



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**  
**ON**  
**LAND OFF SHIPSTON ROAD,**  
**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE**

**NGR SP 206 535**

*On behalf of*  
*CgMs Consulting*

**MAY 2011**

**REPORT FOR**

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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services conducted an evaluation on 2.83ha of land off Shipston Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (NGR SP 206 535). A geophysical survey had been carried out on the site but this proved inconclusive in its results. The evaluation showed that archaeology survived on the site but much of it was of a very poor nature being badly damaged by intensive agricultural activity. The sand terrace was not the greatest preserver of archaeological remains, but investigation determined that activity from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval, and Industrial periods were all evident on the site. The most confusing deposit on the site was a possible relic ploughsoil that survived over central parts of the site. This served as a means of separating earlier stratified archaeology from the medieval and post-medieval deposits. The most significant archaeological remains were large post-medieval ditches cut into the ridge and furrow and through the relic plough soils; their exact significance has yet to be determined.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)**

The development site is located to the south of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire along the Shipston Road (NGR SP 206 535). The site lies between 42-47m OD and covers approximately 2.83ha. The underlying geology is Lower Lias Clay of the Jurassic period, but this was only identified in two trenches (BGS 1974, sheet 200), in most other areas this was overlain by a red sand Pleistocene drift that formed part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> terrace along the Avon valley.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

A planning application has been submitted to Stratford-upon-Avon District Council (App No. 10/01692/FUL). Condition 25 attached to planning consent requires the implementation of a phased programme of archaeological work to be conducted in advance of, and during construction. This was to be carried out in line with PPS 5 (the planning policy current at the time) and other Local Planning policies.

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

No prehistoric or Roman archaeology had previously been noted along this part of the Shipston Road in the parish of Stratford-upon-Avon other than medieval and later land-use (CgMs 2011). However, the LPA's archaeological advisor maintained that lack of evidence may be a result of a lack of previous research in the area.

The Stratford-upon-Avon area is known to have had significant sites in its vicinity from a number of historical and archaeological sources. A prehistoric site has been claimed from Aerial Photographs that show three ditches located across the recreation ground (SP 203 543) approximately 800m from the site (Hingley 1996, 13).

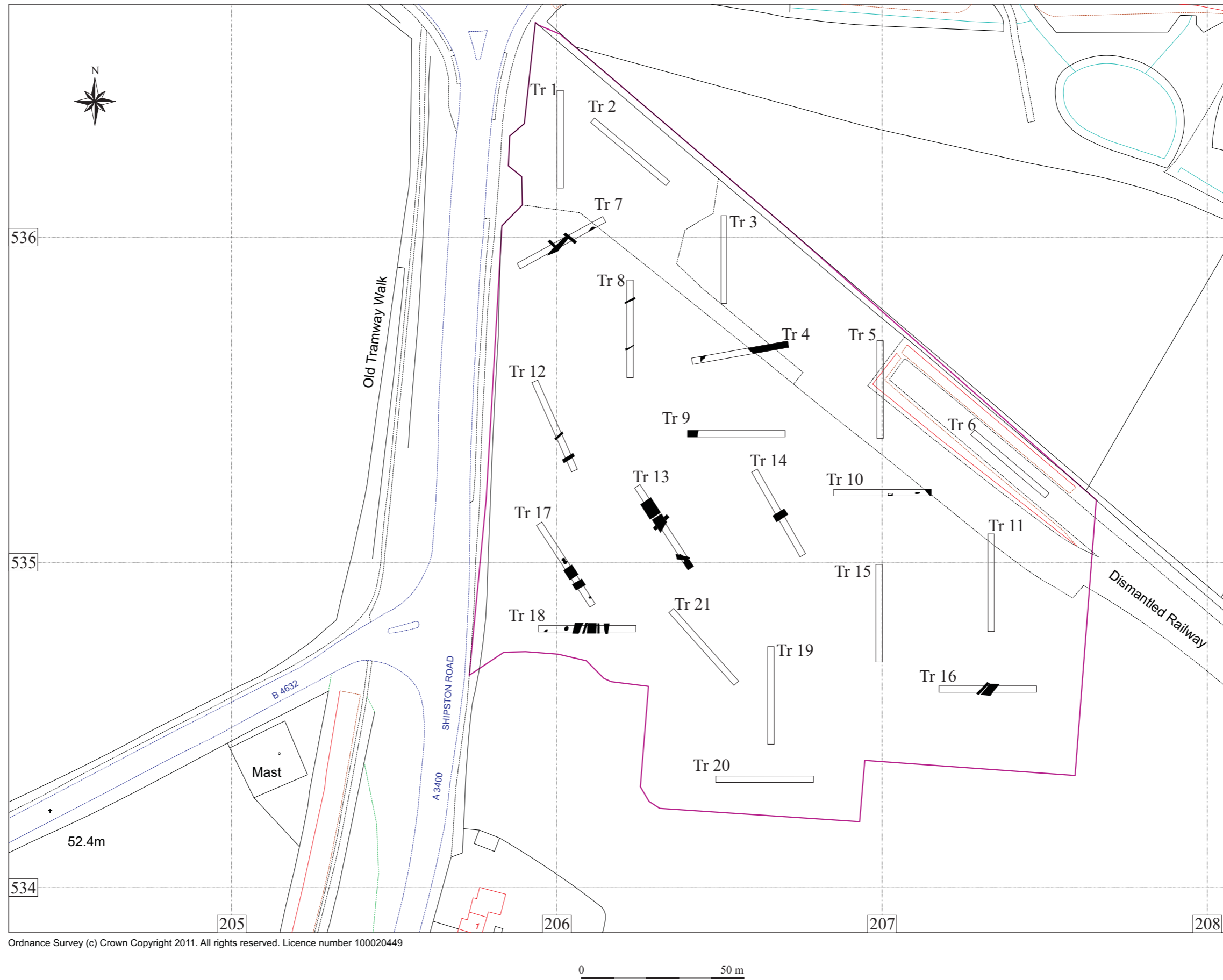


Figure 1. Site location

Roman settlement has been identified at nearby Tiddington (previously Alveston Parish) from 1790, while major Late Iron Age activity has been recognised in the area from the 1920s (Yeates 2006, 1217-9). The Historic Environment Records synthesis of the site described this as a major settlement of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD of 8ha and that by the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD this was a settlement with a ditched enclosure covering 22ha (HER 4469), located 2km from the site. Late Roman and early medieval settlement in the 4<sup>th</sup> century starts to relocate towards Stratford-upon-Avon Bridge (Yeates 2006, 1219), some 1.3km from the site. A further Roman site is claimed from Aerial Photographs to the south of the site at Orchard Farm (SP 2090 5242: HER 871, 6251: Booth 1996, 31), about 1km from the site. The surrounding area is thus not lacking in archaeological sites located along the line of the terraces to the south and north of Stratford.

Stratford-upon-Avon enters the historical period about 693-714 when Ecquine, the third bishop of Worcester, was awarded 22 hides there (VCH 1945, 221, 258). A further charter, *c.* 700, mentions that Otffor recovered 20 hides at Stratford (Finberg 1972, no. 198). A major minster was founded at Stratford in the 7<sup>th</sup> century from the major Worcestershire religious centres of Worcester Cathedral and Evesham Abbey. The bounds of one of the grants survive under the title of the Shottery grant of the 8<sup>th</sup> century (Hooke 1999, S64: 27-30). This included the area of Stratford parish to the south of the river and west of the Roman Road. The charter has boundary features named *ruggan broc*, *bromlince dene*, *sture*, and *wudan bergas*. *Rugan broc* lies to the west of the site and refers to the overgrown miry place. *Bromlince* refers to the broom covered ridge and lay in the vicinity of Orchard Hill.

A 9<sup>th</sup> century charter for Stratford (Hooke 1999, S198, 43) refers to the possessions of the church, in this case Worcester Cathedral. The description includes fields, small woods, pastures, meadows, rivers, and fisheries. This paints a picture of a mixed landscape with a number of different ecological niches providing different economic resources. A further 10<sup>th</sup> century grant survives called the Ruin Clifford charter (Hooke 1999, S1356, 97-99), which covers the land of Stratford parish to the south of the river Avon. The area covers 3 hides and mentions both weirs and mills in the area that are associated with this estate. The herepath is one of the features named (MWA8635: SP 18925 52581). The name Ruin Clifford is derived from *rygen*, Old English rye, which is suggestive of intensification of farming in the area, or at the very least, the estate was renowned for the production of rye.

The full extent of the original 22 hides acquired by Ecquine can be ascertained by the numerous chapels attached to the church of Stratford: Billersey, Binton, Bishopston, Clopton, Loxley, Luddington, Shottery and Wilmcote (Yeates 2006, 1224-6).

By 1086 the manor of Ruin Clifford had become partially detached from the Church's holdings. The origins for this can be picked up historically from the charters of Worcester Cathedral where the manor of Ruin Clifford had 2 hides granted for three lives in 966 by Bishop Oswald, and again in 988 3 hides for three lives (VCH 1935, 258-66). The Domesday Manor was 1 hide and 1 virgate of land and had been obtained by Robert of Stafford from whom Hugh held it in 1086 and Seaward in 1066. The estate contained 2 ploughs, 2 slaves, 3 villagers and 3 smallholders. Where the other 1 hide and 7 virgates are have not been ascertained but is still probably included in the bishop of Worcester's holdings for Stratford (Morris 1976, 3.2, 22.21).

The main tenants of the manor after the 11<sup>th</sup> century were the Poers and Cliffords (VCH 1935, 258-66). The Poers are reported with 2 ½ hides in 1125-35, 1 ½ hides in 1208, and 2 carucates of land in 1273. The Cliffords are recorded as holding land from 1200 when Robert de Clifford held 3 ½ virgates, while the family held 2 ½ virgates in 1208. The Clifford family lost their holdings after the battle of Evesham in 1265. The holdings of these two families were part of a knight's fee that related back to the holdings of the bishop of Worcester as part of the larger manor of Old Stratford. In 1486 this was still apparent when it is stated that the bishop held a ¼ of the manor of Ruin Clifford. In 1529 William Clopton obtained the manor of Ruin Clifford after the Poer line had died out.

The medieval history of Ruin Clifford indicates that the area of the site was part of a longstanding estate that had intensive agricultural activity. The post-medieval history of Stratford is dominated by a series of events that occurred in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century collectively known as the English Civil War. The position of Stratford with its proximity to several roads made it a target for garrisoning by both parties and the scene of considerable activity and some fighting (VCH 1935, 234-44). In 1642 there were various attempts to control Stratford from the parliamentary forces based in Warwick and the royalist forces based in Evesham. There were also campaigns to recruit, of which the most successful was by Lord Brooke controller of the parliamentary forces at Warwick who was attempting to enforce the Militia Ordinance. On the 30 June 1642 some 400 armed and 260 unarmed volunteers came to the parliamentary standard at Stratford. Lord Brooke also raised a public loan on the 24<sup>th</sup> September 1642 to which the citizens of Stratford contributed £348 in money and plate. The first battle of the Civil War was fought at Edgehill near Kineton on Sunday 23<sup>rd</sup> October 1642. The parliamentary forces fell back on Stratford, at least seven burials are known and payments for the care of soldiers are recorded.

In February 1643 royalist forces occupied the town, and on the 25th February Lord Brooke recaptured the town for the parliamentary side (VCH 1935, 234-44). There was an engagement between the two sides on the Warwick Road out of the town when Lord Brooke divided his forces into three and located them in a triangular formation on three hilltops. The remainder of the year saw little major activity at Stratford except for the town wall being blown by three barrels of gunpowder and Prince Rupert visiting in April and on the 11<sup>th</sup> July, due to the town's location on the road between the royalist centres of Stafford and Oxford.

Stratford was also located on the strategic parliamentary supply route from Warwick to Gloucester (VCH 1935, 234-44). A parliamentary convoy in March 1644 encountered opposition in the town, so later on in 1644 Stratford became permanently occupied by the parliamentary forces. The last royalist raid on the town occurred in April 1645.

In June 1645 after the battle of Naseby, on the 14<sup>th</sup> June 1645, the parliamentary forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax encamped at Clifford and quartered in the town of Stratford (VCH 1935, 234-44). This is important as the manor of Ruin Clifford includes the site.

The storm of the Civil War abates from around Stratford with only references to Cromwell visiting the town in December 1646 (VCH 1935, 234-44) and also before



the battle of Worcester in August 1651. Some 119 of the inhabitants of Stratford sent bills for damages by the parliamentary forces garrisoning the town totalling £2,542.

The economic history of Stratford (VCH 1935, 234-44) from the 17<sup>th</sup> century indicates that Stratford lay at the centre of an important horse-breeding district. The town also contained common roads and not toll roads and as such became a centre of commerce. Specific economic sites are mentioned at Ruin Clifford, which include an iron mill of 1684 along with brick kilns and clay pits. The Historic Environment Record identifies the imperial toll road (MWA 4829: SP 1841 4931), a milepost of the imperial period near Orchard Cottage (MWA 5455: SP 2044 5315), and the imperial railway line opened in 1873 (MWA 7835: SP 37765 51447; HWA 10738 SP 2234 5188).

The land characterisation assessment lists a number of features in a 500m radius of the site. The settlement at Bridgetown dated 1880-1900 (HWA1080: SP2071 5424), the tramway opened in 1826 (HWA10850: SP 2071 5172), Springfield House of c. 1900 (HWA 17764: SP2035 5304), besides a large number of rectangular fields (HWA1396: SP2037 5396; HWA10782: SP 2134 5364; HWA10784: SP 2172 5287; HWA10949: SP 2077 5251; HWA10951: SP 2076 5329; HWA10953: SP 2021 5285; HWA12366: SP 2023 5342; HWA13667: SP 2010 5379; HWA1367: SP 2007 5359; HWA13671: SP 2029 5343) and small rectangular field (HWA13672: SP 2037 5354). The large rectangular field (HWA 10950: SP 2125 5286) contains the remains of a possible enclosure. The Ryelan Estate Map of 1853 (WRO CR/6161) refers to the field in which the site is located as Saw Pit Field.

A geophysical survey of the site was carried out in September 2010 to examine the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains (CgMs 2011, 4: Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2010). This showed the possible remains of a weak curvilinear anomaly, possibly a ditch, beyond this the investigation was inconclusive.

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows in general:

- To determine, as far as practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.
- To assess the degree of existing impacts of sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.

In particular to the site:

- To clarify the presence/absence, date, character and significance of potential archaeological anomalies recorded within the site from previous geophysical survey.

### **3 STRATEGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed through CgMs Consulting with *Warwickshire Museum Services* (WMS) the archaeological advisors to Stratford-upon-Avon District Council. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate and possible.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1994).

#### **3.2 Methodology**

The site covers an area of 2.83ha, the agreement with *Warwickshire Museum Services* (WMS) was that a 4% sample should be carried out over the site with 21 x 30m trenches 1.8m wide. These were laid out by the archaeological consultants and were placed on a number of targeted anomalies and also in blank areas to provide a good spatial arrangement. The topsoil and any modern overburden were to be removed by machinery and any other features to be excavated by hand. Agreements were set on the specific percentage of features to be excavated, the removal of burials, and environmental sampling.

### **4 RESULTS (Figures 2-7)**

The underlying geology, the red sands of the gravel terrace, provided difficulty in assessing where the ground should be stripped too, especially in the eastern part of the site where a probable relic soil horizon was encountered. On the west of the site the natural sands were encountered at a higher level.

The underlying geology evident in Trench 9 was Lias clay (9/04) which was a highly compact greenish grey clay.

#### **4.1 Phase 1: Palaeolithic**

Covering the clay in most trenches was a deposit (1/05, 4/05, 6/04, 7/03, 10/09, 12/06, 13/03, 14/03, 17/03, 18/19, 19/03, 20/04, 21/02) a moderately compact red sand with gravel and pebble inclusions. This is part of the second river terrace and as such is a deposit of the ice age. In no trenches was there any evidence of Palaeolithic activity noted. In certain trenches this was more notable as a mottled orange red deposit.

#### **4.2 Phase 2a: Pre-Medieval**

In two Trenches 10 and 13, it was apparent that features were cut into layer (10/09, 13/03). In Trench 10 the remains of a probable shallow linear cut 10/04 was observed in the base of a sondage. The width of this cut was not ascertained but it survived with an approximate depth of 0.1m. The fill (10/05) was a friable dark brown silty sand (Fig. 4).

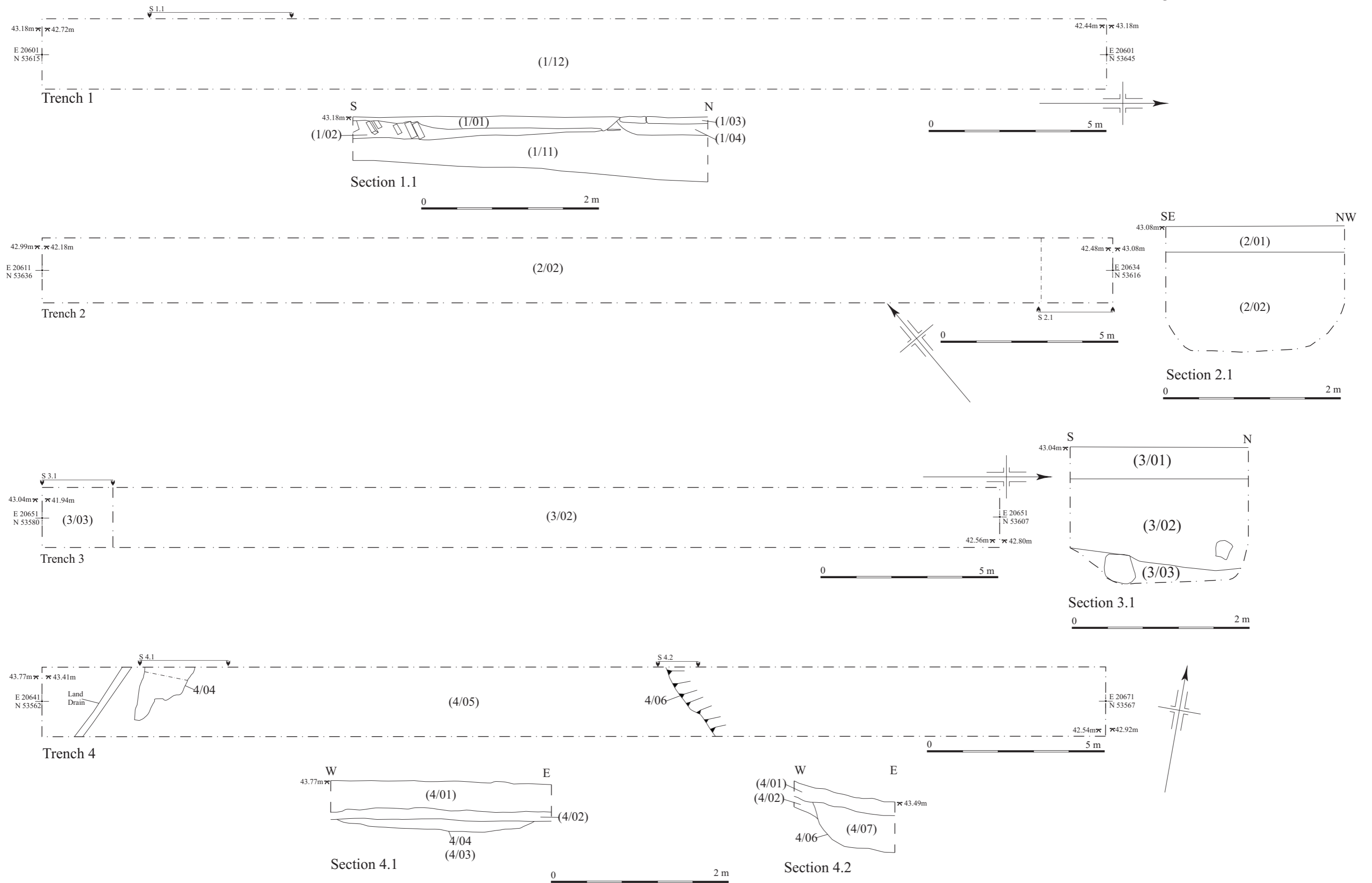


Figure 2. Trenches 1-4 plans and sections

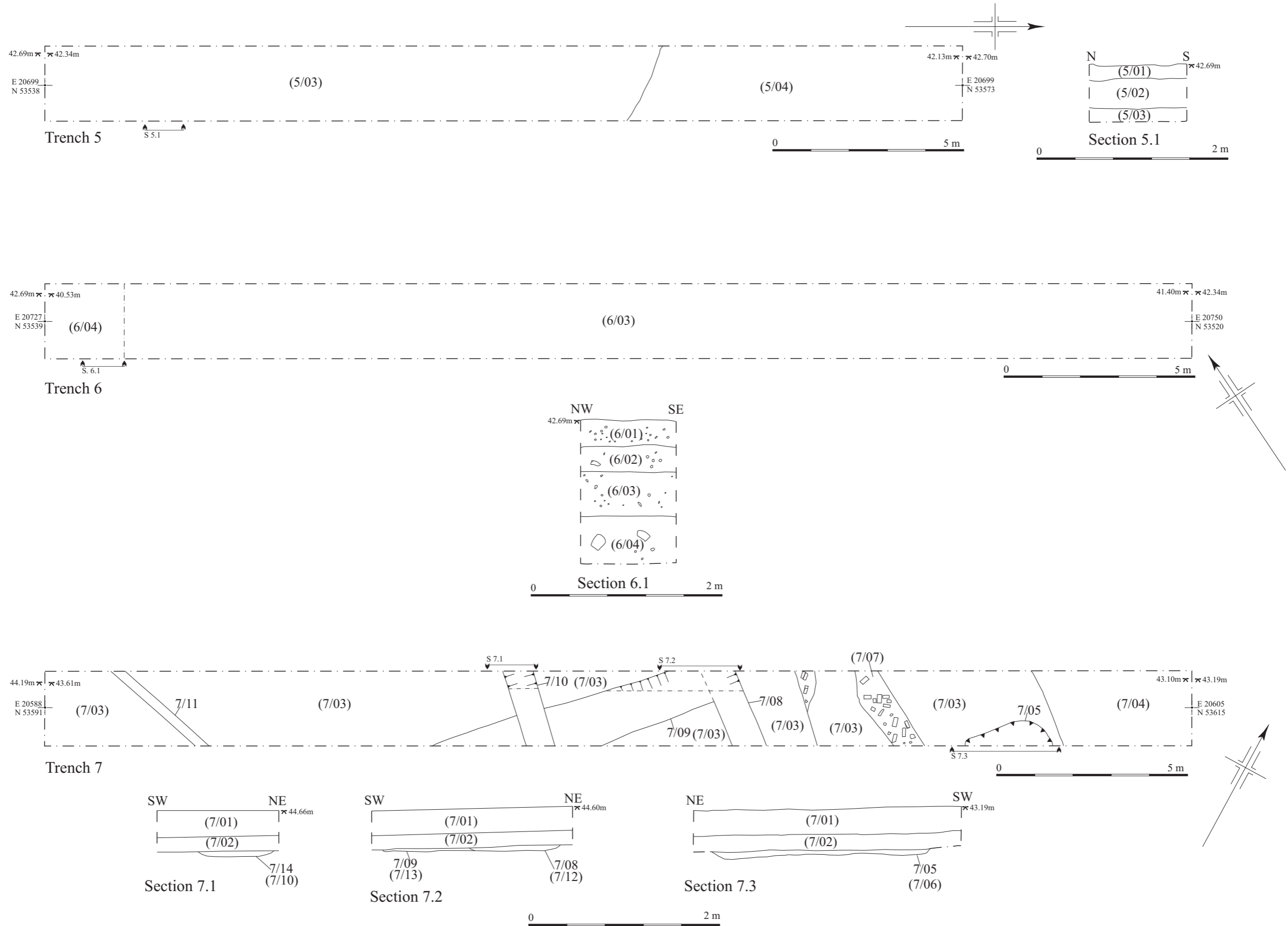


Figure 3. Trenches 5-7 plans and sections

In Trench 13, one of the ditches was cut into the Palaeolithic sands and was masked by a later furrow. The cut 13/08 was a linear feature 1.25m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a flat base orientated northeast to southwest (Fig. 5). The fill (13/09) was a loose mid to light grey silt clay with some stone inclusions. There was a further cut 13/12 in Trench 13 which due to the stratigraphy could have been early. The two ditches that cut into this feature were visible after initial scrapping. This cut was only defined with further scrapping thus suggesting that there was a thin layer of the relic soil horizon masking the cut. This cut 13/12 seemed to be part of a shallow linear feature running in a southeast to northwest direction with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill (13/13) was a loose light brown grey sand with moderate stone inclusions. The whole of the visible part of this ditch was excavated but no artefactual material recovered.

The direction that these two ditch/gullies 13/08 and 10/04 were orientated when plotted on a map is indicative of this being part of an early shallow linear buried beneath later plough soil horizons (see below).

In Trench 17 there was a shallow irregular cut 17/12 into the natural, which seemed to be masked by the possible remains of furrow fill (Fig. 6). The feature was 1.9m x 1.1m and 0.15m deep. If this was the case it was an earlier feature masked by the agricultural activity. The fill (17/13) was a moderately compact light yellow brown sand. The irregular shape is indicative of this being an early tree bowl.

#### **4.3 Phase 2b: Pre-Medieval**

In Trenches 9, 10, 15, 19 and 20, excavating to the correct depth was problematic as there was a further layer across the top of the natural. This deposit (9/04, 10/03, 15/03, 19/02, 20/03) was a compact orange brown sand, with pebble inclusions in certain places. Sondages were cut into Trenches 9, 10 and 15, while in Trenches 20 and 19 the deposit was removed by machining. The deposit varied in depth across the site from 0.29m in Trench 10, 0.25m in Trench 15, and 0.29m in Trench 20. In the sondages of Trench 15, Roman pottery was recovered from the layer and a residual flint from within this deposit. This flint was not a tool but was only a struck flake from a core. That this layer-contained artefacts in a mixed fashion is indicative of it containing plough damaged and mixed contexts.

Due to the material assemblage recovered from this deposit it is suggested here that this is an archaeological layer that is a relic soil horizon. This type of deposit is more likely to have occurred in the pre-Medieval period.

#### **4.4 Phase 3: Medieval / Post-Medieval**

The geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy 2010) suggested that ridge and furrow could be identified in two different directions across the site. These furrows when identified where cut into the deposit (9/04, 10/03, 15/03, 19/02, 20/03), interpreted as a relic soil horizon, and in places on the west side of the field, cut into the natural red sand. It is possible, therefore, on stratigraphic grounds to determine a division below and above this horizon. The majority of ridge and furrow identified ran

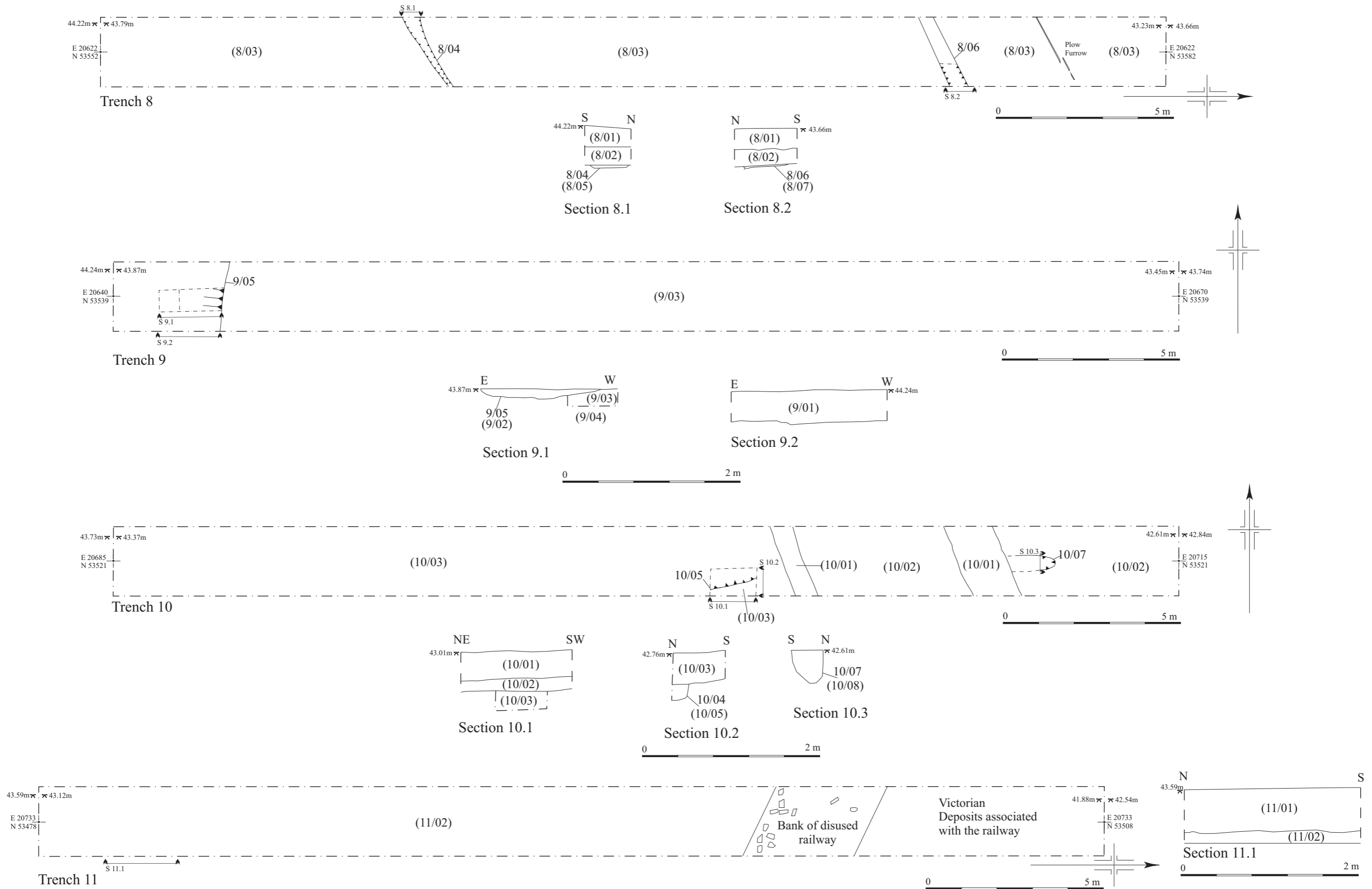


Figure 4. Trenches 8-11 plans and sections

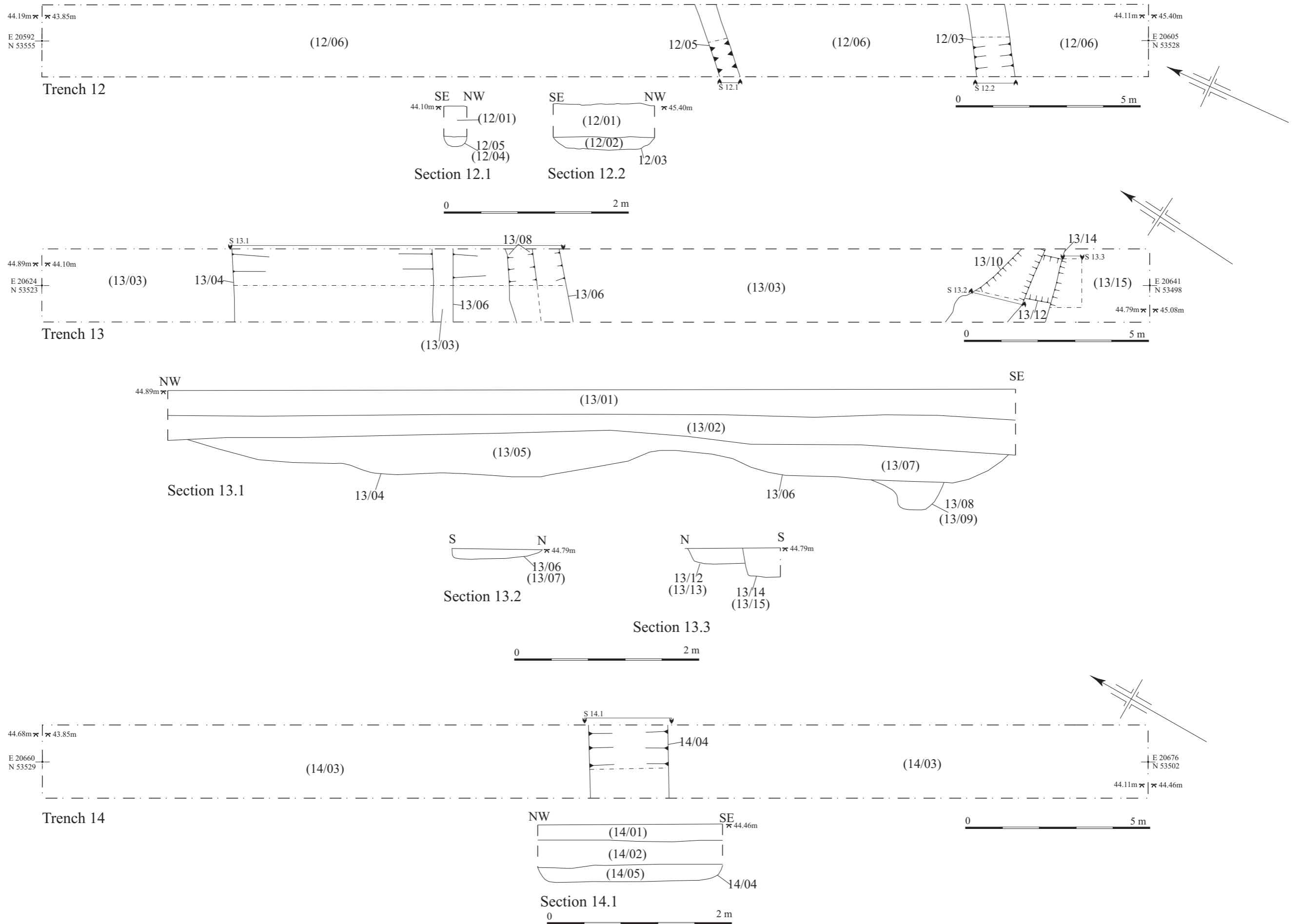


Figure 5. Trenches 12-14 plans and sections

from the southeast to the northwest, none of the proposed furrows orientated north to south were identified near the road.

Trench 4 contained the remains of one linear cut 4/04 oriented in the same direction as other ridge and furrow across the site. The sides were gentle and the base flat, and on the south side of the trench the furrow had become truncated by later ploughing (Fig. 2). Trench 7 contained the remains of a linear cut 7/09 a broad shallow linear cut 1.3m wide and *c.* 0.005m deep with gentle slope and flat base. The orientation is such that it is probably the ephemeral remains of a furrow. The fill (7/13) was a friable deposit of a light grey brown silty sand (Fig. 3).

Trench 8 contained the remains of two extremely ephemeral cuts of which the orientation matched the general direction of the medieval ridge and furrow. Cut 8/04 was a very shallow furrow base with gentle sides and a flat base. The feature measured 0.43m across and 0.04m deep (Fig. 4). There was some indication that the feature had a slight curve in it, but the general orientation was in line with the furrows. The apparent curve may only be due to the way the furrow was truncated. The fill (8/05) was a moderately compact mid grey silt sand. Linear cut 8/06 was also the remains of a shallow cut with flat base 0.58m wide and 0.06m deep that was also truncated and orientated in line with the ridge and furrow. The fill (8/07) was a moderately compact mid grey silty sand.

Trench 9 contained the remains of one shallow cut linear feature 9/05 with gentle sides and a flat base measuring 1.3m across and 0.1m deep. The fill (9/02) was a loose to moderately compact light grey yellow (Fig. 4).

Trench 12 contained the remains of a shallow cut feature 12/03 with gentle sides and a flat base measuring 1.04m across and 0.14m deep (Fig. 5). The orientation of this feature would indicate that it was possibly the base of a truncated furrow. The fill (12/02) was a friable dark grey brown silty sand.

Trench 13 contained two cuts with the shallow profile of ridge and furrow. Cut 13/04 was a shallow cut with gentle sides and a flat base 5.5m wide and 0.22m deep. The fill (13/05) was a moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand with some pebble inclusions (Fig. 5). Cut 13/06 was also a shallow cut that had the profile of a furrow with gentle sides and a flat base 3.05m wide and 0.21m deep, which truncated fill (13/09) of the earlier feature. The fill (13/07), of cut 13/06, was a moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand with some pebble inclusions. The deposit contained a sherd of pottery at 5g identified as a piece of Staffordshire trailed Slipware dated 1640-1750.

Trench 14 contained a further cut 14/04 that was shallow with moderately gentle sides and a flat base measuring 2m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig. 5). The fill (14/05) was a loose mid orange brown clay sand. The deposit contained a small fragment of pottery weighing 2g that has been dated generally to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and also a fragment of modern industrial tile. Due to the profile and orientation of the feature it is almost certain that this is the base of a plough furrow and it is likely that the surface of the feature has been considerably disturbed by later ploughing.

Trench 17 contained the remains of two cuts that were probably the base of ridge and furrow. Linear cut 17/04 was a shallow cut on the line of the ridge and furrow; the



sides were moderately sloping with a flat base, which is 0.8m wide (Fig. 6). The fill (17/05) was friable mid to dark brown clay sand with pebble inclusions. Cut 17/10 was a broad linear with shallow but apparently stepped sides with a broad flat base, with a width 3.53m and a depth of approximately 0.4m. The fill (17/11) was a moderately compact light brown sandy silt with small pebble inclusions. The distance between the base of this cut and that of the neighbouring cut was approximately 5m a width which when coupled to the orientation matches other medieval features identified. It is primarily for this reason and the fact that the alignments are the same that cut 17/04 is being treated as one of these features.

#### **4.5 Phase 4a: Post-Medieval (possibly 17<sup>th</sup> century)**

The main archaeological features on the site appear to belong to the post-medieval period, possibly the 17<sup>th</sup> century, which primarily included large ditches in Trenches 16 and 18. These like the medieval furrows are cut through the relic soil horizon.

Trench 18 contained the remains of a large linear cut 18/08 with gently rounded shoulders, steep sides and a rounded base, being 2.9m across and 0.7m deep (Fig. 7). The ditch was orientated north to south. The fill (18/07) was a moderately compact yellow grey sand, from which the only find was that of a handmade brick. Either side of this cut were two similar shallow cuts that respected the line of the larger ditch, which respected the earlier feature. Linear cut 18/06 was a shallow rounded gully with steep side on the east and a rounded base measuring 0.7m across and 0.3m deep. The fill (18/05) was a friable to moderately compact brown grey silt sand. It was thought that this ditch cut the fill of ditch 18/08 but this may not have been the case and the large ditch may have been cut through the base of a furrow at this point, with the colour of the furrow fill being indistinguishable from the fill of the later ditch. Linear cut 18/10 was a gently rounded U-shaped feature some 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill (18/09) was a friable red grey sand. Also running on a similar alignment was linear ditch 18/14. This ditch contained a steep cut on the west side with a shallower slope on the east side and a gully in its base that could be interpreted as an ankle breaker. The ditch measured 2.05m across and was 0.7m deep. The fill (18/13) was a friable to moderately compact dark brown grey silt sand.

Trench 17 has a cut 17/06 that has a similar profile to that of linear 18/06 with a steep profile on the west and a gentler profile on the east, with what could be interpreted as an ankle breaker in the base, the cut was 0.42m deep (Fig. 6). The cut truncates fill (17/05) of ditch 17/04. The fill (17/07), of cut 17/06, was a friable brown clay sand with pebble inclusions.

Trench 16 contained the remains of a large ditch and an accompanying gully. The smaller linear cut 16/03 was 1m wide and 0.08m deep with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 6). The feature was orientated northeast to southwest and followed the line of a larger ditch to its west. The fill (16/02) was a moderately compact orange brown silt sand. The fill produced two sherds of pottery both of which were relatively small in weight. The larger at 6g was a piece of Midland Purple ware of the 15<sup>th</sup> to mid-17<sup>th</sup> century in date, while the other was 2g and dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The large ditch cut 16/05 was also a linear feature with a rounded shoulder steep sides and a rounded base. The fill (16/04) was a loose brown orange silt sand with minimal stone inclusions. The fill also produced two pieces of pottery with the larger at 47g being a piece of Frechen Stoneware dated 1550-1700. The smaller sherd was 2g and

interpreted as a piece of modern earthenware, placed as 19<sup>th</sup> century. With the large ditch it was evident that the large piece of earthenware was securely placed in the lower fill, where as the smaller fragment was in the upper layer near the surface and could easily be a product of disturbance. Coupled to this, it is apparent that on the title award maps and estate maps of Clifford Ruin, from the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there is no feature marked in the location of Trench 16 that could account for it.

Historically it is known that parliamentary forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax encamped to the south of Stratford at Clifford (VCH 1935, 234-44), though the exact location is unknown. Civil War encampments are rare and normally only recognised when part of a siege work not a holding station, for example around Chester, Bath and Gloucester. At Heronbridge Camp outside Chester (Laing and Laing 1986, 8-15) the medieval ridge and furrow were reused thus eroding the earthworks. Such construction techniques would create problems with archaeological horizons with ditches being excavated into a furrow and the furrow being re-ploughed after the event, thus leaving disturbed contexts. These types of features are apparent on the Stratford site (see Plates 1 & 2).

#### **4.6 Phase 4b: Undated (probably Post-Medieval)**

The following features from Trenches 7, 13 and 18 are undated through artefacts, stratigraphy or respecting other dated features. It is likely that they are post-medieval but this has not been proven. Trench 18 also had three undated features that cannot be satisfactorily placed with the medieval ridge and furrow and was higher than the relic soil deposits. Cut 18/04 was a shallow linear with moderately sloping sides and a flat base measuring 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill (13/03) was a moderately compact light grey silt sand. The profile could indicate that this is the base of a furrow but the orientation for this is unlikely. Cut 18/16 was a circular cut that had steep sides and a flat base with a diameter of 0.82m and a depth of 0.3m. The fill (18/15) was a friable to moderately compact light grey silt sand. Cut 18/18 was a shallow possibly linear cut with gentle to moderately sloping sides and a rounded base measuring 0.52m across and 0.1m deep. The linear feature runs back under the baulk. The fill (18/17) was a friable black grey silt sand with pebble inclusions.

Trench 7 contained two shallow features that truncated the shallow remains of a medieval furrow. Linear cut 7/08 was a shallow feature with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, which measured 0.9m across and 0.05m deep (Fig. 3). The fill (7/12) was a grey brown silt sand. Linear cut 7/10 was a shallow feature with gentle sides and a flat base, measuring 0.75m across and 0.05m deep. The fill (7/14) was a friable grey brown silt sand.

The east end of Trench 13 has a series of intercutting linears that are difficult to place due to a lack of finds. Stratigraphically they are likely to be late although this is not certain. Feature 13/12 was possibly overlain by the relic soil but it was certainly cut by two further cuts 13/10 and 13/14. None of the following cuts were orientated in line with the ridge and furrow. Linear cut 13/10 had shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 1m across and 0.12m deep. Fill (13/11) was a loose mid grey brown sand clay. Linear cut 13/14 had moderately sloping concave sides with a flat base, the cut was 2.5m wide and 0.41m deep. The profile could match that of a furrow, but it is on the wrong orientation. The fill (13/15) was a moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand with stone inclusions.

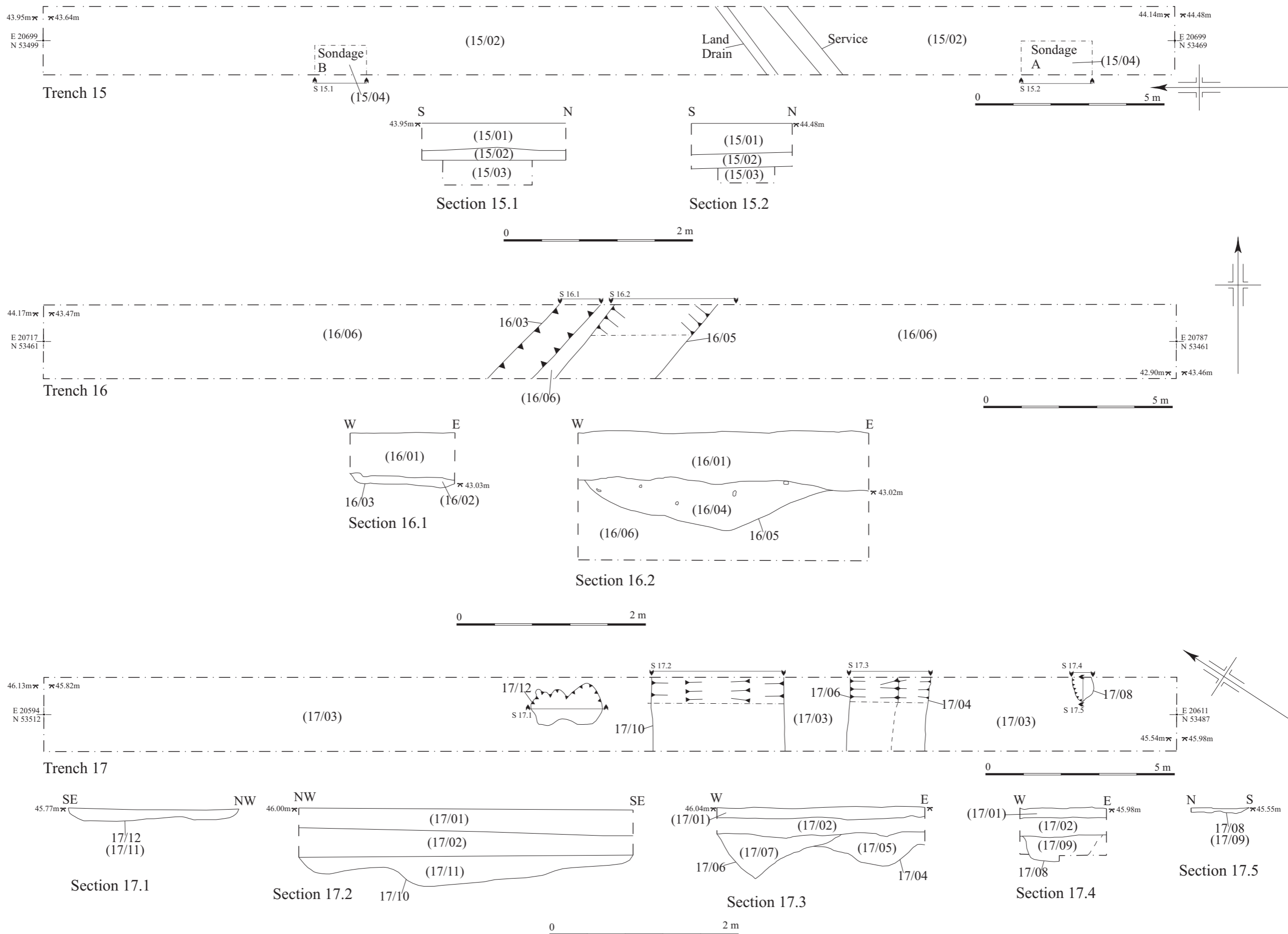


Figure 6. Trenches 15-17 plans and sections

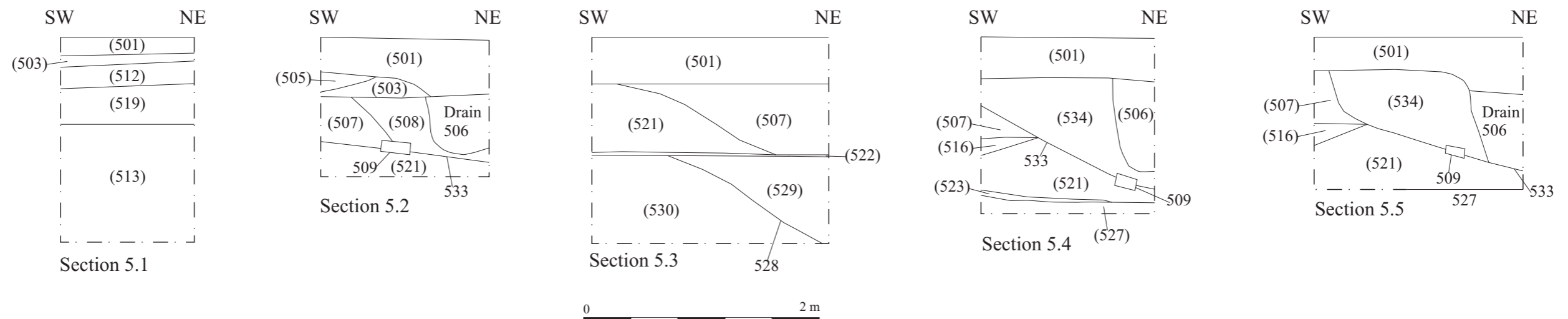
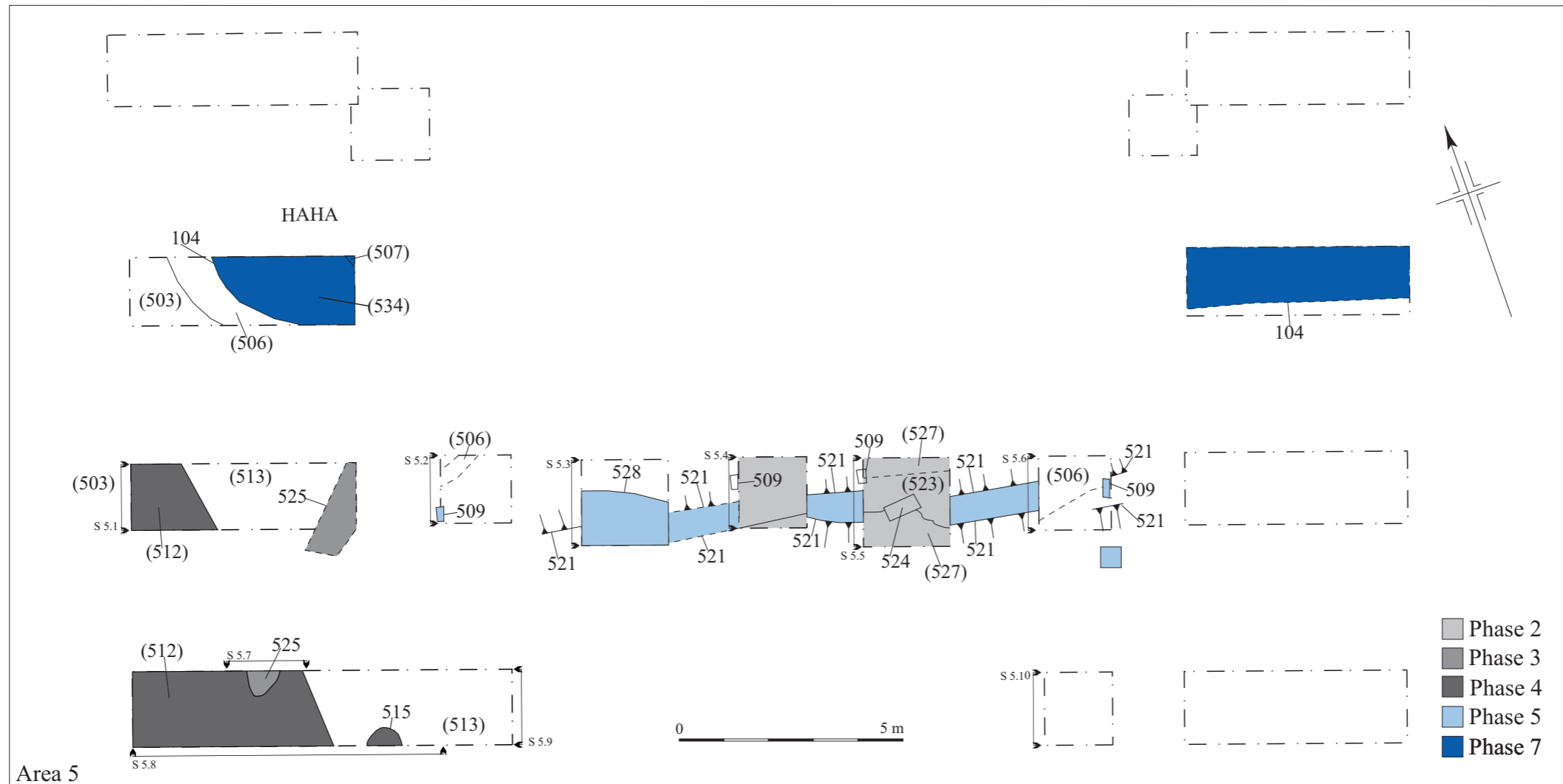


Figure 7. Area 5 plans and sections



Plate 1. Trench 17 furrow 17/10 showing the largest of the furrows surviving but showing a step in the western side of the cut. A comparison to ditch 18/08.



Plate 2. Trench 18 , ditch 18/08. One of the large ditches with Post-Medieval material recovered.

#### **4.7 Phase 5: 19<sup>th</sup> century (Victorian), c. 1873**

In the northern or lower part of the site, much truncation has occurred to the earlier deposits in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11. In Trench 4 it is possible to see the remains of the cut 4/06, a terrace through the relic soil horizon for the initial construction of the railway siding. The surviving cut here was 0.39m to the first terrace. The fill (4/07) was a black cinder. In Trench 6 it is apparent that there was also a further cut to create a further terrace that extended over a metre deep (Fig 3).

Sondages were placed into Trenches 2, 3 and 6. The lowest layer in Trench 6 was a compact mid orange yellow gravel sand (6/04) that was interpreted as natural. Some 0.5m of this feature was exposed. There is a possibility that the Victorian engineers had redeposited some of the upper part of this material as bedding for layers higher up.

In Trenches 2 and 3 layers (2/02) and (3/02) were noted that were similar in their make-up. This was a compact grey and red clay and sand layer which in Trench 2 contained brick inclusions.

Two features were identified as underlying the clinker deposits in Trenches 7 and 10. The feature in Trench 7, cut 7/05, was a sub-oval shaped shallow pit 0.05m deep and at least 0.65m wide and 2.25m long (Fig. 3). It is likely on present evidence that this was the remains of bioturbation from a tree bowl. The fill (7/06) was a moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand. The feature 10/07 was an oval cut 0.39m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. The fill (10/06) contained a friable grey brown sand that contained burnt pieces of slate (Fig. 4).

A make-up deposit sealed the layers and cuts (2/02), (3/02), 7/05 and 10/07, while in other areas this material lay across the truncated natural. The deposits (1/02, 1/06, 1/08, 3/01, 4/07, 5/02, 6/03, 7/04, 7/07) were a mixed deposit of industrial residue including slag, clinker and ash in which additional material was added. In certain places this was natural Lias clay blocks recovered from within bands in the natural clays and in other places industrially produced brick. The bricks measured 215mm x 105mm x 80mm and were the right size to be a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick.

#### **4.8 Phase 6: 20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> centuries**

In Trench 18, a linear cut was apparent that truncated the fill of a probable 17<sup>th</sup> century ditch fill (18/13). The cut 18/12 was a linear 0.6m wide by 0.4m deep that had steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 7). The linear feature was orientated north to south. The sides were square cut and, therefore, with its stratigraphy it is probably a later post-medieval to industrial feature. The fill (18/11) was a friable to firm dark grey silt sand. The feature is not known to align with any field boundary, although this is the most likely reason for it to cut a post-civil war field drainage gully.

The railway siding represents a distinct series of features that are truncation cuts and construction deposits of the industrial age. However, overlying these features are later layers, make-up layers, deposited after the railway siding went out of use.

In Trench 1 the make-up layer (1/12) was extensive and deep and contained the following layers. Layer (1/07) a light brown gravel of unknown depth. Layer (1/08) was a black layer of cinder and ash, probably redeposited Victorian make-up layers. Layer (1/09) an area of light grey concrete and also (1/10) a bluish grey gravel. These presumably date to the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the abandonment of the railway line.

Trench 6 contained layer (6/02) a loose light grey brown sandy clay with stone inclusions and measured 0.25m deep. This had formed into a subsoil but probably originated as a make-up layer to backfill part of the deepest part of the road sidings.

In certain places across the ploughed part of the field, subsoil could also be identified. The nature of the deposit was slightly variable across the field in texture and depth. In Trench 4 layer (4/02) was a friable to moderately compact yellow brown sand. In Trench 7 layer (7/02) was a friable mid-brown sand. In Trench (8/02) layer (8/02) was a mid brown sand. In Trench 13 layer (13/02) was a moderately compact mid grey brown clay sand. Trench 14 also had a layer (14/02) that was a moderately compact mid grey brown clay sand. In Trench 15 (15/02) there was a friable yellow grey sand. In Trench 17 there was a moderately compact layer (17/02) of a dark grey brown clay sand. In Trench 18 layer (18/02) was a moderately compact grey brown sand.

In Trench 1 it was apparent that layer (1/04) was a levelling layer on which to place an asphalt or tarmac surface. This layer was a dark grey to black material of industrial cinder and gravel. Tarmac had been laid across some of the make-up deposits over the railway siding in Trenches 1 and 2, layers (1/01, 2/01) where it was approximately 0.2m thick.

Across the field the medieval furrows and putative 17<sup>th</sup> century ditches are sealed by a modern agricultural soil deposits. Layers (3/03, 4/01, 5/01, 6/01, 7/01, 8/01, 9/01, 10/01, 11/01, 12/01, 13/01, 14/01, 15/01, 16/01, 17/01, 18/01, 19/01, 20/01, 21/01) were predominantly a friable grey brown to grey sand although there were variations in this matrix across the field. The depth was also variable from 0.25m to 0.4m.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 13 sherds with a total weight of 154g. It was recorded using the codes and chronology of the Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type-Series (Ratkai and Soden, in archive), as follows:

MP. Midland Purple ware, 15<sup>th</sup> – mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 6g.  
STG03: Frechen Stoneware, 1550– 1700. 1 sherd, 47g.  
MB02: Late Midland Blackware, 1600-1900. 1 sherd, 41g.  
SLPW02. Staffordshire trailed Slipware, 1640-1750. 1 sherd, 5g.  
MGW. Modern earthenwares, late 18<sup>th</sup> century +. 7 sherds, 28g.

In addition, two sherds (27g) of Romano-British pottery were noted. Both came from contexts which produced no other pottery, but they were both extremely abraded, and appear highly likely to be residual. The rest of the assemblage was post-medieval,

with some dating to the mid-late 17<sup>th</sup> century, the rest to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Nearly all the earlier material was redeposited in later contexts. The range of fabric types is typical of sites of the period in the region.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

*Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Tr	Cntxt	RB		MP		STG03		SLPW02		MB02		MGW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
7	1											3	17	19thC
12	1	1	2											RB??
13	7							1	5					M17thC
14	5											1	2	19thC
15	3	1	25											RB??
16	2			1	6							1	2	19thC
16	4					1	47					1	1	19thC
17	U/S									1	41	1	6	U/S
	Total	2	27	1	6	1	47	1	5	1	41	7	28	

## 5.2 Flint (Site STSR 11) by Juan Moreno

Cntxt No.	Cntxt Description	Type	Flint Description
15/03	Moderately compact orange brown sand with pebbles	Flake	Most likely the result of core rejuvenation, due to the presence of two ventral sides. Bulb of percussion located dorsally, with a proximally located and abraded lip. Flint material is grey in colour and contains calcareous lime inclusions. There is no visible retouch located on flake. The flake edges show some signs of rounded edges, perhaps from movement within the soil.
16/04	Ditch fill of grey brown soft sand containing post medieval pottery.	Bladelet	Bladelet contains a very thin lip and bulb located proximally. Right dorsal side contains a negative removal that resulted in a hinge fracture. At least three negative removals present. Flint colour is light grey with calcareous lime inclusions. There is no visible retouch located on bladelet.
21/01	Topsoil	Bladelet	Bladelet is broken at the proximal point where bulb and striking platform are missing. 6 negative removals are visible on the dorsal side. There are very minute to small white flecks or inclusions located within the flint. The flint is a dark grey in colour with translucent edges. There is no visible retouch located on the bladelet.
21/01	Topsoil	Flake	A bulb and a thick butt are located proximally. Located along the proximal ventral side near the butt is the negative of a flake removal, probably the result of thinning the ventral surface. The four negative removals located on the dorsal side are patterned parallel, proximally to distally, to one another. Both dorsal and transverse edges show retouching. The presence of dorsal edge retouch, with a rounded distal transverse edge forms the flake for use as a scraper (thumbnail). The flint is a light grey in colour and contains some calcareous lime inclusions and white mottling on the ventral side.



### 5.3 Tile and Brick from (STSR 11) by Gwilym Williams

The brick and tile recovered from the evaluation at Shipston Rd Stratford-on-Avon indicated a limited range of fabric types, which represented a post-medieval assemblage of tile and brick, with the exception of the fragment of (14/05), which was clearly a modern piece of industrially produced tile. The pieces were all too fragmented to establish their relative date, beyond that of post-medieval. None of the tile fragments contained pegholes, and with the exception of the large fragment from (16/04) were all too small to assess beyond identification as tile and a general fabric description. None of the brick fragments contained frogs, but again given the relatively small fragment size, it is not possible to assert unequivocally whether a frog might or might not have been present, despite the strong probability that they are unfroged bricks.

	Context	Weight (g)	Fragment	Dims (L×B×T)	Description
brick	(16/10)	518	1	L×B×59	Dark red, fine grained clay, occasional burnt flint, ironstone inclusions; voids
	(18/07)	447	1	L×B×55	Pink, coarse grained clay, with small stone inclusions
tile	(16/04)	344	1	L×B×16	Orange red clay, occasional grit
		8	1	–	Pink red micaceous clay
	(7/06)	36	4	–	Mixed pink orange fabrics
	(u/s)	72	2	–	Mixed pink orange fabrics
	(8/07)	7	1	–	Pink micaceous clay
	(14/05)	15	1	L×B×11	Modern, dark pink, industrially produced tile
	(12/04)	2	1	–	Pink orange clay
	(21/01)	128	8	–	Mixed pink orange fabrics

### 5.4 Clay Pipe

Three fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from the site; none are particularly diagnostic other than that they are post-medieval.

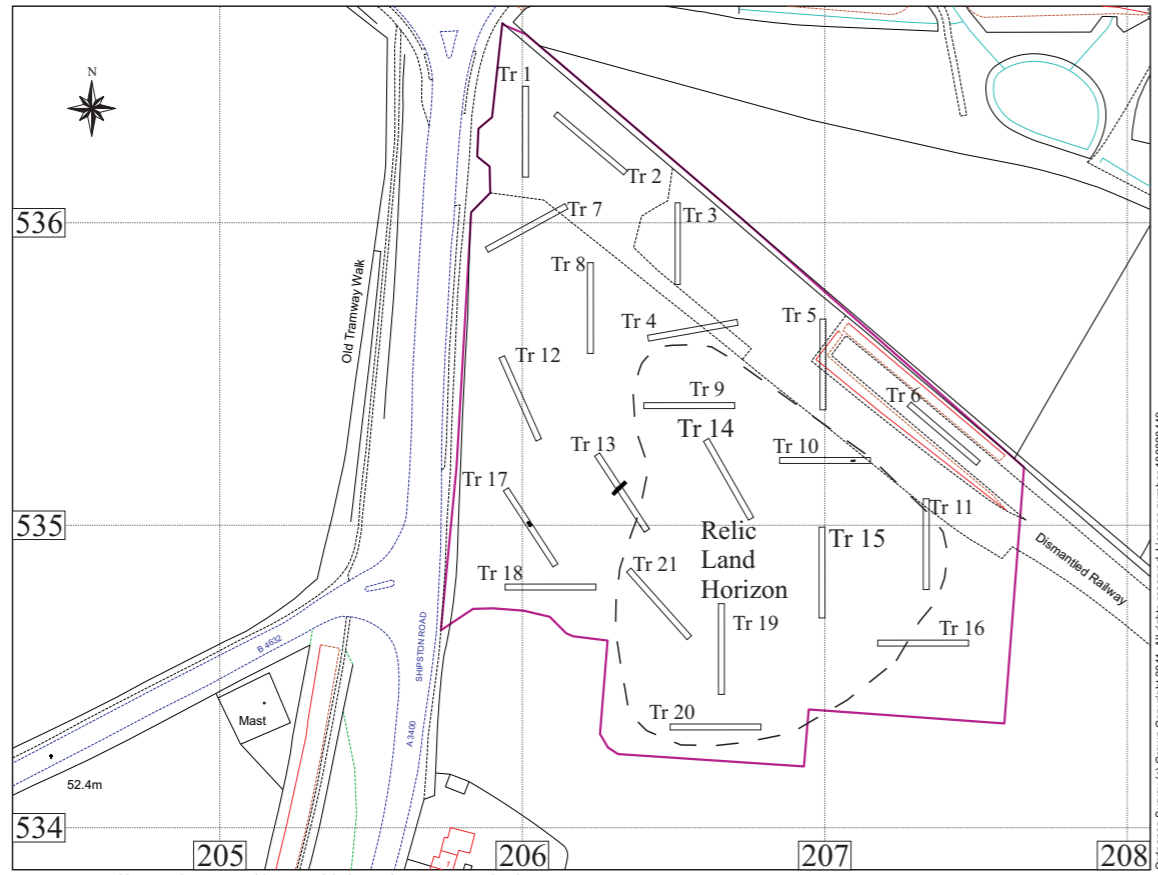
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt (g)
8	5	1	2
13	7	1	3
16	2	1	1

### 5.5 Glass

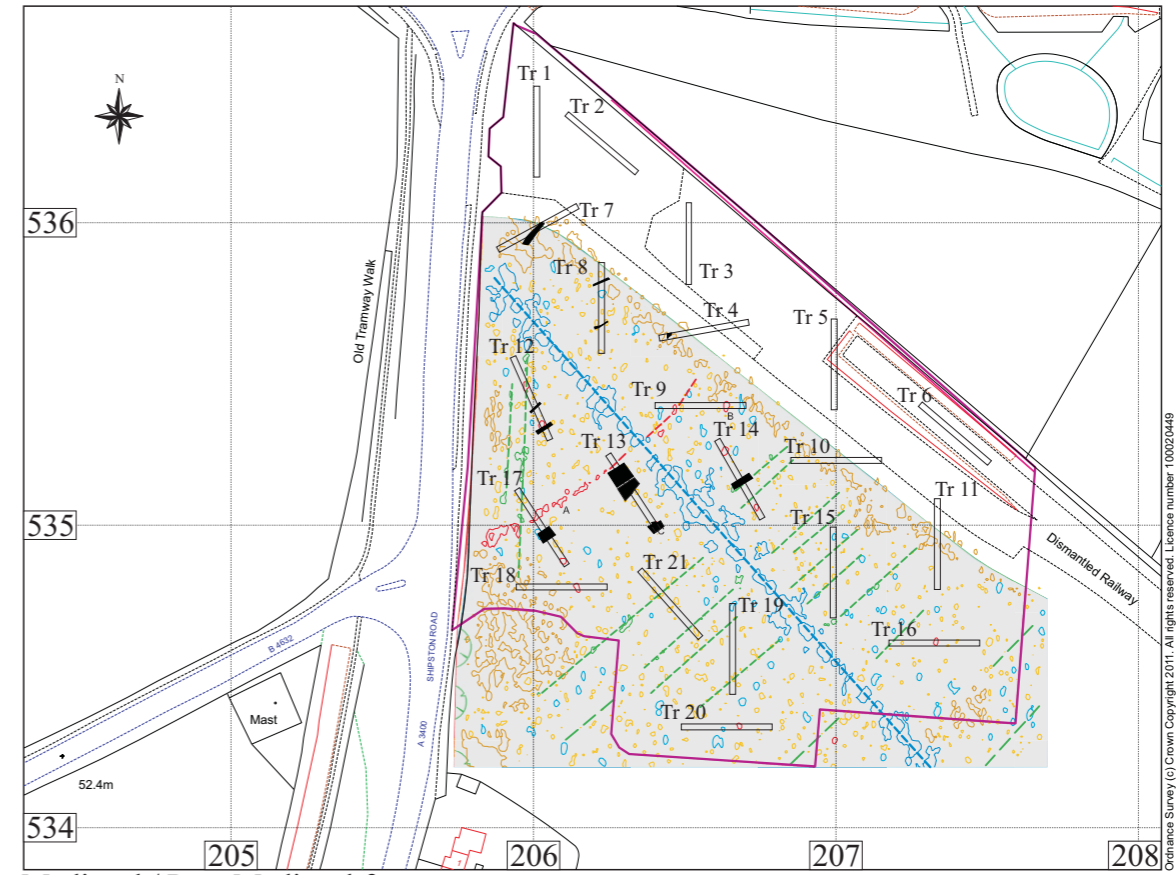
One fragment of glass was recovered from context (12/02) weighing 1g. The glass was coloured green and was thin, probably from a wine bottle of a date pre mechanised corking when glass became thicker. Glass bottle containers were in use from the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century and continued to be blown until about 1850 (Hedges 1975, 7-8).

### 5.6 Environmental Samples

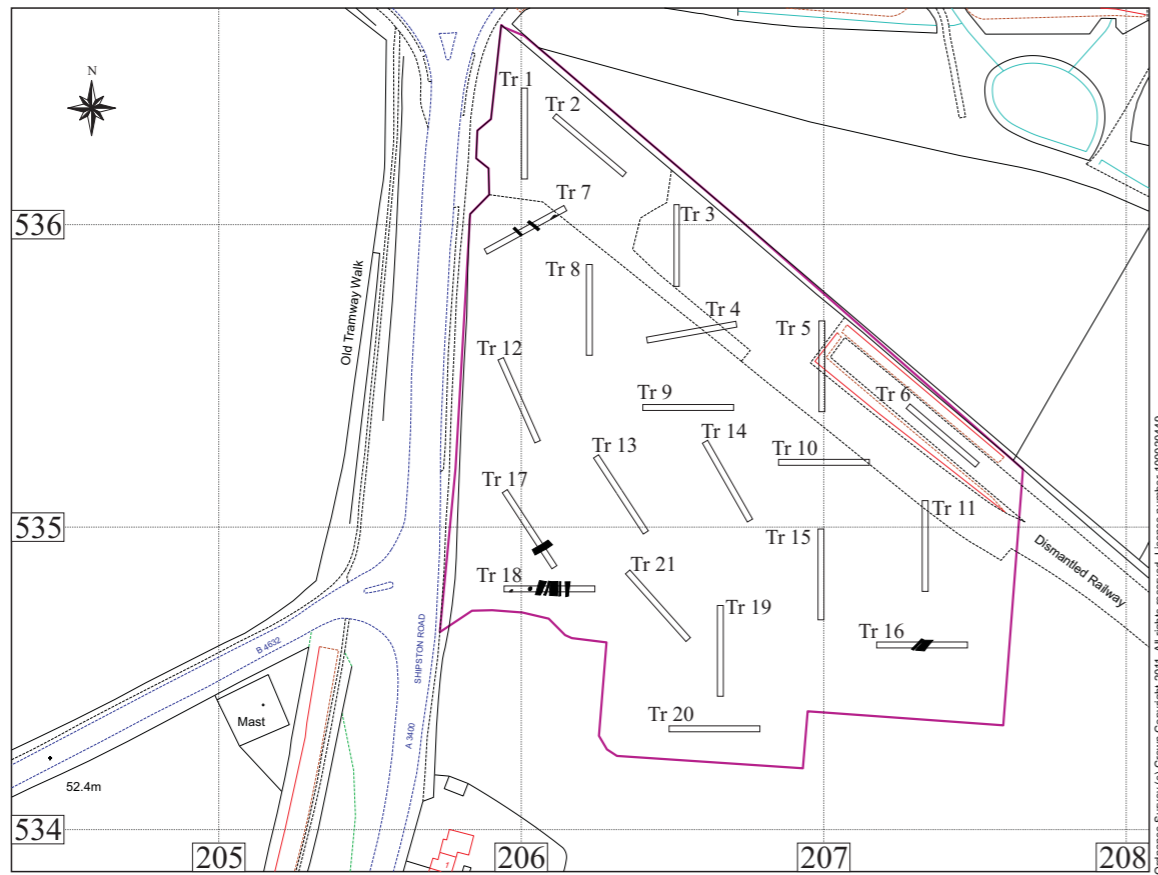
No environmental samples were taken because of the nature of the acidic soils.



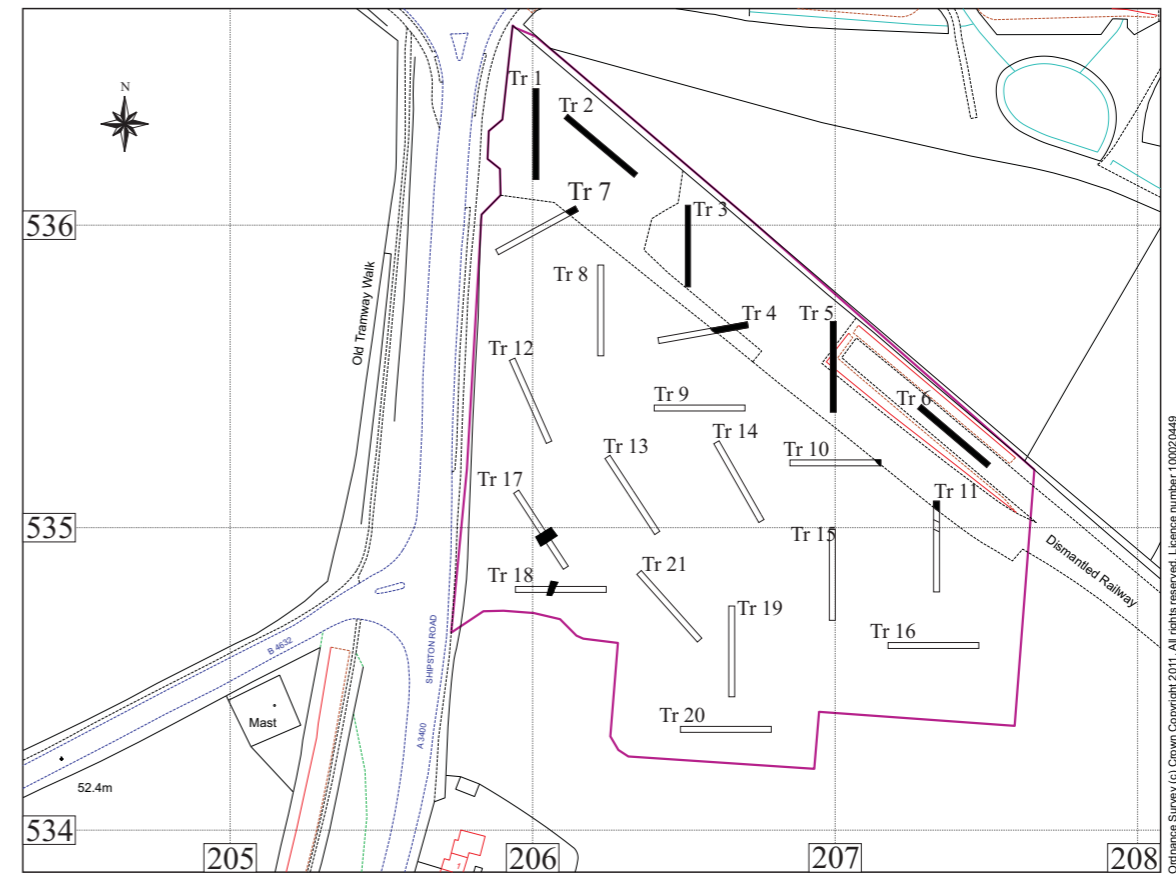
Pre Medieval & relic soil horizon activity



Medieval / Post-Medieval furrows



Post Medieval ditches of putative camp



19th and modern activity

0 100 m

Figure 8. Phased Plans

## 6 DISCUSSION

The field over time had been heavily ploughed, but it is still possible to identify specific periods of activity on the site. Two possibly three features once lay beneath a relic soil horizon; the date of these are unknown, a later prehistoric to Roman date is possible. Three lithic tools were recovered from plough soil and ditch fills, and one sherd from the relic soil horizon. The flake from the relic soil was not a tool but a flake from a core only. There is thus prehistoric to Roman activity in the area though poorly preserved.

The exact date of the earliest ploughing is not properly defined, however, the relic soil horizon has evidence of ridge and furrow cut into it and later post-medieval features. It is for this reason that it is hypothesised that there was some pre-medieval activity on the site that initially disturbed the sand layers in which a worked lithic and Roman sherd were recovered.

There are a series of cuts that run in line with the medieval ridge and furrow and these have essentially been treated as the residue of agricultural processes. A number of the furrows do not seem to have classic profiles, however, this may be a result of later post-medieval disturbance and manipulation.

The pottery finds from across the field were primarily of a post-medieval date, mid 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The dating evidence is sparse. The remains may be part of general post-medieval activity in the area such as agriculture. A small farmstead or similar may have existed to the south with the ditches being part of a series of related paddocks thus explaining the lack of artefacts. However, the possible paddock ditches are on a different alignment to the ridge and furrow and, therefore, general layout of the pre-existing agricultural regime. These ditches or any feature that could represent them do not occur on any of the surviving estate maps of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the tithe map or the Ordnance Survey held by Warwickshire Record Office. They are, therefore, 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier, but unlikely to be earlier than the 17<sup>th</sup> century due to the artefacts.

Documentary sources may suggest a possibility, as they mention parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax encamping to the south of Stratford-upon-Avon at Clifford after the battle of Naseby in Northamptonshire in June 1645 where a superior parliamentary army of 13,000 men routed a royalist army of 3,000. The exact location of the camp is historically unknown. The large ditches found in Trenches 18 and 16 are about 3m across and 0.8m deep, they are definitely places where medieval ridge and furrow have been reworked with larger ditches excavated and have had their upper fills disturbed by later ploughing. Temporary camps are renowned for producing few finds due to the lack of longevity in their use.

Little work is available on the military camps of the Civil War and it is difficult to gauge if this is because they are sparse in numbers or just because they are little researched or investigated. Most of the sites that are known are concerned with sieges; most notable amongst these cases are the camps located around Chester. Heronbridge is the only camp adequately explored or described (Laing and Laing 1986, 8-15) it formed part of the parliamentary siege camps around the city of Chester. In the assessment of the Heronbridge site it was apparent that the banks and ditches of the

camp were thrown up in such a way as to utilise the banks and ditches of medieval ridge and furrow and that the line of the camp respected these earlier features and the Eccleston parish boundary. The resulting camp was one that was irregular in shape. Heronbridge is here being used as a comparison site because of the apparent reworking of the ridge and furrow at Shipston Road.

Whatever the activity, it was short-lived as no evidence for this layout appears on later maps when the area appears in agricultural use.

No evidence of the Saw Pit was identified as recorded on the Ryelan Estate map of 1853 (WRO CR/6161).

## **7 ARCHIVE**

### **Archive Contents**

The archive consists of the following:

#### Paper record

The project brief  
Written scheme of investigation  
The project report  
The primary site record

#### Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to the County Museums' Store.

## **8 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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#### **Warwickshire Record Office WRO**

CR/6161 (1853) Ryelan Estate Map

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 1</b>								
1/01	Deposit	Grey gravel layer	0.2	6		-	-	Modern
1/02	Deposit	Industrial black cinder and slag with brick	0.27	5.7		-	Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
1/03	Deposit	Asphalt	0.05	20		-	Tarmac surface	Modern
1/04	Deposit	Industrial black cinder and gravel	0.1	20		-	Base under Tarmac	Modern
1/05	Deposit	Compact Light red brown gravel sand				-	Natural	Palaeolithic
1/06	Deposit	Industrial black/grey ash and cinder		1.7			Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
1/07	Deposit	Light brown gravel		5			Make-up layer	Modern
1/08	Deposit	Industrial black ash and cinder		1.4			Make-up layer	Modern
1/09	Masonry	Concrete light grey		0.17	0.4		Make-up	Modern
1/10	Deposit	Blue grey gravel		0.9			Make-up layer	Modern
1/11	Deposit	Compact mid-brown sand clay		0.3			Subsoil/relic soil horizon	
1/12	Deposits	Make-up layers including (1/07, 1/08, 1/09, 1/10)					Overall number for modern make-up	Modern

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 2</b>								
2/01	Deposit	Asphalt	0.27				Tarmac surface	Modern
2/02	Deposit	Clay and sand make-up layer with brick and other inclusions					Make-up layer	Modern

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 3</b>								
3/01	Deposit	Cinder and clinker deposits	0.24				Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
3/02	Deposit	Clay and sand layer	1+				Make-up?	
3/03	Deposit	Moderately compact black silt sand	0.22				Topsoil	Modern

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 4</b>								
4/01	Deposit	Friable grey sand	0.3				Topsoil	Modern
4/02	Deposit	Friable to moderately compact yellow brown sand	0.09				Subsoil	
4/03	Deposit	Moderately compact yellow grey sand with CBM and charcoal flecks	0.05	2.1			The fill of a furrow	Medieval
4/04	Cut	Broad shallow furrow with gentle sides and a flat base	0.05	2.1			A furrow	Medieval
4/05	Deposit	Clay with sand patches					Natural interface between clay and sand	
4/06	Cut	Linear terrace cut into the slope					Cut for railway siding	Victorian
4/07	Deposit	Industrial, cinder and slag layer with brick	0.45				Layer for Railway siding	Victorian

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 5</b>								
5/01	Deposit	Friable black-grey sand	0.14				Topsoil	Modern
5/02	Deposit	Industrial cinder and slag, waste used as a make-up layer, bricks 215mm x 105mm x 80mm	0.29				Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
5/03	Deposit	Friable yellow brown sand	0.13 +					Natural
5/04	Masonry	Brick structure					Machined out Brick structure	Victorian

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 6</b>								
6/01	Deposit	Loose mid brown grey clay sand with stone inclusions	0.28				Topsoil	Modern
6/02	Deposit	Loose light grey brown sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions	0.25				Subsoil or make-up layer	Modern
6/03	Deposit	Industrial dark grey black cinder and slag with CBM flecking and lias stone block inclusions	0.45				Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
6/04	Deposit	Compact mid orange yellow sand and	0.5					Natural

		gravel						
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ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 7</b>								
7/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown clay sand	0.28			Pottery	Topsoil	Modern 19 <sup>th</sup> century
7/02	Deposit	Moderately compact mid brown sand	0.16				Subsoil	
7/03	Deposit	Compact red brown sand with gravel inclusions					Natural	Palaeolithic
7/04	Deposit	Industrial cinder and slag with lias blocks		4.2			Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
7/05	Cut	Sub-circular shallow pit	0.05	0.65+	2.25		Tree bowl	
7/06	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand	0.05	0.65+	2.25	CBM	Fill of Tree Bowl	Post-Med
7/07	Deposit	Industrial slag and cinder with bricks 230mm x 120mm x 80mm		2.8			Layer for Railway siding	Victorian
7/08	Cut	Linear very shallow orientated NW-SE	0.05	0.9			Linear Feature	Post-Med ?
7/09	Cut	Linear feature extremely shallow orientated NNE-SSW	0.01	1.3			Furrow	Medieval
7/10	Cut	Linear feature shallow and orientated NW-SE, parallel to 7/08	0.05	0.75			Linear Feature	Post-Med ?
7/11	Cut/ Deposit	Cut for service trench and fill		0.23			Service trench	Modern
7/12	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt sand	0.05	0.9			Fill of 7/08	Post-Med ?
7/13	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt sand	0.01	1.3			Fill of furrow 7/09	Medieval
7/14	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt sand	0.05	0.75			Fill of 7/10	Post-Med ?

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 8</b>								
8/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown clay sand	0.25				Topsoil	Modern
8/02	Deposit	Moderately compact mid-brown clay sand	0.24				Subsoil	
8/03	Deposit	Compact light brown red sand with gravel inclusions					Natural	Palaeolithic
8/04	Cut	Linear with slight curve in what survives,	0.04	0.43			Possible gully but in alignment with	Medieval ?



		shallow					the ridge and furrow	
8/05	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey sand silt	0.04	0.43		Clay Pipe	Fill of 8/04	Medieval ?
8/06	Cut	Linear shallow orientated NE-SW	0.06	0.58			Possible gully but in line with the medieval ridge and furrow	Medieval ?
8/07	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey silt sand and contains occasional charcoal	0.06	0.58			Fill of 8/06	Medieval ?

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 9</b>								
9/01	Deposit	Friable grey sand	0.35				Topsoil	Modern
9/02	Deposit	Moderately compact light grey yellow sand	0.1	1.3			Fill of furrow	Medieval
9/03	Deposit	Moderately compact orange brown sand	0.2				Relic soil horizon ?	Pre-Medieval
9/04	Deposit	Compact grey clay					Natural	
9/05	Cut	Linear shallow feature orientated SE-NW	0.1	1.3			Furrow	Medieval

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 10</b>								
10/01	Deposit	Friable mid grey sand	0.24				Topsoil	Modern
10/02	Deposit	Friable red brown sand	0.15				Subsoil	
10/03	Deposit	Friable to moderately compact red brown sand	0.29				Relic plough soil	Pre-Med ?
10/04	Cut	Linear shallow with steep sides and a flat base	0.1	?			Cut below the relic soil horizon	
10/05	Deposit	Moderately compact dark red brown silt sand	0.1	?			Fill of 10/04	
10/06	Deposit	Friable grey brown sand which contained burnt slate	0.39	0.32			Fill of 10/07	Victorian or pre-Victorian
10/07	Cut	Oval with steep sides and a rounded base	0.39	0.32			Cut for a possible feature of the railway system or just before	Victorian or pre-Victorian
10/08	Deposit	Industrial cinder, ash, slag and containing lias blocks					Layer from Victorian siding	Victorian
10/09	Deposit	Compact orange red sand					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 11</b>								
11/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt sand	0.36				Topsoil	Modern
11/02	Deposit	Compact red brown sand with some lenses of clay and silt					Natural	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 12</b>								
12/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt sand with some clay lenses	0.35			Pottery Glass	Topsoil	Modern RB
12/02	Deposit	Moderately compact dark grey brown silt sand	0.14	1.04		Glass	Fill of 12/03	Medieval
12/03	Cut	Linear shallow cut with a flat base	0.14	1.04			A cut which is on the same alignments as the ridge and furrow	
12/04	Deposit	Moderately compact grey brown red silt sand	0.1	0.19		CBM	Fill of 12/05	
12/05	Cut	Narrow cut with steep sides	0.1	0.19			Possible land drain	
12/06	Deposit	Compact red sand with gravel inclusions					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 13</b>								
13/01	Deposit	Loose mid grey brown clay sand with small pebble inclusions					Topsoil	Modern
13/02	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown clay sand with pebble inclusions					Subsoil	
13/03	Deposit	Moderately compact mid orange brown sand and clay					Natural	Palaeolithic
13/04	Cut	Linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base orientated NW-SE	0.22	5.5			Furrow	Medieval
13/05	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand with pebble inclusions	0.22	5.5			Fill of Furrow	Medieval
13/06	Cut	Linear with moderately sloping sides and flat base orientated NW-SE	0.21	3.05			Furrow	M 17 <sup>th</sup> century
13/07	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand with pebble inclusions	0.21	3.05		CBM not kept Pottery	Fill of Furrow	M 17 <sup>th</sup> century

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
13/08	Cut	Linear with steep concave sides and a flat base	0.22	1.25		Clay Pipe	Ditch	Post-Med
13/09	Deposit	Loose mid to light grey silt clay	0.21	1.25			Fill of 13/08	Post-Med
13/10	Cut	Linear with moderate concave sides and a flat base	0.12	1			Ditch	Post-Med
13/11	Deposit	Loose mid grey brown clay sand with stone inclusions	0.12	1			Fill of 13/10	Post-Med
13/12	Cut	Linear with steep concave sides and a flat base orientated SE-NW	0.2	0.6	0.7 Visible		Ditch	Post-Med
13/13	Deposit	Loose light brown grey sand with pebble inclusions	0.2	0.6			Fill of 13/12	Post-Med
13/14	Cut	Linear with moderately steep concave sides and a flat base orientated N-S	0.41	2.5			Ditch	Post-Med
13/15	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown silt sand with stone inclusions	0.41	2.5			Fill of 13/14	Post-Med

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 14</b>								
14/01	Deposit	Loose mid grey brown clay sand with small pebble inclusions	0.16				Topsoil	Modern
14/02	Deposit	Moderately compact mid grey brown clay sand with pebble inclusions	0.32				Subsoil	
14/03	Deposit	Moderately compact mid orange brown sand and clay					Natural	Palaeolithic
14/04	Cut	Linear with gentle sides and a flat base	0.15	2			Furrow	Medieval
14/05	Deposit	Loose mid orange brown with a clay sand and pebble inclusions	0.15	2		CBM Pottery	Furrow	19 <sup>th</sup> century

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 15</b>								
15/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown sand	0.35				Topsoil	Modern
15/02	Deposit	Friable yellow grey sand	0.12				Subsoil	
15/03	Deposit	Moderately compact orange brown sand	0.25			Pottery	Relic plough soil	Pre-Medieval

		with pebble inclusions				Flint		RB
15/04	Deposit	Compact red orange sand					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 16</b>								
16/01	Deposit	Loose grey brown silt sand with pebble inclusions	0.4				Topsoil	Modern
16/02	Deposit	Moderately compact grey brown silt sand	0.08	1		Pottery Clay Pipe	Fill of 16/03	15 <sup>th</sup> -m 17 <sup>th</sup> C 19 <sup>th</sup> century
16/03	Cut	Linear with a steep west side and a shallow east side, with a shallow curve in course, this cut respects cut 16/05	0.08	1			Gully	
16/04	Deposit	Loose grey brown silt sand with a few pebble inclusions	0.5	2.8		CBM Pottery Flint	Fill of 16/05	1550-1770 19 <sup>th</sup> century
16/05	Cut	Linear with rounded shoulder, steep sides, and a concave base, orientated NE-SW	0.5	2.8			Military ditch	
16/06	Deposit	Highly compact orange brown gravelly sand					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 17</b>								
17/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown clay sand	0.12				Topsoil	Modern
17/02	Deposit	Moderately compact dark grey brown clay sand	0.25				Subsoil	
17/03	Deposit	Highly compact red orange sand with gravel inclusions					Natural	Palaeolithic
17/04	Cut	Linear with moderate sloping sides and a flat base	0.31	0.8			Ditch or furrow	Medieval
17/05	Deposit	Friable light brown sand clay with pebble inclusions	0.31	0.8			Fill of 17/04	Medieval
17/06	Cut	Linear with V-shaped section	0.42	1.1			Ditch	Post-Med
17/07	Deposit	Friable brown clay sand with pebble	0.42	1.1			Fill of 17/06	Post-Med

		inclusions						
17/08	Cut	Oval shaped cut under baulk, shallow	0.04	0.6	0.6		Remains of a small pit or post-hole or the terminus of a linear	
17/09	Deposit	Friable brown clay sand	0.04	0.6	0.6		Fill of 17/08	
17/10	Cut	Linear with gentle sides and a flat base	0.3	3.53			Furrow	Medieval
17/11	Deposit	Moderately compact light brown silt sand	0.3	3.53			Fill of 17/10	Medieval
17/12	Cut	Irregular shallow feature	0.15	1.1	1.9		Tree Bowl	
17/13	Deposit	Friable light yellow brown sand	0.15	1.1	1.9		Fill of 17/12	

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 18</b>								
18/01	Deposit	Friable light grey sand	0.3				Topsoil	Modern
18/02	Deposit	Moderately compact grey brown sand	0.4				Subsoil	
18/03	Deposit	Moderately compact	0.25	1.2		CBM fragment (not retained)	Fill of 18/04	Post-Med
18/04	Cut	Linear with steep sides and a flat base	0.25	1.2			Ditch or furrow	Post-Med
18/05	Deposit	Friable brown grey sand	0.3	0.7			Fill of 18/06	Post-Med
18/06	Cut	Linear with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base	0.3	0.7			Gully respecting line of 18/08	Post-Med
18/07	Deposit	Moderately compact yellow grey silt sand	0.7	2.9		CBM	Fill of 18/08	Post-Med
18/08	Cut	Linear with moderately sloping to steep sides and a rounded base orientated N-S	0.7	2.9			Ditch probably military	Post-Med
18/09	Deposit	Friable red grey sand	0.2	0.8			Fill of 18/10	Post-Med
18/10	Cut	Linear with gentle sides and a rounded base	0.2	0.8			Gully respecting line of 18/08	Post-Med
18/11	Deposit	Friable dark grey silt sand with gravel inclusions	0.4	0.6			Fill of 18/12	
18/12	Cut	Linear with steep sides and a flat base	0.4	0.6			Square cut gully truncating 18/14	
18/13	Deposit	Friable to moderately compact with a dark brown grey silt sand with pebble inclusions	0.7	2.05			Fill of 18/14	Post-Med ?
18/14	Cut	Linear of which the two sides have different profiles. The west is steep and the east shallow and then steep, there is a	0.7	2.05			Ditch with a military profile and an ankle breaker	Post-Med ?

		gully at the base						
18/15	Deposit	Moderately compact light grey silt sand	0.3	0.82			Fill of 18/16	
18/16	Cut	Oval-circular with sharp sides and a flat base	0.3	0.82			Possible pit or base of a large post-hole	
18/17	Deposit	Friable black grey silt sand with pebble inclusions	0.1	0.52			Fill of 18/18	
18/18	Cut	End of linear or oval with gentle sides and a flat base	0.1	0.52			Ditch terminal or base of pit	
18/19	Deposit	Highly compact red sand with orange sand and gravel lenses					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 19</b>								
19/01	0.36	Friable grey brown clay sand with pebble inclusions	0.36				Topsoil	Modern
19/02	0.25	Compact orange silt sand	0.25				Relic soil horizon	
19/03		Highly compact orange red sand					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 20</b>								
20/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown clay sand with pebble inclusions	0.14				Topsoil	Modern
20/02	Deposit	Moderately compact dark grey brown clay sand with some pebble inclusions	0.2				Subsoil	
20/03	Deposit	Moderately compact orange brown sand	0.29				Relic soil horizon	
20/04	Deposit	Highly compact red sand with yellow sand and gravel lenses					Natural	Palaeolithic

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
<b>Trench 21</b>								
21/01	Deposit	Friable grey brown silt sand	0.4			CBM Flint	Topsoil	Modern
21/02	Deposit	Highly compact red sand with lenses of clay and gravel					Natural	Palaeolithic