

Ernesford Grange Community School, Coventry

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

Planning Application: FUL/2013/1078

National Grid Reference Number: SP 369 776

AOC Project No: 32486

Site Code: EG13

Date: November 2013



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Ernesford Grange Community School, Coventry: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: Wates Construction
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National Grid Reference (NGR): SP 369 776

AOC Project No: 32486

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

Between the 7th - 11th October 2013 AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeology evaluation at Ernesford Grange Community School, Coventry, NGR SP 369 776, on behalf of Wates Construction Ltd. The work comprised the excavation of seven trenches measuring between 20-35.00m long by 2.00m wide.

This report comprises the results of the evaluation. The geological horizon was consistent across the whole of the site, with river terrace deposits of sandy gravelly clays and gravelly sands. Two trenches contained archaeological features of low levels of significance, specifically drainage ditches. A single fragment of 18th century brick was recovered from one of the ditches. Outside of the all weather sports pitch located at the centre of the investigation area, were layers of sandy clay silt subsoil overlain by clay silt topsoil. These deposits were not present within the sports pitch area.

Following discussions with the Archaeological Officer for Coventry City Council, no further work is required on site.

Publication of the results of the evaluation will be carried out through a short summary of the fieldwork submitted to the local fieldwork roundup. An OASIS form has also been completed and an electronic copy of this report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be deposited with Herbert Museum, Coventry.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report documents the results of the archaeological evaluation at Ernesford Grange Community School, Coventry. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SP 369 776 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is located approximately 3.75km to the east of the city centre, within the Civil Parish of Binley. The site is irregular in shape, the main school buildings are located within a triangular parcel of land to the south, with playing fields to the north. The River Sowe forms the northern limit of the site (resulting in a flood zone). The eastern limit of the site is formed by Princethorpe Way; the western limit of the site is formed by domestic properties (Figure 2).
- 1.3 The development consists of the demolition of existing school buildings and erection of a new secondary school, including a broad spectrum Special Educational Needs secondary school with associated access, parking and landscaping.
- 1.4 This report details the methodology and the results of the evaluation.

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Coventry City Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Chris Patrick, Archaeological Advisor to Coventry City Council.
- 2.2 A scheduled monument is located on site in the form of a medieval moat (List entry number 1014046). This is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The moat is not located within the current proposed development scheme.
- 2.3 As part of the Coventry Schools for the Future project, an Archaeological Issues and Constraints Assessment was completed by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2008). The assessment recognised the potential for archaeological remains to be present on site and as such that further intrusive works may be required.
- 2.4 Planning permission was submitted and approved for the development, (FUL/2013/1078) with an archaeological condition which stated:

“No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning Authority. Once approved the development shall only be undertaken in full accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (or any subsequently approved amendments).”
- 2.5 Chris Patrick subsequently confirmed that an archaeological evaluation was required. Due to the nature of the development within an open and functioning school, the scope of the evaluation has been reduced from a 5% sample for the initial stage of works, in order to maintain full access to the school and its facilities. It has been agreed with Chris Patrick, that if there were the potential for further archaeological remains to be present, further trenching would be required.
- 2.6 The methods and standards of the Evaluation were in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
 - English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (EH 2006)
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (IfA 2008a)
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2013)

- Department of Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012)

2.7 This report summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation on the site investigation works.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 Intrusive ground investigations were carried out in 2013 by BWB Environment Group. The investigations identified the presence of topsoil (encountered in seven locations) observed to a maximum depth of 0.3m below ground level (BGL) and 'made ground' was encountered across the site; recorded up to a maximum depth of 2.05m.
- 3.2 River Terrace Deposits of clayey sands and gravels between 0.7m and 4.0m thick were encountered in all of the boreholes, the trial pit and three window sample locations; up to a maximum depth of 4.7m BGL.
- 3.3 Mercia Mudstone was encountered in all of the cable percussion boreholes to a maximum depth of 7.2m BGL to the south towards the Walbrook.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The information below has been summarised from the Archaeological Issues and Constraints Assessment produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2008).

- 4.1 The name Ernesford is first recorded in 1129, when a furlong of land in or by Ern(e)ford is granted as a gift by dowry (Curia Regis Rolls). In the mid 13th century Robert de Hernesford makes a grant of a portion of his lands to his son Henry on the condition that Henry does not assign the lands to a religious house. By 1257 the Abbot of Combe has hunting rights on lands in Ernesford and by 1279 Henry de Ernesford is recorded as a Cistercian monk, and that Combe is the legal owner of lands at Ernesford. A grange was first recorded within the Taxatio Ecclesiastica in 1291. There is no evidence for occupation post c.1350, so the occupation of the site is considered short. The grange was constructed upon the moat upcast, which served to preserve the earlier manor site (the date and extent of this structure is not known). The grange occupied the western part of the platform, constructed of stone and timber, which comprised a hall range, a separate kitchen and an enormous garderobe pit. The platform outside the buildings was gravelled or cobbled.
- 4.2 The decline of the grange corresponds to the advent of Black Death in 1349. Although it is argued by Soden that Ernesford Grange may have suffered from overgrazing and mis-management by the Cistercian Abbey at Coombe (Soden: 2005).
- 4.3 In terms of post-dissolution settlement activity associated with the moated site, evidence is sparse. The northern part of the site (the playing fields) fell into an area that was owned by Samuel Myles in the 17th century, however the moated site was not recorded as part of this estate. Cartographic sources from the 18th century illustrate a series of structures within an enclosure to the west of the moated site. These structures and the surrounding fields were recorded as belonging to the Right Honourable Earl of Craven, and occupied by John Elliman. To the north of the moated site was a large pond. There is also a structure recorded in the eastern part of the platform. It is not known whether this was a post medieval construction or a medieval survival, whether in use or ruined. It did not survive to the end of the 19th century and its site was not included in the excavations of 1971-73.
- 4.4 A number of fieldnames are known in and around the site. From the northern playing field, anti-clockwise, the field names were: *Bridge Meadow* (MCT7448); *Pingle Meadow* (MCT7447); *Grand Close* (MCT7446); *Cow Leys* (MCT7443); *Pingle* (MCT7439); *Moat Close* (MCT7437); and *Horse Pit*

Close (MCT7436). Based on a comparison with existing cartographic sources 18th and 19th century field systems no longer survive, apart from the northern limit of the site.

- 4.5 The site itself did not fall within a Tithe Map: as a result the first edition Ordnance Survey provides the earliest evidence for 19th century development. The field system observed from 18th century sources remains largely unchanged. Ernesford Grange is located adjacent to the northwestern corner of the moat and comprises a series of structures around a central courtyard. A number of ponds are located in close vicinity to the main complex of structures. A number of gravel pits are located to the north and east of the site. Cartographic sources from the early 20th century (Ordnance Survey, 1888, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1905, 1:2,500, Ordnance Survey, 1937, 1:2,500) illustrate very little change within the immediate vicinity of the site; which remains largely rural save the development of the Binley Colliery to the south east of the site.
- 4.6 A 1980 Aerial Photograph (Ordnance Survey 14th April 1980 no 6270) recorded for the first time the construction of the school. The layout seen on this Aerial Photograph represents then same that survives at the time of writing.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.7 The only previous archaeological investigation within the site boundary are to a series of excavations in 1971 – 73, within the Ernesford Grange Moated Site (ECT126); prior to the construction of Ernesford Grange Comprehensive School. The moated platform was investigated by a series of 20 trenches (Hobley 1971). The second season saw six trenches dug, targeting earlier structural remains and the causeway on the eastern side. The third season of investigations involved a large area in the central and eastern side of the platform; in order to investigate the pre-moat sealed land surfaces. The excavation report notes that part of the site archive became detached from the main body of information, which consisted primarily of the written excavation report. Specific aspects of the excavation are, therefore slightly elusive. For example, a schematic plan of the site illustrates a number of fishponds to the north of the main moat, plus a drain leading to the River Sowe. It is not possible to ascertain if these features have been archaeologically investigated or if they have been accurately plotted.
- 4.8 Although the site was being investigated prior to the construction of the school, it appears that the excavation investigated the interior of the moated site only, rather than the area surrounding the moat.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable the archaeology advisor to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.

- 5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To identify any evidence that may relate to the early medieval-medieval activities on site.
 - Determine the presence of any features which may relate to the post-medieval development of the area.

5.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

6.1 6.1 The evaluation was undertaken by a Project Supervisor and a Site Assistant and took 5 days to complete.

6.2 The machining was undertaken using a JCB 3CX excavator using a toothless flat bladed bucket and under constant archaeological direction. All members of the on site work's team including plant operators complied with the Institute of Archaeologist Code of Conduct (IFA 2013).

6.3 The seven evaluation trenches varied in size between 20-35 long and were all 2.00m wide.

6.4 The trenches were accurately located to the National Grid and their levels calculated using a differential GPS.

6.5 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (MoL 1994).

6.6 All of the work was carried out in line with:

- Archaeological Guidance Papers (AGP): 2-4, Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (English Heritage 2009).
- IfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IfA 2008).

6.7 A unique site code for the project (**EG13**) was assigned by Keeper of Collections at Herbert Art Gallery & Museum prior to commencement of works and was used as the site identifier for records produced for archive.

6.8 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commenced) an OASIS online record was initiated and key fields completed on detailed location and creator forms.

6.9 The evaluation was undertaken by David Fallon, Project Supervisor under the overall direction of Catherine Edwards, Project Manager. The work was monitored by Chris Patrick, archaeological advisor to Coventry City Council

7 Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	0.24m	70.12 – 69.88	Top soil. Homogenous, soft black sand clay silt
101	0.35m	69.88 – 69.53	Sub soil. Homogenous, soft mid brown clay silt
102	0.50m	69.53 – 69.03	Natural. Mid grey tenacious clay and mid yellow coarse sand gravels

- 7.1.1 Trench 1 measured 35.00m x, 2.00m and was aligned roughly north to south, parallel with the site boundary (Fig. 2).
- 7.1.2 The natural geology within the trench was (102), mid grey clay with intermittent lenses of mid red brown coarse sand encountered at 69.53m OD.
- 7.1.3 Cutting into the natural deposit at 70.03m OD was a shallow ditch [104], aligned east-west, measuring 0.60m wide x 0.17m deep. The ditch was filled by (106), a primary fill of mid blue grey sand silt with inclusions of small to medium rounded pebbles. No dating evidence was recovered from (106).
- 7.1.4 Above the undisturbed natural geology was a light red brown clay silt subsoil (101) containing small to medium rounded stones. It was not possible to define the relationship of the ditch to the subsoil due to the truncation of the ditch by a later modern rubbish pit.



Plate 1: Ditch [104] and Modern Intrusion [107]

- 7.1.5 Cutting through (101) at the southern end of the trench was a substantial modern pit [107] excavated for the disposal of debris from previous works at the site (Plate 1). The full extent of [107] is not known as most of this feature lay outside of Trench 1's limits. The extent of [107] recorded within the trench measured 1m wide and 0.6m deep. The pit was filled by (105), black-brown clay silt with frequent fragments of red brick.
- 7.1.6 Overlying (105) was (100), a mid black brown clay silt topsoil, up to 0.35m thick.

7.2 Trench 2 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
200	0.09m	70.09 – 70.00	Top soil. Homogenous, soft black sand clay silt.
201	0.30m	70.00 – 69.70	Sub soil. Homogenous, soft mid brown clay silt.
203	0.10m	69.70 – 69.60	Natural. Mid grey tenacious clay and mid yellow coarse sand gravels.

- 7.2.1 Trench 2 measured 30.00m x 2.00m wide and was aligned roughly northeast to southwest, parallel with the site boundary (Fig. 2).
- 7.2.2 The natural geology within Trench 2, (203) was generally mid grey clay with intermittent lenses of mid red brown coarse sand, revealed at 69.695m OD. At the northeast end of the trench it became a mid yellow coarse sand and gravels at 69.581m OD.
- 7.2.3 Overlying (203) was a layer of mid brown clay silt soil (201) 0.30m thick, above which was a thin layer of topsoil (200) c0.1m thick. At the southeast of the trench, between (201) and (200), there was a deposit of modern debris including discarded fragments of modern service conduit (202).



Plate 2: Modern Debris (202)

- 7.2.4 No archaeological features were observed in the trench.

7.3 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
305	0.21m	70.64 – 70.43	Topsoil. Homogenous, mid brown clay silt
307	0.39m	70.43 – 70.04	Subsoil. Homogenous, mid grey brown silt clay
306	0.36m	70.04 – 69.68	Natural. Mid yellow coarse sand gravels

- 7.3.1 Trench 3 measured 35.00m x 2.00m and was aligned east to west (Fig. 2).
- 7.3.2 The natural geology within Trench 3 (306) was mid yellow coarse sand gravels, revealed at 70.04m OD.

- 7.3.3 Cutting into the natural geology at 70.08m OD was a shallow ditch [303], aligned north-south measuring 4.00m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch was filled by (302), a light reddish brown sand silt with inclusions of occasional small sub-angular stones. Above this was (300), a mid grey fine sand containing a single fragment of 18th century brick and two corroded nails. Above (300), was a lens of redeposited natural measuring 0.05m thick.



Plate 3: Ditch [303]

- 7.3.4 The upper fill of the ditch was sealed by subsoil (307), mid grey brown silt clay subsoil, up to c 0.4m thick. Above this was (305), mid brown clay silt topsoil, 0.2m thick.

7.4 Trench 4

- 7.4.1 Trench 4 was located within the southern extent of the site, adjacent to the playing surface. The trench was not excavated due to the high density of live services within the trench location. Discussions were undertaken with Chris Patrick regarding its possible relocation. However due to the known level of truncation within the sports pitch it was considered unnecessary.

7.5 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
500	0.08m	71.41 – 71.33	Top soil. Homogenous, mid brown clay silt
501	0.21m	71.33 – 71.12	Sub soil. Homogenous, mid red brown clay silt
502	0.07m	71.12 – 71.05	Natural. Mid yellow coarse sand and gravels

- 7.5.1 Trench 5 measured 20.00m x, 2.00m wide and was aligned roughly north to south, parallel with the site boundary (Fig. 2).
- 7.5.2 The natural geology (502) was mid yellow coarse sand and gravels with intermittent lenses of mid red brown coarse sand, present at 71.12m OD. Overlying (502) was a layer of mid red brown clay silt subsoil (501), above which was a thin layer of topsoil (500).
- 7.5.3 A modern service trench that ran the length of the trench was observed along its eastern edge.
- 7.5.4 No archaeological features were present in the trench.

7.6 Trench 6 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Thickness	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
600	0.06m	71.03 – 70.97	Playing surface. Laminated hard core.
601	0.15m	70.97 – 70.82	Levelling layer. Homogenous, coarse black, granulated known locally ash 'fly-ash'.
604	0.04m	70.82 – 70.78	Natural. Coarse mid yellow sand gravels.

7.6.1 Trench 6 measured 35.00m x 2.00m wide and was aligned roughly north to south, parallel with the site boundary (Fig. 2).

7.6.2 The natural geology (602), was a mid red brown coarse sand, which was encountered at 70.82m OD. Overlying (602) was a thin layer of a coarse, black, granulated deposit known locally as 'fly-ash' (601) which was the levelling layer for (600) the laminated all weather playing surface.

7.6.3 Modern drainage channels ran west to east through the trench at 8.00m intervals.

7.6.4 No archaeological features were present in the trench.

7.7 Trench 7 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
700	0.07m	70.73 – 70.66	Playing surface. Laminated hard core.
701	0.12m	70.66 – 70.53	Levelling layer. Homogenous, coarse black, granulated known locally ash 'fly-ash'.
702	0.37m	70.53 – 70.16	Natural. Coarse mid yellow sand gravels.

7.7.1 Trench 7 measured 35.00m x 2.00m wide and was aligned northeast to southwest (Fig.2).

7.7.2 The natural geology (702), was a mid red brown coarse sand, was encountered at 70.53m OD. Overlying (702) was a thin layer of fly-ash (701) that was the levelling layer for (700) the laminated all weather playing surface.

7.7.3 Modern drainage channels ran west to east through Trench 6 at 8.00m intervals.

7.7.4 No archaeological features were present in the trench.

7.8 Trench 8 (Figure 3)

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
800	0.06m	70.69 – 70.63	Playing surface. Laminated hard core.
801	0.14m	70.63 – 70.49	Levelling layer. Homogenous, coarse black, granulated known locally ash 'fly-ash'.
803	0.76m	70.49 – 69.74	Natural. Coarse mid yellow sand gravels.

7.8.1 Trench 8 measured 35.00m x 2.00m wide and was aligned northeast to southwest (Fig. 2).

- 7.8.2 The natural geology (803), was a mid red brown coarse sand, encountered at 70.49m OD at the northeast end of the trench. In the half of the trench it became stiff mid grey clay and gravels at 70.42m OD.
- 7.8.3 Overlying the geology was a thin layer of fly-ash (801); the levelling layer for (800) the laminated all weather playing surface. At the southwest end of the trench, between (803) and (801), was a lens of grey clay that included fragments of modern brick and other construction debris (802). This has been interpreted as a make-up layer for the playing surface (Plate 4).
- 7.8.4 No archaeological features were present within the trench.



Plate 4 Deposit (802)

- 7.8.5 Modern land drains were aligned west to east through Trench 8 at 8.00m intervals.

8 Finds

- 8.1 The finds recovered from the evaluation consisted of a single fragment of brick and two corroded fragments of iron.
- 8.2 The brick is formed of a smooth red clay with frequent quartz inclusions; it measures 77mm x 76mm x 56mm. The fabric, the cross section and the dimensions indicate that this fragment is of a likely eighteenth century date (Les Capon, *pers comm*).
- 8.3 The two iron nails had circular profiles and were in poor condition.
- 8.4 The finds have been recorded for the archive and are recommended for discard.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the evaluation the nature and extent of the archaeological potential was recorded. A full sequence of natural deposits and topsoil was recorded across the whole site.
- 9.2 Natural deposits comprised of gravelly sands and clays. Within the sports pitch the natural horizon was cut by a system of modern land drains, aligned northwest to southeast across the site.
- 9.3 The limited archaeological remains appear to date to the 18th century. Truncated boundary ditches were recorded in two trenches (Trenches 1 and 3; [104] and [303].) .The single fragment of brick recovered from ditch [303] may be residual and can not be used to provide a secure date for this feature. Both [104] and [303] have been interpreted as boundary / drainage ditches. They have different alignments, profiles and surviving dimensions and may represent more than one phase of land management.

- 9.4 Modern activity was clear in most of the trenches. Levelling layers for the construction of the all weather playing surface were present in Trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8: and, in trenches 1 and 2 was modern debris,

10 Recommendations

- 10.1 Due to the lack of archaeological remains revealed by the evaluation and following discussions with Chris Patrick (Archaeological Advisor to Coventry City Council) it has been concluded that no further mitigation works are required.

11 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 11.1 A paper copy and one digital PDF copy of the Evaluation Report will be issued to the archaeological advisor, with additional copies to the Local Planning Authority, the client and the Local Studies Library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 11.2 An OASIS form has been initiated (Appendix B). This will be completed and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be uploaded to OASIS.
- 11.3 The site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the receiving museum.
- 11.4 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, finds and digital photographs will be collated and deposited with Herbert Museum following discussions with the curator regarding scheduling.

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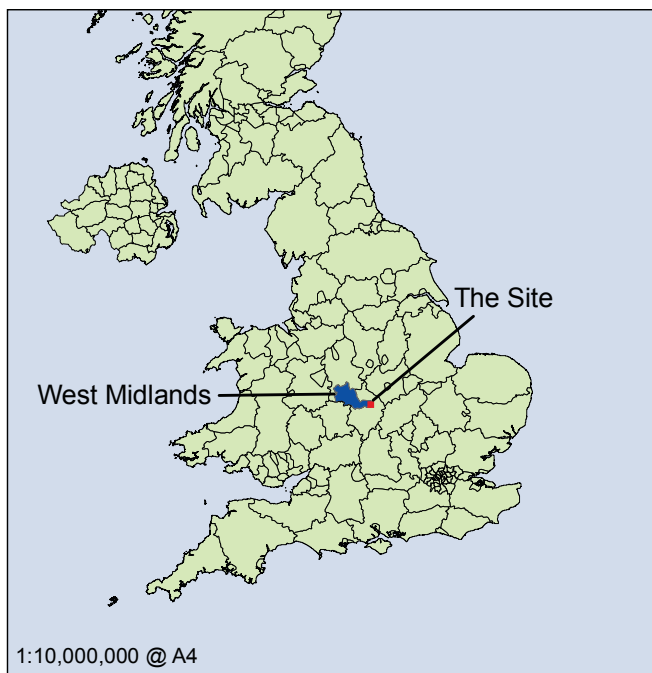
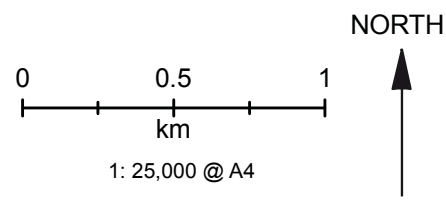
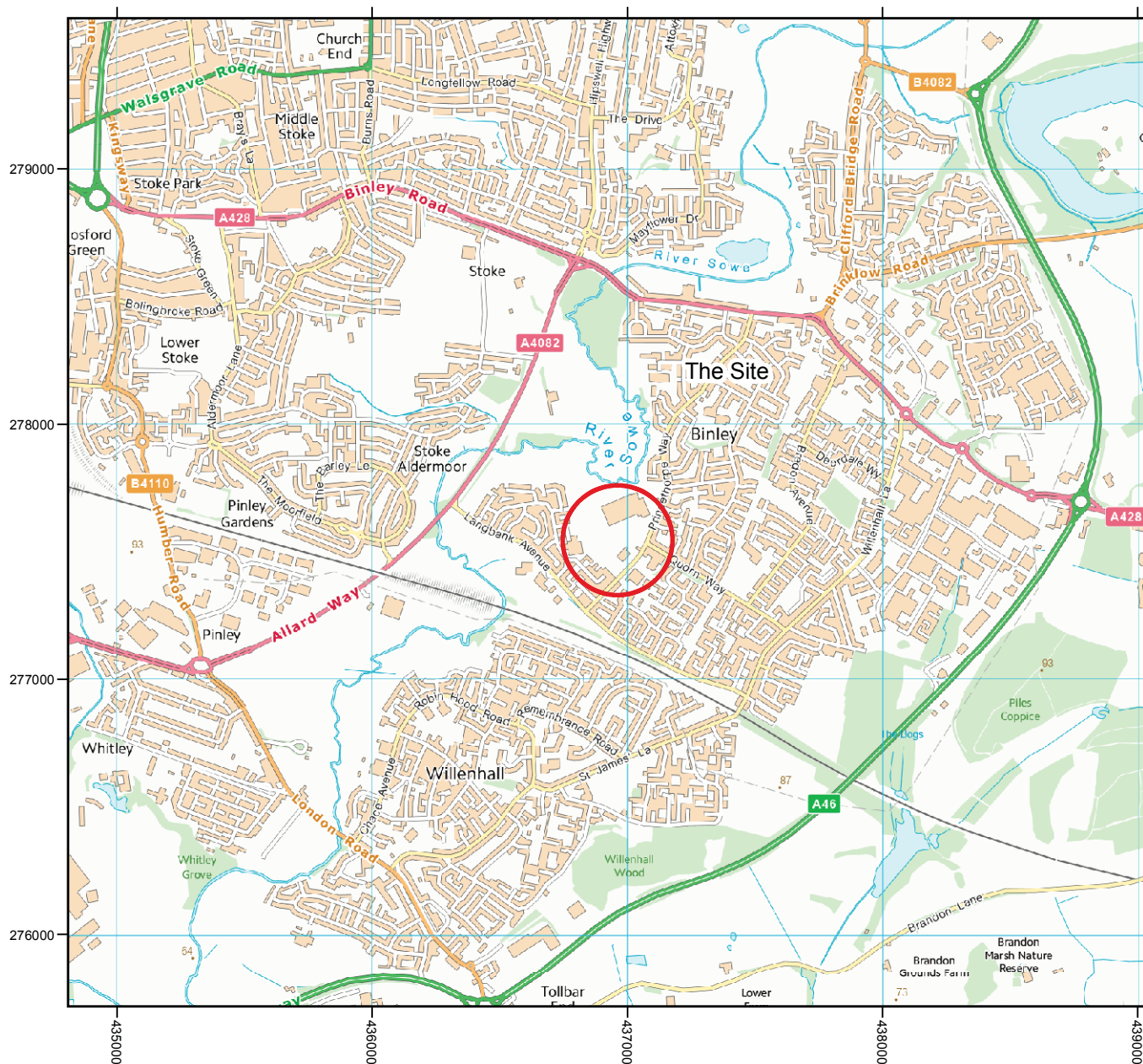


Figure 1:
Site Location



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and
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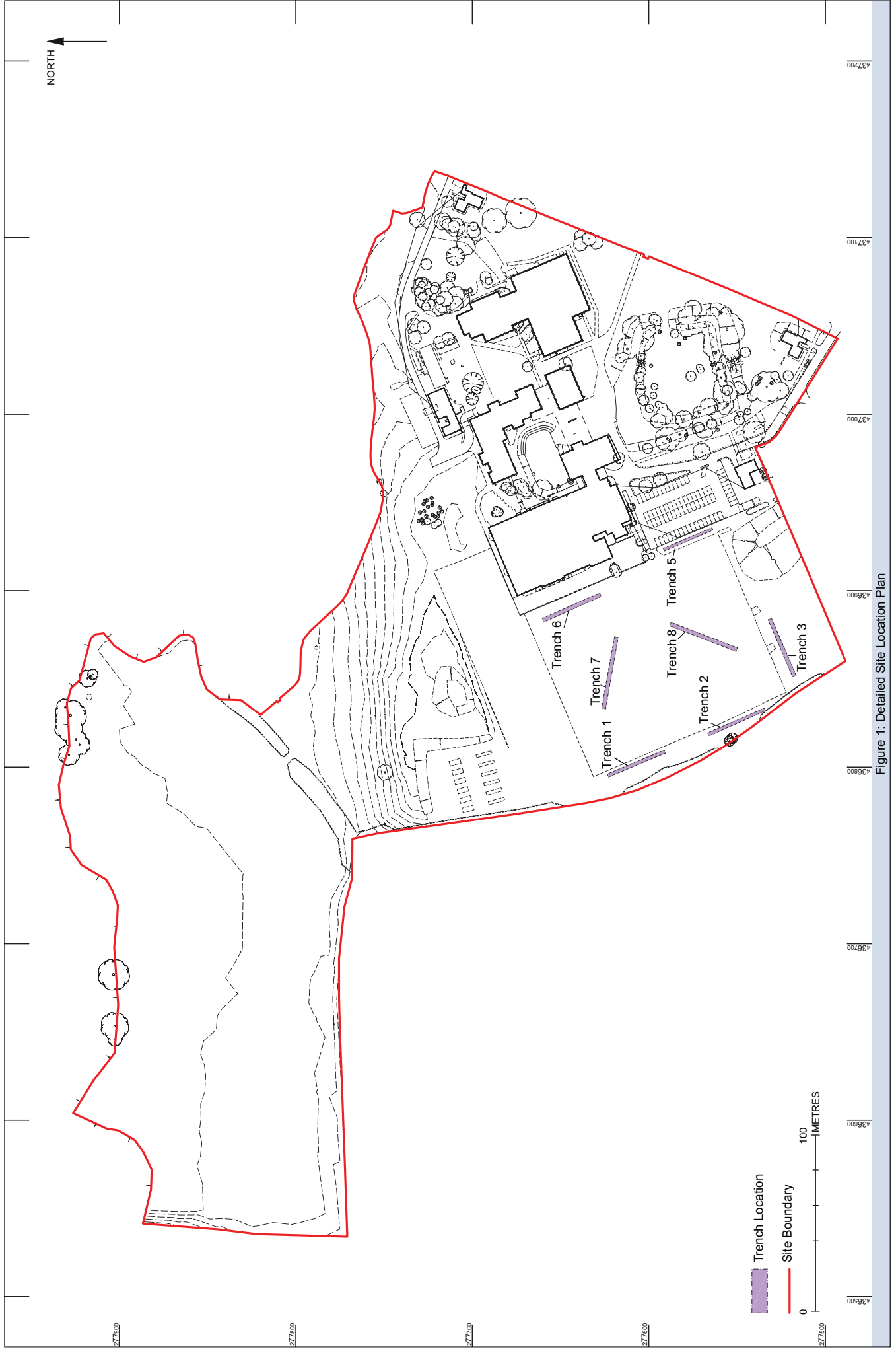


Figure 1: Detailed Site Location Plan

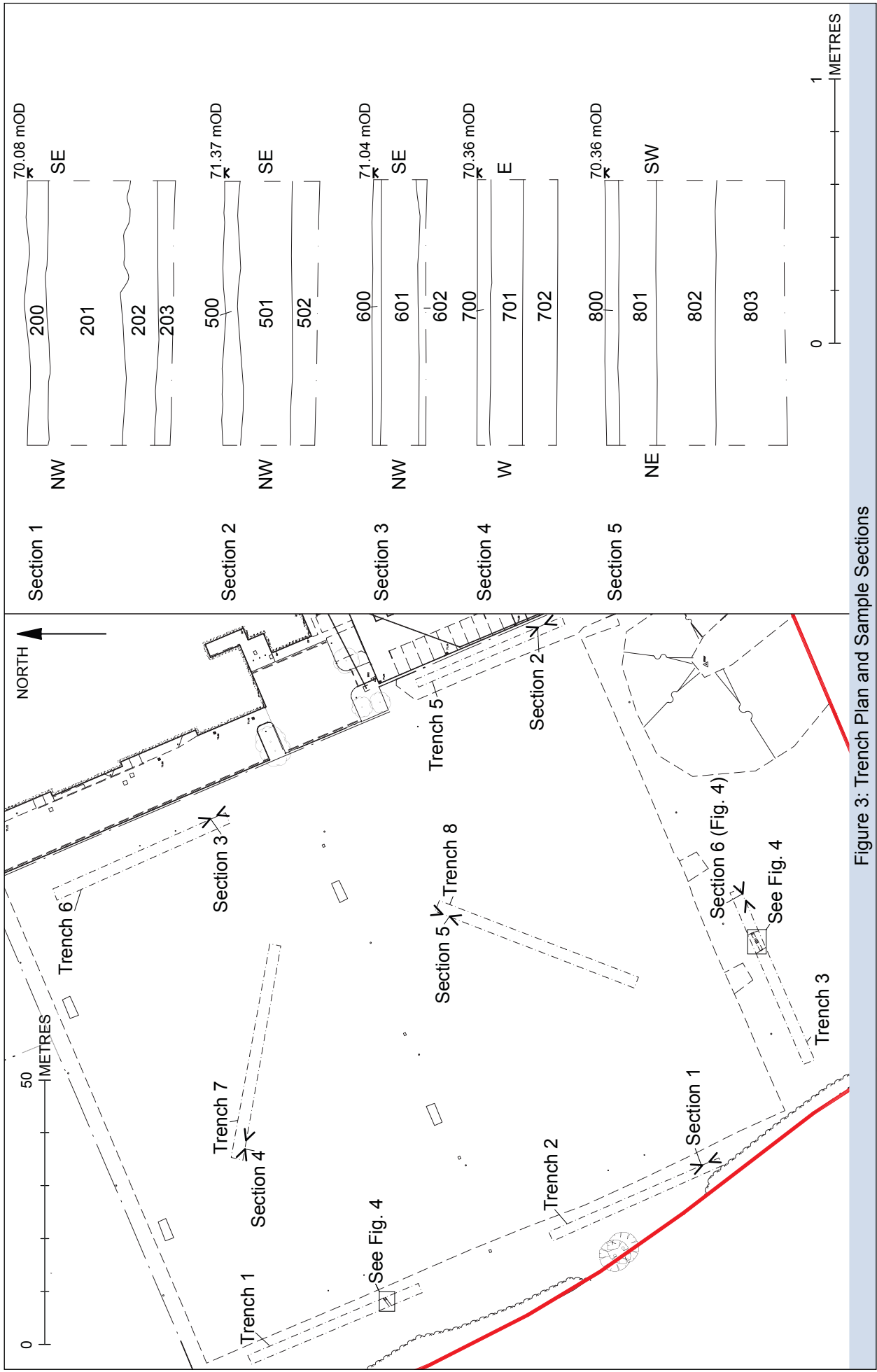


Figure 3: Trench Plan and Sample Sections

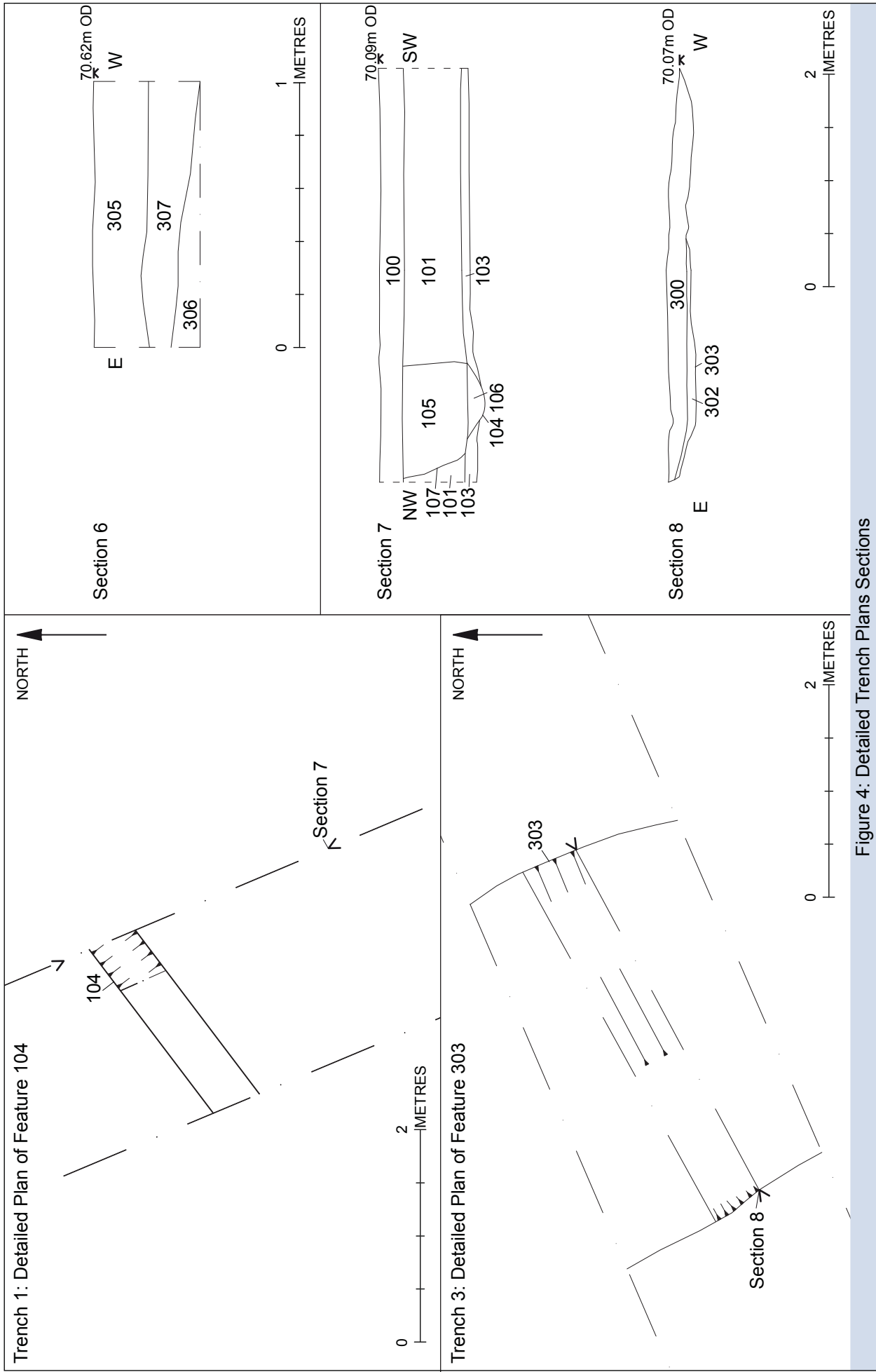


Figure 4: Detailed Trench Plans Sections



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description/I	Length	Width	Thickness
100	Topsoil	35.00m	2.00m	0.24m
101	Subsoil	35.00m	1.60m	0.35m
102	Stony subsoil	35.00m	0.4m	0.35m
103	Natural sandy clay	35.00m	2.00m	/
104	Shallow u-shaped cut	2.00m	0.70m	0.20m
105	Fill of [107]	29.00m	2.00m	0.61m
106	Fill of [104]	2.00m	0.70m	0.20m
107	Modern intrusion	29.00m	2.00m	0.61m
200	Topsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.09m
201	Subsoil	30.00m	2.00m	0.30m
202	Made Ground	30.00m	2.00m	0.24m
203	Natural	30.00m	2.00m	/
300	Secondary fill of ditch [303]	4.00m	2.00m	0.14m
301	Same as 300	4.00m	2.00m	0.12m
302	Primary fill of ditch [303]	2.30m	0.40m	0.15m
303	Ditch	4.00m	2.00m	0.26m
304	Same as [303]	4.00m	2.00m	0.22m
305	Topsoil	35.00m	2.00m	0.21m
306	Natural	35.00m	2.00m	/
307	Subsoil	35.00m	2.00m	0.39m
308	Dumped deposit	0.75m	0.53m	0.05m
500	Topsoil	20.00m	0.20m	0.08m
501	Subsoil	20.00m	0.20m	0.21m
502	Natural	20.00m	0.20m	/
600	Playing Field Surface	35.00m	2.00m	0.06m
601	Levelling	35.00m	2.00m	0.15m
602	Natural	35.00m	2.00m	/
700	Playing Field Surface	35.00m	2.00m	0.07m
701	Levelling	35.00m	2.00m	0.12m
702	Natural	35.00m	2.00m	/
800	Playing Field Surface	35.00m	2.00m	0.06m
801	Levelling	35.00m	2.00m	0.14m
802	Made ground	35.00m	2.00m	0.23m
803	Natural	35.00m	2.00m	/

Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-158743

Project details

Project name	Ernesford Grange
Short description of the project	Seven trench evaluation
Project dates	Start: 07-10-2013 End: 11-10-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated reference codes	project EG13 - Sitecode
Any associated reference codes	project 32486 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST MIDLANDS COVENTRY COVENTRY Ernesford School
Postcode	CV3 2QD
Study area	14324.88 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 369 776 52 -1 52 23 41 N 001 27 27 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology
Project brief originator	Brief not produced
Project design originator	AOC Archaeology
Project director/manager	Catherine Edwards
Project supervisor	David Fallon
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wates Construction

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Herbert Museum
Physical Archive notes	Held at AOC until deposited

Digital Archive recipient	Herbert Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets","Text"
Digital Archive notes	Held at AOC until deposited
Paper Archive recipient	Herbert Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	Held at AOC until deposited

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ernesford Grange Community School, Coventry An Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fallon, D
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	AOC
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	A4 four figures, three plates, 24 pages solid bound

Entered by	David Fallon (david.fallon@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	25 October 2013



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