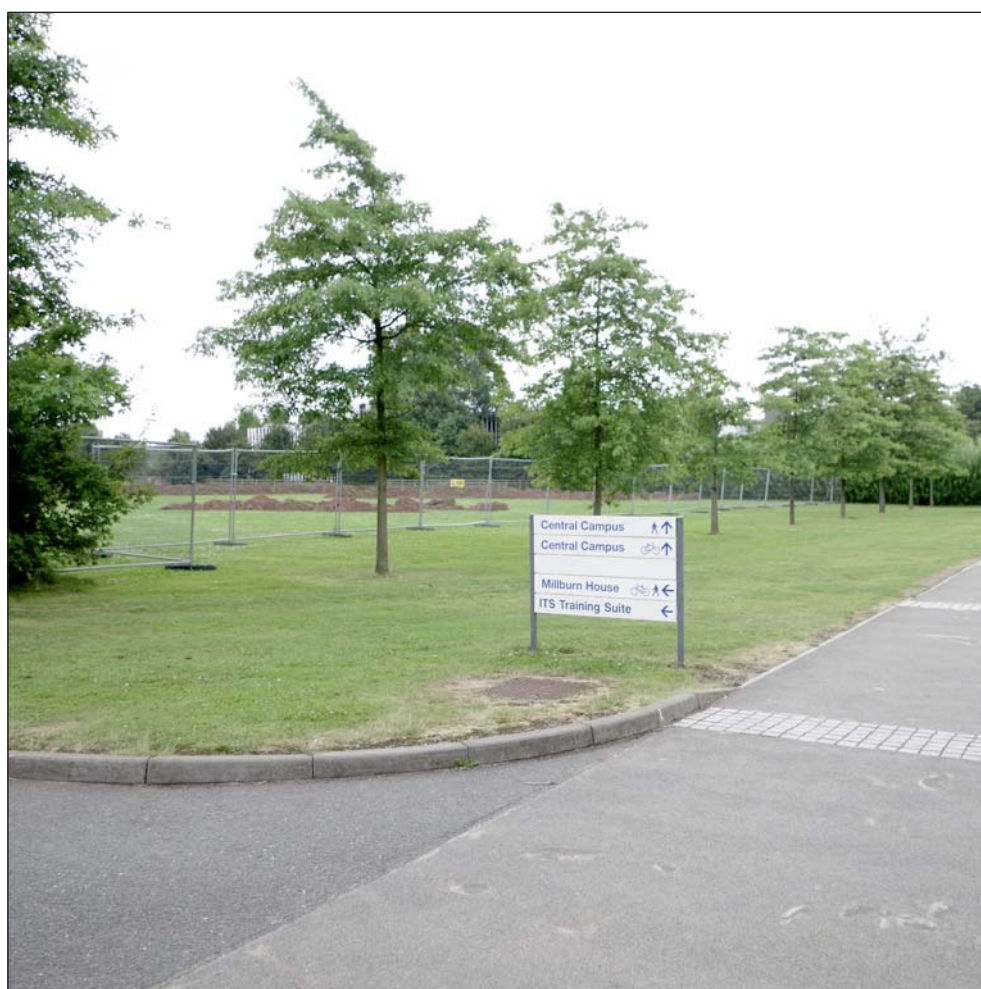




making sense of heritage

National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC), Land off University Road, Warwick University, Coventry

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 105170.01
July 2014



**National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC),
Land off University Road, The University of Warwick,
Coventry, West Midlands**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary.....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Prehistoric	2
2.3 Roman	2
2.4 Early medieval.....	2
2.5 Medieval.....	3
2.6 Post-medieval and modern	3
2.7 Summary.....	3
3 METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.2 Aims and objectives	3
3.3 Fieldwork methodology	4
3.4 Machine excavation	4
3.5 Hand excavation	4
3.6 Recording.....	4
3.7 Monitoring	4
3.8 Specialist strategies	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....	5
4.1 Introduction	5
4.2 General summary.....	5
4.3 Features of note	5
5 FINDS	6
5.2 Flint	6
5.3 Pottery and Clay pipe.....	6
5.4 Potential and Recommendations	7



6	DISCUSSION.....	7
6.1	Summary.....	7
6.2	Conclusions	7
7	STORAGE AND CURATION.....	7
7.1	Museum	7
7.2	Archive	7
7.3	Discard policy.....	8
7.4	Security copy	8
8	REFERENCES.....	9
8.1	Bibliography	9
9	APPENDICES.....	10
9.1	Appendix 1: Trench context tables.....	10
9.2	Appendix 2: OASIS form.....	13

Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Trench locations

Plates

- Plate 1: Trench 3, fully excavated
Plate 2: Trench 5, fully excavated
Plate 3: Representative section, Trench 10
Plate 4: Representative section, Trench 9
Plate 5: Sondage in furrow **404**, Trench 4
Plate 6: Sondage in furrow **704**, in Trench 7



National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC), Land off University Road, The University of Warwick, Coventry, West Midlands

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the University of Warwick, hereafter 'the Client' to carry out an archaeological evaluation in support of planning applications, references FUL/2014/1098, FUL/2014/1142 and FUL/2014/1320, on land off University Road, University of Warwick, Coventry, hereafter 'the Site'. The Site totals eleven evaluation trenches on open grassland centred on national grid reference (NGR) 429860 476407.

A total of eleven trenches of varying dimensions were excavated across the Site to determine the archaeological potential of the Site and characterise any remains that may survive on the Site prior to redevelopment of the Site.

Several linear features were discovered, the examination of which revealed post-medieval ridge and furrow features which contained artefacts of a post-medieval and modern date. In addition to this a network of modern ceramic field drains were also found following excavation, often cutting the ridge and furrow. The examination of other potential features revealed bioturbation, natural undulations.

No significant archaeological features were revealed. The only find of note recovered was a flint flake fragment of indeterminate prehistoric date, which has suffered some post-depositional edge damage. The results from the evaluation indicate that the development is highly unlikely to impact on any significant archaeological remains.

The project archive has been compiled according to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Wessex Archaeology 2014) and is fully cross-referenced and indexed. It is currently held by Wessex Archaeology under the project code **105170** and will be transferred to the Herbert Art and Gallery Museum and Museum, Coventry, under an accession number to be issued in due course.



National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC), Land off University Road, The University of Warwick, Coventry, West Midlands

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Warwick University/ARUP and are grateful Christopher Mahony (University of Warwick), Jason Fretter (Burofour) and Jim Keyte (ARUP) in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Chris Patrick, the Conservation and Archaeology Officer, Coventry City Council (CCC), for his involvement in the project.

The Fieldwork was directed by Neil Dransfield with the assistance of Philip Roberts. The report was compiled by Philip Roberts with a contribution by Matt Leivers (flint). The illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.



National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC), Land off University Road, The University of Warwick, Coventry, West Midlands

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the University of Warwick, hereafter 'the Client', to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land off University Road, Warwick University, Coventry. The evaluation work was carried out in advance of the proposed National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC) development (hereafter 'the Site'; Planning Applications FUL/2014/1098, FUL/2014/1142 and FUL/2014/1320, centred on national grid reference (NGR) 429860 276407 (**Figure 1**). The work follows on from previous desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken by ARUP (2014) to inform the development improvements.

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) set out the strategy and methodology by which Wessex Archaeology (2014) implemented the archaeological evaluation. All works undertaken conformed to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment ('MoRPHE') (English Heritage 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standards and Guidance for archaeological evaluation (2008). The WSI was submitted Coventry City Council (CCC) for approved prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.3 In August 2013, geotechnical ground investigations were undertaken on the proposed development site, which included four boreholes and eight trial pits (Leivers, 2013). Within the open area of the site significant depths of alluvium were recorded. These ranged from 1.9m adjacent to the assumed route of the culvert in the western part of the site, 1.35m in the central area, to 1.6m in the south-eastern corner. In the area of the surface car park, made-ground depths were recorded to approximately 2.2m below ground level (bgl).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) is located within the University of Warwick campus, immediately adjacent to multi-storey car park 15 and is accessed from University Road, just south of University House and to the north of the International Manufacturing Centre. The Site is currently occupied by an area of maintained grass, part of the Oval Plaza on the northern side of University Road and the surface car park element of Car Park 15.

1.2.2 The topography of the site has a fall from north to south of approximately 3m, with an elevation of approximately 83m AOD.

1.2.3 The solid geology of the site comprises the Tile Hill Mudstone (TLM) Formation, which comprises red-brown mudstones with subordinate thin flaggy, fine-to coarse-grained sandstones. A dominant band of sandstone within the TLM formation is shown on the geological map (1:50 000 BGS Sheet 184 for Warwick, 1984 Solid and Drift edition) immediately to the north and to the south of the site.



- 1.2.4 There is no superficial geology or made ground shown on the geological map across the majority of the proposed site, however there is an alluvium bed in the south-west corner of the site near University Road, associated with the Westwood Brook.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A desk based assessment (DBA) undertaken by ARUP (2014) determined that there is little potential for archaeological remains within the development area, which appears to have been fields for much of its recorded history. However, the DBA did identify both Iron Age and possible medieval remains within a 250m radius of the Site. The following is summarised from the DBA provided by ARUP (2014). Although no heritage assets are situated in the Site, those located in the surrounding area are considered relevant to the Site's wider contextual understanding.

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 Early prehistoric activity is largely evidenced through artefact finds such as stone axes, flint arrowheads and pottery. 500m south-east of Crackley Hill, situated 2.9km south-west of the University Campus, a flint tool dating to the Palaeolithic period was found. Several flint scatters dating to the Mesolithic period have also been recorded, one 600m east of Crackley Wood.
- 2.2.2 Further occupation is noted by a number of tool finds from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age periods. These include a stone tool scatter north-west of Cryfield village, a broken axe with a polished edge in the grounds of the Training College (now the Westwood Site) and flint scrapers near Stoneleigh Road, Gibbet Hill.
- 2.2.3 Within the University Campus, Iron Age activity has been recorded at the Westwood Running Track, within Tocil Wood and directly east of the University Road, prior to the construction of the International Digital Laboratory (IDL). At the Westwood Site, a banjo-shaped enclosure was identified by aerial photography. Banjos are relatively small, predominately sub-circular, earthwork enclosures dating from the Iron Age and were in use through to the Romano-British period. Their precise function remains uncertain; however, suggestions include animal compounds or areas of high status intensive occupation. In 2002, partial excavation of the banjo enclosure was undertaken at the Westwood Site ahead of an all-weather rugby and football pitch.

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 Evidence from the Romano-British period includes fragments of bath-house mosaic and re-used sandstone, which was incorporated into the build of Cryfield House. During the Romano-British period, the study area was located within an area bound by Ryknild Street, the Salt Way and the two military roads, Watling Street and the Fosse Way. Watling Street lies to the north and was one of the most important Roman military highways in Britain.

2.4 Early medieval

- 2.4.1 The University Campus is sited within an area to the south of Coventry, which was an early-medieval settlement known as 'Cofan trēow' – place-name meaning 'Cofa's tree'. During the early medieval period, the area around Cryfield became a royal estate and hunting park for King Ethelred (968-1016), which remained in royal hands until after the



Norman conquest of 1066. Further early-medieval activity is noted by the site of a pagan cemetery at Baginton, 1km east of the Site.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 During the medieval period, localised industry such as pottery manufactory and brick making came to the area. The region provided a large supply of red workable clay, a nearby water supply and a constant supply of charcoal to fire the kilns. On the university campus is a field that was known as 'Potters Field', an area known as 'Old Brickyard Plantation' (with the remains of a possible post-medieval marl pit) and 'Potters Field Coppice'; now known as 'Tocil Wood'. Close to the Westwood Site, fragments of 13th century pottery have been recovered.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 By the post-medieval period, a number of farms were established on the University Campus site. The northern section and Science Park occupy a part of what was Canley Hall Farm that belonged to the Horseman family until 1952, when it was bought by Coventry Corporation. By the 17th century, the Leigh family acquired the majority of the remaining land, including Tocil Farm, Sanders Wright Meadow and Cryfield Grange; later divided into Gibbet Hill Farm and Cryfield House Farm.

2.6.2 In 1961, the government gave approval for the establishment of the University of Warwick to expand access to higher education. A 283 hectare site was donated by the City of Coventry and County of Warwickshire for the university's location. By 1964, a Development Plan prepared by Arthur Ling and Alan Goodman of Grey, Goodman and Associates was published. One year later, the University of Warwick received its Royal Charter of Incorporation.

2.7 Summary

2.7.1 Whilst no archaeology was known on the site, the archaeological activity in the wider area highlighted the site as being of potential and for that reason trial trenching was required to test this.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1.1 This report focusses on the results of the archaeological evaluation. The following summarizes the methodologies set out in full in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014).

3.2 Aims and objectives

3.2.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered that will be removed or disturbed by groundworks.*
- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated.*
- *to prepare a comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits or structures or artefacts identified.*
- *to gain an understanding of the development of the Site.*
- *to put the results of the excavation in context by comparing it with similar/related Sites within Coventry as well as its regional and national contexts.*

The more specific aim aims of the project were:

- *to assess the potential for prehistoric activity on site.*
- *to assess the potential of any waterlogged remains found to add to our understanding of the prehistoric environment in the area.*
- *to inform potential mitigation, if required.*

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches (**Figure 2**) varying in size from 15m – 50m x 1.8m.

3.4 Machine excavation

3.4.1 Topsoil and subsoil were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the natural geology.

3.5 Hand excavation

3.5.1 Natural features were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity.

3.5.2 Archaeological features were hand excavated but the complete excavation of obviously modern features was not regarded as necessary.

3.6 Recording

3.6.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology pro forma recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits (including those within 'blank' trenches).

3.6.2 All trenches were located by means of a RTK GPS system in relation to the OS grid, and other plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn as necessary at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50 as appropriate.

3.6.3 Photographs were taken of all trenches and natural and archaeological features to produce a photographic record consisting of digital images to a resolution of at least 10 megapixel.

3.7 Monitoring

3.7.1 A monitoring visit was made by Chris Patrick, the Conservation and Archaeology Officer, Coventry City Council (CCC).

3.8 Specialist strategies

Artefacts

3.8.1 Finds recovery followed the agreed WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014). With the agreement of Chris Patrick, CCC Conservation and Archaeology Officer, all post-medieval finds retrieved from excavated ridge and furrow were discarded. A single worked flint from deposit **101, Trench 1** was kept for assessment.



Environmental

- 3.8.2 No environmental samples were taken due to the absence of archaeological features.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 A total of eleven trenches were excavated across the Site varying in size from 15m – 50m by 1.8m (**Figure 2**). Trenches were excavated to depths of between 0.35m – 0.61m.
- 4.1.2 The archaeological layers and stratigraphy were very similar in all the trenches, though depths of deposits varied across the Site. Features of note are described by trench below. A full trench context listing is provided in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 General summary

Natural geology

- 4.2.1 The underlying natural geology consisted mainly of pinkish red fine sandy clay with a common frequency (20-40%) of fairly well sorted medium to large sized well rounded pebbles. A slight grey and orange mottling, in the form of streaks, was detected in many of the trenches indicating a gleyed formation under fluctuating wet and dry conditions. Evidence of iron panning was also visible in many of the trenches. Natural was observed at undulating depths across the eleven trenches varying from 0.24m (**Trench 4**) to 0.53m (**Trench 2**) bgl.

Subsoil

- 4.2.1 A highly mixed mid brown and yellowish pink fine sandy silt was observed across the site. This represented a mix of topsoil and natural deposits and is highly suggestive of a remnant plough soil. In **Trenches 2** and **9** multiple subsoil deposits were discovered, explained by the presence of interface layers between subsoil and natural and buried topsoil's respectively. Bioturbation, in the form of rooting, could also be observed in all the trenches. Subsoil was encountered at varying depths across site ranging from 0.15m (**Trenches 1** and **10**) to 0.28m (**Trench 3**) bgl.

Topsoil

- 4.2.2 The topsoil was predominantly a light yellowish brown sandy silt typically present to a depth of 0.15m to 0.28m below ground level (bgl). Very little difference was noted in the character of the layer across the site and artefact recovery was very low apart from on piece of worked flint recovered from deposit **101**.

4.3 Features of note

- 4.3.1 **Trenches 3, 8, 9** and **11** were archaeologically sterile, while **Trenches 2** and **6** contained only modern ceramic land drains all aligned south west to north east respectively.
- 4.3.2 **Trench 1** contained no archaeological features; however, a single worked flint of indeterminate prehistoric date was recovered from the topsoil deposit **101**. As this was found in the topsoil and the general character of site is one of a post medieval arable landscape it is likely that this was brought in via earlier ploughing.
- 4.3.3 **Trench 4** contained two modern ceramic land drains and a post medieval furrow **404** which was investigated. A 0.88m wide sondage (**Plate 5**) was excavated to a depth of 0.09m through furrow **404** to investigate its archaeological potential and revealed a shallow furrow from which undiagnostic clay pipe stem and ceramic sherds were



recovered. Due to their modern nature the two land drains were not considered to be of sufficient interest to be excavated. All the features were parallel to one another and aligned southwest to northeast.

- 4.3.4 A 0.14m deep furrow (**504**) was revealed at the northern end of **Trench 5 (Plate 2)** and investigated via a 0.7m wide sondage. No finds were recovered; however, its similar size and shape to other furrows excavated on the Site and the fact furrow **504** shares the same alignment of southwest to northeast would suggest a similar post medieval date.
- 4.3.5 **Trench 7 (Plate 6)** was a 'T' shaped trench measuring 30m east to west and 20m north to south. Excavation revealed a number of modern land drains and agricultural activity in the form of furrows, of which two were excavated, (**704**) and (**706**) in order to characterise the archaeology. Furrow **704** was excavated via a 1m sondage to a depth of 0.09m. Sherds of white ware and an undiagnostic clay pipe stem fragment were recovered and suggest a post-medieval date. A second 1m sondage was placed in **706** and excavated to a depth of 0.11m and again revealed a furrow. A single sherd of cream ware and an undiagnostic clay pipe stem fragment also suggest a post-medieval date. With one exception all the land drains and furrows are aligned southwest to northeast. The exception is a land drain aligned southeast to northwest indicating it is not part of the same drainage network and may be of an earlier date.
- 4.3.6 **Trench 10** uncovered two furrows and a single land drain all on a north to south alignment. Due to previous investigation of furrows, which successfully characterised the archaeology, no further excavations were deemed necessary.
- 4.3.7 A redundant cable of unknown provenance and use was found aligned east to west in both **Trenches 8** and **10**.
- 4.3.8 **Trench 11** contained a number of modern finds dating from the late 20th century including a milk crate, a road iron and a foot from a metal safety fence. It is probable that these relate to the construction of nearby university buildings when the location of **Trench 11** was used as a site compound.

5 FINDS

- 5.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered, deriving from contexts in four of the trenches excavated (**Trenches 1, 4, 7** and **11**). Within these trenches, finds were recovered from topsoil layers, and from two cut features (furrows **704** and **706** in **Trench 7**). With the agreement of Chris Patrick, the Conservation and Archaeology Officer, Coventry City Council (CCC), all finds were discarded with the exception of a worked flint from deposit **101**,

5.2 Flint

- 5.2.1 A single flint flake fragment of indeterminate prehistoric date, which has suffered some post-depositional edge damage, was recovered from **101** in **Trench 1**.

5.3 Pottery and Clay pipe

- 5.3.1 The discarded finds comprised of 19th/20th century cream and white ware pottery sherds and undiagnostic clay pipe stems.



5.4 Potential and Recommendations

- 5.4.1 No further analysis is proposed and the single flint does not warrant retention for long term curation.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 A total of eleven 15m – 50m by 1.8m trenches were excavated across the Site. The evaluation uncovered no archaeological remains of significance. Features shown to be post-medieval agricultural practices in the form of furrows were revealed in four of the trenches while a network of modern ceramic land drains were observed in a total of five trenches. Excavated examples of the agricultural features contained post medieval pottery and undiagnostic clay pipe stem fragments. One worked flint of indeterminate prehistoric date was recovered from the topsoil.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The evaluation has demonstrated presence of a post medieval agricultural landscape centred around arable farming as evidenced by the numerous furrows all sharing the same southwest to northeast alignment. **Trenches 4, 5, 7 and 10** all contained furrows. Examples of the modern land drains cutting some of the furrows (**Trench 7**) indicates that the arable use of the land had long ceased and that the furrows had been infilled prior to the insertion of the land drains.
- 6.2.2 The topsoil across the Site was fairly homogeneous and the low yield of artefactual evidence suggested that the current overlying land usage as open grassy parkland had changed little during the Site's recent history.
- 6.2.3 On the basis of the results of the evaluation it is considered that no further work is warranted at the Site.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Museum

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Herbert Art and Gallery Museum and Museum, Coventry. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be issued in due course. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

7.2 Archive

- 7.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Herbert Art and Gallery Museum and Museum, Coventry, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).



7.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code (TBC), and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises one file document case of paper records.

7.3 Discard policy

7.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

7.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; IfA 2009). No samples were recovered during the investigation.

7.4 Security copy

In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



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9 APPENDICES

9.1 Appendix 1: Trench context tables

Trench 1		Dimensions: 30 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil – Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0-0.15
102	Subsoil – Very mixed deposit consisting of 101 and 103. Indicative of ploughing but probably not very recent.	0.15-0.45
103	Natural – Predominantly red (with some orange and grey streaks) fine sandy clay. Iron panning is visible in patches throughout. Well rounded medium-large pebbles area is present suggesting an alluvial origin for the deposit.	0.45+

Trench 2		Dimensions: 50 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.53m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Topsoil – Mid yellowish brown fine sandy silt	0-0.2
202	Subsoil – A mixed brown pink fine sandy silt – probable plough ‘zone’.	0.2-0.37
203	Subsoil – Light pink brown silty clay.	0.37-0.48
204	Subsoil – Mottled brown pink clayey sand. Interface between 203 and 205.	0.48-0.53
205	Natural – Orange red clay sand. Iron panning is visible in patches with some bioturbation also present.	0.53+

Trench 3		Dimensions: 30 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Topsoil – Light yellowish brown sandy silt.	0-0.28
302	Subsoil – Mixed deposit of 301 and 303. Indicative of ploughing, but probably not very recent.	0.28-0.37
303	Natural – Pink sandy clay mottled with iron panning and whiter leached patches. In some patches a rusty red sand could be seen coming through the more clayey sub strata.	0.37-0.45+

Trench 4		Dimensions: 30 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.55m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Topsoil – Light grey brown sandy silt.	0-0.16
402	Subsoil – Mid brown clay silt. Occasional charcoal fleck and small to medium well rounded pebble inclusions.	0.16-0.34
403	Natural - Orangey red sandy clay with some evidence of iron panning and medium to large well rounded pebble inclusions.	0.24-0.46+
404	Cut – Post medieval ridge and furrow aligned SW-NE. Excavated by a 0.88m wide sondage which revealed	0.46-0.55



Trench 4		Dimensions: 30 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.55m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
	clay pipe and 19th C pottery.	
405	Fill – Fill of 404. A mid brown silty clay with charcoal and small stone inclusions. Firm and compact.	0.46-0.55

Trench 5		Dimensions: 15 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.56m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Topsoil – Light yellow brown sandy silt	0-0.17
502	Subsoil – Mixed deposit comprising 501 and 503 indicating a former ploughed soil.	0.17-0.42
503	Natural – Pinkish red fine sandy clay with occasional medium to large rounded pebble inclusions.	0.42-0.45+
504	Cut – Post medieval ridge and furrow aligned NE-SW. Excavated with a 0.7m sondage but no finds were recovered.	0.42-0.56
505	Fill – Fill of 504. A mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional well rounded pebbles and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Firm and compact.	0.42-0.56

Trench 6		Dimensions: 15 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.38m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Topsoil – Light yellow brown sandy silt.	0-0.15
602	Subsoil – A mixture of 601 and 602 suggesting a former plough soil.	0.15-0.38
603	Natural – Orange pink fine sandy clay with mottled leached areas. Some iron panning is visible with rare medium sized pebbles scattered throughout.	0.38+

Trench 7		Dimensions: 30 and 20 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.61m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Topsoil – Grey brown sandy silt with frequent rounded small stone inclusions.	0-0.17
702	Subsoil – Mixed deposit of 701 and 703 indicative of ploughing.	0.17-0.4
703	Natural – Pinkish red sandy clay. Firm and compact with occasional small to medium pebble inclusions.	0.4-0.5+
704	Cut – Post medieval ridge and furrow aligned NE-SW. Excavated with a 1m sondage.	0.5-0.59
705	Fill – Fill of 704. Med brown silty clay with occasional small stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Two sherds of 19th C white ware and an undiagnostic pipe stem were recovered.	0.5-0.59
706	Cut – Post medieval ridge and furrow aligned NE-SW. Excavated by a 1m sondage.	0.5-0.61



Trench 7		Dimensions: 30 and 20 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.61m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
707	Fill – Fill of 706. A med grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebble and charcoal fleck inclusions. One sherd of 19th C cream ware and an undiagnostic clay pipe stem were recovered.	0.5-0.61

Trench 8		Dimensions: 50 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.46m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Topsoil – Light yellowish brown sandy silt.	0-0.28
802	Subsoil – A mixture of 801 and 803 suggesting a former plough soil.	0.28-0.46
803	Natural – Pinkish orange fine sandy clay with small to medium rounded pebbles.	0.46+

Trench 9		Dimensions: 20 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.38m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Topsoil – Light yellow brown fine sandy silt.	0-0.16
902	Subsoil – Mixed brown orange fine sandy clay.	0.16-0.28
903	Subsoil – Buried topsoil of light yellow sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.28-0.38
904	Natural – Orange pink sandy clay with occasional rounded pebbles.	0.38+

Trench 10		Dimensions: 50 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.35m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil – Light yellow grey fine sandy silt.	0-0.15
1002	Subsoil – Mixed brown and yellow sandy silt probably disturbed by earlier agricultural activity.	0.15-0.35
1003	Natural – Pinkish fine sandy clay with some iron panning visible.	0.35+

Trench 11		Dimensions: 20 x 1.8m Max depth: 0.4m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Topsoil – Light yellow brown fine sandy silt.	0-0.2
1102	Subsoil – Mixed brown pink silty sandy clay. Probable mix of 1101 and 1103 caused by ploughing..	0.2-3
1103	Natural – Orange Pink fine sandy clay with some iron panning visible. Gleyed appearance.	0.3-0.4+



9.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

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OASIS ID: wessexar1-186035

Project details

Project name	National Automotive Innovation Centre, Land off University Road, The University of Warwick. Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the University of Warwick, hereafter 'the Client' to carry out an archaeological evaluation in support of a planning application, reference FUL/2014/1098, on land off University Road, University of Warwick, Coventry, hereafter 'the Site'. The Site totals eleven evaluation trenches on open grassland centred on national grid reference (NGR) 429860 476407. A total of eleven trenches of varying dimensions were excavated across the Site to determine the archaeological potential of the Site and characterise any remains that may survive on the Site prior to redevelopment of the Site. Several linear features were discovered, the examination of which revealed post-medieval ridge and furrow features which contained artefacts of a post-medieval and modern date. In addition to this a network of modern ceramic field drains were also found following excavation, often cutting the ridge and furrow. The examination of other potential features revealed bioturbation, natural undulations. No significant archaeological features were revealed. The only find of note recovered was a flint flake fragment of indeterminate prehistoric date, which has suffered some post-depositional edge damage. The results from the evaluation indicate that the development is highly unlikely to impact on any significant archaeological remains.</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-07-2014 End: 31-07-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	105170 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	FUL/2014/1098 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other

Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval
Monument type	FIELD DRAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST MIDLANDS COVENTRY COVENTRY NAIC, Land off University Road, The University of Warwick, Coventry
Postcode	CV4 7JJ
Study area	706.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 29860 76407 52.3844985053 -1.5612314894 52 23 04 N 001 33 40 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.30m Max: 0.56m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Warwick University/ARUP
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	R. O'Neill
Project supervisor	Neil Dransfield
Type of sponsor/funding body	University
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Warwick

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Herbert Art Gallery and Museum
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Herbert Art Gallery and Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Herbert Art Gallery and Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

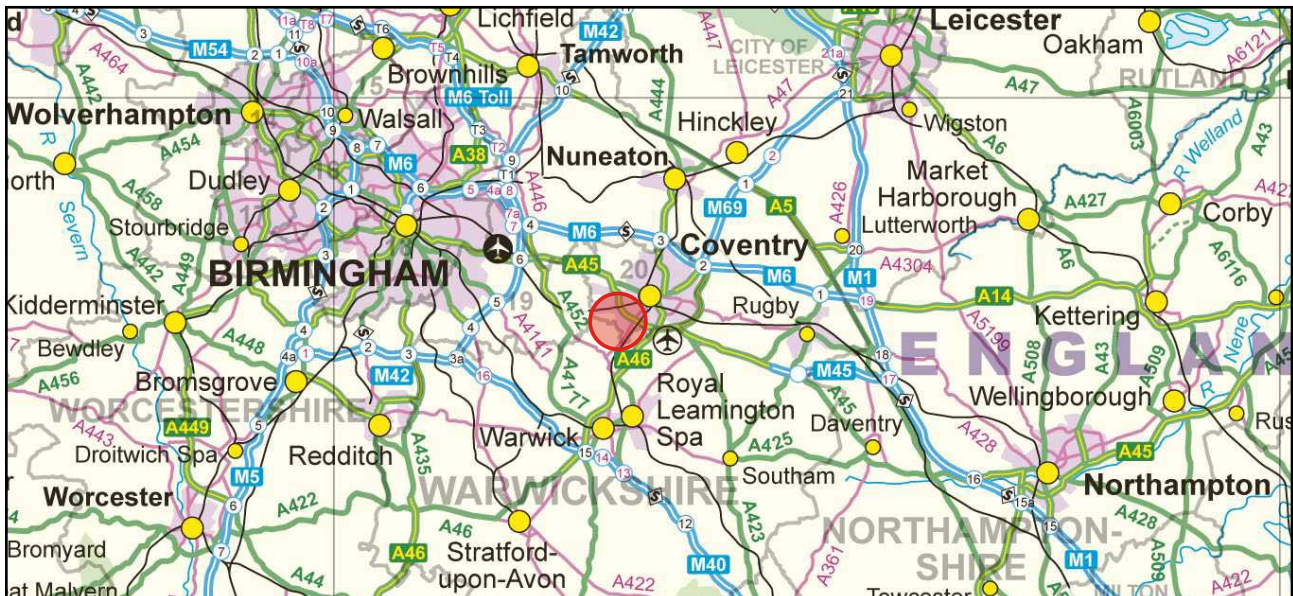
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	National Automotive Innovation Centre (NAIC), Land off University Road, The University of Warwick, Coventry, West Midlands. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Roberts, P.
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Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology North
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Entered on	29 July 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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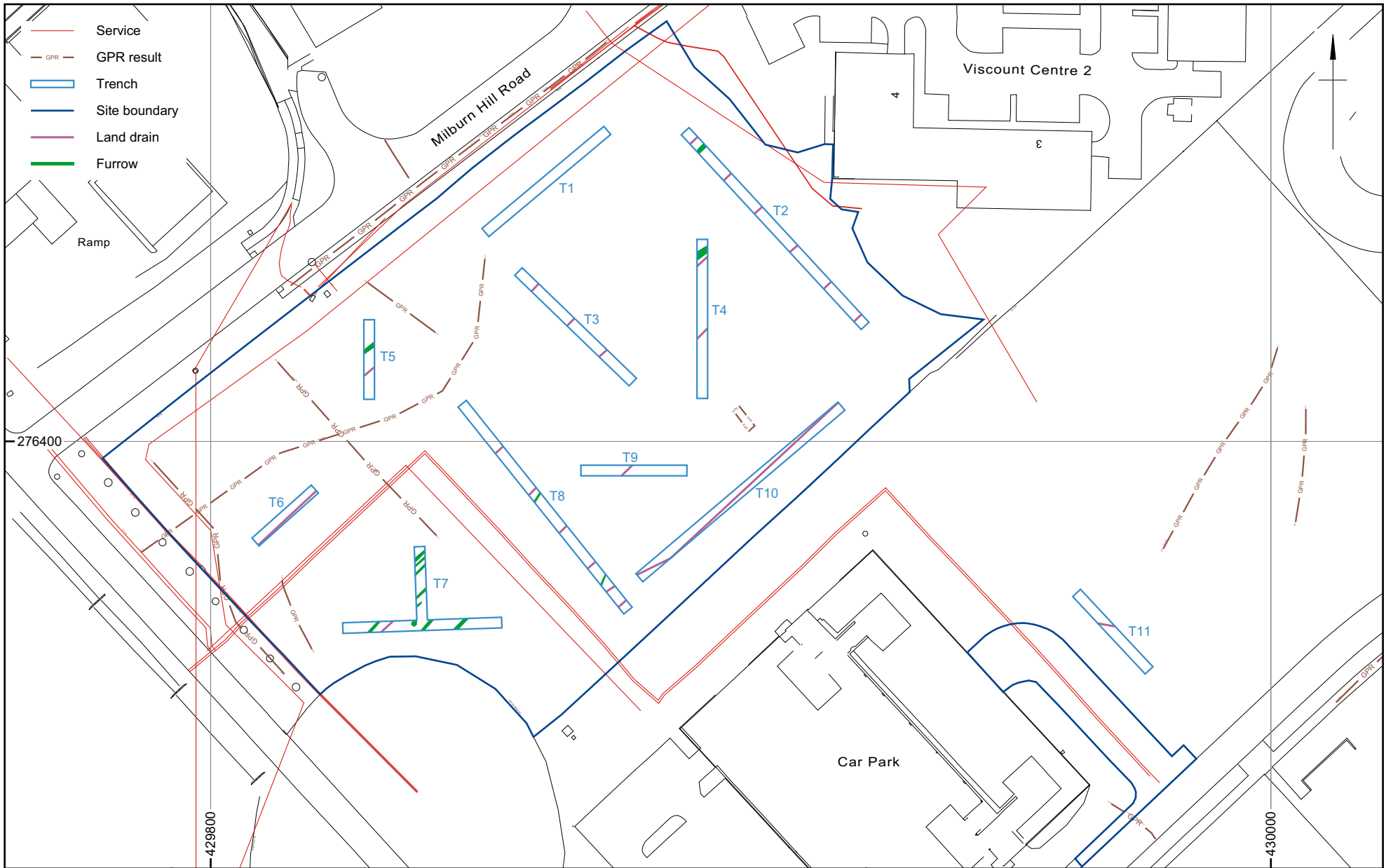
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Date:	22/07/2014	Revision Number:	1.0
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Site location

Figure 1



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Trench locations

Figure 2



Plate 1: **Trench 3**, fully excavated



Plate 2: **Trench 5**, fully excavated


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Plate 3: Representative section, **Trench 10**



Plate 4: Representative section, **Trench 9**



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Plate 5: Sondage through furrow **404**, **Trench 4**



Plate 6: Sondage through furrow **704**, **Trench 7**

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