

BILTON SCHOOL,
LAWFORD LANE,
RUGBY,
WARWICKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP MAP
& RECORD
WITH A WATCHING BRIEF

JULY 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION



BILTON SCHOOL, LAWFORD LANE, RUGBY,
WARWICKSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP MAP & RECORD
WITH A WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

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Bilton School, Lawford Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire:
An Archaeological Strip Map & Record with a Watching Brief

Local Planning Authority: Rugby

Central National Grid Reference: SP 48003 73965

Planning Reference: R13/0236

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ABSTRACT

This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological Strip, Map and Record on land at Bilton School, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire by Pre-Construct Archaeology. The work was commissioned by the client Chris Holder (Baily Garner) as part of a planning application (R13/0236) for construction of a new sports hall and extension to the Bilton School complex. This work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology between February and May 2014. The ground work contractor was Speller Metcafe who were closely monitored by PCA staff during which any surviving archaeological deposits and features were recorded and detailed in this report.

A number of shallow archaeological features were located under the footprint of the new sports hall. A ditch aligned north-east, south-west was exposed and excavated within the central-southern limits of the new sports hall. This ditch is likely to be associated with one of the two linear gullies revealed in Trench 2 of the earlier evaluation. A struck flint retrieved from the fill of this ditch may indicate a prehistoric date for this feature.

Two shallow post holes were located to the north-west of the ditch, south-east of these features was a pit containing heat altered stones. A second linear ditch aligned broadly east-west was exposed within a deep drainage trench in the northern limits of the development footprint.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Bailey Garner, the client, to undertake as part of a planning application: R13/0236 an archaeological watching brief on the construction of a new sports hall and sports hall facilities building, parking facilities and associated works at Bilton School, Lawford Lane, Bilton, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV22 7JT. (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The school site is situated locally north-west of the central core of Bilton village flanking Lawford Lane to north and the B4642 Coventry Road in the east. To the west is Calvestone Road and to the south is located a footpath that bisects the school sports fields with an open grassed area to the south. The school site is centred at NGR SP08003 73965.
- 1.3 Discussions were held with the Planning Archaeologist of Warwickshire County Council (WCC), Anna Stocks, regarding the appropriate archaeological intervention, it was determined that an archaeological evaluation, that had been carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology in December 2013, would be followed by the stripping of an area highlighted in Green (Figure 2). This area was initially striped but revealed no archaeological features during mapping and recording.
- 1.4 A subsequent Watching brief was then implemented during the excavation of a contractor's access road to the south of the Tennis Courts, and during all the foundations and associated service trenches for the new Sports Hall. This report conveys the results of the Strip, map and record, and also the subsequent watching brief of the access road and foundations to the new Sports Hall.
- 1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- A Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA October 2013)
 - Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1990);
 - The Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations and Excavations (2008).
- 1.6 Site records were compiled using the unique site code BSBR14

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is characterised by the bedrock of the Charmouth Mudstone Group - Mudstone of the Jurassic period. The superficial deposits are Bosworth Clay Member Clay and Silt loam in the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey www.bgs.ac.uk)

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The school site is located on a relatively flat ground that sits into a gentle north and eastern slope that is evident in the surrounding school environs. The school sports fields are sited on a raised levelled area to the south of the existing school buildings, the school classrooms are built on level ground surrounded by paved and grassed borders. A spot height on the entrance to the school at Lawford Lane is at 113m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The proposed development relating to the construction of a new Sports Hall and sports hall facilities building, parking facilities and associated works lies within an area of significant archaeological potential.

3.1.2 Archaeological observation in advance of the construction of the Bilton High School Arts Block and playground recovered a scatter of prehistoric flint work (MWA 7484). Fieldwork prior to the construction of the synthetic sports pitches to the immediate south-west of the proposed sports hall identified features dating to the Iron Age period (MWA 12490). Fields to the west of the proposed development site have been examined in some detail over the last 10 years and are now known to contain the remains of a series of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements (MWA 4145). There was therefore a potential for the proposed development to disturb archaeological deposits associated with the use of this area from at least the prehistoric period.

3.1.3 A five trench evaluation was undertaken within the footprint of the new Sports Hall and sports hall facilities building, parking facilities and associated works at Bilton School during December 2013 by Pre-Construct Archaeology. No archaeological artefacts were recovered, although two undated gullies were exposed within Trench 2 that were sealed beneath a modern subsoil.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Strip Map & Sample

4.1.1 The entire Sports Hall area was opened under the supervision of an archaeologist using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The area was cut to the depth of the geological horizon, as no upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, was encountered.

4.1.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify, locate any potential archaeological features and deposits. Spoil was scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. No finds were found.

4.2 Watching Brief

4.2.1 The watching brief was designed to monitor all groundwork's associated with the new Sports Hall and sports hall facilities building and associated works (this included the contractor's access road to the south). The groundwork's monitored during the archaeological watching brief consisted of the Building foundations and drainage trenches as well as an access road.

4.2.2 The aim of the watching brief fieldwork was to demine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any surviving archaeological remains. The watching brief also aimed to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbances and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of archaeological deposits of whatever period.

4.2.3 All excavation was undertaken by a wheeled JCB mechanical excavator using either a flat-bladed ditching bucket or a toothed bucket, monitored under close archaeological supervision.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50; representative sections at a scale of 1:20. The locations of the trenches and the heights of deposits compared to Ordnance Survey benchmarks were surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS).

4.3.2 All deposits were recorded using Pre-Construct Limited's recording system: Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological events recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), whilst events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. The few artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

- 4.3.3 A full photographic record was made, including digital, black and white prints and 35mm colour transparencies.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 **Phase 1: Natural Deposits (Figure 3)**

5.1.1 The natural sand and gravel (101) was present throughout the excavated site and consisted of firm orangey yellow light brown sand, containing frequent angular gravel inclusions. This natural sand deposit appeared to be friable and less compact within the northern limits of the site investigated.

5.2 **Phase 2: Prehistoric (Figure 2 & 3)**

5.2.1 Within the central southern limits of the new Sports Hall area a c.6m long ditch [113], that was aligned north-east south-west (0.65m wide & 0.3m deep) was exposed in plan and subsequently excavated. Its fill (114) consisted of friable light greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional small water-worn stone fragments. A single struck prehistoric flint was retrieved from its fill. The character and alignment of this feature suggest it to be associated with the two linear gullies [107] & [109] encountered within Trench 2 of the evaluation (PCA/January 2014).

5.2.2 West of this ditch were located two shallow sub circular in-plan postholes [115] & [117], 0.4m and 0.26m in diameter and containing dark greyish-brown sandy silt (116) & (118). During machining to the east of these features a sub circular pit [123] some 0.5m in diameter was briefly seen containing heat cracked stones in a greyish-brown sandy silt (124).

5.3 **Phase 3: Post Medieval (Figure 3)**

5.3.1 A single sherd of pottery dating to the second half of the 17th or to the early 18th century was retrieved from the topsoil layer (100) on the contractors access road strip in the south east of the area.

5.4 **Phase 4: Undated Feature (Figure 3)**

5.4.1 Within the northern limits of the new Sports Hall building an undated tapering ditch [119] was exposed within two deep drainage trenches. The fill of this ditch consisted of a mid-brown friable silty sand (120), no artefacts were present within the two excavated portions.

5.5 **Phase 5: Modern Features (Figure 3)**

5.5.1 A layer of undisturbed subsoil (125) consisting of mid greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of water-worn stones, approximately 0.4m deep, sealed the southern portion of ditch [113] within the southern limits of the new Sports Hall.

5.5.2 Much of the northern extent of the site under the footprint of the new Sports Hall was sealed by a layer of rubble (126), up to 0.4m deep. A 0.3m layer of disturbed subsoil (127) was noted in the south-east limits of the new building footprint that sealed a linear trench [128], (129) possibly associated with the construction of the path facilitating access to the tennis courts.

- 5.5.3 Monitoring of stripping for the service road of the site to the south east of the area exposed an area of rubble (122) and also a small area of modern red sand (121).
- 5.5.4 Topsoil (100) where evident consisted of a mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt averaging between 0.2m deep.

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH AIMS

6.1 General Conclusions

6.1.1 The results from the watching brief provide a clearer picture as to the extent of the limited archaeological survival of features in this area. The linear ditch [113] containing a struck flint of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date suggests that it may be associated with the two gullies found in Trench 2 from the earlier evaluation. Whilst the sub-circular postholes [115] & [117], although undated, were similar in their fills (116) & (118) to the ditch fill (114). Pit [123] was also in close proximity to the ditch and postholes, its fill (124) contained burnt stones within a sandy matrix, and although only seen briefly, it suggest that it could relate to the nearby features. The undated ditch [119] contained a different fill (120) to the earlier potential prehistoric features.

6.1.2 All the features encountered during this phase of the project were sampled for palaeo-environmental potential, during the processing and analysis of these samples it was noted they were all sterile.

6.1.3 The single sherd of pottery recovered from the topsoil (100) also provides evidence of some activity during the post medieval period in the area.

6.1.2 It is very likely any shallow archaeological features that may have been present within the investigation area has been recently truncated / removed during the building of the school in the mid – late 1970's. It is possible that more features may survive under the playing fields to the south.

6.2 Research Aims

6.2.1 The aim of the watching brief was to assess whether evidence relating to the prehistoric, Iron Age and Romano-British periods survive within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. It was concluded that the basal limits of potential prehistoric features have survived the later truncation relating to the construction of the school.

7 ARCHIVE DESTINATION

7.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*, *The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Warwickshire Museums, Arts and Records Service* and *“Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation”* (Brown 2007). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited in accordance with the provisional arrangements made with a suitable museum or repository at the onset of fieldwork. Any

alternative arrangements will be agreed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist and the Local Planning Authority.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank the client Baily Garner for commissioning the work and the various staff members from Bilton School who helped with the smooth running of the fieldwork. Thanks are also extended to Anna Stocks Senior Planning Archaeologist for Warwickshire County Council for the advice relating to the project, and to Mark Roughly of the PCA CAD Department for preparing the figures.

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APPENDIX A: PLATES



Plate 1: Site contractors service road. Facing South East



Plate 2: Footprint of Sports Hall: facing south east. Linear feature [113] and post holes [115] & [117]



Plate 3: Footprint of Sports Hall: facing east. Undated feature [119]



Plate 4: Footprint of Sports Hall: general location shot of Section 10. Facing South East



Plate 5: Footprint of Sports Hall: general location shot. Facing North

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Description	Detail
100	Layer	Topsoil	Friable light to mid-dark grey brown sandy silt.
101	Deposit	Natural Sand	Light mottled orangey yellow-light brown sand with frequent angular gravel inclusions.
113	Cut	Ditch	Wide tapering sided cut with concave base, orientated NE-SW. 2.10m wide x 0.30m deep.
114	Fill	Fill of Ditch [113]	Friable light greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional small water-worn stone fragments.
115	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan with very shallow tapering basal sides and concave base. 0.06m deep x 0.22m diameter.
116	Fill	Fill of Posthole [115]	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt.
117	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan with very shallow tapering basal sides and concave base. 0.05m deep x 0.16m diameter.
118	Fill	Fill of Posthole [117]	Friable dark greyish brown sandy silt fill.
119	Cut	Ditch	Steep tapering sides with rounded basal corners, orientated E-W. 1.75m-0.35m wide x 0.18-0.26m deep.
120	Fill	Fill of Ditch [119]	Mid brown friable silty sand.
121	Layer	Re-deposited Sand	Friable red sand.
122	Deposit	Rubble	Moderately loose spread of brick, concrete and tarmac pieces.
123	Cut	Pit	Sub circular in-plan 0.50m in diameter, steep tapering sides.
124	Fill	Fill of Pit [123]	Dark greyish brown sandy silt visibly containing quantities of heat altered stones.
125	Layer	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional water-worn pebbles 0.40m deep.
126	Layer	Rubble	Light mottled orangey yellow sand with frequent angular gravel and brick inclusions.
127	Layer	Subsoil	Mid brownish grey sandy silt containing small inclusions of angular flint.
128	Cut	Trench	Concave shallow sides and flat base orientated broadly E/W. 1.80m wide x 0.20m deep.
129	Fill	Fill of Trench [128]	Orange gravel-rich sand with brick inclusions and crushed stone.

APPENDIX C: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a single struck flint. This report describes the struck flint and assesses its archaeological significance. It was recovered from the fill (114) of ditch [113]. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980)

Description

Context (114)

An irregular core in a good condition made from a translucent 'glassy' black flint retaining patches of a worn but thick nodular cortex. It comprises thermally fractured angular chunk that exhibits conchoidal flake scars; this suggests it was a multiplatformed core that had partially disintegrated due to thermal flaking during reduction. It was subsequently reflaked with at least two further flakes removed 'keel style' from one edge. It measures 30mm by 25mm by 17mm and weighs 13g.

Discussion

The core is made from a good knapping quality flint and has a worn but still relatively thick cortex, which could indicate that it, or the raw materials from which it is made, had been imported into the area. Unfortunately little work has so far been undertaken on the raw material resources of Warwickshire (Barfield n.d.) and similar flint may be available from within the local glacial tills; a possibility supported by the thermally flawed condition of the flint. It has been reduced rather randomly although persistently, perhaps reflecting the premium placed on this thermally affected but still highly knappable flint. The opportunistic approach to its reduction is typical of approaches that characterize later prehistoric flintworking, particularly those dating to the later 2nd or 1st millennia BC (e.g. Young and Humphrey 1999). However, this may equally reflect expediency adopted in the light of the deficiencies of the raw materials and therefore an earlier date should not be entirely discounted.

Significance and Recommendations

The struck flint indicates prehistoric flint using activity at the site, most probably during the Neolithic or Bronze Age, although by itself it is insufficient to inform on the precise chronology or nature of the occupation. Although only a single piece, it does add to a wider appreciation of prehistoric activity landscape use in Warwickshire, an area where Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is generally poorly represented. It therefore should be recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief description included in any published account of the fieldwork.

Bibliography

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Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.

Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 Flint Use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation? *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65, 231-242.

APPENDIX D: POTTERY

By Stephanie Ratkai

Description

Post-medieval body sherd, badly worn on interior. Traces of orange-brown slip on interior and on exterior. The condition of the sherd makes it difficult to be certain whether this sherd was part of a slip-decorated vessel (WCTS code SLPW) such as trailed light-on-dark slipware (WCTS code SLPW02, c1640-1700). The streaky fabric is similar to that found in coarseware vessels (WCTS code CW) but the thickness of the sherd suggests that it is not from a coarseware form. The fabric is not like slipwares from the Staffordshire Potteries and the sherd may be from a vessel made in Wednesbury but other sources are possible. The sherd is likely to date to the second half of the 17th century and possibly even to the early 18th century.

WCTS – Warwickshire County pottery type series.

Bibliography

Soden, I and Rátkai, S 1998 Warwickshire Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery Type Series, unpublished report held by Warwickshire Archaeology.

APPENDIX E: OASIS DATCOLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-184648

Project details

Project name	Bilton School, Lawford Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire
Short description of the project	A number of shallow archaeological features were located under the footprint of the new sports hall. A ditch aligned north-east, south-west was exposed and excavated within the central-southern limits of the new sports hall. This ditch is likely to be associated with one of the two linear gullies revealed in Trench 2 of the earlier evaluation. A struck flint retrieved from the fill of this ditch may indicate a prehistoric date for this feature. Two shallow post holes were located to the north-west of the ditch, south-east of these features was a pit containing heat altered stones. A second linear ditch aligned broadly east-west was exposed within a deep drainage trench in the northern limits of the development footprint.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2014 End: 07-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSBR14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Investigation type	"Recorded Observation", "Watching Brief"

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WARWICKSHIRE RUGBY RUGBY Bilton School, Lawford Lane, Rugby, Warwickshire
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 48003 73965 52.3612533681 -1.2950022373 52 21 40 N 001 17 42 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Midlands
Project brief originator	Anna Stocks
Project design originator	Kevin Trott
Project director/manager	Kevin Trott

Project supervisor Steve Jones

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum

Physical Contents "other"

Digital Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

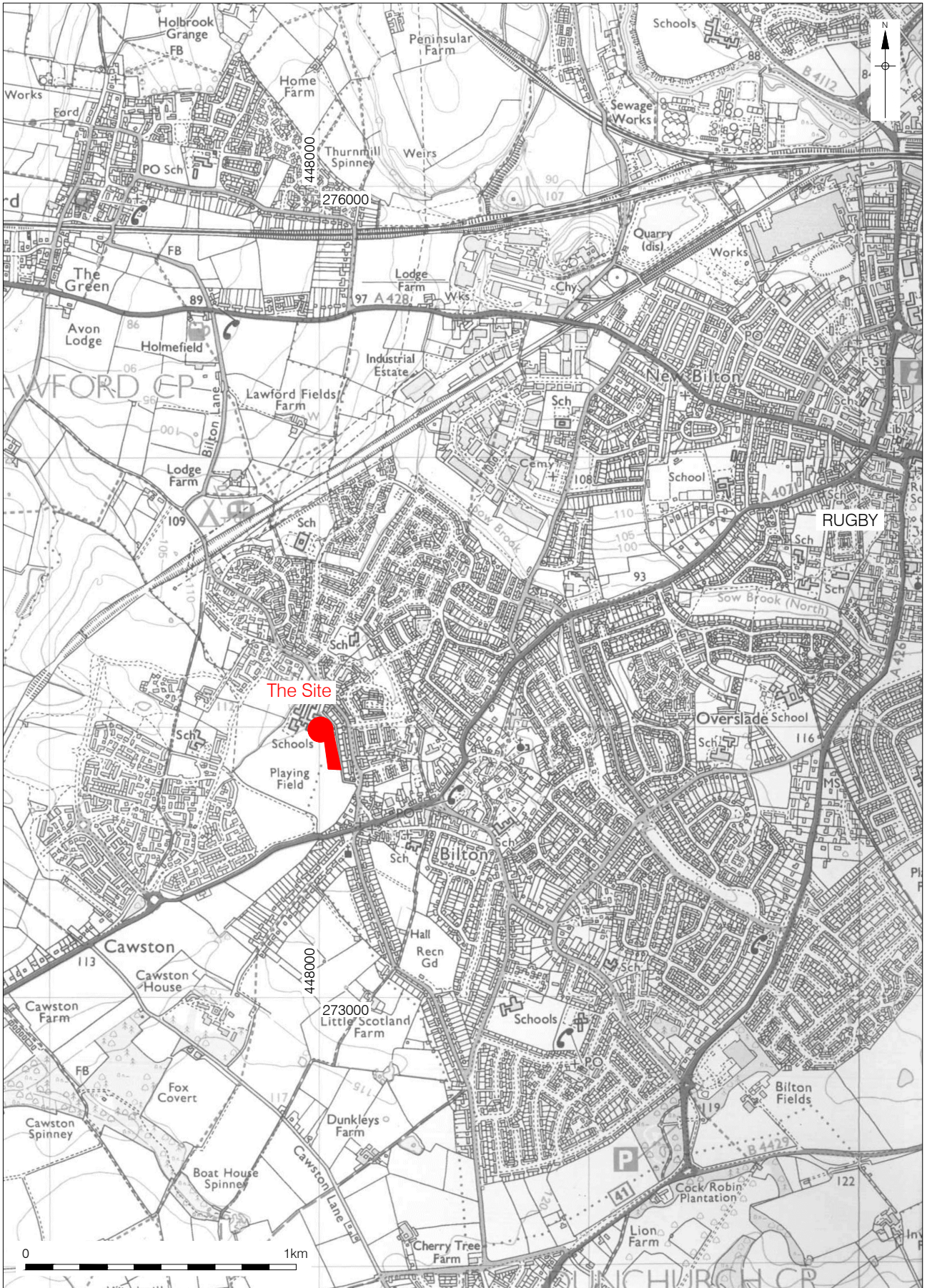
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Steve Jones and Kevin Trott

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Entered on 16 July 2014



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08/07/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4

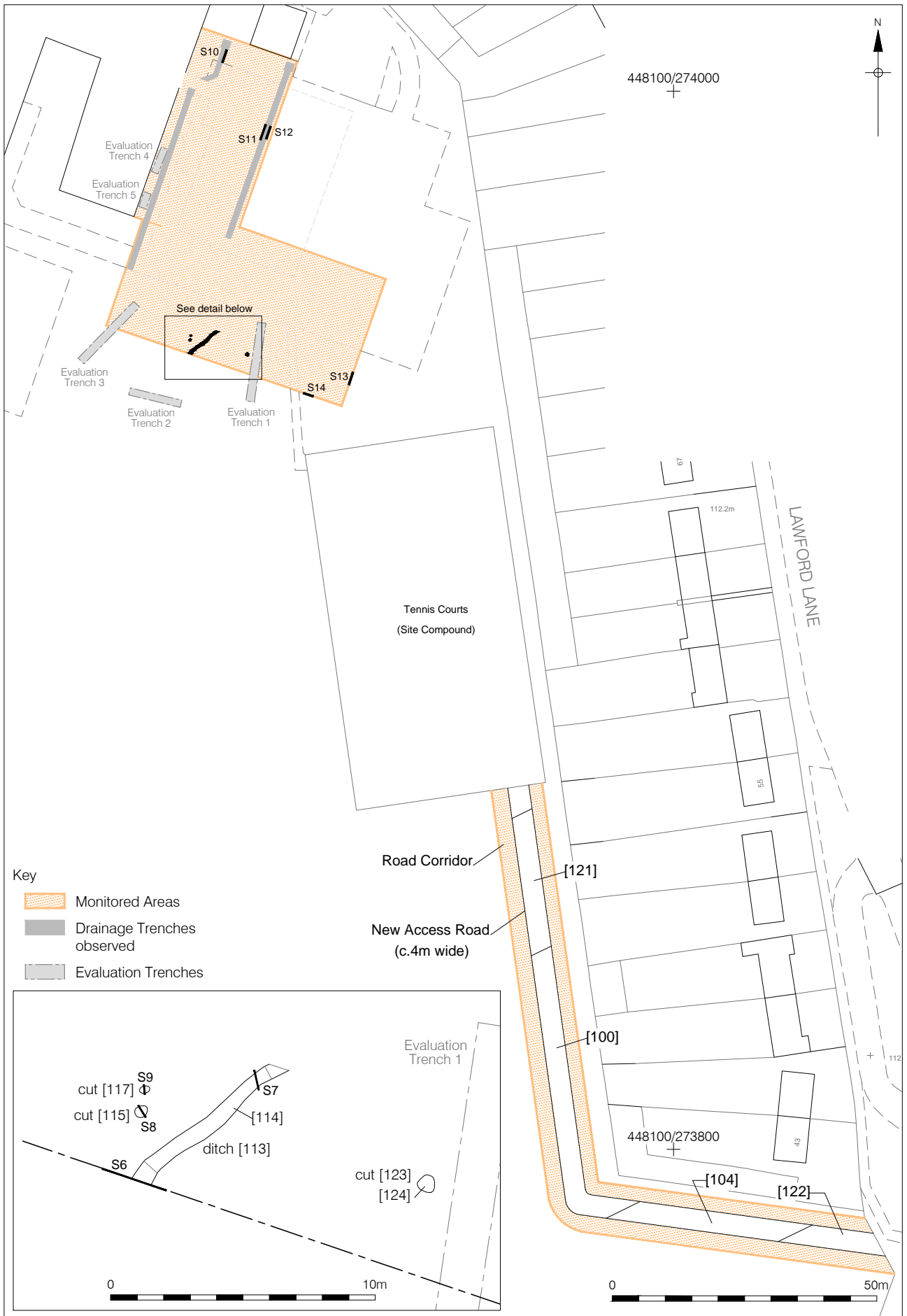
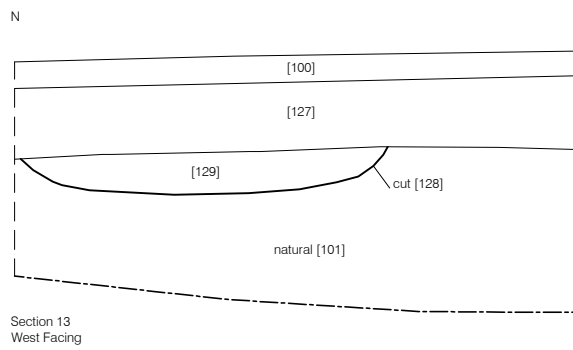
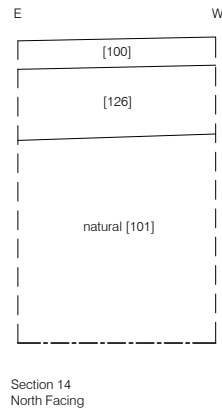
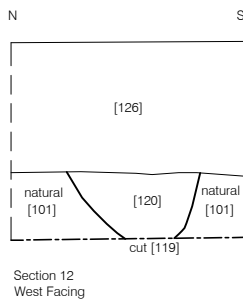
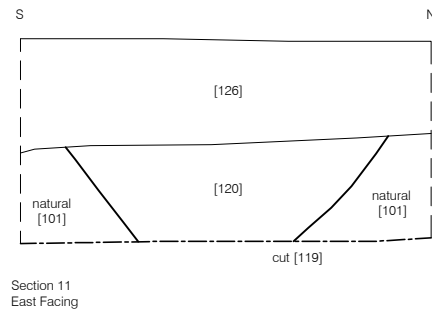
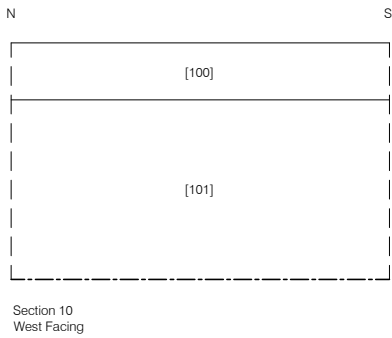
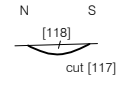
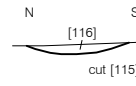
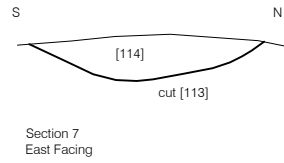
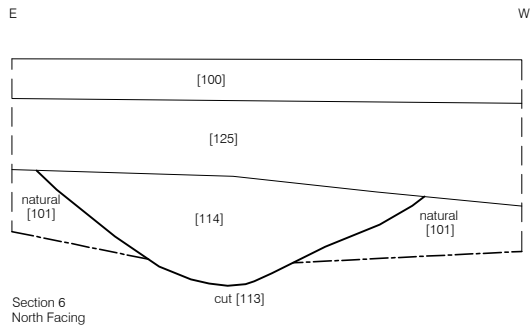


Figure 2
 Detailed Site Location and Plan
 1:1,000 and 1:200 at A4



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