



Land at Fenny Compton, Warwickshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Evaluation

Centered on SP 4197 5252

Table of Contents

1 Introduction.....	5
1.1 Project details.....	5
1.2 Location, geology and topography.....	5
2 Archaeological and Historical Background and Potential.....	5
2.1 Archaeological and historical background.....	5
2.2 Previous Investigations.....	6
2.3 Potential.....	6
3 Project Aims.....	7
3.1 General.....	7
3.2 Specific aims and objectives.....	7
4 Project Specific Excavation and Recording Methodology.....	7
4.1 Scope of works.....	7
4.2 Programme.....	7
4.3 Site specific methodology.....	8
5 Project Specific Reporting and Archive Methodology.....	8
5.1 Programme.....	8
5.2 Content.....	8
5.3 Specialist input.....	8
5.4 Archive.....	8
6 Health and Safety.....	8
6.1 Roles and responsibilities.....	8
6.2 Method statement and risk assessment.....	8
7 Monitoring of works.....	9
8 References.....	9



OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology Appendices.....	10
Appendix A. General Excavation and Recording Methodology.....	10
A.1 Standard methodology – summary.....	10
A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	11
A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	11
Appendix B. Geomatics and Survey.....	11
B.1 Standard methodology – summary.....	11
B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	13
B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	13
Appendix C. Environmental evidence.....	13
C.1 Summary of Standard methodology.....	13
C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines.....	14
C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation	15
Appendix D. Artefactual evidence.....	15
D.1 Summary of Standard methodology.....	15
D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	16
D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation.....	16
Appendix E. Burials.....	17
E.1 Summary of Standard methodology.....	17
E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	18
E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation.....	19
Appendix F. Reporting.....	19
F.1 Summary of Standard methodology.....	19
F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	21
Appendix G. List of specialists regularly used by OA.....	21
Appendix H. Documentary Archiving.....	23
H.1 Standard methodology – summary.....	23
H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines.....	24
H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation.....	24
Appendix I. Health and Safety.....	24



I.1 Summary of Standard Methodology.....	24
--	-----------



List of Figures

Fig. 1 Trench Location Plan



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project details

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by RSK Environment to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development at Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.
- 1.1.2 The work is being undertaken in advance of submission of a Planning Application. Discussions with Anna Stocks, Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire Historic and Natural Environment, has established that an approximate 4% sample of the site would provide sufficient detail to inform the planning process; this document outlines how OA intends to implement the evaluation.
- 1.1.3 All work will be undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises approximately 0.5 hectares and is located at the north-eastern edge of the village of Fenny Compton in the district of Stratford-on-Avon in the county of Warwickshire. The development area is centered on National Grid Reference SP 4197 5252.
- 1.2.2 The development area consists of a roughly rectangular piece of ground, currently used as arable land. The proposal also include a spur of land for access from the High Street and a potential area for allotments along its south-eastern axis.
- 1.2.3 The site is bordered by the rear gardens of residential properties fronting Cotters' Croft to the south-west, the High Street to the north-west and Station Road to the north-east, and bounded by open agricultural land (delineated by a public footpath) to the southeast.
- 1.2.4 The land proposed for new allotments is adjacent to this footpath to the south-east and situated in open agricultural land, outside of the area subject to the current phase of trial trenching.
- 1.2.5 The development area falls off slightly south-east to north-west, lying at an average of approximately 110m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Oxfordshire Canal lies roughly 500m from the north-eastern boundary of the village, and features a marina in this locale.
- 1.2.6 The underlying geology consists predominantly of Jurassic Marlestone rock formation, Middle lias clays and sands (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Sheet no. 201).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND POTENTIAL

2.1 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.1.1 A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the site has been previously prepared (RSK, 2012) and an abridged version detailing the archaeological and historical background to the site is reproduced here.
- 2.1.2 A brief history of the village is provided in the Fenny Compton Parish Plan (2008) available on the Fenny Compton parish website (www.fennycompton-pc.gov.uk) Fenny Compton dates from before the Domesday Book of 1083, at which time the village was known as 'Cotone' and consisted of around 40 properties. The name Fenny Compton is



- 2.1.3 thought to come from the Anglo-Saxon Fennig Cumbtūn, meaning 'marshy farmstead in a valley'. Evidence for prehistoric settlement is also known in the area: the Iron Age hillfort site (a Scheduled Monument) lies approximately 1.3km to the south-west of the redevelopment area, and a number of Iron Age and Roman period finds have been made in and around the village.
- 2.1.4 The church of St Peter and St Clare was built in the 14th century. In 1769 the Fenny Compton Enclosure Act was passed which signaled the end of the open field system, and the Oxford Canal reached the parish in 1776.
- 2.1.5 In the 1840s piped water supply was installed and the first railway station was opened. In the late 1990s the village expanded significantly with new residential developments.
- 2.1.6 During a site visit undertaken by RSK Environment some gentle north-south aligned linear undulations were noted, which may be a ground signature of buried archaeological deposits. These lie perpendicular to the prevailing alignment of prominent ridge and furrow, representing medieval or early post medieval agricultural practice, observed along the hillside nearby to the south-east.
- 2.1.7 A broad hollow-way runs from these towards what is now the residential area around Cotters' Croft, suggesting that this may have been the main thoroughfare from the in-fields. The feature broadly aligns with Manor Farm, which is known to have featured part of the shrunken settlement. The proximity of the hollow way to the current site supports the assumption that this would have fallen within at least the periphery of the medieval village.
- 2.1.8 From the 1990s onwards, a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the village as part of the planning process. These included evaluations, watching briefs and excavations all of which were undertaken within a 400m radius of the site. Five recorded remains of the medieval period, including the remains of buildings, surfaces and ditches. Two recorded post-medieval remains, including the stone foundations of a former outhouse and boundaries. One recorded undated remains while a further one recorded negative evidence.
- 2.1.9 A study of the Ordnance Survey maps for the area show that the development area has remained as open farmland between the period 1889 – 1994.

2.2 Previous Investigations

- 2.2.1 In March 2012, OA conducted a topographic survey across the site. The aim of the survey as to identify and record any potential historic earthworks within the site. A single feature was identified to the north-west of the site, forming a linear depression orientated NE-SW with possible bank deposits on either side. No other earthworks were visible.
- 2.2.2 In March 2012, a geophysical survey of the site was conducted by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy on behalf of OA. The survey detected weak linear features consistent with the presence of ground disturbances which are visible in the field.

2.3 Potential

- 2.3.1 The development site itself lies embedded in the historic medieval core of the settlement as identified by the DBA. The village limits have been subject to morphological changes, such as shrinkage and expansion, since the medieval period - settlement abandonment and shrinkage was a common effect of the population decimation from the Black Death in the 14th century.



- 2.3.2 This assumption has been backed up by a number of finds of medieval settlement evidence recovered from archaeological investigations in the Study Area and supported by observations made on site. It is therefore considered that there is a high likelihood for the presence of medieval settlement evidence present within the limits of the development site, and, possibly to a lesser extent, in the area proposed for allotments.
- 2.3.3 The weak linear features suggested by the topographic and geophysical survey may be associated with the shrunken medieval village and may represent a hollow way or indicate the presence of a building platform.

3 PROJECT AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The evaluation will aim to:

- (i) Seek to establish the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits encountered within the area of trial trenching;
- (ii) Preserve by record any archaeological deposits encountered during the course of the evaluation;
- (iii) To secure the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.;
- (iv) To disseminate results through the production of a grey literature report.

3.2 Specific aims and objectives

3.2.1 The specific objective of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of important archaeological remains (and associated palaeo-environmental deposits) within the area of study in order to inform the planning process.

4 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

4.1 Scope of works

- 4.1.1 Discussions with Anna Stocks of Warwickshire Historic and Natural Environment recommended that approximately 4% of the development area be sampled by trial trenching. This equates to 80 m in length of trial trenching to be excavated within the footprint of the proposed development. This will be achieved by the excavation of four 20m long trenches as shown in Fig. 1. The overburden will be removed by machine using a 1.8 m wide toothless grading bucket until either the first significant archaeological horizon is encountered or until undisturbed natural geology is observed.
- 4.1.2 Hand excavation of archaeological features will be undertaken in order to achieve reliable identification of both extent and character and to recover dating evidence.

4.2 Programme

- 4.2.1 It is anticipated that the fieldwork will take up to 3 days to complete, by a team consisting of a Project Supervisor directing up to one Project Archaeologist, under the management of Katrina Anker, Project Manager.
- 4.2.2 All fieldwork undertaken by Oxford Archaeology (South) is overseen by the Head of Fieldwork, Dan Poore MIFA.

4.3 Site specific methodology

- 4.3.1 A summary of OA's general approach to excavation and recording can be found in Appendix A. Standard methodologies for Geomatics and Survey, Environmental evidence, Artefactual evidence and Burials can also be found below (Appendices B, C, D and E respectively).

5 PROJECT SPECIFIC REPORTING AND ARCHIVE METHODOLOGY

5.1 Programme

- 5.1.1 The full report will be completed within 4 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 5.1.2 Two bound copies of the completed report will be provided to Brigitte Buss of RSK. A CD containing a copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format will also be provided.

5.2 Content

- 5.2.1 The content of this report will be as defined in Appendix F.

5.3 Specialist input

- 5.3.1 OA has a large pool of internal specialists, as well as a network of external specialists with whom OA have well established working relationships. A general list of these specialists is presented in Appendix G; in the event that additional input should be required, an updated list of specialists can be supplied.

5.4 Archive

- 5.4.1 The site archive will be deposited with Warwickshire Museums Service following completion of the project.
- 5.4.2 A summary of OA's general approach to documentary archiving can be found in Appendix H.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Roles and responsibilities

- 6.1.1 The Project Manager has responsibility for ensuring that safe systems of work are adhered to on site. He delegates elements of this responsibility to the Project Supervisor who implements these on a day to day basis.
- 6.1.2 The Director with responsibility for Health and Safety at OA is Robert Williams (Chief Operations Officer); he is advised by the OA Group Health and Safety Coordinator, Dan Poore (NEBOSH Level 3).

6.2 Method statement and risk assessment

- 6.2.1 A summary of OA's general approach to health and safety can be found in Appendix I. A risk assessment has also been undertaken and approved and will be kept on site, along with OA's standard health and safety file, which will contain all relevant health and safety documentation.
- 6.2.2 The Health and Safety file will be available to view at any time.



7 MONITORING OF WORKS

- 7.1.1 Anna Stocks or her representative will have free access to the site (subject to Health and Safety considerations) and all records to ensure the works are being carried out in accordance with this WSI and all other relevant standards.

8 REFERENCES

- Barlett-Clark 2012 *Land at Fenny Compton, Warwickshire. Report of Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2012*
- OA 2012 *Fenny Compton, Warwickshire. Topographic Survey*
- RSK 2012 *Christ Church, Fenny Compton: Heritage Statement*



OA STANDARD FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY APPENDICES

The following methods and terms will apply, where appropriate, to all OA fieldwork unless varied by the accompanying detailed Written Scheme of Investigation.

Copies of all OA internal standards and guidelines referred to below are available on request.

APPENDIX A. GENERAL EXCAVATION AND RECORDING METHODOLOGY

A.1 Standard methodology – summary

Mechanical excavation

- A.1.1 An appropriate mechanical excavator will be used for machine excavated trenches. This will normally be a JCB or 360° tracked excavator with a 1.8 m to 2 m wide toothless ditching bucket. For work with restricted access or working room a mini excavator will be used.
- A.1.2 All mechanical excavation will be undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.
- A.1.3 All undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon, in successive, level spits.
- A.1.4 Following mechanical excavation, all areas of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.
- A.1.5 Spoil heaps will be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts. Modern artefacts will be noted but not retained.
- A.1.6 After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material in reverse order of excavation, but will otherwise not be fully reinstated.

Hand excavation

- A.1.7 All investigation of archaeological levels will be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- A.1.8 Within significant archaeological levels the minimum number of features required to meet the aims will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes will usually be subject to a 50% sample by volume. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within narrow trenches will not be sampled. No archaeological deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable.
- A.1.9 It is not necessarily the intention that all trial trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy, but the depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. The stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- A.1.10 Any excavation, both by machine and by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits, which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ.

Recording

- A.1.11 Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.



- A.1.12 Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.
- A.1.13 Plans will normally drawn at 1:100, but on urban or deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans will be at an appropriate scale. Burials will be drawn at scale 1:10 or recorded using geo-referenced digital photography.
- A.1.14 The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.
- A.1.15 A register of plans will be kept.
- A.1.16 Long sections of trenches showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.
- A.1.17 A register of sections will be kept.
- A.1.18 Generally all sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- A.1.19 A full black and white and colour (digital) photographic record, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered will be maintained. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological work.
- A.1.20 Photographs will be recorded on OA Photographic Record Sheets.

A.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- A.2.1 The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance notes relevant to fieldwork are:
 - Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation
 - Standard and Guidance for Excavation
 - Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.
- A.2.2 These will be adhered to at all times.

A.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- A.3.1 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming).
- A.3.2 Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA 'Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual'. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

APPENDIX B. GEOMATICS AND SURVEY

B.1 Standard methodology – summary

- B.1.1 The aim of OA methodology is to provide comprehensive survey cover of all investigation areas. Additionally, it is designed to provide coverage for any areas, beyond the original scope of the project, which arise as a result of further work. It provides digital plans of all required elements of the project and locates them within an overall grid.
- B.1.2 It also maintains all necessary survey data and ensures that the relevant information is copied into the primary record, in order to ensure the integrity of the project archive. Furthermore, it ensures that all core data is securely stored and backed up. It



establishes accurate project reference systems utilising a series of control stations and permanent base lines.

- B.1.3 The survey will be conducted using a combination of Total Station Theodolite (TST) survey utilising Reflectorless Electronic Distance Measurement (REDM) where appropriate, hand-measured elements and GPS (Global Positioning System).
- B.1.4 Before the main work commences, a network of control stations will be laid out encompassing the area. Control stations will be tied in to known points or existing features using rigorous metric observation. The control network will be set in using a TST to complete a traverse or using techniques as appropriate to ensure sufficient accuracy. A GPS, or other appropriate method, will be used to orientate the control network to National Grid or other recognised coordinate system.
- B.1.5 All control stations will be checked by closed traverse and/or GPS, as appropriate. The accuracy of these control stations will be accessed on a regular basis and re-established accordingly. All stations will be recorded on Survey Control Station sheets.
- B.1.6 Each control station will be marked with a PGM (Permanent Ground Marker). Witness diagrams will include the full 3-D co-ordinates generated, a sketch diagram and measurements to at least three fixed details, written description of the mark and a photograph of the control point in its environs.
- B.1.7 Prior to entry into the field all equipment will be checked, and all pre-survey information will be logged onto the field computer and uploaded onto survey equipment as appropriate. The software in the field computer will be verified and all cabling between the GPS and/or TST and computer will be checked. Prior to conducting the survey the site will be reconnoitred for locations for a viable control network and check the line of sight and any possible hindrance to survey. Daily record sheets will be kept to record daily tasks and conditions.
- B.1.8 All spatial data will be periodically downloaded onto a field computer, and backed up onto CD, or DVD. It will be cleaned, validated and inspected.
- B.1.9 All survey data will be documented on daily survey record sheets. Information entered on these sheets includes key set up information (Instrument height etc.) as well as daily variables and errors/comments. All survey data will be digitally recorded in a raw format and translated during the download process this shall allow for any errors to be cross referenced with the daily survey record and corrected accordingly.
- B.1.10 A weekly summary of survey work will be produced to access development and highlight problems. This information also will be recorded on the weekly survey journal. Technical support for the survey equipment and download software shall be available at all times. In those instances where sites are remotely operated, all digital data will be backed up regularly and a copy returned to Oxford on a weekly basis.
- B.1.11 A site plan will initially be created by a rapid survey of relevant archaeological features by mapping their extent using a combination of TST and GPS. This will form the basis for deciding excavation strategy and will be updated as the excavation clarifies the extent of, and relationships between, archaeological features.
- B.1.12 Excavated archaeological interventions and areas of complex stratigraphy will be hand drawn. At least two Drawing Points (DPs) will be set in as a baseline and measurements taken off this by tape and offset. The hand drawn plans will be referenced to the digitally captured pre-site plan by measuring in the DPs with a TST or GPS. These hand drawn elements will then be scanned in, geo-referenced using the

DPs as reference points and digitised following OA's digitising protocols. For further details on hand planning procedure please refer to the fieldwork guidelines.

- B.1.13 Where appropriate rectified photography may be used to record standing structures or burials. This will be carried out in line with Standard OA procedures for rectified photography.
- B.1.14 Survey data recorded in the field will be downloaded using appropriate downloading software, and saved as an AutoCAD Map DWG file, or an ESRI Shapefile. These files will be regularly updated and backed up with originals being stored on an OA server in Oxford.
- B.1.15 All drawings will be composed of closed polygons, polylines or points in accordance with the requirements of GIS construction and OA Geomatics protocols. Once created, additional GIS/CAD work will normally be carried out at the local OA central office or at on-site remote locations when appropriate. Support for all GIS/CAD work will be available from OA's Oxford Office during normal office hours. The aim of the GIS/CAD work is to produce workable draft plans, which can be produced as stand-alone products, or can be readily converted to GIS format. Any hand-drawn plans will be scanned and digitised on site in the first instance. Subsequent plans will be added to the main drawing as it develops.
- B.1.16 All plan scans will be numbered according to their plan site number. Digital plans will be given a standard new plan number taken out from the site plan index.
- B.1.17 All digital data will be backed up incrementally on CD or DVD. On each Friday the entire data directory will be backed up and returned to Oxford where it will be copied onto the OA projects server. Each CAD drawing will contain an information layout which will include all the relevant details appertaining to that drawing. Information (metadata) on all other digital files will be created and stored as appropriate. At the end of the survey all raw measurements will be made available as hard copy for archiving purposes.

B.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- B.2.1 English Heritage (2009), Metric Survey Specifications for Cultural Heritage
- B.2.2 English Heritage (2006), Understanding Historic Buildings A Guide to Good Practise
- B.2.3 English Heritage, (2007) Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes A Guide to Good Recording practise

B.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- B.3.1 OA South Metric Survey, Data Capture and Download Procedures
- B.3.2 OA South Digitising Protocols
- B.3.3 OA South GIS Protocols
- B.3.4 These will be superseded by the OA South Geomatics Manual (in progress).

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

C.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- C.1.1 Different environmental and geoarchaeological sampling strategies may be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. Where possible an environmental and/or geoarchaeological



specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies. Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by English Heritage and Oxford Archaeology. A register of samples will be kept. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (eg. OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

- C.1.2 Geoarchaeological sampling methods are site specific, and methodologies will be designed in consultation with the geoarchaeological manager on a site by site basis.
- C.1.3 Bulk soil samples, where possible of 40 litres or 100% of a deposit if less is available, will be taken from potentially datable features and layers for flotation for charred plant remains and for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 10-20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments. Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with an appropriate specialist.
- C.1.4 Bulk samples from dry deposits will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.25mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending (residue). Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples (1L sub-sample) and snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.25mm (waterlogged plants) and 0.5mm (snails) respectively; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist. Samples specifically taken for insects, pollen and other microflora and microfauna and soil analysis will be submitted as whole earth to the appropriate specialists or processed following their instructions.

C.2 Relevant Industry Standards and Guidelines

- C.2.1 Brunning, R. 1996. Waterlogged wood: the recording, sampling, conservation, and curation of structural wood. English Heritage Guidelines
- C.2.2 English Heritage 2001. Archaeometallurgy. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001.01.
- C.2.3 English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002.01.
- C.2.4 English Heritage 2004. Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates.
- C.2.5 English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates.
- C.2.6 English Heritage 2007. Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.
- C.2.7 English Heritage 2008. Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology.



- C.2.8 English Heritage 2008. Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains.

C.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- C.3.1 Oxford Archaeology 2005. Environmental Sampling Guidelines, 2nd ed.

APPENDIX D. ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

D.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- D.1.1 Before a site begins arrangements concerning the finds will be discussed with the Head of Finds. Information will be provided by the project manager about the nature of the site, the expected size and make-up of the finds assemblage and any site specific finds retrieval strategies. On-site requirements will be discussed and a conservator appointed who can be called on to make site visits if required. Special requirements regarding particular categories of material will be raised at this early stage for instance the likelihood of recovering assemblages of waterlogged material, large timbers, quantities of structural stone or ceramic building material. Specialists may be required to visit sites to discuss retrieval strategies.
- D.1.2 The project manager will supply the Head of Finds with contact details of the landowner of the site so that consent to deposit any finds resulting from the investigation can be sought.
- D.1.3 The on-site retrieval, lifting and short term packaging of bulk and small finds will follow the detailed guidelines set out in the OA Finds Manual (sections 2 and 3), First Aid for Finds and the UKIC conservation guidelines No.2.
- D.1.4 All finds recovered from site will be transported to an OA regional office for processing; local sites will return finds at the end of each day, away based sites at the end of each week. Special arrangements can be discussed for certain sites with the department manager before the start of a project. Larger long running sites may in some instances set up on-site processing units to deal with the material from a particular site.
- D.1.5 All finds qualifying as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act (1996), and the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002. Where removal can not be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- D.1.6 Each box of finds will be accompanied by a finds context checklist itemising the finds within each box. The number of bags of finds from each context and individual small find from each context will be recorded. A member of the processing team will check the list when it arrives in the department. There are separate forms for finds recovered from fieldwalking.
- D.1.7 The processing programme is reviewed on a weekly basis and priorities are worked out after discussions with the Head of Fieldwork and the Head of Post-excavation. Project managers will keep the Head of Finds informed of any pressing deadlines that they are aware of. All finds from evaluations are dealt with as a matter of priority.
- D.1.8 All bulk finds are washed (where appropriate), marked, bagged and boxed by the processing team according to the guidelines set out in section 4 and 5 of the OA Finds Manual, First-aid for finds and the UKIC guidelines No.2. They must also take into



account the requirements of the receiving museum. Primary data recording count and weight of fragments by material from each context is recorded on the site database.

- D.1.9 Unstable and sensitive objects are recorded onto the database and then packaged and stored in controlled environments according to their individual requirements. The advice of a conservator will be sought for sensitive objects in need of urgent conservation. All metalwork will be x-rayed prior to assessment (and to meet the requirements of most receiving museums).
- D.1.10 Finds recovered from the environmental sample processing will be incorporated into the main assemblage and added to the database.
- D.1.11 On completion of the processing and data entry a finds file for each archaeological investigation will be produced, a summary of which is available for the project manager. The assemblage is allocated an OA number for storage purposes. Bulk finds are stored on a roller racking system, metals in a secure controlled storage and organic finds are refrigerated where possible.
- D.1.12 The movement of finds in and out of the department storage areas is strictly monitored and recorded. Carbon copy transit forms exist to record this information. Finds will not be removed from storage without the prior knowledge of the Head of Finds.
- D.1.13 Finds information summarised in the finds compendium is used to assess the finds requirements for the post excavation stages of the project. The Finds department holds a list of all specialists used by OA (see below) both internal and external.
- D.1.14 On completion of the post excavation stage of the project the department prepares the finds assemblage for deposition with the receiving museum. Discussions will be held with the museum, the excavator and the head of finds to finalise any selection, retention or discard policy. Most museums issue strict guidelines for the preparation of archives for deposition with their individual labelling, packaging and recording requirements.

D.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- D.2.1 UKIC, 1983, Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No.2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.2 UKIC, 1988, Excavated Artefacts and Conservation: UK sites Revised Edition. Conservation Guidelines No.1. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- D.2.3 Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993, Selection, retention and dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Download available via <http://www.socmusarch.org.uk/publica.htm>)
- D.2.4 Watkinson, D E & Neal, V, 1998, First Aid for Finds (3rd edition). RESCUE & UKIC

D.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- D.3.1 Allen, L, and Cropper, C (internal publication only) Oxford Archaeology Finds Manual.



APPENDIX E. BURIALS

E.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- E.1.1 Human remains will not be excavated without a relevant licence/faculty and, where applicable (for example, a post medieval cemetery), a risk assessment from the local environmental officer.
- E.1.2 All human remains will be treated with due care and regard to the sensitivities involved, and will be screened from the public throughout the course of the works.
- E.1.3 Excavation will be undertaken in accordance with IFA (Roberts and McKinley 1993) and English Heritage and The Church of England guidelines (Mays 2005). For crypts and post-medieval burials the recommendations set out by the IFA (Cox 2001) in *Crypt Archaeology: an approach*, are also relevant.
- E.1.4 In accordance with recommendations set out in the English Heritage and Church of England (2005) document *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*, skeletons will not be excavated beyond the limits of the trench, unless they are deemed osteologically or archaeologically important.
- E.1.5 Where any soft tissue survives and/or materials (for example, inner coffins, mattresses and other paddings) soaked in body liquor, no excavation or handling of the remains will take place until an appropriate risk assessment has been undertaken. Relevant protocols (i.e. Cox 2001) for their excavation, recording and removal will be adhered to.
- E.1.6 OA does not excavate or remove modern burials (post-1907) and does not remove or open sealed lead coffins. Appropriate PPE (e.g. chemical suit, latex gloves) will be worn by all staff when working with lead coffins.
- E.1.7 Graves and their contents will be hand excavated in plan. Each component (for example, skeleton, grave cut, coffin (or remains of), grave fill) will be assigned a unique context number from a running sequence. A group number will also be assigned to all of these, and small finds numbers to features such as coffin nails, hobnails and other grave goods (as appropriate).
- E.1.8 Soil samples will be taken during the excavation of inhumations, usually from the region of the skull, chest, right hand, left hand, abdomen and pelvis, right foot and left foot. Infants (circa. less than 5 years) will normally be recovered as bulk samples. Soil samples will also be taken from graves that appear to contain no human bone.
- E.1.9 Burials (including the skeleton, cremation, coffin fittings, coffin, urn, grave goods / other) will be recorded by photographic and written record using specialised pro forma context sheets, although these records may only include schematic representations of the location and position of the skeletons, depending on the nature and circumstances of the burial.
- E.1.10 Where necessary, hand drawn plans (usually at 1:10, sometimes 1:5) will be made, especially of contexts where required details cannot be adequately seen using digital rectified photography (for example, urned cremations; undisturbed hob nails).
- E.1.11 Levels will be taken. For inhumations this will be on the skull, pelvis and feet as a minimum.
- E.1.12 Human remains that are exhumed will be bagged and labelled according to skeletal region and carefully packed into suitable containers (for example, acid free cardboard

boxes) and transported to a suitable storage location. Any associated coffins and coffin fittings will be contained with the human remains wherever possible.

- E.1.13 Unurned cremations will not usually be half sectioned or excavated in spits, but recovered as a bulk sample.
- E.1.14 Wherever possible, urned cremations will be carefully bandaged, recovered whole and will be excavated in spits in the laboratory, as per the recommendations of McKinley (2004).
- E.1.15 Unless deemed osteologically or archaeologically important disarticulated bone / charnel will be collected and reserved for re-burial if immediate re-internment as close to its original position is not practicable. In some instances, a rapid scan of this material may be undertaken by a qualified osteologist, if deemed relevant.
- E.1.16 If undisturbed, pyre sites will normally be excavated in quadrants, at the very least in 0.5 m blocks of 0.5 m spits.
- E.1.17 Pyre debris dumps will be half sectioned or quadrantated and will be subject to 100% sampling.
- E.1.18 Wooden and lead coffins and any associated fittings, including fixing nails will be recorded on a pro forma coffin recording sheet. All surviving coffin fittings will be recorded by reference to Reeve and Adams (1993) and the unpublished master catalogue that is being compiled by OA. Where individual types cannot be paralleled, they will be drawn and/ or photographed and assigned a style number. Biographical details obtained from legible departum plate inscriptions will be recorded and further documentary research will be made.
- E.1.19 Funerary structures, such as brick shaft graves and/or vaults will be hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Location, dimensions and method of construction will be noted, and the structure added to the overall trench plan.
- E.1.20 Memorials, including headstones, revealed within the areas of development will be recorded irrespective of whether they are believed to be in situ.
- E.1.21 Where required, memorials will be accorded an individual context number and will also be included as part of the grave group, if the association with a burial is clear.
- E.1.22 Memorials will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets, based on and following the guidelines set out by Mytum (2002), and will include details of:
- Shape
 - Dimensions
 - Type of stone used
 - Iconography (an illustration may best describe these features)
 - Inscription (verbatim record of inscription; font of the lettering)
 - Stylistic type

E.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- E.2.1 Cox, M, 2001 Crypt archaeology. An approach. IFA Paper No. 3
- E.2.2 Mays, S, 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from
- E.2.3 Christian Burial Grounds in England. Church of England and English Heritage.

- E.2.4 McKinley, J, and Roberts, C, 1993 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13
- E.2.5 McKinley, J, 2004 Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone. In Brickley, M, and McKinley, J (eds) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 7. 9-13.
- E.2.6 Mytum, H, 2000 Recording and Analysing Graveyards. CBA Handbook No. 15.
- E.2.7 Reeve, J, and Adams, M, 1993 The Spitalfields Project. Volume I – The Archaeology Across the Styx. CBA Research Report No. 85

E.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- E.3.1 Loe, L, 2008 The Treatment of Human Remains in the Care of Oxford Archaeology. Oxford Archaeology internal policy document.
- E.3.2 Excavating and recording human remains. Oxford Archaeology internal guidelines document.

APPENDIX F. REPORTING

F.1 Summary of Standard methodology

- F.1.1 For Watching Briefs and Evaluations, the style and format of the report will be determined by OA, but will include as a minimum the following:
- A location plan of trenches and/or other fieldwork in relation to the proposed development.
 - Plans and sections of features located at an appropriate scale.
 - A section drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
 - A summary statement of the results.
 - A table summarising the features, classes and numbers of artefacts contained within, spot dating of significant finds and an interpretation.
 - A reconsideration of the methodology used, and a confidence rating for the results.
 - An interpretation of the archaeological findings both within the site and within their wider landscape/township setting.
- F.1.2 For Excavations, a Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design will generally be prepared, as prescribed by English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006, Section 2.3. This will include a Project Description containing:
- A summary description and background of the project.
 - A summary of the quantities and assessment of potential for analysis of the information recovered for each category of site, finds, dating and environmental data. Detailed assessment reports will be contained within appendices.
 - An explicit statement of the scope of the project design and how the project relates to any other projects or work preceding, concurrent with or following on from it.

- A statement of the research aims of the fieldwork and an illustrated summary of results to date indicating to what extent the aims were fulfilled.
- A list of the project aims as revised in the light of the results of fieldwork and the current post-excavation assessment process.

F.1.3 A section on Resources and Programming will also be produced, containing:

- A list of the personnel involved indicating their qualifications for the tasks undertaken, along with an explanation of how the project team will communicate, both internally and externally.
- A list of the methods which will be used to achieve the revised research aims.
- A list of all the tasks involved in using the stated methods to achieve the aims and produce a report and research archive in the stated format, indicating the personnel and time in days involved in each task. Allowance should be made for general project-related tasks such as monitoring, management and project meetings, editorial and revision time.
- A cascade or Gantt chart indicating tasks in the sequence and relationships required to complete the project. Due allowance will be made for leave and public holidays. Time will also be allowed for the report to be read by a named academic referee as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer, and by the County Archaeological Officer.
- A report synopsis indicating publisher and report format, broken down into chapters, section headings and subheadings, with approximate word lengths and numbers and titles of illustrations per chapter. The structure of the report synopsis should explicitly reflect the research aims of the project.

F.1.4 The Project Design will be submitted to the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent for agreement.

F.1.5 Under certain circumstances (eg with very small mitigations), and as agreed with the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent, a formal Assessment and Project Design may not be required and either the project will continue straight to full analysis, or a simple Project Proposal (MoRPHE 2006 Section 2.1) will be produced prior to full analysis. This proposal may include:

- A summary of the background to the project
- Research aims and objectives
- Methods statement outlining how the aims and objectives will be achieved
- An outline of the stages, products and tasks
- Proposed project team
- Estimated overall timetable and budget if appropriate.

F.1.6 Once the post-excavation Project Design or Project Proposal has been accepted, the County Archaeological Officer or his appointed deputy will monitor the progress of the post-excavation project at agreed points. Any significant variation in the project design will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer.

F.1.7 The results of the project will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal or monograph. The appropriate level of publication will be dependent on the significance of the fieldwork results and will be agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. An

OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for each project as per English Heritage guidelines.

F.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

F.2.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) adheres to the national standards in post-excavation procedure as outlined in English Heritage's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; EH 2006). Furthermore, all post-excavation projects take into account the appropriate regional research frameworks as well as national research agendas such as the Framework for Historic Environment Activities & Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE; EH 2008).

APPENDIX G. LIST OF SPECIALISTS REGULARLY USED BY OA

G.1.1 Below are two tables, one containing 'in-house' OA specialists, and the other containing a list of specialists who are regularly used by OA.

Internal archaeological specialists used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lisa Brown	Early Prehistoric pottery	BA, PGDip, MIitt, MIfA
Paul Booth	Iron Age and Roman pottery	BA, FSA, MIfA
John Cotter	Medieval and Post Medieval pottery, Clay Pipe and CBM	BA (Hon.), MIfA
Cynthia Poole	CBM and Fired Clay	BA (Hon.), MSc
Edward Biddulph	Roman Pottery	BA (Hon.), MA, MIfA
Ian Scott	Metalwork and Glass	BA (Hon.)
Dan Stansbie	Roman Pottery	BA (Hon.), MA, MIfA
Leigh Allen	Metalwork and worked bone	BA (Hon.), PGDip
Dr Ruth Shaffrey	Worked stone artefacts	BA, PhD
Julian Munby	Architectural Stone	BA, FSA
Dr Rebecca Nicholson	Fish and Bird Bone	BA (Hon.), MA, D.Phil, MIfA, FSA Scot
Elizabeth Huckerby	Pollen and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, MIfA
Lena Strid	Animal bone	MA
Dr Wendy Smith	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	BA, MSc, PhD, MIfA
Andrew Bates	Animal Bone	BA, MA
Dr Denise Druce Pollen	Charred plant remains and charcoal	BA, PhD, MIfA
Liz Stafford	Geoarchaeology and land snails	BA, Msc
Nicola Scott	Archaeological archive deposition	BA



Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Mike Donnelly	Flint	BSc, MIfA

External archaeological specialists regularly used by OA

Specialist	Specialism	Qualifications
Lynne Keys	Slag	BA (Hon.)
Quita Mould	Leather	BA, MA
Penelope Walton Rogers, The Anglo Saxon Laboratory	Identification of Medieval Textiles	FSA, Dip.Acc
Dana Goodburn Brown	Conservation	BSc (Hon.), BA, MSc
Steve Allen, York Archaeological Trust	Conservation	BA, MA, MAAIS
Dr Richard McPhail	Soils, especially Micromorphology	BA (Hon.), MSc, PhD
Dana Challinor	Charcoal	MA (Hon.), MSc
Dr Nigel Cameron	Diatoms	BSc, MSc, PhD
Dr David Smith	Insects	BA (Hon.), MA, PhD
Professor Adrian Parker	Phytoliths and pollen	Bsc (Hons.), D.Phil
Dr David Starley	Slag	BSc, PhD
Wendy Carruthers	Charred and waterlogged plant remains	
Dr Sylvia Peglar	Pollen	PhD
Dr John Whittaker	Ostracods and Foraminifera	BA (Hons), PhD
Dr John Crowther	Soil Chemistry	MA, PhD
Dr Martin Bates	Geoarchaeology	Bsc, PhD
Professor Mark Robinson	Insects, molluscs, waterlogged plant remains	MA, PhD
Dr Dan Miles	Dendrochronology	D.Phil, FSA
Dr Jean-luc Schwenninger	Optically Stimulated Luminescence Dating	PhD
Dr David Higgins	Clay Pipe	BA, PhD, MIfA
Dr Hugo Lamdin Wymark	Flint	BSc, PhD, FSA Scot, MIfA

APPENDIX H. DOCUMENTARY ARCHIVING

H.1 Standard methodology – summary

- H.1.1 The documentary archive constitutes all the written, drawn, photographic and digital records relating to the set up, fieldwork and post-excavation phases of the project. This documentary archive, together with the artefactual and environmental ecofact archive collectively forms the record of the site. The report is part of the documentary archive, and the archive must provide the evidence that supports the conclusions of the report, but the archive may also include data which exceeds the limitations of research parameters set down for the report and which could be of significant value to future researchers.
- H.1.2 At the outset of the project OA Archive department will contact the relevant local receiving museum or archive repository to notify them of the imminent start of a new fieldwork project in their collecting area. Relevant local archiving guidelines will be observed and site codes, which integrate with the receiving repository, will be agreed for labelling of archives and finds.
- H.1.3 During the course of the project the Archive department will assist the Project Manager in the management of the archive including the cataloguing and development technique suitable for photographic archive requirements.
- H.1.4 The site archive will be security copied either by microfilming and the master sent to English Heritage as part of the National Archaeological Record or it will be digitally scanned and stored in a dedicated archive section of the OA computer network. A copy of the work as microfiche diazo or .pdf/a on disk will be sent to the receiving museums with the hard copy. This will act as a safeguard against the accidental loss and the long-term degeneration of paper records and photographs.
- H.1.5 Born digital data where suitable will be printed to hard copy for the receiving museum but if the format is such that it needs maintaining in digital form a copy will be sent to the receiving museum by CD. Back-up copies will be stored on the OA digital network and or posted to the ADS in accordance with AAF & ADS guidelines. In most cases a digital copy of the report will be included in the OASIS project library hosted by ADS.
- H.1.6 Prior to deposition the Archive department will contact the museum regarding the size and content of the archive and discuss any retention and dispersal policies which may be applicable in line with local and SMA Guidelines ' Selection, Retention & Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' 1993
- H.1.7 The site archive will then be deposited with the relevant receiving museum or repository at the earliest opportunity unless further archaeological work on the site is expected. The documentary archive will include correspondence detailing landowner consent to deposit the artefacts and any copyright licences in accordance with the receiving museum guidelines.
- H.1.8 Oxford Archaeology will retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide a licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- H.1.9 OA will advise the client of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not OA's copyright.

- H.1.10 OA undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the client's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that such conditions shall not unreasonably impede the satisfactory performance of the services required. OA further undertake to keep confidential any conclusions about the likely implications of such proposals for the historic environment. It is expected that clients respect OA's general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

H.2 Relevant industry standards and guidelines

- H.2.1 At the end of the project the site archive will be ordered, catalogued, labelled and conserved and stored according to the following national guidelines:
- H.2.2 The 2007 AAF guide Archaeological Archives A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Brown D.
- H.2.3 The IFA Standard & Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- H.2.4 The UKIC's Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage
- H.2.5 The MGC's Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections
- H.2.6 Local museum guidelines such as Museum of London Guidelines: (<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/English/ArchiveResearch/DeposResouce>) will be adopted where appropriate to the archive collecting area.
- H.2.7 The site archive will be prepared to at least the minimum acceptable standard defined in Management of Archaeological Projects 2, English Heritage 1991.

H.3 Relevant OA manual and other supporting documentation

- H.3.1 The OA Archives Policy.

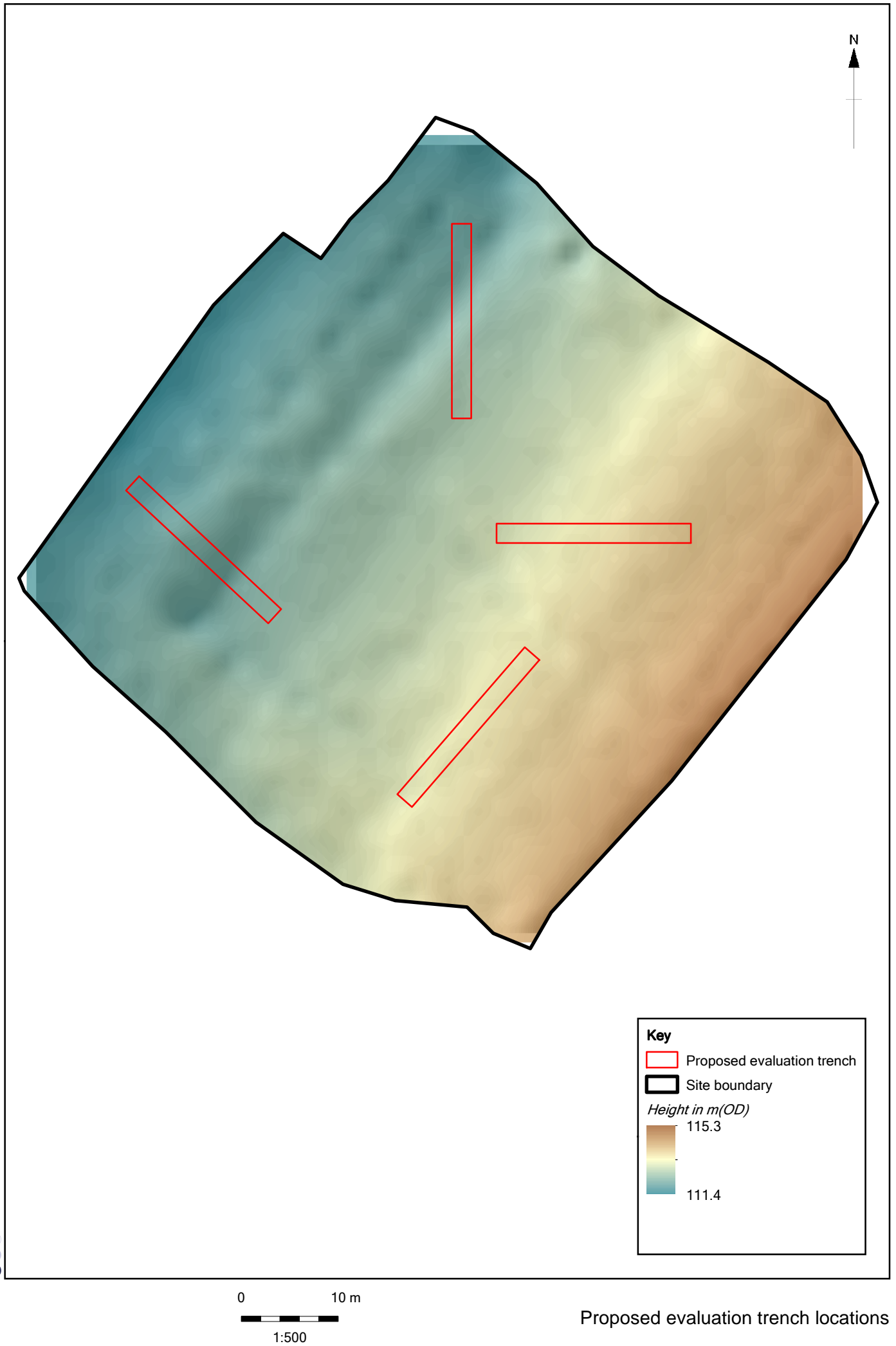
APPENDIX I. HEALTH AND SAFETY

I.1 Summary of Standard Methodology

- I.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the OA Health and Safety Policy (Revision 13, August 2009), the OA Site Safety Procedures Manual, a site-specific Risk Assessment and, if required, Safety Plan or Method Statement. Copies of the site-specific documents will be submitted to the client or their representative for approvals prior to mobilisation, and all relevant H and S documentation will be available on site at all times. The Health and Safety documentation will be read in conjunction with the project WSI.
- I.1.2 Where a site is covered by the The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), all work will be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor's Construction Phase Plan.
- I.1.3 All work will be carried out according to the requirements of all relevant legislation and guidance, including, but not exclusively.
- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974),
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999),
 - Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended in 2002),
 - The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2007), and



- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (1995).





Fenny Compton Warwickshire

Topographic Survey Report

oxfordarchaeology

southsouthsouth
April 2012

Client: RSK Environment Ltd

Issue No: 1
OA Job No: 5326
NGR: 441972, 252521



Client Name: RSK Environment Ltd
Client Ref No: N/A
Document Title: Fenny Compton, Warwickshire
Document Type: Topographic Survey Report
Issue/Version Number: 1
Grid Reference: 441972, 252521
Planning Reference: N/A
Invoice Code: FECO OT
OA Job Number: 5326
Site Code: FECO 12
Receiving Museum: To be confirmed
Museum Accession No.: To be confirmed
Event No.: N/A

Issue	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by	Signature
1	Anne Kilgour Cooper Project Officer	Matt Bradley Head of Geomatics	Edward Biddulph Senior Project Manager	<i>E. Biddulph</i>

Document File Location: Server 1\Projects\Fenny Compton\002Reports
Graphics File Location: Server 1\Projects\Fenny Compton\010Geomatics\03
GIS\current\001_projects\
Illustrated by: Gary Jones

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

© Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd 2012

Janus House

Osney Mead

Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263800

e: oasouth@thehumanjourney.net

f: +44 (0) 1865 793496

w: oasouth.thehumanjourney.net

Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited is a Registered Charity No: 285627



Fenny Compton, Warwickshire

Topographic Survey Report

Written by Anne Kilgour Cooper

and illustrated by Gary Jones

Table of Contents

Summary.....	2
1 Introduction.....	2
1.1 Location.....	2
1.2 Topography and geology.....	2
1.3 Scope of work.....	2
1.4 Archaeological and historical background.....	2
2 Survey Aims and Methodology.....	3
2.1 Aims.....	3
2.2 Methodology.....	3
2.3 Processing methodology.....	3
3 Results.....	4
3.1 Interpretation.....	4
Appendix A. Bibliography and References.....	5
Appendix B. Summary of Site Details.....	6

List of Figures

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Results of topographic survey

Summary

On March 27th 2012, Oxford Archaeology undertook a topographic survey at land to the south of the High Street, Fenny Compton, Warwickshire on behalf of RSK Environment Ltd. The aim of the survey was to identify and record any potential historic earthworks within the site. A single feature was identified to the north-west of the site, forming a linear depression orientated NE-SW with possible bank deposits on either side. No other earthworks were visible.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

- 1.1.1 The site is situated to the north east of the centre of the village of Fenny Compton, to the east of High Street and comprises approximately 0.5 hectares. The site is bordered to the north-east by the back gardens of properties along Station Road, to the north-west by the back gardens of properties along High Street, to the south-west by properties along Cotters Croft, and by open fields to the south-east (Fig. 1).

1.2 Topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site consists of a single open field, currently pasture. The site slopes down from south-east to north-west, from a height of around 115m above Ordnance Datum (OD) down to a height of around 111.5m OD.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site is recorded as Lias clay (British Geological Survey, Sheet 201).

1.3 Scope of work

- 1.3.1 The topographic survey covered an area of approximately 0.5 hectares comprising an uncultivated pasture field.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been covered in detail in a Heritage Statement produced by RSK (RSK 2012). The results of this assessment are briefly summarised below.
- 1.4.2 No previous archaeological investigation has taken place within the limits of the site. A number of archaeological investigations including evaluations, watching briefs and excavations have taken place within the village of Fenny Compton itself. Five investigations recorded medieval remains including remains of buildings, surfaces and ditches, and two recorded post-medieval remains, including the foundations of a stone outhouse and boundaries. Undated remains were recorded in another investigation and a single investigation recovered no evidence for archaeological activity.

Prehistoric and Roman

- 1.4.3 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area is very limited, comprising a single findspot of a Neolithic arrowhead recovered from the High Street area of the village
- 1.4.4 No sites or findspots of a later prehistoric or Roman date have been recorded.

Medieval

- 1.4.5 Eight sites of a medieval date or with period elements have been recorded. Five heritage assets rated of moderate value relate to medieval settlement evidence representing the origins of Fenny Compton.

Post-medieval

- 1.4.6 Nine sites of a post-medieval date have been recorded within the area and include sites relating to post-medieval settlement and industry, including two chapels.

Map regression

- 1.4.7 An assessment of successive Ordnance Survey maps dating from 1889-1994 demonstrate the site has changed little over the years, remaining as an open field.
- 1.4.8 The site originally formed part of a larger field bordering on High Street until at least 1905 and was surrounded by open fields on all sides. By 1955 land portions along the street frontage had been sold off for construction of housing.

Historic landscape characterisation

- 1.4.9 Historic landscape character assessment was undertaken by Warwickshire County Council. It records some limited change in land-use. However, overall there is little recorded land loss or change in landscape morphology.
- 1.4.10 To the north-east of the village, a change from medieval open field systems to a planned enclosure in the post-medieval period prevailed and it appears that the area immediately to the east and south of the village limits (including the development site) formed the core of the medieval settlement. The extant wider agricultural landscape represents former medieval open fields enclosed in post-medieval times. Medieval agricultural practices are evidenced in places by surviving ridge-and-furrow.

2 SURVEY AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of the topographic survey was to ensure preservation by record of any historic earthworks present and identify any potential areas of archaeological interest not easily apparent through general walkover techniques.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A Leica 1200 SmartRover (GPS) was used for the survey with a total of 869 points taken at approximately 2m intervals (Fig. 2).
- 2.2.2 The points were recorded with an average 3D coordinate accuracy of between 12mm and 50mm.

2.3 Processing methodology

- 2.3.1 The data was downloaded and processed using Leica Geo Office 4.0 before being exported as shape files in to ArcGIS 9.3. A surface model was created using the survey points, and from this a slope raster model was derived (Fig. 2)



3 RESULTS

3.1 Interpretation

- 3.1.1 The survey identified a slightly depression and corresponding raised area along the north-western boundary of the site (Fig. 2). This feature was visible during the site visit and may form a hollow-way with possible bank deposits on either side. The feature appeared to taper out at the north-eastern and south-western extremities. However, this may be a product of survey rather than representing actual terminal ends.
- 3.1.2 No other possible features or earthworks were observed in the data.



APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

British Geological Survey, 1981, Sheet 201

RSK, 2012, Christ Church, Fenny Compton, Heritage Statement (110492.01 Rev01)



APPENDIX B. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Fenny Compton
Site code:	FECO 12
Grid reference:	441972, 252521
Type of project:	Topographic survey
Date and duration of project:	30 March, 1 day
Area of site:	0.5 hectares
Summary of results:	A single feature was identified to the north-west of the site, forming a linear depression orientated NE-SW with possible bank deposits on either side. No other earthworks were visible.
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX20ES and will be deposited with tbc museum in due course under the following accession number: tbc

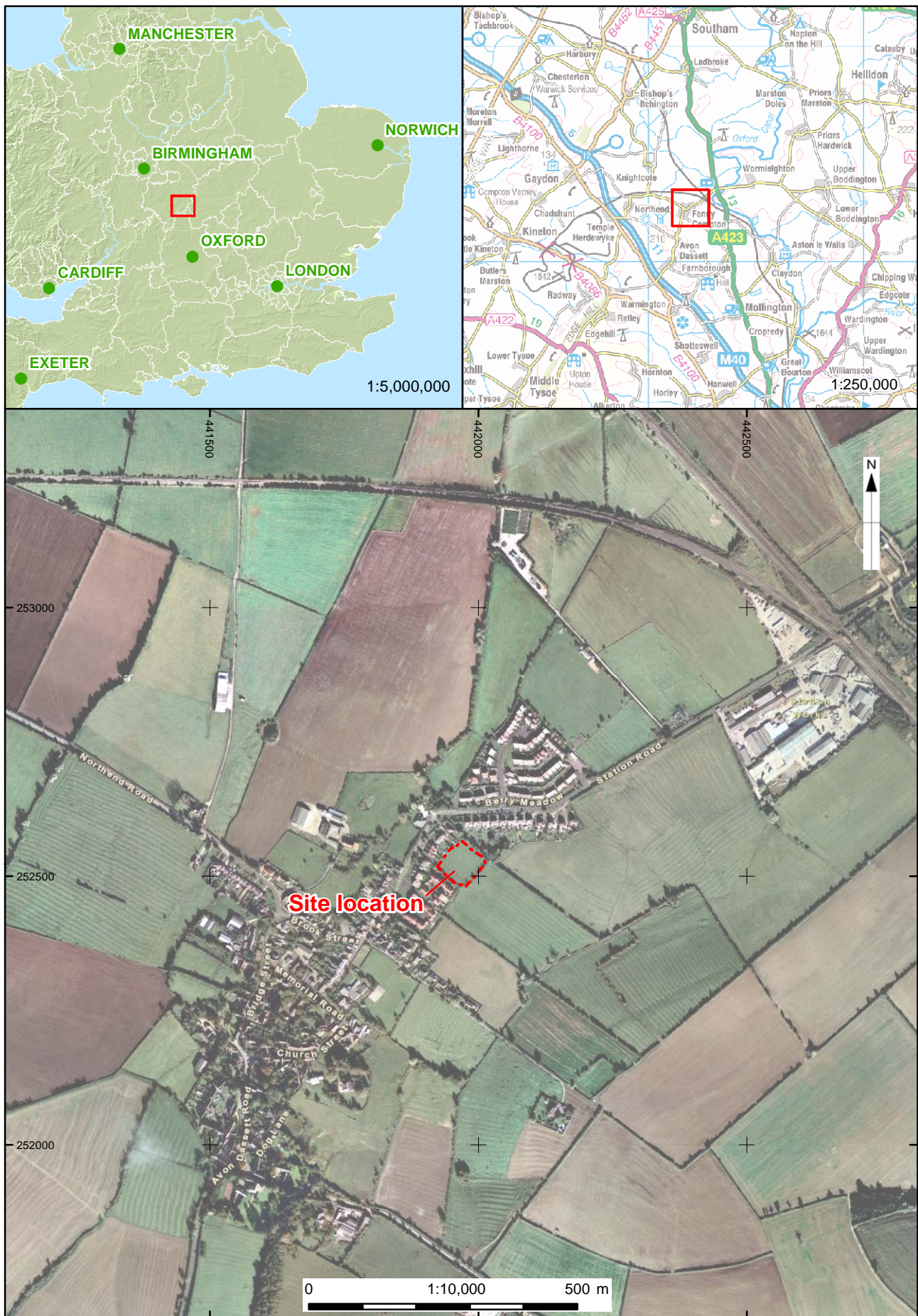


Figure 1: Site location plan

Contains: Ordnance Survey data © Crown
copyright and database right 2011; © ESRI
Basemap layer 2012

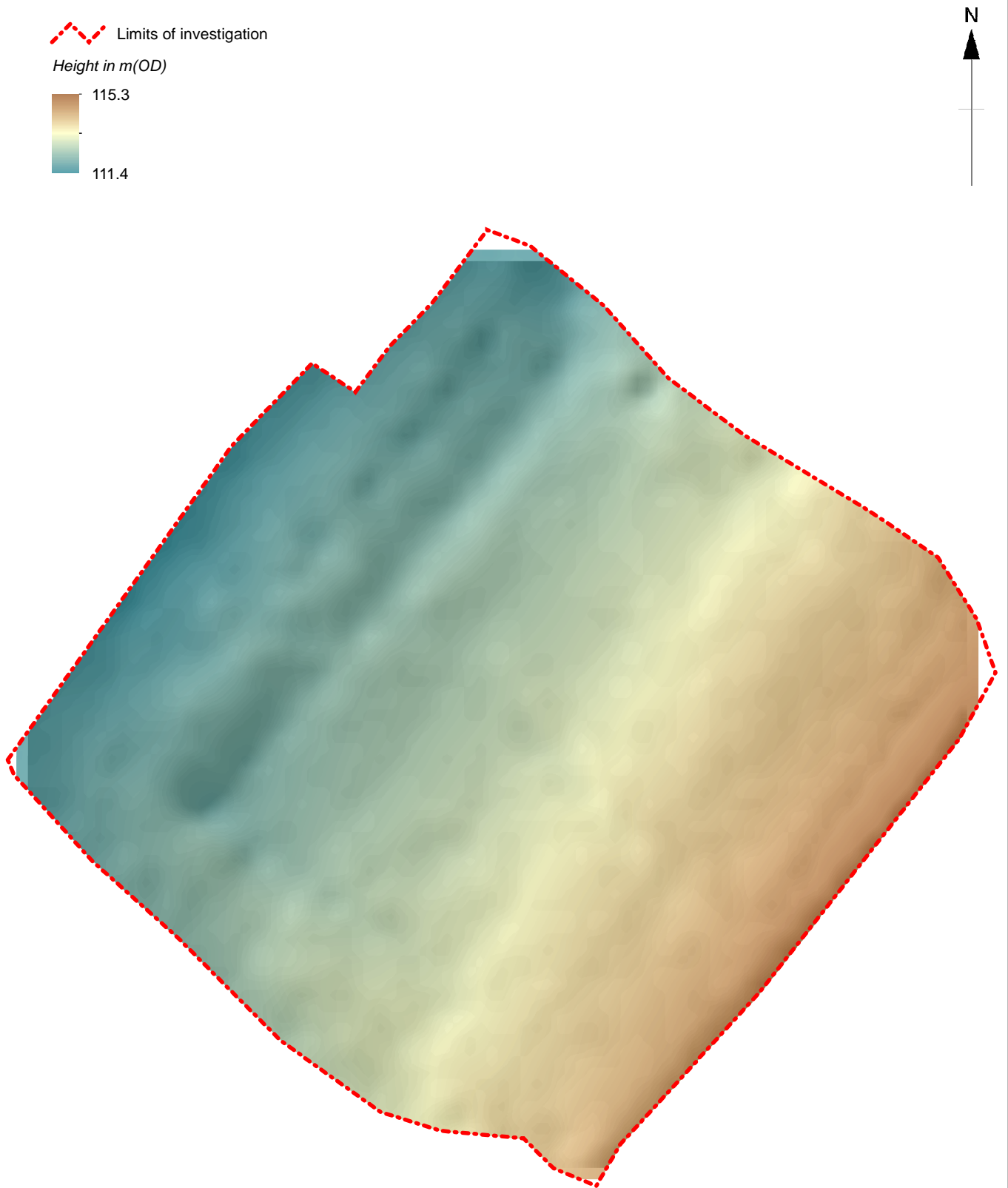


Figure 2: Results of topographic survey



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>



Director: David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*



DAILY JOURNAL

SITE CODE FECO 12

SITE NAME FENNY COMPTON

DATE 25/6/12

Project Manager

K. ANKER

Visitors

BRIGIT BUSS, CLAIRE PARKER (NEWTGIRL)

Weather

SUNNY 20°C

Area stripped by plant:m² 4 x 20m trenches Plant type JCB

Task descriptions:

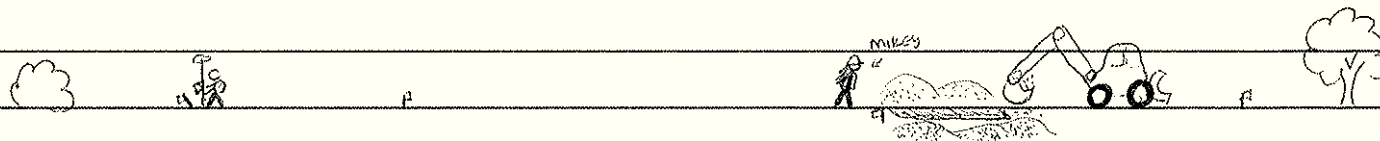
Enter the number of staff days in increments of 0.5 (half) days for each of the tasks used during the day. If task 07 or 08 is used please describe the task done.

Task number and description	Staff days	Task number and description	Staff days
01 General supervision/ management		02 Surface cleaning	
03 Planning		04 Surveying/levelling	1/4 JES
05 Excavation/recording	JES 3/4	06 Machine supervision	MD 1
07 Other		08 Other	

Standing time: list numbers of hours for each member of staff and give full details

Name J. SMALLBRIDGE Details

- CP SEARCHED FOR NEWTS BUT THERE WERE NO NEWTS, SO SHE WENT AWAY.
- EXTREMELY POOR GPS SIGNAL - RESIDUALS AROUND 3.6m AVERAGE. "NO NETWORK PROVIDERS"
- NO ARCHAEOLOGY IN TRENCHES - INVESTIGATED "HOLLOW WAY" BUT IT TURNED OUT TO BE 2 PARALLEL MODERN DRAINAGE DITCHES ~ CERAMIC PIPES, POT, GLASS, PLASTIC ETC.
- 2PM MEETING WITH BB.
- RECORDED & BACKFILLED PM.
- 3.30PM VISIT FROM AMATEUR, SAYS THEY DIG A ROMAN VILLA JUST DOWN THE ROAD EVERY SUNDAY.



Comments (continue on reverse if necessary)

SITE FE012		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. <u>1</u>
Trench orientation <u>SW - NE</u>		Grid reference		Field No.
Length <u>20m</u>	Width <u>1.5m</u>	Average depth to top of natural <u>0.2m</u>	Was archaeology present? <u>N</u>	
Plan Nos? <u>101</u>		Section Nos? <u>101 + 102</u>	Were finds recovered? <u>N</u>	

If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.

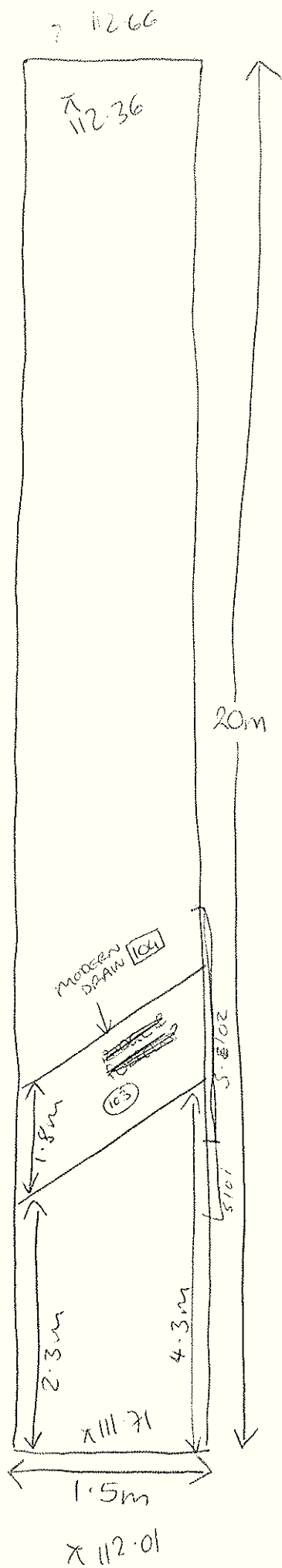
Context check list / Descriptions

Context No.	Description
101	Present topsoil/ploughsoil <u>FRAGILE DARK GREYISH BROWN</u> <u>SILTY LOAM w/INC. CLUM 45% ~ MOSTLY CHARCOAL FLECKS</u>
FILL 103	<u>FRAGILE DARK BROWNISH GREEN, OCCASIONALLY YELLOWISH BROWN</u> <u>GLASS,</u> <u>CLAYED SILT. WITH POST-MED TO MODERN POT & CBM 10%, COKE < 3cm</u> <u>45% + BROKEN CERAMIC DRAIN. RELATIVELY WATERLOGGED.</u>
CUT 104	<u>SHALLOW CONCAVE w/GRADUAL TOP PROFILE, FLAT TO CONCAVE BASE AS</u> <u>SEEN IN SECTION. SEEN AS LINEAR DEPRESSION ON SURFACE.</u> <u>SAME AS 103</u>
102	^{HARD} Natural (describe) <u>DARK GREYISH YELLOW SILTY CLAY. INC CLUM 45%</u>

Brief description of archaeology/comments

CONTAINED/CROSSED WHAT WAS BELIEVED TO BE A HOUSEWAY
BUT INVESTIGATION PROVED IT TO BE 2x PARALLEL MODERN DRAINING.
NO FINDS RETAINED, AS ALL WERE MODERN BACKFILL RUBBISH INCLUDING BRIGHT
BLUE 20MC POT.

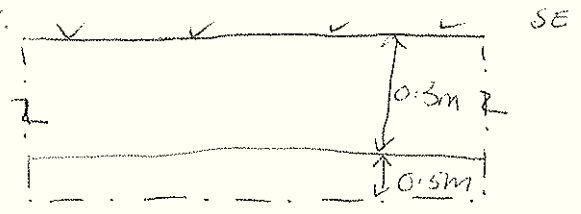
	Recorder <u>JS</u>
	Date <u>25/6/12</u>



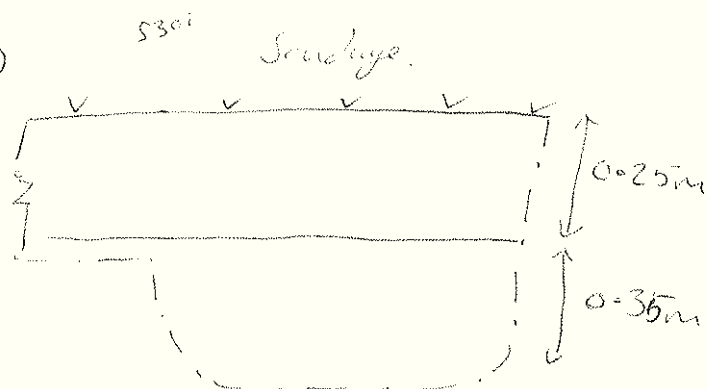
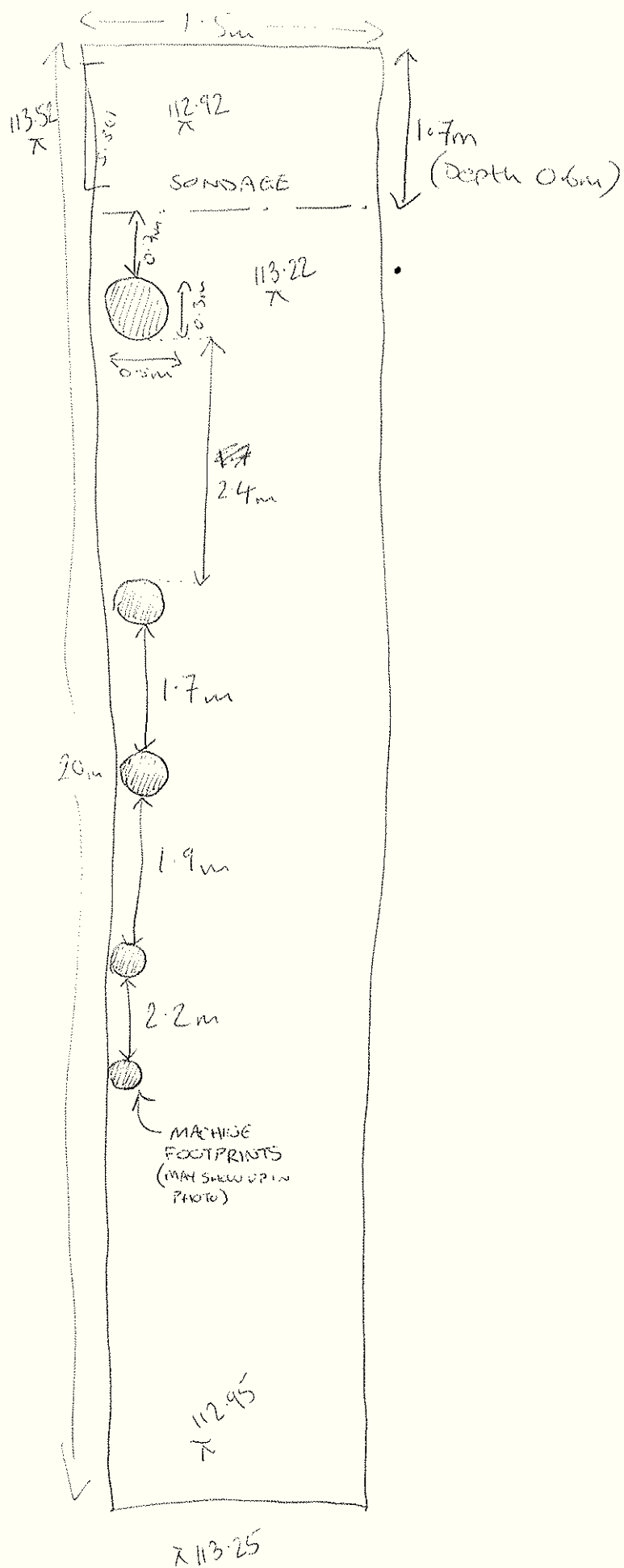
SITE FE0012		EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET		Trench No. 2	
Trench orientation NW-SE		Grid reference		Field No.	
Length 20m	Width 1.6m	Average depth to top of natural 0.3m	Was archaeology present? No		
Plan Nos? /		Section Nos? 201	Were finds recovered? No		
<p>If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.</p>					
Context check list / Descriptions					
Context No.	Description				
201	Present topsoil/ploughsoil FIABLE DARK GREYISH BROWN SILT ^{LOESS} SILT ^{W/} INC 41cm <5% - MOSTLY CHARCOAL & BURNED CLAY FLECKS AT N-END, BETWEEN TOPS + 51VAT APPROX 3-5cm (SPREAD, NO FEATURE)				
202	Natural (describe) HARD DARK BROWNISH YELLOW SILTY CLAY.				
Brief description of archaeology/comments					
NO ARCHAEOLOGY					
Recorder JDS					Date 25/6/12

3m from NE end. E side

113.19 NW
A



[illegible]



SITE	EVALUATION TRENCH RECORD SHEET	Trench No.
FECO 12	FEENWAY COMPTON 2012	4
Trench orientation N S	Grid reference	Field No. 1
Length 20m Width 1-6	Average depth to top of natural 0.25m	Was archaeology present? no
Plan Nos? A01	Section Nos? A01-2	Were finds recovered? Yes
If a trench contains only a small number of contexts, and requires only one or two plans and sections, list plans and sections on this sheet. If the trench contains large numbers of contexts use a conventional context check list and plan and section list sheets as necessary.		
Context check list / Descriptions		
Context No.	Description	
401	Present topsoil/ploughsoil V Dk grey brown organic clayey silt	
402	Natural Blue-grey clay	
403	DRAIN cut red soft loam 0.8m thick	
404	" Full mid level clayey soil pebbles containing CBM, tile, plastic	
405	DRAIN cut SAME AS [404]	
406	" FU	
	Natural (describe)	
Brief description of archaeology/comments		
2 drains are around so it can drain water and was probably made by here and was responsible for the existing remains around to be removed below way faint red pot etc etc possibly 1st Roman x2		
Recorder MS		
Date 25/6/12		



100 100

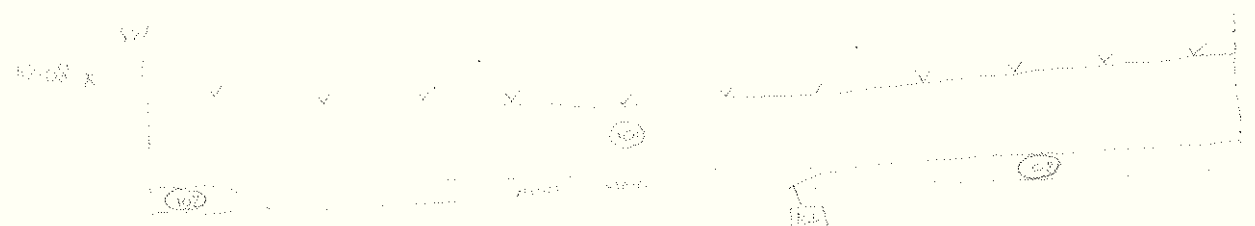
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100

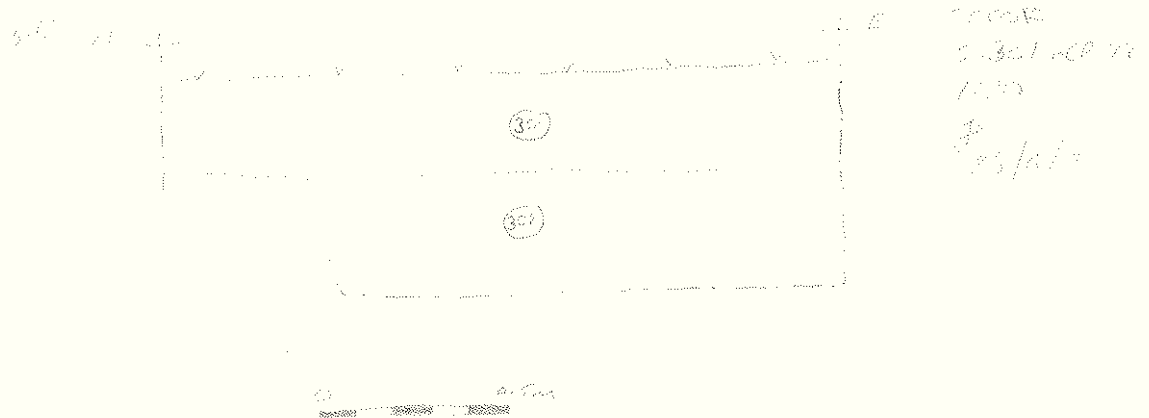
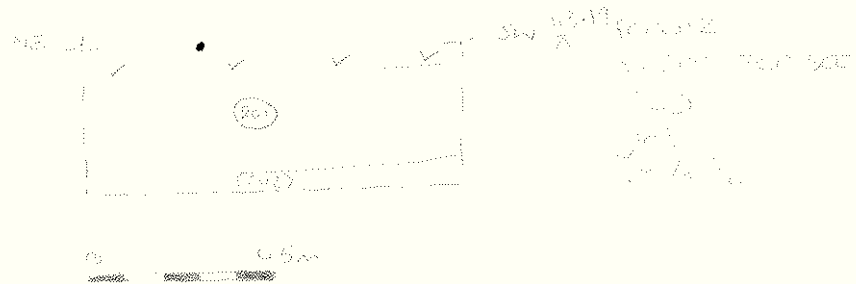



100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100



100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100
100 100





 Bedrock outcrop of RLS

(406)

505

S 401.2

401.2

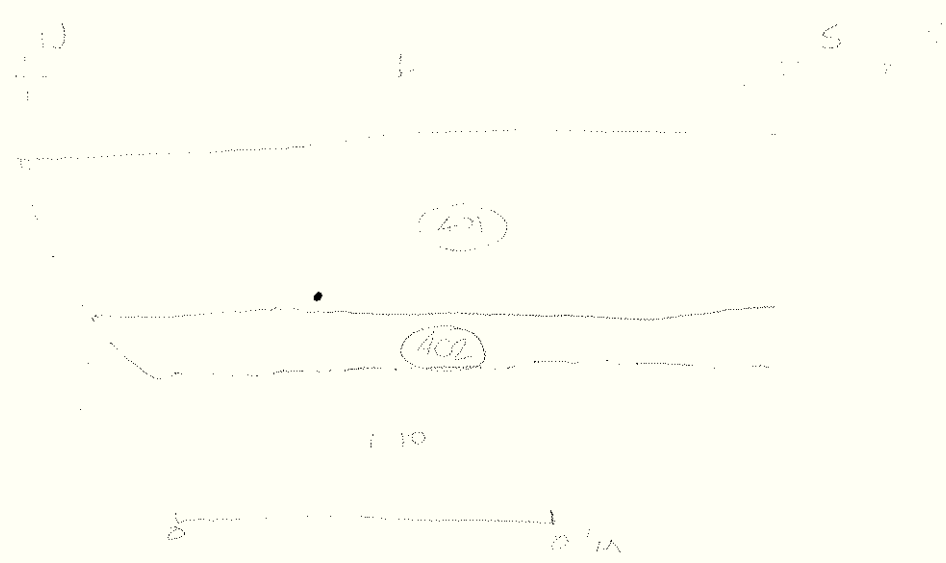
S 401

Reproduction

1/10

NO

2/10/12



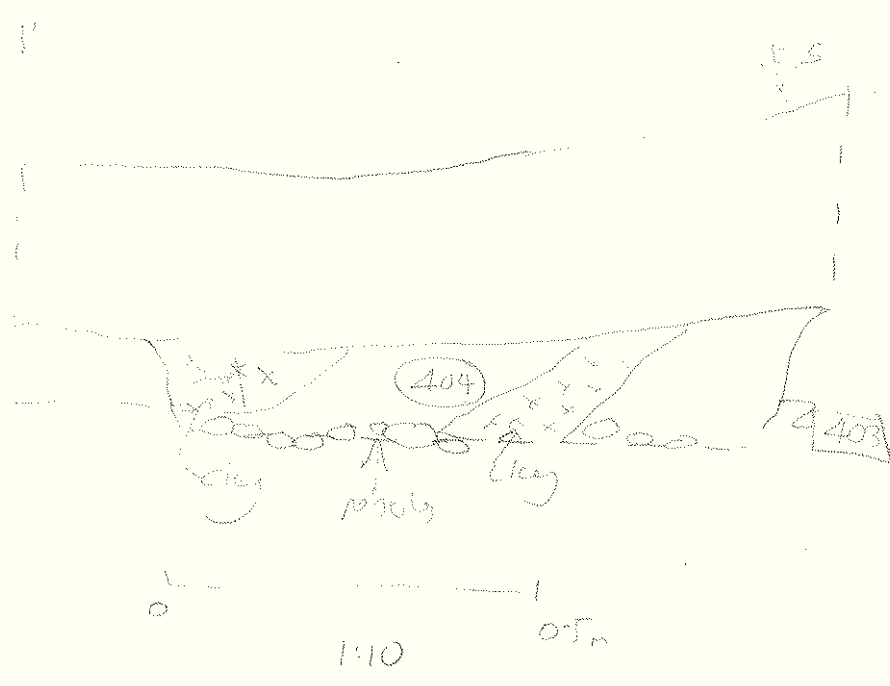
S 402

402 (403)

1/10



2/10/12

miles



see map in/200/100
and other 1/200 2/10/12 06



Key	
	Proposed evaluation trench
	Site boundary

0 50 m
1:2,000

Proposed evaluation trench locations

SURVEY JOB SHEET	
SITE NAME: Fenny Compton	JOB NAME: FECO12 250612
SITE CODE: FECO12	
Survey Staff: JES	Completed by: Jane Smallridge
Date of visit(s) 25th June 2012	
<p>SUMMARY OF WORK UNDERTAKEN - include breakdown of tasks completed.</p> <p>Set out of trenches, with levels using BASE GPS</p> <p>Due to problems described below, LEVELS FROM THIS JOB MUST NOT BE USED. Poor residuals make them likely to be highly inaccurate. Please refer to the previous OA topo survey.</p> <p>For reasons of inaccuracy, no other survey was undertaken and all measurements were done by hand. However, no archaeology was found either.</p>	
<p>CONTROL STATION INFORMATION - include coordinate system and known station coordinates.</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>INCONSISTENCIES AND ERRORS.</p> <p>Extremely poor signal. Took ages to connect, but never went below 0.460 3DCQ. Average residuals around 3.680 3DCQ throughout setout. At 9.50am, Gps said "no network providers" could be found.</p> <p>Trench locations had only been given as os coordinates. Mike D agreed that we should set out with the inaccuracies detailed above, as the trenches did not appear to be targeted. Measurements were then taken using a 30m tape regarding the trenches distance from the field boundary (see sketch) and measurements from top to bottom of trenches were made at regular intervals (average of 30cm, 25cm at centre of tr1 and 60cm for sondage in tr3).</p>	
<p>LOCATION OF STORED DATA</p> <p>X:\Fenny Compton\010Geomatics\09 Survey\raw_Survey_data\dated folders\FECO12-250612\FECO12_250612_modified.dwg(Survey_Job_Sheet)***** 26 Jun 2012</p>	

FECOOT - Fenny Compton

Trench setout 25/06/12

Point_ID	Easting	Northing	Height
1.1	441969.564	252554.492	0 115.68
1.2	441969.564	252534.492	0 112.58
2.1	441973.172	252522.675	0
2.2	441993.172	252522.675	0 118.16
3.1	441976.824	252510.307	0 116.82
3.2	441963.716	252495.201	0
4.1	441935.726	252527.804	0 115.835
4.2	441950.344	252514.155	0 116.64

Accuracy 3DCQ

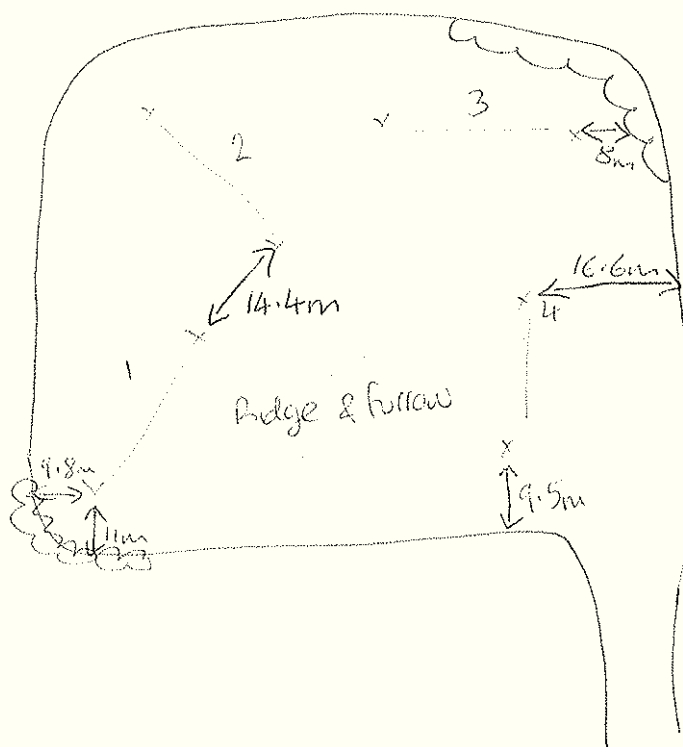
3.578

0.767

~~3.537~~ 3.537

4.155

3.61



extremely poor signal.
"No network providers".

Point Id	Point Class	Date/Time	Easting	Northing	Ellip. Hgt.	Ortho. Hgt.
RTCM-Ref 0013	Reference	06/25/2012 07:38:15	445622.3754	273621.2362	159.0535	110.5277
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE3.1	Navigated	06/25/2012 07:54:15	441976.7534	252510.3597	165.2227	116.8104
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE3.2	Navigated	06/25/2012 07:56:37	441963.7550	252495.0881	164.8733	116.4608
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE1.2	Measured	06/25/2012 07:59:30	441969.4887	252534.5771	160.9837	112.5712
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE1.1	Navigated	06/25/2012 08:01:11	441968.9327	252554.9377	164.1432	115.7306
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE2.1	Navigated	06/25/2012 08:03:01	441973.2829	252522.5844	165.4644	117.0520
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE2.2	Navigated	06/25/2012 08:04:20	441993.2482	252522.6601	166.5736	118.1616
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE4.2	Navigated	06/25/2012 08:06:03	441950.3420	252514.1494	165.0865	116.6736
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> STKE4.1	Navigated	06/25/2012 08:07:30	441935.7418	252527.7378	164.2446	115.8314

Geoid Sep.	Posn. + Hgt. Qlty
48.5258	0.0000
48.4123	3.4293
48.4125	3.4736
48.4125	0.7671
48.4126	3.5784
48.4124	3.5477
48.4120	3.5371
48.4129	3.6089
48.4132	4.1553

- when it has to be **right**

Fieldbook Report

06/26/2012 09:47:15

Job Information

Job name: FENNY 250612
 Created: 06/25/2012 08:29:05
 Description: SUR OF SETOUT
 Creator: JES
 Time zone: 1h 00'
 Coordinate system name: OSGB36(02)
 Application software: LEICA Geo Office 7.0
 Firmware version: 8.50
 Codelist name: OA_1200_GENERAL
 Average limit (Position): 0.0500 m
 Average limit (Height): 0.0750 m

Coordinate System Information

Coordinate system name: OSGB36(02)
 Created: 06/25/2012 08:28:02
 Transformation name: -
 Transformation type: -
 Height mode: -
 Residuals: -
 Local Ellipsoid: GRS 1980
 Projection: UTM
 Geoid model: Not found
 CPCS model: Not found

GPS Coordinates

Baseline	Reference: RTCM-Ref 0013	Rover: STKE1.2
WGS 84 Coordinates:		
Latitude:	52° 21' 31.59290" N	52° 10' 10.20170" N
Longitude:	1° 19' 53.39866" W	1° 23' 15.89820" W
Ellip. Hgt:	159.0534 m	160.9836 m
Quality:	Sd. Lat: 0.3517 m Posn. Qlty: 0.4634 m	Sd. Lon: 0.3017 m Sd. Slope: 0.3652 m

Baseline	Reference: -	Rover: STKE3.1
WGS 84 Coordinates:		
Latitude:	-	52° 10' 09.41593" N
Longitude:	-	1° 23' 15.52656" W
Ellip. Hgt:	-	165.2227 m
Quality:	Sd. Lat: 1.5479 m Posn. Qlty: 2.0744 m	Sd. Lon: 1.3810 m Sd. Slope: -

Baseline	Reference: -	Rover: STKE3.2
WGS 84 Coordinates:		
Latitude:	-	52° 10' 08.92522" N
Longitude:	-	1° 23' 16.21750" W

Ellip. Hgt: - 164.8732 m

Quality: Sd. Lat: 1.5602 m Sd. Lon: 1.3920 m Sd. Hgt: 2.7739 m
Posn. Qlty: 2.0909 m Sd. Slope: -

Baseline **Reference: -** **Rover: STKE1.1**

WGS 84 Coordinates:

Latitude: - 52° 10' 10.86082" N
Longitude: - 1° 23' 15.91845" W
Ellip. Hgt: - 164.1432 m

Quality: Sd. Lat: 1.5917 m Sd. Lon: 1.4212 m Sd. Hgt: 2.8726 m
Posn. Qlty: 2.1339 m Sd. Slope: -

Baseline **Reference: -** **Rover: STKE2.1**

WGS 84 Coordinates:

Latitude: - 52° 10' 09.81253" N
Longitude: - 1° 23' 15.70381" W
Ellip. Hgt: - 165.4644 m

Quality: Sd. Lat: 1.5735 m Sd. Lon: 1.4057 m Sd. Hgt: 2.8522 m
Posn. Qlty: 2.1099 m Sd. Slope: -

Baseline **Reference: -** **Rover: STKE2.2**

WGS 84 Coordinates:

Latitude: - 52° 10' 09.80952" N
Longitude: - 1° 23' 14.65291" W
Ellip. Hgt: - 166.5735 m

Quality: Sd. Lat: 1.5654 m Sd. Lon: 1.3993 m Sd. Hgt: 2.8465 m
Posn. Qlty: 2.0997 m Sd. Slope: -

Baseline **Reference: -** **Rover: STKE4.2**

WGS 84 Coordinates:

Latitude: - 52° 10' 09.54580" N
Longitude: - 1° 23' 16.91504" W
Ellip. Hgt: - 165.0865 m

Quality: Sd. Lat: 1.5940 m Sd. Lon: 1.4258 m Sd. Hgt: 2.9069 m
Posn. Qlty: 2.1387 m Sd. Slope: -

Baseline **Reference: -** **Rover: STKE4.1**

WGS 84 Coordinates:

Latitude: - 52° 10' 09.98958" N
Longitude: - 1° 23' 17.67750" W
Ellip. Hgt: - 164.2445 m

Quality: Sd. Lat: 1.8503 m Sd. Lon: 1.5194 m Sd. Hgt: 3.3962 m
Posn. Qlty: 2.3942 m Sd. Slope: -

Stakeout Results

Number of staked points: 8

Design Point: 1.1

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude: 52° 10' 08.30802" N
Longitude: 1° 23' 10.80198" W
Ellip. Hgt: -0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
----------	------------	-----------	----------------	-----------------	--------------	----------------------

STKE1.1	-	06/25/2012 09:01:40	400.6316 m	-0.4462 m	-115.7307 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qty [m]	Hgt. Qty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE1.1	-	06/25/2012 09:01:40	2.1339 m	2.8726 m	3.5784 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE1.1	-	06/25/2012 09:01:40	52° 10' 10.86082" N	1° 23' 15.91845" S	164.1432	↑

Design Point: 1.2

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude: 52° 10' 07.66072" N
Longitude: 1° 23' 10.81089" W
Ellip. Hgt: -0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE1.2	-	06/25/2012 09:00:09	0.0756 m	-0.0856 m	-112.5712 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qty [m]	Hgt. Qty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE1.2	-	06/25/2012 09:00:09	0.4634 m	0.6113 m	0.7671 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE1.2	-	06/25/2012 09:00:09	52° 10' 10.20170" N	1° 23' 15.89820" S	160.9836	↑

Design Point: 2.1

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude: 52° 10' 07.27731" N
Longitude: 1° 23' 10.62625" W
Ellip. Hgt: -0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE2.1	-	06/25/2012 09:03:19	-0.1107 m	0.0909 m	-117.0521 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qty [m]	Hgt. Qty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE2.1	-	06/25/2012 09:03:19	2.1099 m	2.8522 m	3.5478 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE2.1	-	06/25/2012 09:03:19	52° 10' 09.81253" N	1° 23' 15.70381" S	165.4644	↑

Design Point: 2.2

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude: 52° 10' 07.27183" N
Longitude: 1° 23' 09.57356" W
Ellip. Hgt: -0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE2.2	-	06/25/2012 09:04:57	-0.0760 m	0.0152 m	-118.1617 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qty [m]	Hgt. Qty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE2.2	-	06/25/2012 09:04:57	2.0997 m	2.8465 m	3.5371 m	↑
Point Id	DTM	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)

	Hgt					↓)
STKE2.2	-	06/25/2012 09:04:57	52° 10' 09.80952" N	1° 23' 14.65291" S	166.5735	↑

Design Point: 3.1

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude:	52° 10' 06.87601" N
Longitude:	1° 23' 10.43956" W
Ellip. Hgt:	-0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE3.1	-	06/25/2012 08:55:08	0.0703 m	-0.0527 m	-116.8106 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qlty [m]	Hgt. Qlty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qlty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE3.1	-	06/25/2012 08:55:08	2.0744 m	2.7307 m	3.4293 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE3.1	-	06/25/2012 08:55:08	52° 10' 09.41593" N	1° 23' 15.52656" S	165.2227	↑

Design Point: 3.2

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude:	52° 10' 06.39071" N
Longitude:	1° 23' 11.13621" W
Ellip. Hgt:	-0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE3.2	-	06/25/2012 08:56:47	-0.0392 m	0.1132 m	-116.4605 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qlty [m]	Hgt. Qlty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qlty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE3.2	-	06/25/2012 08:56:47	2.0909 m	2.7739 m	3.4736 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE3.2	-	06/25/2012 08:56:47	52° 10' 08.92522" N	1° 23' 16.21750" S	164.8732	↑

Design Point: 4.1

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude:	52° 10' 07.45356" N
Longitude:	1° 23' 12.59494" W
Ellip. Hgt:	-0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE4.1	-	06/25/2012 09:07:58	-0.0159 m	0.0666 m	-115.8315 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qlty [m]	Hgt. Qlty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qlty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE4.1	-	06/25/2012 09:07:58	2.3942 m	3.3962 m	4.1553 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE4.1	-	06/25/2012 09:07:58	52° 10' 09.98958" N	1° 23' 17.67750" S	164.2445	↑

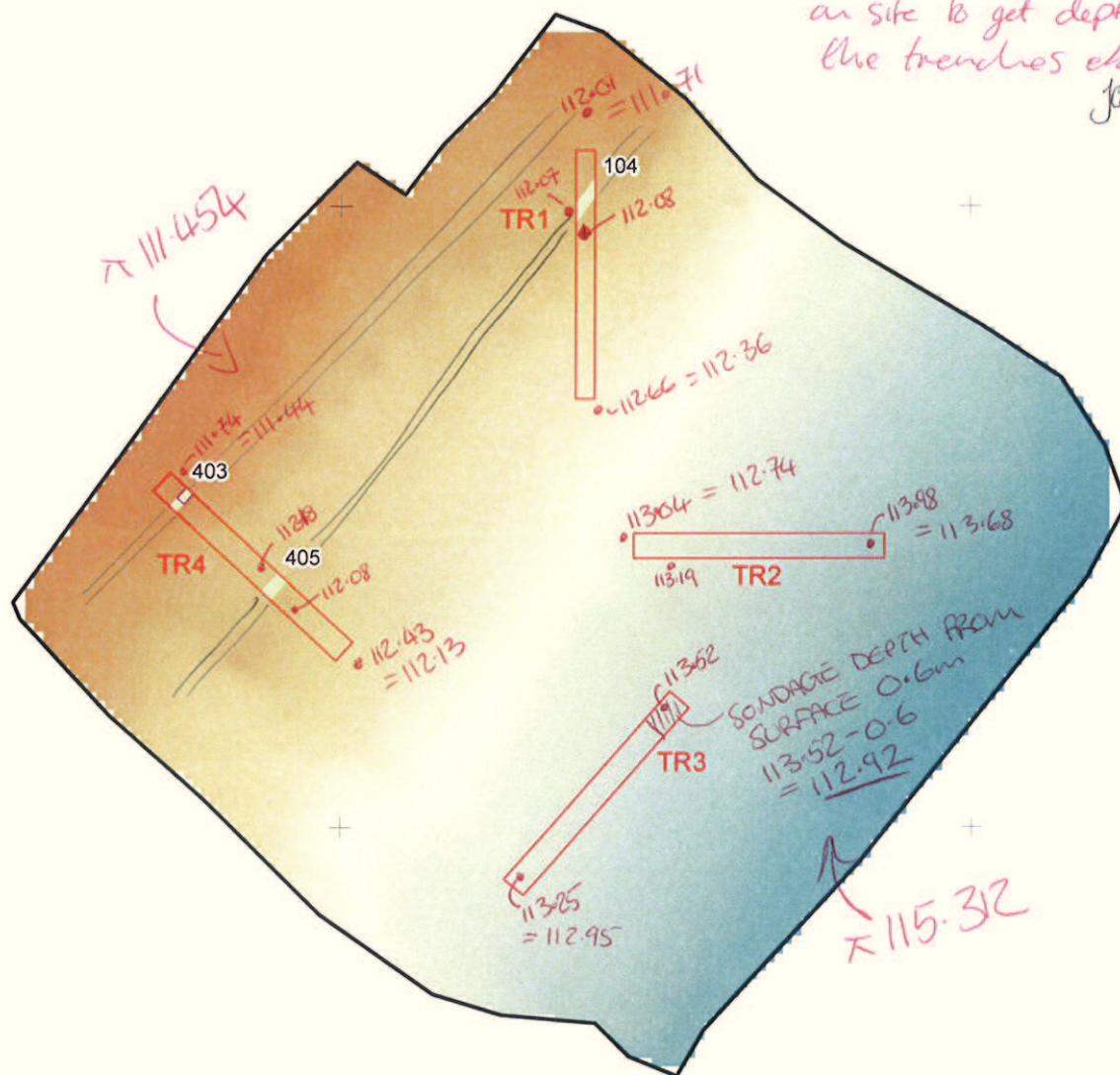
Design Point: 4.2

WGS 84 Coordinates

Latitude: 52° 10' 07.00779" N
 Longitude: 1° 23' 11.83159" W
 Ellip. Hgt: -0.0001 m

Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Diff. East [m]	Diff. North [m]	Ht. Diff [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE4.2	-	06/25/2012 09:06:30	0.0020 m	0.0054 m	-116.6738 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Posn. Qlty [m]	Hgt. Qlty [m]	Posn. + Hgt. Qlty [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE4.2	-	06/25/2012 09:06:30	2.1387 m	2.9069 m	3.6089 m	↑
Point Id	DTM Hgt	Date/Time	Latitude	Longitude	Ellip. Hgt [m]	Cut(↑) / Fill(↓)
STKE4.2	-	06/25/2012 09:06:30	52° 10' 09.54580" N	1° 23' 16.91504" W	165.0865 m	↑

Levels taken from
correct O/Bto heights
in Topo Survey (April '12)
+ calculated using
hand drawn measurements
on site to get depths of
the trenches etc.
18/27/5/12



LAND AT FENNY COMPTON, WARWICKSHIRE

Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2012

Surveyed by:

**Bartlett-Clark Consultancy
25 Estate Yard, Cuckoo Lane,
North Leigh,
Oxfordshire OX29 6PW
01865 200864**

for:

**Oxford Archaeology
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
Oxfordshire OX2 0ES**

Land at Fenny Compton, Warwickshire

Report on Archaeological Geophysical Survey 2012

Introduction

This report describes findings from a geophysical survey carried out as part of an archaeological field evaluation of a proposed development site in the village of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire.

The survey was commissioned from Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, Specialists in Archaeogeophysics of Oxford, by Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Savills Ltd for Christ Church College. Fieldwork for the survey was done on 27 March 2012.

The Site

Topography and geology

The proposed development area is a pasture field 0.5ha in size, and located to the rear of properties off High Street to the north west, and Station Road to the north east. The village is located in Stratford-on-Avon District about 2m east of the M40 and 8m north of Banbury. The field (as outlined in red on the location plan inset in figure 1) is centred approximately at NGR 441970, 252520. An adjacent area (blue) is proposed for allotments, and was not included in the survey coverage.

The site slopes down slightly from the open fields to the south east towards the adjacent properties to the north west. The underlying geology is classified broadly as early Jurassic Lias, and the area appears to be free of drift deposits. Sites on Jurassic bedrock are usually highly sensitive to magnetometer surveying, although the quality of response may be weakened if the soil here is predominantly clay.

Archaeological background

The site has previously been the subject of an archaeological appraisal by RSK Environment Ltd [1]. It is concluded in the RSK report that there is only a negligible to low potential for the presence of archaeological remains predating the medieval period within the Study Area centred on the site, although the possibility cannot be wholly excluded because findings of Iron Age and Roman date are known from elsewhere in the village. The location of the site in relation to the medieval core of the village means there is a higher likelihood for the presence of medieval settlement remains within the site.

Map regression shows the site has been in agricultural use in more recent periods, and preservation conditions for archaeological remains should therefore be good. Some north-south aligned linear undulations were noted by RSK during a site visit (and were identified again during the geophysical fieldwork). These lie perpendicular to surviving ridge and furrow which is visible in the field to the south east, and so are not necessarily a cultivation

effect.

Survey Procedure

The methods used for this geophysical investigation were recorded magnetometer surveying, supplemented by background magnetic susceptibility testing.

Magnetometer survey

The magnetometer readings were collected along transects 1m apart using Bartington 1m fluxgate gradiometers, and are plotted at 25cm intervals along each transect. The results of the survey are presented as a grey scale plot at 1:625 scale (figure 1), and as a graphical (x-y trace) plot in figure 2. Comparison of these alternative presentations allows the detected magnetic anomalies to be examined in plan and profile respectively. An interpretation of the findings is shown superimposed on figure 2 (which permits the interpreted outlines to be compared with the underlying data), and is reproduced separately to provide a summary of the findings (figure 3).

The graphical plot shows the magnetometer readings after minimal processing to adjust for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting. Additional 2D low pass filtering has been applied to the grey scale plot to adjust background noise levels.

Colour coding has been used in the interpretation to distinguish different effects. Magnetic anomalies of possibly archaeological origin are outlined in red. Strong magnetic anomalies which are likely to be of recent origin are shown in dark brown, and weak background variations in a light brown. Strong magnetic anomalies which appear to represent iron objects are in blue.

Magnetic susceptibility tests

The magnetometer survey was supplemented by a background magnetic susceptibility survey based on readings taken at 15m intervals with a Bartington MS2 meter. Susceptibility readings can (sometimes) be used to provide a broad indication of previously occupied or disturbed areas in which burning associated with past human occupation has enhanced the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, although the readings are usually affected also by non-archaeological factors, including geology and land use. This information provides an indication of the strength of magnetic response to be expected from the site, and can be of help when interpreting the magnetometer survey. Susceptibility readings are shown on a plot inset in figure 3.

Survey location

The survey grid was set out and tied to the OS grid using a Trimble differential GPS system. The plans are therefore geo-referenced, and OS co-ordinates of map locations can be read from the AutoCAD version of the plans which can be supplied with this report.

Results

The survey has produced only very limited findings, but these include magnetic anomalies consistent with the location and orientation of the slight linear earthwork features which are visible in the field. The findings otherwise include strong magnetic anomalies representing recent disturbances (and interference from metal fences) close to the field boundaries (as outlined in brown in figure 3), and a number of scattered iron objects (blue).

It is difficult to identify any individual magnetic anomalies which are likely to represent archaeological features of a kind which might be found at an ancient settlement site. A few magnetic anomalies of a size and profile which could indicate silted pits are outlined in red (as at A, B in figure 3), but they are isolated and not clearly distinguishable from other minor background variations (as outlined in light brown).

The remaining findings are linear features outlined in red around C and D. These are irregular in plan, but could represent shallow silted hollows, or the edges of an earthwork platform, but do not appear to be directly associated with any other archaeological features. An isolated house platform containing insubstantial traces of settlement remains (such as small post holes or shallow beam slots) would not necessarily be clearly visible in the survey, although any concentration of settlement remains would usually give rise to magnetically detectable ground disturbances, which are not apparent here. The magnetic susceptibility readings (as shown on the plot inset in figure 3) also fail to suggest the presence of any concentration of archaeological features. There are raised values corresponding to recent disturbances at the field edges, but no enhanced values which might suggest an archaeological site in the vicinity of the magnetometer findings.

Conclusions

The survey has detected weak linear features consistent with the presence of ground disturbances which are visible in the field. The magnetic anomalies are weaker than would be expected from well-defined silted ditches, but could indicate shallow earth-filled hollows, or variations in soil depth at the edge of a slight earthwork or levelled platform. There are no convincing findings to suggest that any such earthwork, if present, is associated with occupation features of medieval or other date. The possible presence of insubstantial traces of structural remains cannot be wholly excluded, but the survey provides no evidence for the presence of any concentration of archaeological features.

Report by:

A. D. H. Bartlett BSc MPhil

Bartlett - Clark Consultancy
Specialists in Archaeogeophysics
25 Estate Yard
Cuckoo Lane
North Leigh
Oxfordshire
OX29 6PW

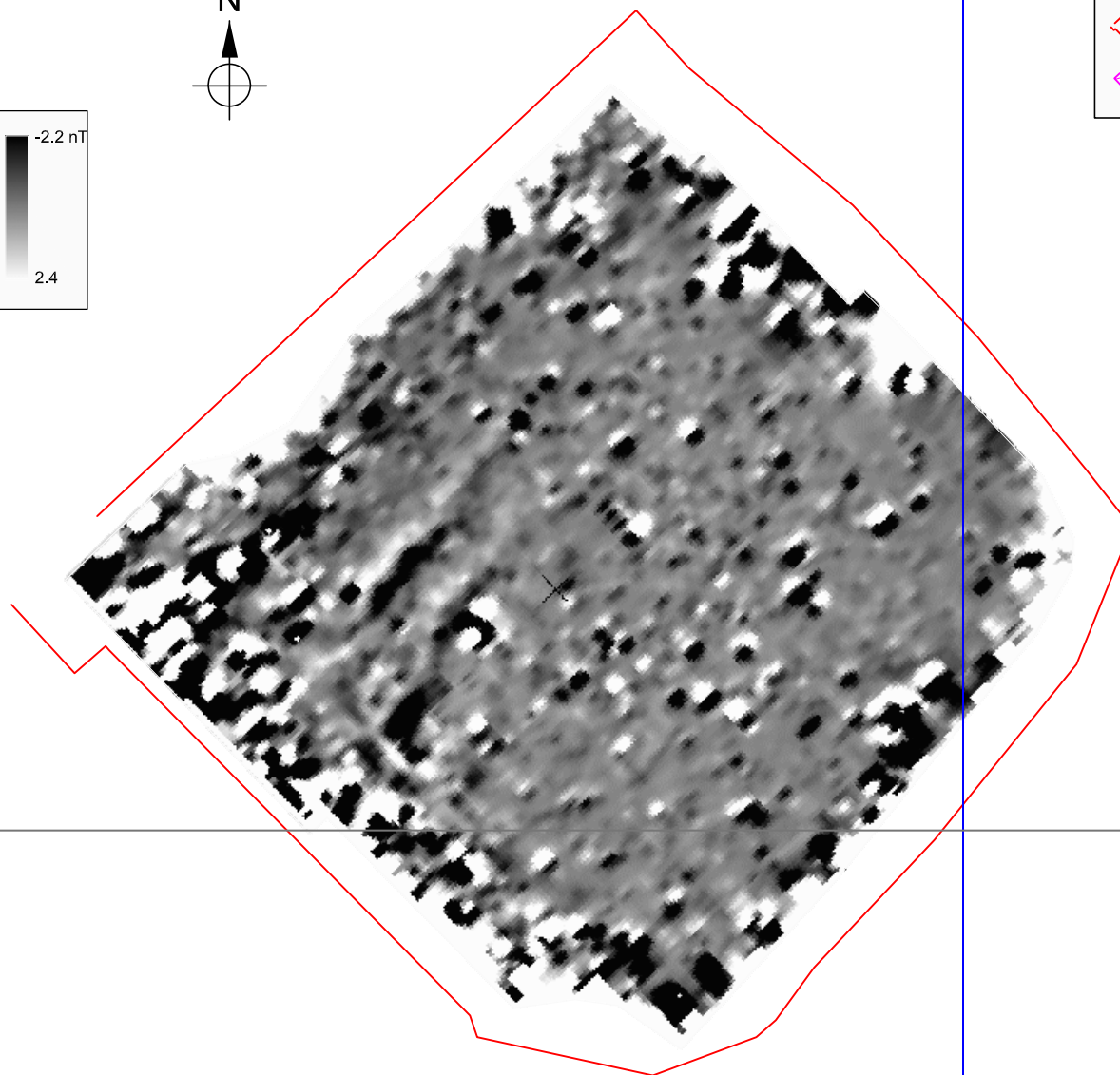
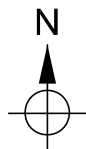
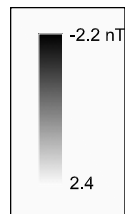
01865 200864

20 April 2012

The fieldwork for this project was done by R. and S. Ainslie.

Reference

- [1] Christ Church, Fenny Compton; Heritage Statement. RSK Project No. 110492.01 Rev01. Report by B. Buss, 24/01/2012.



442000E

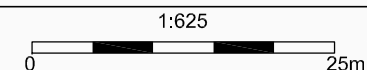
252500N





Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology

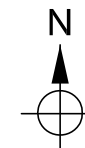
- Site boundary
- Magnetometer survey



Land at Fenny Compton,
Warwickshire
Geophysical Survey 2012
Figure 1: Magnetometer survey
(grey scale plot)



-  magnetic anomalies (archaeological: possible earthwork features ?)
-  magnetic disturbances (recent ?)
-  magnetic disturbances (non-archaeological / natural ?)
-  strong magnetic anomalies (ferrous)

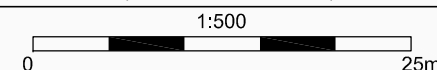


442000E

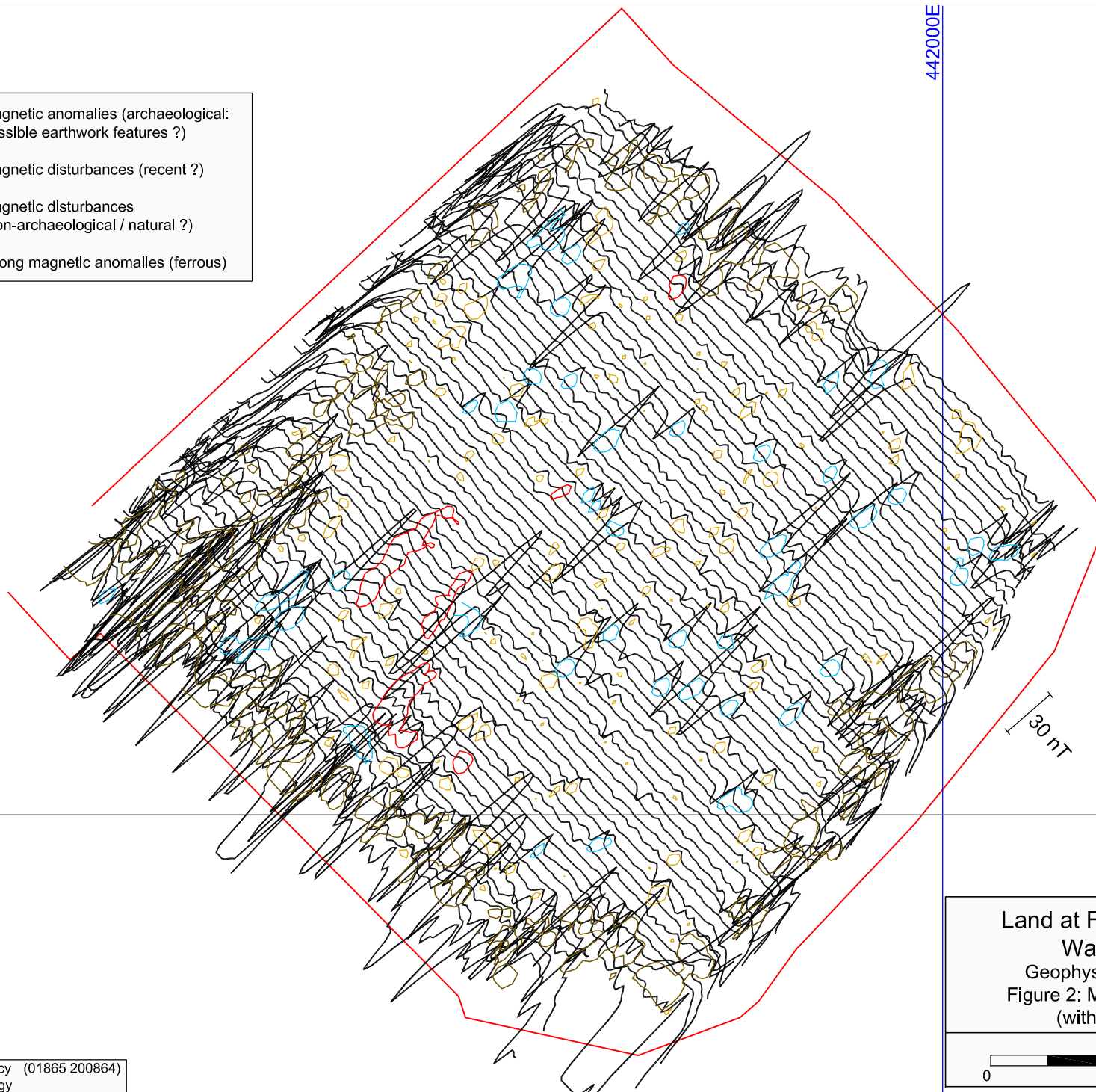
252500N

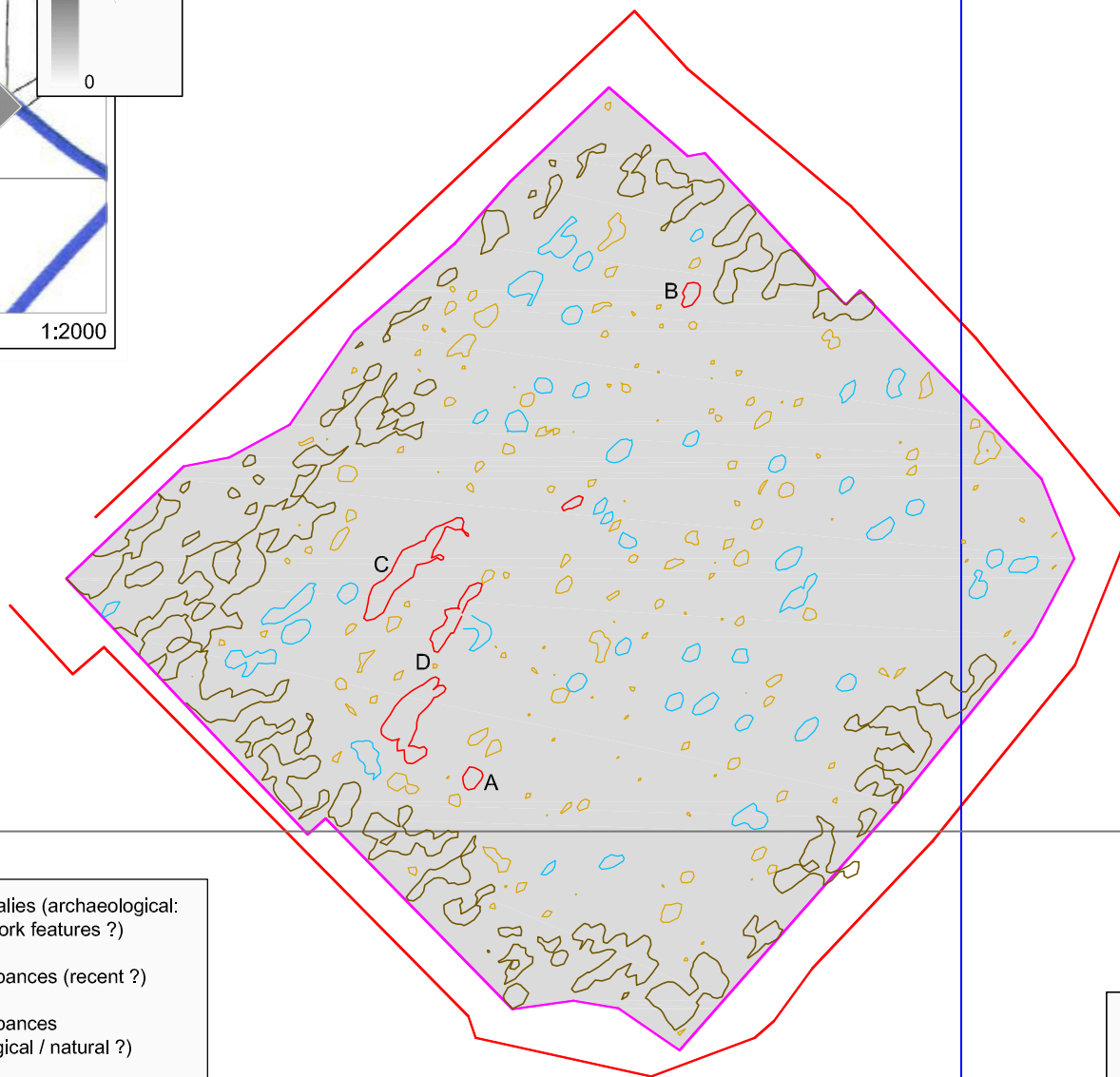
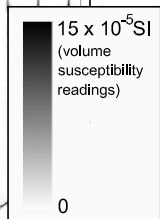
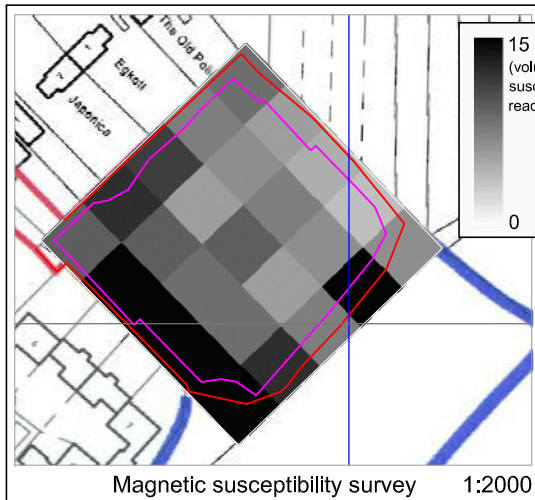
30 nT





Land at Fenny Compton,
Warwickshire
Geophysical Survey 2012
Figure 2: Magnetometer survey
(with interpretation)



Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology





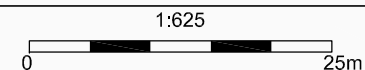
-  magnetic anomalies (archaeological: possible earthwork features ?)
-  magnetic disturbances (recent ?)
-  magnetic disturbances (non-archaeological / natural ?)
-  strong magnetic anomalies (ferrous)

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology

Land at Fenny Compton,
Warwickshire

Geophysical Survey 2012

Figure 3: Summary of findings



Context	Spot-date	Sherds	Weight	Comments
201	13-E14C?	2	7	Worn body sherds (bss) soft shell-tempered ware (shell dissolved), probably Northamptonshire or Olney-Hyde-type ware (Bucks)?
301	13-E14C?	3	14	2x worn bss wheel-thrown white sandyware, thin-walled, unglazed. Poss Midlands/Nuneaton-type ware. 1x small worn bs sandy grey ware (poss orig oxidised?), heavily sooted
401	13-E14C?	13	83	7x worn sherds sandy white ?Nuneaton-type ware, wheel-thrown, thin-walled, dark grey core, unglazed. Includes medieval sagging base. Several sooted - prob cooking pots. 3x brown shell-tempered ware as in (201), incl bifid, prob wheel-thrown jug handle frag in sub-St Neot's tradition, plus worn bss of same fabric. 3x rough grey sandy ware (poss orig oxidised?) incl internally bevelled/cupped wide jar/cook pot rim with oxid margins - poss Coventry ware or poss even Malvernian ware (Worcs)?, mostly sooted ext
TOTAL		18	104	

Version date. 27/6/12 POT/CBM

Assessment of the pottery from Fenny Compton, Warks. (FECO 12)

by John Cotter

Introduction and Methodology

A total of 18 sherds of pottery weighing 104g. were recovered. This is all of medieval date. All the pottery was examined and spot-dated during the present assessment stage. For each context the total pottery sherd count and weight were recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, followed by the context spot-date which is the date-bracket during which the latest pottery types in the context are estimated to have been produced or were in general circulation. Comments on the presence of datable types were also recorded, usually with mention of vessel form (jugs, bowls etc.) and any other attributes worthy of note (eg. decoration etc.).

Date and Nature of the Assemblage

Overall the pottery assemblage is in a very fragmentary condition, although some sherds are quite fresh. Ordinary domestic pottery types are represented. The three contexts (201, 301 and 401) produced a similar range of pottery types. The commonest type is a wheel-thrown white sandy ware - probably in the form of thin-walled jars/cooking pots. These are unglazed but several sherds, including a typical medieval sagging base sherd, are sooted from use. This type is most probably identifiable as medieval Nuneaton-type ware - perhaps from the kilns at Chilvers Coton (late 12th to 15th century). There are a few sherds of rough orange-grey sandy ware including a cooking pot rim. These might be examples of Coventry ware (12th-13th century) or some similar Warwickshire industry. Lastly there are a few sherds of a soft brown shell-tempered ware (shell mostly dissolved) including a wheel-thrown jug handle. These appear to be a derivative of the late Saxon St Neot's-type ware industry and are probably to be identified as early medieval shelly wares from the south-east Midlands - most likely Northamptonshire or perhaps the Olney Hyde kilns in northern Buckinghamshire. Overall a 13th- to early 14th-century dating is likely for the pottery from these three contexts. No further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Assessment of the ceramic building material (CBM)

by John Cotter

Two very worn pieces of orange-red tile weighing 113g. were recovered from context (401). One of these is curved and partly mortar-encrusted and possibly comes from a thick medieval ridge tile. The other piece is a chip from the sanded underside of a tile. Both are probably of medieval date. No further work recommended.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Site Code: FEC012		Site Name: Fenny Compton			
2	Site shot Number	Archive Shot Number	View	Description	Initials	Date
3						
4	0001	0001		ID Shot	MD	25/06/12
5	0002	0002	SE	General shot from entrance	MD	25/06/12
6	0003	0003	S	General shot from entrance	MD	25/06/12
7	0004	0004	SW	General shot from entrance	MD	25/06/12
8	0005	0005	NW	General shot from entrance	MD	25/06/12
9	0006	0006	S	General shot from entrance	MD	25/06/12
10	0007	0007	E	General shot from entrance	MD	25/06/12
11	0008	0008	E	Trench 31x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
12	0009	0009	E	Trench 31x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
13	0010	0010	E	Trench 31x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
14	0011	0011	N	S.301 1x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
15	0012	0012	N	S.301 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
16	0013	0013	N	S.301 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
17	0014	0014	SE	Trench 2 1x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
18	0015	0015	SE	Trench 2 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
19	0016	0016	SE	Trench 2 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
20	0017	0017	NE	S.201 1x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
21	0018	0018	NE	S.201 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
22	0019	0019	NE	S.201 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
23	0020	0020	NE	Trench 1 1x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
24	0021	0021	NE	Trench 1 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
25	0022	0022	NE	Trench 1 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
26	0023	0023	NW	S.101 1x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
27	0024	0024	NW	S.101 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
28	0025			Not taken	JES	25/06/12
29	0026	0025	NW	S.102 Drainage ditch 1x1m WB	JES	25/06/12
30	0027	0026	NW	S.102 Drainage ditch 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
31	0028	0027	NW	S.102 Drainage ditch 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
32	0029	0028	NW	S.102 Drainage ditch 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
33	0030	0029	NW	S.102 Drainage ditch 1x1m NB	JES	25/06/12
34	0031	0030	E	S.402 Drain [403] 1x1m WB	MD	25/06/12
35	0032	0031	E	S.402 Drain [403] 1x1m NB	MD	25/06/12
36	0033	0032	E	S.401 rep section 1x1m WB	MD	25/06/12
37	0034	0033	E	S.401 rep section 1x1m NB	MD	25/06/12
38	0035	0034	S	TR 4 1x1m WB	MD	25/06/12
39	0036	0035	S	TR 4 1x1m NB	MD	25/06/12
40		0036		Post ex shots	not recorded	not recorded
41		0037		Post ex shots	not recorded	not recorded
42		0038		Post ex shots	not recorded	not recorded
43		0039		Post ex shots	not recorded	not recorded
44						
45						
46						
47						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						



FECO12_0001.jpg



FECO12_0002.jpg



FECO12_0003.jpg



FECO12_0004.jpg



FECO12_0005.jpg



FECO12_0006.jpg



FECO12_0007.jpg



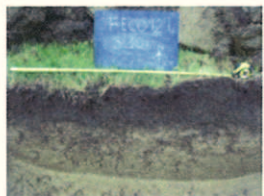
FECO12_0008.jpg



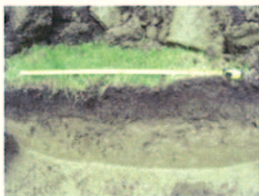
FECO12_0009.jpg



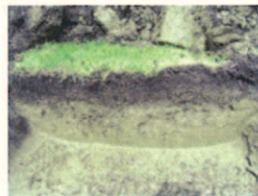
FECO12_0010.jpg



FECO12_0011.jpg



FECO12_0012.jpg



FECO12_0013.jpg



FECO12_0014.jpg



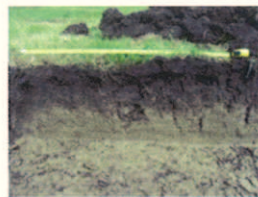
FECO12_0015.jpg



FECO12_0016.jpg



FECO12_0017.jpg



FECO12_0018.jpg



FECO12_0019.jpg



FECO12_0020.jpg



FECO12_0021.jpg



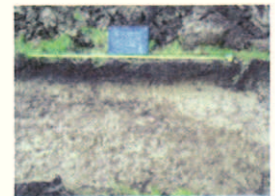
FECO12_0022.jpg



FECO12_0023.jpg



FECO12_0024.jpg



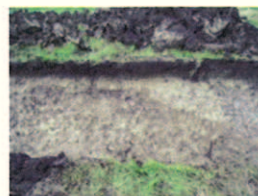
FECO12_0025.jpg



FECO12_0026.jpg



FECO12_0027.jpg



FECO12_0028.jpg



FECO12_0029.jpg



FECO12_0030.jpg



FECO12_0031.jpg



FECO12_0032.jpg



FECO12_0033.jpg



FECO12_0034.jpg



FECO12_0035.jpg



FECO12_0036.jpg



FECO12_0037.jpg



FECO12_0038.jpg



FECO12_0039.jpg