



Moto Rugby, New Ash Tree Farm, Leicester Road (A426) Rugby, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Moto Rugby, New Ash Tree Farm, Leicester Road (A426) Rugby, Warwickshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Millbridge Group plc, on behalf of Moto Hospitality Limited, to carry out archaeological evaluation trenching on land at New Ash Tree Farm, off Leicester Road, Rugby Warwickshire, centred on NGR 4512117, 279452. The work was undertaken to inform proposals for a new motorway service area off Junction 1 of the M6. The site was previously subject to geophysical survey by Wessex Archaeology. Following on from this a programme of archaeological evaluation trial trenching was agreed with the Warwickshire County Council's (WCC) Planning Archaeologist. A Written Scheme of Investigation for the trenching (WSI) was prepared and approved by the WCC Planning Archaeologist prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The evaluation fieldwork took place between 26th September and 14th October 2016.

A total of 42 trenches, each measuring 50 m by 2 m, targeted geophysical anomalies and areas with no geophysical response. The majority of the trenches were archaeologically sterile, with archaeological features primarily located within the western half of the site. Archaeological features comprised a probable prehistoric burnt spread or mound (Trenches 15 and 17), two areas of waterlogged clay (Trenches 1 and 17), two small pits (Trench 14), one of late prehistoric date and one undated, and four post-medieval/ early modern ditches (Trenches 2 and 5; Trenches 16, 21, 23 and 25; Trench 20; and Trench 26). The ditches are visible as field boundaries on the 1st edition 1887 1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) and later mapping. Three of the boundaries were removed when the M6 was constructed in the late 1960s/ early 1970s and one was removed by the late 1990s. Numerous plough furrows were recorded, predominantly on an east to west alignment, although these were thought to be modern. Two additional undated pits were also found, in Trenches 4 and 32, one of which (Trench 4) was irregular in shape and thought to be natural in origin.

The finds assemblage is extremely modest, with a limited range of materials present. Finds were recovered from only two contexts: a sherd of late prehistoric pottery and fragments of fired clay from a pit in Trench 14, and seven fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe from a ditch in Trench 20. The palaeoenvironmental sampling, from three pits (Trenches 14 and 32), did not add to our understanding of these features.

The remains identified are generally consistent with archaeological activity within the wider area. Investigations on land to the immediate south of the M6 have indicated extensive areas of prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) and Romano-British activity but also relatively blank areas in the north, the area closest to the current investigation. Prehistoric activity is also evidenced to the east and south-east. The lack of evidence for medieval activity that could be associated with Coton Park Deserted Medieval Village to the south-east, suggests that this settlement did not extend as far as this site.

The project archive resulting from the evaluation will be deposited with Rugby Art Gallery and Museum. Deposition of finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. An OASIS form (ID number wessexar1-268254) has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.



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Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by The Millbridge Group plc, on behalf of Moto Hospitality Limited, and the assistance of Antonella Noto and Graham Clarke is gratefully acknowledged in this regard. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank Karen Harrison and Stephen Hayes of ARUP for their support and guidance.

Thanks are extended to Anna Stocks, Planning Archaeologist at Warwickshire County Council (WCC), who provided curatorial support and guidance.

The fieldwork was directed by Milica Rajic, and carried out by Emma Carter, Ifigeneia Klopa, Ciaran O'Neill, Eleni Makrygiorgou. This report was prepared by Milica Rajic and Richard O'Neill. Illustrations were prepared by Joanna Debska. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.

The finds were reported on by Lorraine Mephram. Environmental samples were processed by Liz Chambers and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga.



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by The Millbridge Group plc, on behalf of Moto Hospitality Limited (hereafter 'the Client'), to carry out a programme of evaluation trenching to inform proposals for a new motorway service area off M6, Junction 1, Rugby, Warwickshire (hereafter 'the Site'), roughly centred on NGR 4512117, 279452 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The Site has previously been the subject of a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a). Following on from this a programme of archaeological evaluation trial trenching was agreed with the Warwickshire County Council's (WCC) Planning Archaeologist. A Written Scheme of Investigation for the trenching (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2016b) was prepared and approved by the WCC Planning Archaeologist prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 1.1.3 The works comprised the excavation of 42 trial trenches, each measuring 50 m by 2 m (Figure 2). The trenches targeted geophysical anomalies and areas with no geophysical response.

1.2 Site location and topography

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 4.5 km north of the town of Rugby and approximately 18.5 km east of Coventry, within the county of Warwickshire, and comprises an area of 15.3 ha of arable land.
- 1.2.1 The Site is bounded by the M6 motorway to the immediate south and the A426 to the east with further arable land to the north and west. New Ash Tree Farm is located in the centre of the Site with an access route from the A426 through the eastern part of the Site. The west boundary of the Site is marked by a small wooded area.

1.3 Soils and geology

- 1.3.1 The solid geology of the Site is mapped as Charmouth Mudstone Formation. This type of sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 183 to 197 million years ago in the Jurassic Period, when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 1.3.2 The superficial deposits are mapped as Oadby Member – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 1.3.3 The soils on the Site are described as slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey (LandIS Soil Observatory 2016).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following archaeological background is primarily based on information presented in the geophysical survey report (Wessex Archaeology 2016a).
- 2.1.2 Recorded within 1 km of the Site is one Scheduled Monument, one Grade II listed building, and one Grade II* listed building.
- 2.1.3 The Scheduled Monument is an undated mound located immediately to the east of the survey area on the eastern side of the A426 (Monument No. 340108, NHLE No. 1016883). Its record on the Heritage Gateway website suggests that the monument may be a Bronze Age bowl barrow, or a medieval mill mound.
- 2.1.4 To the south of the Site, immediately south of the M6, a programme of archaeological investigation, carried out during 2012 and 2013, revealed extensive evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British occupation (Worcestershire Archaeology 2015), including Middle Bronze Age (17th to 16th centuries BC), Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (8th century BC to 2nd century AD). Iron Age structures included up to twenty-three potential roundhouses. Roman activity was represented by a timber-framed building set within a large trapezoidal enclosure. The Romano-British settlement appears to have been abandoned by the end of the 2nd century AD although elements of a probable later Romano-British field system were also identified. Medieval ridge and furrow covered the entire area.
- 2.1.5 Further to the south-east, a series of archaeological investigations, carried out between 1996 and 1998, at Coton Park (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2000), included excavation on Coton Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). The results from these investigations revealed some prehistoric evidence, including Bronze Age pottery, dispersed pits and cremation deposits, and an Iron Age roundhouse. There were several rectangular enclosures and linear boundaries dating to the Iron Age and Roman period. The DMV is a multi-phase settlement, dating from approximately the 10th century to the late 13th century when evidence suggests the village was abandoned. Features and structures include probable stock enclosures with contemporary structures, a broad road or green with flanking ditches, and a series of ridge and furrow earthworks which overlay the outer parts of some village plots.
- 2.1.6 The Grade II* and Grade II listed buildings consist of Coton House (NHLE No. 1276617), a two storey 18th century house located 0.7 km from the Site, and its contemporary stable block (NHLE No. 1233436) located 200 m to the west of the house.

2.2 Recent geophysical survey results

- 2.2.1 The Site has been subjected to a recent geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016), the results of which informed the placement of the trial trenches (Figure 2). The survey revealed anomalies indicating areas of potential archaeological interest across the Site. A number of possible linear and curvilinear ditches and possible pits or postholes were identified. Alongside these responses, areas of agricultural activity such as ploughing trends and former field boundaries and areas of increased magnetic response were also been recorded. There were also several weak trends of an uncertain origin which were considered to have low archaeological potential.



3 AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to provide information to enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to produce a Site archive for deposition with a local museum/ ADS, as appropriate; and*
- *to provide information to the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the data.*

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 The specific aims of the project were:

- *to establish if medieval remains of Coton Deserted Medieval Village continued into the proposed development area;*
- *to establish the survival or otherwise of additional archaeological remains in the area of proposed development; and*
- *to identify any threat to the survival of significant archaeological remains by the proposed development.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 A detailed methodology for the work can be found in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2016b). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in national standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-d) and Historic England (2015).

4.1.2 Forty-two trenches measuring 50 m in length and 2 m in width were positioned to both intercept geophysical anomalies, and target the often extensive 'blank' areas between them. Trench 15 was extended to try to identify the extents of an archaeological feature.

4.1.3 Fieldwork was carried out between 26th September and 14th October 2016

4.2 Service location

4.2.1 Consultation was undertaken with National Grid to ensure trial trenches were within a safe working distance of a known gas pipeline traversing the north-east part of the Site.

4.2.2 Service plans were consulted and all trenches were scanned with a CAT prior to excavation to check for uncharted services.

4.3 Machine excavation

4.3.1 Topsoil and subsoil, were removed using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of suitably experienced archaeologists. Material was removed in a series of level spits 50-200 mm thick, down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.



4.4 Sample excavation and recording

- 4.4.1 Surfaces were cleaned to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated and a full written, drawn and photographic record was made of the stratigraphy in each trench, even if no archaeological deposits were identified.
- 4.4.2 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number.
- 4.4.3 All archaeological features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum and to the National Grid. Survey was undertaken using an RTK GNSS GPS system.

4.5 Finds

- 4.5.1 All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained (except unstratified modern material) and were treated in accordance with relevant industry guidance (English Heritage 2005).

4.6 Environmental samples

- 4.6.1 All sealed and stratified archaeological contexts were considered for standard environmental sampling. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the archive. A full list of context numbers and descriptions is included in Appendix 1. Finds are reported in Section 6 and environmental samples in Section 7 below.
- 5.1.2 The majority of the trenches were archaeologically sterile. Modern furrows and land drains (not illustrated), and changes in the natural geology relating to contrasts noted in the geophysical survey (Figure 2; Wessex Archaeology 2016a), were noted in a number of trenches across the Site.
- 5.1.3 Archaeological features were recorded in 14 trenches, primarily located within the western half of the Site (Figures 3 and 4). Where present, archaeological features were recorded typically under 0.3 m deep topsoil and 0.25 m deep subsoil.

5.2 Prehistoric activity

- 5.2.1 A large burnt spread or mound (1507), measuring 8 m by 5 m and up to 0.4 m in depth, was revealed in the south-west corner of the Site, in Trench 15 (Plate 1; Figures 3 and 4). The southern extent of the spread (1705) was visible in Trench 17 (Plate 2; Figures 3 and 4), 3 m to the south. The spread comprised heat shattered stone, natural flint and pebbles compacted within charcoal, sand and sandy clay. The spread was overlying heat-affected clay (1506) in Trench 15 and waterlogged clay (1705) in Trench 17. The clay, 15 m in width in Trench 17 (Plate 2), may have served as a water holder or a trough associated with the hot stone technology. No evidence was recovered to date the spread and although burnt mounds range in date from the Mesolithic to the medieval period, the majority of these types of sites were in use during the Bronze Age and the features are

assumed to be of prehistoric date on that basis. Two modern linear drainage features (1508, 1510) truncated the burnt spread at its northern extent in Trench 15.

- 5.2.2 Another area of waterlogged clay (104) was recorded in the north-west corner of the Site, in Trench 1 (Plate 3; Figure 3). Although no evidence of heat affected features was found within Trench 1, or in the nearby trenches, it is possible that this naturally water holding area was also utilised.
- 5.2.3 Two small pits (1404, 1406) were found in Trench 14 (Plates 4 and 5; Figures 3 and 4) approximately 20 m to the north-west of the burnt spread. Pit 1404 was circular, 0.22 m in diameter, 0.12 m deep, filled with silty clay (1405). No plant remains were found in a sample from the pit (see Section 7 below). Pit 1406 was 0.38 m in diameter and 0.33 m deep filled with compacted, charcoal rich, silty clay which contained a fragment of prehistoric (possibly Iron Age) pottery and four fragments of fired clay (see Section 6 below). The pit also contained remains from wild plants (see Section 7 below).

5.3 Post-medieval/ early modern activity

- 5.3.1 In Trench 20, a north to south running post-medieval ditch was recorded (Figure 3). The ditch (2004), measuring 0.64 m in width and 0.26 m in depth, had a U-shaped in profile, and was filled with silty clay (2005). Fragments of late 17th or early 18th century clay tobacco pipe were found within the fill (see Section 6 below). The location of the ditch roughly corresponds with the position of a north-north-west to south-south-east running field boundary shown on on the 1st edition 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey and later mapping through to the late 1960s, and may relate to, or be a precursor of, this feature.
- 5.3.2 A north to south running ditch terminus (2604) was recorded in Trench 26 (Figure 3). The ditch, up to 0.82 m in width, and 0.67 m in depth, continued to the north. No finds were recovered from the terminus. The location of the ditch, however, roughly corresponds with the position of a north-north-west to south-south-east running field boundary on the 1st edition 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey and later mapping through to the late 1960s, and the terminus may relate to, or be a precursor of, this feature.
- 5.3.3 Slightly further to the north and west, Trenches 16, 21, 23 and 25 also contained a ditch (Plate 7; Figure 3; 1605, 2104, 2304, 2504) traversing the south-western section of the Site from east to west. This ditch corresponds to a field boundary identified by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) and shown on the 1st edition 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey and later mapping through to the late 1960s. This ditch measured up to 2.10 m in width and 0.8 m in depth.
- 5.3.4 Trenches 2 and 5 contained a ditch (Plate 6; Figure 3) corresponding to a field boundary identified by geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2016a) and shown on the 1st edition 1887 1:2,500 Ordnance Survey and later mapping. The ditch (204/ 507) ran east to west, was 2.10 m wide, 0.84 m deep and 'U'-shaped in profile. Modern pipe was found within the ditch fill in Trench 2. The boundary is shown on the 1985 1:10,000 OS map but had been removed by the late 1990s.

5.4 Undated

- 5.4.1 A small pit (3204) was identified in Trench 32, measuring 1.40 m by 0.60 m and 0.24 m in depth. The pit was truncated by a modern drainage pipe but was thought to have been relatively modern due to its ashy fill. An environmental sample from the pit was uninformative (see Section 7 below).



- 5.4.2 A shallow irregular pit (404), identified in Trench 4 (Figure 3), measuring 2.30 m by 1.10 m and 0.13 m in depth, was thought to have been a natural feature, possibly a tree throw.

6 FINDS

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 Finds were recovered from two contexts (Appendix 2), and comprise one sherd of pottery (8g) and four fragments of fired clay (25g) from pit 1406 (fill 1407); and seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe from ditch 2004 (fill 2005).
- 6.1.2 The single pottery sherd is in a friable sandy fabric. It is undiagnostic, but a late prehistoric, possibly Iron Age date can be suggested on fabric grounds.
- 6.1.3 The fired clay fragments are in a soft, silty fabric; one fragment carries a possible wattle impression or partial perforation (possibly from a loomweight or spindle whorl); Association with the pottery sherd could indicate a similar (possible Iron Age) date.
- 6.1.4 The clay pipe fragments include a partial bowl with milled edge, probably of later 17th or early 18th century type.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from two pits in Trenches 14 and one pit in Trench 32. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.2 Aims and methods

Charred plant remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. A rifle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in Appendix 3. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

Charred plant remains

- 7.3.1 The flots were generally small, partly due to the small sample sizes. There were high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation. The assemblages provided little help in aid of phasing or palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.



- 7.3.2 The assemblage from pit (1406) only provided remains from wild plants such as red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*), docks (*Polygonaceae*) and the mustard family (*Brassicaceae*).
- 7.3.3 No plant remains were recovered from pit (1404).
- 7.3.4 A single cereal grain, probably belonging to wheat (cf. *Triticum* sp.) was recovered from pit (3204). This indicates a broad post-Neolithic chronology for the pit fill.

Wood charcoal

- 7.3.5 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in Appendix 3. Most charcoal fragments belonged to mature wood, with a probable dominance of oak.

7.4 Discussion and further potential

Charred plant remains

- 7.4.1 The analysis of the charred plant assemblages recovered so far has little potential.

Wood charcoal

- 7.4.2 The analysis of the wood charcoal would provide little information, as they do not seem to be rich in diversity of taxa.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 The trial trenching revealed relatively few archaeological features which were primarily located within the western half of the Site and, where identified, had suffered plough truncation. The trenching generally confirmed the results of previous geophysical survey, particularly with regard the general absence of archaeology and the presence of former field boundaries, whilst some of the geophysical anomalies identified were shown to be the result of geological variations.
- 8.1.2 The earliest evidence of activity is likely to include a large burnt spread or mound in the south-west of the Site (Trenches 15 and 17) and areas of waterlogged clay in the south-west (Trench 17) and north-west (Trench 1). The burnt stone spread most likely represents waste from hot stone technology where water is heated and steam created by immersing hot stones in water-filled troughs. Stone, water and fuel for the fire would have been required for this activity. Burnt stone spreads or mounds have been interpreted as open air cooking sites although the excavated evidence has failed to conclusively prove or disprove this theory. A number of other activities have been attributed to these sites, including bathing, dyeing tanning and brewing. No evidence was recovered to date the spread and although burnt mounds have produced dates ranging from the Mesolithic to the medieval period, the majority of these types of sites were in use during the Bronze Age and the spread is assumed to be of prehistoric date on that basis. The close proximity of a small pit (Trench 14), which produced a sherd of prehistoric (possibly Iron Age) pottery and fragments of fired clay, might also indicate a prehistoric date for the spread and associated features. Trench 14 also contained another small pit but no dateable material was recovered from it.
- 8.1.3 Four ditches recorded in Trenches 2 and 5, Trenches 16, 21, 23 and 25, Trench 20 and Trench 26, two of which were identified by geophysical survey, provided evidence of more recent land division and correspond with the position of field boundaries shown on the 1st edition OS 1887 1:2,500 and later mapping. The boundaries in the south and south-west

of the Site were filled in when the M6 was constructed in the late 1960s/ early 1970s. The boundary to the north was removed by the late 1990s. Numerous plough furrows were recorded, predominantly on an east to west alignment, although these were thought to be modern.

- 8.1.4 Two undated pits were also found (Trenches 4 and 32), one of which (Trench 4) was irregular in shape and thought to be natural in origin.
- 8.1.5 The remains identified are generally consistent with archaeological activity within the wider area. Investigations on land to the immediate south of the M6 have indicated extensive areas of prehistoric (Bronze Age and Iron Age) and Romano-British activity but also relatively blank areas in the north, the area closest to the current investigation. Prehistoric activity is also evidenced to the east and south-east. The lack of evidence for medieval activity that could be associated with Coton Park DMV to the south-east, suggests that this settlement did not extend as far as this Site.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with Rugby Art Gallery Museum. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of archive

- 9.2.1 The complete evaluation archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; Brown 2011; ADS 2013; ClfA 2014c). All archive elements will be marked with the museum accession code, and a full index will be prepared. An OASIS form (Appendix 4), ID number wessexar1-268254, has been provisionally completed and will be finalised at the time of deposition.

9.3 Discard policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, it is recommended that the modern glass and field drain fragments, and the marine shell, are discarded at this stage, as having little or no potential for further analysis. If no further fieldwork is undertaken, all other finds apart from the pottery could also be considered under this category, as quantities are too small for meaningful further analysis, but this should be reviewed in the light of any further finds recovered.
- 9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 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.

10 REFERENCES

10.1 References

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10.2 Online resources consulted

British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

LandIS Soil Observatory, <http://www.landis.org.uk>



APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context descriptions

KEY: bgl = below ground level

Trench 1			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
101	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown peaty sandy clay with 10% sub rounded stones, all <200mm	0-0.33
102	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowy brown silty sand with peaty sand and <10% small to medium sub rounded stones	0.33-0.45
103	Layer	Natural. Yellow silty clay with manganese and small to large flint and chalk inclusions with <20% sub rounded pebbles, 250mm	0.45
104	Layer	Waterlogged area. Light grey and bluish clay with black patches	0.45

Trench 2			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
201	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown peaty sandy clay with 10% sub rounded stones, all <200mm	0-0.31
202	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowy brown silty sand with peaty sand and <10% small to medium sub rounded stones	0.31-0.52
203	Layer	Natural. Yellow silty clay with manganese and small to large flint and chalk inclusions with <20% sub rounded pebbles, 250mm	0.52-0.56
204	Cut	Boundary ditch, same as 507. 'U' shaped, steep sided linear feature running west to east. 2.10m wide, 2.00m+ long, 0.84m wide. Filled with 205	0.56-0.84
205	Fill	Dark to greyish black silty loam with flint and some chalk, c.150mm, <5% Fill of 204.	0.56-0.84

Trench 3			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
301	Layer	Topsoil. Greyish brown peaty sandy clay with 10% sub rounded stones, all <200mm	0-0.34
302	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowy brown silty sand with peaty sand and <10% small to medium sub rounded stones	0.34-0.68
303	Layer	Natural. Yellow silty clay with manganese and small to large flint and chalk inclusions with <20% sub rounded pebbles, 250mm	0.68-0.72

Trench 4			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderately compact. Common sub rounded pebbles <80mm	0-0.28
402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown sandy clayey loam. Moderately compact. Common sub rounded pebbles and sub angular rocks <70mm	0.28-0.40
403	Layer	Natural. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with very common sub rounded and sub angular rocks, pebbles and flint <100mm	0.40+
404	Cut	Semi-circular flat based shallow pit, most likely natural feature, length 2.30m, width 1.10m, depth 0.13m. Filled with 405	0.4-0.48
405	Fill	Mid orangey grey very compact sandy clay. Fill of 404	0.4-0.48



Trench 5			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
501	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clayey loam. Modestly compact with sparse sub rounded pebbles <60mm	0-0.22
502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown sandy clayey loam. Moderately compact with common sub rounded and sub angular rocks, pebbles and flint <100mm	0.22-0.42
503	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay. Very compact. Abundant sub angular and sub rounded rocks, pebbles and flint <80mm. Some patches of orangey brown sand	0.42+
504	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with common sub rounded pebbles <80mm	0.42-0.64
505	Cut	East-west aligned furrow concave base and moderately sloping sides. Length 2.00m+, 0.43m wide and 0.22m deep. Filled with 506	0.42-0.64
506	Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with 50% abundant sub angular and sub rounded rocks, pebbles and flint <100mm. 3% rare chalk flecks and 1% charcoal flecks. Fill of 505	0.42-0.64
507	Cut	East-west aligned linear ditch with 'U' shaped base and steep sides. Length 2.00m+, width 2.10m, depth 0,84m+. Filled with 508-510	0.42-1.26+
508	Fill	Dark to greyish brown silty loam with flint and some chalk c.150mm, <5%. Fill of 507	0.42-1.26+
509	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with flint, chalk and sub rounded pebbles, all c.200mm, <10%. Fill of 507	0.42-1.26+
510	Fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay with sub rounded rock, flint and pebbles C.80mm, Occasional patches of sand. Fill of 507	0.42-1.26+

Trench 6			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
601	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty clayey loam. Modestly compact with sparse sub rounded pebbles <60mm	0-0.30
602	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown sandy clayey loam. Moderately compact with common sub rounded and sub angular rocks, pebbles and flint <100mm	0.30-0.37
603	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay. Very compact. Abundant sub angular and sub rounded rocks, pebbles and flint <80mm. Some patches of orangey brown sand	0.37-0.42

Trench 7			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
701	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty sandy loam with sparse 5% irregular well rounded pebble and four sun-rounded pebbles <40mm	0-0.30
702	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orangey brown sandy clayey loam, moderately compact with 5% sparse sub rounded and round pebbles<40mm, poorly sorted	0.30-0.50
703	Layer	Natural. Mid brownish orange sandy clay 60/40 with 20% abundant, poorly sorted sub rounded, sub angular and rounded stones. Also 3% flint nodes	0.50+
704	Cut	East-west aligned furrow with flat base and straight steep sides. Length 8.00m, width 0.40m and depth 0.30m. Filled with 705	0.5-0.65
705	fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with common rounded and sub rounded stones. Very firm compaction. Fill of 704	0.5-0.65

Trench 8			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
801	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown silty sandy loam with 5% sparse sub-rounded pebbles <40mm	0-0.31
802	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown fairly compact sandy clayey loam	0.31-0.45
803	Layer	Natural. Mid brownish orange sandy clay	0.45-0.51



Trench 9			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
901	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silty loam with common sub-rounded pebbles <70mm. Loosely compacted	0-0.28
902	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown sandy clayey loam with sparse sub-rounded rocks and pebbles <60mm. Loosely compacted	0.28-0.46
903	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown sandy clay with very common sub-rounded pebbles <100mm. Highly compacted	0.46+

Trench 10			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1001	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silty loam with 3% sparse rounded pebbles <50mm	0-0.27
1002	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown sandy clay with sparse sub-rounded and rounded stones <60mm	0.27-0.48
1003	Layer	Natural. Mid orangey brown sandy clay (60/40) with 20% abundant poorly sorted rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles and occasional flint nodules. Patches of dense manganese deposits in the middle of the trench	0.48+

Trench 11			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1101	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey sandy loam with 10% common poorly sorted rounded and sub-rounded stones <80mm	0-0.30
1102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange sandy clay (60/40) with common 10% poorly sorted rounded and sub-rounded stones <60mm	0.30-0.40
1103	Layer	Natural. Light brownish orange sandy clay (30/70) with 20% abundant poorly sorted rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <100mm and 3% sparse sub-angular flint	0.40+

Trench 12			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1201	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey sandy loam with 10% sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded and rounded stones <50mm	0-0.40
1202	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brownish orange clayey sand with sparse poorly sorted sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <40mm	0.40-0.60
1203	Layer	Natural. Mid greyish orange sandy clay with very common sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.60+

Trench 13			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1301	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown clayey sandy loam with 5% sparse poorly sorted rounded and sub-rounded stones <50mm	0-0.20
1302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid greyish orange clayey sand (60/40) with 3% sparse sub-rounded stone and flint <30mm	0.20-0.33
1303	Layer	Natural. Mid greyish orange sandy clay (30/70) with 20% abundant sub-rounded, rounded and sub-angular stone and flint	0.33+



Trench 14			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1401	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with rare 3% sub-rounded pebbles, well sorted <35mm. moderately compacted	0-0.18
1402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with 5% common sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <40mm. Compact	0.18-0.42
1403	Layer	Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with very common sub-rounded poorly sorted pebbles <100mm. very compacted	0.42+
1404	Cut	Small round, irregular based vertical sided pit , diameter 0.22m and depth 0.12m. Filled with 1405	0.42-0.54
1405	Fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay with occasional black patches with small sub-rounded pebbles and flint up to 50mm <5%. Fill of 1404	0.42-0.54
1406	Cut	Northwest to southeast aligned oval flat bottomed steep sided pit, 0.39m in diameter and 0.33m deep. Filled with 1407	0.42-0.75
1407	Fill	Mid brownish black silty clay with sparse 10% sub-rounded and sub-angular stones <40mm and sparse 5% flint and abundant charcoal	0.42-0.75

Trench 15			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1501	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% sparse well sorted sub-rounded pebbles <60mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.24
1502	Layer	Subsoil. Light yellowish brown sandy silty clay with 10% common poorly sorted sub-rounded pebbles <100mm. Medium compacted	0.24-0.40
1503	Layer	Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with abundant 50% sub-angular and sub-rounded poorly sorted rocks and pebbles <120mm. Highly compacted	0.40+
1504	Cut	East-west aligned 'U' shaped shallow linear ditch, 2.00m+ long, 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep. Filled with 1505	0.24-0.40
1505	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with black smears of charcoal and rare flint up to 50Mm <5%. Fill of 1504	0.24-0.40
1506	Layer	Light bluish grey heat affected sandy clay with 1% sparse well rounded stones	0.40+
1507	Layer	Burnt mound. Dark black to grey sandy clay and charcoal sand with 70% abundant poorly sorted heat shattered sandstone, flint and pebbles. Some fragments of charcoal	0.14-0.40
1508	Cut	East-west modern drain cut, 0.60m wide and 0.32m deep. Filled with 1509	0.24-0.40
1509	Fill	Dark grey-brown clayey sand (40/60) with 3% sparse well rounded poorly sorted stones. Fill of 1508	0.24-0.40
1510	Cut	East-west modern drain cut. Filled with 1511	0.24
1511	Fill	Light greyish brown silty sand; Fill of 1510	0.24

Trench 16			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1601	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with rare sub-rounded pebbles, well sorted <30mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.26
1602	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown silty clay with common (50%) sub-rounded pebbles <40mm. moderately compacted	0.26-0.50
1603	Layer	Hillwash. Dark yellowish brown silty clay with 50% abundant very poorly sorted sub-rounded pebbles <120mm. Moderately compacted	0.30-0.50
1604	Layer	Natural. Mid yellow sandy clay with 50% abundant, sub-rounded, poorly sorted pebbles <110mm. Highly compacted	0.50+
1605	Cut	Field boundary ditch. Same feature observed in trenches 21, 23 and 25.	0.50+



Trench 17			50m x 1.8m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1701	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% common sub-rounded moderately well sorted pebbles <80mm. moderately compacted	0-0.28
1702	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay with 5% common sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <70mm	0.28-0.49
1703	Layer	Natural. Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with 50% abundant poorly sorted sub-rounded pebbles <140mm. Highly compacted. At east end of the trench more grey clay with red sandy patches and gravel inclusions	0.49+
1704	Layer	Light to dark grey sandy clay located in sondage at the centre of the trench, approximately 3.00m wide	0.49+
1705	Layer	Burnt mound. Dark black to grey sandy clay and charcoal sand with 70% abundant poorly sorted heat shattered sandstone, flint and pebbles. Some fragments of charcoal. Same as 1507	0.49-0.79

Trench 18			50m x 1.8m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1801	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <70mm. moderately compacted	0-0.25
1802	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown slightly orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <30mm	0.25-0.38
1803	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown silty clay with 30% very common sub-rounded well sorted pebbles. <70mm. Highly compacted	0.38+

Trench 19			50m x 1.8m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1901	Layer	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, slightly yellow silty clayey loam with 5% sparse sub-rounded pebbles, moderately well sorted <90mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.36
1902	Layer	Subsoil. Light orangey brown sandy silty clay with 5% sparse sub-rounded pebbles <110mm. Moderately compacted	0.36-0.46
1903	Layer	Natural. Light orangey brown silty clay with 40% abundant sub-angular poorly sorted pebbles <100mm	0.46+

Trench 20			50m x 1.8m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2001	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% sparse sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <70mm	0-0.32
2002	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clayey loam with 5% sparse sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <90mm	0.32-0.48
2003	Layer	Natural. Light orangey brown clay with 35% very common moderately well sorted pebbles <90mm. Highly compacted	0.48+
2004	Cut	North-south aligned 'U' shaped shallow linear ditch, 2.00m long, 1.64m wide and 0.26m deep. Filled with 2005	0.48-0.80
2005	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with <5% sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and stones up to 50mm. Fill of 2004. 17/18 th C tobacco clay pipe found within the fill	0.48-0.74



Trench 21			50m x 1.8m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 15% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <100mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.22
2102	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <80mm. Moderately compacted	0.22-0.48
2103	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy clay with abundant (40%) sub-rounded poorly sorted pebbles and 5% sparse sub-angular poorly sorted flint. Moderately compacted	0.48+
2104	Cut	Ditch, field boundary. Same as in trenches 16, 23 and 25	0.48

Trench 22			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2201	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <100mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.24
2202	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <80mm. Moderately compacted	0.24-0.40
2203	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy clay with abundant (25%) sub-rounded pebbles and 5% sparse sub-angular poorly sorted flint.	0.40+

Trench 23			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2301	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <100mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.35
2302	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <80mm. Moderately compacted	0.35-0.49
2303	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy clay with abundant (25%) sub-rounded poorly sorted pebbles and 5% sparse sub-angular poorly sorted flint. High compacted	0.49+
2304	Cut	Ditch, field boundary. Same as in 16, 21 and 25	0.49

Trench 24			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2401	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <100mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.35
2402	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <80mm. Moderately compacted	0.35-0.49
2403	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy clay with abundant (25%) sub-rounded poorly sorted pebbles and 5% sparse sub-angular poorly sorted flint. High compacted	0.49+

Trench 25			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2501	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <100mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.34
2502	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <80mm. Moderately compacted	0.35-0.44
2503	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy clay with abundant (25%) sub-rounded poorly sorted pebbles and 5% sparse sub-angular poorly sorted flint. High compacted	0.44+
2504	Cut	Ditch, field boundary. Same as in trenches 16, 21 and 23	0.44



Trench 26			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2601	Layer	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clayey loam with 5% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <100mm. Moderately compacted	0-0.3
2602	Layer	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown and orange silty clay with 10% moderate sub-rounded well sorted pebbles <80mm. Moderately compacted	0.35-0.49
2603	Layer	Natural. Light yellowish brown and orange sandy clay with abundant (25%) sub-rounded poorly sorted pebbles and 5% sparse sub-angular poorly sorted flint. High compacted	0.49+
2604	Cut	Cut of North-South running ditch terminus. 0.82 m wide and more than 1m long, continuing outside the trench.	0.40-0.67
2605	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy loam. Loose with some stone and flint inclusions. Fill of 2604	0.40-0.67
2606	Fill	Mid blueish-grey sandy clay with some pebble and flint inclusions. Fill of 2604	0.40-0.67

Trench 27			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2701	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown sandy silt with sparse 5% sub rounded stones <30mm	0-0.24
2702	Layer	Subsoil, Mid brownish orange silty sand with sparse 10% sub rounded and sub angular stones <20mm	0.24-0.34
2703	Layer	Natural, Light brownish yellow sandy clay with common rounded and sub rounded stones <40mm	0.34+

Trench 28			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2801	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse 10% rounded and sub rounded stones <30mm	0-0.28
2802	Layer	Subsoil, Mid greyish orange sandy silt with sparse rounded stones	0.28-0.33
2803	Layer	Natural, Light greyish yellow sandy clay with common sub round stones	0.33+

Trench 29			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2901	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown sandy loam with major rooting and 10% sub rounded and sub angular pebbles	0-0.19
2902	Layer	Subsoil, Light orangey brown clayey loam with mild rooting and 10% sub rounded pebbles <200mm	0.19-0.31
2903	Layer	Natural, Light brown orange sandy clay with large unsorted flint <200mm and chalks <100mm	0.34+

Trench 30			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3001	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown sandy loam with rooting <10% 200mm sub rounded and sub angular stones and flints	0-0.34
3002	Layer	Subsoil, Light yellowish brown clayey loam with mild rooting 5% <100mm sub rounded stones, flints and chalk	0.34-0.39
3003	Layer	Natural, Light yellowish brown sandy clay with unsorted stones, flints and chalks <200mm <10%	0.39-0.47+



Trench 31			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3101	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown sandy loam , medium rooting <10% <100mm sub rounded stones and flints	0.-0.35
3102	Layer	Subsoil, Light brown silty loam with mild rooting <5% <100mm sub rounded stones and occasional flints	0.35-0.44
3103	Layer	Natural, Light brownish orange sandy clay with 10-15% sub rounded and sub angular stones <200mm, <5% flints and chalks <200mm	0.44+

Trench 32			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3201	Layer	Topsoil, Dark greyish brown silty sand with 5% sparse sub rounded and rounded stones <50mm	0.-0.29
3202	Layer	Subsoil, Mid greyish orange silty sand with 2% sparse sub rounded stones	0.29-0.34
3203	Layer	Natural, Mid yellowish orange sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and rounded stones with flints <200mm	0.34-0.37+
3204	Cut	Concave bottomed, steep sided slot 1.40m long, 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep. Filled with 3205	0.37-0.61
3205	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with 3% sparse poorly sorted sub angular stones <20mm 5% sparse ash and charcoal throughout. Fill of 3204	0.37-0.61

Trench 33			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3301	Layer	Topsoil, Dark greyish brown sandy loam with rooting <10% sub rounded and sub angular stones<100mm	0.-0.24
3302	Layer	Subsoil, Light greyish brown silty loam with mild rooting <10% sub rounded and sub angular stones and flints <200mm	0.24-0.39
3303	Layer	Natural, Mid brownish orange sandy clay with 20% sub rounded stones and flints <200mm	0.39+

Trench 34			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3401	Layer	Topsoil, Dark greyish brown sandy loam with rooting, common pebbles sub rounded and rounded up to 100mm <10%	0.-0.28
3402	Layer	Subsoil, Light greyish brown silty loam with flints and pebbles poorly sorted <100mm	0.28-0.36
3403	Layer	Natural, Light brownish orange sandy clay with 30% sub rounded chalk and flints <200mm	0.36-0.40+

Trench 35			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3501	Layer	Topsoil, Dark greyish brown sandy loam with rooting, common pebbles sub rounded and rounded up to 100mm <10%	0.-0.28
3502	Layer	Subsoil, Light greyish brown silty loam with flints and pebbles poorly sorted <100mm	0.28-0.36
3403	Layer	Natural, Light brownish orange sandy clay with 30% sub rounded chalk and flints <200mm	0.36+



Trench 36			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3601	Layer	Topsoil, Dark blackish grey sandy loam with rooting, sub rounded and rounded stones <100mm 10%	0.-0.36
3602	Layer	Subsoil, Light whitish yellow sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and rounded stone and flints up to 150mm	0.36-0.42
3603	Layer	Natural, Mid orange brown sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and rounded stones and flints up to 200mm	0.42+

Trench 37			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3701	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown loamy sand with rooting 5-10% sub rounded and sub angular stones up to 50mm poorly sorted	0.-0.36
3702	Layer	Subsoil, Light yellowy brown silty loam with rooting <5% sub rounded stones up to 100mm and unworked flints	0.36-0.44
3703	Layer	Natural, Light orange brown sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and rounded stones and flints up to 200mm	0.44-0.46+

Trench 38			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3801	Layer	Topsoil, Light greyish brown sandy loam 10% sub rounded and angular pebbles	0.-0.33
3802	Layer	Subsoil, Light yellowy brown sandy clay with 15% sub rounded and angular stones up to 100mm	0.33-0.37
3803	Layer	Natural, Mid yellowish brown sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and angular stones and flints up to 200mm	0.37-0.40+

Trench 39			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3901	Layer	Topsoil, Light greyish brown sandy loam with 5% sparse sub rounded and angular stones	0.-0.23
3902	Layer	Subsoil, Light yellowy brown silty sand with 15% sub rounded and angular stones up to 100mm	0.23-0.27
3903	Layer	Natural, light orangey brown sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and angular stones and flints up to 200mm	0.27-0.29

Trench 40			
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
4001	Layer	Topsoil, Dark blackish grey sandy loam with 5% sub rounded and sub angular stones <100mm	0.-0.3
4002	Layer	Subsoil, Light orangey brown sand clay with 5% sub rounded and sub angular stones and flints <100mm	0.3-0.42
4003	Layer	Natural, Light brownish orange sandy clay with 20% sub rounded and sub angular stones and flints up to 200mm	0.42+



Trench 41			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
4101	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown silty sand with 5% sparse poorly sorted well rounded and sub rounded stones <30mm	0.-0.3
4102	Layer	Subsoil, Mid brownish yellow clayey sand with 5% sparse poorly sorted stones	0.3-0.35
4103	Layer	Natural, Light orangey yellow clayey sand with 10% common sub rounded, rounded stones poorly sorted <80mm	0.35+

Trench 42			50m x 2m
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m BGL)
4201	Layer	Topsoil, Mid greyish brown sandy loam with 5% sparse poorly sorted well rounded and sub rounded stones <100mm	0.-0.36
4202	Layer	Subsoil, Mid orange brown silty sand with <5% sparse poorly sorted sub rounded pebbles <100mm	0.36-0.4
4203	Layer	Natural, Light brownish orange sand clay with 20% common sub rounded stones and flints <200mm	0.4+



Appendix 2: Finds data

Feature	Description	No	Weight (g)	Comment
1407	Pottery	1	8	Friable, soft sandy fabric; Iron Age?
1407	Fired Clay	4	25	Fragments in soft silty fabric; 1 has possible wattle impression or perforation
2005	Clay Pipe	7	7	Partial bowl (late C17/early C18); 2 stem frags



Appendix 3: Environmental data

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Comments
Pits													
1406	1407	1401	25	40	60%, C, E, I,	-	-	-	C	Polygonaceae, <i>Odontites vernus</i> , Brassicaceae	1ml/5ml	Moll-t	Good
1404	1405	1402	5	1	90%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3204	3205	3201	10	100	30%, C, E, I	C	-	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain	-	-	70ml/5ml	-	Poor (iron coated)

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon



Appendix 4: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-268254

Project details

Project name	Moto Rugby, New Ash Tree Farm, Leicester Road (A426), Rugby, Warwickshire
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned carry out archaeological evaluation trenching on land at New Ash Tree Farm, off Leicester Road, Rugby. The work was undertaken to inform proposals for a new motorway service area off Junction 1 of the M6. The site was previously subject to geophysical survey by Wessex Archaeology. A total of 42 trenches were opened, the majority of which were archaeologically sterile, with archaeological features primarily located within the western half of the site. These comprised a probable prehistoric burnt spread or mound, two areas of waterlogged clay, two small pits, one of late prehistoric date and one undated, and four post-medieval/early modern ditches. Finds were recovered from only two contexts; a sherd of late prehistoric pottery and fragments of fired clay from a pit in Trench 14, and seven fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe from a ditch in Trench 20. The palaeoenvironmental evidence recovered, from three pits (Trenches 14 and 32) is largely uninformative. The remains identified are generally consistent with archaeological activity within the wider area. Investigations in the surrounding area have evidenced Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British activity as well as archaeologically sterile areas. The lack of evidence for medieval activity that could be associated with Colton Park Deserted Medieval Village to the south-east, suggests that this settlement did not extend as far as this site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 26-09-2016 End: 14-10-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	112940 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	BURNT MOUND Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business



	park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WARWICKSHIRE RUGBY CHURCHOVER Moto Rugby, New Ash Tree Farm, Leicester Road (A426)
Postcode	CV23 0EZ
Study area	15.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 451230 279540 51.947817527903 -1.343411155144 51 56 52 N 001 20 36 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	The Millbridge Group Plc
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Richard O'Neill
Project supervisor	Milica Rajic
Project supervisor	Miles Russell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Moto Hospitality Limited

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Rugby Art Gallery and Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Rugby Art Gallery and Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"



available

Paper Archive recipient Rugby Art Gallery and Museum

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Moto Rugby, New Ash Tree Farm, Leicester Road (A426) Rugby, Warwickshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Rajic, M.

Author(s)/Editor(s) O'Neill, R

Other bibliographic details 112941.04

Date 2016

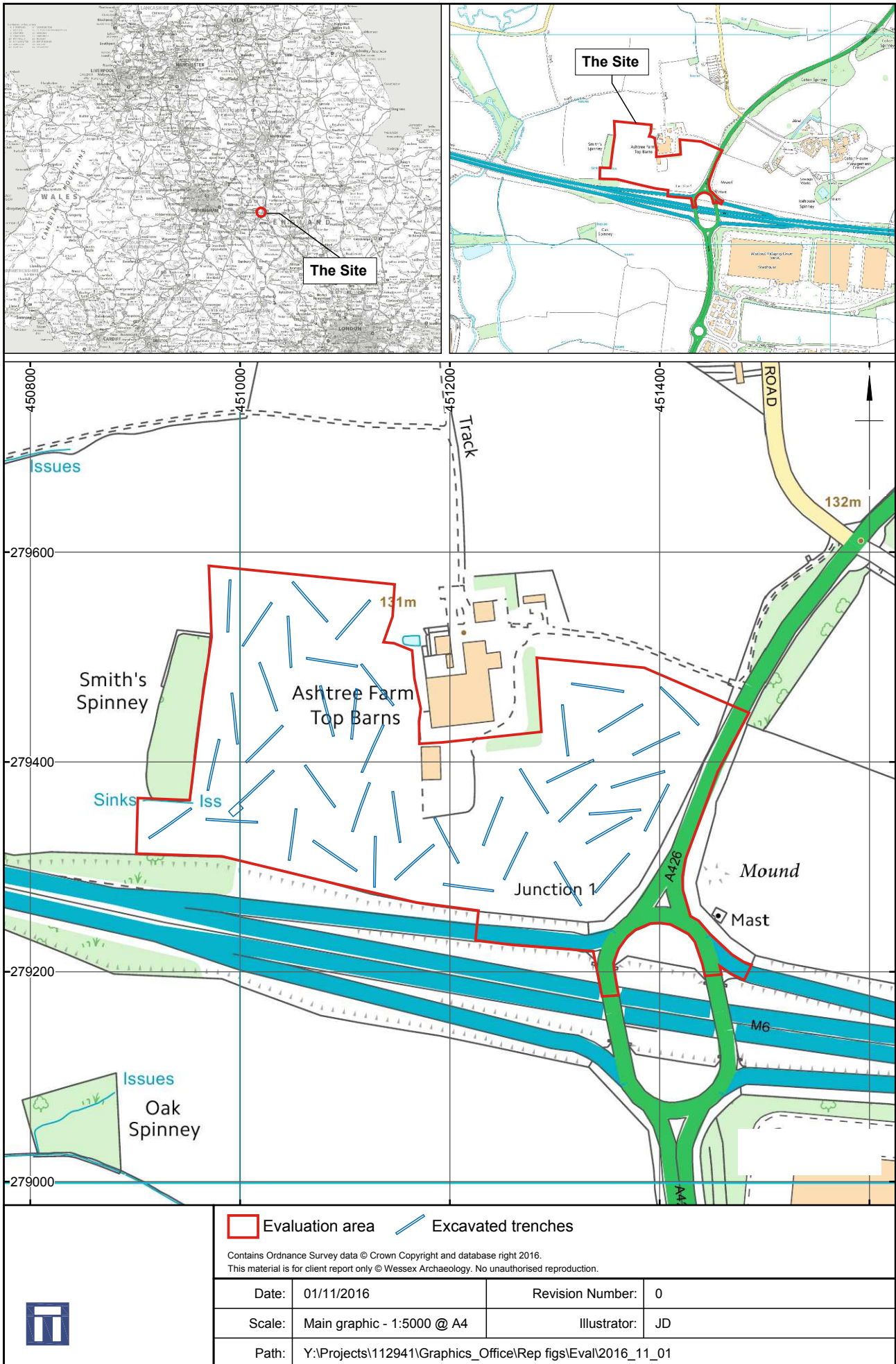
Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

Place of issue or publication Sheffield

Description A4 laser printed report

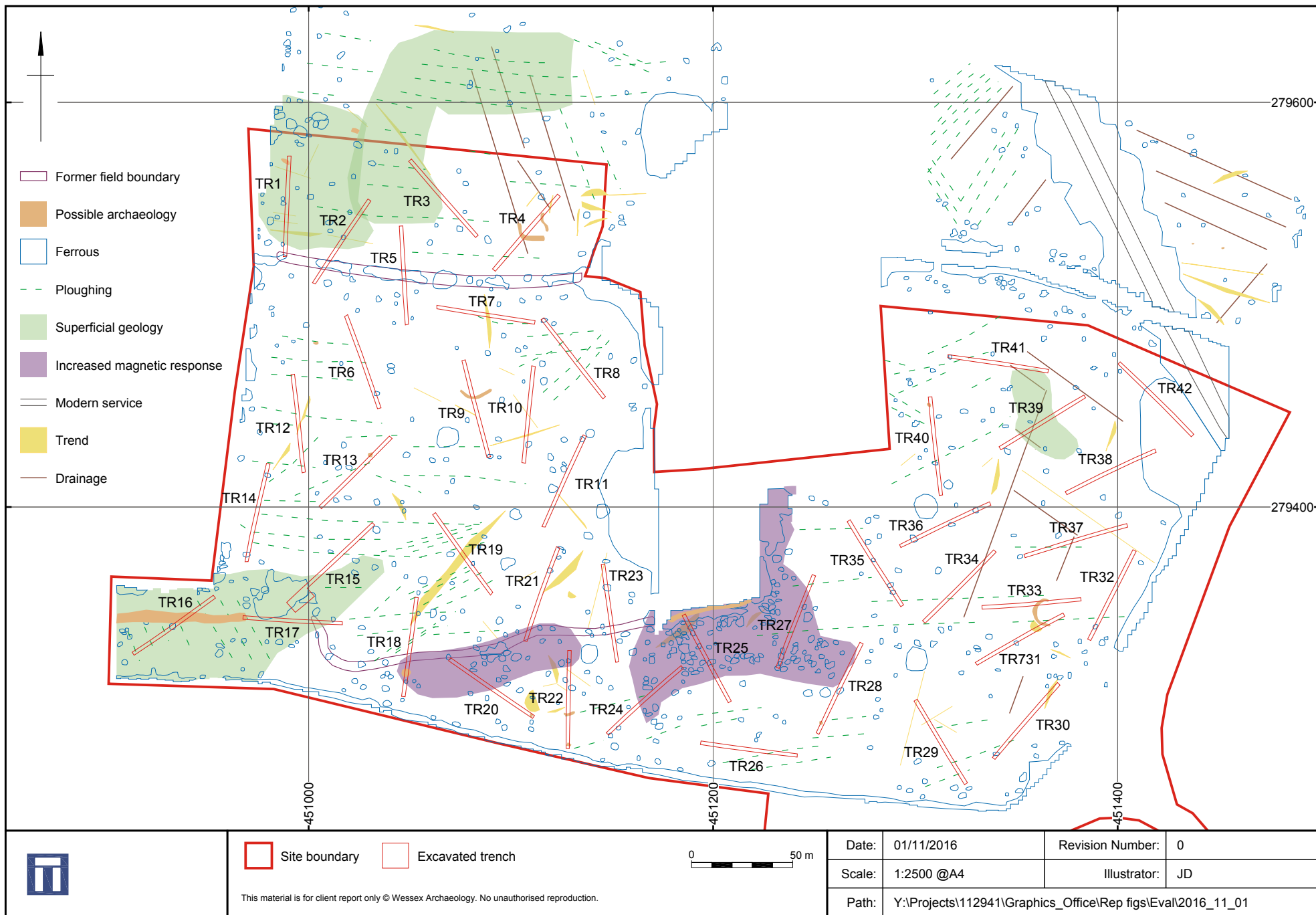
Entered by Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)

Entered on 10 November 2016



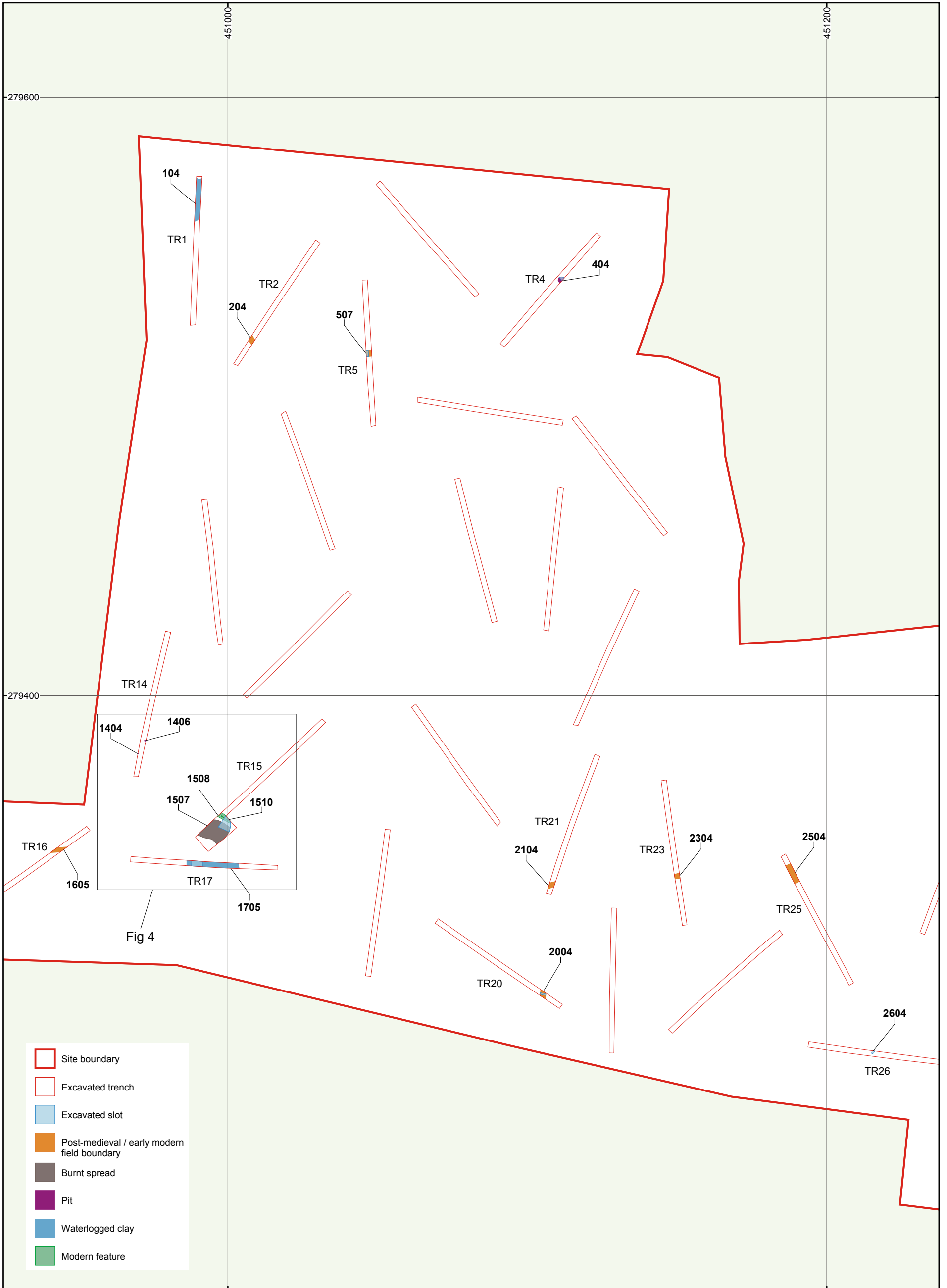
Site location


Figure 1



Plan showing trench location in relation to geophysical survey results

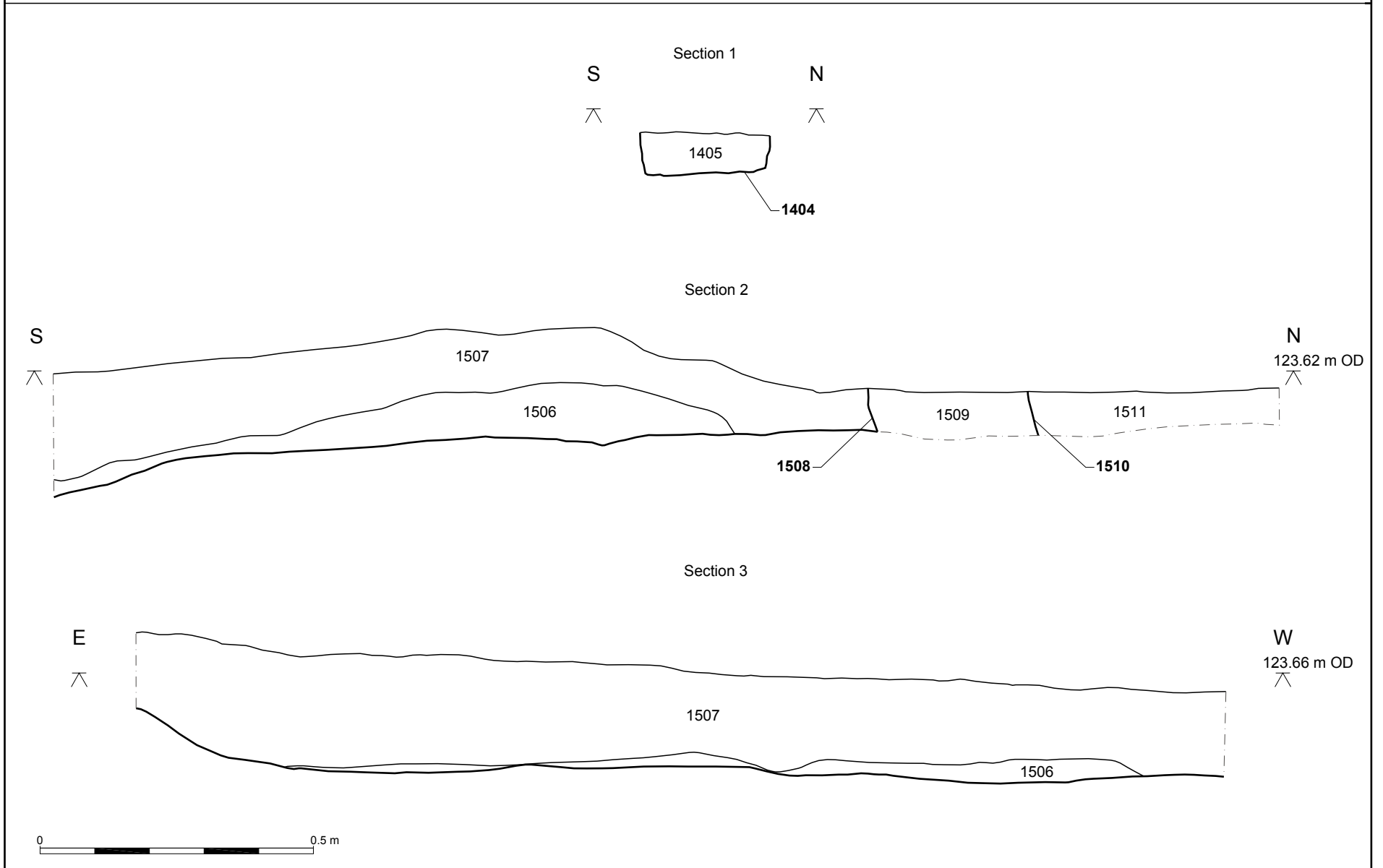
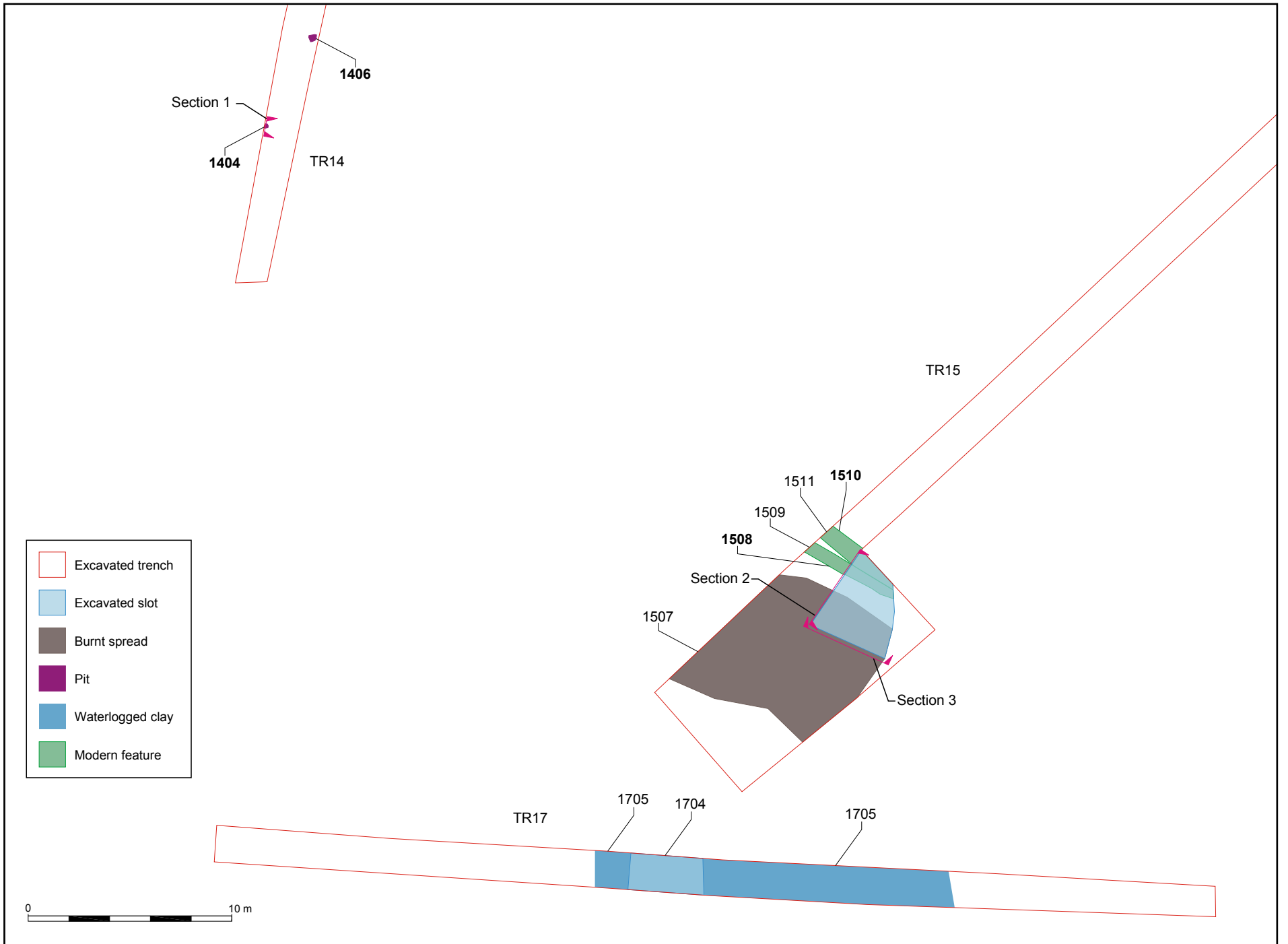
Figure 2





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Trench locations showing archaeological features

Figure 3







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Archaeological features in Trenches 14, 15 and 17

Figure 4



Plate 1: Trench 15, burnt spread 1507, view from the north-west



Plate 2: Trench 17, burnt spread 1705 and waterlogged clay 1704, view from the south


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Plate 3: Trench 1, view from the north



Plate 4: Trench 14, pit 1404


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Plate 5: Trench 14, pit 1406



Plate 6: Trench 5, field boundary ditch 507, view from the east



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Plate 7: Trench 21, field boundary ditch, view from the south

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