

Warwickshire Museum
Archaeology Projects Group

Warwickshire Archaeology in 2009

Summary reports on fieldwork



June 2010

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Warwickshire Museum Field Services
The Butts
Warwick
CV34 4SS

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Introduction

During 2009 the Warwickshire Museum Archaeology Projects Group carried out the usual mix of archaeological projects in Warwickshire and neighbouring counties, with about 75 sites investigated (Fig 1). For the first half of the year the Group's workload held up despite the recession; however, during the second half there was a marked falling-off of new projects which has continued into 2010.

Some significant discoveries were made in 2009. At Glebe Farm Quarry, Bubbenhall the continued observation of topsoil stripping led to the discovery of a section of pit alignment with adjacent Iron Age settlement and isolated Neolithic and possible Anglo-Saxon features. The adjacent section of alignment had not been seen, a cautionary tale showing that even when topsoil stripping is closely observed it is possible to miss features whose fills vary little from the surrounding geological natural. The same problem was seen in Wood Farm Quarry just to the east, where only the darker feature fills associated with settlement enabled their recognition. Our understanding of archaeological landscapes is severely complicated by the potential presence of such 'unknown unknowns'.

Further excavation at Grove Fields Farm Cottages, Hampton Lucy revealed more of the later prehistoric settlement complex investigated in 2008. In 2009 most of the features excavated were later Iron Age rather than later Bronze Age as before.

In Stratford-upon-Avon new information was gained about the Romano-British cemetery recorded in 1923-4 on the western edge of the Tiddington settlement. At 77 Tiddington Road the finding of an undisturbed burial showed that the area had not been completely excavated in the 1920s, while an evaluation next door at 79 Tiddington Road showed that the burials extended at least 25m further northwards than previously thought. The evaluation also revealed more early Anglo-Saxon features, along the north-western edge of the settlement.

At Kenilworth Castle investigation for English Heritage of a drain proposed for re-opening to alleviate surface flooding in the Outer Court revealed a previously unknown sally port cut through the 13th-century curtain wall just south of Lunn's Tower. The sally port had subsequently been converted into a garderobe and had been infilled with large quantities of 16th- and 17th-century finds.

At Polesworth Abbey the conservation of the Abbey Gatehouse was accompanied by excavation beneath the floors of the 14th-century porter's lodge and the west range of 1582 and recording of the structural remains revealed by the building work. The latter, carried out by Bob Meeson, revealed a Tudor fireplace and the original first-floor layout in the west range, while the excavations revealed a sequence of post-medieval floor surfaces and partitions.

In Warwick excavations revealed the remains of the medieval western suburban church of St Lawrence and a large number of *in situ* burials were recovered from its cemetery.

The Archaeology Projects Group operates under the direction of the County Archaeologist, Jonathan Parkhouse, and during 2009 it employed the following staff:

Principal Field Archaeologist: Nicholas Palmer

Archaeological Operations Manager: Ian Greig

Archaeological Project Managers: Dr Catherine Coutts, Stuart Palmer, Peter Thompson

Project Officers: Christopher Jones and Bryn Gethin

Archaeological Illustrators: Andy Isham and Candy Stevens

Senior Site Technicians: Robert Jones, Kevin Wright

Site Technicians: Caroline Rann, Elizabeth Pratt

WARWICKSHIRE

ALCESTER, 9 Tibbets Close (SP 0925 5750)

Preliminary ground works for a new house within the Scheduled area of the Roman town were observed in April 2009. No archaeological remains were noted. The main works are due to take place in 2010.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

ALCESTER, Former Brooklyn Ford Garage/Waitrose Car Park (SP 0885 5737)

Observation of a replacement culvert trench in November 2009 on behalf of the John Lewis Partnership and WCC Transport and Highways Section revealed the side walls and part of an internal cross wall of the large Roman stone building, probably a granary, originally discovered in 1979. A possible Roman occupation layer containing pottery and animal bone was observed outside the building to the north-west and a separate trench exposed a probable rubble and gravel yard surface.

The area is believed to have been marsh in the prehistoric and early Roman periods and two samples from waterlogged material immediately over the natural gravel produced mesolithic period dates (SUERC-28352: 7920 ± 45 BP, Cal 7030-6650 BC at 95.4% probability; and SUERC-28351: 8095 ± 40 BP, Cal 7190-6830 BC at 95.4% probability) in contrast to an earlier determination of Iron Age date.

Bryn Gethin, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, 2010 *Archaeological Observation of drainage works at Waitrose car park extension, Priory Road, Alcester, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0918*

ALCESTER, Stratford Road to Oversley Green (SP 0910 5761)

Replacement of an existing part-underground and part-overhead electricity cable, within the Scheduled area of the Roman town, was observed in March 2009. This required the excavation of three small trenches adjacent to existing installations and the removal of existing poles. No archaeological features were observed, and only two sherds of Romano-British pottery were noted.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

Greig, I, 2009 *Archaeological monitoring of electricity cable replacement, Stratford Road to Oversley Green, Alcester, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0924*

ALCESTER, Riverside Heritage Trail footpath (SP 0906 5690)

The construction of a surfaced footpath running east from Bleachfield Street, within the Scheduled area of the Roman town, was observed in November 2009. The works were shallow and no archaeological remains were revealed. A second phase of work will extend the path in 2010.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

ALCESTER, 26 Augustus Drive (SP 0854 5719)

An evaluation in September 2009 on behalf of Mr J Kenyon, involving a single trial trench on a site on the western edge of the extramural area of the Roman town on the line of Ryknild Street, revealed two Roman ditches, one possibly a roadside ditch, and a post hole.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

Greig, I, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at 26 Augustus Drive, Alcester, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0940*

ALCESTER, St Benedict's School, Kinwarton Road (SP 0930 5769)

An evaluation involving four trial trenches on a site east of the River Arrow away from the Roman town in October 2009 on behalf of St Benedict's School revealed a probable old channel of the River Arrow and a post-medieval gully, which may be related to a ditch identified as a Roman field boundary in a previous evaluation to the north in 1995.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at St Benedict's School, Kinwarton Road, Alcester, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0949*

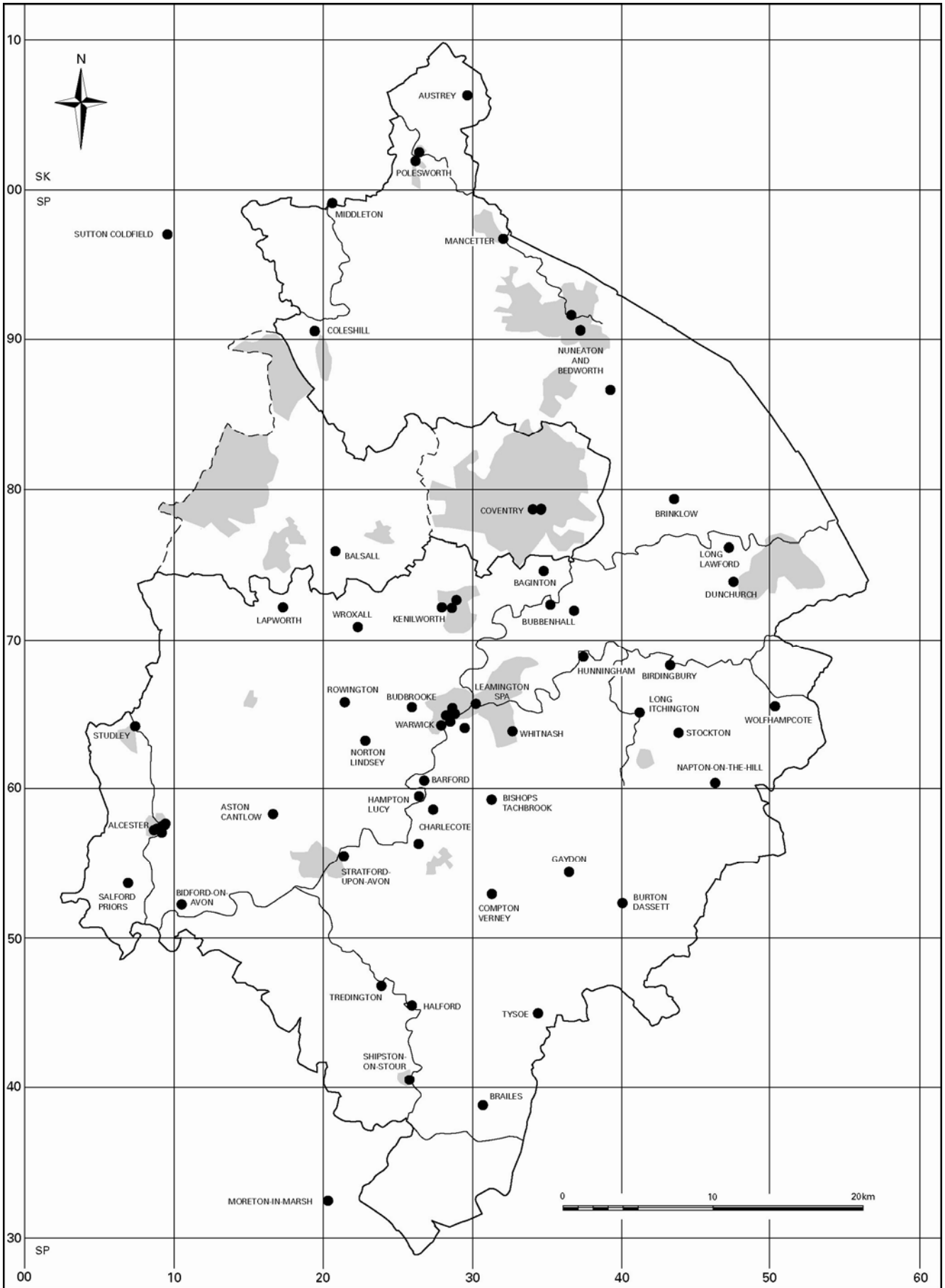


Fig 1: Location of sites investigated 2009
 (Drawn by Andy Isham, Warwickshire Museum)

ASTON CANTLOW, 17 Station Road, Wilmcote (SP 1657 5825)

Observation of ground reduction for a garage extension in June 2009 for Mr and Mrs Dobson on a site within the suggested extent of the medieval settlement revealed no structural remains or finds earlier than the 19th century.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, & Greig, I, 2009 *Archaeological observations at 17 Station Road, Wilmcote, Aston Cantlow, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0932

AUSTREY, White Cottage, Church Lane (SK 2961 0631)

Observation of foundation trenches for a new garage on a site within the medieval village in January 2009 for Mr and Mrs D Fish revealed no medieval remains. A brick foundation probably belonged to an outbuilding shown on the 1841 Tithe map and demolished after 1924.

Bryn Gethin, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, 2009 *Archaeological Recording at White Cottage, Church Lane, Austrey, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0906

BARFORD, 3 Bridge Street (SP 268 607)

Observation of foundation trenches for a house extension on a site within the medieval settlement in September 2009 revealed no evidence of medieval activity. A stone-lined well was located where a pump is shown on the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

BAGINTON, 34 Oak Close (SP 347 746)

Observation of foundation trenches for a conservatory on a site within the Roman and medieval settlement in September 2009 revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Robert Jones, Warwickshire Museum

BIDFORD ON AVON, 46 Tower Hill (SP 1043 5210)

An evaluation of a site on the eastern edge of the medieval settlement on behalf of Mr and

Mrs Smith in September 2009 involving a single trial trench revealed only two pits of 18th/19th-century or later dates.

Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at 46 Tower Hill, Bidford on Avon, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0942

BIRDINGBURY, Granary Cottage (SP 4311 6821)

Groundworks for a new garage within the medieval settlement were observed in April/May 2009 revealing a substantial limestone wall surmounted by a course of 18th-century bricks. This appeared to be the rear (southern) wall of the Pound shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map which had gone out of use by 1905. The bricks were similar to those of the adjacent, late 18th-century Grade II Listed Milford House suggesting that the Pound was earlier than this.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

BISHOP'S TACHBROOK, Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, Tollgate House (SP 3110 5934)

An evaluation involving nineteen trial trenches, on behalf of the GDBA in January 2009, on the site of a proposed new breeding centre revealed only a single pit, possibly a tree root hole although it contained a worked flint of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, vestigial remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow, and two infilled extraction pits or ponds shown on an 18th-century map.

Bryn Gethin and Chris Jones, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, & Jones, C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation of land at GDBA Tollgate House, Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0907

BRAILES, Henbrook House, Upper Grove End Farm, Upper Brailes (SP 306 389)

Observation of topsoil stripping for a new stable and driveway on a site on the southern edge of the medieval settlement in November 2009 on behalf of Henry Jervis and Partners Ltd

revealed an undated rubble path and a single prehistoric worked flint flake.

Bryn Gethin and Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, & Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Henbrook House, Upper Grove End Farm, Upper Brailes, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0951*

BRINKLOW, Church Hall, 43 Broad Street (SP 4351 7941)

Observation of foundation trenches for an extension within the medieval settlement in September 2009 revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Robert Jones, Warwickshire Museum

BUBBENHALL, Glebe Farm Quarry, Area K (SP 3673 7197)

Further observation of topsoil stripping in the north-east part of the quarry on behalf of Smiths Concrete Ltd in March-May 2009 uncovered part of a prehistoric pit alignment and later features cut into the sandy subsoil. These were investigated further in July-August 2009. A strip c.115m long x 10m wide together with an area measuring c.65m x 40m to its south-west was examined (Fig 2).

Some evidence for earlier prehistoric activity was indicated by occasional finds of struck flint flakes. Although too few to indicate intensive activity, these probably reflect intermittent use of the area in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. The earliest feature recorded was a pit (2558) containing probable Neolithic pottery. A similar sherd came from one of the alignment pits.

The most significant find was the alignment of about 38 closely spaced pits which ran broadly east to west across the area. The pits were generally rectangular or oval in plan averaging 2.2m long by 1.69m wide and 0.58m deep. They were difficult to detect and the probable westwards continuation of the alignment had been missed when stripped in 2007-8. They had silted naturally, their fills exhibiting the typical mixed strata common to most of the excavated pit alignments in the region with lenses of redeposited natural and water-borne silts. Like all other excavated alignments there was no evidence for an adjacent bank or

earthwork. Some of the alignment pits yielded pottery with large quartzite inclusions which often indicates a fabric in a Bronze Age tradition; others contained Iron Age material.

Quantities of pottery and heat-cracked pebbles in the alignment pits reflected the presence of adjacent settlement represented by the scatter of pits identified to the south-east. Some of these also produced the Bronze Age tradition pottery while others again contained Iron Age material (2550, 2576 and 2554).

One large pit (2565) near the pit alignment contained thick deposits of charred material and quantities of probable Anglo-Saxon pottery, along with a residual sherd of Roman samian ware, animal bone, a possible iron brooch and large quantities of fired clay probably from an oven structure. If correctly dated this is the first evidence of activity of this period from this area.

Evidence for the medieval ridge and furrow field system of Bubbenhall was noted across the site, the furrows having destroyed any evidence for earlier features unless, like the pits of the alignment, they were particularly deep.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

BUBBENHALL, Manor Farm, Stoneleigh Road (SP 3515 7230)

Observation of groundworks for the conversion of barns and extension of the existing farmhouse in September 2009 and January 2010, close to undated cropmarks, revealed no archaeological remains.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

BUDBROOKE, Glebe House (SP 2580 6561)

In December 2009 renovation work at the former parsonage adjacent to St Michael's Church exposed areas of close studded panelling with wooden ledgers between them, along with substantial horizontal timbers. These lay in the eastern part of the earliest element of the house, a rectangular timber-framed structure, possibly of medieval or early post-medieval date most of whose framing is no longer visible. The house was subsequently massively extended. An estate map of 1807 shows a wing added to the south and the 1841 Tithe map a further extension to the east. By 1887 the house had reached more or less its

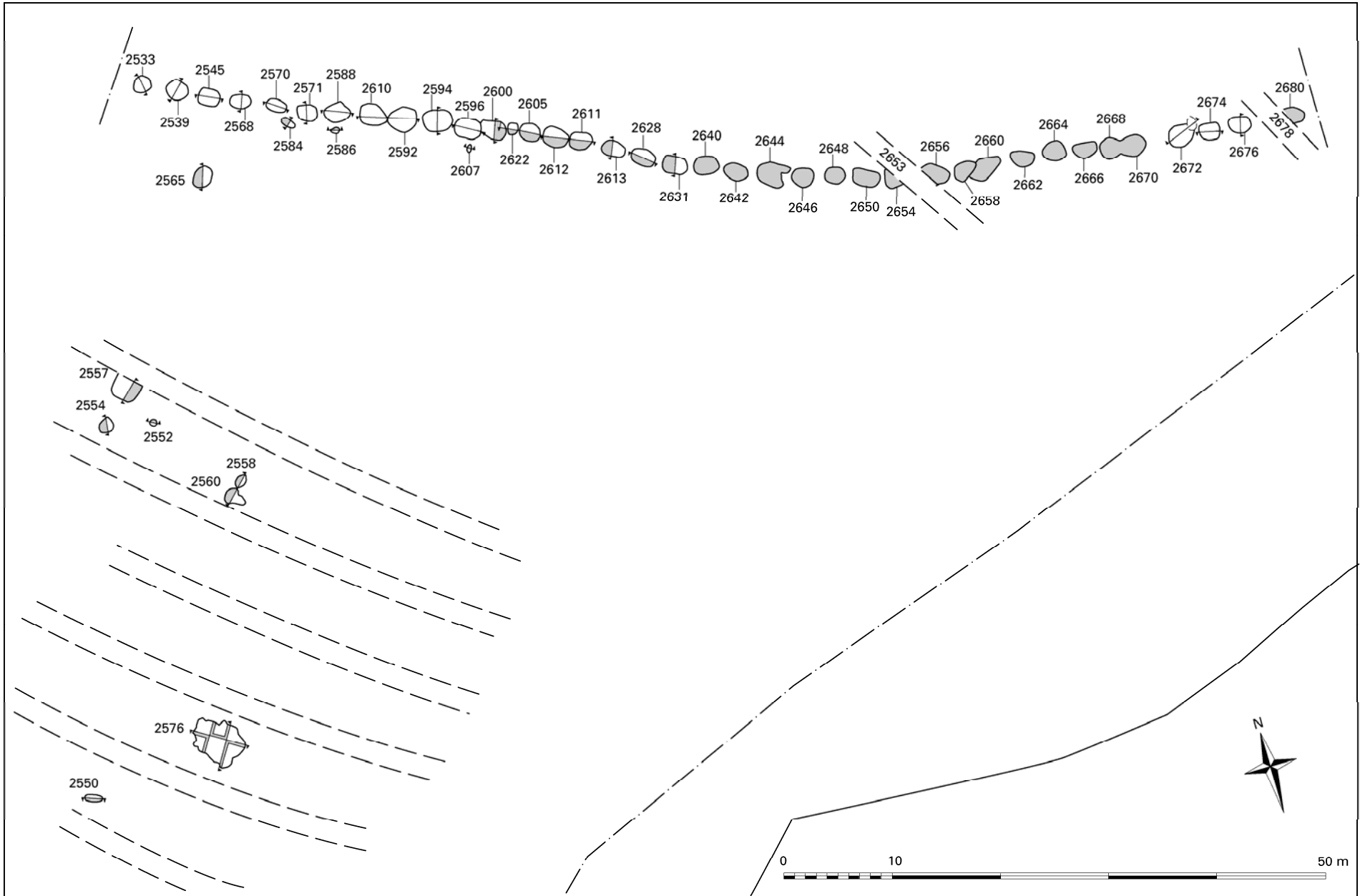


Fig 2: Bubbenhall, Glebe Farm Quarry, Area K (Drawn by Andy Isham, Warwickshire Museum)

modern form with further extensions to the west and north-west.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

BURTON DASSETT, Burton Dassett Country Park (SP 397 519)

A watching brief was undertaken in Burton Dassett Country Park in June 2009 during the excavation of a series of trenches designed to restrict off-road driving. Approximately 500m of trenches were observed and evidence of existing earthworks was partially revealed in the trenches. These all probably relate to post-medieval quarrying activity. No other significant finds or features were observed.

Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

CHARLECOTE, Charlecote Park, Car Park (SP 2628 5647)

Observation of construction of a new car park entrance and drainage in June 2009 on behalf of the National Trust revealed two phases of ditch east of the road, one containing 13th/14th-century pottery and 17th-century brick. In the northern corner of the car park a ditch and layer containing tile, brick and charcoal may relate to buildings shown on a view of 1696 and a map of 1736.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Watching Brief at Charlecote Park, Charlecote, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0935

CHARLECOTE, (Old) Thelsford Bridge (SP 2717 5840)

A survey of the partly collapsed Grade II Listed sandstone ashlar bridge, on a section of the A429 bypassed in 1970, was carried out in February-March 2009 on behalf of WCC Bridge Maintenance Section in advance of its demolition as a cause of local flooding.

Charlecote estate maps of 1686 and 1736 show a ford with a stone pack horse or foot-bridge to the west. A map of 1791 seems to show the same layout but a new bridge on the existing site is shown on maps of Wasperton of 1838 and 1840, presumably built by the Warwick and Paddle Brook Turnpike Trust. This bridge was probably widened between 1840 and 1887.

The existing bridge was 8m wide with a single semicircular arch with a span of 3.6m, a keyblock and string course below splayed sandstone parapets. Although the eastern side wall and arch ring, and most of the western side wall were intact the arch and central part of the bridge had collapsed. The foundations of the original, probably later 18th-century, western side wall was observed in the river banks, suggesting that the original bridge had been c. 5.5m wide.

Nicholas Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

COLESHILL, 26 Chettle Hill (SP 1930 9058)

Observation during ground reduction for an extension on a site to the north-west of the Grimstock Hill Romano-British settlement took place in April 2009. However, no finds or archaeological features associated with Romano-British activity was revealed.

Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

COMPTON VERNEY, Compton Verney Park Ice House (SP 3132 5282)

Further excavation of the exterior of the Ice House in advance of restoration, in May 2009 on behalf of the Compton Verney House Trust, exposed the brick dome, the low limestone perimeter plinth and the surviving section of barrel vault of the entrance passage (Fig 3). A layer of mortar haunching between the plinth and dome extended around the dome and across the junction with the entrance passage. Sparse patches of similar mortar over the north-west part of the dome suggests the mortar may have originally been more extensive. A further fragment of the timber edging on top of the stone plinth wall was revealed but no post settings. A roughly circular, brick-filled hole in the top of the dome, 0.13m deep and 0.66m in diameter tapering to a square 0.24m across, was secondary and did not penetrate the dome. This may have support a post for a putative thatched roof, and an opposing socket cut from below may have held a support post on the inside.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

Coutts, C, 2009 *Archaeological excavation of the Icehouse roof, Compton Verney, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0938

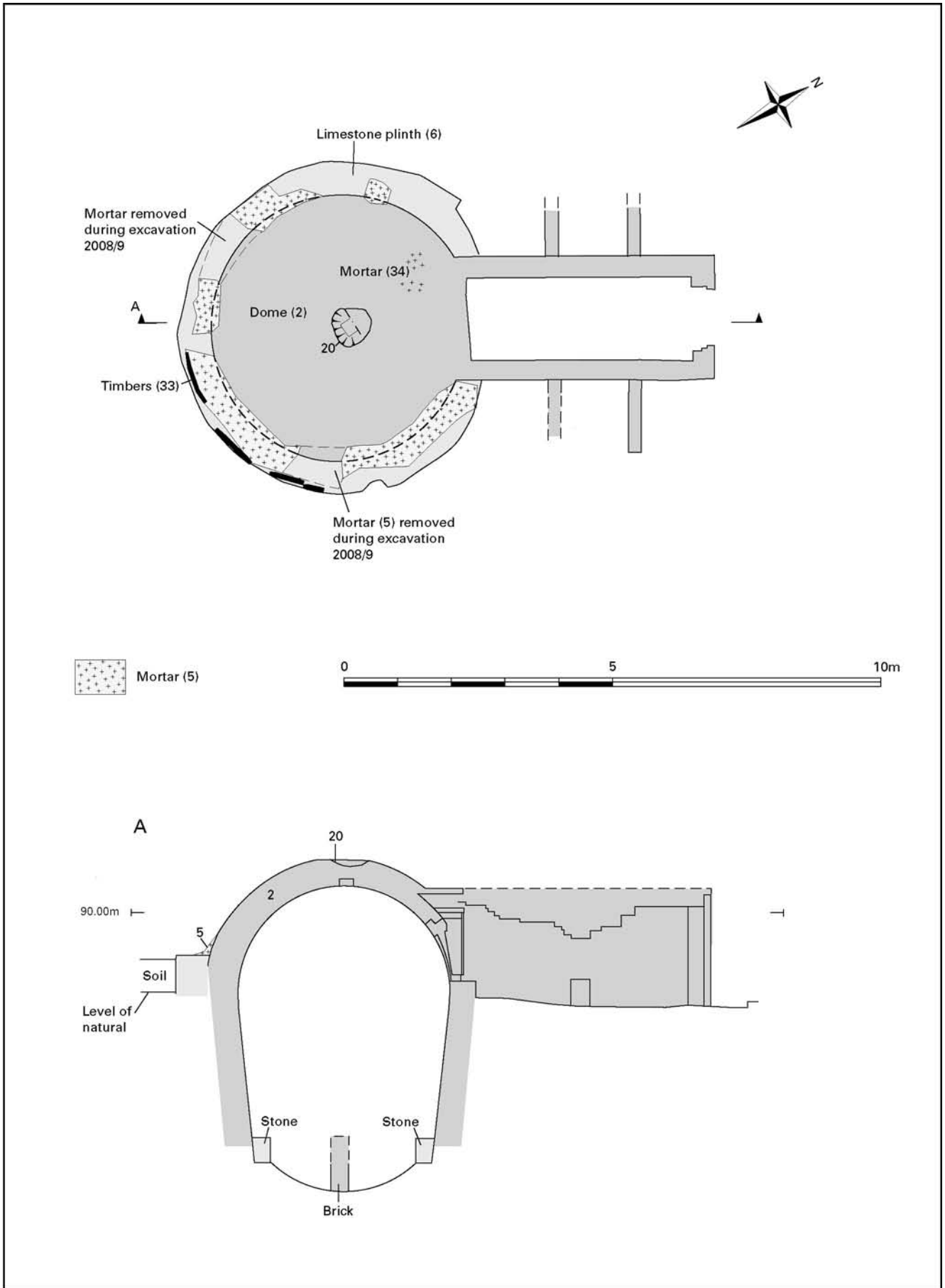


Fig 3: Compton Verney Park, Ice House
 (Drawn by Andy Isham, Warwickshire Museum)

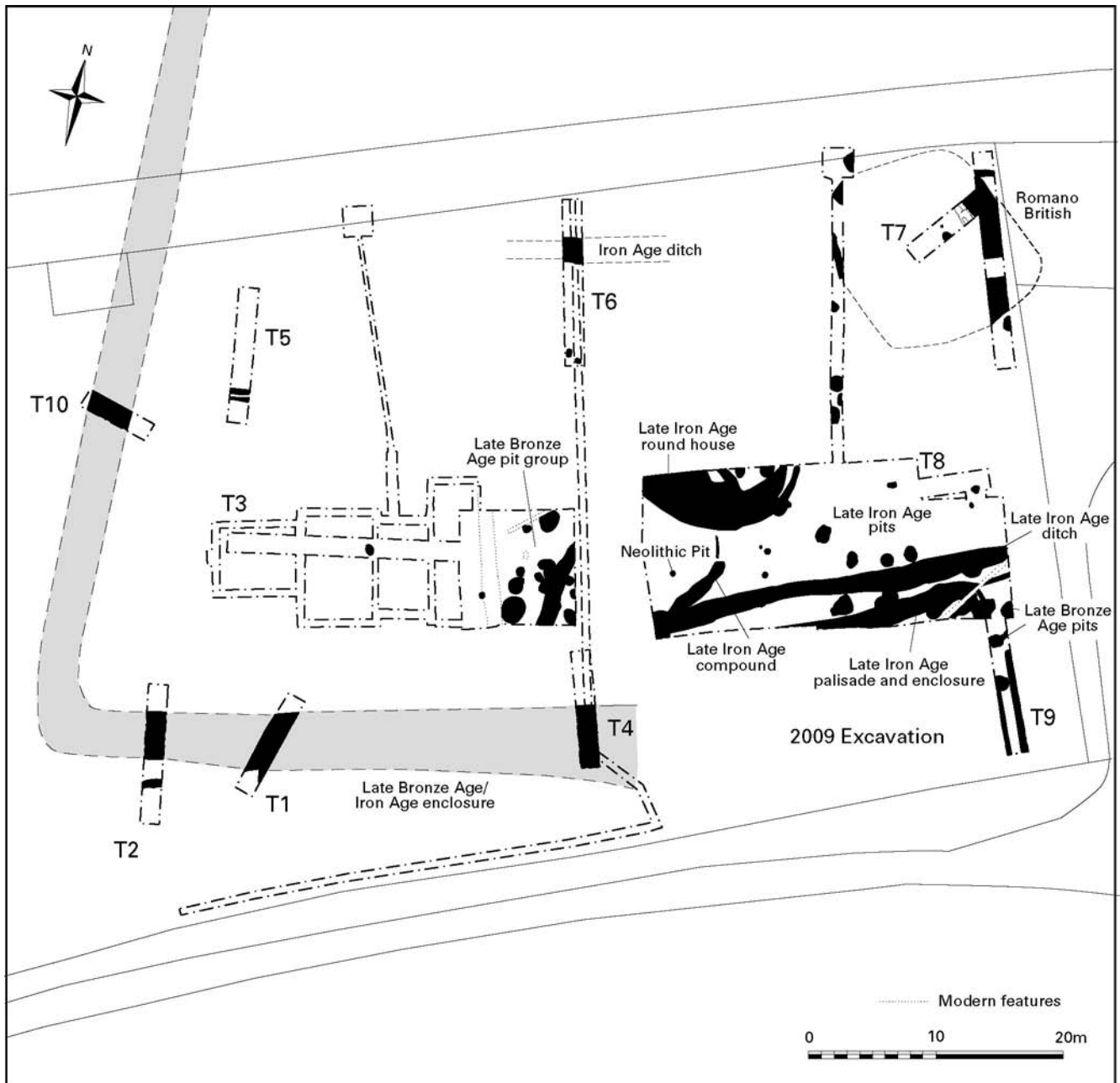


Fig 4: Hampton Lucy, Grove Fields Farm Cottages, Excavations 2008-9
(Drawn by Candy Stevens, Warwickshire Museum)

DUNCHURCH, Cawston Grange Primary School, Scholars Drive (SP 475 739)

An evaluation in October 2009, on behalf of WCC Resources Directorate - Property, involving two trial trenches on a site in the vicinity of possible prehistoric/Romano-British settlements showing as cropmarks, revealed no significant archaeological deposits or finds.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at Cawston Grange Primary School, Scholars Drive, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0948*

GAYDON, Briar Cottage, Church Road (SP 3648 5397)

An evaluation involving a single trial trench on a site within the medieval village in November 2009 on behalf of Mr A Claxton revealed only 19th- and 20th-century deposits and modern service trenches.

Robert Jones and Kevin Wright, Warwickshire Museum

Jones, R, & Wright, K, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at Briar Cottage, Church Road, Gaydon, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0955*

HALFORD, St Mary's Church (SP 259 455)

A machine-dug trial trench excavated in November 2009 for Halford PCC revealed that a possible rectilinear earthwork in an extension to the graveyard, formerly part of the Rectory garden, was an entirely modern feature.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *St Mary's Church, Halford, removal of earthwork in the cemetery extension, Warwickshire Museum Report 0954*

HAMPTON LUCY, Grove Fields Farm Cottages (SP 2625 5949)

In February 2009 a second area, to the south-east of that investigated in 2008, was excavated in advance of a housing development on behalf of Clarkco Ltd (Fig 4). An early Neolithic phase was intimated by flintwork, some associated with a tree throw hole, raising the possibility that it was part of early clearance activity. A small pit contained a sherd from a later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age food vessel, and other Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was found residually across the site. These finds probably reflect transitory activity in the area during the 3rd and 4th millennia BC.

In contrast to 2008 the majority of the features recorded were later Iron Age, with little evidence for later Bronze Age activity. There were a number of pits, including storage pits, which mostly predated a range of gullies. These included a small ditched enclosure, 10m broad by 15m wide, constructed in two phases and with an eastern entrance. Concentrations of pottery, animal bone and charcoal from its southern terminus suggest a domestic function. Although not readily paralleled in the region, it probably should be considered along with a range of small 'house-sized' enclosures, which exhibit no evidence for internal structures. It was partly overlaid by a round house, defined by a sequence of probably penannular gullies with an eastern entrance, which also overlaid some large storage pits. The southern part of the site was crossed by the northern edge of a probable rectangular enclosure defined by a palisade trench and a gully. This feature implies a focus of activity to the south overlying the main enclosure ditch.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2008 *Archaeological Recording at Grove Fields Farm Cottages, Hampton Lucy,*

Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0869.

HUNNINGHAM, Linden Lodge (SP 373 689)

Observation of groundworks for rear extensions to a house on the south edge of the medieval village in December 2009 revealed no significant features or finds.

Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

KENILWORTH, Kenilworth Castle (SP 279 722)

Investigation of a culvert through the curtain wall just south of Lunn's Tower to inform a proposal for its reuse as a storm drain from the outer court involved a small excavation on behalf of English Heritage in March 2009. This revealed an original passage through the 13th-century curtain leading to a small external doorway or 'sally port' (Figs 5-6). Following the disuse of the sally port a garderobe was constructed on the exterior of the curtain wall with a stone culvert below leading into the moat.



Fig 5: Kenilworth Castle, Lunn's Tower sally port

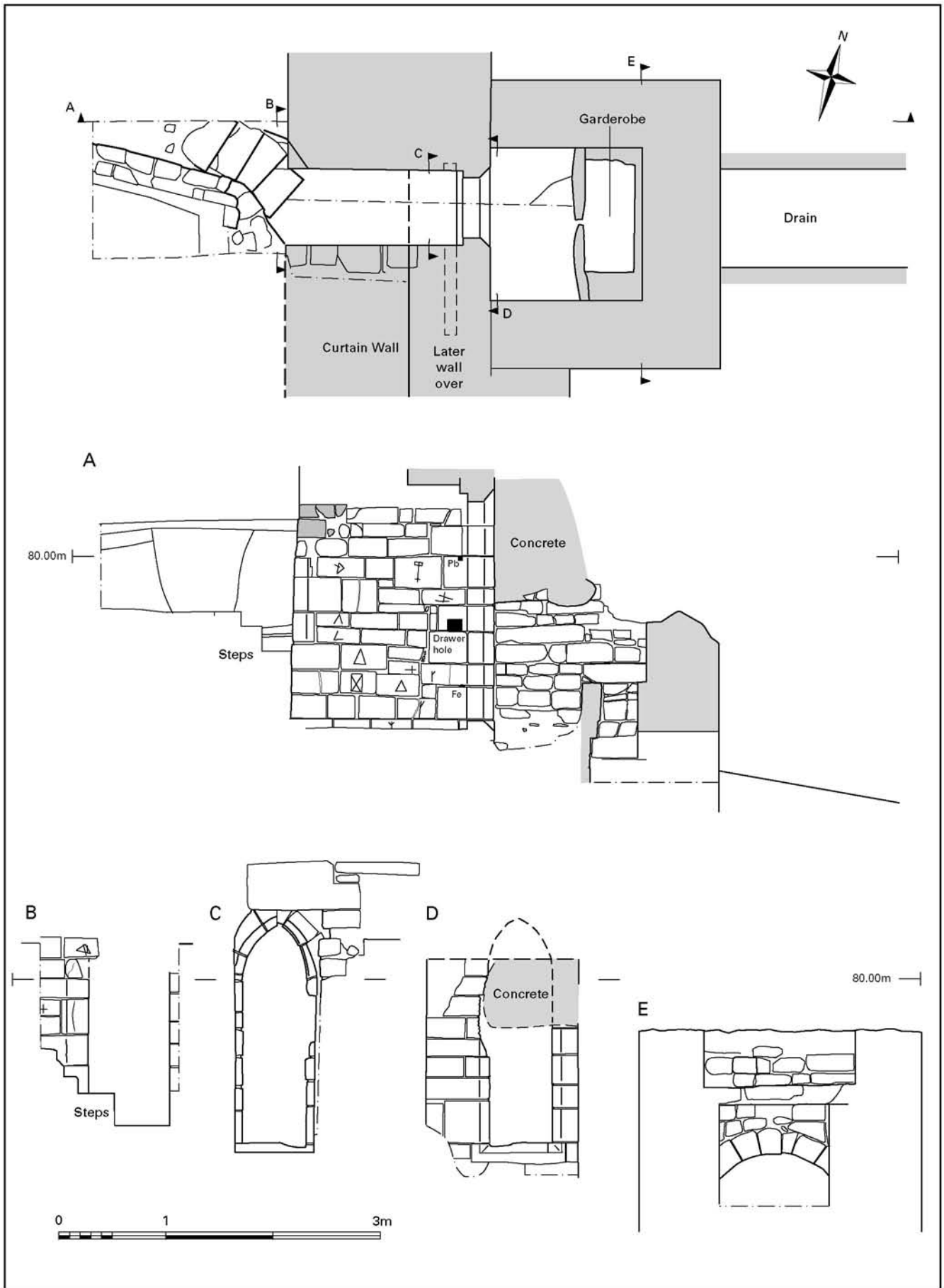


Fig 6: Kenilworth Castle, Lunn's Tower sally port, plan and elevations
(Drawn by Andy Isham, Warwickshire Museum)

The lower part of the garderobe passage was infilled with midden material from which large quantities of 16th-century pottery, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered. At a somewhat later date a series of steps with rough stone walls either side were constructed leading to the passage at an angle. These were subsequently overlain by more midden-type material, this with large quantities of 16th and 17th-century pottery, charcoal and some slag. After the slighting of this part of the castle wall following the Civil Wall the upper part of the passage to the sally-port had almost been filled but when the wall was rebuilt during the area's later use as a farmyard a re-used medieval stone with an arrow-slit was used as a lintel to allow drainage of water through the rebuilt length of wall.

Other small pieces of recording of works within the castle, none of which revealed significant remains, included moving of signs on the Tilt Yard in January 2009; removal of yew trees and a tarmac path west of the Gatehouse in February 2009; installation of ticket machines in The Brays car park in March 2009; observation of post pits for PIR alarms in the Elizabethan Garden in April 2009; and, recording following reconstruction of a small section of collapsed curtain wall south of the King's Gate, also in April 2009.

Catherine Coutts, Bryn Gethin and Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological monitoring of the moving of plinth signs on the Tiltyard Dam, Kenilworth Castle, Kenilworth, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Report 0916

Coutts, C, 2009 *Archaeological recording during the removal of Yew Trees at Kenilworth Castle, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Report 0923

Gethin, B, 2009 *Archaeological Observation of Post Pits for a new Alarm System within the Elizabethan Garden, Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Report 0946

Coutts, C, 2010 *Archaeological survey of collapsed curtain wall south of the 'King's Gate', Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Report 0858a

KENILWORTH, Abbey Fields (SP 285 721)

Observation of a test pit in January 2009 on behalf of Severn Trent Water Ltd, within the Scheduled precinct of Kenilworth Abbey, 20m to the south of medieval buildings excavated in 1989, revealed a sandstone wall 0.4m wide running NNW-SSE, on the same alignment as those of the buildings to the north.

Caroline Rann Warwickshire Museum

Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological monitoring of a Severn Trent Water test pit, Abbey Fields, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Report 0909

KENILWORTH, 35 Castle Hill (SP 2804 7233)

Following an evaluation in 2008, further investigation was carried out for Mr T Grinnell in April-May 2009 in advance of house extensions on a site east of the Castle and north-west of the Abbey precinct. Occupation from the 13th century to the 18th century was recorded. Levelling in the 13th/14th century was succeeded by possible buildings and surfaces. 16th- and 17th-century pits and post holes were succeeded by fragmentary remains of 17th- and 18th-century sandstone floor surfaces and possible foundations.

Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

Thompson, P, 2010 *Archaeological Investigations at 35 Castle Hill, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Warwickshire* Warwickshire Museum Report 0961

KENILWORTH, Kenilworth Mill, Odibourne Allotments (SP 2939 7279)

Clearance work by the Allotments Association in December 2009 revealed sandstone revetment walls on either side of the Finham Brook just to the east of the site of Kenilworth Mill. The mill site was of medieval origin, but remained in use into the 20th century, being demolished in 1964. The revetment is likely to be post medieval although one section was overlaid by brickwork possibly of 18th- or early 19th-century date.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

LEAMINGTON SPA, Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, Edmondscote Manor (SP 3035 6570)

Works for the construction of a temporary car park, observed in November 2009 on behalf of the GDBA in connection with a desk-based archaeological assessment of the site, revealed a small number of probably post-medieval or modern features. No remains associated with the medieval manor house or the medieval village of Emscote (depopulated by the 15th century) were found. The main building of the existing complex, mostly rebuilt in the 1960s and 1980s, was found to incorporate a small timber-framed wing and some 18th- and 19th-century outbuildings of the former house.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

Jones, G C, 2010 *Archaeological Assessment of land at GDBA Edmondscote Manor, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 1002*

LONG ITCHINGTON, adj Holy Trinity Church (SP 4112 6512)

Observation of topsoil stripping to create a trackway just to the west of Holy Trinity Church in October 2009 on behalf of the Environment Agency revealed no significant archaeological remains. Natural subsoil was not reached.

Bryn Gethin, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, 2009 *Archaeological Observation on land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church, Long Itchington, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0952*

LONG LAWFORD, Land north of 6 Chapel Street (SP 4709 7595)

Archaeological investigations were undertaken in February and March 2009 for Oddbod Construction Ltd ahead of a residential development on a site at the rear of a property within the medieval village and adjacent to previously recorded Romano-British activity. The investigation recorded an undated gully which might have been medieval or Romano-British, but most of the features revealed were post-medieval gullies which were probably the remains of garden or horticultural activity.

Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

Thompson, P and Wright K, 2010 *Archaeological Investigations adjacent to 6 Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 1012*

LONG LAWFORD, 28 Chapel Street (SP 4715 7608)

An evaluation comprising a single trial trench in January 2009 for Mr K Judge on a site to the rear of a property within the medieval village revealed quarry pits containing 13th- to 15th/16th-century pottery. These were overlaid by an undated cobble-stone foundation possibly for an insubstantial timber building, and a brick foundation and drain belonging to a 19th-century building shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1887.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at 28 Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0905*

MANCETTER, Little Stars Nursery (SP 3194 9671)

A foundation trench for an access ramp on a site within the Scheduled Roman fortress, observed in December 2009 on behalf of WCC Education Department, was too shallow to reach significant archaeological deposits.

Bryn Gethin and Robert Jones, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, & Jones, R, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0959*

MIDDLETON, Middleton Lakes Nature Reserve (SP 205 992)

In April 2009 Lesley Barton-Allan of the RSPB reported that bog oaks had been unearthed in part of the former quarry currently being landscaped as part of a scheme to provide habitat for wading birds. The ancient trees had evidently been dredged out of the gravel and deposited in a newly excavated deep channel to act as shelter for fish. A site visit established that the work had also exposed alignments of posts belonging to a fish weir within a former channel of the River Tame.

Emergency excavations by Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental in June 2009, funded by English Heritage established that two rows of upright stakes had been driven into the gravel up to a depth of c.1.20m and that the remains of upright wattle panels survived between some of the posts, with a horizontal collapsed panel lying adjacent to one alignment (Krawiec 2009). The wooden stakes were largely oak (*Quercus* sp), but with some hazel (*Corylus avellana*), holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and heather (*Calluna* sp) identified. A close sequence of radiocarbon dates obtained from them demonstrate an Anglo-Saxon date.

A nearby buried sediment was found to contain the remains of 'riffle' beetles typical of fast flowing, gravel bed rivers and 'dung' beetles suggesting the presence of herbivores. The plant remains included little identifiable material but there were seeds of water lily, dock, sedges and buttercups, typical of aquatic, damp and disturbed habitats. Three pollen samples contained hazel, alder, oak and sedge pollen. The taphonomy of the plant and pollen samples is complex but the beetles probably reflect the fluvial derivation of the deposit in a former channel of the River Tame (Gearey et al 2009). Radiocarbon dates from roundwood samples within the sediment were also Anglo-Saxon.

Unfortunately the bog oaks failed to provide a dendrochronology date, although it was evident that they had all grown in relatively close proximity within the same broad timeframe (assessment by Robert Howard). Further excavation and analysis of the weir structure and the adjacent peat horizon is proposed.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Gearey, B R, Hopla E-J, Grinter, P, & Smith, D N, 2009 *Palaeoenvironmental assessment of samples from Middleton Quarry*, Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental Report.

Krawiec, K, 2009 *Middleton Quarry Timbers*, Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental Report.

Palmer, S C, Krawiec, K, Gearey, B, Grinter, P, Hopla, E, Smith, D, Meadows, J, Howard, R, 2010 *Assessment of an Anglo-Saxon Fish-weir and Associated Palaeoenvironmental Deposit, and the Dendrochronology of Ancient Timbers at RSPB Middleton Lakes Nature Reserve, North Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 1015.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, Eureka, Chapel Green (SP 4614 6028)

A trial trench in March 2009 in advance and observation during groundworks in June of a house extension within the medieval settlement, on behalf of Mr Bill Line, revealed a stone wall foundation 0.75m wide cutting through a layer containing 12th- to 13th-century pottery. To the north and east were rubble yard surfaces, the latter containing 17th/18th-century pottery.

Bryn Gethin and Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at Eureka, Chapel Green, Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0922

Thompson, P, & Gethin, B, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Eureka, Chapel Green, Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0953

NORTON LINDSEY, The Old Forge (SP 2274 6322)

Observation of groundworks for extensions to a mid 19th-century cottage on a site within the medieval settlement in July 2009 revealed no medieval or early post-medieval features, although the two central bays of the building had sandstone foundations which possibly belonged to an earlier timber-framed building replaced in brick in the 19th century. The brick building was subsequently extended to the north-east, and to the north-west and south-east.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH, St Nicolas's Church, Nuneaton (SP 3654 9167)

Archaeological observation and recording took place in the churchyard during groundworks for a new building and car parking, between October and December 2009 on behalf of St Nicolas's church PCC. In 2000 an evaluation in the area of the proposed building had recorded articulated burials at c.0.70m to 1.00m, along with Romano-British pottery and medieval finds. The 2009 works recorded a number of brick-built vaults along with further articulated burials. Some medieval floor tile was also recovered. During groundworks for the access

to new car-parking south of the church an undated gully or beam-slot was recorded near the churchyard wall.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH, 2 Wembrook House, The Green, Attleborough (SP 3711 9067)

An evaluation involving a single trial trench on a frontage site within the medieval settlement in January 2009 on behalf of D B Devall Ltd revealed no medieval remains. The earliest features recorded were two gullies containing 18th-century material. These had been truncated, probably by the construction of a 19th-century house, part of whose foundations survived to the north. The rest of the trench to the south-east had been truncated by the construction and demolition of a petrol station.

Chris Jones and Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Jones, G C, & Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at 2 Wembrook House, The Green, Attleborough, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0912*

NUNEATON AND BEDWORTH, Church of St James, Bulkington (SP 3911 8676)

Recording of a reordering of the west end of the church on behalf of Bulkington PCC in September-October 2009 involved drawing and photography of eight 16th- and 18th-century ledger stones (flat grave slabs) in the floors of the tower and west ends of the north aisle and nave. A service trench through the graveyard along the north side of the church produced 12th- and 14th-century pottery, medieval floor tile and an early/mid 13th-century iron prick spur. North of the west end of the north aisle, laid flat beneath the turf the trench contained eleven small, 19th-century, slate headstones, inscribed with initials and dates between 1817 and 1900.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

Coutts, C, 2009 *Archaeological Recording at the Church of St James, Bulkington, Warwickshire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0958*

POLESWORTH, Polesworth Abbey Gatehouse (SK 2629 0255)

Conservation of the 14th-century gatehouse and its late 16th-century western range is being accompanied by a programme of archaeological recording on behalf of Polesworth Abbey Community Interest Company.

The gatehouse is timber-framed above a stone ground floor with an impressive crown-post roof, tree-ring dated to 1343. Most of the timbers in the first-floor front wall have been replaced, but the evidence of pegging in the wall-plate and elsewhere suggests that the primary arrangement included a mid-rail, 2 x 3 square panels and a handsome symmetrical composition of cusped braces in each bay. In the west gable stone wall a first-floor doorway with a pointed arch (Fig 7) and other evidence were originally interpreted as marking the head of a projecting stair turret, but during the pre-works excavations no foundations for such a structure were found so the features have been re-interpreted as evidence of a projecting corbelled structure – plausibly a latrine. Excavation of the ground floor porter's lodge revealed that the medieval flooring had been replaced by post-medieval make up below a 19th-century brick floor.

To the west the standing building comprises three bays and a storeyed porch from a truncated range with a roof dated to c.1582. The felling date coincides with a date-stone of 1583 on the porch gable. The original partition walls had been removed in antiquity, but largely on the evidence of mortices in the surviving tiebeam soffits the primary plan-form and structure of the upper floor can be replicated on paper. The large eastern room had a Tudor fireplace with a substantial stone lintel which had subsequently been cut through to make a window (Fig 8). Two smaller more private chambers were served by a corridor inside the south wall. The only surviving partition wall is of square panels with stop-chamfered studs and rails.

Excavations in the ground floor of the west range revealed a series of 17th- to 19th-century partitions and cobbled and brick floors relating to its later use as a store, stable and garage. A cache of over 30 small glass phials from a pit in



Fig 7: Polesworth Abbey Gatehouse, west end of Gatehouse with doorway to projecting first-floor former garderobe to left



Fig 8: Polesworth Abbey Gatehouse, West range, Tudor fireplace cut by later window

the south porch, including one inscribed M TURNER/AETHER, a quack cure-all remedy advertised in the 1760s, may have belonged to an apothecary.

Nicholas Palmer, Warwickshire Museum and Bob Meeson, Historic Building Consultant

POLESWORTH, 52 Potters Lane (SK 2605 0200)

Observation of foundation trenches for a house extension in an area of medieval tile and post-medieval pottery production in November 2009 revealed no archaeological features or finds.

Robert Jones, Warwickshire Museum

ROWINGTON, Pinley Abbey Barn (SP 2137 6579)

Observation of two postholes for a new door to a 17th- or 18th-century barn within the Scheduled Prioory site in March 2009 revealed only the foundations of the barn.

Bryn Gethin, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Pinley Abbey Barn, Rowington, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0920

SALFORD PRIORS, Forest Thatch, 37 Broom Lane, Dunnington (SP 0690 5364)

Observation of groundworks for a rear extension to a Grade II Listed 17th/early 18th-century timber-framed cottage in the probable late medieval/early post-medieval settlement on behalf of Mr M Boswell in June 2009 revealed only a Victorian soakaway.

Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Forest Thatch, 37 Broom Lane, Dunnington, Salford Priors, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0939

SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR, 18 West Street (SP 2570 4051)

Observation of groundworks in January 2009 on behalf of Mr D Galt for an extension on a site at the probable rear of a property within the medieval town revealed no evidence of medieval settlement or finds. Previous terracing down of the site may have removed any medieval levels.

Stuart C Palmer and Chris Jones, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, & Jones, C, 2009 *Archaeological Observations at 18 West Street, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0902

STOCKTON, School View, School Street (SP 438 638)

A T-shaped trial trench excavated in January 2009 in the centre of the medieval village was followed in February by recording of groundworks on behalf of Mr N Clough. The work revealed Romano-British features comprising a gully and post hole, and four parallel ditches, three containing 1st- to 2nd-century pottery, the fourth 3rd/4th-century pottery. These were succeeded by medieval gullies on the same alignment containing 13th/15th-century pottery.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Romano-British Stockton: Archaeological Excavations in School Street, Stockton, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0936

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, 77 Tiddington Road (SP 2122 5536)

Foundations for a rear extension at the western end of the Tiddington Roman settlement to a house around which an extensive cemetery was recorded in 1923-4, were observed in March 2009 on behalf of Mr and Mrs D Squires (Fig 9). Part of a single further articulated burial and a sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recorded amidst modern disturbance.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at 77 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0927

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, 79 Tiddington Road (SP 2122 5536)

An evaluation in March 2009 for Trudson (Honiley) Ltd, involving six trial trenches on a site on the western edge of the Roman settlement, just to the north-east of a cemetery recorded in 1923-4, revealed further Romano-British burials extending at least 25m further northwards (Fig 9). To the north of the burials there were a series of Roman and early Anglo-Saxon boundary gullies along the edge of the 2nd Gravel Terrace.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at 79 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0926

STUDLEY, Former Studley Garage, Birmingham Road (SP 0733 6413)

An evaluation involving seven trial trenches in February 2009 on behalf of Aldi Stores Ltd on a site adjacent to Ryknild Street and on the west side of the precinct of Studley Priory found no significant archaeological remains. The presence of a buried soil in several trenches suggested the site had remained undeveloped until the construction of the original garage in the 1930s.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

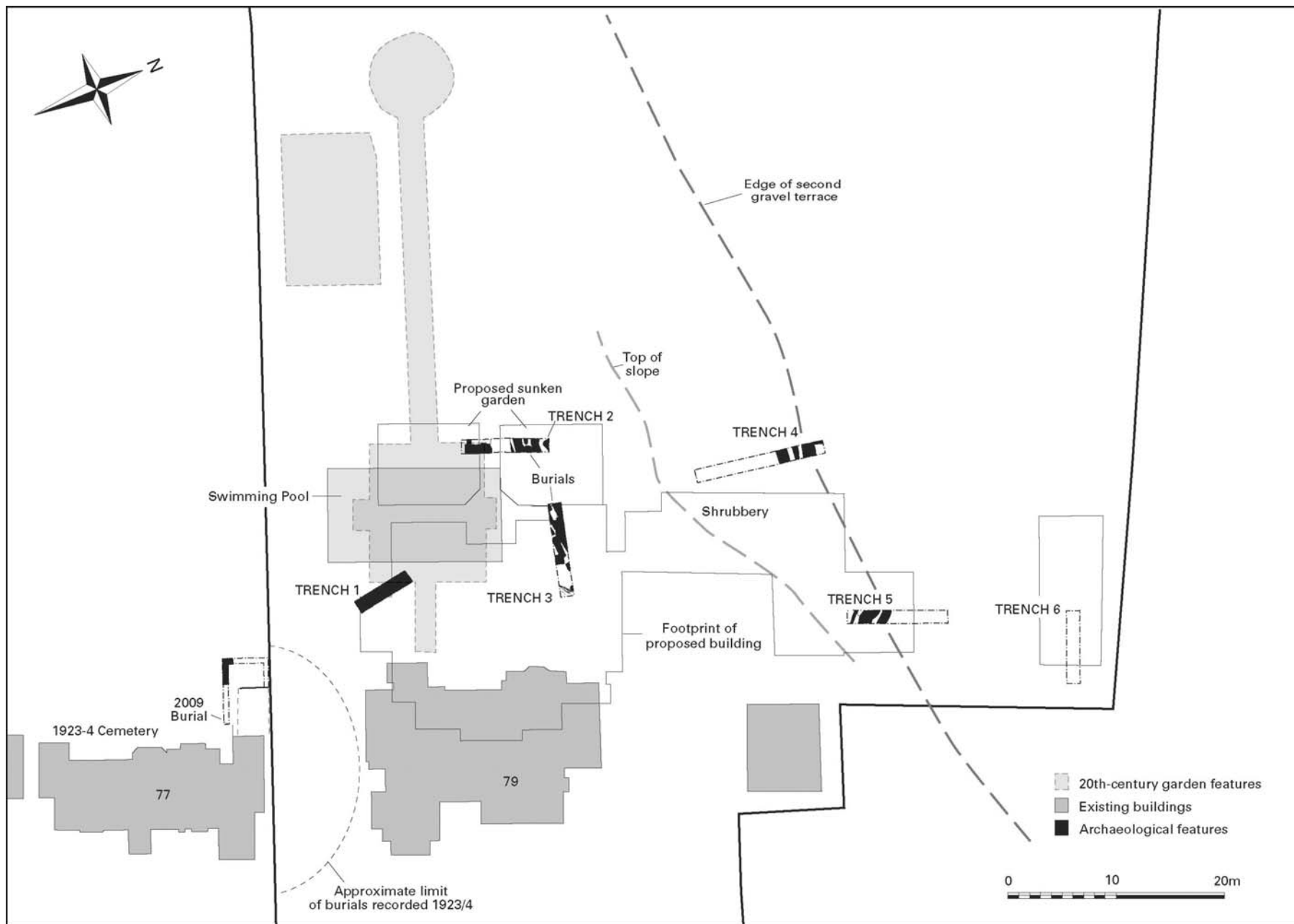


Fig 9: Stratford-upon-Avon, 77 and 79 Tiddington Road, Romano-British cemetery (Drawn by Candy Stevens, Warwickshire Museum)

Greig, I, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at the former Studley Garage site, Birmingham Road, Studley, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0917

TREDINGTON, Talton Lodge, Newbold on Stour (SP 239 469)

Building recording followed by observation of groundworks was carried out on an 18th-century Grade II Listed barn and stable building and a new car park on behalf of Mrs O Hatch. No archaeological features were recorded within the barn although a few fragments of animal bone were recovered. The car park lies in an area occupied by a number of house platforms suggestive of deserted medieval settlement, but no features or finds were recorded, perhaps due to the minimal depth of ground disturbance.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

TYSOE, Badger's Farm, Lower Tysoe (SP 342 450)

Archaeological recording was carried out prior to and during groundworks for a barn conversion in August and September 2009 for Mr B Caswell at the farm which lies in the centre of the medieval village. The single storey, two bay, stone barn is shown on the 1884 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map and probably on the Enclosure map of 1798. No archaeological finds were recovered during groundworks and no features recorded.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

WARWICK, Shire Hall, Warwickshire County Council Offices (SP 281 649)

A Heritage Audit of the Warwickshire County Council Offices for WCC Resources Property highlighted the surviving original features, mainly in common areas and senior officers' offices, in the 1930s Offices on Northgate Street. These Offices form two, almost complete, courtyards set behind the 18th-century facades of the former County Gaol of which little else survives except for the underground felons' night cell of 1680. Currently all the offices attract the Grade I listing of this part of the building. Extensions built in 1958 include a nondescript range of offices on Old Square and the unaltered Council Chamber which is of its period. Further extensions built in 1966 include the relatively elegant Antechamber, Committee Rooms and members area and further ranges of offices on Market Place and Barrack Street.

Among other buildings used as offices the unlisted 16 Old Square, the former Dale Temperance Hotel and Coffee Tavern, built in 1880 is a high quality building with many surviving original features which was designed to rival the late 19th-century 'gin-palace' pubs of the brewers. No 1 Northgate Street (Grade II Listed) is an early 18th-century town house built after the Great Warwick fire of 1694.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

Greig, I, 2009 *Shire Hall, Warwick: Heritage Audit of Warwickshire County Council Offices, Council Chamber and Members' Area*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0933

WARWICK, Market Hall, Market Place (SP 2802 6492)

Observation of alterations to the Grade I Listed building which dates to 1670 was carried out between May 2009 and January 2010 on behalf of the Warwickshire Museum. Removal of the ground floor ceiling in the eastern part of the building showed the floor joists to be a mixture of original timbers, secondary timbers and modern replacements, while exposure of the walls revealed considerable deterioration of the stonework. Removal of boarding in front of one of the first floor fireplaces revealed an early tiled floor. On the ground floor excavation within the building and outside the new eastern entrance revealed stratigraphy associated with the construction of the 17th-century building much disturbed by modern services.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

WARWICK, Northgate House (SP 2810 6519)

Archaeological observation between June and October 2009 at Northgate House, Warwick (built in 1698 after the Great Fire of 1694, with later additions including a 1960s rear annexe) in connection with its conversion to a training and conference centre for Warwickshire County Council, recorded evidence of a burnt floor that may have formed part of one of the buildings burnt down in the 1694 Fire. Most of the groundworks were too limited to expose identifiable early features or deposits. Works to the fabric of the former house revealed a number of blocked windows and other features belonging to the original phase of the building.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

Jones, G C, 2010 *Archaeological observation and recording at Northgate House, Warwick*, Warwickshire Museum Report 1027

WARWICK, Priory Park (SP 285 653)

Observation of repairs to a drain east of the County Record Office in December 2009 on behalf of WCC Resources - Property within the Scheduled Area of St Sepulchre's Priory recorded no significant archaeological deposits.

Chris Jones, Warwickshire Museum

Jones, G C, 2010 *Archaeological recording of repairs to County Record Office drain, Priory Park, Warwick*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0956

WARWICK, 5 Stratford Road, St Lawrence's Church (SP 278 643)

An evaluation involving two trial trenches in February 2009 followed by excavation in June-August 2009 on behalf of Mr M Greenwood uncovered part of the western suburban church of St Lawrence, including fragments of the north walls of the nave and chancel, and the east and north walls of the north aisle (Fig 11). A small area of *in situ* clay floor surface was revealed within the chancel and a section cut through the nave.

A considerable number of burials were excavated during the work. Within the north aisle there was a priest's grave in a cist, lined with sandstone slabs, and containing a fragmentary pewter chalice. It was covered by a fragmentary *in situ* 13th/14th-century grave slab carved with the remains of a cross with a large circular head and a shaft with a 'double-omega' design (Fig 10), similar to one found at Sandwell Priory. The aisle contained several other graves, some of which had clearly been buried outside in the graveyard before the aisle's construction. Outside the church over 130 *in situ* skeletons and partial skeletons were excavated, along with numerous disarticulated bones including more than 50 separate skulls. Most burials were in visible rows, although a large amount of inter-cutting had occurred. In total there were about ten graves with stone cists, of which two had head niches. There was one burial with head-support stones. None of the exterior graves had any grave goods although a large amount of medieval pottery was recovered from the graveyard soil.

Beneath the graves were two small gullies, one of which contained a fragment of Roman tile and pottery. A few more Roman sherds and a

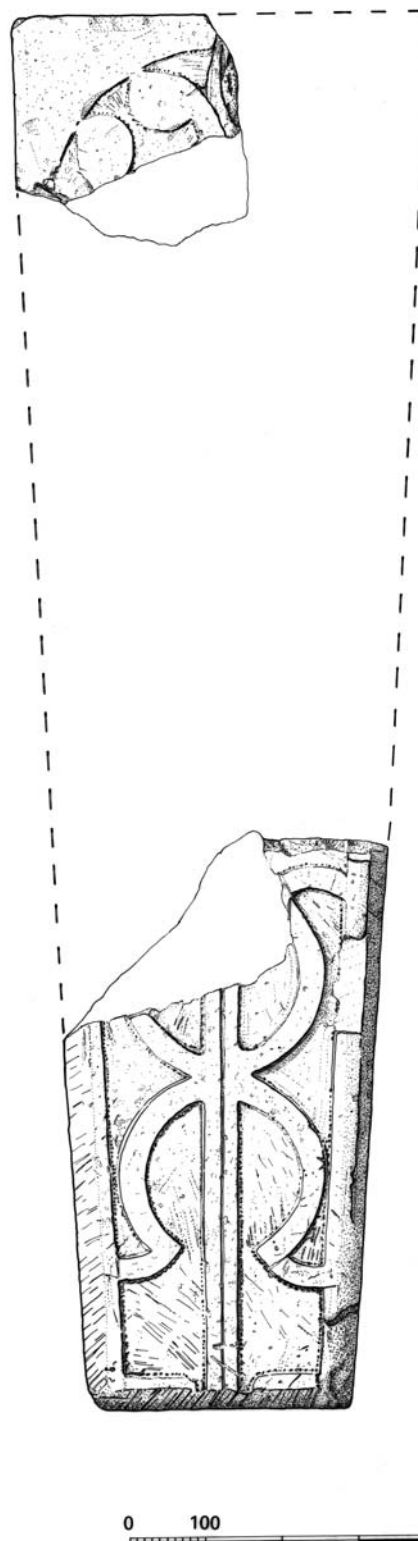


Fig 10: Warwick, 5 Stratford Road, St Lawrence's Church, 13th/14th-century grave slab (Drawn by Candy Stevens, Warwickshire Museum)

probable Roman coin were found within the graveyard soil. These may have originated from the gullies and represent Romano-British settlement within the near vicinity.

Bryn Gethin and Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

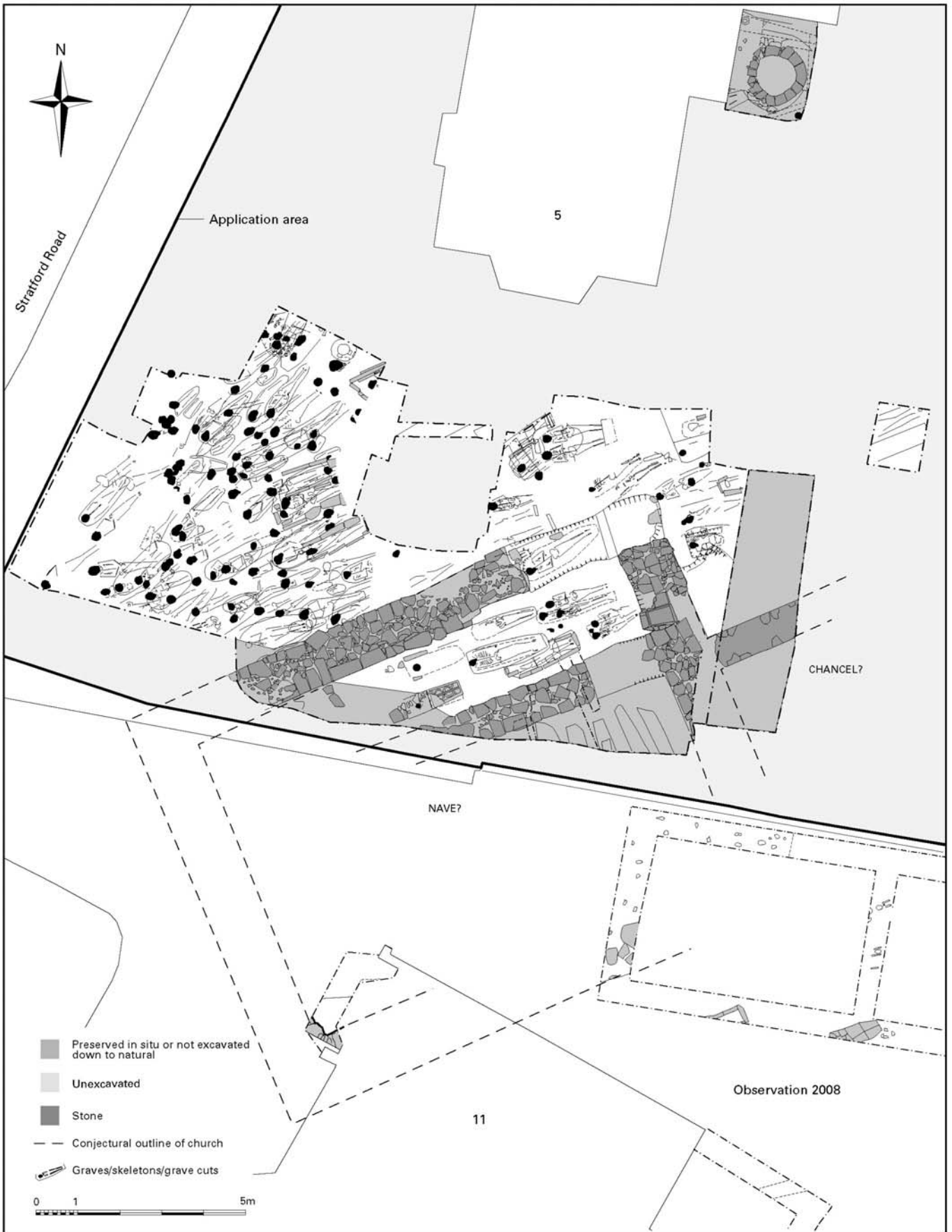


Fig 11: Warwick, 5 Stratford Road, St Lawrence's Church
 (Drawn by Candy Stevens, Warwickshire Museum)

Gethin, B, & Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at 5 Stratford Road, Warwick, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0919

WARWICK, 4 Brooke Close, Bridge End (SP 2864 6443)

Foundation and service trenches for house extensions were observed for Mr and Mrs G Giudici between July and December 2009 on a site within the medieval southern suburb, to the north of the former London Road. The work recorded a medieval sandstone wall foundation, at least one medieval ditch, possibly bounding the road, and at least one medieval pebble surface, along with possible Saxo-Norman and 12th/13th- and 14th-century pottery. A post-medieval pebble surface may have been associated with the former London Road diverted in 1782, although it was rather shallow for road metalling and was probably part of the 19th- and 20th-century timber yard which formerly occupied the site.

Chris Jones, Warwickshire Museum

Jones, G C, 2010 *Archaeological Observation at 4 Brooke Close, Bridge End, Warwick*, Warwickshire Museum Report 1016

WARWICK, land south of Tollgate Cottage, Banbury Road (SP 2914 6419)

A metal detector survey of land for a new road junction in February 2008 on behalf of WCC Design Services was followed by observation of topsoil stripping in December 2009. No significant archaeological features were recorded, but a scatter of sixteen copper alloy and lead objects of 17th- to 19th-century date was collected.

Bryn Gethin, Warwickshire Museum

Gethin, B, 2010 *Archaeological fieldwork at the Banbury Road/Heathcote Lane (Tollgate Cottage) Traffic Signal Junction, Warwick*, Warwickshire Museum Report 1005

WARWICK, St John's House (SP 2870 6506)

Observation of groundworks for a new lunchroom in the garden south of the Grade I Listed 17th-century mansion house in February 2009 revealed no significant remains. Further observation in March 2009 of a cable trench running east from the eastern corner of the

eastern rear wing of the house revealed only a fragment of 19th-century brick surface.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

WHITNASH, St Margaret's Church Centre, Brunswick Street (SP 3263 6391)

Evaluation involving two trial trenches on a site on the northern edge of the medieval village on behalf of St Margaret's Church in February 2009 revealed a deep old ploughsoil, perhaps from a headland, containing a single 13th/14th-century sherd. From 1860 to the late 20th century the site contained a school to which a series of 19th- and 20th-century pits, service and drainage features in the trenches will have belonged.

Stuart C Palmer, Warwickshire Museum

Palmer, S C, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation at St Margaret's Church Centre, Brunswick Street, Whitnash, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0910

WOLFHAMPCOTE, Manor Farm, Sawbridge (SP 503 655)

Observation of an electricity cable trench through the southern part of the medieval settlement on behalf of Central Networks between April and July 2009 recorded medieval pottery dating from the 10th/11th century, a stone wall associated with late 17th/18th-century pottery, and an area of undated rubble yard surface or track.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

Coutts, C, and Jones, G C, *Archaeological Observation at Manor Farm, Sawbridge, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0910

WROXALL, Old Staff Cottages, Wroxall Abbey (SP 2213 7083)

Observation of groundworks for an extension to 19th-century cottages on a site within the medieval priory precinct, 120m north of the priory church on behalf of Ms C Quinn in January 2009 revealed no medieval finds or features.

Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Old Staff Cottages, Wroxall Abbey, Warwickshire*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0908,

BIRMINGHAM

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Sutton Park (SP 094 970)

A Lidar survey of Sutton Park carried out in March 2009 identified 163 potential new archaeological sites within the park, mainly ditches and drains, banks, areas of ridging, pits, hollows, and a few mounds, enclosures/field boundaries and possible sawpits. In October-November 2009 a programme of ground checking was carried out on behalf of the Birmingham City Archaeologist. About 130 sites were examined, including 9 extra identified during the work. Of those visited 5 were discounted as non-archaeological (tree stumps or piles of logs) and 34 were too obscured by vegetation for identification to be possible. A feature of wooded areas were circular pits surrounded by low banks, similar to white coal (kiln-dried wood) kilns recorded in Derbyshire and South Yorkshire.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

Coutts, C, 2009 *Archaeological Ground Survey of Sutton Park, Birmingham, Warwickshire* Museum Report 0957

COVENTRY

COVENTRY, 80 Gosford Street car park (SP 342 788)

Archaeological recording was carried out during 2009 on behalf of Coventry University on a site covering a number of medieval tenements south of Gosford Street and north of the Carmelite Friary precinct. On the northern boundary of the site there was a stone wall which may have belonged to a medieval or post-medieval frontage building. A few metres back from the frontage there was a circular, well-like feature, 1.60m deep, lined with roof tiles laid flat and bonded with clay. Its fill contained large numbers of charcoal rods and fragments of copper alloy suggesting that it may have been a quenching pit associated with copper alloy working. Its lower fills contained 14th- to 16th-century pottery and other finds. In

its upper levels there were a series of hard surfaces and charcoal layers, possibly from post-medieval use as an oven or kiln.

Most of the rear of the site was disturbed by the below-ground remains of an early 20th-century car factory, but the remains of a stone wall was recorded on the line of the friary precinct boundary.

Catherine Coutts, Warwickshire Museum

COVENTRY, Former Gulson Road Hospital, Gulson Road (SP 3406 7887)

An evaluation involving six wide trial trenches in January 2009 was followed by the excavation of two areas on behalf of Coventry University in advance of the construction of a new Engineering and Computing building on a site within the precinct of the Carmelite Friary (Whitefriars) bounded to the south by the medieval town wall (Fig 12). No medieval features were recorded although there were quantities of residual medieval finds. Extensive evidence of 17th- and 18th-century activity was revealed including a closely grouped arrangement of linear pits, which were probably for clay extraction. Other large pits contained brick rubble including brick waster fragments. The area was known as Old Brickkiln Close in 1748.

A further evaluation trench against the southern boundary wall on the Scheduled line of the town wall in June-July 2009 revealed no evidence of medieval foundations or of other medieval deposits. Part of a possible post-medieval brick kiln, including part of a flue, was recorded along with several post-medieval pits and a later 18th/19th-century brick floor or yard surface.

Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

Thompson, P, 2009 *Archaeological Evaluation of Medieval Town Wall at Gulson Road, Coventry*, Warwickshire Museum Report 0934

COVENTRY, Tiny Tim Children's Centre, Whitefriars Lane (SP 3393 7873)

Observation of groundworks for an additional extension was undertaken in July 2009 on behalf of the Tiny Tim's Children's Centre. The site lies at the northern edge of the precinct of the medieval Carmelite Friary and the work



Fig 12: Coventry, former Gulson Road Hospital
 (Drawn by Candy Stevens, Warwickshire Museum)

revealed more of the rebuilt masonry foundations of the precinct wall previously seen in 2003. A single, partially surviving grave was revealed which may have been part of a medieval cemetery north of the church and extending to the edge of the precinct. Evidence for several post-medieval rubbish pits was also recorded.

Peter Thompson, Warwickshire Museum

Thompson, P, 2009 *Further Archaeological Observation at The Tiny Tim's Children's Centre, Whitefriars Lane, Coventry, Warwickshire Museum Report 0960*

remove recent accumulations over the remainder.

Ian Greig, Warwickshire Museum

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

MORETON-IN-MARSH, Tesco Express, 13 High Street (SP 2033 3240)

Observation of groundworks for an extension on a site within the core of the medieval town in August 2009 on behalf of GVA Grimley Ltd revealed no significant archaeological finds or features. The area had been considerably disturbed by previous recent service trenches.

Caroline Rann, Warwickshire Museum

Rann, C, 2009 *Archaeological Observation at Tesco Express, 13 High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire Museum Report 0950*

SOLIHULL

BALSALL, Temple Farm, Temple Balsall (SP 2071 7595)

The removal of vegetation and silts from the base of the Mill Pond within the Scheduled Templar Preceptory site took place under archaeological supervision in September and October 2009 on behalf of the Lady Katherine Leveson Foundation. No significant deposits appeared to be affected in the western half of the pond; it seems likely that the pond was dredged and extended when the farm watermill was built in the 1850s. The only feature noted was a 19th- or early 20th-century water pipe trench. Silts in the eastern half of the pond were deeper. Over a small area these were removed down to solid ground for the construction of a causeway which allowed the machine to reach far enough into the pond to

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Archaeological Observation at Narborough House, Narborough, Leicestershire, Report 0821, July 2009 (C Rann/E Pratt)

Warwick Castle Park: Archaeological Observation of Adventure Playground, Report 0854, December 2009 (G C Jones)

Archaeological Recording at Seven Stars Industrial Estate, Wheler Road, Coventry, Report 0866, January 2009 (B Gethin)

Archaeological Evaluation at 35 Kenilworth Road, Knowle, Solihull, Report 0901, January 2009 (B Gethin and G C Jones)

Archaeological Observations at 18 West Street, Shipston-on-Stour, Warwickshire, Report 0902, January 2009 (S Palmer and G C Jones)

Archaeological Recording at 1 Market Hill, Southam, Warwickshire, Report 0903, January 2009 (C Coutts)

Archaeological excavation around the Icehouse, Compton Verney, Warwickshire, Report 0904, January 2009 (C Coutts)

Archaeological Evaluation at 28 Chapel Street, Long Lawford, Warwickshire, Report 0905, January 2009 (S Palmer)

Archaeological Recording at White Cottage, Church Lane, Austrey, Warwickshire, Report 0906, January 2009 (B Gethin)

Archaeological Evaluation of land at GDBA Tollgate House, Bishop's Tachbrook, Warwickshire, Report 0907, January 2009 (B Gethin and G C Jones)

Archaeological Observation at Old Staff Cottages, Wroxall Abbey, Warwickshire, Report 0908, January 2009 (C Rann)

Archaeological monitoring of a Severn Trent Water test pit, Abbey Fields, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Report 0909, January 2009 (C Rann)

Archaeological Evaluation at St Margaret's Church Centre, Brunswick Street, Whitnash, Warwickshire, Report 0910, February 2009 (S Palmer)

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Report 0912, February 2009, (G C Jones and C Rann)

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Archaeological Observation at land adjacent to Midcot, Upper Brailes, Warwickshire, Report 0915, February 2009 (E Pratt and C Rann)

Archaeological monitoring of the moving of plinth signs on the Tiltyard Dam, Kenilworth Castle, Kenilworth, Report 0916, January 2009 (C Rann)

Archaeological Evaluation at the former Studley Garage site, Birmingham Road, Studley, Warwickshire, Report 0917, February 2009 (I Greig)

Archaeological Observation of drainage works at Waitrose car park extension, Priory Road, Alcester, Warwickshire, Report 0918, May 2010 (B Gethin)

Archaeological Evaluation at 5 Stratford Road, Warwick, Warwickshire, Report 0919, March 2009 (B Gethin and C Rann)

Archaeological Observation at Pinley Abbey Barn, Rowington, Warwickshire, Report 0920, March 2009 (B Gethin)

Archaeological observation at Kenilworth Castle compound, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Report 0921, March 2009 (C Coutts)

Archaeological Evaluation at Eureka, Chapel Green, Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire, Report 0922, March 2009 (B Gethin)

Archaeological recording during the removal of Yew Trees at Kenilworth Castle, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, Report 0923, March 2009 (C Coutts)

Archaeological monitoring of electricity cable replacement, Stratford Road to Oversley Green, Alcester, Warwickshire, Report 0924, April 2009 (I Greig)

Archaeological Observation of groundworks for a conservatory at Packwood Hall, Lapworth, Warwickshire, Report 0925, April 2009 (G C Jones)

- Archaeological Evaluation at 79 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, Report 0926, April 2009 (S Palmer)*
- Archaeological Observation at 77 Tiddington Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, Report 0927, April 2009 (S Palmer)*
- Archaeological observation of groundworks for a new grounds maintenance building at Compton Verney House, Compton Verney, Warwickshire, Report 0928, June 2009 (C Coutts)*
- Archaeological observation at Tyler Packaging, Fosse Way, Chesterton & Kingston, Warwickshire, Report 0929, May 2009 (C Coutts and C Rann)*
- Further Archaeological Observation at 'Belmont', Exhall, Warwickshire, Report 0930, June 2009 (C Rann)*
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- Archaeological Observation of the Rugby Western Relief Road, Warwickshire, Report 0937, August 2009 (G C Jones)*
- Archaeological excavation of the Icehouse roof, Compton Verney, Warwickshire, Report 0938, August 2009 (C Coutts)*
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- Archaeological Evaluation at 26 Augustus Drive, Alcester, Warwickshire, Report 0940, September 2009 (I Greig)*
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- Archaeological Observation at Tesco Express, 13 High Street, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire, Report 0950, November 2009 (C Rann)*
- Archaeological Observation at Henbrook House, Upper Grove End Farm, Upper Brailes, Warwickshire, Report 0951, November 2009 (B Gethin and C Rann)*
- Archaeological Observation on land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church, Long Itchington,*

Warwickshire, Report 0952, November 2009 (B Gethin)

Archaeological Observation at Eureka, Chapel Green, Napton-on-the-Hill, Warwickshire, Report 0953, November 2009 (P Thompson and B Gethin)

St Mary's Church, Halford, removal of earthwork in the cemetery extension, Report 0954, November 2009 (S Palmer)

Archaeological Evaluation at Briar Cottage, Church Road, Gaydon, Warwickshire, Report 0955, November 2009 (R Jones and K Wright)

St Mary's Church, Halford, removal of earthwork in the cemetery extension, Report 0954, November 2009 (S Palmer)

Archaeological Evaluation at Briar Cottage, Church Road, Gaydon, Warwickshire, Report 0955, November 2009 (R Jones and K Wright)

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Archaeological Ground Survey of Sutton Park, Birmingham, Report 0957, December 2009 (C Coutts)

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Archaeological Observation at Little Stars Nursery, Old Farm Road, Mancetter, Warwickshire, Report 0959, December 2009 (B Gethin and R Jones)

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