University of Leicester

Archaeological Services

An Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire (SP 473 757)

Roger Kipling

ULAS Report No 2013-088

An Archaeological Evaluation at
Land South of Back Lane,
Long Lawford, Warwickshire
(SP 473 757)

Roger Kipling

For: J.S. Bloor (Services) Ltd. & William Davis Ltd.

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

ULAS Report Number 2013-088

Accession Number T/1210

Version	Checked	Date
Draft	VS	17/05/2013
Draft	AM	20/05/2013

CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

An Archaeological Evaluation at Land South of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire (SP 473 757)

Roger Kipling

1. Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken in May 2013 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on behalf on behalf of Nexus heritage acting for J.S. Bloor (Services) Ltd, and William Davis Ltd on land south of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire. The fieldwork was undertaken as a preliminary to the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development, and following a geophysical survey, in order to assess the potential impact of the development on any archaeological remains as may have been present.

The evaluation produced evidence of late Iron Age or Romano-British archaeological activity in the form of several linear features or ditches, likely demarcating field and/or stock enclosures in addition to evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in the form of well-preserved standing earthworks.. Most of the activity lay to the far east of the site and it seems likely that it represents the edge of more intensive activity outside the proposed development area. The presence of burnt clay and the broken fragments of an iron tyre hints at the potential for settlement and possibly ceremonial/burial deposits in the vicinity.

The site archive will be deposited with Warwickshire County Council under the accession number T/1210.

2. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in May 2013. Warwickshire County Council confirmed that a number of significant prehistoric and Romano-British settlement sites had been identified in the vicinity of the proposed development. Previous archaeological work has identified archaeological deposits in the area. The remains of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement were found to the rear of the Caldecote Arms in 2003/2004. Geophysical survey and trial trenching on land to the north of Back Lane found little evidence for

archaeological features with a single undated ditch. Geophysical survey on the area of the evaluation identified features related to agriculture as well as a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

In consequence Warwickshire County Council, acting in its role as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (Rugby Borough Council), in liaison with Nexus Heritage, the Archaeological Consultant for the project on behalf of the clients, recommended the need for archaeological investigation comprising a programme of evaluation trenching. The investigation was required in order to provide an adequate sample of the development area and to assess the likely archaeological impact of the development proposals. The agreed scheme was set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Nexus 2013).

3. Site Description, Topography and Geology

Long Lawford lies in Warwickshire, approximately 2.5km north-west of Rugby. The proposed development site (SP 473 757) is located to the south of Long Lawford and north of the A428 (Fig. 1). The site comprises approximately an area of *c*.4.1 hectares, currently under pasture, but with smaller land parcels given over to other uses towards the western boundary.

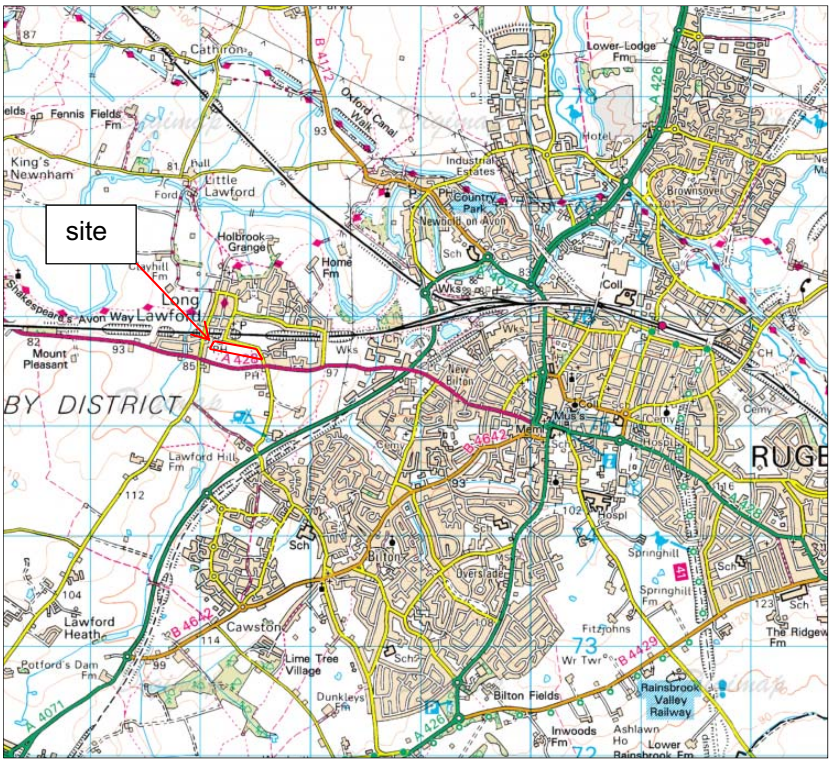

Figure 1: Site Location (Scale 1:50 000)

Reproduced from the Landranger 1:50000 map by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright 1996. All rights reserved. Licence number AL 100029495

The underlying geology is Lower Lias (British Geological Survey South Sheet, Fourth Edition Solid, 2001). The drift geology is considered to be boulder, clay and morainic drift (British Geological Survey South Sheet, First Edition Quaternary, 1977). The overlying soils are known as Denchworth which are characterised as typical pelo-stagnogley soils, slowly permeable and seasonally waterlogged clayey deposits (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midlands and Western England). The site is effectively flat, lies at a height of *c.*86m O.D. and appears to be the original topography.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies to the south of the village of Long Lawford. The village has Anglo-Saxon origins, being recorded in Domesday records as 'Lelleford' and belonging to Geoffrey de la Guerche. The lands included five hides, a mill, and land 14 ploughs (Morris 1979).

An investigation of the Historic Environment Record for Warwickshire indicates that the site lies between two areas of archaeological discoveries: prehistoric settlement to the east around the Rugby Cement Works, and to the west in the medieval village of Long Lawford (Fig. 2).

Prehistoric

A number of prehistoric and Roman settlement sites are located in the vicinity. Around 350m east of the development site late Neolithic activity and Iron Age settlement evidence was excavated in advance of Rugby Cement Works (**EWA9246**). The Neolithic evidence consisted of a single pit with pottery (**MWA12435**). The Iron Age enclosure dates from the Late Iron Age to 1st or 2nd century AD (**MWA12434)**. Within the same area are a series of aerial photographs and a watching brief indicate a series of prehistoric enclosures (**MWA3366**).

Archaeological work in connection with development to the rear of the Caldecote Arms was carried out in the winter of 2003-2004, where trial trenching and excavation revealed the remains of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement including a complex sequence of rubbish pits and boundary ditches and part of a gully which may have surrounded a building. These remains constituted the first evidence identified for prehistoric and Romano-British settlement in Long Lawford. Further work to the west of the Rugby Cement Works in 2003 revealed the well preserved remains of an Iron Age settlement enclosure with boundary ditches and structural remains. These two sites are typical of the settlement sites that have been exposed on the Dunsmore plateau, particularly those seen at the extensive prehistoric and Romano-British landscape at Ling Hall Quarry, Church Lawford (Palmer 2002.

Roman

250m north-west on Chapel Street, Long Lawford an excavation in 2004 revealed evidence for Roman ditches thought to be field boundaries (**EWA7674, MWA10276, MWA9846**).

Figure 2: HER records close to the development site

Medieval
Two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery found 250m north-west on Chapel Street, Long Lawford indicate activity (**MWA10277**) in the form of medieval ditches and features. Also on Chapel Street a series of quarry pits of possible late medieval or post medieval date were located and kilns and quarries are recorded in the area. A mill dated to the late 12th century is located 800m east of Long Lawford (**MWA3371**).

The extent of the medieval settlement of Long Lawford (as shown in the HER) is shaded pink on Fig. 2. This is based on the Ordnance Survey map of 1887, excavation, and on aerial photographs (**MWA9526**).

There are four listed buildings in the area including a late 18th century farmhouse (**DWA1394**), the Church of St. John (**DWA1293, MWA3480**), Holbrook Grange, an 1804 country house (**DWA1393**) and 'The Den', an 18th century cottage (**DWA963**). Other notable post-medieval buildings in the area include the Primative Methodist Chapel on Chapel Street (**MWA3486**), a Smithy, now a small derelict outhouse, also on Chapel Street (**MWA3487**) and a Methodist Chapel built in 1955 on School Street (**MWA3488**). The HER notes a series of historic farmsteads recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (**HWA635, 636, 638**).

The previous Ordnance Survey maps show the development site to have been largely unchanged from the 1889 1st Edition map to present day

Post-medieval
At 28 Chapel Street a series of quarry pits of possible late or post medieval date were located (**EWA9161**), other kilns and quarries are recorded in the area (**MWA3638, MWA6831**). The Rugby to Coventry railway was built in 1833 – 1838 (**MWA7581, HWA186**).

Previous Archaeological Work
A geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was carried on land to the north of Back Lane, in close proximity to the site in 2010. The geophysical survey results indicated two possible anomalies along with ridge and furrow agricultural marks and land drainage systems (Stratascan 2010; Fig. 3).

The evaluation revealed very limited archaeological evidence in the form of a single undated ditch (Speed 2010; Fig. 4). The bases of furrows were identified in the majority of the trenches but 26 of the 27 trenches contained no archaeological finds or deposits. The work suggested that the fields were ploughed (prior to the current residential development which now occupies the site to the north of Back Lane, the fields were used for pasture), perhaps up to the construction of the railway line that cuts through all three fields in the first half of the 19th century.

The present development was previously the subject of a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012; Figs 3-4). The results confirmed the presence of a number of anomalies including agricultural marks, likely to represent the infilled furrows from relict ridge and furrow cultivation. In addition, linear sub-surface anomalies possibly represented archaeological cut features such as ditches. Three linear features were identified in the central and eastern fields and a single sub-oval linear feature towards the eastern end of the site. Several discrete anomalies were identified in the central and eastern portions of the site. A linear anomaly, possibly related to a land drain, was identified in the eastern field.

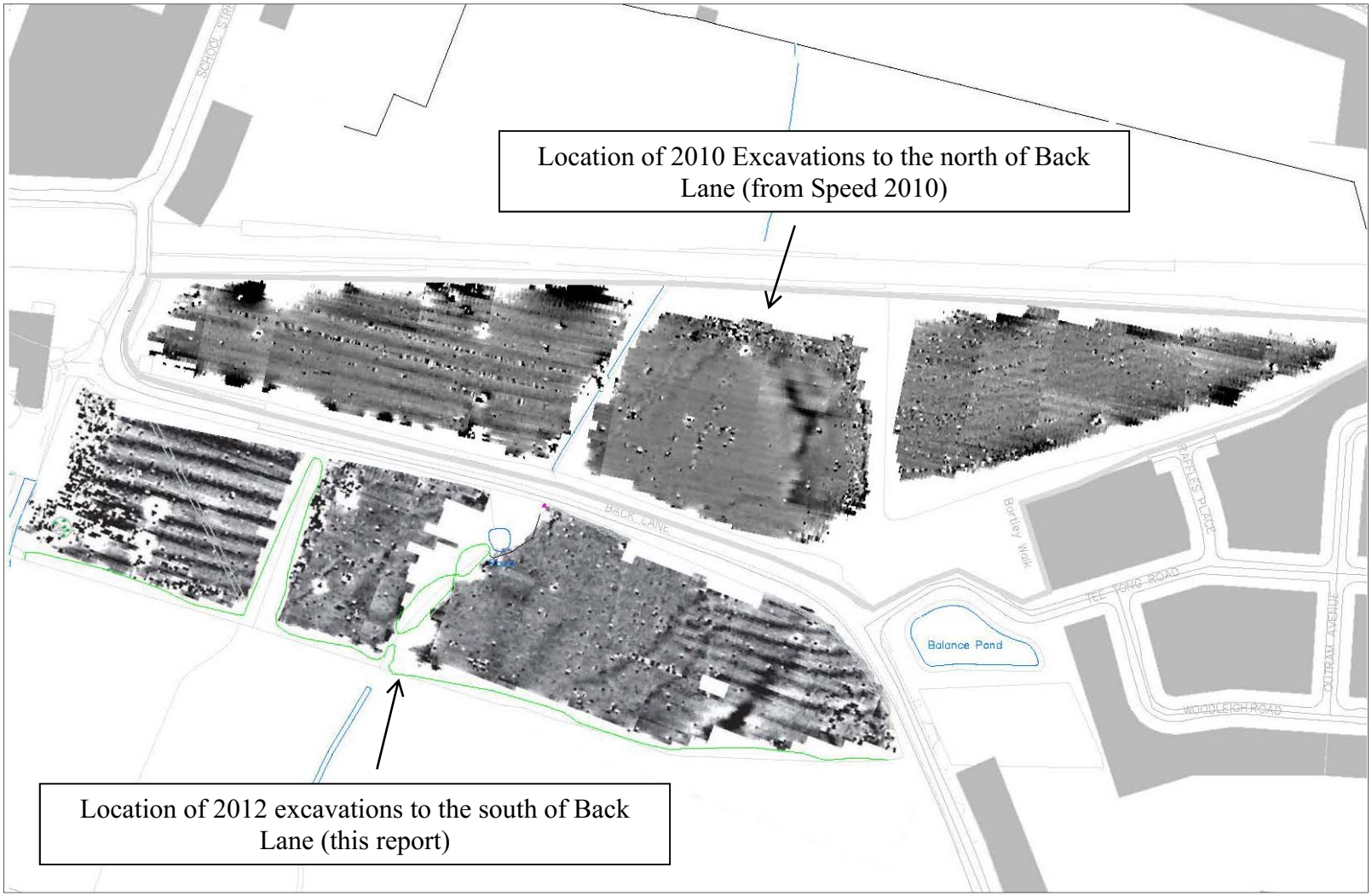

Figure 3: Greyscale geophysical survey results from 2010 and 2012.

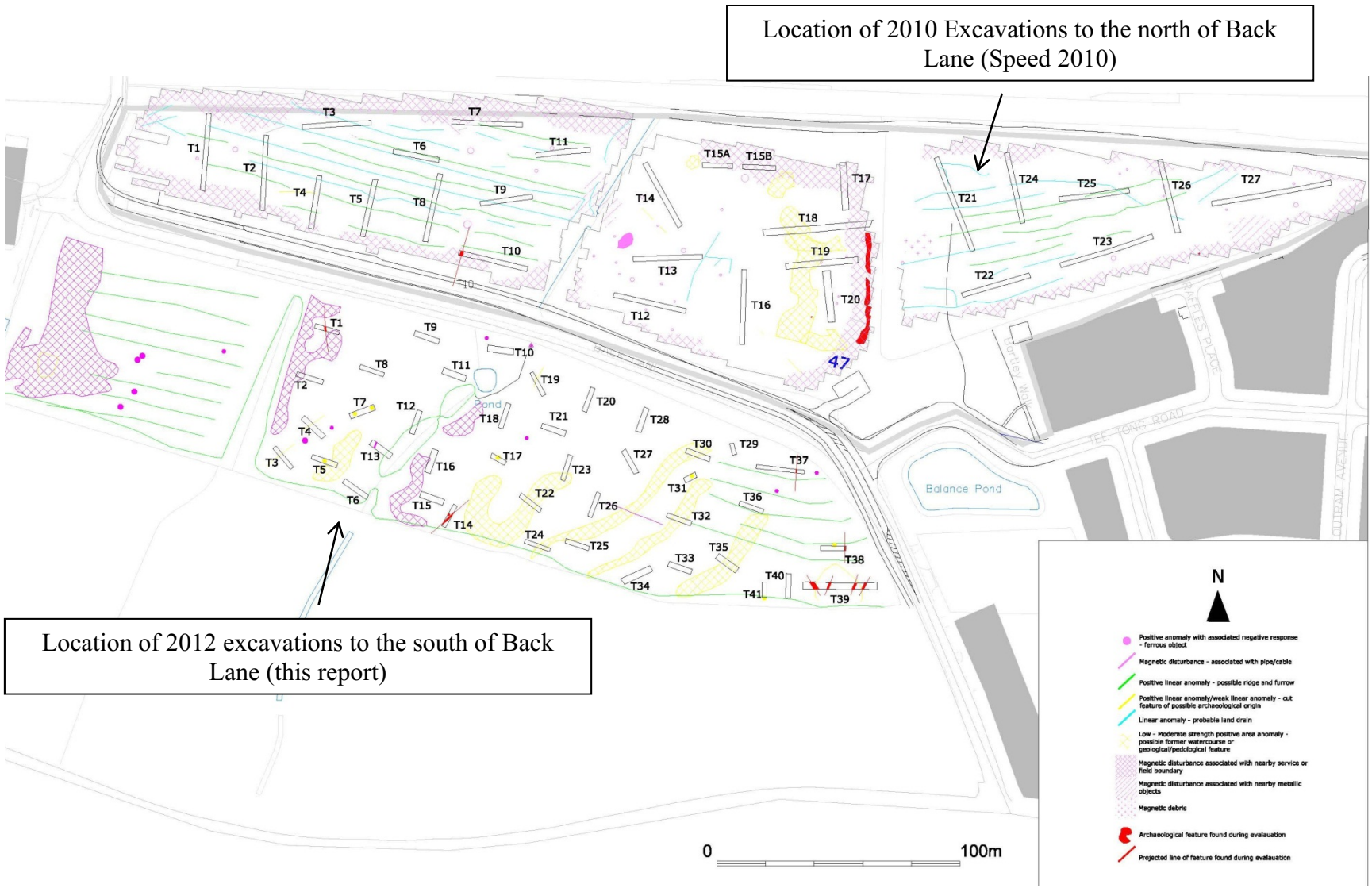

Figure 4: Site of development showing interpreted geophysical survey results and 2010 and 2013 archaeological evaluation trenches

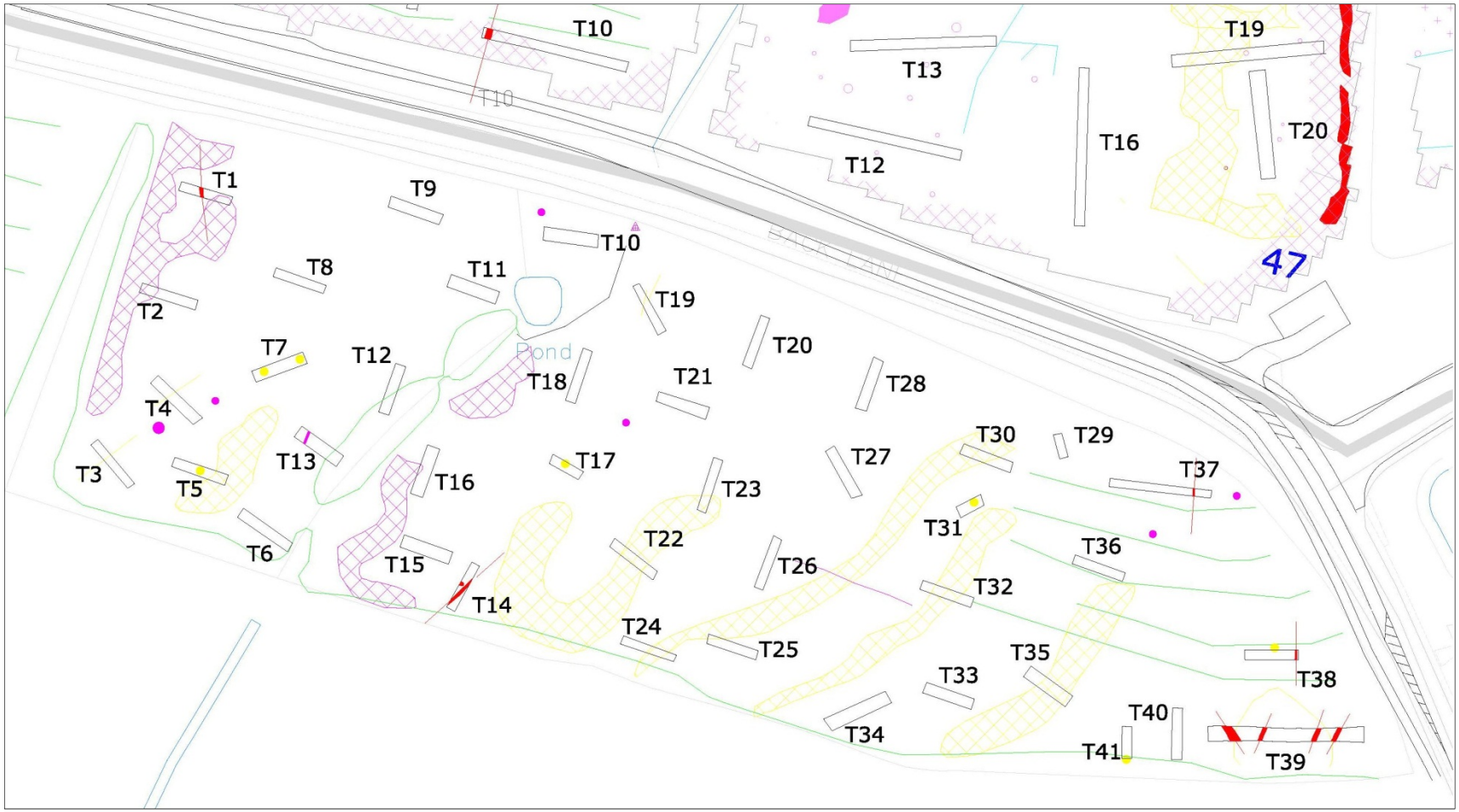

Figure 5: Detail of the 2013 trenches with interpreted geophysical anomalies and excavated archaeology (red) with projected lines.

5. Aims and Objectives

The general aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains
- To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

Specific evaluation aims were to:-

- Seek to establish the nature of the geophysical anomalies and to determine if they were of archaeological significance

The objective was to gain an indication of the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeological deposits which might be present in order that that the need for and scope of further archaeological attendances in line with the planning condition can be determined.

6. Methodology

Prior to any machining of trial trenches, general photographs of the site areas were taken. The Senior Planning Archaeologist had requested the excavation of a sample of 4% (*c.*410m² of trenching), the equivalent of 41 trial trenches, of varying lengths. The trenches were positioned in order to target geophysical anomalies, areas of magnetic disturbance which potentially masked archaeological remains, areas that may have contained the continuance of archaeological features suggested by the geophysical survey and areas that had not yielded any apparent sub-surface geophysical anomalies.

The trenches were excavated using a 360^{o} mechanical excavator equipped with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil and overlying layers were removed under full archaeological supervision until either the top of archaeology or the natural undisturbed substratum was reached. Trenches were examined for archaeological deposits or finds by hand cleaning and the trenches were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid using DGPS. The trenches were backfilled and leveled at the end of the evaluation.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment (DCLG March 2012). All work followed the Institute for

Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2012) and adhered to their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (2008).

7. Results

Forty-one trenches measuring between were excavated, following GPS trench positioning. Of the 41 trenches excavated, 36 trenches did not contain any archaeological remains. Five trenches produced archaeology and these are discussed below.

Trench 1

Trench 1, located in the northwest corner of the development area, was aligned northwest-southeast and was 10m long and between 0.6m-0.7m deep. The trench was traversed midway along its length by a single gully or truncated ditch [01], sealed beneath 0.25m-0.33m of topsoil and 0.23m-0.3m of sandy clay subsoil (Figs 6-8). The feature was broadly aligned north-south and measured 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep. Its single light yellow-grey sandy clay fill (02) produced no finds. Yellowish-grey sandy natural clay was exposed at the base of the trench.

Figure 6: Trench 1: view west; 1m scales

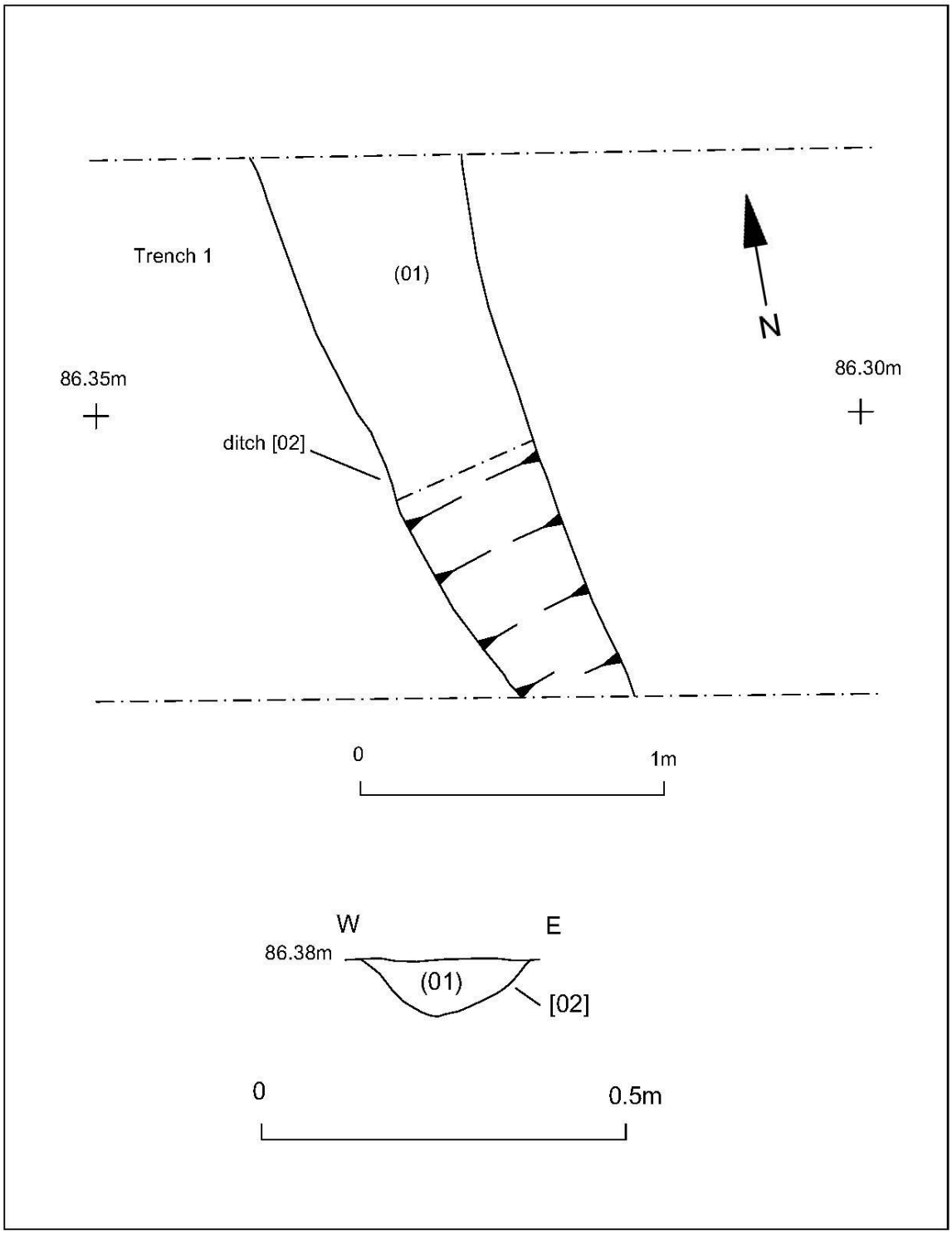

Figure 7: Ditch [01] plan and section

Figure 8: Ditch [01]; view north (1m scale)

Trench 14

Trench 14 was aligned northeast-southwest and positioned on the southern site boundary and was measured 10m long and between 0.7m-0.9m deep. Two features were identified at the northern end of the trench, consisting of a clearly-defined steep-sided gully [4] of unknown length measuring 0.7m wide and 0.35m deep, and an adjacent scoop-like possible feature, [6], *c.*0.6m in diameter and 0.25m deep (Fig. 9).

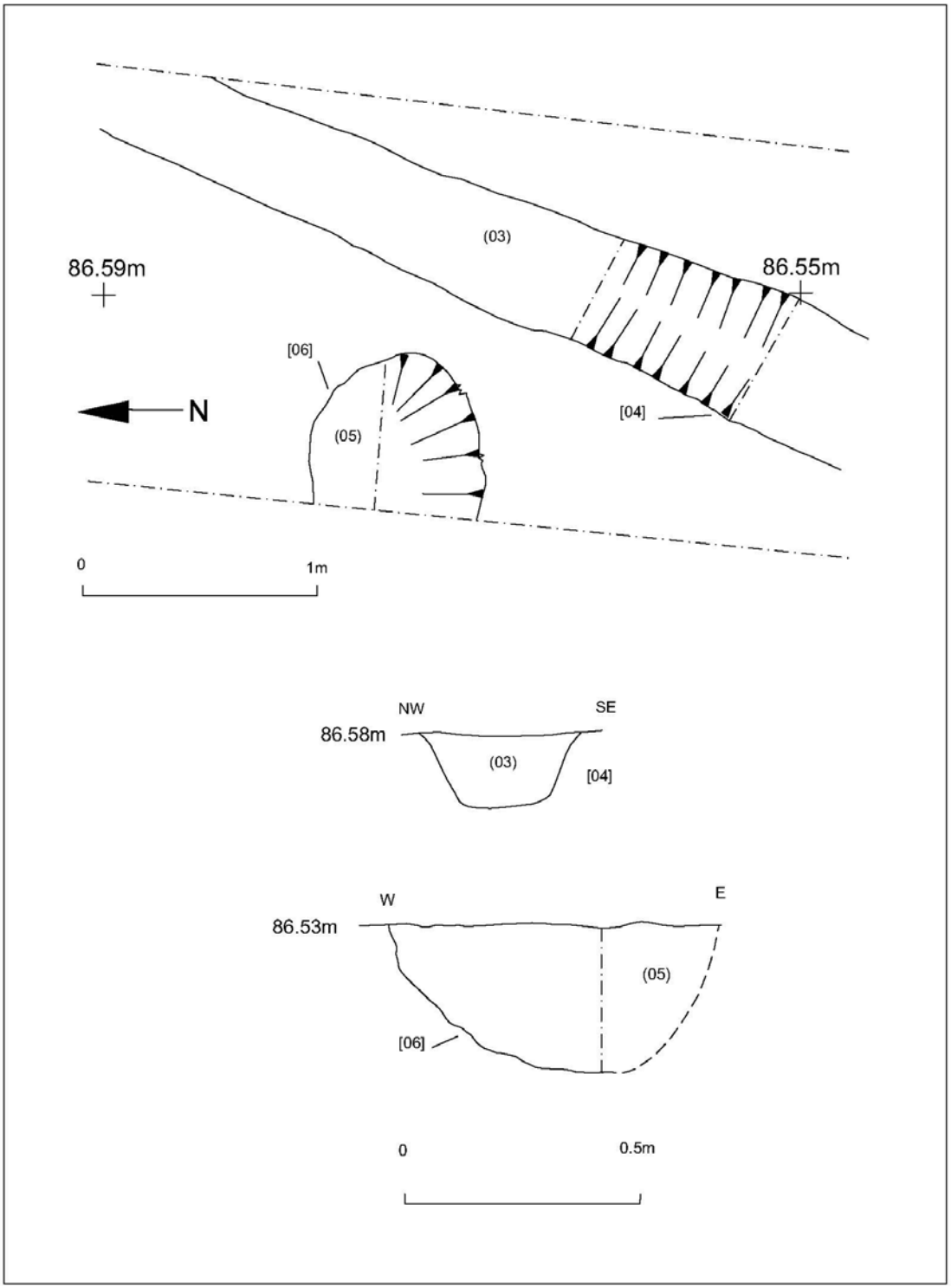

Figure 9: Trench 14: Plan and sections of features

Trench 37

Trench 37 was located on the northern site boundary at its eastern end. The trench was lengthened from its planned 10m to 20m in order to target the projected line of a linear feature observed in Trench 39 (see below). The trench contained a single ditch [18] measuring 0.85m wide, 0.5m deep and aligned north-south (Figs 10-11). Its yellowish-grey sandy silt fill (19) contained fragments of corroded metal of possible Iron Age or Roman Date (Fig 12, see Section 8 below). Although the distance is too great to be certain, it is possible that this ditch represents the continuation of one of the ditches observed to the south in Trench 39.

Figure 10: Trench 37, section through ditch [18] looking south.

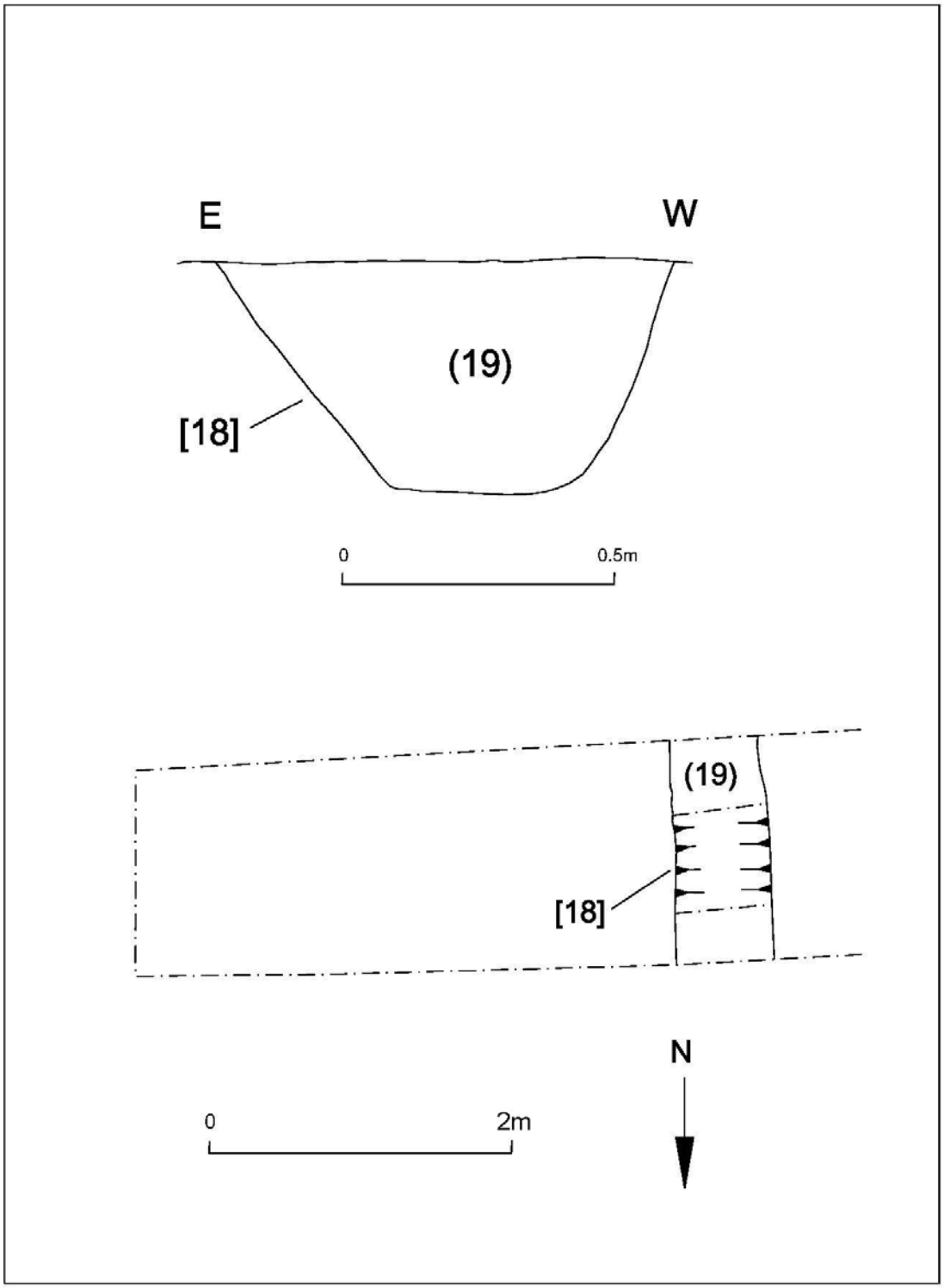

Figure 11: Ditch [18]; plan and section

Figure 12: Excavation in progress of metalwork in ditch [18]

Trench 38

Trench 38 was located at the eastern end of the development area, a short distance north of Trench 39. At the eastern end of the trench was a 45° sided, V-shaped gully [16] measuring 0.3m wide and 0.16m deep and aligned north-south (Figs 13-15). The pale grey clay silt fill (17) produced three fragments of fired clay (see Section 8).

Figure 13: Trench 38: view west; 1m scale

Figure 14: Ditch/gully [16]; view north (0.5m scale)

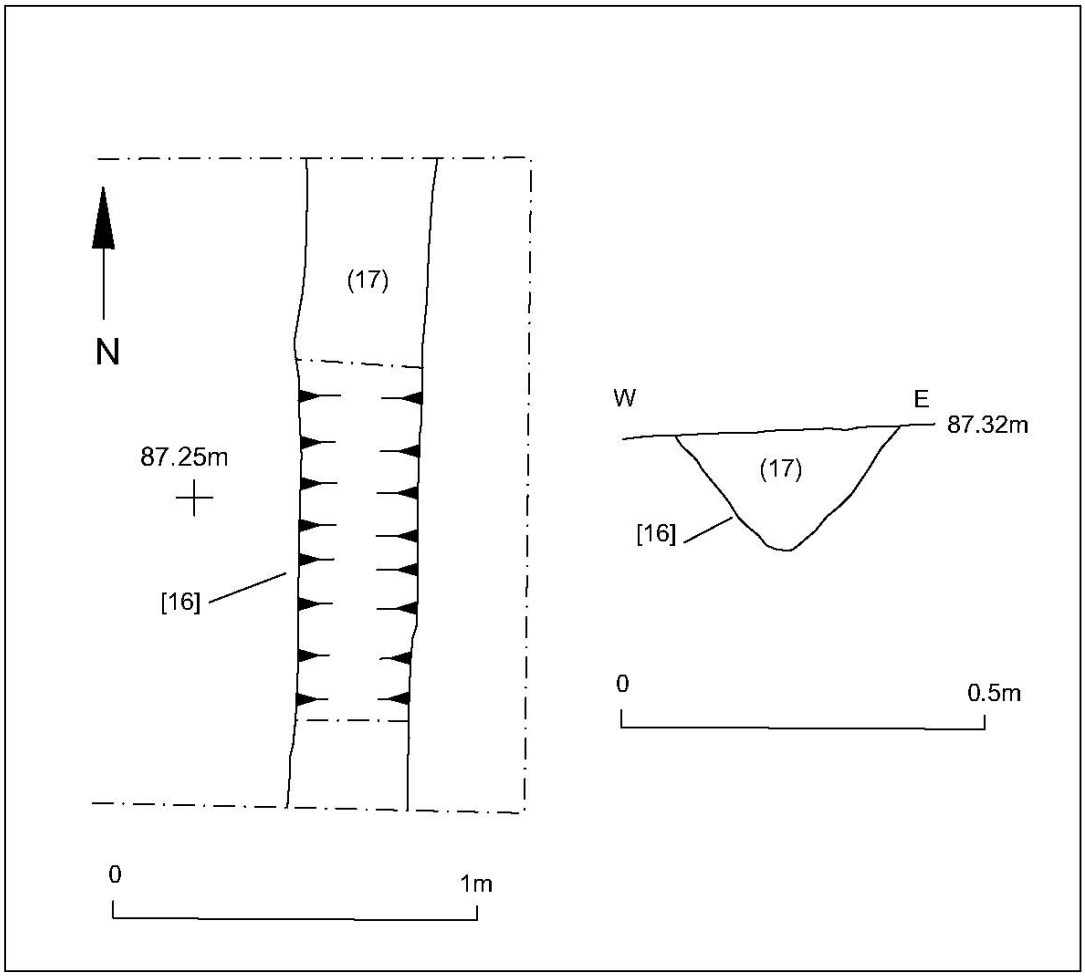

Figure 15: Gully/ditch [16] plan and section

Trench 39

Trench 39, located in the southeast corner of the site in the southern edge of standing medieval ridge and furrow, was positioned in order to investigate a possible archaeological feature identified in the geophysical survey (Fig. 5). The trench produced the highest concentration of archaeological features with four ditches, two of which correspond with the anomaly.

The most substantial of the four ditches [07] (08), located at the western end of the trench, was a steep-sided cut measuring 1.65m wide x 0.8m+ deep (Figs 15-19. The feature was flanked by three smaller V-shaped ditches ([09], [11] and [14]), all aligned southwest-northeast (Figs 18-.

Ditch [09], fill (10) (Fig. 20) produced a single Late Iron Age pottery sherd and three fired clay or daub fragments and the fill (12) of ditch [11] (Fig. 21) included three shell-tempered pottery sherds of Late Iron Age or Roman date. Ditch [14] (15) (Fig. 22) produced no finds

Figure 16: Trench 39; view west; 2m scale

Figure 17: Ditch [07]: view north; 1m scale

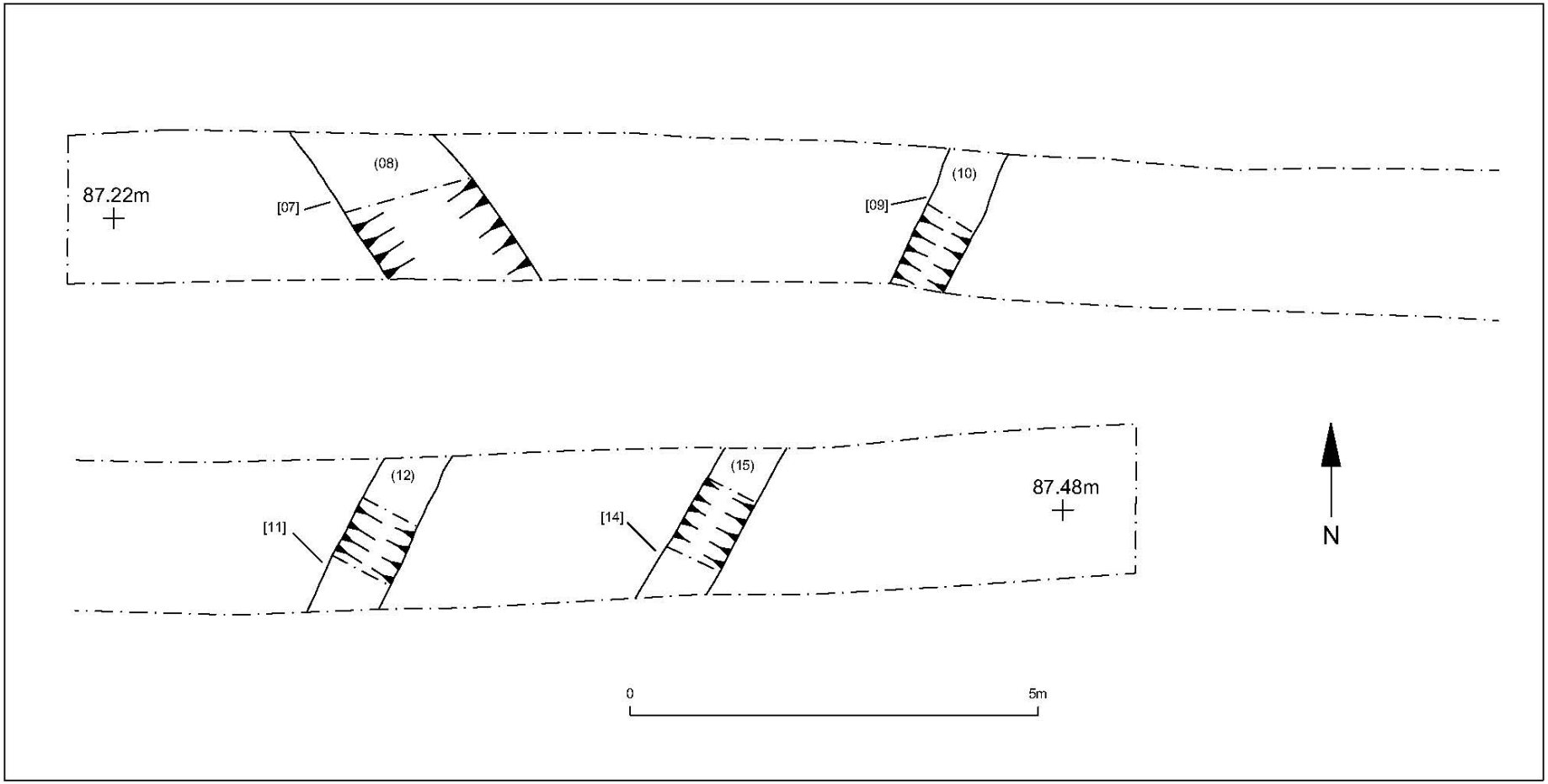

Figure 18: Trench 39 plan showing all features

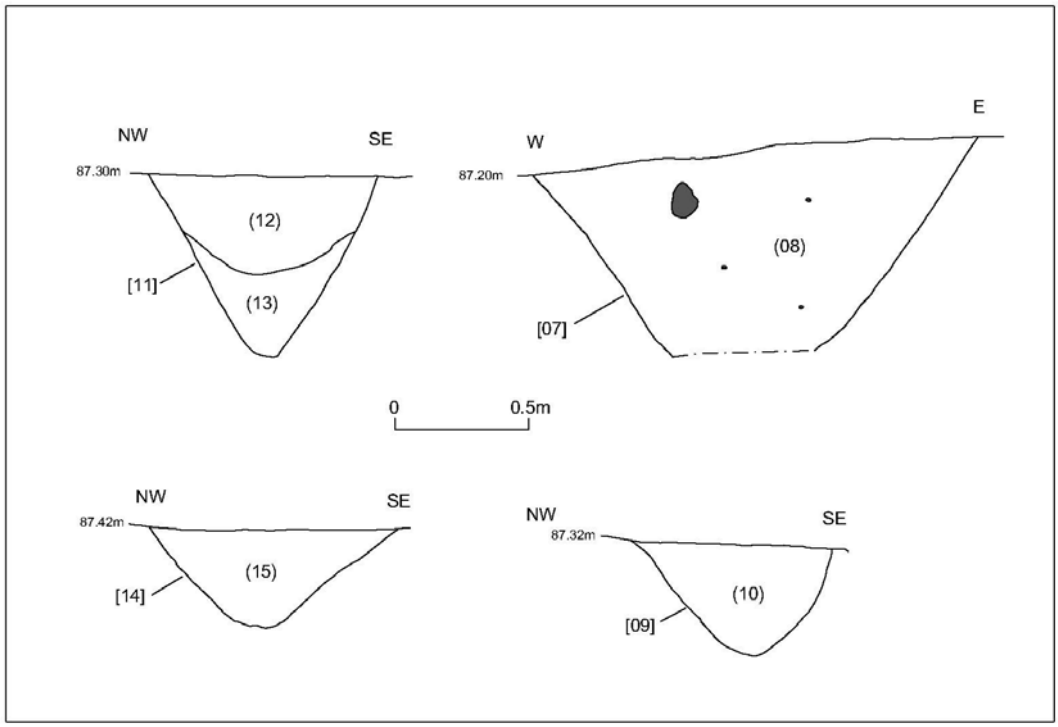

Figure 19: Trench 39: ditch sections

Figure 20: Ditch [09]; view northeast; 1m scale

Figure 21: Ditch [11]; view northwest; 1m scale

Figure 22: Ditch [14]; view northwest; 1m scale

Negative Trenches

A number of the evaluation trenches were positioned in order to target geophysical survey anomalies. With the exception of Trench 39, none of these proved to be archaeological in origin. The signals from Trenches 3, 4, 5 & 7, located in the southwest corner of the development, may be explained by natural clay bands running through sands and gravels. Trenches 17 and 19, in the central area, and 31 and 41 to the east, offered no explanation for the geophysical survey results, although the presence of slightly oxidised clay in the latter may explain its higher signal result.

Table 1: Description of trenches

TRENCH	ORIENTATION	LENGTH AND WIDTH (metres)	DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (MIN-MAX metres)
1	SE-NW	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.33m, subsoil 0.23-0.30m. Ditch [01], (02).	0.62-0.70
2	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.26m, subsoil 0.16-0.32m. Single furrow base visible.	0.70-0.85
3	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.22m, subsoil 0.13-0.17m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.59-0.63
4	SE-NW	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.26-0.28m, subsoil 0.15-0.25m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.63-0.71
5	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.33m, subsoil 0.21-0.24m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.73-0.75
6	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.37m, subsoil 0.21-0.25m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.72-0.74
7	NE-SW	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.30, subsoil 0.40-0.45m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.45-0.55
8	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.24m, subsoil 0.20-0.23m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.63-0.70
9	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.22-0.23m, subsoil 0.15-0.20m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.80-0.91
10	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.23m, subsoil 0.10-0.14m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.71-0.91
11	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.34m, subsoil 0.35m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.80-0.94
12	NE-SW	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.26-0.30m, subsoil 0.23-0.36m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.63-0.97
13	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.24-0.26m, subsoil 0.14-0.22m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.60-0.75

14	SW-NE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.30m, subsoil 0.70-0.90m. Gully [04] and ?pit [06]	0.70-0.90
15	SE-NW	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.24-0.30m, subsoil 0.60-0.70m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.70-0.95
16	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.24m, subsoil 0.42-0.44m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.55-0.64
17	NW-SE	5 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.28-0.29m, subsoil 0.47-0.48m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.92-1.00
18	NE-SW	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.24-0.27m, subsoil 0.35-0.36m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.70-0.72
19	N-S	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.23-0.30m, subsoil 0.35-0.40m. No archaeological finds or features.	0.74-0.76
20	N-S	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.30m, subsoil 0.75-0.95m. No archaeological finds or features	0.75-1.10
21	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.36m, subsoil 0.60-0.75m. No archaeological finds or features	0.70-0.90
22	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.35m, subsoil 0.70-0.90m. No archaeological finds or features	0.82-1.05
23	N-S	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.30-0.40m, subsoil 0.65-0.85m. No archaeological finds or features	0.75-0.90
24	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.30m, subsoil 0.65-0.80m. No archaeological finds or features	0.80-0.92
25	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.23-0.35m, subsoil 0.70-0.80m. No archaeological finds or features	0.82-1.00
26	N-S	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.23-0.30m, subsoil 0.60-0.80m. No archaeological finds or features	0.70-1.00
27	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.30m, subsoil 0.68-0.75m. No archaeological finds or features	0.70-0.90
28	N-S	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.30m, subsoil 0.70-0.80m. No archaeological finds or features	0.75-0.85
29	NE -SW	5 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.19-0.26m, subsoil 0.25-0.40m. No archaeological finds or features	0.65-0.70
30	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.23-0.28m, subsoil 0.30-0.62m. No archaeological finds or features	0.57-0.85
31	SW-NE	5 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.30m, subsoil 0.40-0.50m. No archaeological finds or features	0.70-0.75
32	NW-SE	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.30m, subsoil 0.25-0.45m. No archaeological finds or features	0.70-0.83
33	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.35m, subsoil 0.60-0.80m. No archaeological finds or features	0.75-0.85

34	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.25m, subsoil 0.55-0.65m. No archaeological finds or features	0.90-0.90
35	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.30m, subsoil 0.30-0.85m. No archaeological finds or features	0.60-1.00
36	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.22-0.35m, subsoil 0.25-0.70m. No archaeological finds or features	0.58-1.00
37	NW-SE	20 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.20-0.32m, subsoil 0.32-0.62m. Single ditch [18]	0.72-1.10
38	E-W	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.40-0.47m, subsoil 0.12-0.80m. Single gully [16]	0.52-0.80
39	E-W	30 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.25-0.30m, subsoil 0.15-0.26m. Ditches [07, 09, 11, 14]	0.50-0.80
40	N-S	10 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.18-0.26m, subsoil 0.24-0.40m. No archaeological finds or features	0.50-0.62
41	N-S	6 x 1.8	Topsoil 0.23-0.28m, subsoil 0.52-0.60m. No archaeological finds or features	0.60-0.80

Ridge and Furrow

The field contains well-preserved ridge and furrow. During the GPS trench location a north-south profile was taken in the eastern field (just west of trenches 35-37) to show the extent of the earthworks (Fig. 23).

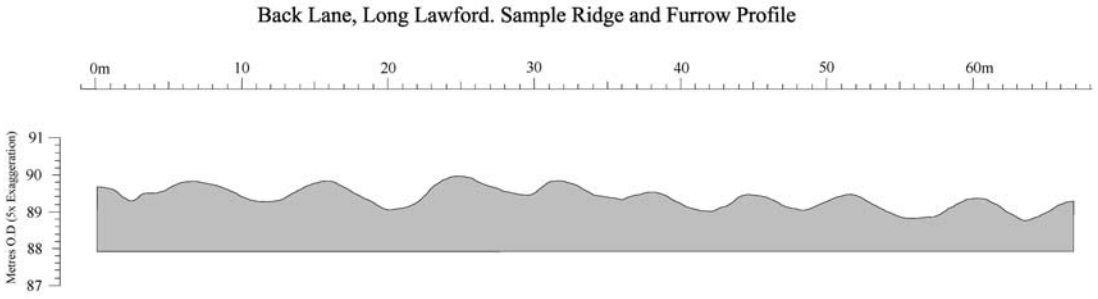

Figure 23: Profile of ridge and furrow running south to north, west of trenches 35-37.

8. The Finds - Nicholas J. Cooper

Metalwork - possible Iron Tyre

Ditch fill (19) contained fragments of a possible large iron tyre with an estimated diameter of 0.7m. The tyre is complete but broken into three large lengths or about 0.4m each (one of which is bent) and six smaller pieces and comparisons suggest it could be Late Iron Age or Roman in date. The band is of flat section with a slightly concave interior, 40mm wide and 4mm thick. The edges are slightly thicker than the central part of the band, as noted on comparable examples, and there is slight lipping of the edge, maybe due to the hammering of the hoop over the wooden wheel. There are no obvious signs of nailing in this or comparable examples, although x-raying would be required to confirm this conclusively. There are no diameters for Late Iron Age and Roman examples published by Manning (1985) but the width measurements for the few known examples match this one. For example, those from the Llyn Cerrig Bach hoard were 40mm in width, those from the Arras burials in East Yorkshire were 35-40mm, and that from the Waltham Abbey hoard 43mm (Manning 1985, 71).

Pottery

Three sherds (12g) from a hand-made vessel, probably of Late Iron Age or Early Roman date, in a poorly sorted shell-tempered fabric (Leicestershire Fabric S1, Marsden 2011, 62, Table 1), came from [11] (12) in Trench 39.

An abraded sherd (2g) belonging to a hand-made vessel in a reduced sand-tempered fabric (Leicestershire Fabric Q1, Marsden 2011, 62, Table 1), came from ditch [09] (10). A later Iron Age date is perhaps most likely for this sherd.

Fired Clay

Three amorphous fragments of fired clay (20g) came from ditch [09] (10) and a further three (7g) from [16] (17). Although no wattle perforations are persevered in these fragments it is likely they represent burnt daub from building structures in the vicinity.

9. Discussion and Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation on land south of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire, produced evidence of late Iron Age or Romano-British archaeological activity in the form of several linear features or ditches, likely demarcating field and/or stock enclosures, in addition to evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation in the form of well-preserved standing earthworks. The buried archaeology was demonstrably concentrated in the southeast corner of the site, in a small area undisturbed by the adjacent standing ridge and furrow earthworks. Archaeology across the remainder of the site appeared to be largely non-existent, with the markedly wetter character of the ground, with a higher water table, suggesting an absence of occupation across this area.

Most of the features represent ditches suggesting field systems and the few pottery sherds recovered suggest a Late Iron Age/Romano-British date. However, the presence of fired clay might also suggest some structures in the vicinity and perhaps

the far east of the site lies on the edge of a more extensive settlement, although the negative results from the 2010 excavations would suggest that the features do not extend much further to the north. The iron tyre is unique in this area. Most examples are found in association with burials or in hoard contexts (Manning 1985) and this find might suggest ritual or burial activity perhaps on the edge of the settlement.

10. Archive and Publications

The site archive (T/1210), consisting of iron and ceramic finds plus paper and photographic records, will be deposited with Warwickshire Museums Service.

The archive consists of:

- Report, WSI, Oasis sheet and any relevant correspondence.
- 9 fragments of an iron tyre
- 3 pottery sherds
- 3 fired clay fragments
- 41 trench recording sheets
- Photographic record indices
- 71 digital photographs
- 45 Monochrome negatives & contact sheets
- A risk assessment form

11. Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted to the editor of West Midlands Archaeology and the editor of the *Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society* in due course. The report has been added to the Archaeology Data Service's (ADS) Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) database held by the University of York.

Oasis Information

Project Name	Land south of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire
Project Type	Archaeological evaluation
Project Manager	Vicki Score
Project Supervisor	Roger Kipling
Previous/Future work	Development
Current Land Use	Agricultural
Development Type	Residential
Reason for Investigation	NPPF
Position in the Planning Process	Pre-application
Site Co ordinates	NGR SP 473 757
Start/end dates of field work	May 2013
Archive Recipient	Warwickshire County Council
Study Area	4.1ha.

12. Bibliography

Brown, D., 2008, *Standard and guidance for the preparation of Archaeological Archives* (Institute for Archaeologists)

Cooper, A., 2012, *Geophysical Survey Report, Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire, Phase III.* Unpuiblished Stratascan Report

DLGC, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework Section 12: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.*

IfA, 2008, *Standards* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

IfA, 2010, *Codes of Conduct*

Manning, W. H., 1985. *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum*. London: British Museum Press.

Marsden 2011, 'The prehistoric pottery' in J. Thomas *Two Iron Age Aggregated Settlements in the Environs of Leicester: Excavations at Beaumont Leys at Beaumont Leys and Humberstone.* Leicester Archaeology Monograph 19. Leicester: University of Leicester School of Archaeology and Ancient History

Morris 1979, *Domesday Book.* Phillimore, Chichester

Nexus 2013, *Land South of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire: Written Scheme of Investigation*

Palmer, S C, 2002, *Ling Hall Quarry, Church Lawford, Warwickshire, Archaeological Excavations 1989-1999*, Unpublished Warwickshire Museum Report 0210.

Speed, G., 2010, *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land North of Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire.* Unpublished ULAS Report 2012-219.

Stratascan, 2010, Geophysical Survey Report Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire. Unpublished Stratascan Report, ref. J2749.

Stratascan, 2012, Geophysical Survey Report - Back Lane, Long Lawford, Warwickshire, Phase III. Unpublished Stratascan Report, ref J3232.

13. Acknowledgements

Roy Poulter, Jon Coward, James Harvey and Roger Kipling of ULAS ULAS undertook the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Nexus Heritage acting for J.S. Bloor (Services) Ltd. & William Davis Ltd. The project was managed by Vicki Score in liaison with the archaeological consultant Anthony Martin of Nexus Heritage and monitoring of the works on behalf of Rugby Borough Council was undertaken by Anna Stocks of Warwickshire County Council.

Roger Kipling
ULAS
University of Leicester
University Road
Leicester LE1 7RH
Tel:0116 252 2836
Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: rwk1@le.ac.uk

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay
University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848
F: +44 (0)116 252 2614
E: ulas@le.ac.uk
w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas

University of Leicester
Archaeological Services

REGISTERED IfA ORGANISATION

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE