the site for residential purposes, including associated groundworks such as foundations, service trenches, access and landscaping, etc., has the potential to affect or destroy heritage assets. These assets include archaeological earthworks and buried features such as ditches, walls, and layers.

11 Publication summary

Worcestershire Archaeology has a professional obligation to publish the results of archaeological projects within a reasonable period of time. To this end, Worcestershire Archaeology intends to use this summary as the basis for publication through local or regional journals. The client is requested to consider the content of this section as being acceptable for such publication.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Godson's Lane, Napton on the Hill, Warwickshire (NGR SP 46685 61146). It was undertaken for Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of their client, AC Lloyd (Homes) Ltd, in advance of a proposed residential development for which a planning application has been submitted.

LiDAR analysis carried out prior to the evaluation had established the presence of earthworks of presumed medieval date. These included ridge and furrow on the west of the proposed development site, along with a series of platforms and hollow/tracks across the rest of the site.

Twelve trenches were excavated across the proposed development site. They established that well preserved archaeological remains dating to the medieval and modern periods survive on the site, buried below the earthwork features. The medieval remains were represented by a number of linear features including ditches and at least one wall, as well as other extensive deposits. The modern features included a ditch and a number of stone surfaces associated with platforms, which may relate to a building illustrated on an 1834 Ordnance Survey map. An undated wall, which probably represents the remains of a structure or building, was also identified on the site.

The medieval finds assemblage formed a good group of 12th 13th century material. The dominance of cooking pot fabrics and forms is consistent with the date range and may also indicate a lower order settlement due to the scarcity of jug or pitcher forms, which would commonly be associated with an urban assemblage of this date.

The environmental samples demonstrate the use of clean, processed grain on the site, although it is not possible to make any detailed interpretation of arable farming methods or crop growing conditions. The good preservation suggests that there is the potential to recover some evidence of cereal crop use and processing elsewhere on the site, should further work be carried out.

The evaluation results correlate well with the LiDAR survey. There are two main phases of occupation across the site: the first, of 12th to 13th century date of local, and potentially regional, significance with associated ridge and furrow to the north-west, followed by a second in the 18th to 19th centuries.

12 Acknowledgements

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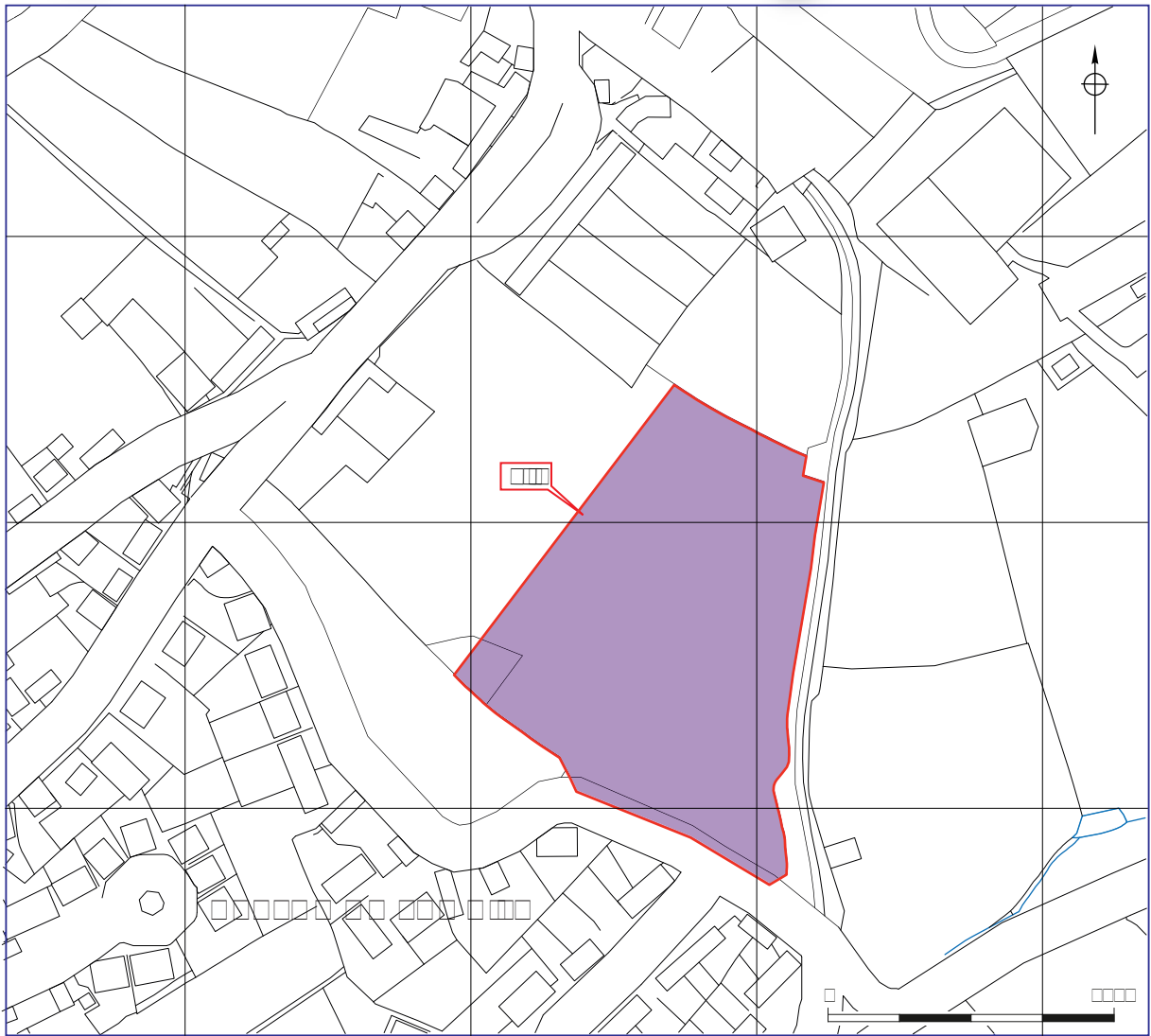
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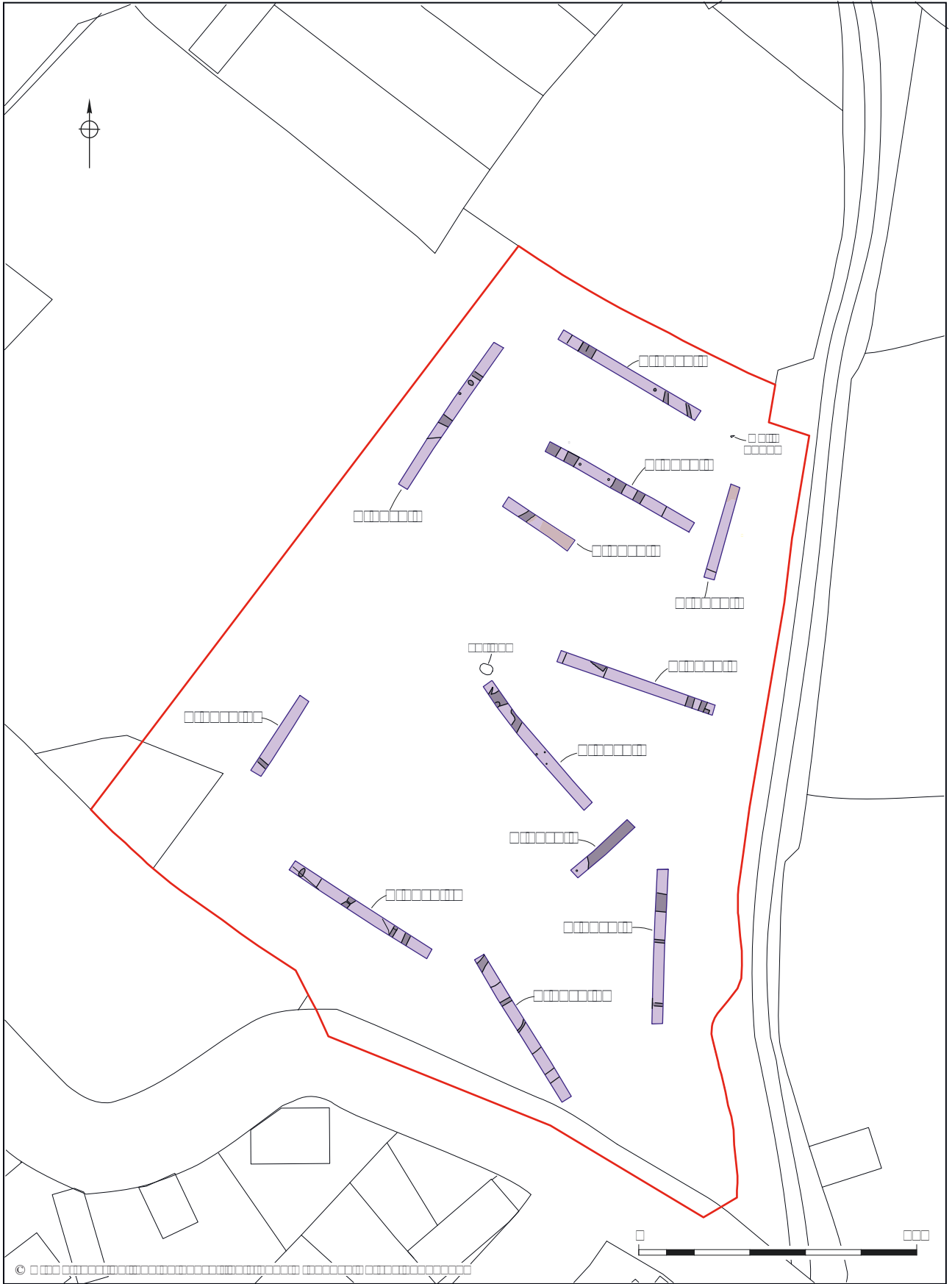
Figures



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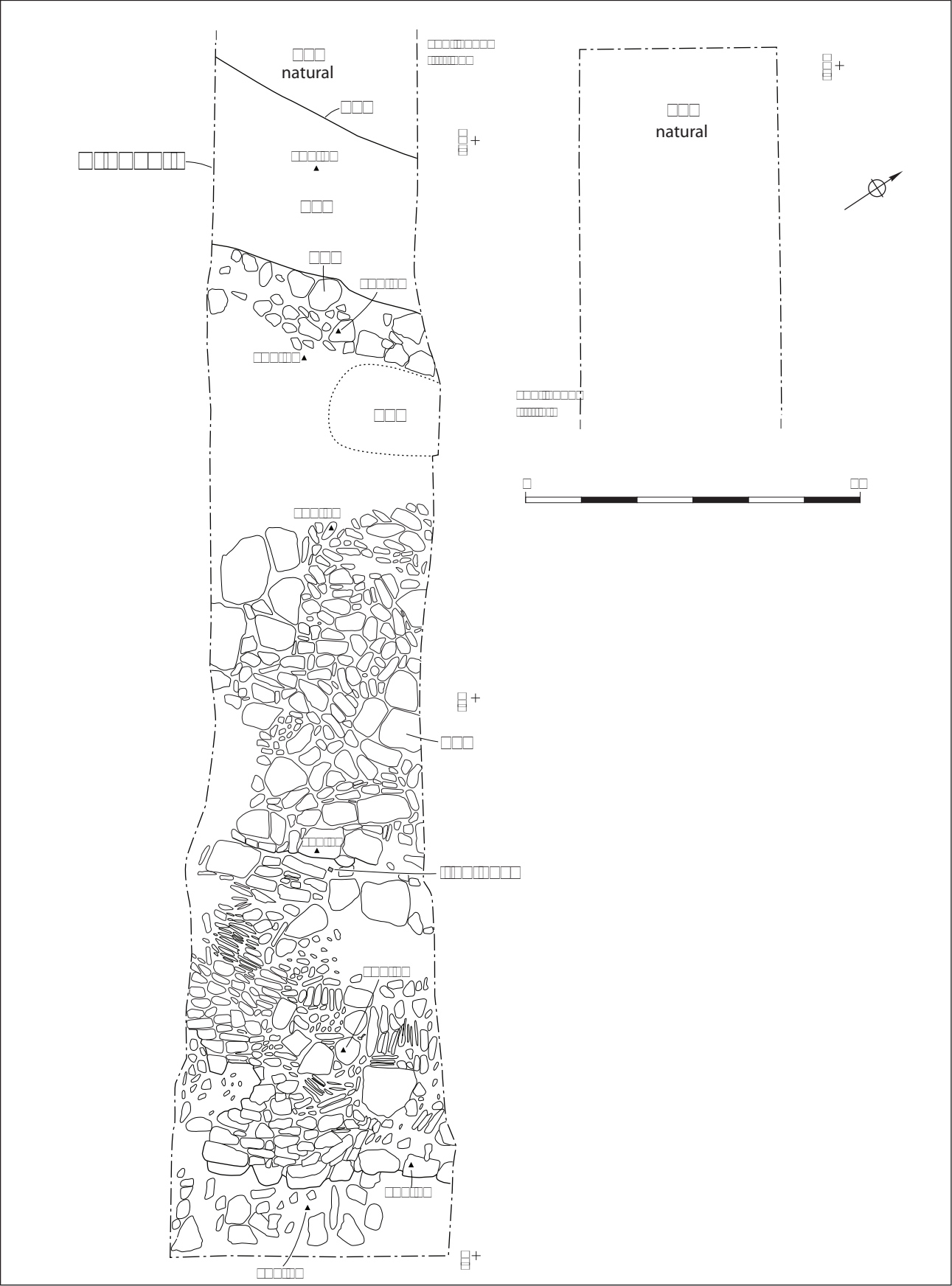
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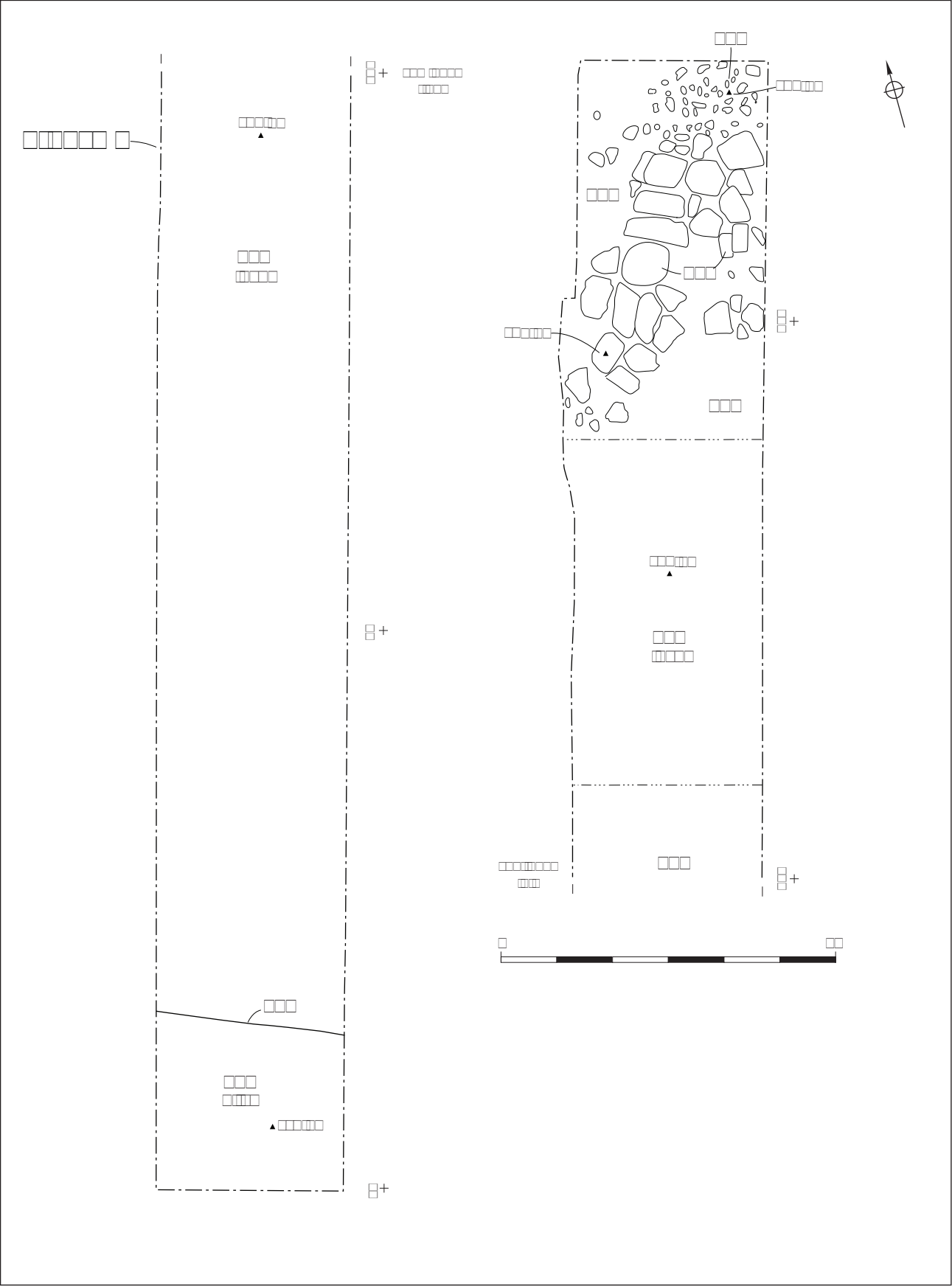
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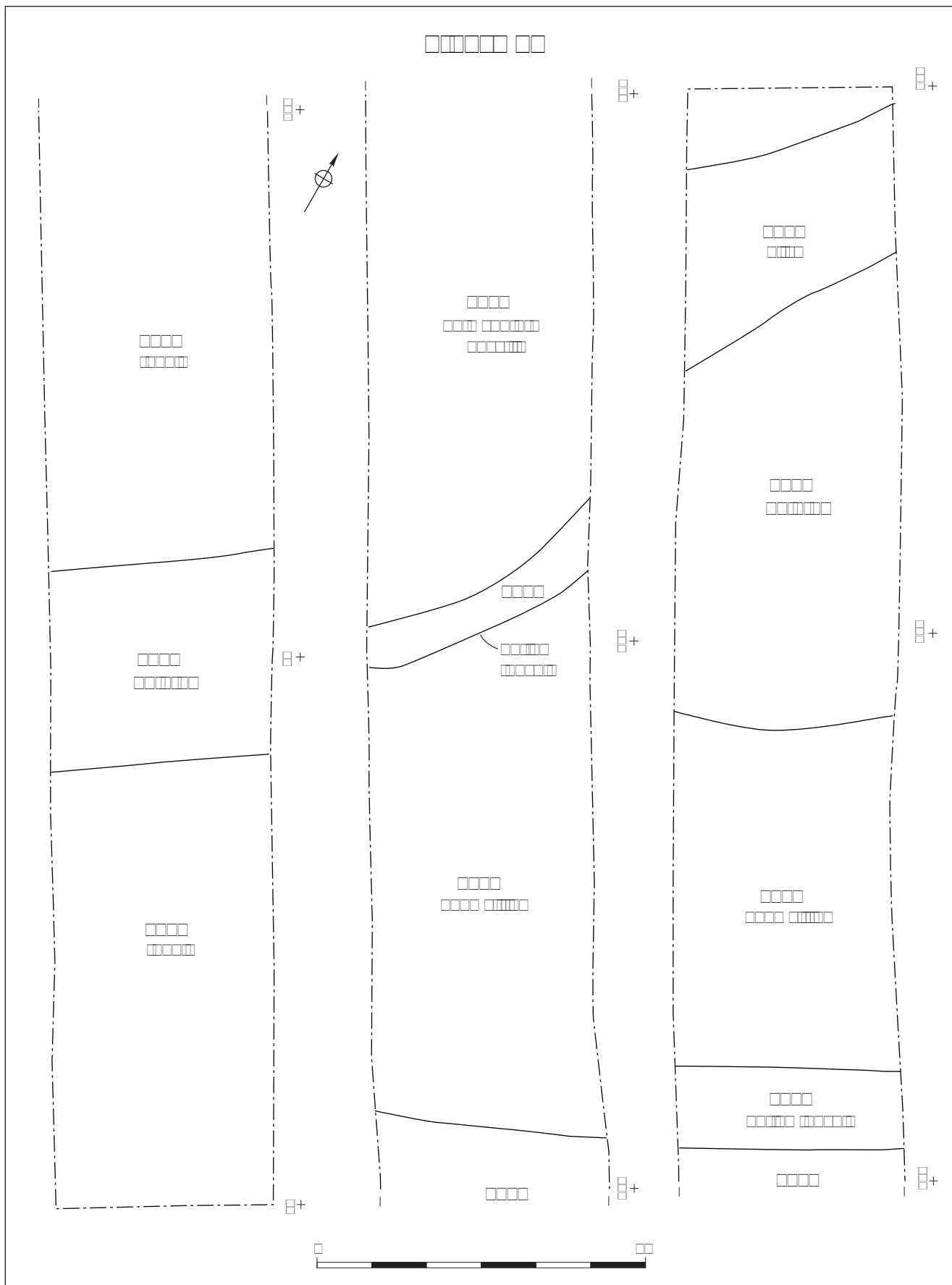
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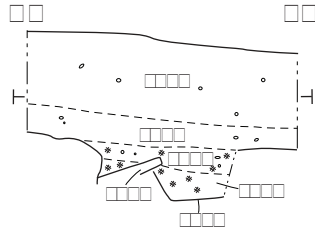


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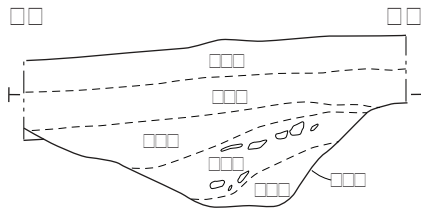
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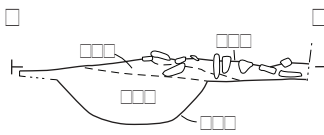
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Plates



Plate 1: Surface 204. In the foreground is the threshold and an iron post.



Plate 2: A retaining wall was located south-east of the surface. This feature was visible on either side of the trench as an earthwork bank, complete with protruding stones.



Plate 3: Ditch 315



Plate 4: The substantial earthwork platform at the north-east of the site appeared to be constructed of redeposited topsoil, which overlaid a layer (312) which contained medieval pottery



Plate 5: Ditch 406 (to the right) cut ditch 409, although both contained medieval pottery



Plate 6: Surface 501 was constructed of large slabs similar to 204, while 502 (nearest camera) was constructed of compacted gravelly cobbles



Plate 7: Sandstone wall 611. A return is just visible on the right of the shot. This wall appears to part of an undated structure located to the north of the trench



Plate 8: Ditch 706



Plate 9: Sandstone rubble wall 904



Plate 10: Sandstone rubble layer 906. This rubble deposit was also recorded in the north end of Trench 8 and maybe related to an earthwork platform visible in this area



Plate 11: At the north end of the trench layer 906 was formed of stone on its side. It is not clear if it was laid like this or if it was part of a collapsed wall



Plate 12: Feature 1106 had an unusual stepped edge. A number of sandstone slabs or blocks had been placed on the step

Appendix 1 Trench descriptions

Main deposit descriptions

Trench 1

Maximum dimensions: Length: 30.8m Width: 1.85m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
100	Top soil	Layer	light greyish brown clay loam		Top soil
101	Sub soil	Layer	light greyish brown silty clay		Sub soil
102	Natural	Layer	light yellowish brown clay		Natural
103	Pit	Fill	Soft light greyish brown silty clay		Fill of pit [104]
104	Pit	Cut			Cut of pit
105	Post Hole	Fill			Fill of post hole [106]
106	Post Hole	Cut			Post hole

Trench 2

Maximum dimensions: Length: 14.2m Width: 1.9m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
200	Top soil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silt loam		Top soil
201	Sub soil	Layer			Sub soil
202	Natural	Layer			Natural
203	Rubble layer	Layer	Soft mid yellowish brown clay silt		Rubble over surface 204
204	Surface	Layer			Cobbled surface
205	Linear	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clay silt		Fill of ditch 206
206	Linear	Cut			Ditch cutting wall 207
207	Wall	Structure			wall
208	Layer	Layer			Post med material. Feature?

Trench 3

Maximum dimensions: Length: 29.8m Width: 2.0m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/Depth	Interpretation
300	Top Soil	Layer	mid greyish brown clay loam		Top soil
301	Sub Soil	Layer	mid greyish brown silty clay		Sub soil
302	Natural	Layer	light yellowish brown clay		Natural
303	Unknown	Fill	light brown silty clay		Partially visible at the north end of trench 3. Function unknown.
304	Layer	Fill	mid greyish brown silty clay		Layer of material, possible fill of linear. Unexcavated.
305	Post Hole	Fill	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of post hole [317]
306	Post Hole	Fill	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of post hole [316]
307	Linear	Fill	Firm mid yellowish grey clay silt		Fill of [315]
308	Linear	Fill	Moderately Compact dark brownish		fill of [310]

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
309	Linear	Fill	grey silty clay loam Moderately Compact light greyish brown silty clay		Fill of [310]
310	Linear	Cut			Cut of linear
311	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact light greyish brown silty clay		Deliberate re-deposited natural, forming part of earth work platform
312	Layer	Layer	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Deliberate deposition of material forming part of an earthwork platform.
313	Linear	Fill	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay		Fill of [315]
314	Linear	Fill	Firm mid brownish yellow clay silt		Fill of [315]
315	Linear	Cut			Cut of linear
316	Post Hole	Cut			Fill of post hole [317]
317	Post Hole	Cut			Fill of post hole [316]

Trench 4

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28.6m Width: 1.95m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
400	Top soil	Layer			Top soil
401	Sub soil	Layer	mid brown silty clay		Sub soil
402	Natural	Layer	mid yellowish brown clay		Natural
403	Linear	Fill			Fill of [404]
404	Linear	Cut			Ditch cut
405	Linear	Fill	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of [406]
406	Linear	Cut			Ditch cut
407	Linear	Fill	Moderately Compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay		Fill of [409]
408	Linear	Fill	Moderately Compact mid greyish brown silty clay		Fill of [409]
409	Linear	Cut			Ditch cut
410	Post Hole	Fill			Fill of [411]
411	Post Hole	Cut			Post hole
412	Linear	Fill			Fill of [413]
413	Linear	Cut			Ditch cut
414	Linear	Fill			Fill of [415]
415	Linear	Cut			Ditch cut

Trench 5

Maximum dimensions: Length: 17.4m Width: 1.85m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
500	Topsoil	Layer			Topsoil
501	Surface	Layer			Stone surface
502	Surface	Layer			Cobbled surface
503	Layer	Layer			Former plough soil

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
504	Linear	Fill			Linear
505	Linear	Cut			natural?
506	Natural	Layer			Number given to finds found above 501 and 502
507		Layer			

Trench 6

Maximum dimensions: Length: 29.5m Width: 2.0m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
600	Topsoil	Layer			Topsoil
601	Subsoil	Layer			Subsoil
602	Natural	Layer			Natural
603	Wall	Structure			Wall
604	backfill	Fill	Soft mid yellowish brown clay silt		Backfill of cut 605
605	Foundation trench	Cut			Cut for wall 603
606	Linear	Fill	Soft dark grey clay silt		Fill of ditch 607
607	Linear	Cut			Ne-Sw linear
608	Linear	Fill			Possible ditch fill/layer
609	Pond	Fill	Soft silty clay		Backfill of pond 610
610	Pond	Cut			Pond feature
611	Wall	Structure			Wall
612	Linear	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clay silt		Fill of linear 613
613	Linear	Cut			Linear
614	Linear	Fill	Soft mid yellowish brown clay silt		Fill of 605

Trench 7

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28.6m Width: 2.1m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
700	Topsoil	Layer			Topsoil
701	Subsoil	Layer			Subsoil?
702	Natural	Layer			Natural
703	Linear	Fill			fill of 704
704	Linear	Cut			Linear
705	Linear	Fill			Fill of 706
706	Linear	Cut			Linear
707	Pit	Fill			Fill of 708
708	Pit	Cut			Possible pit
709	Linear	Fill			Fill of 710
710	Linear	Cut			Linear
711	Post Hole	Fill			Fill of 712
712	Post Hole	Cut			Post hole
713	Post Hole	Fill			Fill of 714
714	Post Hole	Cut			Post hole
715	Post Hole	Fill			Fill of 716
716	Post Hole	Cut			Post hole

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
717	Subsoil	Fill			Possible subsoil.

Trench 8

Maximum dimensions: Length: 13.7m Width: 1.85m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
800	Topsoil	Layer	greyish brown clay silt		Topsoil
801	Layer	Layer			Rubble layer, same as 906
802	Post Hole	Layer			Fill of 803
803	Post Hole	Cut			Cut of post hole
804	Natural	Layer	orangey brown clay		Natural

Trench 9

Maximum dimensions: Length: 27.5m Width: 1.9m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
900	Top soil	Layer			Top soil
901	Sub soil	Layer			Natural
902	Layer	Layer	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay		Possible fill of large feature or layer of dumped material
903	Layer	Layer	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay		Dark grey deposit/layer
904	Wall	Layer			Rubble wall foundation. Sandstone
905	Rubble layer	Layer	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay		Contains sandstone rubble, possibly material from platform, formed by [in part by] 906
906	Rubble layer	Layer	Loose light greyish brown		Rubble layer forming possible platform. Also visible in trench 8.
907	Layer	Layer	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay		Fill of 908
908	Linear	Cut			Cut of drainage gully.

Trench 10

Maximum dimensions: Length: 16.1m Width: 1.95m

Main deposit description

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
1000	Topsoil	Layer	light grey clay loam		Topsoil
1001	Subsoil	Layer	light greyish brown silty clay		Subsoil
1002	Natural	Layer	mid yellowish brown clay		Natural
1003	Furrow	Fill	light greenish brown silty clay		Fill of furrow

Trench 11

Maximum dimensions: Length: 29.5m Width: 2.1m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
1100	Topsoil	Layer			Topsoil
1101	Subsoil	Layer			Subsoil
1102	Natural	Layer			Natural
1103	Unknown	Fill	Moderately Compact light greyish brown silty clay		Fill of 1106
1104	Unknown	Fill	Moderately Compact light greyish brown silty clay		Fill of 1106
1105	Wall	Structure			Sandstone wall?
1106	Unknown	Cut			Cut of unknown feature, may incorporate wall foundations 1105
1107	Layer	Layer			spread of material
1108	Linear	Fill	Moderately Compact light greyish brown silty clay		fill of 1112
1109	Layer	Layer			Spread of material
1110	Pit	Fill			Fill of possible pit
1111	Linear	Fill			Fill of possible linear
1112	Linear	Cut			cut of linear

Trench 12

Maximum dimensions: Length: 28.7m Width: 2.1m

Context	Feature type	Context type	Description	Height/ Depth	Interpretation
1200	Topsoil	Layer			Topsoil
1201	Subsoil	Layer			Subsoil
1202	Natural	Layer			Natural
1203	Layer	Fill			Sandstone backfill rubble deposit. within pond.
1204	Pond	Fill	light greyish brown silty clay		Deliberate backfilling within pond
1205	Pond	Fill	light yellowish brown clay		Re-deposited clay within pond
1206	Pond	Fill	mid greenish brown loam		Buried topsoil within pond
1207	Pond	Layer	light greenish brown clay silt		Naturally silted deposit within pond.
1208	Linear	Fill	light greyish brown silty sand		Fill of linear. Not numbered
1209	Linear	Fill	mid greyish brown silty clay		Sandstone demolition layer.

Appendix 2 Technical information

The archive (site code: P4255)

The archive consists of:

50	Context records AS1
5	Field progress reports AS2
3	Photographic records AS3
1	Black and white photographic films
142	Digital photographs
1	Drawing number catalogues AS4
13	Permatrace sheets AS34
3	Sample records AS17
1	Sample number catalogues AS18
3	Flot records AS21
12	Trench record sheets AS41
1	Box of finds
1	CD-Rom/DVDs
1	Copy of this report (bound hard copy)

The project archive is intended to be placed at:

Warwickshire Museum
The Butts
Warwick
CV34 4SS
Tel. Warwick (01926) 412500